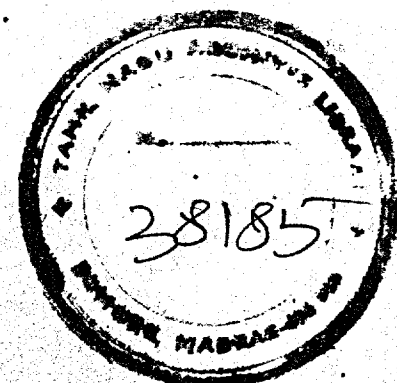
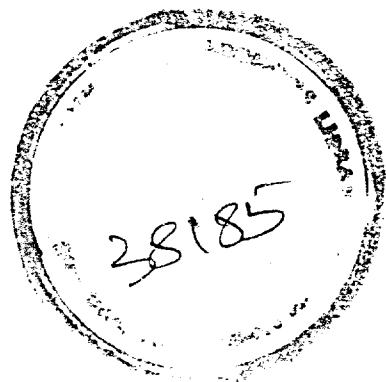


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SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1956-61)

MADRAS STATE

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION.

The district of Tiruchirappalli lies between 10° and $11^{\circ} 30'$ of the northern latitude and $77^{\circ} 45'$ and $79^{\circ} 31'$ of the eastern longitude. It is bounded on the north by the Salem and the South Arcot districts, on the east by the Tanjore district, on the south by the Madurai and the Ramanathapuram districts and on the west by the Coimbatore district. The area of the district is 5,505 square miles.

2. The former State of Pudukkottai was merged in the district in 1948 and it now forms the Pudukkottai division comprising the taluks of Kulathur, Alangudi and Tirumayam. The village of Alathivayal in Tirumayam taluk was transferred to Arantangi taluk of Tanjore district during July 1955. The villages of Usilampatti, Kilayur firka, Sembatti and Suliapatti of Viralimalai firka were transferred to the Manapparai sub-taluk of Kulittalai taluk during July 1955. The zamindari areas were taken over in batches from 1951 onwards and survey and settlement operations are in progress in these areas. The district, as at present constituted, consists of ten taluks comprised in five revenue divisions as indicated below :—

Name of the revenue divisions.				Taluks.	
Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	..	Tiruchirappalli.
Karur	..	..	..	..	Karur. Kulittalai.
Musiri	..	..	..	..	Musiri. Lalgudi.
Ariyalur	..	..	..	..	Udayarpalayam. Perambalur.
Pudukkottai	.	..	..	..	Kolathur. Alangudi. Tirumayam.

3. The district is irregular in shape with the westernmost of Karur jutting into the Coimbatore district and the Udayarpalayam taluk in the north-east forming a wedge between South Arcot and Tanjore districts. The taluks of Musiri, Kulittalai, Kulathur and Tirumayam are in a row from north to south while the taluks of Perambalur, Lalgudi, Tiruchirappalli and Alangudi form a row on the east.

4. The Pachamalai hills lie on the north-eastern corner in Musiri taluk. In the south-western corner of the district near Valampatti and in the Marungapuri and Kadavur areas, there are again a few hills, the extreme eastern points of Natham and Ayyalur hills of Madurai district.

5. The area of the forests in the district is 360.35 square miles of which 292.93 square miles constitute reserve forests. The reserve forests contain fuel trees of moderate type. The other forests consist of scrub jungle.

6. The Cauvery which is the most important river of the district rises in the Western Ghats in Coorg and enters the district near Kattalai and Kattuputhur and flows practically due east across the middle of the district until it bifurcates at the western end of Srirangam island which is about 9 miles from Tiruchirappalli town and where the Upper Anicut is situated. The northern branch which is called the Coleroon flows eastwards and it forms the southern boundary of Lalgudi and Udayarpalayam taluks as far as the Lower Anicut at the eastern limit of the district. The southern branch called the Cauvery flows through Tiruchirappalli town and on to the Grand Anicut, after which it passes into Tanjore district. The most important tributary of the Cauvery on the north is the Ayyar. It rises in the valley between the Kollimalai and the Pachamalai in Salem district and receives numerous tributaries from both the ranges. It forms an important source of irrigation with numerous anicuts across it and it serves a fertile tract of the district including the Turaiyur valley. Its importance as a perennial source of irrigation is chiefly due to the fact that it receives supply of water during both south-west and north-east monsoons. It finally empties itself into the Cauvery just above the Upper Anicut. The other tributaries on the north of the Cauvery are the Karaipattinar, the Uppar, the Nandiyar and the Marudaiyar at Ariyur. The Amaravathi river is the biggest tributary of the Cauvery on the south and the northern slopes of Palani hills and Anamalai hills form the free basin of this river. The Nandiyar rises in Perambalur taluk and flowing south across Lalgudi taluk, joins the Coleroon. The river Vellar which rises in Salem district forms for many miles the boundary between the Perambalur taluk and the South Arcot district. Another river which also goes by the name of Vellar rises in the hills in the south of Kulithalai taluk and passes through the heart of the old Pudukkottai State with Alangudi and Kulathur taluks on its left and Tirumayam taluk on its right into Tanjore district. The Noyyal, a tributary of the Cauvery flows along the north-western boundary of Karur taluk.

7. There are also other small rivers such as the Rudraksha (a feeder of Ayyar) and the Kombayar in Musiri taluk, the Cinnar (a feeder of the Vellar) and the Kallar in Perambalur taluk, the Kallar and the Marudayar in Udayarpalayam taluk, the Ariyar,

the Kodingal and the Koraiyar in Tiruchirappalli taluk, the Kundar, the Variyar, Agniyar and the Ambuliyar in Alangudi taluk and the Pambar in Tirumayam taluk.

Climate and Rainfall.

8. The climate of the district is hot and dry. April to June are the hottest months. The heat is less during the south-west monsoon (i.e.) from June to September. With the north-east monsoon commencing in October or November the cold weather begins and it lasts up to the end of February after which the temperature begins to rise. Most of the rainfall is bad during the north-east monsoon and some rainfall during the south-west monsoon. The average rainfall of the district is 32.69 inches. The total rainfall is more than 30 inches in all taluks except Karur. Both the monsoons are of great importance to the district. The south-west monsoon brings freshes into Cauvery. Though early rains in March, April and May are not helpful for cultivation purposes, they improve the pasture and the water-supply for drinking purposes. Failure of the south-west monsoon tells upon the dry cultivation in the district and affects the economic condition of the ryots.

Soils.

9. The prevailing soils are regar, red and alluvial. Regar soil is found in all the taluks. Black loamy soil which is the most fertile is found in the eastern portion. The lands on either side of the Cauvery in Musiri, Lalgudi, Tiruchirappalli and Kulittalai taluks are alluvial. The quality of all soils except the alluvial is generally poor, the poorest soil being found in Kulittalai and the best soil in Karur.

Irrigation.

10. The rivers Cauvery, Amaravathi, Noyyal, the Nandiyar, the Ayyar and the Vellar are the chief irrigation sources of the district. Irrigation from Cauvery is carried on in all taluks except Kulathur, Tirumayam, Perambalur and Udayarpalam. Irrigation by Amaravathi is confined to Karur and Kulithalai taluks. The Noyyal irrigates portions of the Karur taluk, the Ayyar, portions of the Musiri taluk and the Vellar, portions of the Perambalur taluk. Besides these there are 180 major tanks and 5,847 minor tanks. About 146,000 acres are under channel irrigation and about 1 lakh acres under tanks. Irrigation under the tank sources has often to be supplemented by wells in December and January when the supply runs short.

Food and Commercial Crops.

11. The chief food crops are paddy, cholam, cumbu and varagu with limited extents of samai, ragi, korra and maize. Among pulses, red gram is widely cultivated. Gingelly and groundnut are the chief commercial crops with limited extents of cotton, tobacco and sugarcane. Cashewnut is widely grown in the taluks of Udayarpalayam and Alangudi. Plantains and coconut are grown in the delta area.

Railways.

12. Sixty and a half miles of broad gauge and 162½ miles of metre gauge railway of the Southern Railway traverse this district. The broad gauge line which connects Tiruchirappalli and Erode runs parallel to the Cauvery along its south bank. The metre gauge lines are the main line from Madras to Dhanushkodi, the chord line from Tiruchirappalli to Villupuram and the south-east meter gauge line proceeding from Tiruchirappalli to Madurai. The taluk headquarters of Tiruchirappalli, Lalgudi, Kulittalai, Karur, Keeranur and Tirumayam are served by railway. Karur station serves the out-agency of Vangal and Tiruchirappalli junction serves the out-agency of Turaiyur for parcels and goods.

Roads.

13. There are 2,897 miles of roads within the district comprising 131 miles of National Highways, 190 miles of State Highways, 696 miles of major district roads, 559 miles of other district roads, 1,039 miles of village roads, 89 miles of P.W.D. roads and 193 miles of municipal roads. The condition of the roads in the district is fair.

Medical and Education, etc.

14. There are 8 Government hospitals, 12 Government dispensaries, 15 Local Fund dispensaries, 14 Rural dispensaries of modern medicine, 18 rural dispensaries of indigenous medicine, 7 municipal dispensaries, 13 maternity centres and 2 leprosy clinics. There are 75 high schools, 16 middle schools, 167 higher elementary schools, 1,924 elementary schools, 47 basic schools, 139 adult schools and 6 colleges of which 2 are exclusively for women.

15. The total cattle population is 1,249,023.

Industry.

16. Weaving is the chief industry of this district. In Kulittalai taluk, Kulittalai town is the sole centre of production of hand-woven cloth. Cloths of superior quality are produced at Manamedu, Thuraiyur, Thathiengarpet, Tiruchirappalli and Woraiyur for export. Fine varieties of sarees and dhoties are produced in Kulittalai, Karur and Tiruchirappalli. Silk weaving is carried on by the members of the Sourashtra community in Tiruchirappalli. In Karur there are several knitting factories where towels, bed-sheets, etc., are produced. Cotton ginning factories are at Karur, Perambalur and Thuraiyur. Rough blankets and woollen carpets are produced at Rajankudi, Kurumbalur in Perambalur taluk and Kolakkudi in Musiri taluk. The chief centres of Kora mat production are Pugalur, Nanniyur, Vangal and Nerur in Karur taluk, Unniyur and Varadarajapuram in Musiri taluk, Mayanur and Kattalai in Kulittalai taluk, Pettavoithalai, Palakkarai and Woraiyur in Tiruchirappalli taluk and Vaithalai, Sirudhaiyur and Thalakkudi

in Lalgudi taluk. Bamboo basket and thatties are produced in Tiruvanaikaval in Tiruchirappalli taluk. There are a few match factories at Illuppur in Tiruchirappalli taluk, Thottiyam in Musiri taluk and in Pudukkottai. Brass vessels are made in Sirugambur and Lalgudi. In Tiruchirappalli town and Woraiyur, cherroot is the most flourishing industry. There is export of cherroots to Burma, Singapore, etc. Palakkarai in Tiruchirappalli town and Pallapatti are noted for boot and shoe making. The other important cottage and small scale industries are woollen spinning and weaving, rope making, cotton dyeing and bleaching, oil pressing, gur manufacture, beedi making, tanneries, cobblery and footwear-making, brass, copper and bell-metal works, soap manufacture, pottery, basket making and furniture making.

Population.

17. The population of the district in 1951 was 2,943,882. Excluding the extent of 360.35 square miles covered by forest, the density of population is 572 per square mile. The increase in population during 1941-51 was 13.51 as against 12.1 per cent during 1931-41. The large increase of 30.3 per cent in Tiruchirappalli taluk was mainly due to the growth of Tiruchirappalli town.

Vital Statistics.

18. According to the 1951 census, the average birth-rate was 29.6 per mille which is less than that for the State (31.7). The average death rate was 21.7 as against 21.2 for the State. The average maternal mortality rate of 12.6 per 1,000 births was high when compared to the rate of 8.1 for the State.

Economic and Social Condition.

19. The towns of Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai, Karur and Srirangam are municipalities. Tiruchirappalli City which is situated on the banks of the Cauvery is a big railway junction and is reputed as one of the important educational centres in South India. It was at one time the capital of the Chola kings. There is a huge rock (273 feet high) in the heart of the city with a Siva temple at the foot and a Ganesa temple on the top from where one can have a panoramic view of the city and its surroundings. The workshops of the metre gauge section of the Southern Railway are at Golden Rock, 2 miles from Tiruchirappalli. The municipal town of Srirangam, 3 miles from Tiruchirappalli on the island of Srirangam is famous for the most important among the shrines held sacred by the Vaishnavite Hindus. The temple there, dedicated to Lord Sri Ranganatha, is one of the pre-historic antiquity and of great architectural interest. The Vaikunta Ekadasi festival occurring in December-January of each year attracts a very large concourse of pilgrims. Thiruvanaikoil or Jambukeswaram as it is otherwise known, also situated on the island of Srirangam has a famous Siva temple. It

enshrines the Appulingam (water), one of the five famous Lingams representing the five elements, ether, air, fire, water and earth. There is a perennial flow of water from a spring beneath the Lingam. Apart from the four municipalities, there are 77 towns and villages with a population of over 5,000. A large percentage of the population in these cities and towns comprises industrial, labour, trading and other classes. In the rural parts, the occupation is mainly agriculture. Handloom weaving is another main occupation on which a few thousands depend for their livelihood. Except in the deltaic areas, agriculture does not provide employment for a considerable portion of the year and the per capita income of the rural ryot is very low. There are still a very large number of villages which lack elementary needs such as adequate drinking water-supply, quick means of communication and transport, medical and educational facilities, not to speak of more modern amenities such as electricity and radio. The purchasing power of the rural population has to be increased by providing subsidiary occupations as there is very little by way of subsidiary occupations for the agricultural population and unemployment is increasing in urban areas.

CHAPTER II

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE PLAN.

The main object of the First Five-Year Plan was to make the country self-sufficient in food and special attention was paid to the execution of major irrigation works and agricultural schemes for increasing food production. The various agricultural schemes have also been pushed through vigorously. In the Second-Five Year Plan, special attention is proposed to be paid to industries though agriculture which is the main occupation of the population will continue to receive its due share of attention. Two major irrigation schemes, viz., the New Kattalai High Level Canal Scheme and the Pullambadi Canal Scheme costing about Rs. 156.7 lakhs and Rs. 142.4 lakhs, respectively, have been sanctioned by the Government to be executed during the Second Five-Year Plan. These works are expected to be commenced shortly. It is estimated that the New Kattalai High Level Canal Scheme will benefit about 16,100 acres in Tiruchirappalli district and 4,500 acres in Tanjore district and the Pullambadi Canal Scheme 22,100 acres in Tiruchirappalli district.

2. The progress made so far in the execution of local development works under the First Five-Year Plan has brought about an important change in the outlook of the rural population. The spirit of self-help which is very essential for bringing about such an

improvement is more and more in evidence. Many villagers are now coming forward with their contribution for the execution of local works of common utility and the demand for the rapid extension of the National Extension and Community Development programme is increasing.

3. The aim of the Government is that the Second Five-Year Plan should essentially be a people's plan and that local initiative, local effort and resources should be mobilized to the maximum extent possible in implementing it. Keeping this objective in view, planning units have been constituted for the entire district. The major panchayats and municipalities in the district were treated as separate planning units while the remaining 1,487 rural villages were constituted into 906 village units each with a development committee of its own. The population of each planning unit, ordinarily ranges from 1,000 to 4,000. All the 906 village planning units were grouped into 39 planning areas. A planning area committee was also constituted for each planning area consisting of a population of 60 to 70 thousands. Each development committee prepared the plan for the planning unit with the assistance of the local Revenue Officers and Agricultural Demonstrators. The planning area committees approved or amplified the village plans and sent them to the Collector. Each major panchayat and municipality prepared a plan of its own. These plans as well as the "breakup" of all the schemes prepared at State level relating to this district have been added to the plans prepared by the development committees for the villages and the various planning areas and a composite integrated plan for the district has been prepared. The district plan provides to the extent practicable for the elementary requirements of the villagers in the matter of primary education, drinking water-supply, rural sanitation, agricultural facilities, communications, medical assistance, village co-operatives and other social amenities. The principal aim of the Second Five-Year Plan is to increase the National income by about 25 per cent over a period of five years and to provide employment opportunities to as large a percentage of the population as possible for the district and this aim has been kept in view in preparing the plans for the district. With a view to provide subsidiary occupation to agricultural labourers, schemes for the development of cottage and hand industries have been proposed. The principal cottage industries selected for improvement are leather, handloom, khadi, wool, mat, palm-gur, match works, soap-making, poultry farming, bee-keeping, palmyrah fibre and leaf industry, etc.

4. Regarding foodgrains, increased production is expected to be achieved by intensification of various agricultural schemes, viz., use of improved seeds, chemical fertilizers, popularizing green manure and compost, control of pest and diseases of crops and soil conservation measures. These schemes would ensure an additional

production of 2,29,040 tons of foodgrains, which works out to 31 per cent over the existing level of production. Under the extension of agriculture, an additional production of 36,900 tons of foodgrains is expected at the end of the Plan period which works out to 5 per cent. Special attention is proposed to be paid to improve the cattle wealth and to increase the milk yield. Emphasis has also been laid on poultry development, hand-pounding of rice, bee-keeping, etc., which will provide subsidiary occupation to many agriculturists. The Plan provides for increasing the production of milk, eggs, and fruits with a view to provide balanced and nutritive diet to the people.

5. Schemes for the improvement of hill and forest roads, for improving the lot of hill tribes in Pachamalai hills and to facilitate the exploitation of forest wealth have also been proposed. Special attention has been paid to the construction and development of village roads with a view to provide feeder roads to all villages and hamlets with a population of 500 and more before the end of the Plan period.

6. In the development of cottage industries and in the marketing of agricultural produce and the products of the rural industries, co-operative organizations are expected to play an important role. The several schemes for the development of integrated rural credit and of co-operative marketing of agricultural produce are proposed to be extended to as many villages as possible.

7. In respect of education, an elementary school is proposed to be established in each village or hamlet having a population of 500. The proposed increase in the number of schools is expected to cover all the school going children of the age group of 6 to 11. Similarly, a higher elementary school has been proposed for each group of five elementary schools with a view to provide educational facilities for all the school-going children of the age group of 11 to 14. In addition to the existing schools and colleges, 34 new high schools and three additional Arts Colleges, two industrial schools, one Engineering College and one Law College for the district have been proposed. With a view to provide at least the minimum amenities to the rural population, provision has been made in the Plan for various social services such as medical assistance, rural housing, reading-room, library, community centres, Harijan welfare, etc., Provision has also been made for establishing rural dispensaries-cum-maternity centres, maternity centres and veterinary institutions during the Plan period with reference to the local conditions and the minimum needs of rural areas. Malaria control is also proposed to be extended to cover all tracts in the district.

8. It is proposed to provide about 2,300 drinking water wells and 400 overhead tanks in the district and take up a few composite schemes for giving protected water-supply to selected villages which lie on the banks of the Cauvery, Coleroon, Amaravathi and Vellar. The schemes of the municipalities and panchayats relate

mostly to drinking water-supply, drainage, town planning, education and medical facilities. A sum of Rs. 75.35 lakhs is provided as loans to the local bodies for remunerative schemes such as construction of markets, bus-stands, slaughter-houses, etc.

9. The Plan covers fully the cost of all schemes proposed by local bodies and development committees. The figures furnished give only a rough estimate of the expenditure.

10. A list of planning areas with the number of units comprised in each planning area and population is given below :—

STATEMENT No. 1.—POPULATION OF PLANNING AREAS.

Serial number and name of taluk.	Name of planning area.	Number of units.	Population.
1 Tiruchirappalli	Tiruchirappalli	23	71,993
2 Do.	Srirangam	36	45,153
3 Do.	Manikandam	35	69,447
4 Karur	Karur	25	55,123
5 Do.	Sinnatharapuram (Community Development).	39	30,901
6 Do.	Aravakurichi	19	54,339
7 Do.	Vellianai	10	44,009
8 Kulitalai	Kulitalai	21	79,645
9 Do.	Krishnarayapuram	23	77,635
10 Do.	Manaparai	31	55,716
11 Do.	Vaiyampatti	21	51,889
12 Do.	Marungapuri	30	57,013
13 Do.	Kadavur	17	59,669
14 Musiri	Musiri (Community Development).	33	60,544
15 Do.	Thathiengarpur (Community Development).	31	52,807
16 Do.	Thottiam	15	63,060
17 Do.	Thuraiyur	28	66,026
18 Do.	Vyrichottipalayam	17	64,343
19 Lalgudi	Lalgudi	26	70,409
20 Do.	Manachanallur	23	79,604
21 Do.	Pullambadi	30	63,866
22 Perambalur	Perambalur	11	28,761
23 Do.	Alathur	28	72,377
24 Do.	Sithali	28	75,755
25 Do.	Veppanthattai	20	69,802
26 Udayarpalayam	Jayankondan	21	63,743
27 Do.	Andimadam	22	64,059
28 Do.	Sendurai	22	69,325
29 Do.	T. Palur	29	75,317
30 Do.	Thirumalayadi	30	63,011
31 Do.	Ariyalur	14	41,665
32 Alangudi	Alangudi (National Extension Service).	29	83,528
33 Do.	Karambakudi	16	44,663
34 Kolathur	Keeranur	25	44,998
35 Do.	Narthamalai	20	38,523
36 Do.	Viralimalai	24	58,574
37 Thirumayam	Thirumayam	14	45,422
38 Do.	Ponnamaravathi	20	53,510
39 Do.	Arimalam	17	46,697
Total ..		906	2,372,921

STATEMENT No. 2.—POPULATION OF MAJOR PANCHAYATS.

Serial number and name of taluk.	Name of major panchayats.	Population.
1 Tirachirappalli	Golden Rock	19,935
2 Karur	Alathur	6,994
3 Kulittalai	Pallapatti	95,042
4 Musiri	Punjai Pugalur	8,532
5 Lalgudi	Kulittalai	11,796
6 Perambalur	Manapparai	8,770
7 Udayarpalayam	Nangavaram	8,720
8 Alangudi	Musiri	10,643
9 Thirumayam	Thuraiyur	14,488
	Kattupputhur	6,871
	Thottiam	8,488
	Mottupalayam	7,200
	Thathiengarpot	9,195
	Lalgudi	12,742
	Poovalur	5,449
	Manachanallur	7,461
	Perambalur	9,374
	Udayarpalayam	7,276
	Jayankondam	11,329
	Ariyalur	11,006
	Karambakudi	3,352
	Ponnamaravathi	7,779
Total ..		292,442

STATEMENT No. III.—POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES.

Serial number and name of taluk.	Name of municipality.	Population.
1 Tiruchirappalli	Tiruchirappalli	218,921
2 Do.	Srirangam	36,702
3 Karur	Karur	42,155
4 Alangudi	Pudukottai	44,527
Total ..		342,305

STATEMENT No. IV.—POPULATION ABSTRACT.

Population of thirty-nine planning areas ..	2,312,921
Population of twenty-nine major panchayats ..	292,442
Population of four municipalities ..	342,305
Total ..	2,947,668

CHAPTER III.

AGRICULTURE.

The target of production of foodgrains provides for an increase of 31 per cent over the existing level of production by intensification of cultivation and an increase of 36,900 tons of foodgrains by extension of irrigation and cultivation of fallow lands. The targets have been worked out by the Village Development Committees and in consultation with the District Agricultural Officer. The targets are based on the assumption that the seasonal conditions are likely to be favourable and there will not be large scale variations in the price level during the plan period.

EXTENSION OF CULTIVATION.

Cultivation of waste lands in the district.

2. An extent of 3,94,352 acres of cultivable waste land is available in the district. This is spread in Perambalur, Kulittalai, Karur and Musiri taluks. Necessary special staff has been appointed for the assignment of waste lands in Perambalur, Kulittalai, Lalgudi and Udayarpalayam taluks. It is proposed to appoint additional special staff for the assignment of the large extent of waste lands available in all the various taluks in the district with a view to bring under the plough at least one lakh of acres of lands before the end of the plan period. The additional acreage that can be expected to be brought under cultivation by assignment of waste lands may be estimated at 10,000 acres every year and by the end of the plan period, about 50,000 acres may be brought under fresh cultivation. The additional anticipated production is 12,500 tons. A sum of Rupees one lakh is provided in the plan for the grant of loan to ryots for the reclamation of lands.

3. The two major irrigation schemes, the new Kattalai High-Level Canal Scheme and the Pullambadi Canal Scheme are being taken up for execution and an area of 38,000 acres of lands is expected to be irrigated under both the schemes in this district. The additional production expected is estimated at 9,500 tons of paddy, 7,250 tons of millets and 1,350 bales of cotton. The approximate extent that can be brought under the irrigation schemes and the additional production anticipated are given below :—

				Area benefited.	Additional production expected.
				ACS.	
1 Kattalai High-Level Scheme.	Canal	Paddy	..	7,000	3,500 tons.
		Millets	..	6,500	3,250 tons.
		Cotton	..	2,500	750 bales
				16,000	
2 Pullambadi Canal Scheme ..		Paddy	..	12,000	6,000 tons.
		Millets	..	8,000	4,000 tons.
		Cotton	..	2,000	600 bales.
				22,000	

4. The execution of minor irrigation schemes will provide supply to 7,650 acres in addition to 1,252,000 acres already under irrigation. Improvement to 5,843 existing irrigation wells and construction of 6,623 new irrigation wells will provide irrigation to 9,100 acres and will yield an additional production of 4,750 tons.

Intensification of Agriculture.

5. The main schemes which are being worked out and which are proposed to be continued during the plan period are—

- (i) Multiplication and distribution of improved seeds ;
- (ii) Application of green manure and chemical fertilizers ;
- (iii) Plant protection ;
- (iv) Horticulture ; and
- (v) Mechanized cultivation and other programme of improvements.

Seed Multiplication and Distribution.

6. The extents proposed to be brought under improved strains of paddy, millets, etc., are furnished below :—

	ACS.
1 Paddy	210,833
2 Millets	105,000
3 Oil seeds—	
Groundnut	55,000
Gingelly	84,000
Castor	4,000
4 Cotton	8,400
5 Sugarcane	19,000
	486,233

The State Plan provides for the establishment of Government seed farms of about 25 acres each in the National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks. The scheme provides for the establishment of 39 seed farms in the district during the plan period at a cost of Rs. 9.4 lakhs. Till all the proposed seed farms are established and with a view to enable the ryots in all villages in the districts to get improved seeds even from the first year of of the plan period it is proposed to run village seed farms with the help of a few selected ryots and the produce from these seed farms will be exchanged for local grains. This process is expected to cover the entire area within a period of three years. But the process will be continued to maintain the purity of seeds throughout the plan period. The success of this scheme depends mainly on the co-operation of the ryots, the agricultural department providing the seeds and the staff necessary.

Oil-seeds.

7. It is proposed to cover an area of 84,000 acres under gingelly, 55,000 acres under groundnut and 4,000 acres under castor with improved strains during the plan period. It is also proposed to distribute 40 tons of MCU. 1 cotton seeds to cover an area of 8,400 acres during the plan period.

Sugarcane.

8. An area of 14,000 acres under sugarcane is under improved cane varieties. During the plan period, it is proposed to distribute 64 lakhs of settings to maintain the purity of the cane varieties in the existing area and also to cover an additional area of 5,000 acres.

Sugarcane Development and Research Schemes.

Sugarcane cultivation will be intensified by applying increased quantities of fertilizers and green manure and by adopting better and improved methods of cultivation and by supplying disease-free sets of improved varieties at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.28 lakhs to ensure an additional production of 1.5 lakhs tons of cane during the plan period.

A sub-station has been proposed to be opened at Tiruchirappalli for conducting research on selection of high yielding and useful type of cane at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.60 lakhs. The benefit of research on sugarcane will be passed on to the cultivators for their adoption and improvement.

Green Manure.

9. The area to be covered during the plan period by green manure seed will be 180,000 acres of paddy. By distributing 290 tons of green manure seeds like sesbania, sunhemp, dancha, kolinji, etc., worth about Rs. 15,000 the estimated additional production during the plan period is 9,715 tons.

Chemical Manures.

10. Against a quota of 11,000 tons of ammonium sulphate allotted to this district during 1955-56, a quantity of 15,380 tons was received and 11,508 tons was distributed to the ryots. Due to the intensive propaganda and grant of loan to ryots to purchase chemical fertilizers recoverable in easy instalments, the demand for the fertilizers is increasing. Hence it is proposed to distribute 67,000 tons of ammonium sulphate during the plan period at a cost of Rs. 234.50 lakhs to cover an area of 18 lakhs of acres under paddy and an area of 95,000 acres under sugarcane.

Horticulture.

11. Oranges and lemons are available in Pachamalai Hills in Musiri taluk and other fruit trees in Manapparai sub-taluk. It is proposed to increase the acreage under fruit trees by 2,000 acres. A sum of Rs. 20,000 is proposed to be distributed during each year of the plan period for extending fruit cultivation in an area of 400 acres. In order to increase fruit production on modern lines, it is proposed to start at Manapparai and Vayyampatti, orchard-cum-nurseries. The nursery at Vayyampatti will be run by Government and the one at Manapparai will be run on co-operative basis. The two model orchards will be used as propaganda centres and one

lakh of good varieties of fruit bearing plants will be distributed therefrom to the villagers. Technical assistance will also be given to the ryots who are enthusiastic in growing fruit trees and improving the horticultural wealth.

Vegetables.

12. It is proposed to bring 15,000 acres under vegetable cultivation during the plan period throughout the district. Good variety of vegetable seeds will be supplied to the ryots. Vegetable cultivation on a large scale depends on urban markets and this is taken into account in fixing the actual increase in the acreage proposed.

Production of Cashewnuts.

13. Increased production of cashew nuts by large scale planting will be encouraged by instituting schemes of crop competition. An extent of 500 acres in the plains and 5,000 acres in minor forest areas in Udayarpalayam taluk will be brought under cashew plantation before the end of the plan period at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,000.

Coconut Nursery Scheme.

14. It is proposed to start a coconut nursery in the district under departmental management in an area of 670 acres during the plan period and about 50,000 seedlings will be distributed to the ryots in the district during the plan period at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.42 lakh. Excluding the anticipated receipts of Rs. 0.19 lakh under this scheme, the net cost of the scheme to Government is Rs. 0.23 lakh.

Filter Point Scheme.

15. With a view to expand paddy cultivation in the short-term paddy season and to enable the cultivation of cotton or groundnut in the off-season in rice fallows, it is proposed to sink tube wells with filter points in sandy and deltaic places. The wells will be sunk in the ryot's own holdings by the Agricultural Department with their men and machinery and the pumpsets distributed to ryots on a loan basis, the cost being recovered with interest at 5½ per cent in five annual instalments. During the First Five-Year Plan period, 97 filter points have been successfully tried in the village adjoining the Vellar and the Coleroon rivers. The scheme is becoming increasingly popular. The Agricultural Department has therefore proposed to sink 355 filter points at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.88 lakhs in Lalgudi, Tirumalavadi, Labbaikudikadu, Athiyur, Manaparai, Ranganathapuram and Turaiyur villages. In addition to this, the village committees have proposed to sink 253 filter points in Tiruchirappalli, Udayarpalayam, Kulittalai, Kolathur and Karur taluks at a cost of Rs. 6.33 lakhs on loan basis. The loans will be recovered in 5 annual instalments. The scheme will benefit 608 families of agriculturists and will give an additional production of 3,040 tons of cereals at the end of the plan period.

Supply of Oil Engines and Electric Motors.

16. It is proposed to supply 105 oil engine pumpsets and 85 electric motor pumpsets for agricultural purposes on hire-purchase system. An extent of 1,265 acres is expected to be covered at the end of the plan period. The cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 4 lakhs. The entire cost will be recovered in five instalments with interest on the cost of the units supplied.

Scheme for sinking tube-wells.

17. With a view to increase food production rapidly and to serve as an insurance against partial or total failure of crops in areas now served by rainfed or canal supply, it is proposed to sink tube-wells during the plan period. The wells will be constructed by the Industries Department, maintained as Government sources of irrigation and water-cess levied from the beneficiaries of the scheme, at the rate of Rs. 40 per acre (Rs. 80 per year for two crops). Provision has been made in the State plan for sinking eight tube-wells at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.51 lakhs. The village committees have come forward to put down 342 tube-wells during the plan period at their cost and have applied for loan assistance at the rate of Rs. 2,500 for each-well. A sum of Rs. 8.55 lakhs has also been provided in the plan for granting loans for this purpose. An extent of 3,500 acres will be benefited resulting in an additional yield of 1,750 tons of foodgrains at the end of the plan period. In addition, 21 borewells will also be sunk at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.53 lakh to irrigate an extent of 210 acres. The additional yield anticipated is 105 tons. The entire cost of the scheme will be recovered in five annual instalments.

Area to be tractor-ploughed or reclaimed.

18. At present there are six tractors and twelve bull dozers which are being hired out to ryots in the district. During each year of the plan period, an extent of 2,500 acres is expected to be ploughed by tractors and an extent of 100 acres will be levelled by bull-dozers. The area to be reclaimed by tractor-ploughing and levelling by bull-dozers, the additional yield anticipated and the recurring cost involved are furnished below :—

	Acreage to be benefited.					Total for 1956- 61.
	1956- 57.	1957- 58.	1958- 59.	1959- 60.	1960- 61.	
1 Tractor-ploughing ..	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	12,500
2 Levelling by bulldozers.	100	100	100	100	100	500
Total ..	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	13,000

Additional yield anticipated (in tons).

	1956- 57.	1957- 58.	1958- 59.	1959- 60.	1960- 61.	Total for 1956- 61.
1 Tractor ploughing ..	400	400	400	400	400	2,000
2 Levelling by bulldozers	25	25	25	25	25	125
Total ..	425	425	425	425	425	2,125

(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES.)

Recurring establishment charges.	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.75
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The recurring expenditure will be realised by collection of hire charges on these machines. A sum of Rs. 5,000 is provided in the plan for granting loan to two ryots in Srirangam village unit for tractor-ploughing. This loan will be recovered in easy instalments.

Plant Protection.

19. The object of the scheme is to intensify plant-protection work by bringing home to the cultivators the necessity for taking early measures of control. Pesticides and appliances will be made available at all agricultural depots to enable the ryots to purchase them easily. Insecticides and pesticides at an estimated cost of Rs. 60,000 will be purchased during each year of the plan period and sold to the ryots at cost price. To combat sudden outbreaks, a reserve stock of appliances will also be kept ready at important centres. The entire plant-protection work proposed will be in charge of Plant Protection Officers and a sum of Rs. 0.65 lakh is provided in the State plan for the employment of additional staff required for the purpose.

Urban Compost and Rural Compost.

20. The object of the scheme is to see that all available rubbish, night-soil, etc., in municipalities and panchayats are collected properly and converted into good manure and made available to ryots for increasing their crop yield. The Bangalore process is being adopted by local bodies for compost preparation and the work is carried on under the advice and periodical supervision of the Compost Development Officer appointed for the purpose. The local bodies in the district are expected to prepare 195,800 tons of compost during the plan period. The cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 96,000. In addition, minor panchayats and private individuals will be encouraged to prepare 5,000 tons of rural compost per year. This will be utilized for 1,000 acres. The additional production anticipated by the use of rural compost is estimated at 125 tons of foodgrains. No expenditure will be incurred by Government for production and distribution of rural compost.

Model Farms.

21. It is proposed to have a model farm for each planning area. One active agriculturist in each planning area will be selected and all improvements suggested by the Agricultural Department will be carried out in his holdings. Seeds, Insecticides, etc., will be supplied to him at concessional rates. He will be supplied with tractors, bull-dozers, etc. His holding will be a model farm for that Planning area and will serve to educate the other ryots in agricultural improvements. A sum of Rs. 250 will be paid as subsidy for each such farm. Co-operative farming will be organized in Marudur village.

Soil Conservation Schemes.

22. Soil conservation measures will be taken up on plain grounds in Udayarpalayam, Perambalur, Alangudi and Kolathur taluks where the lands have been eroded due to natural causes. During the first year of the plan period, an extent of 960 acres will be taken up under this scheme and a total area of 5,716 acres at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.54 lakhs will be covered during the plan period. Sanction has been accorded by the Government for this scheme and the work is expected to be taken up immediately. The estimated additional production under this scheme during the plan period is 285 tons. The anticipated expenditure for the five years will be Rs. 6.54 lakhs.

Agricultural Implements.

23. It is proposed to purchase and supply agricultural implements to ryots at a cost of Rs. 7.78 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 7.78 lakhs is provided as loan, as it may not be possible to recover the entire cost of the implements from the ryots at the time of sale.

Cotton Extension Schemes.

24. To increase the production of cotton, it is proposed to adopt the following methods:—

- (1) Reclamation of fallow and waste lands.
- (2) Replacement of crops.
- (3) Double-cropping.
- (4) Inter-cropping.
- (5) Distribution of improved seeds.
- (6) Application of fertilizers.
- (7) Improved cultivation methods.
- (8) Plant protection methods.

A sum of Rs. 0.58 lakh is provided in the State plan for this scheme. An additional production of 6,041 bales is expected by the end of the plan period.

River Pumping Scheme.

25. In the State plan, the establishment of pumping units for irrigation from perennial sources especially during the summer has been proposed at a cost of Rs. 7,000. The working expenses including pay of oil engine drivers is to be recovered from the ryots by way of water charges.

Agricultural Information Service.

26. The farmers have to be educated on the agricultural practices. A bias for the improvement has to be created in them. A nationalised form of organisation for collection, production and utilisation of the achievements of several researches including the experiments conducted by the agricultural experts under different conditions in various places has been proposed in the State plan for the plan period. A sum of Rs. 0.10 lakh has been provided for this Agricultural Information Service in the State plan.

Strengthening of the Department.

27. It is proposed to strengthen the Department by appointing necessary additional administrative staff to efficiently supervise the several development works. A sum of Rs. 0.63 lakh has been provided in the plan towards the recurring expenditure on the extra staff.

28. As a result of the working of the several schemes proposed in the plan, the additional yield anticipated during the plan period is indicated below :—

Particulars.	Position at the beginning of 1956-57.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61.	Total for 1956-61.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(IN TONS)							
1 Foodgrains 31	334,000	33,644	39,660	43,661	45,662	66,413	2,29,040
per cent.							
2 Oil-seeds 16.7	93,000	3,109	3,109	3,109	3,109	3,109	15,545
per cent.							
3 Sugarcane (jaggery) 15	36,000	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	5,400
per cent.							
4 Cotton 75 per cent.	8,000	1,208	1,208	1,208	1,208	2,559	7,391
5 Cashewnut ..	..	2,074	2,074	2,074	2,074	2,074	10,370
6 Vegetables ..	..	150	150	150	150	150	750
7 Fruits ..	..	385	385	385	385	385	1,925

29. The estimated expenditure under loans, purchase of machinery, oil-seeds, insecticides, etc., for each year is indicated below :—

Items of expenditure.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)						
1 Loan recoverable in instalments.	49.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	249.00
2 Cost of machinery and equipment.	5.65	5.66	5.66	5.66	5.66	28.29
3 Cost of seeds and insecticides.	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.41	12.01
Total of items 2 and 3 ..	8.05	8.06	8.06	8.06	8.07	40.30
Anticipated receipt—						
1 By collection of hire charges.	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	3.55
2 Sale-proceeds of seeds, insecticides, etc. and other receipts.	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.66	8.14
Total ..	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.37	11.69

30. The total cost of the schemes relating to 'Agriculture' is Rs. 321.69 lakhs as indicated below :—

Name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net expenditure.	Contribution.	Net cost to Government.
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
VILLAGE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
1 Tractor hiring scheme ..	0.05	..	0.05	0.05	..
2 Tube-wells (342) ..	8.55	9.08	9.08	..	..
3 Bore-wells (21) ..	0.53	..	..	..	..
4 Filter points (253) ..	6.33	6.33	..	..	..
Total ..	15.46	15.41	0.05	0.05	..
DISTRICT LEVEL SCHEMES					
1 Supply of chemical manure (67,000 tons of ammonium sulphate).	234.50	234.50	..	..	..
2 Supply of insecticides ..	3.25	3.00	0.25	..	0.25
3 Opening of an orchard-cum-nursery at Manapparai.	3.82	3.82	..	..	..
4 Extension of area under fruit trees.	1.00	1.00	..	..	..
5 Subsidy for model farms in 39 Planning areas.	0.10	..	0.10	..	0.10
6 Extension of area under vegetables.	0.05	0.05	..	..	..
7 Loans for reclamation of land ..	1.00	1.00	..	..	..
8 Supply of 105 oil-engines and pumpsets.	4.00	4.00	..	..	..
9 Supply of agricultural implements to ryots on loans recoverable in easy instalments through co-operative institutions.	7.78	7.78	..	..	..
Total ..	255.50	255.15	0.35	..	0.35

Name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net expen- diture.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					

STATE LEVEL SCHEMES.

1 Opening of Government seed Farms; starting of Government seed farms at 39 centres to supply improved seeds of paddy and millets, cotton, groundnuts, etc.	9.40	..	9.40	..	9.40
2 Development of coconut cultivation—Starting of one coconut nursery to distribute coconut seedlings.	0.42	..	0.42	0.19	0.23
3 Horticultural development scheme— (a) To promote fruit growing under both perennial varieties and quick growing short-term fruits, and (b) Establishment of one model orchard-cum-nursery at Vaiyampatti.	3.82	..	3.82	0.40	3.42
4 Scheme for increasing the production of oilseeds—To increase the production of groundnut, gingelly and castor seeds by using improved seeds, intensive cultivation and protection against pests and diseases and extension of area.	3.46	..	3.46	3.34	0.12
5 Scheme of research of production of cashewnut—Expansion of area under cashew cultivation.	0.10	..	0.10	..	0.10
6 Urban compost scheme—To increase the production and use of urban compost for manuring.	0.96	0.06	0.90	..	0.90
7 Distribution of green manure seeds—To increase the production of rice—Distribution of green manure seeds to ryots on loan basis recoverable after harvest.	0.15	0.15	..	..	..
8 Supply of improved seeds of paddy and millets—To spread improved strains of paddy and millets to get additional production—Distribution to ryots on loan basis recoverable from harvest produce.	0.53	0.53	..	..	..
9 Control of pests and diseases and plant protection—Taking preventive and remedial measures against pests and diseases of crops.	0.65	..	0.65	..	0.65

Name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net expen- diture.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					

STATE LEVEL SCHEMES—cont.

10 Sugarcane development scheme—To extend cane cultivation by increased application of fertilisers and green manures, adoption of better methods of cultivation and supply of disease-free seeds of improved varieties of cane in each sugarcane-growing tract.	4.28	..	4.28	..	4.28
11 Sugarcane research scheme—To open a new sub-station at Tiruchirappalli to conduct research on selection of high yielding and useful types of cane and determination of optimum yields, etc., by experiments and trials in the research stations.	2.60	..	2.60	..	2.60
12 Increasing cotton production—To increase cotton production by the use of high yielding strains of cotton.	0.58	..	0.58	0.48	0.10
13 Filter point scheme—To increase food production by installing filter point bore wells in suitable areas—355 filter points.	8.88	8.88	..	..	..
14 Soil conservation—To control erosion of lands and to get increased production.	6.54	..	6.54	..	6.54
15 Agriculture information service organisation—To provide useful research information to farmers.	0.10	..	0.10	..	0.10
16 Tractor hiring scheme—To reclaim lands in order to get an additional food production.	5.05	..	5.05	3.50	1.55
17 Strengthening of Agricultural Departments—To provide necessary extra staff.	0.63	..	0.63	..	0.63
18 River pumping schemes—To increase production of foodgrains by establishing pumping units for irrigation from perennial sources, especially during summer.	0.07	..	0.07	..	0.07
19 Tube-wells—To exploit underground water resources by sinking tube wells eight wells by Industries Department.	2.51	..	2.51	..	2.51
Total—State Level Schemes	50.73	9.62	41.11	7.91	33.20
Grand Total—Agriculture	321.69	280.18	41.51	7.96	33.55

STATEMENT SHOWING THE IMPROVEMENTS PROPOSED UNDER AGRICULTURE AND THE TARGET OF PRODUCTION FOR THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN—TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT.

Crop.	At the end of the First Five-Year Plan period.		At the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period.		
	Extent cultivated in acres.	Production in tons.	Extent to be cultivated in acres.	Expected production in tons.	Percentage of increase in production.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I. INTENSIFICATION OF CULTIVATION.					
Paddy	515,000	413,000	515,000	574,883	39.2
Millets	387,000	321,000	387,000	356,782	11.1
Pulses	109,000	13,000	109,000	15,000	15.4
		747,000		946,665	
Commercial crops—					
Cotton	28,000	8,000	28,000	14,041	75.5
Groundnut	170,000	81,000	259,000	108,545	16.7
Gingelly	89,000	12,000			
Sugarcane	13,000	36,000	13,000	41,400	15
		137,000		163,986	

II. EXTENSION OF CULTIVATION.

Paddy			19,000	9,500	..
Millets			77,500	21,875	..
Cotton			4,500	1,350 bales.	
			101,000	32,725	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF IMPROVED SEEDS, CHEMICAL MANURE AND GREEN MANURE SEEDS REQUIRED DURING THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN PERIOD FOR TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT.

Crop.	At the end of the First Five-Year Plan period.		At the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period.	
	Extent in acres.	Quantity distributed in tons.	Extent to be covered in acres.	Quantity to be distributed in tons.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Improved seeds—				
1 Paddy	136,590	2,505	210,833	1,385
2 Japanese method of cultivation.	104,857	No separate target.	190,000	No separate target.
3 Millets	29,000	350	105,000	189
4 Groundnut	8,700	198	55,000	1,250
5 Gingelly	300	3	84,000	1,000
6 Fruit trees	200	200 Nos.	770	100,000 plants.
Seedlings	750	700 lb.	1,500	1,900 lb.
Cashewnut	..	..	5,500	2,500 bags of 50 M.M.
Cotton	4,500	22	8,400	40
Chemical fertilizers for sugarcane	73,836	2,637	95,000	17,000
Chemical fertilizers for paddy.	248,382	8,871	1,800,000	50,000
Green manure seeds ..	136,590	79	180,000	290
Coconut	..	..	670	50,000 seedlings.

CHAPTER IV

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, POULTRY DEVELOPMENT, ETC.

The cattle population of the district is 1,249,023. The natural resources available in the district afford ample scope for the improvement of the cattle wealth in the district.

2. An all-India key village scheme for cattle development was introduced during the First Five-Year Plan with a view to improve the general efficiency of the cattle by the adoption of scientific methods of breeding, feeding and management and to develop the cattle wealth in all areas. This scheme which has been working satisfactorily in the State is proposed to be continued during the Second Five-Year Plan period. Under this scheme, it is proposed to open four centres in the district, in Paramathi and Chinnadharpuram villages of Karur taluk and two villages of Kulittalai taluk at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.21 lakhs. One artificial insemination centre was established in Tiruchirappalli town during the First Five-Year Plan period with a view to overcome the shortage of the required number of breeding bulls and to intensify livestock improvement by the utilisation of better bulls for breeding milch

cows. The State plan provides a sum of Rs. 0.56 lakh for the establishment of one artificial insemination centre in the district and it is proposed to open this centre at Veppanthattai village of Perambalur Block Development area. Under the scheme for the development of fodder resources in key villages, it is proposed to open four centres in Paramathi, Chinnadarapuram and two other villages in Kulittalai taluk during the plan period by payment of a subsidy of Rs. 10 per acre of irrigated land and Rs. 5 per acre of non-irrigated land in key village areas. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 46,000.

3. Under the scheme for the utilisation of bulls produced in key villages, it is proposed to open four extension centres at a cost of Rs. 5.52 lakhs during the plan period in the district. In order to give an incentive to the cattle owners to rear calves up to maturity, it is proposed to pay a subsidy of Rs. 10 per calf per mensem for a period not exceeding 18 months from the date of rearing to the date of maturity for 700 calves in the key village selected in Karur and Kulittalai taluks.

4. The "Goshala" at Dalmiapuram which owns animals of recognised pedigree will be helped by a donation of ten cows and one bull of good pedigree during 1956-57. Under the special scheme for the "Development of Goshalas", it is proposed to give assistance to the "Goshalas" at Savitri Vidyasala, Tiruchirappalli, and at Sivayam in Kulittalai taluk during the plan period. These goshalas will be given a subsidy of Rs. 5,000 each for repairing buildings, sheds and purchase of equipments and a good pedigree bull for improving the herd of cattle. A premium of Rs. 300 per annum for the maintenance of the bull and an annual subsidy of Rs. 2,000 for the maintenance of the herd will also be granted. Calves born in these "Goshalas" will also be eligible for a subsidy of Rs. 10 per mensem each for a period of two years. The total cost of the schemes is Rs. 0.49 lakh.

5. There are a large number of buffaloes in Kadavur area. There is scope for improving the strain of buffaloes in this area. It is therefore proposed to start a cattle farm on co-operative basis for buffaloes at Kadavur. A sum of Rs. 10,000 is provided in the plan for advancing loan to the cattle breeding society at Kadavur.

6. It is proposed to conduct cattle shows at Tiruchirappalli during each year of the plan period with a view to create an incentive to cattle improvement and to educate the public in methods of scientific breeding, feeding and management of cattle, sheep, goats, poultry, etc. A sum of Rs. 0.10 lakh is provided in the State plan for this scheme.

7. With a view to control and prevent livestock diseases in the district, it is proposed to provide a mobile motor van with full equipment of medicines and necessary staff at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.51 lakh and attach it to the Tiruchirappalli District Veterinary Hospital. The State plan provides a sum of Rs. 0.24 lakh

for the distribution of 24 breeding bulls in rural areas in the district during the plan period. This provision is considered as inadequate as all the village Committees desire to have a stud bull and a murrah buffalo for the improvement of cattle in each village and are prepared to contribute 50 per cent of the estimated cost. It is therefore proposed to distribute 818 stud bulls to 713 village units and 569 murrah buffaloes in 528 units on loan and grant basis. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 13.87 lakhs. Fifty per cent of the estimated cost will be treated as subsidy and the balance as loan and recovered in easy instalments.

8. The State plan provides for the opening of twelve new Veterinary Institutions in National Extension Service and Block Development Areas and the employment of five additional stockmen-compounders for work in interior villages. These five stockmen-compounders will work in Srirangam, Perambalur, Kulittalai, Thuraiyur and Chinnadarapuram. In view of the proposal to supply stud bulls for each village unit, the number of veterinary institutions provided in the plan is considered as totally insufficient. The village Committees have therefore volunteered to construct buildings for the opening of additional Veterinary Institutions and First-Aid centres in places where such centres have not so far been proposed or opened. Accordingly, it is proposed to open 10 Veterinary Hospitals, 52 Minor Veterinary Dispensaries and 35 First-Aid Centres in important villages where such institutions are needed. The total estimated cost of the buildings for these institutions is Rs. 4.95 lakhs of which 50 per cent will be villagers' contribution. The recurring expenditure of Rs. 7.50 lakhs per annum representing the cost of maintenance of these institutions will have to be met by the Government. Provision is also made in the State plan for the acquisition of lands for Veterinary Institutions at Karur, Manapparai, Lalgudi and Musiri and construction of permanent buildings for these institutions. It is also proposed to electrify the Veterinary Institutions at Ariyalur during the plan period. Three microscopes will be purchased at a cost of Rs. 0.06 lakh and supplied to three of the Veterinary Institutions.

9. The Village Committees feel that proper nutritive food should be made available for the stud bulls and murrah buffaloes required by them. Accordingly, it is proposed to supply cotton seeds, oil-cakes, etc., through co-operative institutions on loan basis. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 5.71 lakhs. This is inclusive of a sum of Rs. 5.67 lakhs to be given as loan to the Co-operative Institutions. The loan will be recovered in easy instalments.

Sheep Rearing.

10. It is proposed to encourage private enterprise to set up 609 sheep farms and supply 6,090 rams and 2,454 goats to the villagers for improving the production of wool, mutton, skin, etc. The total

cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 5.13 lakhs. In the case of rams and stud goats, 50 per cent of the estimated cost will be paid as subsidy and the balance treated as loan and recovered in easy instalments. The cost of the sheep will be treated as loan. It is also proposed to supply improved shears and scythes at 75 per cent of the cost price.

Poultry Development.

11. The development of poultry in key village areas at a cost of Rs. 0.14 lakh will be implemented in Paramathi and Chinnadharapuram and in the other two key villages proposed to be opened in Kulittalai taluk. Under the revised poultry development scheme, two poultry farms of 200 exotic birds of three to five months will be started in Tiruchirappalli and Alangudi to supply pure birds and setting eggs to the whole district at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.07 lakhs. It is also proposed to pay subsidy amounting to Rs. 0.05 lakh to private breeders for maintaining good poultry farms with exotic birds under the supervision of the Animal Husbandry Department in order to supply pure-bred birds to the public for upgrading the village poultry. In addition to the provision made in the State plan, it is necessary to encourage poultry breeding at village level as it is one of the important means of providing subsidiary occupation to the rural population. Accordingly, it is proposed to encourage poultry breeding by private persons by supplying 17,162 pedigree birds at concessional rates to ryots in 631 villages. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 1.66 lakhs of which 25 per cent will be paid as subsidy and the balance will be given as loan and recovered in easy instalments. In addition, four private poultry centres have been proposed to be opened by Major Panchayats at a cost of Rs. 2,000 each of which 25 per cent will be paid as subsidy. The total cost of the schemes under Animal Husbandry and poultry development is Rs. 57.854 lakhs as detailed below :—

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
VILLAGE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
1 Opening of ten Veterinary Hospi- tals at Rs. 13,000 each—					
Non-recurring .. 1.30	2.50	..	2.50	0.65	1.85
Recurring at Rs. 4,000 per year. 1.20					
2 Opening of 52 Minor Veterinary Dispensaries at Rs. 5,000 each—					
Non-recurring .. 2.60	6.80	..	6.80	1.30	5.50
Recurring at Rs. 2,800 per year. 4.20					

Name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
VILLAGE LEVEL SCHEMES—cont.					
3 Opening of 35 Veterinary First-Aid Centres at Rs. 3,000 each—					
Non-recurring .. 1.05	3.15	..	3.15	0.52	2.63
Recurring at Rs. 2,000 a year. 2.10					
4 Scheme for supply of 818 stud bulls and 569 buffaloes.	13.87	6.93	6.94	..	6.94
5 Supply of cattle feed to 163 depots.	5.71	5.67	0.04	0.02	0.02
6 Sheep rearing 6,090 rams and 2,454 stud goats.	5.13	2.57	2.56	..	2.56
7 Supply of improved shears and scythes in Veppanthattai area in 30 units.	0.03	..	0.03	0.02	0.01
Total ..	37.19	15.17	22.02	2.51	19.51
DISTRICT LEVEL SCHEME.					
Opening of a cattle breeding farm for buffaloes at Kadavur on Co-operative basis.	0.10	0.10	..	..	..
Total ..	0.10	0.10	..	..	..
STATE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
1 All-India Key Village scheme for cattle improvement in Para- mathi, Chinnadharapuram and two other centres in Karur or Kulittalai taluks.	7.21	..	7.21	..	7.21
2 Opening of an artificial insemina- tion centre at Veppanthattai.	0.56	..	0.56	..	0.56
3 Scheme for the development of feeds and fodder resources in four key villages, Paramathi, Chinnadharapuram and two other key villages.	0.46	..	0.46	..	0.46
4 Establishment of six Extension Centres for utilisation of bulls in key villages in Karur taluk.	5.52	..	5.52	..	5.52
5 All-India key Village schemes for calf subsidy for 700 calves in Karur taluk and other places.	0.84	..	0.84	..	0.84
6 Scheme for development of two goshalas—implementing one at Savithri Vidyasala and the other at Sivayam village, Kulittalai taluk.	0.14	..	0.14	..	0.14
7 Special scheme for development of goshala at Dalmiapuram.	0.35	..	0.35	..	0.35
8 Control of livestock diseases—One mobile van with full equipment of medicines and Veterinary Assistant Surgeon with head- quarters at Tiruchirappalli.	0.51	..	0.51	..	0.51
9 Five District cattle shows—One show each year at Tiruchirappalli.	0.10	..	0.10	..	0.10

Name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
STATE LEVEL SCHEMES—cont.					
10 Distribution of 24 breeding bulls in rural areas—Five to be distributed in Karur or Kulittalai taluk and the rest to other parts of the district.	0.24	..	0.24	..	0.24
11 Opening of Veterinary Hospitals and dispensaries—Opening of twelve Veterinary Institutions—Acquisition of lands for Veterinary Institutions.	1.42	..	1.42	..	1.42
12 Administrative staff—Appointment of five additional stockmen to work in Srirangam, Perambalur, Kulittalai, Thuraiyur and Chin-nadharapuram (5).	0.21	..	0.21	..	0.21
13 Purchase of microscopes for three Veterinary Institutions (3).	0.06	..	0.06	..	0.06
14 Electrification of Veterinary Institution at Ariyalur (1).	0.004	..	0.004	..	0.004
Total ..	17.624	..	17.624	..	17.624
Grand total—Animal Husbandry.	54.914	15.27	39.644	2.51	37.134

POULTRY DEVELOPMENT.

VILLAGE LEVEL SCHEMES.

1 Poultry farming in 631 units supply of cockrels and 4 farms in panchayat areas.	1.68	1.26	0.42	..	0.42
Total—Village Level Schemes..	1.68	1.26	0.42	..	0.42

STATE LEVEL SCHEMES.

2 Poultry Improvement in four key villages, Paramathi, Chinndharapuram and two other villages in Karur taluk.	0.14	..	0.14	..	0.14
3 Poultry development in National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks.	1.07	..	1.07	..	1.07
4 Subsidy to private poultry breeders.	0.05	..	0.05	..	0.05
Total—State Level Schemes ..	1.26	..	1.26	..	1.26
Total—Poultry Development ..	2.94	1.26	1.68	..	1.68
Total—Animal Husbandry and Poultry Development.	57.854	16.53	41.324	2.51	38.814

Dairying and Milk Supply.

Dairying is an important subsidiary occupation of the agriculturists of the district, which has a large cattle population. With a view to improve the cattle wealth and consumption of milk by the people, a scheme for the development of milk supply in urban areas is under implementation. The scheme for the Second Five-Year Plan aims at increasing the present production of milk by milk supply co-operatives by 50 per cent by the end of the plan period. To achieve this object, it is proposed to organise 16 milk supply co-operative societies during the plan period in the district. These societies will cover milk pockets in and around urban areas and enable the milk supply unions to pool and market more fresh milk. A provision of Rs. 0.86 lakh has been made for the scheme. Out of this amount, loans to the tune of Rs. 0.67 lakh will be granted to the societies for the purchase of milch animals. Necessary technical staff will also be provided to the societies free of cost by the Government.

2. In addition to the provision made in the State plan, the village committees have suggested the establishment of additional societies in important places for stepping up production and greater distribution of milk in rural areas. The District Planning Board also felt that the number of societies provided in the plan should be increased and private enterprise for running dairy farm encouraged. Accordingly, it is proposed to start 45 additional societies in 45 important centres with loan assistance. A sum of 4.50 lakhs is proposed to be advanced for financing share capital to the societies for purchasing milch animals and necessary equipment. Provision is also made in the plan for giving loan assistance of Rs. 0.04 lakh to the Udayarpalayam Panchayat Board for starting dairy farms.

3. In order to preserve milk for longer periods and to increase its keeping quality, pasteurisation is considered to be the best scientific method. The installation of pasteurisation plant helps the milk supply unions to dispose of the surplus milk profitably. The Tiruchirappalli-Srirangam Milk Supply Union is faced with the problem of surplus milk at certain seasons in a year. In view of the additional production of milk envisaged during the plan period, it is necessary for the union to devise ways and means to keep the surplus milk in good condition before sale. The pasteurisation plant proposed in the State Plan will be installed at Tiruchirappalli. Feeder societies will be started in villages surrounding Tiruchirappalli and Srirangam. The milk produced in the villages will be pasteurised, preserved and made available for distribution to the public in rural areas. A sum of Rs. 28,000 has been provided in the State plan for the implementation of this scheme which involves a capital cost of Rs. 24,030 and a recurring cost of Rs. 3,960.

4. It is also proposed to open a salvage farm for dry cows in the 103.48 acres of Government poramboke lands in Tuvakudi village, alienated to the Tiruchirappalli-Srirangam Co-operative Milk Supply Union. The farm which will maintain 75 animals at a time

will be run by the Union with the financial assistance offered by the Government and it will serve the cattle-owners in Tiruchirappalli town, especially the members of the milk supply societies affiliated to the union. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 0.54 lakh.

5. There is also provision in the State plan to establish a cattle breeding society at Perambalur with a view to improve the strain of cattle belonging to the members of the milk Supply Co-operatives. A sum of Rs. 7,000 is provided in the State plan.

6. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 6.29 lakhs as detailed below :—

DAIRYING AND MILK-SUPPLY.

Name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
VILLAGE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
1 Formation of 45 milk supply unions in rural areas.	4.50	4.50	..	..	..
2 Establishment of dairy farms in Udayarpalayam panchayat.	0.04	0.04	..	..	..
Total ..	4.54	4.54	..	..	..
STATE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
3 Establishment of Pasteurisation Plant by Tiruchirappalli—Srirangam Milk Supply Union.	0.28	..	0.28	..	0.28
4 Salvage of dry cattle—Maintenance of salvage farm for dry cows at Srirangam Co-operative Milk Supply Union.	0.54	0.17	0.37	..	0.37
5 Formation of sixteen milk supply co-operative societies to increase the daily production of milk.	0.86	0.67	0.19	..	0.19
6 Cattle breeding society at Perambalur.	0.07	..	0.07	..	0.07
Total ..	1.75	0.84	0.91	..	0.91
Grand total ..	6.29	5.38	0.91	..	0.91

Fisheries.

There is considerable scope for the development of fish culture in the district. The intensive fingerlings and seed collection and distribution scheme proposed in the State plan contemplates bringing all the available cultivable waters under scientific fish culture,

and increasing the target of fish seeds during the Second Five-Year Plan period. About 10 lakhs of fingerlings will be stocked and distributed during each year of the period. A sum of Rs. 0.25 lakh has been provided in the State plan for opening a rural Fishery Demonstration unit in the district at a cost of Rs. 0.40 lakh for the purpose of demonstrating the advantage of scientific pisciculture and thus popularising it. Under this scheme all available water-spreads now lying waste are expected to be brought gradually under pisciculture, resulting in considerable increase in food production. It is also proposed to supply fingerlings at concessional rates to the villagers for rearing fish in tanks and wells where water will be available throughout the year. Fingerlings will be supplied to 367 village units and major panchayat areas. Twenty-five per cent of the cost will be treated as subsidy and the balance recovered in cash. The cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 0.20 lakh.

The total cost of the schemes under Fisheries is Rs. 0.85 lakh as detailed below :—

FISHERIES.

Name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
VILLAGE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
1 Supply of fingerlings to ryots to village and panchayat areas 19,79,400 for 367 units at Re. 1 for 100.	0.20	..	0.20	0.15	0.05
Total ..	0.20	..	0.20	0.15	0.05
STATE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
1 Intensive fingerlings and seed collection and distribution for stocking inland waters.	0.25	..	0.25	..	0.25
2 Rural Fishery Demonstration units.	0.40	..	0.40	..	0.40
Total ..	0.65	..	0.65	..	0.65
Grand total ..	0.85	..	0.85	0.15	0.70

CHAPTER V

CO-OPERATION.

Co-operative credit societies play an important role in the village economy. The co-operative credit societies in the district continue to issue short-term loans to ryots for financing agricultural operations, for payment of kist, for discharge of petty debts, etc. Similarly, the co-operative land mortgage banks issue to the agriculturists long-term loans repayable in twenty annual instalments for improvement to land, redemption of mortgages, discharge of debts, etc. Middle class ryots are availing themselves of the facilities for long-term credits given by these banks. Co-operative Sale or Marketing Societies help the ryots to hold over their agricultural produce for a better market by issuing loans against such produce. There is still scope for the development of these societies in rural areas. The plan aims to extend the activities of the co-operative institutions to rural areas in the district.

2. The State plan for the development of integrated rural credit follows the recommendations of the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee and envisages supply of twenty-one per cent of the credit needs of the agriculturists by the co-operatives during the fifth year of the plan, covering seventy-five per cent of the villages and serving fifty per cent of the rural population. To achieve the above object, the State plan provides for the organisation of 31 Agricultural credit societies either by amalgamating the existing rural credit societies or by forming new societies. These societies will issue short-term loans to the agriculturists on the security of their anticipated crops also. In addition, it is proposed to organise and form 397 multi-purpose societies in 397 units, as proposed by the village committees. The existing rural credit societies will be reorganized by enlarging their membership and developing their loan transactions. A sum of Rs. 59.39 lakhs is provided in the State plan as agricultural credit to be issued during the plan period. In the sphere of long-term credit, the existing land mortgage banks in the district will be developed and three new banks will be organized in areas not covered by primary land mortgage banks. The primary land mortgage banks will be encouraged to issue more and more long-term loans for land improvement on the presumptive value of the land after improvement. In addition to the existing rural banks in the district, it is proposed to form one more rural bank for issuing medium term loans for agricultural purposes.

The cost of the scheme is Rs. 5.35 lakhs. The District Planning Board felt that the provision for opening one bank in the district during the plan period is totally inadequate and suggested the opening of fifteen additional rural banks in important centres in the district. A sum of Rs. 4.50 lakhs has been provided in the plan for financing loans to these banks.

3. In the scheme for the development of co-operative marketing of agricultural produce, provision is made in the State plan for establishing thirteen primary marketing societies and two district marketing societies and eight other marketing societies, with a view to connect the entire district with a net-work of marketing organisations in all important markets or taluk centres. The Central Stores, Tiruchirappalli, and the Central Co-operative Stores, Pudukkottai, will be converted into District Supply Marketing Societies during the plan period. The marketing societies will establish processing plants such as hand-pounding chukkie, groundnut decorticators and cotton gins. Financial assistance in the shape of subsidy and loans will be provided to these organizations towards the capital cost. Government will also contribute towards the share capital of these institutions. The handpounding units will be located at Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai and the groundnut decorticators will be established at Andimadam village of Udayarpalayam taluk and at Manapparai.

Provision is also made for constructing fifty-three godowns for primary marketing societies and large-sized societies, rural banks and rural credit societies. The cost of the schemes included in the State plan is Rs. 10.57 lakhs. The provision for the construction of godowns in the State plan is considered insufficient and the village committees have therefore, come forward to construct 56 godowns at a cost of Rs. 6.48 lakhs by contributing 50 per cent of the estimated cost. The godowns suggested by the village committees will be constructed in centres not covered by the scheme included in the State plan. Provision is also made in the plan for constructing a building at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,000 for the multipurpose co-operative society at Puliur with 50 per cent contribution.

In four villages of Musiri Block Development area, it is proposed to establish co-operative farming societies for the landless poor and others. It is expected that, on an average each society will settle 50 persons on 500 acres of land. A sum of Rs. 40,000 is provided in the plan for giving loan assistance to these societies.

Training of Personnel.

4. The implementation of the various co-operative schemes proposed for execution during the plan period will necessitate the employment of a large number of trained personnel at all levels. The State scheme therefore provides for the training of the departmental personnel and non-official co-operative staff belonging to the intermediate and higher categories. One hundred and sixty candidates belonging to the district will be trained during the plan period in the co-operative training colleges. For the purpose of giving training to panchayatdars and members of societies it is proposed to give training in the Regional centre to 128 panchayatdars each year drawn from the several societies in the district. During the plan period, 640 panchayatdars will be trained.

Formation of Co-operative Society for road-metal quarry workers.

5. There are a number of quarries in Pudukkottai, Karur and Tiruchirappalli taluks. These quarries are leased out every year. The lessees engage labourers and work these quarries. The jelly and metal quarries are supplied to the Railway, P.W.D. and Highways Departments. Though the entire work is done by the labourers, they get only 50 to 60 per cent of the cost provided for the metal in the estimates. With a view to enable the labourers working in these quarries to get decent wages, a labour contract co-operative society has recently been started at Thuvagudi with 117 members in Tiruchirappalli taluk. The society will include a few members who are interested in promoting the economic condition of these workers. It is necessary to include them as members with a view to manage the society in the initial stages, as most of the workers are not literate and will not be able to manage the societies of this type. The society will also be given the free services of a Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies for a period of at least two years. The quarry contracts will be given to them by the Revenue Department. Workers will be given wages for their work. The society will arrange to sell the metal with a small margin of profit to earn the working expenses of the society, dividend and share capital, bonus to workers and some reserve for unforeseen losses. Government will also grant subsidies towards the share capital of the worker-members and advance loans towards the working capital. In addition to the society recently formed, it is proposed to form four more societies during the plan period. A sum of Rs. 50,000 is provided in the plan for granting subsidies and loans to these societies.

Labour Contract Society for road-laying, repairs and maintenance.

6. The main object of a labour contract society is to obtain contracts for execution for public or private works and get them executed through members, paying them reasonable wages. Road-gangs will be enrolled as members of these labour contract societies. Membership will be open to labourers and also sympathisers who will be necessary to look after the management of the society. These societies will prevent exploitation of labourers by contractors and enable the labourers in getting the profits to worker-members in the shape of bonus and wages. The works undertaken by societies of this type will be executed by giving sub-contracts to groups of members or employing them on daily wages. When sufficient members are not available, the societies will employ persons other than members to the extent necessary to execute any work and pay them wages. The societies will also enter into an agreement with the members for due performance of works entrusted to them or allotted to them from time to time. Government will grant loans to these societies towards share capital and working capital. The services of a Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies will be lent free to these societies for a period of two years during the plan period. Government

works such as laying road, etc., can be entrusted to these labour contract societies and the labourers helped to get decent wages through the society and keep them employed. It is proposed to form five societies at the rate of one society for each year during the plan period. A sum of Rs. 50,000 is provided in the plan for these five societies.

Society for working fuel and minor forest coupes in Government and Reserve forests.

7. Forest coupes are generally auctioned every year by the Forest Department. The coupe contractors employ labourers for collecting the fuel and minor forest produce and pay them poor wages. Though the Government have permitted the lease of fuel coupes and collection of minor forest produce to co-operative societies for backward people, no society has so far been formed exclusively for Harijans and other scheduled classes. It is found by experience that it is difficult to form a society exclusively for Harijans, as most of the labourers are poor and illiterate. It is therefore necessary to amend the rules with a view to enable non-Harijans (sympathisers) to become members and help the Harijan members to run the society properly. In addition, the Forest Department should be authorized to lease certain areas in the district to a few societies formed for the uplift of Harijans and backward classes. The society will enlist the workers and a few sympathisers as members. The Government will help the labourers with subsidies to enable them to subscribe the necessary share capital to the society and advance loans towards working capital. The profits will be shared, as in any other co-operative society and the workers will be given bonus in proportion to the wages earned by them. It is proposed to form two societies at Pudukkottai and Thuraiyur during the plan period. A sum of Rs. 20,000 is provided in the plan for granting subsidies and loan to these institutions.

Society for the labourers employed in collecting gypsum in Lalgudi and Perambalur taluks.

8. A number of labourers are employed in mining operations of collecting gypsum by the lessees. But they get poor wages. With a view to improve the lot of the labourers engaged in mining work, it is proposed to start a co-operative society for these labourers. The labourers and a few non-workers (sympathisers) will be members of the society. The Government will grant a subsidy and lend the services of a Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies in the initial stages, at least for a period of one or two years. The profits will be shared and the workers will be given bonus in proportion to the wages earned by them. A sum of Rs. 10,000 is provided in the plan for this scheme.

Society for cultivating temple and endowment lands.

9. Cultivable lands are available with the trustees of the temples who lease the lands to private parties who are not cultivators. It is proposed to form a society during the first year of the Plan period for the benefit of the cultivators of such lands. The cultivators and a few sympathisers will be members of the society. Lands will be leased to the co-operative society and cultivated by the members who are actually workers on land and wages paid to them. The cultivation will be on a co-operative basis. The workers will be paid wages. The sale-proceeds of the produce will be utilized for paying the lease amount and meeting the working expenses of the society. The net profit will be distributed as dividend on share capital, bonus to workers, reserves, etc. The services of a senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies will be lent free to the society for a period of two years. The scheme will be gradually extended and four additional societies will be formed during the subsequent years of the Plan period. A sum of Rs. 50,000 is provided in the Plan for the establishment of five societies during the Plan period.

10. The total cost of the schemes under Co-operation is Rs. 128.32 lakhs as indicated below :—

<i>Serial number and name of the scheme.</i> (1)	<i>Gross.</i> (2)	<i>Loan.</i> (3)	<i>Net expen- diture.</i> (4)	<i>Contri- bution.</i> (5)	<i>Net cost to Govern- ment.</i> (6)
VILLAGE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
1 Provision for advancing loans for the formation of 397 multi-purpose co-operative societies.	39.70	39.70	..	..	..
2 Construction of buildings for one multipurpose co-operative society.	0.03	..	0.03	0.02	0.01
3 Construction of 13 godowns for rural banks and 43 rural godowns for storage of grains.	6.48	..	6.48	3.24	3.24
4 Establishment of four co-operative farming societies.	0.40	0.40	..	..	..
Total ..	46.61	40.10	6.51	3.26	3.25

DISTRICT LEVEL SCHEMES.

5 Provision for advancing loans to fifteen rural banks.	4.50	4.50	..	..	..
6 Forming of five labourers' co-operative societies for road-metal quarry workers.	0.50	0.50	..	..	..
7 Forming five labour contract societies for road laying, repair and maintenance at the rate of one society for each year during the Plan period.	0.50	0.50	..	..	..

<i>Serial number and Name of the scheme.</i> (1)	<i>Gross.</i> (2)	<i>Loan.</i> (3)	<i>Net expen- diture.</i> (4)	<i>Contri- bution.</i> (5)	<i>Net cost to Govern- ment.</i> (6)
DISTRICT LEVEL SCHEMES—cont.					
8 Forming of two societies for working fuel and minor forest coupes in Government and reserve forests, one at Pudukkottai and the other at Thuraiyur.	0.20	0.20	..	..	..
9 Forming one society for the labourers employed in collecting gypsum in Lalgudi and Perambalur taluks.	0.10	0.10	..	..	..
10 Organising and forming five societies for cultivating temple and endowment lands.	0.50	0.50	..	..	..
Total ..	6.30	6.30	..	..	..

STATE LEVEL SCHEMES.

11 Organization of 31 large-sized co-operative societies, three mortgage banks and one rural co-operative bank.	5.35	..	5.35	..	5.35
12 Provision of Agricultural Credit ..	59.39	59.39	..	..	..
13 Construction of godowns for thirteen primary marketing societies, two district marketing societies, eight marketing societies, etc., and 24 large sized societies, Rural Banks and Rural Credit Societies.	10.57	..	10.57	..	10.57
Total ..	75.31	59.39	15.92	..	15.92
Grant Total ..	128.22	105.79	22.43	3.26	19.17

CHAPTER VI

FORESTS.

The area of forest in the district is 360.35 square miles including estates forests taken over. The ex-panchayat forests and ex-zamin forests recently taken over by the Forest Department were subjected to excessive grazing, goat browsing and unregulated fellings in the past by the villagers and zamindars resulting in over-exploitation and absolute denudation. The ex-zamin forests have not been surveyed and demarcated though their control has been transferred to the Forest Department. Rehabilitation of these ex-panchayat forests is one of the most important development schemes of the Forest Department under the Second Five-Year Plan. The several afforestation schemes included in the Second Five-Year Plan aim at sound forest management based on scientific principles with a view to reafforest the denuded areas, improve and expand the existing forest resources of fuel and timber, so essentially required both for domestic and industrial consumption.

Improvement to Grazing.

2. With a view to improve the fodder resources of the State, it is proposed to develop the perennial water sources inside reserve forests near big towns to improve the fodder value of the pastures. Suitable areas of 10 acres in extent in each beat in the district will be taken up for improvement. An extent of 1,000 acres will be taken up for such development during the Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.10 lakh. Under this scheme, the improved pasture will be available from the second year of the Plan period.

Cashewnuts.

3. The State Plan provides for extending the cultivation of cashew on a plantation scale to meet the growing demand for cashew-nut and cashew shell oil and to minimise the imports of this produce into the country. An extent of 550 acres is proposed to be taken up for cashewnut plantation in the district during the Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.25 lakh. Under this scheme, revenue from the sale of nuts can be expected from the fifth year of the plantation at Rs. 100 per acre per annum. The trees will continue to bear fruits until 15 to 20 years after which they can be sold as fuel.

Reclamation of Eroded areas by afforestation.

4. This scheme mainly relates to the re-afforestation of the ex-panchayat forests. Under this scheme, it is proposed to arrest further soil erosion and to conserve the existing soil, thereby protecting the adjacent valuable agricultural fields. The total extent of eroded land in the district is 365 acres. It is proposed to survey this extent of eroded lands in ex-panchayat forest areas within a period 18 months and start afforestation with fuel and fodder species. The trees will reach maturity in 30 to 40 years. The total cost of the schemes is estimated at Rs. 0.25 lakh.

Plantation of Teak and other Hardwoods and Bamboos.

5. With a view to improving the timber resources and make timber easily available for all constructional purposes and house building co-operative societies, it is proposed to raise teak and other hardwoods in the district in an extent of 100 acres at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.07 lakh during the Plan period. These plantations will attain maturity in a period of 40-70 years depending on the species. The Plan also provides for raising bamboos in an area of 300 acres at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.08 lakh during the Plan period.

Matchwood Plantations.

6. There is growing demand from the matchwood and ply-wood industries and the present stocks are inadequate to meet the demand in full. Large quantities of this timber are being imported from Andamans. It is therefore proposed to raise match-wood plantations over an area of 300 acres in the district at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.28 lakh during the Plan period. The plantations will become ripe for exploitation in 20 to 25 years.

Rehabilitation of degraded forests.

7. There are several low hill areas in the ex-panchayat and ex-zamin forests which have become barren as a result of denudation in the recent past. Soil conservation measures on these hill slopes have to be taken up immediately with a view to prevent further loss of soil and damage to the agricultural land below. It is therefore proposed to take up an extent of 39,000 acres during the Plan period and afforest this area with suitable fuel species at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.10 lakh. It is also proposed to take up soil conservation measures in an extent of 1,300 acres and plant fuel trees at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.56 lakh. This soil conservation measure will meet the demand for firewood in 30-40 years when the plantation will reach the exploitation age.

Casuarina Plantations.

8. The Plan provides for planting casuarina trees along the padugais in Tiruchirappalli district in an area of 2,000 acres at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.81 lakhs. This scheme is expected to help the stabilization and fixation of sand dunes on river banks and prevent valuable agricultural lands from being bogged up by blown sterile sand. It will also augment the firewood supply to the public. The trees can be exploited in 8 to 10 years. During 1956-57, the areas in padugais will be planted with 'Kodukapuli' and 'Babul' species. The District Planning Board has however recommended that in the interest of the cattle of the delta area where grazing facilities are very much limited it is necessary to develop the plantation of Kodukapuli and other miscellaneous species instead of casuarina plantation in all padugai areas.

Construction of new Roads and Buildings.

9. Provision is also made in the Plan for improving the various communications which are still in the primitive stage and for the construction of residential buildings for subordinates living in interior forests. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 1.25 lakhs. In addition to the schemes proposed by the department, it is proposed to form a new road to a length of 8 miles and 5 furlongs to connect Sobanapuram with Top-Sengattupatti village in Musiri taluk at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.28 lakhs. This road is proposed to be executed at the State cost as the road is intended to help the Malayalis living in Pachamalai hills (Backward Classes). The Planning Board felt that this road should be taken up and executed by the Highways Department during the Plan period as the Forest Department is unwilling to take up this work on account of the poor revenue from this forest area. The cost of this road is included in the chapter on "Roads".

The total cost of the schemes under this head is Rs. 5.75 lakhs as shown below :—

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net expenditure.	Contribution.	Net cost to Government.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
STATE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
1 Improvement to grazing 1,000 acres.	0.10	..	0.10	..	0.10
2 Cashew plantation, 550 acres ..	0.25	..	0.25	..	0.25
3A Reconnaissance survey of eroded lands outside the reserve forests in the State, 365 acres.	0.11	..	0.11	..	0.11
3B Afforestation of dry fuel forests 400 acres.	0.14	..	0.14	..	0.14
4 Plantation of teak and other hardwood plantations, 100 acres.	0.07	..	0.07	..	0.07
5 Bamboo plantations, 300 acres ..	0.08	..	0.08	..	0.08
6 Matchwood plantations, 300 acres.	0.28	..	0.28	..	0.28
7 Rehabilitation of degraded forests —demarcation and survey of ex-zamin forests, 39,000 acres.	0.10	..	0.10	..	0.10
8 Afforestation of low hills, 1,300 acres.	0.56	..	0.56	..	0.56
9 Casuarina plantations, 2,000 acres.	2.81	..	2.81	..	2.81
10 Construction of residential accommodation for subordinates and improvement to communications.	1.25	..	1.25	..	1.25
Total ..	5.75	..	5.75	..	5.75

CHAPTER VII

IRRIGATION.

Though the Cauvery water flows through Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore districts, the area under river irrigation in Tanjore district is very much larger than Tiruchirappalli district. At present, irrigation in Tiruchirappalli district is confined to the Uyykondan channel and the existing Kattalai High Level Channel constructed in the year 1935. The latter channel was designed for a duty of 50 acres per cusec at the head sluice, but it has been found by experience that the supply has not been sufficient to ensure full development of the ayacut. The ryots of Tiruchirappalli district are urging for the extension of the Kattalai Scheme to stabilize the existing ayacut and

to bring in additional areas under irrigation. It is therefore proposed to execute a new Kattalai High Level Canal Extension Scheme for utilizing the surplus waters of the Cauvery, after meeting the existing demand of irrigation below the Mettur Dam, by means of a new canal of about 86 miles long, taking off from above the Kattalai bed regulator across the Cauvery in Tiruchirappalli taluk. The canal will feed about 118 tanks in Tanjore taluk and Tiruchirappalli taluk, will improve supplies to the existing ayacut of 8,723 acres and will bring newly under irrigation 3,277 acres, giving a total ayacut of 12,000 acres under tanks. The area that will be irrigated by the canal direct is 8,622 acres. The existing and additional ayacuts in Tiruchirappalli district will be 5,086 acres and 11,055 acres and in Tanjore district, 3,637 acres and 844 acres respectively. The total extent that will be irrigated under the scheme will therefore be 20,622 acres. The irrigation proposed under the scheme is for a single long term crop of paddy. The scheme is expected to give full benefit at the end of the plan period. The increased additional yield anticipated on the completion of the project is 7,468 tons of foodgrains. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 156.65 lakhs including direct and indirect charges. A sum of Rs. 130 lakhs is expected to be spent on the execution of the scheme during the plan period and a provision of Rs. 101.76 lakhs representing the share of expenditure debitable to the Tiruchirappalli district has been included in the plan.

Pullambadi Canal Scheme.

2. In the south-eastern portion of the Lalgudi and Udayarpalayam taluks of Tiruchirappalli district, lies a large alluvial tract eminently suited for wet cultivation but lacking in irrigation facilities except for what is available under some rainfed tanks. Due to the rainfed nature of these tanks and their limited catchments no extension of irrigation under them has been possible, though the area is commandable by the Cauvery river. The people of the affected areas have been pressing for a long time for the provision of irrigation facilities by utilising the surplus waters of the Cauvery on the ground that every year considerable quantity of water in excess of the requirements of the delta irrigation is wasted into the sea. Such surplus flows are however limited to a few days only in a year and it is proposed to divert these surplus waters through a new canal into a number of existing tanks and tanks to be formed and to irrigate lands commanded by the tanks. It is also possible to permit some direct irrigation. The entire area to be irrigated will be in the Udayarpalayam and the Lalgudi taluks of Tiruchirappalli district. It is therefore proposed to excavate the new Pullambadi Canal to supply the surplus Cauvery waters to this area. The scheme consists of the excavation of a canal of about 54 miles long taking off from above the Upper Anicut at the head of the Srirangam Island on the left bank of the Cauvery. Under this scheme, it is proposed to construct eight new tanks to irrigate 7,667 acres, to

improve nineteen existing tanks to irrigate about 5,020 acres and repair and use the existing tanks to irrigate 596 acres, giving a total area under irrigation of nearly 13,283 acres under tanks, in addition to irrigating 8,831 acres directly by the canal. The area commanded by the proposed canal is a compact block, almost in the nature of a delta with a number of spurs and drainage courses running north to south. It is at present mainly under dry cultivation, the principal crops being cholam, ragi, groundnut, gingelly, etc., but with the development of the proposed scheme, the entire area will be brought under wet cultivation. The scheme is expected to give an additional yield of 9,547 tons of foodgrains. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 142.4 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 115 lakhs has been provided in the State plan for the execution of this scheme during the plan period.

3. The Village Development Committees have proposed eighteen new irrigation schemes for the construction of small anicuts, formation of new tanks, supply channels, etc., at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.90 lakhs. They have also agreed to contribute 50 per cent of the estimated cost of all the schemes. Details of the schemes proposed by the Development Committees are given in a separate statement at the end of the chapter. The District Planning Board also felt that anicuts could be constructed in small rivers as it would help to raise the level of the sub-soil water, instead of taking up big projects costing several lakhs and as the execution of the former schemes would be comparatively easy. The District Planning Board has accordingly proposed 34 new schemes for investigation during the plan period. The total cost of the schemes is Rs. 276.99 lakhs. The Board felt that in view of the Government's policy to levy betterment fee on irrigation schemes, wherever possible the contribution of Rs. 3.28 lakhs now offered by the villagers for the execution of the 34 irrigation works proposed might be accepted and investigation started. One of the schemes proposed relates to the construction of a dam across the river, Ayyar at Puliancholai between Kollimalai and Pachamalai hills. This will provide irrigation facilities for about 10,000 acres. The development of Hydro-Electric power is also envisaged under the scheme. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 200 lakhs. In view of the heavy cost involved in the proposal, no provision has been made in the plan for the scheme. As regards the remaining 33 schemes recommended by the District Planning Board, such of the schemes as are found feasible and could be taken up for execution will be taken up and completed during the plan period. A provision of Rs. 76.99 lakhs has been made in the plan for these 33 schemes.

Desilting -cum-reclamation of Tanks.

4. This is a new scheme which is proposed to be implemented during the Second Five-Year Plan period. The proposal is to desilt the beds of tanks which have lost their capacity to some extent due to silting and also to raise the F.T.L. so that about half the lost storage capacity is reclaimed by desilting and the other half by raising the F.T.L. Under this scheme, it is

proposed to cover a percentage of the P.W.D. tanks and Revenue tanks during the Plan period. A sum of Rs. 3.8 lakhs is provided for this purpose.

Special Minor Irrigation Works.

5. The works relating to improvements and repairs to existing irrigation sources costing Rs. 10 lakhs and less each and also new works of the kind formerly taken up under intensive cultivation campaign were being taken up under this programme. But in view of the changed policy of the Government works costing above Rs. 10 lakhs and below Rs. 20 lakhs will also be included in the programme during the Second Five-Year Plan period. The execution of 52 schemes of the previous year will be continued during 1956-57 in the district. The total cost of the 52 schemes is estimated at Rs. 27.41 lakhs. In addition to the continuation schemes, sixteen new schemes are also proposed for inclusion in the programme for 1956-57. The anticipated expenditure on these schemes and the other schemes proposed to be executed during the plan period is Rs. 19.30 lakhs.

Kudimaramath and other works.

6. The village committees have come forward to carry out repairs to 62 Public Works Department tanks at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.25 lakhs and to contribute 50 percent of the estimated cost. A list of these works is given in Statement II at the end of this chapter. Similarly the village committees have agreed to carry out repairs and improvements to 540 minor irrigation sources in the district. The cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 12.62 lakhs. They have also agreed to contribute 50 per cent of the estimated cost of these works. Necessary steps are being taken to execute all these works during the plan period. Under kudimaramath works it is proposed to carry out repairs to 415 tanks and 138 channels for which repairs are urgently needed. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 9.35 lakhs, the villagers' contribution being Rs. 4.67 lakhs. It is also proposed to grant a sum of Rs. 3,000 as loan for carrying out improvements to a private tank in Manachanallur village of Lalgudi taluk at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,000. The loan will be recovered in ten annual instalments.

Wells.

7. About 95,000 wells are used for irrigation in this district. With a view to get irrigation facilities in dry areas, the villagers have applied for loans for sinking new wells and for repairing some of the old wells which are in urgent need of improvement and repairs. It is proposed to extend irrigation facilities to 12,400 acres at a cost of Rs. 95.44 lakhs by sinking 6,623 new wells and

improving 5,843 old wells. Takkavi loans will be advanced to the ryots. A sum of rupees one lakh is provided in the chapter on "Agriculture" for granting loans to new assignees for reclaiming their lands. These ryots will also sink wells for irrigating their lands out of the loans granted to them.

8. The total cost of the schemes under "Irrigation" is Rs. 473.85 lakhs as shown below :—

IRRIGATION.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
VILLAGE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
1 Eighteen new irrigation schemes proposed by planning areas for investigation.	8.90	..	8.90	4.45	4.45
Kudimaramath Works—					
2 Improvement to Public Works Department tanks (62).	3.25	..	3.25	1.62	1.63
3 Improvement to Minor irrigation tanks (540).	12.62	..	12.62	6.31	6.31
4 Improvements to Kudimaramath tanks (415).	7.35	..	7.35	3.67	3.68
5 Improvement to one private tank.	0.03	0.03	..	..	..
6 Improvements to channels (138).	2.00	..	2.00	1.00	1.00
Wells—					
7 Sinking of new wells (6,623)	66.23	66.23	..	..	..
8 Improvements to old wells (5,843)	29.21	29.21	..	..	..
Total ..	129.59	95.47	34.12	17.05	17.07

DISTRICT LEVEL SCHEMES.

Thirty-four new irrigation works.	76.99	..	76.99	3.28	73.71
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STATE LEVEL SCHEMES.

Major—					
1 New Kattalai High Level Canal Scheme—Digging a new canal from the Kattalai bed regulator (area to be benefited—12,000 acres during the plan period.)	101.76	..	101.76	..	101.76
2 Pullambadi Canal Scheme—Digging out a new canal 54 miles long from above Upper Anicut (area to be irrigated 22,114 acres of which 1,451 acres are existing wet, 15,000 acres to be benefited during the plan period.)	115.00	..	115.00	..	115.00
Total ..	216.76	..	216.76	..	216.76

IRRIGATION—cont.

Name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
STATE LEVEL SCHEMES—cont.					
Minor—					
3 Special Minor Irrigation Programme—					
(a) Repairs to 52 irrigation tanks and channels (continuation works of 1955–56).	27.41	..	27.41	6.38	21.03
(b) Sixteen new schemes proposed for execution during 1956–57 and other new schemes to be taken up during the rest of the plan period.	19.30	..	19.30	..	19.30
4 Desilting-cum-reclamation of irrigation tanks (to desilt the beds of tanks which have lost their capacity due to silting and to raise the F.T.L. of both P.W.D. tanks and Revenue tanks.)	3.80	..	3.80	..	3.80
Total—Minor ..	50.51	..	50.51	6.38	44.13
Grand total ..	473.85	95.47	378.38	26.71	351.67

STATEMENT I.—IRRIGATION SCHEMES RECOMMENDED FOR INVESTIGATION.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Cost.	Contribution.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
1 Construction of bed regulator across Amaravathi river near Nagampalli in Aravakurichi National Extension Service area of Karur taluk at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,00,000 proposed by the Village Development Committee, Nagampalli. The scheme is under the investigation of the Revenue Department. It will irrigate about 1,000 acres.	1.00	0.50
2 Construction of an anicut at Pallapatti across Nanganji river at a cost of Rs. 50,000 proposed by the Aravakurichi Village Development Committee to irrigate about 300 acres of land in Aravakurichi National Extension Service area of Karur taluk.	0.50	0.25
3 Formation of a tank in Mookanankurichi group to irrigate about 150 acres of lands in a place where water can be stored which besides irrigating the lands will also increase the water level in the adjacent wells. The approximate cost of the scheme is Rs. 50,000. The scheme has been proposed by the village committee of Valliannai National Extension Service area in Karur taluk.	0.50	0.25
4 Construction of a dam at Valakupari across Kodaganar in Karur taluk at a cost of Rs. 0.75 lakh to irrigate about 200 acres of lands in Vellianai National Extension Service area.	0.75	0.37
5 Formation of a new tank in Manbarai village at a cost of Rs. 50,000 to irrigate about 50 acres of land proposed by the Manbarai Village Development Committee in Musiri Planning area.	0.50	0.25

STATEMENT I.—IRRIGATION SCHEMES RECOMMENDED FOR
INVESTIGATION—*cont.*

<i>Serial number and name of the scheme.</i>	<i>Cost.</i>	<i>Contribution.</i>
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
6 Formation of a new tank in Perur village at a cost of Rs. 20,000 to irrigate about 20 acres of land in Musiri Community Development Planning area proposed by the Perur Village Development Committee.	0-20	0-10
7 Excavation of a new channel from Cauvery river at Musiri Community Development area for irrigating in Thinnakonam village at a cost of Rs. 20,000 to irrigate about 20 acres of land in Musiri Community Development Planning area proposed by the Village Development Committee, Thinnakonam.	0-20	0-10
8 Formation of a tank at Uthandanpatti, hamlet of Karikali village, at a cost of Rs. 15,000 to irrigate about 15 acres of land in Thathiengarpet Community Development area of Musiri taluk proposed by the Village Development Committee of Karikali.	0-15	0-08
9 Restoration of a defunct irrigation tank at Pillapalayam at a cost of Rs. 20,000 to irrigate about 20 acres of land in Thathiengarpet Community Development area in Musiri taluk proposed by the Village Development Committee, Poolanjeri.	0-20	0-10
10 Formation of tank in Poolanjeri village at a cost of Rs. 20,000 to irrigate about 20 acres of land in Thathiengarpet Community Development area of Musiri taluk proposed by the Village Development Committee, Poolanjeri.	0-20	0-10
11 Construction of a sluice in Cauvery to divert water for irrigation at Mullipadi village at a cost of Rs. 20,000 to irrigate about 50 acres in Thathiengarpet Community Development area of Musiri taluk proposed by Mullipadi Village Committee.	0-20	0-10
12 Formation of a tank by construction of anicut in Peria Palar river at a cost Rs. 50,000 to irrigate about 50 acres of land proposed by the Valasiromani Village Development Committee of Thathiengarpet Community Development area in Musiri taluk.	0-50	0-25
13 Formation of a tank in Udumbiam village of Veppanthittai Community Development area at a cost of Rs. 50,000 to irrigate about 50 acres of land proposed by the Udumbiam Village Development Committee.	0-50	0-25
14 Formation of a tank in Vengalam village of Veppanthittai Community Development area at a cost of Rs. 50,000 to irrigate about 50 acres of land proposed by the Vengalam Village Development Committee.	0-50	0-25
15 Formation of a tank in Vengalam Village of Veppanthittai Community Development area at a cost of Rs. 50,000 to irrigate about 50 acres proposed by the Arumbavur Village Development Committee.	0-50	0-25
16 Formation of a tank in Malayalapatti unit of Veppanthittai Community Development area at a cost of Rs. 50,000 to irrigate about 50 acres of land proposed by the Malayalapatti Village Development Committee.	0-50	0-25

STATEMENT I.—IRRIGATION SCHEMES RECOMMENDED FOR
INVESTIGATION—*cont.*

<i>Serial number and name of the scheme.</i>	<i>Cost.</i>	<i>Contribution.</i>
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
17 Formation of a tank at Arasalur in Veppanthittai unit of Veppanthittai Community Development area at a cost of Rs. 50,000 to irrigate about 50 acres of land proposed by the Veppanthittai village Development Committee.	0-50	0-25
18 Expediting the Chinnar Reserve Scheme for Periyar to Eraiyur units which is under the investigation of the Public Works Department proposed by Veppanthittai Planning area.	1-50	0-75
Total	8-90	4-45

DETAILS OF THE SCHEME PROPOSED BY THE DISTRICT PLANNING BOARD
IN TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT.

19 Construction of an anicut causeway across Noyyal river near Rajampalayam to connect Kodumudi and Tennilai villages and to provide irrigation facilities for 5,000 acres in Pugulur firka (Chinnadharapuram Planning area).	20-00	0-75
20 Rebuilding of anicut near Rajampalayam for irrigating about 500 acres (Chinnadharapuram Planning area).	0-75	..
21 Diversion of drainage water from Bhavani channel to the Thathampalayam tank for irrigating about 5,000 acres. Length of the channel would be about miles 15 (Karur Planning area).	5-00	1-00
22 Construction of a dam across Kodaganar near Perumparai at Nallakavandanpatti to provide irrigation facilities to Aravakurichi and Vellianai firka for about 1,000 acres (Aravakurichi Planning area).	10-00	..
23 Construction of sandvent in Senkulam Public Works Department tank at Sevalur to prevent silting up of the tank which irrigates about 500 acres (Manapparai Planning area).	0-15	0-08
24 Construction of a dam across the river Kannothis to provide irrigation facilities for about 500 acres in Manapparai sub-taluk and Viralmalai firkas of Kolathur taluk (Marungapuri Planning area).	0-30	0-15
25 Construction of an anicut across Palar river near Pidaripatti to provide irrigation facilities for about 600 acres (Marungapuri Planning area).	0-30	0-15
26 Construction of an anicut between Karumalai hills and Appuchikaradu and formation of a new tank to irrigate about 200 acres (Vayyampatti Planning area).	0-20	0-10
27 Construction of an anicut between Mathenam hills and Semmalai to irrigate about 200 acres (Vayyampatti Planning area).	0-20	0-10
28 Construction of an anicut across Chinnar to provide irrigation facilities for about 500 acres in Peraiyur, Thevaiyur and Mettupalayam (Veppanthittai Planning area).	1-00	..
29 Construction of an anicut across Marudhiar near Pungangudi to provide irrigation facilities for about 500 acres in four villages (T. Palar Planning area).	1-00	0-50

DETAILS OF THE SCHEME PROPOSED BY THE DISTRICT PLANNING BOARD
IN TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT—cont.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Cost.	Contribution.
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
30 Construction of an anicut across Gundar in Nerinjagudi village to feed Neiveli Kanmoi, Kolandan Kanmoi and to irrigate about 200 acres (Tirumayam Planning area).	0-40	..
31 To examine the feasibility of sinking irrigation wells in Kanmois of Kolathur taluk and pumping out water for irrigation for about 100 acres from five test wells (Kulathur Planning area).	1-00	0-50
32 Formation of a new channel for a length of about one and a half miles from Eragudi surplus channel at V. A. Samudram unit to irrigate about 300 acres (Thuraiyur Planning area).	0-30	..
33 Formation of a new tank near Kottaiyur village to irrigate about 400 acres (Thuraiyur Planning area).	0-10	..
34 Formation of two new tanks in Kollapatti village to irrigate 100 acres (Thuraiyur Planning area).	0-10	..
35 Formation of two new tanks in Naduvalur village to irrigate 150 acres (Thuraiyur Planning area).	0-10	..
36 Construction of a dam across Kanapadi river near T. Renganathapuram village to irrigate about 10,000 acres (Thuraiyur Planning area).	10-00	..
37 Formation of a new tank near Vengadathanur village at the foot of Pachamalai hills to provide irrigation facilities for about 1,000 acres (Thuraiyur Planning area).	0-40	..
38 Formation of two new tanks in Veeramachampatti village and construction of a new sluice at Muthipallam Vari to irrigate about 170 acres (Thuraiyur Planning area).	0-31	..
39 Construction of a dam and hydro-electric station at Pulianchola between Kollimalai and Pachamalai hills to irrigate about 10,000 acres and for providing a good hydro-electric supply scheme (Vairicettipalayam Planning area).	..	..
40 Extension of Veeramachampatti Kalingal Vaikal in Kannanoor unit for a length of one mile to irrigate about 300 acres (Thuraiyur area).	0-12	..
41 Construction of a sluice at Ayyarumundi Vannan Kalingal and formation of a new canal for a length of four furlongs to irrigate about 200 acres in Adanur unit (Thuraiyur Planning area).	0-10	..
42 Construction of a new sluice for Adanur Peria Eri to irrigate about 50 acres (Thuraiyur Planning area).	0-03	..
43 Construction of a new sluice for Thiruthalaiyur supply channel and formation of a new Kalingal across Gundar river to irrigate about 200 acres (Thuraiyur Planning area).	0-10	..
44 Repairing the supply channel of Senappanallur Eri from Ayyar river for a length of one mile (Thuraiyur Planning area).	0-13	..
45 Construction of tank at Sobanapuram to irrigate about 500 acres (Vyrichettipalayam Planning area).	0-30	..
46 Construction of a tank at Venkatachalapuram village at the foot of Pachamalai to irrigate about 500 acres (Vyrichettipalayam Planning area).	0-30	..

DETAILS OF THE SCHEMES PROPOSED BY THE DISTRICT PLANNING BOARD
IN TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT—cont.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Cost.	Contribution.
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
47 Construction of a canal for a length of eight miles from Cauveri river at Mohanur via Valvelputhur, M. Kalathur and Tholurpatti (Thottiam Planning area).	2-00	..
48 Formation of a tank on the northern side at Kamalapuram village to irrigate about 400 acres (Thottiam Planning area).	0-30	..
49 Construction of a canal from Jedarpalayam bed regulator to irrigate about 10,000 acres in M. Kalathur, Pidaramangalam and Nagayanallur villages (Thottiam Planning area).	10-00	..
50 Extension of Mullipadi scheme by construction of a canal from Mullipadi channel to irrigate about 10,000 acres in M. Puthur, Arasalur, Tholurpatti, Chittur, Arangoor, Kolakudi and Alagarai villages (Thottiam Planning area).	10-00	..
51 Extension of Mohanur canal from Unniyur to irrigate about 300 acres in Periapallipalayam and Chinna-pallipalayam villages (Thottiam Planning area).	0-50	..
52 Construction of a dam across Agniar river in Malaiyur firka of Alangudi taluk to irrigate about 1,000 acres (Karambakudi Planning area).	1-50	..
Total ..	76-99	3-28

STATEMENT II—LIST OF P.W.D. TANKS (62) FOR WHICH IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS HAVE BEEN PROPOSED IN THE PLAN.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Gross.	Contribution.
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
<i>Kulittalai Planning area.</i>		
1 Repairing the Perunnikavundan Kuttai at Nallur ..	0-01	0-005
2 Repairing the Kapperikulam at R. T. Malai ..	0-05	0-03
3 Repairing the Pudukulam at I. Puluderi ..	0-04	0-02
4 Repairing the Chinneri at Puthur ..	0-05	0-03
5 Repairing and deepening Karikuttai and Sekkagoundankuttai at Kallai.	0-04	0-02
6 Repairing and deepening Peria eri and Chinna eri at Pillur.	0-05	0-03
7 Repairing Peria eri at Padiripatti ..	0-04	0-02
8 Repairing and deepening Peria eri at Karichampatty.	0-01	0-005
9 Repairing Peria eri at Kalugur ..	0-01	0-005
10 Repairing the Navalkulam at Naganur ..	0-01	0-005
Total ..	0-31	0-17
<i>Krishnarayapuram Planning area.</i>		
11 Repairing Panchapatti tank at Panjapatti ..	0-04	0-02
12 Repairs to Maravanur tank in K. Periapatti ..	0-05	0-03
13 Repairs to Samudrakulam ..	0-02	0-01
14 Repairs to Navakulam, Puthukulam and Nandanandal tanks.	0-04	0-02
Total ..	0-15	0-08
<i>Musiri Planning area.</i>		
15 Repairs to Pulivalam eri ..	0-20	0-10
16 Repairs to Sithambur eri ..	0-20	0-10
Total ..	0-40	0-20

STATEMENT II.—LIST OF P.W.D. TANKS (62) FOR WHICH IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS HAVE BEEN PROPOSED IN THE PLAN—cont.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Gross.	Contribution.
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
<i>Thathiengarpet Planning area.</i>		
17 Repairs to Sithilarai eri	0.32	0.16
<i>Thottiam Planning area.</i>		
18 Repairs to Nagayanallur eri	0.04	0.02
19 Repairs to M. Kalathur eri	0.20	0.10
20 Repairs to big tank at Keerambur	0.05	0.03
21 Repairs to tank at Maruvathur	0.02	0.01
22 Repairs to Sinnar at Thalugai	0.10	0.05
23 Repairs to the eri at Uppiliyapuram	0.06	0.03
24 Repairs to Kalingal works at Siruvavalur	0.10	0.05
25 Repairs to the tank at (supply channel) Eragudi	0.03	0.02
26 Repairs to the Kalingal at Badirpettai	0.05	0.03
27 Repairs to Okkarai eri	0.04	0.02
Total ..	0.69	0.36
<i>Lalgudi Planning area.</i>		
28 to 31 Repairs to Jangamarajapuram Malattar, Jangamarajapuram channel, Pattavarthini channel and Konnakudikkurichi channel.	0.06	0.03
32 Mangammalpuram Ayyan and Puduvoikal silt clearance.	0.06	0.03
33 Ariyur Sengaraiyur channel and Pudur Ambil silt clearance.	0.06	0.03
34 T. Kalligudi channel silt clearance	0.02	0.01
35 Alangudi Mahajanam Panguni and Vembadian channels silt clearance.	0.03	0.02
36 to 38 Sembarai excavation of three channels and silt clearance of eri and Sembarai channel.	0.05	0.03
39 Sirumayangudi Karvoikal, Sirumayankudi channel and eri silt clearance.	0.07	0.04
40 Thalakudi Ayyan channel silt clearance	0.01	0.005
41 Appadurai Panguni voikal improvement	0.03	0.02
42 Yasanakorai Ayyan channel silt clearance	0.01	0.005
43 Madakudi Peruvalai channel silt clearance	0.16	0.08
44 V. Thuraiyur Panguni voikal and Pudu Peruvalai channel improvement.	0.02	0.01
45 Thirumagalam Panguni channel improvement	0.02	0.01
46 Valadi Panguni Peruvalai channels silt clearance	0.05	0.03
47 R. Valavanur Peruvalai channel silt clearance	0.01	0.005
48 Repairs to the tank in Kulathur	0.05	0.03
49 Pennakonam eri repairs	0.10	0.05
50 and 51 Vadakkalur eri repairs	0.04	0.02
52 Ogalar eri repairs	0.05	0.03
53 and 54 Agaramsigoor eri repairs	0.04	0.02
55 Vengalam Peria eri	0.10	0.05
56 Kaikalathur Vannarampoondi tank	0.06	0.03
57 Thondapadi Mangalam tank	0.02	0.01
58 V. Kalathur Periyur tank	0.05	0.03
59 Agaram Anaicut across Vedanathi at Mettupalayam.	0.05	0.03
60 Thevaiyur Thondapuddy tank at Anukkur eri	0.05	0.03
61 Mettupalayam Kaikalathur tank	0.05	0.03
62 Thenkatchiperumalnatham improvement to the Public Works Department tank.	0.06	0.03
Total ..	1.38	0.745
Grand Total ..	3.25	1.75 1.715

CHAPTER VIII

POWER.

Pulianchola Hydro-Electric Project.

1. This is a proposal to utilise the potential energy from the river Ayyar in Thuraiyur sub-taluk of Musiri taluk for generating power for extending electricity to villages for agricultural and industrial purposes. The question of generating power at Pulianchola in Musiri taluk was examined by one Mr. Herbert Wilferd Perry, Consulting Engineer, Tiruchirappalli, during 1921 to 1923 and he also applied for a licence under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910. In 1923, a licence for the supply of electrical energy from a generating station to be situated at Pulianchola was granted to him. Under the terms of the licence, the licensee was required to carry out within three years suitable and sufficient hydraulic, civil, mechanical and electrical works for the production of a minimum output of 2,000 H.P. Ex-generating Plant. But the licensee could not start work for want of adequate financial help. In view of the fact that the possibilities of developing power have already been explored even in 1923, the District Planning Board felt that the scheme should be taken up immediately as it will meet the energy required for the entire district for agricultural and industrial purposes. The scheme can be taken up and executed during the plan period provided necessary funds become available.

Transmission Lines and Distribution.

2. Only two villages in Kulittalai taluk and nine villages in Karur taluk are served by the Mettur Electricity System. Tiruchirappalli town, Pudukottai and about 216 villages in Musiri, Lalgudi, Kulittalai and Kulathur taluks are served by the South Madras Electric Supply Corporation. Electricity is available in all the municipalities and a few panchayats in the district. The State scheme provides for extension of electricity to 43 villages in Udayarpalayam taluk and 34 villages in Karur taluk and 985 agricultural pumpsets during the plan period. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 48.00 lakhs.

At the suggestion of the District Planning Board, the South Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Tiruchirappalli, has proposed to extend electricity to 111 villages in Perambalur, Udayarpalayam, Tiruchirappalli, Lalgudi and Musiri taluks during the Plan period. A sum of Rs. 75.37 lakhs is provided in the Plan for granting loans to the company for extension of electricity to rural areas.

The District Planning Board felt that the provision made in the State Plan for rural electrification is totally inadequate and suggested that at least 50 per cent of the villages in the district should be electrified during the Plan period, but the scheme of rural electrification on a planned basis would make it very difficult to go very much further than proposed already in the Plan evolved

at State level. The total cost of the schemes is Rs. 123.37 lakhs as detailed below :—

Name of the scheme.	POWER.		Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
	Gross.	Loan.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
DISTRICT LEVEL SCHEMES.					
Extension of electricity to 111 villages in Musiri, Perambalur, Udayarpalayam, Kulittalai, Tiruchirappalli and Lalgudi taluks by the South Madras Electric Supply Corporation.	75.37	75.37	..	..	..
STATE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
Extension of electricity to 43 villages in Udayarpalayam taluk and 34 villages in Karur taluk and connect 985 agricultural pumpsets.	48.00	..	48.00	..	48.00
Total ..	123.37	75.37	48.00	..	48.00

CHAPTER IX INDUSTRIES.

The plan visualises a rapid advance in the industrial sector. Emphasis is laid on the extensive development of small scale and cottage industries to meet the expanding need of the consumer goods and provide larger employment opportunities with a view to solve the unemployment problem. The district is very backward in the matter of industrialisation. The Planning Board has therefore felt that at least a few heavy industries should be located in the district in view of the fact that large quantities of gypsum are available in Perambalur and Lalgudi taluks in the district.

Mineral Deposits of Uttathur.

Factories for utilising gypsum and other materials.

2. The rocks found in this region include archæan, gneisses and schists, Charkonites, upper Gondwana and cretaceous sediments. The mineral substance found in the cretaceous strata of Tiruchirappalli district which can be put to some use are gypsum, Celestite, phosphatic nodules, chalky nodules, chalky clay, fibrous calcite, white clay (Gondwana) yellow and buff clay (cretaceous) and also lime-stone and sandy lime-stone. The occurrence of gypsum in this area has been known since 1860; but, it is only from 1936 onwards that there is steady activity in the collection of gypsum. By far, the largest part is supplied to Cement Factories at Dalmiapuram, Madukkarai near Coimbatore, Vijayawada in Krishna district and Shahabad in Hyderabad State which is about 580 miles from the area. The opening of the Tiruchirappalli-Villupuram chord line of the Southern Railway has effected a considerable change in the economics of working of minerals in this area. Before this line was opened up, the nearest station was Tiruchirappalli. But now Pullambadi station is only 11 miles from the centre of

Uttathur-Karai area and Ariyalur station about the same distance from 'Chittalai'. Gypsum is distributed over a wide area of 22½ square miles from Thappay in the south, Periakurukkai in the south-west and Asur in the North. The total quantity for the whole gypsum area of 22½ square miles is estimated at 30,59,000 tons for every 10 feet depth. The survey made in 1940 shows that gypsum veins—similar to those found at the surface—will extend down to a depth of at least 50 feet. On the assumption that gypsum continues to that depth, the reserves will be $5 \times 3,059,000$ or 3,060,000 = 15,300,000 tons. Gypsum is chiefly used for retarding the setting of Portland cement, for oil conditioning, for manufacture of plaster (Plaster of Paris) and as filler in paint, paper, etc. The largest consumption of gypsum is for the Portland cement industry. Gypsum has also been used for making school chalks at Ariyalur and Kumbakonam.

3. Celestite occurs in the Uttathur stage as veins in association with gypsum. It occurs mainly in the area between Nambakurichi, Sirukambur and Ayinapuram. Small patches are also found between Sirukambur and Kalpadi and also south of Neykulam. It is used as a raw material for the preparation of strontium compounds which find application in the beet sugar industry, protechnics pigments, metallurgy, medicines, etc. The reserves of celestite in the area to a depth of 50 feet have been estimated at between a quarter and a half million ton.

4. The presence of nodules described as 'calcerous' was also noted by Mr. H. F. Blanford during his survey of the cretaceous rocks of Tiruchirappalli. The examination made in 1940 by Sri M. S. Krishnan, Superintending Geologist, Geological Survey of India, shows that the area occupied by the phosphatic nodules is 11 to 12 square miles. The reserves to a depth of 200 feet will be around 8 million tons and up to 50 feet, 20 lakhs of tons. Phosphates are chiefly used for the manufacture of fertilisers, superphosphate, triple superphosphate, calcium metaphosphate, etc. They are also used as raw materials for the preparation of phosphoric acid and several salts of phosphorus especially those of sodium, potassium and ammonium.

5. An extent of about 7,000 acres has so far been leased for mining gypsum, phosphatic nodules and celestite to the Gypsum Industries, Tiruchirappalli, Tiruchirappalli Mining Works, Tiruchirappalli, Dalmia Cement Company, Tiruchirappalli, the Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore, Limited, Ariyalur, The India Cements, Limited, Shankarnagar, Thaliyuthu and three private persons. The lease period ranges from five to thirty years. The total quantity of gypsum collected by these factories and private persons may be estimated at 50,000 tons per year. Excepting the quantity collected from the Dalmia Cement company for use in the district, the remaining quantity is exported to Alwaye, Thaliyuthu, Shahabad and other places. Excluding the quantity now collected by

these factories, the deposits can continue to be productive if mining is done on a fairly large scale to the limit of economic depth before extending the work gradually to other places. There is thus scope for developing the industry. The working of the deposits would be easy and transport arranged by the railway at the rail-heads at Bikshandarkoil, Ariyalur and Pullambadi all on the Tiruchirappalli-Villupuram chord line of the Southern Railway and which are about 10 to 12 miles from the deposit areas. The power required could be easily supplied from the Hydro-Electric Grid. The Government have observed that the high quality of the gypsum occurring in the district has to be conserved for use in the new fertiliser factories to be set up in the country by the Central Government. The District Planning Board is of the view that in view of the large quantities of raw materials available in the district, another cement factory should be started at Perambalur and fertiliser factory established in a suitable place in the district during the plan period.

Ochre Industry.

6. Ochres of different colours, yellow, blue, red, white, reddish yellow, etc., are found in and near the Sengirai forest and near Tiruvarangulam. They are used in making pigments and crayons and for water and oil colours. These ochres can be pounded, sifted and refined so as to be used for water and oil colouring. The Planning Board felt that this industry should be developed.

Scheme for smelting iron from the metallic minerals in the Sengirai tract in Tirumayam taluk.

7. Magnetic iron occurs in Malampatti. In the Shenkarai tract, the conglomerate is very thick and massive over an area of several square miles and is remarkably rich in iron. There are traces of considerable smelting having been carried on at Ayangudi. An inscription, dated 4th year of 'Veerapandya' (13th century) mentions of a smelting industry at Tiruvarangulam. The Statistical Account of the Pudukkottai State for 1815 mentions several tracts where iron was found.

8. The following are the details of the places where iron ores are reported to be found :—

(1) In Andakulam Vattam, the jungle which is one mile in extent.

(2) Near Perungalur to the south of Uttarakulam, to the west of the road to Tanjore, to the north of Kulaiyanviduthi and to the east of the tank at Mathankudi a tract which is two furlongs from east to west and two furlongs from north to south.

(3) Near Perungalur, to the east of the village to the north of Vellaivattanviduthi and to the south of Nemmelipatti, a tract which is four furlongs from north to south and four furlongs from east to west.

(4) To the west of the Palace Jack grove to the north of Mayilaparai, to the east of the forest of big trees and to the south Thekkadu, a tract about half a mile from east to west and about a quarter of a mile from north to south.

(5) Near Tiruvarankulam, to the east and south of the village a tract of land in the forest of big trees, about a quarter of a mile from east to west and about half a mile from north to south. (There are traces even now of about a dozen mines there.)

(6) In the Melanilaipatti jungle near Kilanilai, a tract which is about 30 yards from east to west and about 10 furlongs from north to south.

(7) In the Senkarai forest, to the east of the Anaivari jungle stream a tract which is about 30 yards long from east to west and about 10 furlongs from north to south. Ferruginous blocks of stones were collected from which iron was got.

9. It is seen from old records that the monopoly of digging and smelting iron was farmed out for Rs. 1,300 a year. It is represented that the locality was recently inspected by the Superintending Geologist, Geological Survey of India, and a preliminary survey and investigation made. The Planning Board is of the view that it is desirable to take up this scheme even now.

10. No provision has been made in the plan for the industries referred to in the foregoing paragraphs, as the suggestions made have to be examined and implemented by the Union Government. The following schemes for the development of small scale industries have been proposed for providing employment to a large number of workers.

Blacksmithy and Carpentry.

11. It is proposed to encourage private enterprise for improving the industry by supplying improved tools and implements at 75 per cent of the cost price as indicated below :—

	Number of units.	Total cost of improved tools to be supplied.
	(1)	(2) RS.
Carpentry	762	1,524
Blacksmithy	215	0.645

Establishment of a Service Centre for farm implements and agricultural machinery.

12. With the growing interest of cultivators in mechanised farming and implements, the demand for farm implements and agricultural machines has increased during recent years. The dispersed units are unable to pool their resources or produce quality goods. It is therefore proposed to set up a departmental unit for the production of improved types of farm implements, ploughs and parts, corn and sugarcane pressing machines, graders, thrashing machines, seed drills, parts for cultivators and harrows, chaff

cutters, hay pressers, disinfection tractor parts, etc., and also for execution of repairs to agricultural tools and machineries. The production of these items will be encouraged in a group of twenty units that will be served by a Central agency at Tiruchirappalli which would offer them the facilities of supply of standard raw materials of the correct quality, assistance in the sale of finished goods, technical guidance, etc. The services of an expert in farm implements manufacture will be secured and he will be in charge of the unit. The servicing centre will be worked on no profit-no loss basis and it is expected to be self supporting at the end of third year. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 4.07 lakhs. The centre will provide employment to 200 persons in each year.

Establishment of an Industrial Estate and a Chain Store at the Industrial Estate.

13. In view of the difficulties experienced by small service units for raising sufficient funds for putting up factory sheds and at the same time for finding working capital and in view of the considerable time, effort and money needed for providing the factories with modern facilities, such as, electricity, water-supply, steam supply, compressed air, etc., it is proposed to set up immediately an Industrial estate at Tiruchirappalli where the required type of factory buildings on modern lines with all amenities will be constructed by the Government and given to small scale industrialists on rental basis or for rent purchase system and for outright sale. Private enterprises will also be given option to put up their own buildings at these Estates for which 75 per cent of the cost of the building will be provided as loan.

14. Under this scheme, it is also proposed to assign lands to small scale industrialists after acquisition and develop the setting up of industrial establishments in areas most suited for them. Provision is also made in the scheme for the supply of machines on hire purchase system to small industrialists. Government will arrange for the procurement and supply of the machines and recover the cost in easy instalments. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 45 lakhs.

15. It is also proposed to establish a chain store at the Industrial Estate at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.00 lakhs for the popularisation of the goods produced at the estate and for arranging for the sale of the goods in the interior places.

EXISTING INDUSTRIES.

Establishment of one production unit for the manufacture of footwear.

16. Though the district leads in the matter of tanning and there are three or four important tanneries at Tiruchirappalli and Srirangam, production of foot-wear industry has not developed considerably. In view of the fact that large quantities of

raw materials are available in the district and there are very many cobblers who are either unemployed or underemployed, it is proposed to set up one production-cum-training centre for the manufacture of foot-wear, the capacity of the unit for production in terms of shoes being 60 pairs a day. The unit will be worked departmentally for two years and subsequently converted into an industrial co-operative. Provision has accordingly been made in the State Plan for the establishment of the above unit at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.02 lakhs. The scheme will provide training for 60 persons and subsidiary occupation to 50 persons.

17. In addition, it is proposed to encourage private enterprises for improving the industry by supplying improved tools and implements and raw materials at 75 per cent of the cost price to 2,410 units at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.206 lakhs.

Establishment of a factory for the manufacture of splints and veneers.

18. The Committee for Small Scale and Cottage Industries has recommended that a large number of match factories should be set up with a view to meeting the requirements of other States and also with a view to export to the neighbouring countries. Since the hand-made match factories provide subsidiary occupation to the workers in their own houses, several village committees have come forward to start this cottage industry. The most important raw materials required for the industry are splints and veneers. There is shortage of splints and veneers on account of the scarcity of soft wood. There is a factory at Thottiam in Musiri taluk for the manufacture of splints and veneers, but the turnover in this factory is not sufficient to meet the demand of the existing cottage factories. In view of the demand for splints and veneers, another private individual, Sri Rajagopala Iyengar of Amoor, Musiri taluk, has come forward to set up a factory for the manufacture of splints and veneers. He has already purchased machinery to the tune of Rs. 12,000. It is therefore proposed to encourage this private enterprise by giving necessary loan and technical assistance. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 4.26 lakhs. The industry is expected to provide employment to 40 persons and subsidiary occupation to 30 persons.

Opening of four Tile Factories.

19. The clay available in the numerous irrigation sources of the district and the red soil available in Pudukkottai division have brought into prominence the manufacture of bricks and tiles. The process of making and burning is similar to the practice in other districts. Malayurpatti in Alangudi taluk prepares all kinds of house-hold wares which are in great demand. Tiles are manufactured in Malaiyurpatti and Tirukokarnam of Alangudi taluk and Mahadanapuram of Kulittalai taluk. It is proposed to encourage private enterprise for starting four centres

for the manufacture of tiles in the district, on co-operative basis. A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs has been provided in the plan for granting loans to the units at Rs. 50,000 each. All the four centres are expected to provide employment to 250 persons.

Development of Sports-goods industry.

20. There is a great demand for foot-ball, basket ball and other allied items of sports goods in the district. Leather and other important raw materials required for this industry are available locally. It is therefore proposed to encourage the manufacture of these important ^{items} ~~the~~ main demand in this unit. The unit will employ groups of cobblers and other poor class people in the accommodation to be provided by Government. An instructor will be employed to train the local cobblers in adopting simple and improved processes of manufacture of these articles on co-operative basis. A lump-sum provision of Rs. 20,000 is made in the plan.

Establishment of production unit for the manufacture of brass circular discs, etc., from brass scraps.

21. Brass vessels are manufactured at Tiruchirappalli, Sirugambur of Lalgudi, Kannarpalayam in Udayarpalayam taluk, Melapuliyur and Kurumbalur in Perambalur taluk and in Karambakudi and Alangudi in Pudukkottai division and in few other places in the district. The brass vessels of Sirugambur and Kurumbalur are reported to be famous. A number of brass manufacturers are unable to get brass discs and other sections at reasonable costs. In view of the high cost of raw materials, the brassware manufacturers are rendered incapable of competing with makers of vessels out of stainless steel and other materials. With a view to remedy this defect, it is proposed to set up a departmental unit on co-operative basis for the manufacture of brass circular discs, etc., utilising the scrap available in this district and other places and supply them at reasonable cost to the cottage manufacturers. Under this scheme, it is proposed to train 12 artisans each year in the centre. The tools and equipment needed will be supplied at subsidised rates. A sum of rupees one lakh is provided in the plan for granting loan to this industry.

Paper Industry (starting a model hand-made paper unit in Rayavaram).

22. The paper industry for manufacture of paper using palmyrah leaves at Rayavaram which was started by a private individual a few years ago has ceased to function for the past 5 years. The machinery is out of use for the past 5 years and it is not possible to revive this industry without incurring a huge expenditure. About 40 to 50 persons who were working in this unit are now without employment. It is therefore proposed to start a model unit for

the production of 0.25 ton a day, or 75 tons a year, of the following varieties of hand-made paper by using palmyrah leaves and paddy straw and adopting improved manufacturing technics :—

(1) Brown cartridge paper.

(2) Card-board, etc.

The units will also train every year, ten people in paper manufacture who will be required at the end of the training to set up their own paper lifting units with the help of grants of Rs. 300 each which will be made available by the Government. The services of one hand-made paper expert will be secured through the Village and Khadi Industries Board. After some years, the unit will be converted into a service centre. The cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 5 lakhs.

Village Industries (Existing Industries).

23. The following schemes for developing village industries and handicrafts have been proposed with a view to provide principal and subsidiary occupations to villagers.

Development of Village Oil-pressing Industry in Community Blocks.

24. This is one of the important village industries taken up by the All-India Khadi Industries Board for intensive development. It is proposed to establish demonstration-cum-training centres in three National Extension Service or Community Development Blocks. The centres will each consist of one organizer, one carpenter, one oil presser and one work assistant. Besides demonstrating by actual working, the advantages of the improved chekku, short courses lasting for about a fortnight in a month will be given to the oil pressers and carpenters of the area in the conversion of the existing chekkus into improved types and in manufacturing new ones. The organizer or the carpenter will also inspect all the chekkus in the block, help the oil pressers in repairing and maintaining the chekkus in good working order and create, through necessary propaganda, a proper climate for the demand for pure ghani oil. Half the cost of the new ghanis or the cost of conversion of the old ones into improved type (Rs. 100) would be paid to those who are interested. It is estimated that there will be atleast 25 in a block requiring each type of assistance. A loan of Rs. 500 will also be given to those oil pressers for use as working capital. At the end of one year, the centres will be handed over to a co-operative of village oil pressers. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 1.92 lakhs.

25. In addition, it is proposed to encourage private enterprises for improving the industry by supplying improved chekkus at 75 per cent of the cost price and loan assistance. One thousand and sixty-four chekkus have been proposed to be supplied at a total cost of Rs. 5.325 lakhs in 509 villages. Twenty-five per cent of the cost will be treated as subsidy and the balance as loan recoverable in easy instalments.

Ginning of cotton as a rural industry in National Extension Service Community Blocks.

26. Ginning of cotton is an important subsidiary industry to agriculture. But this is being done as a large scale industry in a number of urban factories. By sending their cotton to factories for ginning, the villagers lose not only a profitable source of income but also the valuable cotton seeds needed for their bullocks. The development of hand-spinning as a cottage industry has now created a good demand for ginned cotton in the villages. It is therefore proposed to organize and develop hand-ginning of cotton as a village industry during the plan period. Suitable hand-operated gins will be supplied at 50 per cent of the cost to 50 selected villagers in the block. The Block Development Officer will arrange to supply the necessary cotton to these ginners and to supply the ginned cotton to the spinners of the block. A permanent advance of Rs. 1,000 will be given to each Block Development Officer in the form of interest-free loan to be used as rolling capital for the purchase and supply of cotton to supplement, if necessary, cotton procured locally. The field staff of the Rural Welfare Department will be utilized for working this scheme. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 0.19 lakh.

27. In addition to this, the villagers in non-block areas have come forward to take to hand ginning at Manachanallur of Lalgudi taluk and Manapparai of Kulittalai taluk at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,000. One-fourth of the cost will be paid as Government grant for the purchase of suitable hand-operated gins and implements.

Development of village pottery in National Extension Service, Community Development Blocks.

28. Village pottery is one of the basic rural industries. In a few places, the industry has been discontinued. Even in areas where it may be considered to be thriving, the potters still continue their outmoded and crude methods of production with the result that they do not get adequate return. It is therefore proposed to develop this basic rural industry in selected National Extension Service or Community Development blocks. Fifteen artisans will be trained every year at the centre in the use of improved potters wheel, proper manipulation of bodies for the production of better and stronger wares and in the manufacture of additional and more remunerative types. The centre will train fresh batches of trainees every year. Each trainee will be given, on successful completion of the training, an improved potters' wheel free of cost and a loan of Rs. 50 towards working capital to enable him to set up a small unit of his own and carry on the industry on improved lines. The cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 1.10 lakhs.

(a) In addition, it is proposed to encourage private enterprises for improving the industry by supplying improved Potters' wheels to 192 private individuals at 75 per cent of the cost price. The estimated cost of supply of wheels is Rs. 0.192 lakh.

(b) A sum of Rs. 10,000 is also provided in the plan for granting loan for improving the artistic pottery industry in Malaikudipatti, Vengalur and Nainapatti villages which lie outside the Block area.

Development of village tanning and allied industries in National Extension Service/Community Blocks.

29. The village tanning and leather goods manufacture and other allied important rural industries, which if developed on proper lines, can play a vital role in the economic regeneration of the villages. It is proposed to organise and develop these industries on scientific lines in the district during the plan period. Two demonstration units each consisting of one tanner, one foot-wear and leather-goods manufacturer and one chemist will be established in selected National Extension Service/Community Blocks. Besides demonstrating improved methods of tanning, leather-goods manufacture and preparation of bone-meal and glue, three candidates will be trained at each centre every year. The staff of the unit will also visit periodically the tanners, leather goods manufacturers, etc., in the blocks individually at their homes and work spots and assist them in improving the quality of articles made by them.

(a) The trainees and 30 enthusiastic artisans in each block will be assisted by way of free equipment, grant not exceeding Rs. 100 each and a loan not exceeding Rs. 300 to each artisan to enable him to produce quality goods. The scheme will provide training to 35 artisans and subsidiary occupation to 210 artisans. The scheme will be gradually extended to other blocks. The cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 3.65 lakhs.

(b) It is also proposed to encourage private enterprise for running cottage type tanneries by supplying improved tools and implements at 75 per cent of the cost price and loan assistance to 29 units. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 1.31 lakhs. Twenty-five per cent of the cost will be treated as subsidy and the balance as loan recoverable in easy instalments.

Development of Bee-keeping.

30. Bee-keeping is one of the most promising rural industries which provides subsidiary occupation to villagers. A nursery is proposed to be established in Kulittalai to rear and supply colonies to those who wish to take to this industry. Model apiaries for demonstrating proper ways of working them and rendering necessary technical assistance to the apiarists will be established in selected National Extension Service or Community blocks. Two hundred improved bee-hive boxes will be supplied at half cost every year to suitable poor villagers. One honey-extractor will be provided for every 50 boxes. Fifteen sets (one thousand members each) of decoy hives are also proposed to be established in the Pachamalai forest area to collect wild swarms and honey. The field staff of the Rural Welfare Department will be utilised for

working the scheme and no separate staff except a small number of technical men at the nursery and model farms are proposed. Necessary trained personnel will be available in the proposed Central Training Research Farm at Kodaikanal recommended by the State and All India Khadi and Village Industries Board. This scheme is expected to provide subsidiary occupation to nearly 500 persons. The village committees have come forward to take up this subsidiary occupation. It is therefore proposed to encourage private enterprise by supplying 3,828 bee hives at 75 per cent of the cost price. The total cost of the schemes proposed at State and village levels is Rs. 1.786 lakhs.

Establishment of Cottage Type Match Factories.

31. With a view to providing employment to the unemployed and under-employed, it is proposed to establish cottage type match factories in the district. Splints and veneers required for the factory will be supplied from the unit at Madras. These factories would be started and worked by the department in the first instance. After two years they will be converted into and worked as industrial co-operatives. The entire recurring expenditure for the first year and cost of raw materials and other charges for the first six months to each unit is proposed to be given as grant as the workers will have to be trained first and the income during this period would be negligible. A working capital of Rs. 32,000 is provided as loan for the remaining period. This will provide subsidiary occupation for ten persons. The State Plan provides for the establishment of three cottage type match factories in the district during the plan period at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.15 lakhs. Besides this, the District Planning Board has suggested that cottage type match factories can be started in a few places in Karur taluk.

The village committees have volunteered to take up this industry as it provides subsidiary occupation to women. It is proposed to encourage private persons by supplying splints and veneers to five units at 75 per cent of the cost price. The cost of the scheme including the factories proposed by the District Planning Board is Rs. 60,000.

Establishment of a service-cum-training centre for Bell-metalware.

32. Manufacture of house hold utensils from bell-metal is a popular industry in Sirugambur in Lalgudi taluk, Tuvarankurichi in Kulittalai taluk and Kannarapalayam in Udayarpalayam taluk. The vessels produced in Sirugambur are famous. There are thirty families employed in this industry at Sirugambur. The artisans are poor having no means to purchase raw materials or use improved equipments needed for the production of various finished goods; consequently, the returns are also meagre. With a view to improve this industry, it is proposed to set up a service-cum-training centre in Sirugambur in Lalgudi taluk. Fifteen artisans will be trained

in this centre in improved methods and new lines of manufacture. After running the centre for two years, it will be converted into a service centre for the benefit of workers. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 62,000.

Establishment of a production-cum-training centre for cumblis, carpets and drugget manufacture.

33. Woolen carpets are manufactured by a few families in Panjanguudi in Perambalur taluk, in Kolakudi in Musiri taluk and in a few other places. The wool is spun by the weavers in the common manner and the blankets are woven on an ordinary loom. Cumbli weaving industry has not made any progress because of the crude and antiquated methods of spinning and weaving adopted by the Kurumbars and Muslims in these villages. Besides, the quality is poor and the width of the druggets manufactured is also limited to 30 to 36 inches. Under the scheme provided in the State Plan for the establishment of a factory at Vinnamangalam, it will be possible for the village artisans to get adequate quantity of processed wool, at economical rate from above centre and to undertake production provided they are given the requisite training. With a view to improve the technique and efficiency of the industry, it is proposed to start a training centre for weaving carpets, cumblis, and druggets in Kolakkudi. It is proposed to run this industry as a departmental unit. Twelve candidates will be trained every year in improved methods of weaving carpets, cumblis and druggets. After completion of training each trainee will be given an interest free loan of Rs. 150 to carry on the industry in his home. After running the centre for a period of five years, the unit will be converted into a service centre under the management of an industrial co-operative that will be formed for the purpose. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 3.25 lakhs. The scheme will provide training for 60 persons.

(a) The Area Committee has proposed to start a Demonstration-cum-Training Centre in Perambalur for cleaning raw wool and weave cumblis. This unit will also be of great help to the local wool producers for improving their craft and increasing their income. The Planning Board felt that this training centre should also be opened and worked during the plan period. A sum of Rs. 25,000 has been provisionally provided in the plan for this industry.

(b) In addition, it is proposed to encourage private enterprise in four units by supplying wool and improved tools. The cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 8,000. Twenty-five per cent of the cost of implements, etc., will be paid as subsidy and the balance as loan and recovered in easy instalments.

Establishment of a Mobile Servicing and Demonstration Centre for brick manufacture.

34. Brick manufacture is carried on in a few places under old methods. Enough raw materials are available in Pattathikulam, north of Tirukokarnam, Malaiyur and other places for improving this industry. Due to lack of facilities for mixing the clay properly and cutting them to uniform sizes within a short period, small scale manufacturers are unable to produce quality products and step up production and reduce the cost. With a view to encourage production on modern lines, it is proposed to set up a mobile unit by erecting pug mills on tractors and heavy trailer combination with diesel generating sets portable conveyors, etc., so that they could move from factory to factory, mix the clay and cut the bricks using the pug mills and demonstrate improved methods of manufacture. The wire cut bricks apart from being more uniform and of better quality require lesser quantity of cement for construction work. The mobile unit will be attached to the local Assistant Director. A sum of Rs. 50,000 is provided in the plan for this industry.

Scheme for extending assistance to the Pencil Factory at Amoor in Musiri taluk.

35. The pencil factory started under the private sector in Amoor village in Musiri taluk is not functioning properly for want of finance, raw materials and machinery. It is proposed to give assistance to this industry by advancing loan to purchase slabs and lead and also machinery. A sum of Rs. 50,000 for advancing loan to this industry is provided in the plan. The loan will be recovered in easy instalments.

Organizing and developing hand-pounding of rice as a Cottage Industry.

36. Hand-pounding of rice is one of the important village industries selected for the intensive development by the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board. Under the State Plan it is proposed to organize and develop this industry in five National Extension Service/Community Development Blocks during the Second Five-Year Plan period. Chakkies will be lent free to 100 selected poor families in each block. The field staff of the National Extension Service and Community block will, besides carrying on necessary propaganda, organise production against assured orders from public institutions, such as hospitals, jails, temples, etc. An interest free permanent advance of Rs. 2,000 will be given to each Block Development Officer to supplement the paddy that will be made available to the cottage workers through persuasion.

37. Two model production centres are proposed to be started at Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai by the Co-operative Department. A sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh is provided in the plan.

38. The village committees have come forward to take to this industry as it provides subsidiary occupation to each family. It is proposed to supply 17,595 hand-pounding chakkies to 798 units at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.52 lakhs. Twenty-five per cent of the cost will be treated as subsidy and the balance recovered in cash at the time of sale.

Bangle Industry.

39. Two kinds of bangles are manufactured in the district (Lac bangles and glass bangles). Lac bangles are made of the refuse of the stick lac used for dyeing and the glass bangles from the glass obtained from alkaline earth. This bangle earth is found mostly in Kolathur taluk. Bangle makers in Tiruchirappalli purchase large quantities of this earth. Fairly good bangle earth is also found in the beds of Nipalani, Perambalur and Tamaraikanmoi tanks of Karambuvayal near Karambakudi and in the waste lands of Rasipuram and Pakkudi. Vaithoor in Kolathur taluk is the chief centre where this industry is carried on even at present. About twenty families are employed in this industry. It is proposed to open a centre at Vaithoor on Co-operative basis for utilizing the raw materials available in the above villages. Each family will be given a sum of Rs. 50 as loan for the improvement of this industry. In addition furnaces and other implements needed will be supplied to them at 75 per cent of the cost price. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 2,000.

Manufacture of scented bathies.

40. Sandalwood is available in the Pachamalai Hills in Musiri taluk. Two Muslim families in Turaiyur are engaged in manufacturing scented bathies. The industry is not progressing for want of finance. It is proposed to encourage private enterprise for starting a scented bathi factory at Thuraiyur. A loan of Rs. 5,000 will be advanced to each family to improve this industry. A sum of Rs. 10,000 is provided in the plan for granting loans.

Opening of spinning centres at Vadaseri, Karambakudi and Koyampalli.

41. There are a number of villages in the neighbourhood of Karambakudi and Vadaseri where cotton weaving is carried on to a limited extent. Weaving is only a subsidiary occupation to many Harijans and other poor people who are employed in this industry. Hand-spinning is a useful occupation which can be followed by all classes of people in this area. The Village Development Committees have therefore proposed to start three spinning centres at Vadaseri, Karambakudi and Koyampalli for the benefit of Harijans and poor people in this area. It is therefore proposed to establish three centres on co-operative basis at Vadaseri, Karambakudi and Koyampalli during the plan period. A sum of Rs. 30,000 is provided in the

plan for advancing loans to these units at the rate of Rs. 10,000 each. It is also proposed to supply charkas and Ambar charkas to the villagers at subsidised rates as indicated below :—

	Number.	Cost in lakhs of Rupees
Charkas	20,779	2.08
Ambar charkas	341	1.62
Total ..		3.70

✓ Mat industry.

42. The mat industry in the district is carried on purely as a subsidiary occupation by the agriculturists and the mats made are fairly good in quality. The chief producing centres are Petta-voithalai in Tiruchirappalli taluk, Thalakudi in Lalgudi taluk, Kattalai in Kulittalai taluk, Karambakudi in Alangudi taluk and a few other places. Thin korai is generally used for weaving them. Mats are woven in the usual low loom. The main difficulties under which the workers labour are non-availability of material (korai) and improved looms. The korai crop is grown in padugai lands in the district and it is also imported from Tanjore. With a view to make korai available in large quantities, it is proposed to extend korai cultivation in padugai lands. It is also proposed to improve this industry by supplying improved looms to all the weavers employed in this industry. One thousand three hundred and sixty improved looms will be supplied to 1,360 individuals in 148 villages at subsidised rates. A sum of Rs. 100 for each individual is provided for purchasing implements and working capital. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 1.36 lakhs.

✓ Basket making.

43. Winnowing fans and baskets are made of bamboo. About fifty families of medaes in Tiruvanaikoil and fifty in Karur are employed in this industry. Koravars in scattered areas also carry on this industry as a subsidiary occupation. With a view to improve this cottage industry, it is proposed to supply necessary tools and raw materials at subsidized rates at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.073 lakh to 147 persons in 23 villages. Twenty-five per cent of the cost will be treated as subsidy and the balance as loan recoverable in easy instalments.

Soap Factory.

44. Common soap is manufactured in Annavasal in Kolathur taluk and in a few other places by using Iluppai oil and coconut oil. The industry needs supply of improved machinery. It is therefore proposed to give assistance to this industry by supplying improved machinery at subsidized rate. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 3,000. A sum of Rs. 3,000 is provided in the plan for payment of grant and loan. Twenty-five per cent of the cost of the machinery and tools will be paid as subsidy.

Culture diamonds.

45. In the south-eastern portion of Vellianai firka, Kulittalai, Manapparai and Narthamalai regular trade of gem stones is being carried on in the weekly markets. These stones are reported to occur in the area in and around Vellianai firka. They are considered to be naturally occurring gems. The question whether artificial stone can be manufactured is under examination by the Industries Department. The traders collect the stones, prepare Jem-stones of various sizes and sell them in markets. With a view to improve this industry, it is proposed to supply improved tools and machinery at 75 per cent of the cost price. A sum of Rs. 0.31 lakh is provided in the plan at the rate of Rs. 1,000 for each unit, for the improvement of this industry. Twenty-five per cent of the cost of the materials will be treated as subsidy and the balance advanced as loan and recovered in easy instalments.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES (NEW INDUSTRIES).

Establishment of a Training Centre for lace and embroidery work.

46. Lace and embroidery are suitable home industries that can be pursued by women with advantage. This industry provides employment to women belonging to backward classes. With a view to organise and develop this industry and in order to provide suitable employment particularly to those belonging to the lower income group, it is proposed to establish a unit for the district. Fifteen women will be trained at this centre every year and after training they will be assisted by way of interest-free loan of Rs. 50 each to establish themselves in this cottage industry. The training centre would be located at different places in the district every year to enable women at the various parts in the district to get trained and established in this industry. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 0.52 lakh. The scheme will provide subsidiary occupation to 75 persons.

✓ Establishment of Production-cum-training centres for development of Palmyra leaf products.

47. Manufacture of fancy and utility articles like hand-bags, shopping bags, trunk boxes, hats, purses, trays, sieves, winnows, fans, etc., from palm leaves for which there is a good local and foreign demand, has not developed appreciably. With a view to organize and develop this industry on the right lines, it is proposed to set up two production-cum-training centres in the district. Twenty candidates will be trained each year at each centre in making new and attractively designed articles in improved methods of dyeing, in rendering the leaves insect proof by chemical treatment and in manufacturing articles of standard sizes and to specifications

to facilitate bulk supply to foreign countries. At the end of one year of training, the centre will be converted into industrial co-operative of the trainees. A working capital of Rs. 2,000 representing six months requirements will be given as loan to each such industrial co-operative. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 48,000. The centre will provide training for 100 persons.

48. It is also proposed to supply at an estimated cost of Rs. 200 improved tools to four private persons in four units at subsidized rates. Twenty-five per cent of the cost will be treated as subsidy and the balance as loan and recovered in easy instalments.

Dyeing and Printing.

49. The dyeing and printing industry has not kept pace with the development of handloom industry with the result that many items of textiles like screens, printed bed sheets, etc., which could find ready market could not be produced. In order to set right this drawback and with a view to improving the technique and efficiency of the industry, it is proposed to establish a centre in the district for imparting training in improved technique of printing and dyeing. A provision of Rs. 30,000 has been made in the plan for this scheme.

Establishment of a Handicrafts Emporium.

50. One handicrafts emporium will be established in the district at a suitable place to exhibit the products of various handicrafts and assist in creating a market for the products of the village artisans who are dispersed in various places. A mobile van will be attached to the emporium. It will tour in villages and producing centres and will visit pilgrim and tourist centres to effect sales. A provision of Rs. 3 lakhs has been made in the plan for the purpose.

Establishment of a Coir Demonstration-cum-Training Centre.

51. The products of coconut are not put to best use though there are a large number of coconut trees in the district. Coconut leaves are sold in large numbers for the purpose of thatching roofs, but the fibres are not used to the extent to which it is possible to use them. There is scope for producing coir yarn from the coconut fibre in this district. It is therefore proposed to establish five demonstration-cum-training centres at Lalgudi, Musiri, Karur, Kulittalai and Pudukkottai for the manufacture of coir with improved implements. Each unit will train twelve persons for a period of six months. After the training is over, each trainee will be supplied with a set of charka and a sum of Rs. 100 will be advanced as loan towards working capital. The centres will be worked as departmental units for a period of one year and then converted into industrial co-operatives. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 50,000.

52. In addition, it is proposed to supply 181 charkas to private individuals in villages at 75 per cent of the cost price with a view to encourage and develop this cottage industry. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 0.76 lakh.

Scheme for the development of leather goods industry.

53. Manufacture of fancy leather goods like ladies hand-bags, brief cases, cases for jewels, watches, cameras, musical instruments, etc., has not developed appreciably, though the district is a leading producer of tanned leather. It is proposed to set up three production-cum-training centres in Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai and Karur for training artisans in the manufacture of high quality fancy and utility leather goods. In each centre twenty-five artisans will first be trained for a period of one year in the manufacture of such high quality goods and then the unit will be converted into industrial co-operatives. The working cost of one unit is estimated at Rs. 15,000. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 50,000.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES AND HANDICRAFTS (NEW INDUSTRIES).

Sandalwood oil industry.

54. Sandalwood is available in the forest area of Arumbavoor hills in Perambalur taluk. It is proposed to establish a small cottage factory for the extraction of sandalwood oil from the sandalwood available in the district under private sector. Assistance will be given to the private sector for purchasing tools and implements. A sum of Rs. 10,000 is provided in the plan for granting subsidy for purchasing tools and implements and raw materials.

Schemes for organizing and developing extraction of cashewnut oil and manufacture of syrup, jams, etc., from the cashew apple as a cottage industry.

55. Cashewnut is produced in Sulakuli and Variankaval in Andimadam firka of Jayankondan taluk and in Malaiyur of Alangudi taluk. The cashewnut is grown extensively in Jayankondan and Alangudi taluks. The acreage under cashewnut cultivation in Udayarpalayam taluk is 28,709 acres. Though oil is extracted, it is wasted, as improved and modernised extraction is not adopted. The cashew apple is also wasted except for a limited use of manure. Researches conducted at the Fruits Technological Institute, Mysore, show that jams, syrups, etc., can be prepared from cashew apple. With a view to organise and develop this industry on sound lines, it is proposed to start a small demonstration centre at Andimadam. The various processes of extraction of cashewnut oil by means of the cottage roaster designed by the department and the preparation of jams, syrups, etc., will be introduced. Cottage roasters will be supplied at half cost to selected farmers in the area. A loan of Rs. 500 will be advanced to each farmer to purchase the necessary

equipments for the preparation of jams, etc. The scheme will provide employment to 200 persons. The cost of the machinery is estimated at Rs. 50,000. Since the ryots are anxious to start an industry in the district and are willing to contribute 50 per cent of the expenditure a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs is provided in the plan for starting this unit.

Scheme for organizing and developing aloe-fibre and Products industries including aloe-syrup.

56. Aloe which is grown widely in the district has not so far been fully and properly utilized. The extraction of fibre from aloe and its conversion into yarn, ropes, mattings, etc., are ideal cottage industries, which when developed and organized can provide employment to thousands of people. It is therefore proposed to establish a demonstration-cum-training centre in the district. About 100 families would be organized for extracting aloe-fibre using improved tools that would be lent to them free. An instructor from the centre would visit them periodically and teach them the proper way of extraction of fibre. At the centre itself, training will be given to fifty artisans in the spinning of yarn and rope and to five workers in weaving mattings and other products. Training will also be given to ten people at the centre in the manufacture of aloe-syrup according to the process worked out by the Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore. The Department will work the centre for two years and convert it into an industrial co-operative afterwards.

57. Two hundred persons will be employed in this industry. A sum of Rs. 10,000 is provided in the plan for starting this industry on co-operative basis during the plan period.

Scheme for the manufacture of cycle carrier and stand.

58. There are a few workmen who are capable of manufacturing cycle parts in Annavaal in Kolathur taluk. The trained workmen propose to start an industry for the manufacture of cycle carriers and stands. It is proposed to improve this industry by giving financial assistance to them through a co-operative institution. The tools and implements required will be supplied at subsidized rates. A sum of Rs. 2,000 is provided in the plan for this industry. Twenty-five per cent of the cost of the tools and implements will be paid as subsidy and the balance and working capital will be advanced as loan and recovered in easy instalments.

Scheme for decortivating of groundnuts as cottage industry.

59. Decortication of groundnut is an important rural industry subsidiary to agriculture. But with the disappearance of the village oil-pressing industry, the expelling of oil and decortivating of seeds began to be undertaken in the mills in urban areas depriving the villagers of a useful source of employment. The development of village oil-pressing industry for which a separate scheme is proposed

will create in the village itself an appreciable demand for decorticated seeds. It is therefore proposed to organize and start four units at Alangudi, Chinnadarapuram and two other places and develop this useful cottage industry during the plan period. The industry will first be introduced and organized in selected National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks each year by supplying 75 per cent of the cost of the decorticators to 200 interested villagers in each block. The Block Development Officer who will be in administrative charge of the scheme will render necessary assistance by arranging for the supply of groundnut seeds to these cottage workers and for the sale of the decorticated seeds to oil pressers. The scheme will be extended gradually to additional areas during the plan period. A sum of Rs. 4,500 will be advanced as loan for the purchase of the decorticator for each unit and a sum of Rs. 500 representing the working capital will also be advanced as loan. The total cost of the scheme for each unit is Rs. 5,000 (25 per cent of the cost of the machinery and equipment will be paid as subsidy). A provision of Rs. 0.12 lakh has been made in the plan for the scheme.

Aid to private sector (Loans under the State Aid to the Industries Act).

60. Under the Second Five-Year Plan a large number of servicing centres have been proposed to encourage production on efficient lines in the private sector. These private units will have to be granted loans for the construction of buildings and towards the working capital. In addition, other private units both existing as well as new have to be organized on efficient lines for which loans have to be provided under the liberalized State Aid to Industries Act and Rules, etc. A provision of Rs. 19.5 lakhs has been made in the plan for granting necessary financial assistance to Small Scale and Cottage Industries.

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY.

Assistance to handloom-weavers and master-weavers outside the Co-operative fold.

61. At present 33,204 looms are reported to be active in the district. With a view to bring 50 per cent of the total number of active looms within the co-operative fold, it is proposed to extend assistance by way of advancing loans towards working capital to 50 per cent of the existing looms and weavers on the presumption that the other half will be able to stand on the resources of themselves and of the master weavers to whom they are attached. During the plan period 7,840 looms will be admitted into the co-operatives. Further help towards standardization and rationalization will be restricted to one-fourth. Assistance for marketing has also been restricted to half of those that would ultimately remain outside

the co-operative fold. As a result of these, the looms outside the co-operative fold would be able to work for 300 days a year instead of the present average of 150 to 200 days. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 10.64 lakhs.

(a) In addition, a sum of Rs. 5.57 lakhs has also been provided in the State plan with a view to increase the production of handloom cloth by increasing the number of looms and by providing implements for the weavers outside the co-operative fold.

(b) Besides these, the village committees have also proposed to give assistance to private handloom weavers outside the co-operative fold for the supply of improved accessories for 4,455 looms. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 2.23 lakhs. Twenty-five per cent of the cost will be paid as subsidy for the purchase of improved accessories and the balance treated as loan and recovered in easy instalments.

Handloom weaving unit as adjunct to Weavers' Co-operative Societies.

62. Weavers' co-operative societies are expected to take steps to introduce quality control with a view to produce goods according to certain standards which would ensure the marketability of the products. As a first step in this direction, it is proposed to extend the activities of two weavers' co-operative societies by opening model weaving units as adjuncts. These centres will help to design patterns for the benefit of the members of the society concerned and will also be a guide for the weavers in the locality. The weavers will be admitted on payment of a share capital of Rs. 25 each and other workers as 'B' class members with a nominal share capital of Re. 1 each. The share capital payable by the weaver members will be advanced from the cess fund as a loan and recovered in 24 monthly instalments. The equipment for each unit will consist of land, building, weaving appliances, etc. The looms will be purchased from the society out of the loan advanced from the cess fund and they will be the property of the society. Other accessories like iron reed, dobby, etc., will be given free of cost to the society from the cess fund and distributed to the members. Working capital at the rate of Rs. 200 per loom will also be provided. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 0.32 lakh. The two units will provide employment for 66 persons.

Industrial Co-operative Handloom factories and Handloom weavers factories are proposed to be organized into co-operative societies who will take the factories on for a specified period of years.

63. With a view to enable the handloom factories to organize themselves into a co-operative society, it is proposed to establish two industrial co-operatives in the district during the plan period. The two factories will admit 175 workers. Each member will be given an interest-free loan of Rs. 37-8-0 recoverable in two years to

enable him to pay his share capital. The capital equipment for the factory consisting of land, building, etc., is estimated at Rs. 30,000. The cost of the looms at the rate of Rs. 100 per loom will be provided by the Government as a loan recoverable from the members in seven years and the cost of the land and buildings will be recovered in ten years. Provision has also been made for working capital at the rate of Rs. 400 per loom. Each factory will be provided with a Co-operative Sub-Registrar and other necessary staff. The staff will be provided free of cost for the first three years. The factories are also proposed to be exempted from the operation of some of the provisions of the Factories Act. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 1.38 lakhs.

Rebate on sale of Cloth.

64. With a view to market the handloom goods during the plan period, it is proposed to grant rebate. In the initial stages, rebate will be given on all kinds of cloth. When the handloom goods capture the market and when the consumers become handloom minded, rebate on fast-moving varieties will be discontinued and rebate allowed on slow-moving varieties. Provision has been made for the grant of rebate to the consumers on sales of cloths by weavers' societies, stores societies and fair price shops and on wholesale and on goods exported. The scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 1.70 lakhs.

Khadi Development Scheme.

65. During the Second Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to extend Khadi Development by providing employment to 4,000 spinners and 144 weavers to produce 18.9 lakhs hanks of yarn at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.40 lakh. Under Intensive Khadi Development Scheme, it is proposed to provide employment to 1,730 spinners and 16 weavers for producing 11.25 lakhs hanks of yarn (6.02 lakhs yards of khadi). The cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 3.40 lakhs.

Palm-gur Development.

66. Palm-gur industry provides employment to ex-tappers who have been thrown out of work and who are very poor. The State plan provides a sum of Rs. 0.63 lakh for supplying improved gur-making equipment at subsidised rates to ex-tapper—members of co-operative societies to encourage the manufacture of jaggery on a large scale and edibles from palm juice and other articles from palm materials. In addition, it is also proposed to give assistance to private persons in 48 village units to enable them to increase the production by the adoption of improved method of manufacture. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 0.052 lakh. Twenty-five per cent of the cost will be paid as subsidy for the purchase of improved gur-making equipment and the balance treated as loan and recovered in easy instalments.

67. The total cost of the scheme under Industries is Rs. 178.99 lakhs, as indicated below :

<i>Details of the scheme.</i>	<i>Gross.</i>	<i>Loan.</i>	<i>Net cost.</i>	<i>Contri- bution.</i>	<i>Net cost to Govern- ment.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
VILLAGE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
<i>Village industries.</i>					
1 Scheme for assisting village carpenters.	1.524	..	1.524	1.143	0.381
2 Scheme for assisting blacksmiths.	0.645	..	0.645	0.483	0.162
3 Scheme for assisting the village footwear manufacturers.	1.206	..	1.206	0.906	0.300
4 Development of village oil pressing industry.	5.325	3.993	1.332	..	1.332
5 Ginning of cotton as a cottage industry.	0.05	..	0.05	0.04	0.01
6 Development of village pottery.	0.292	0.10	0.192	0.144	0.048
7 Development of village tanning ..	1.31	0.99	0.32	..	0.32
8 Development of bee-keeping ..	0.766	..	0.766	0.573	0.193
9 Establishment of cottage type match factories.	0.36	..	0.36	0.27	0.09
10 Schemes for development of palmyrah leaf products by supplying improved tools.	0.002	..	0.002	0.0015	0.0005
11 Establishment of a production cum training centre for cumbilis, carpets and drugget manufacture.	0.08	0.06	0.02	..	0.02
12 Scheme for the development of village coir industry.	0.76	..	0.76	0.57	0.19
13 Handpounding of rice as cottage industry.	3.52	..	3.52	2.640	0.88
14 Scheme for development of hand-spinning by supplying charkas at subsidised rates.	3.70	..	3.70	2.770	0.93
15 Scheme for development of mat industry by supplying looms at subsidised rates.	1.36	..	1.36	1.02	0.34
16 Scheme for development of basket-making by supplying tools, etc., at subsidised rate.	0.073	0.055	0.018	..	0.018
17 Starting a Soap Factory at Annavasal.	0.03	0.022	0.008	..	0.008
18 Scheme for the development of preparing gem stones.	0.31	0.232	0.078	..	0.078
19 Scheme for the development of cycle carrier making industry.	0.02	0.015	0.005	..	0.005
<i>Handloom industry.</i>					
20 Scheme for giving assistance to handloom weavers and Master Weavers outside the Co-operative fold (Supply of improved accessories, for 1455 looms).	2.23	1.67	0.56	..	0.56
<i>Palm gur industry.</i>					
21 Development of palm gur industry.	0.052	0.039	0.013	..	0.013
Total—Village Level Schemes.	23.615	7.176	16.439	10.5605	5.8785

<i>Details of the scheme.</i>	<i>Gross.</i>	<i>Loan.</i>	<i>Net cost.</i>	<i>Contri- bution.</i>	<i>Net cost to Govern- ment.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
DISTRICT LEVEL SCHEMES.					
<i>Small-scale industries.</i>					
1 Establishment of a factory for manufacture of splints and veneers.	4.26	4.26	..	..	..
2 Starting of four Tilo factories ..	2.00	2.00	..	..	..
3 Establishment of a Training cum Production centre for the manufacture of sports goods.	0.20	0.20	..	..	..
4 Establishment of a Production Unit for the manufacture of brass circular discs, etc.	1.00	1.00	..	..	..
5 Starting of a Paper industry at Rayavaram.	5.00	..	5.00	..	5.00
<i>Village Industries and Handicrafts.</i>					
6 Establishment of a mobile Servicing and Demonstration Centre for brick manufacture.	0.50	..	0.50	..	0.50
7 Aid to the Pencil Factory at Amoor.	0.50	0.50	..	..	..
8 Handpounding of rice as cottage industry.	0.50	0.50	..	..	..
9 Opening of a cottage type match factory at Paramathy, Karur taluk.	0.24	0.24	..	..	..
10 Starting of a wool-weaving industry at Perambalur.	0.25	..	0.25	..	0.25
11 Ginning of cotton as a cottage industry (centre to be opened at Manapparai).	0.20	0.20	..	..	..
12 Establishment of three spinning centres (Karambakudi, Vadaseri and Koayampalli).	0.30	0.30	..	..	..
13 Opening of a coir industry ..	0.50	0.50	..	..	..
14 Opening of three leather industries	0.50	0.50	..	..	..
15 Sandalwood oil industry ..	0.10	..	0.10	..	0.10
16 Cashew oil industry ..	6.00	..	6.00	3.00	3.00
17 Scheme for organising and developing aloe-fibre and products.	0.10	0.10	..	..	..
18 Development of bangle-making industry at Vaithoor.	0.02	..	0.02	0.015	0.005
19 Assistance to the Scented bathi factory at Thuraiyur.	0.10	0.10	..	..	..
Total—District Level Schemes ..	22.27	10.40	11.87	3.015	8.855

<i>Details of the scheme.</i>	<i>Gross.</i>	<i>Loan.</i>	<i>Net cost.</i>	<i>Contribution.</i>	<i>Net cost to Government.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
STATE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
<i>Small-scale industries.</i>					
1 Establishment of a service centre for farm implements and agricultural machineries.	4.07	..	4.07	..	4.07
2 Establishment of an industrial estate.	45.00	..	45.00	..	45.00
3 Establishment of a chain store at the industrial estate.	4.00	..	4.00	..	4.00
4 Establishment of one production unit for the manufacture of footwear.	1.02	..	1.02	..	1.02
5 Financial assistance, allotment of lands, subsidy on power rate, etc.	19.50	15.20	4.30	..	4.30
Total ..	73.59	15.20	58.39	..	58.39

<i>Village industries.</i>					
1 Development of village oil pressing industry in Community Blocks.	1.92	..	1.92	..	1.92
2 Ginning of cotton as a rural industry in National Extension Service/Community Blocks.	0.195	..	0.195	..	0.195
3 Development of village pottery in National Extension Service/Community Blocks.	1.10	..	1.10	..	1.10
4 Development of village tanning and allied industries in National Extension Service/Community Blocks.	3.65	..	3.65	..	3.65
5 Development of bee-keeping ..	1.02	..	1.02	..	1.02
6 Establishment of cottage type match factory.	3.15	..	3.15	..	3.15
7 Development of hand pounding of rice.	0.15	..	0.15	..	0.15
8 Development of decortication of groundnuts in National Extension Service/Community Development Blocks.	0.12	..	0.12	..	0.12
Total ..	11.305	..	11.305	..	11.305

<i>Details of the scheme.</i>	<i>Gross.</i>	<i>Loan.</i>	<i>Net cost.</i>	<i>Contribution.</i>	<i>Net cost to Government.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
STATE LEVEL SCHEMES—cont.					
<i>Handicrafts.</i>					
1 Establishment of service-cum-training centre for bellmetal-ware	0.62	..	0.62	..	0.62
2 Establishment of a training centre for lace and embroidery work.	0.52	..	0.52	..	0.52
3 Establishment of a production-cum-training centre for developing palmyra Leaf products industry.	0.48	..	0.48	..	0.48
5 Establishment of a production-cum-training centre for cumblis carpets and drugget manufacture.	3.25	..	3.25	..	3.25
6 Dyeing and Printing ..	0.30	..	0.30	..	0.30
7 Establishment of one handicrafts emporium.	3.00	..	3.00	..	3.00
Total ..	8.17	..	8.17	..	8.17

<i>Handloom Industries.</i>					
<i>Schemes within co-operative fold.</i>					
1 Admission of weavers into co-operative fold (7,840 looms)	10.64	9.92	0.72	..	0.72
2 Establishment of weaving units ..	0.32	0.11	0.21	..	0.21
3 Establishment of two industrial factories.	1.38	1.06	0.32	..	0.32
4 Opening of nine new depots and maintenance of eighteen old depots.	2.21	..	2.21	..	2.21
5 Research and technique (supply of 660 reeds, 660 healds, 32 pedal looms, 3 warping machines, 89 Jacquards and 7 stamping units).	0.67	..	0.67	..	0.67
6 Rate on sale of handloom cloth ..	1.70	..	1.70	..	1.70
<i>Schemes outside co-operative fold.</i>					
7 Working capital for 6,000 looms ..	2.64	2.64	..	..	..
8 Supply of standard reeds at Rs. 20 per reed ..	0.12	..	0.12	..	0.12
9 Supply of take up and let off motion equipments for 300 sets at Rs. 70 ..	0.21	..	0.21	..	0.21
10 Supply of 30 semi-automatic looms at Rs. 500 per loom.	0.15	..	0.15	..	0.15
11 Supply of accessories at Rs. 20 ..	0.12	..	0.12	..	0.12
12 Starting of pattern making factory.	0.33	..	0.33	..	0.33
13 Sales depot ..	0.20	..	0.20	..	0.20
14 Formation of marketing federation	1.80	..	1.80	..	1.80
Total ..	22.49	13.73	8.76	..	8.76

<i>Details of the scheme</i>	<i>Gross.</i>	<i>Loan.</i>	<i>Net cost.</i>	<i>Contri- bution.</i>	<i>Net cost to Govern- ment.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
STATE LEVEL SCHEMES—cont.					
<i>Khadi Development.</i>					
1 Extensive Khadi Development Schemes to provide remunerative employment for 144 weavers and 4500 spinners in areas not covered by the Government Intensive Khadi Centres, Ahila Bharatha Sarva Seva Sangh and other Certified Institutions.	0.40	..	0.40	..	0.40
2 Intensive Khadi Development Schemes provision of employment to additional 3460 spinners and 72 weavers.	3.40	..	3.40	..	3.40
Total ..	3.80	..	3.80	..	3.80
<i>Palm Gur Industry.</i>					
Palm-Gur development	0.63	..	0.63	..	0.63
	0.63	..	0.63	..	0.63
Total—State level schemes ..	119.985	28.93	91.055	..	91.055
Grand total ..	165.87	46.506	119.364	13.5755	105.7835

CHAPTER X

ROADS.

The district has a network of roads to a length of 2,615 miles excluding the roads maintained by the Municipalities and Public Works Department. There are 2,897 miles of roads within the district comprising 131 miles of National Highways, 190 miles of State Highways, 696 miles of major district roads, 559 miles of other district roads, 1,039 miles of village roads, 89 miles of Public Works Department roads and 193 miles of municipal roads. The condition of the roads in the district is generally fair. About 400 miles of these roads have been provided with cement concrete or black top surface and 1,400 miles with metalled surface.

2. The main object of the plan is to provide easy transportation of agricultural produce to the marketing centres and to provide easy access to villages which were hitherto without proper communications. The State plan envisages schemes for the provision of cement concrete or black top surface to 65 miles of existing roads, for upgrading 120 miles of roads by granite metalling and providing new metalling to another 180 miles of earthen roads. Provision has also been made in the plan for carrying out other improvements such as widening, etc., and also for the construction of a number of minor bridges, causeways and culverts at an estimated cost of Rs. 20.31 lakhs. It is proposed to construct a major bridge across the Coleroon at Thirumanur on the Perambalur-Manamadurai Highway. This scheme will provide for the easy flow of agricultural produce from the Tanjore district to the upland taluks of Tiruchirappalli district and will lead to the economic development of that area. A provision of Rs. 15 lakhs representing the share of the cost of the scheme for the district has been made in the plan. The plan also provides for the construction of ten other major bridges at estimated cost of Rs. 10.40 lakhs. About 608 miles of new roads to connect villages with one another or with the main roads will be formed. The total estimated cost of all the schemes contemplated under the State plan is Rs. 98.56 lakhs while the programmed expenditure on the schemes during the plan period is Rs. 51.26 lakhs.

3. Apart from the new roads proposed in the State plan, the village committees felt that for the proper implementation of the schemes proposed in the plan, special attention should be paid to the development of roads in villages. Accordingly, they have provided roads to rural areas on the principle that road connection should be given to each village or hamlet or groups of villages consisting of a population of 500 and more. The plan provides for the formation of 950 new minor roads to a length of 1,553 miles at an estimated cost of Rs. 32.45 lakhs of which the people's contribution will be Rs. 16.22 lakhs. Provision is also made in the plan for repairs and improvements to 710 existing village roads to a length of 1,244 miles, formation of new metalled roads to a length of 582½ miles, repairs to existing culverts and construction of new culverts and causeways at a cost of Rs. 79.98 lakhs. Road connections to important hamlets also have been provided wherever possible. The villagers have agreed to contribute 50 per cent of the estimated cost. It is proposed to execute all the works during the first two years of the plan period. It is expected that at the end of the plan period, all villages and important hamlets will be connected by roads.

4. The roads in panchayat areas also need considerable improvement. The plan prepared by the panchayats provide for improvement to existing roads, culverts, etc., at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.88 lakhs.

5. The total cost of the schemes during the Plan period proposed under this head is Rs. 174.57 lakhs as detailed below :—

Name of scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)				
VILLAGE LEVEL SCHEMES.				
1 Formation of new metal roads to a length of miles 582.2.	29.11	..	29.11	14.56
2 Repairs to the existing culverts and construction of 165 culverts, 63 bridges, causeways and grade-walls with pipes.	12.62	..	12.62	6.31
3 Formation of 950 new minor village roads to a length of 1,553 miles and 4 furlongs.	32.45	..	32.45	16.22
4 Improvement to 710 existing village roads to a length of 1,244 miles.	38.25	..	38.25	19.12
5 Formation of new roads and improvements of existing roads in major panchayats, with 25 culverts, four bridges and retaining walls.	10.88	..	10.88	5.46
Total ..	123.31	..	123.31	61.67
STATE LEVEL SCHEMES.				
1 State Highways (Government Roads) *	25.62	..	25.62	..
2 Other Roads (District Board Roads)*	25.64	..	25.64	..
Total ..	51.26	..	51.26	..
Grand Total ..	174.57	..	174.57	61.67

* Details of the schemes proposed at State Level.

	Estimated cost. (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	Estimated cost. (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
I. State Highways—		II. Other Roads (District Board Roads) (Work progress)—	
1 Black topping miles 14.2.	2.05	14 Works in progress ..	0.71
2 Upgrading miles 9.2 ..	0.70	Major District Board Roads.	
3 Improvement to exist- ing roads.	4.54	15 Black topping, miles 12.	1.00
4 Construction of minor culverts, causeways and improvements of all kinds including widening and streng- thening.	0.75	16 New metalling, miles 75-1.	4.37
5 Construction of major bridges across Cole- eroon at Thirumanur.	15.00	17 New bridges and culverts.	1.58
		18 Major bridges (three).	3.00
		Other District Roads.	
Major District Roads.		19 Black topping, miles 6-5.	1.15
6 Cement concreting, miles 1-3.	1.20	20 New metalling, miles 94.7.	7.78
7 Black topping, miles 30-2.	4.36	21 Construction of minor bridges and culverts.	2.62
8 Upgrading by granite metalling, miles 104.1.	10.49	22 Formation of roads including acquisition, 52 miles.	1.80
9 Improvement to exist- ing roads, miles 3.	2.02	23 Major bridges (five) ..	6.00
10 Minor culverts and causeways.	3.02	Village Roads.	
11 Major bridges (two) ..	1.40	24 New metalling, miles 10-1.	0.88
12 Upgrading and other improvements.	2.75	25 Construction of minor bridges and culverts 15.	3.03
		26 Formation of new roads including acqui- sition, miles 556-3.	15.36
Other District Roads.		Total—Other Roads ..	49.28
13 Upgrading by granite metalling miles 6.3.	1.00		
Total, State Highways ..	49.28	Total ..	98.56

CHAPTER XI

EDUCATION.

At present there are 1,924 elementary schools, 167 higher elementary schools, 16 middle schools, 75 high schools, 47 basic schools, 139 adult schools and 6 colleges in the district. Of the 6 colleges, 2 are exclusively for women.

Elementary Education.

2. The plan visualizes increase of enrolment by 50 per cent in primary school standards and the doubling of enrolment in Higher Elementary School standards. It is indicated that the intensive development programme will be carried out in areas where public co-operation will be forthcoming in the form of

contribution towards provision of midday meals, provision of accomodation, etc. The State plan provides for the additional enrolment of 58,422 children during the plan period in the existing elementary and higher elementary schools by opening 973 additional classes at a cost of Rs. 24.23 lakhs. Since the rural areas in the district are very backward, it is necessary that adequate provision should be made in the plan for the spread of elementary education. Accordingly, provision is made in the plan for the opening of an elementary school for each village or hamlet with a population of 500 and more and for the opening of new classes in the existing schools. Many of the existing schools do not have proper buildings. Almost all the single teacher schools opened during the First Five-Year Plan are housed in thatched sheds. The village committees have therefore come forward to provide suitable buildings for the 518 existing schools and to construct buildings for 716 new schools. In addition, with a view to increase the percentage of school-going children of the age group 11 to 14, provision is made in the plan for the opening of 171 higher elementary schools during the plan period, at the rate of one higher elementary school for a group of five elementary schools and to construct buildings for 20 existing higher elementary schools. The total cost of the schemes is estimated at Rs. 88.44 lakhs of which Rs. 44.22 lakhs will be contribution from the public. The plan also provides a sum of Rs. 22.24 lakhs towards equipment charges and a sum of Rs. 119.62 lakhs towards recurring expenditure in respect of the new schools.

3. A large number of trained teachers are turned out every year from the existing training institutions in the State and a sufficient surplus of trained teachers will be available after meeting the requirements of the existing elementary schools and the new schools to be opened under the State plan. There will therefore be no difficulty in securing the required number of teachers for the new schools proposed to be opened at village level.

4. In order to provide an incentive for better enrolment and attendance in elementary schools, midday meals will be provided to children at a cost of Rs. 18.50 lakhs.

5. The major panchayats have also proposed to start four elementary schools and to provide buildings for two elementary schools at a cost of Rs. 0.61 lakh.

Basic Education.

6. Under the State plan, it is proposed to convert 117 elementary schools into basic schools at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.74 lakhs. To manage these newly converted basic schools, necessary additional staff of basic trained teachers will be required and for this purpose eight ordinary training schools will be converted into basic training schools at a cost of Rs. 7.97 lakhs. The plan also provides for

the opening of a basic training school at Endal village of Udayar-palayam taluk as desired by the villagers. The cost of the scheme including recurring expenditure is Rs. 0.59 lakh out of which, a sum of Rs. 0.25 lakh will be people's contribution.

Secondary Education.

7. In the scheme for Secondary Education, the State plan provides for the opening of eight additional sections in Forms IV, V and VI in the existing high schools at a cost of Rs. 2.88 lakhs to accommodate 1,400 additional pupils of the age group 14-17 during the plan period. In sixteen high schools, libraries will be improved at a cost of Rs. 0.45 lakh and additional crafts will be introduced at a cost of Rs. 1.93 lakhs. Four secondary schools will be converted into multipurpose schools at a cost of Rs. 2.89 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 5.64 lakhs is also provided for the improvement of facilities in teaching science and other core subjects. In 78 secondary schools, Hindi will be introduced as Part II language. The cost of the scheme will be Rs. 2.29 lakhs.

8. The scales of pay now allowed to teachers in elementary schools and secondary schools are very low. With a view to improve the efficiency of the teachers it is proposed to raise their scales of pay. Necessary provision for this purpose has been made in the plan.

9. In the State plan, there is no proposal to open new high schools. The Planning Board has felt that the existing number of high schools in the district is inadequate and has accordingly proposed the opening of 32 new high schools. Construction of buildings for these and for eight existing high schools is also provided for. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 8 lakhs of which the people's contribution will be Rs. 4 lakhs. It is also proposed to provide libraries for two high schools, playground for one high school and equipment to one high school and to construct three hostels at a total cost of Rs. 60,000 on half-grant and half contribution basis. The major panchayats have proposed the opening of two high schools at a cost of Rs. 77,000. In addition a sum of Rs. 14.55 lakhs as recurring expenditure and a sum of Rs. 2.04 lakhs as equipment charges have also been provided in the plan.

College Education.

10. Apart from the proposal of the Karur Municipality to open a new Arts College, the area committees have proposed the opening of two Arts Colleges on half-grant and half-contribution basis at Dalmiapuram and Thuraiyur. Fifty per cent of the estimated cost will be met by the public by cash, kind or labour.

Professional Education.

11. The opening of new high schools during the plan period require a number of trained teachers. It is therefore necessary to open a few training colleges. The State plan provides for the opening of two training colleges at an estimated cost of Rs. 32.81 lakhs. The District Planning Board felt that a Law College should be started at Tiruchirappalli. It has accordingly proposed the opening of a Law College at an estimated cost of Rs. 12.50 lakhs with a public contribution of Rs. three lakhs.

Technical Education.

12. The implementation of the various schemes proposed in the Five-Year Plan needs a large number of trained personnel. The Planning Board felt that an Engineering College should be started at Tiruchirappalli with a view to train a large number of Engineers and other technical persons (Mechanical and Civil Engineers). It is therefore proposed to start an Engineering College at an estimated cost of Rs. 25 lakhs at Tiruchirappalli with 50 per cent contribution from the public.

Opening of two Polytechnic Schools.

13. The demand for artisans will also increase several fold on account of the numerous schemes for the development of industries under the Second Five-Year Plan. The existing industrial schools at Tiruchirappalli and Karur impart training in carpentry and a few other items. But, the number trained is far below the required number of artisans even now. There is ample scope for improving the handloom industry and metal works in the district. It is considered that special training should be provided in weaving, dyeing, printing and metallurgy. The District Planning Board felt that an advance training in these subjects, up to Polytechnic standard should also be provided. It is accordingly proposed to start a Polytechnic school for weaving industry in Karur and another Polytechnic school at Pudukkottai for General Engineering and Metallurgy. In each school, it is proposed to start artisan courses of two years' duration, the courses being selected based on the local industry. A sum of Rs. 15 lakhs has been provided in the plan for each of the Polytechnic schools with a contribution of Rs. 7½ lakhs from the public.

14. To ensure better supervision and control over the working of the schools in the district the supervisory staff will be strengthened by employing an additional staff of one District Educational Officer, four Deputy Inspectors of Schools and nine Supervisors during the plan period.

15. The total cost of the schemes proposed is Rs. 471.42 lakhs.

Name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
VILLAGE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
1 Construction of build- ings for 716 new ele- mentary schools and 171 higher elemen- tary schools and for 518 existing elemen- tary schools and 20 higher elementary schools.	88.44	..	88.44	44.22	44.22
2 Construction of build- ings for four new elementary schools and two existing ele- mentary schools in major panchayat areas.	0.61	..	0.61	0.31	0.30
3 Equipment charged for the new elementary schools and higher elementary schools.	22.24	..	22.24	..	22.24
4 Recurring expendi- ture for new clemen- tary schools.	119.62	..	119.62	..	119.62
5 Starting of a basic training school at Endal of Udayar- palayam taluk.	0.50	..	0.50	0.25	0.25
6 Recurring expendi- ture for the Basic Training School.	0.09	..	0.09	..	0.09
Total, Village Schemes.	231.50	..	231.50	44.78	186.72

DISTRICT LEVEL SCHEMES.

1 Construction of build- ings for 32 new high schools and build- ings for eight exist- ing high schools.	8.00	..	8.00	4.00	4.00
2 Provision of libraries for two high schools.	0.20	..	0.20	0.10	0.10
3 Provision of play- ground for high school.	0.07	..	0.07	0.035	0.035
4 Provision of equipment to one high school.	0.02	..	0.02	0.01	0.01
5 Provision of three hostels.	0.60	..	0.60	0.30	0.30

Name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cos to Gov- ernment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
DISTRICT LEVEL SCHEMES—cont.					
6 Construction of build- ings for two new high schools and buildings for one existing high school in major panchayat areas.	0.77	..	0.77	0.39	0.38
7 Equipment charges for the new high schools.	2.04	..	2.04	..	2.04
8 Recurring expendi- ture for the new high schools.	14.55	..	14.55	..	14.55
9 Opening of two Arts College at Dalmia- puram of Lalgudi taluk and at Thurai- yur of Musiri taluk.	12.00	..	12.00	6.00	6.00
10 Recurring expendi- ture for the above two Colleges outside municipal areas.	3.90	..	3.90	..	3.90
11 Opening of Law College at Tiruchirappalli.	6.00	..	6.00	3.00	3.00
12 Recurring expendi- ture for the Law College.	6.50	..	6.50	..	6.50
13 Opening of an Engi- neering College at Tiruchirappalli.	25.00	..	25.00	12.50	12.50
14 Opening of Polytech- nic School for Gene- ral Engineering and Metallurgy at Pudukkottai.	15.00	..	15.00	7.50	7.50
15 Opening of a Poly- technic School for Weavers at Karur.	15.00	..	15.00	7.50	7.50
Total, District Level Schemes.	109.65	..	109.65	41.335	68.315

STATE LEVEL SCHEMES.

Elementary Education.

1 (a) Opening of addi- tional classes in existing schools both higher ele- mentary and lower elementary.	23.60	..	23.60	..	23.60
(b) Teachers to be additionally trai- ned.	3.97	..	3.97	..	3.97
(c) Revision of scales of pay of teachers of elementary schools.	17.54	..	17.54	..	17.54
(d) Supply of midday meals for 94,500 boys.	18.50	..	18.50	..	18.50

Name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Gov- ernment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
STATE LEVEL SCHEMES—cont.					
Basic Education.					
2 (a) One hundred and seventeen ele- mentary schools will be converted into basic schools.	3.74	..	3.74	..	3.74
(b) Eight ordinary train- ing schools will be converted into basic schools.	7.97	..	7.97	..	7.97
Secondary Education.					
3 (a) Eight additional sections will be opened in existing schools in each forms IV, V and VI.	2.88	..	2.88	..	2.88
(b) Additional craft will be introduced in sixteen schools.	1.93	..	1.93	..	1.93
(c) Libraries will be improved in six- teen schools.	0.45	..	0.45	..	0.45
(d) Facilities for Science and other core subjects will be improved in 28 schools.	5.64	..	5.64	..	5.64
(e) Four secondary schools will be converted into multi purpose schools.	2.89	..	2.89	..	2.89
(f) Promotion of Hindi (introduction of Hindi in 78 schools).	2.29	..	2.29	..	2.29
(g) Revision of pay of teachers in secondary schools.	3.51	..	3.51	..	3.51
Professional Education.					
4 Opening of two teachers Training Colleges.	32.81	..	32.81	..	32.81
Expansion of Inspectorate.					
5 (a) Appointment of a District Educa- tional Officer.	0.92	..	0.92	..	0.92
(b) Opening of four addi- tional ranges of Deputy Inspectors of schools.	0.95	..	0.95	..	0.95
(c) Appointment of nine more super- visors.	0.68	..	0.68	..	0.68
Total State level schemes.	130.27	..	130.27	..	130.27
Grand total ..	471.42	..	471.42	86.115	385.305

CHAPTER XII

MEDICAL.

At present there are eight Government hospitals, twelve Government dispensaries, fifteen Local Fund dispensaries, fourteen Rural dispensaries of modern medicines, eighteen Rural dispensaries of indigenous medicine, thirteen Maternity centres and two Leprosy clinics in the district. The various schemes proposed in the plan contemplate the improvement of the standard of treatment in the hospitals and will also give an increase of 191 in the total bed strength of institutions, viz., an increase of 31 per cent. The schemes included in the plan relate to the improvements to the Government District Headquarters Hospital by putting up additional buildings, providing additional facilities such as equipment, additional operation theatres, etc. Proposals for the opening of a Venereal diseases clinic, a Tuberculosis clinic and a Dental clinic in the District Headquarters Hospital have also been included in the plan. The plan provides for the Government taking over the three Taluk Headquarters Hospitals at Kulitalai, Musiri and Jayamkondan now run by the District Board. These Hospitals as well as the Taluk Headquarters Hospitals already under the control of Government will be improved during the plan period. It is proposed to have a bed strength of at least 50 in each Taluk Headquarters Hospital at the end of the plan period. The total bed strength in these hospitals will have been increased by 70. There is also a scheme for the opening of a Family Planning Clinic in the District Headquarters Hospital in order to provide facilities to the public to learn methods of limitation of family.

2. The construction of quarters for nurses in the District Headquarters Hospital at a cost of Rs. 0.75 lakh will be completed during the plan period and the construction of quarters for nurses in the Taluk Headquarters Hospitals will be undertaken wherever necessary. Ten Primary Health Centres will be opened in National Extension Service Blocks. The village committees have proposed to put up buildings for 22 additional health centres in non-National Extension Service areas, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.10 lakhs and contribute Rs. 0.55 lakh. The recurring expenditure of Rs. 7.56 lakhs on these centres will be met by the Government. It is proposed to open a subsidiary centre for the treatment of leprosy in a place where there is high incidence of this disease. The total cost of the schemes included in the State plan is estimated at Rs. 28.92 lakhs.

3. The aim of rural medical services is to bring medical relief facilities within easy reach of the entire rural population. With a view to provide medical facilities to the rural population, the village committees have come forward to put up buildings for five rural hospitals and for twelve minor dispensaries at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.80 lakhs and have agreed to contribute 50 per cent

of the cost of the buildings. The recurring expenditure of Rs. 2.87 lakhs on these institutions will be met by Government. In addition, they have agreed to construct buildings for six leprosy centres in rural areas at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.9 lakh and a building for a Family Planning Centre in Ariyalur Panchayat area at a cost of Rs. 0.15 lakh. Provision is also made in the plan for carrying out improvements to two existing hospitals and four rural dispensaries in panchayat areas at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.25 lakhs of which Rs. 0.63 lakh will be the contribution from the panchayats.

4. The District Planning Board felt that the existing local fund dispensary at Thuraiyur should immediately be upgraded. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 20,000 of which Rs. 10,000 will be met by contributions from the public. The Planning Board has also suggested the immediate opening of a Tuberculosis ward at the Karur Government Taluk Headquarters Hospital and has agreed to contribute 50 per cent of the estimated cost of Rs. 1.75 lakhs. The recurring expenditure of Rs. 0.85 lakh under this item has to be met by the Government. In order to meet the demand for maternity assistants it is proposed to train 48 nurses every year in the Government Hospital at Tiruchirappalli as a temporary measure during the plan period. A sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh is provided in the plan for payment of stipend for 20 of the trainees during each year of the plan period.

5. The total cost of the schemes under "Medical" is Rs. 49.36 lakhs.

Name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Gov- ernment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
VILLAGE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
1 Construction of buildings for five rural hospitals (twelve beds). Recurring expenditure	1.00 1.98		1.00 1.98	0.50 ..	0.50 1.98
2 Construction of buildings for twelve rural dispensaries. Recurring expenditure	1.80 0.89		1.80 0.89	0.90 ..	0.90 0.89
3 Construction of buildings for twenty-two health centres. Recurring expenditure	1.10 7.56		1.10 7.56	0.55 ..	0.55 7.56
4 Construction of buildings for six leprosy clinics. Recurring expenditure	0.90 0.51		0.90 0.51	0.45 ..	0.45 0.51
5 Construction of buildings for a family-planning centre in panchayat area.	0.15	..	0.15	0.08	0.07
6 Improvements to two existing hospitals and four rural dispensaries in panchayat areas.	1.25	..	1.25	0.63	0.62
Total—Village Level Schemes ..	17.14	..	17.14	3.11	14.03

Name of the scheme. (1)	Gross (2)	Loan. (3)	Net. (4)	Contri- bution. (5)	Net cost to Gov- ernment. (6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
DISTRICT LEVEL SCHEMES.					
7 Upgrading of the existing Local Fund Dispensary at Thuraiyur.	0.20	..	0.20	0.10	0.10
8 Opening of a T.B. ward at the Karur Government Taluk Headquarters Hospital.	1.75	..	1.75	0.88	0.87
Recurring expenditure ..	0.85	..	0.85	..	0.85
9 Scheme for training of nurses in the Headquarters Hospital.	0.50	..	0.50	..	0.50
Total—District Level Schemes ..	3.30	..	3.30	0.98	2.32
STATE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
10 Improvements to the Government Headquarters Hospital at Tiruchirappalli.	6.92	..	6.92	..	6.92
11 Improvements to four Government Taluk Headquarters Hospital.	5.77	..	5.77	..	5.77
12 Provincialisation of three Local Fund Taluk Headquarters Hospital in the district.	1.53	..	1.53	..	1.53
13 Opening of ten Primary Health Centres in the district.	10.00	..	10.00	..	10.00
14 Opening of a Tuberculosis clinic and a ward in the District Headquarters Hospital.	1.75	..	1.75	..	1.75
15 Opening of a Venereal disease clinic at the Government Headquarters Hospital.	0.95	..	0.95	..	0.95
16 Opening of a Dental clinic at the Government Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli.	0.41	..	0.41	..	0.41
17 Opening of a Family-Planning clinic in the Headquarters Hospital.	0.16	..	0.16	..	0.16
18 Construction of Nurses' quarters in Government Headquarters Hospital.	0.75	..	0.75	..	0.75
19 Establishment of subsidiary centre for treatment of leprosy.	0.68	..	0.68	..	0.68
Total—State Level Schemes ..	28.92	..	28.92	..	28.92
Grand total ..	49.36	..	49.36	4.09	45.27

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

Under this scheme, provision is made in the State plan for the opening of 40 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in rural areas at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.45 lakhs. These centres will be located in six panchayat areas and 34 villages where such facilities are now lacking. In addition, the Planning Board has felt that it is necessary to provide at least two Minor Dispensary-cum-Maternity

Centres in each of the planning areas. Accordingly, provision is made in the plan for the opening of 83 new Minor Dispensary-cum-Maternity Centres at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.40 lakhs of which Rs. 4.20 lakhs will be met from public contributions. The recurring expenditure of Rs. 6.70 lakhs under this head will be met by the Government.

2. Under the scheme of School Medical Inspection, compulsory inspection of secondary school children will be introduced at one centre in the district at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.40 lakh. Two thousand and five hundred latrine slabs at a cost of Rs. 0.51 lakh will be supplied at concessional rates to house-owners in selected areas. In order to accelerate the pace of B.C.G. vaccination work a provision of Rs. 0.77 lakh is made in the plan for additional B.C.G. field teams with ancillary staff. Under the National Filaria Control Programme, filariasis survey will be carried out and the disease will be controlled by reduction of infection and active mosquito control work. It is expected that during the plan period filariasis in the district will be completely controlled and a vulnerable population of 1.5 lakhs will be benefited under this scheme.

3. It is also proposed to provide sanitary facilities to villages in rural areas on the principle that each village unit should have a public latrine and all villages with a population of one thousand and more should be provided with street drains. Keeping this objective in view, the plan provides for the construction of 1,535 latrines in villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 23.02 lakhs with the people's contribution of Rs. 11.51 lakhs and street drains in 380 villages at a cost of Rs. 4.57 lakhs with the people's contribution of Rs. 2.29 lakhs.

4. Major panchayats have proposed schemes at a cost of Rs. 15.14 lakhs for constructing drains and providing latrines.

5. The total cost of the schemes under 'Public Health' is Rs. 63.49 lakhs.

Name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Gov- ernment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES. IN LAKHS.)					

VILLAGE LEVEL SCHEMES.

1 Improvements of drainage facilities to 380 villages.	4.57	..	4.57	2.29	2.28
2 Provision of 1,535 leach type latrines to villages.	23.02	..	23.02	11.51	11.51
3 Construction of 95 latrines in panchayat areas.	1.92	..	1.92	0.96	0.96
4 Construction of drains in 18 major panchayat areas,	13.22	..	13.22	6.61	6.61

Name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Gov- ernment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
VILLAGE LEVEL SCHEMES—cont.					
5 Opening of 82 new minor dis- pensaries-cum-maternity cen- tres.	8.20	..	8.20	4.10	4.10
Recurring expenditure	6.56	..	6.56	..	6.56
6 Opening of one new minor dis- pensary-cum-maternity cen- tre in panchayat area.	0.20	..	0.20	0.10	0.10
Recurring expenditure	0.14	..	0.14	..	0.14
Total ..	57.83	..	57.83	25.57	32.26

STATE LEVEL SCHEMES.

1 Provision of 40 maternity and child welfare centres in rural areas.	1.45	..	1.45	..	1.45
2 Scheme for school medical inspection to safeguard and promote the health of school children in secondary schools (medical inspection centre—I).	0.40	..	0.40	..	0.40
3 Environmental Hygiene—Con- struction of 2,500 latrines slabs for supply to house- owners at concessional rates and free of cost to deserving cases for the improvement of sanitary convenience at each house in selected areas.	0.51	..	0.51	..	0.51
4 National Filariasis Control Pro- gramme.	2.53	..	2.53	..	2.53
5 B.C.G.	0.77	..	0.77	..	0.77
Total ..	5.66	..	5.66	..	5.66
Grand total ..	63.49	..	63.49	25.57	37.92

CHAPTER XIII

HOUSING SCHEMES.

Industrial Housing Schemes.

The subsidized scheme of Industrial Housing formulated by the Government of India has made it possible for the co-operatives to undertake housing schemes for industrial workers. In Dalmiapuram where there is a cement factory, a society is proposed to be organized for construction of houses for the workers of that factory. Another society will be organized at Pugalur for the benefit of the labourers employed in the Pugalur Sugar Mills. Each society will construct 200 houses during the plan period. A sum of Rs. 8.56 lakhs is provided in the plan for this scheme.

Urban Housing.

2. With a view to relieve the acute shortage of housing accommodation in urban areas, the Government have launched an intensive drive for the organization of housing societies in all the districts. At present, 13 housing societies are functioning in the district. With the help of Government loans, they have already constructed 627 houses and about 130 houses are under construction. During the plan period, it is proposed to organize two more societies. The two new societies and the existing societies will build 250 houses with the assistance of a Government loan of Rs. 18.88 lakhs.

Rural Housing.

3. Under the Rural Housing Scheme introduced recently, thirteen societies are now functioning in this district. Since the scheme has been in operation only for a few years, the societies have not made much headway with the construction of houses. Twenty more societies are proposed to be organized during the plan period. These societies will build 500 houses with the assistance of a Government loan to the extent of Rs. 6.92 lakhs. As these houses will benefit only a very small percentage of the rural population, the village committees have proposed to organize another seventeen house-building societies for the benefit of the rural population. A sum of Rs. 1.70 lakhs is provided in the plan at village level for granting loans to these societies. In view of the immediate need for constructing houses for the middle class people in rural areas, the village committees have proposed to construct 7,716 houses at a cost of Rs. 750 each. A sum of Rs. 57.87 lakhs is provided in the plan for granting loans to the middle class people for constructing these houses. Under this scheme, about 1,500 houses are expected to be constructed during each year of the plan period.

Poor Class Houses.

4. It is essential that simultaneously with the provision of various amenities under development schemes provided in the plan, the living conditions of the villagers should also be improved and decent houses provided for them at reasonable cost. Accordingly, the village committees have proposed to construct 31,540 houses for agricultural labourers and poor class people including Harijans. The approximate cost of each house is Rs. 500. A subsidy of 25 per cent of the estimated cost is proposed to be given for the construction of these poor class houses. Apart from this, 50 per cent of the cost of the houses will be advanced as loan and recovered over a number of years. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 158.68 lakhs.

Housing Colony for Weavers.

5. It is proposed to form a colony of 60 houses for the Woraiyur Devanga Weavers' Society and another colony of 40 houses for the Thathiengarpet Weavers' Society. A sum of Rs. 4.77 lakhs has been provided in the plan for this scheme.

6. Provision is also made in the plan for the construction of houses for Government servants in Tiruchirappalli with the loan assistance of Rs. 4.90 lakhs from Government.

7. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 262.28 lakhs as detailed below :—

HOUSING.

Name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Gov- ernment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
VILLAGE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
1 Middle class people, 7,716 houses.	57.87	57.87	..	..	..
2 Poor and Harijans with 25 per cent subsidy, 31,539 houses.	158.68	79.34	79.34	39.67	39.67
3 Provision for advancing loans to 17 house-building societies.	1.70	1.70	..	..	..
Total ..	218.25	138.91	79.34	39.67	39.67

DISTRICT LEVEL SCHEMES.

4 Housing schemes for Government servants—Construction of 100 houses for Government servants drawing less than Rs. 150 per mensem excluding cost of acquisition.	4.90	4.90	..	..	..
Total ..	4.90	4.90	..	..	..

STATE LEVEL SCHEMES.

5 Industrial Housing Schemes to organize two industrial housing societies and construct 400 houses for industrial workers.	8.56	4.28	4.28	2.14	2.14
6 Urban Housing Scheme to organize two housing societies and 250 houses for residential purposes so as to relieve the housing shortage.	18.88	18.88	..	..	..
7 Rural housing scheme to organize 20 housing societies and construct 500 houses for residential purposes in rural areas.	6.92	6.92	..	..	..
8 Housing colonies for the weavers—Construction of 100 houses for one colony.	4.77	4.77	..	..	..
Total ..	39.13	34.85	4.28	2.14	2.14
Grand Total ..	262.28	178.66	83.62	41.81	41.81

CHAPTER XIV

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

The backward classes in the district consist of Scheduled Castes (Harijans), ex-criminal tribes and other specified backward communities. There are no Scheduled Tribes in the district. The schemes relating to the welfare of the Scheduled Castes can be broadly classified under provision of educational facilities, development of agriculture, cottage industries, medical and public health facilities, formation of co-operative societies, housing and miscellaneous. Special schemes are under execution with a view to quicken the pace of abolition of untouchability and for the uplift of ex-criminal tribe members and a few specified backward classes.

I. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES.

Expansion of educational facilities for Harijans.

2. The Government have been spending large sums of money for promotion of education among the Harijans. The Harijan students are given from the elementary school stage onwards, various kinds of financial help such as non-recurring grants, non-residential scholarships, residential scholarships and examination fees. A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs is being incurred in the district towards the payment of scholarships and about 1,900 students are benefited by the schemes. The number of scholarships will be increased gradually year by year to reach a target of 2,826 in the fifth year of the plan. The estimated cost involved in the grant of scholarships for the plan period will be Rs. 11.58 lakhs. The Harijan Welfare Department is at present running 136 Harijan Welfare schools in the district and about 11,570 children are reading in these schools. Midday meals are being supplied to the children of the eligible communities. With the increase in the attendance in these schools, the number of children to be served with the midday meals will also increase to 54,820. A provision of Rs. 1.97 lakhs has been made in the plan for meeting the extra cost under this item. Five hundred and sixty-eight students in private hostels were given boarding grant for 1955-56. The number will be gradually raised to 680 in the fifth year of the plan. The Government are running one hostel for the Harijan girls in the district, maintaining 30 boarders. Steps will be taken to open two more hostels to accommodate 225 boarders by the end of the plan period.

Public Health facilities for Harijans.

3. Since 1950-51, a sum of Rs. 0.65 lakh has been spent for acquiring 38.35 acres of privatelands for providing 532 house-sites for poor Harijans in eleven villages in the district. The total number of families yet to be provided with houses in the district is about 80,000. It is proposed to acquire 527 house-sites for the Harijans during the plan period. A sum of Rs. 2.14 lakhs is provided in the plan for the acquisition of house-sites and for the provision of sanitary amenities such as provision of drainage, latrines, bathrooms, etc.

Removal of Untouchability.

4. Under the Untouchability (Offences) Abolition Act and Madras Temple Entry Authorisation Act, Harijans are entitled to equal treatment with other Hindus in regard to access to temples, public places, etc. The offenders under these Acts are punishable with fine on the first occasion and even with imprisonment on subsequent occasions. Apart from these Legislative measures, the Government consider that the problem should be tackled through social methods also. The schemes proposed in the State plan accordingly contemplate the eradication of the evils of untouchability by issuing pamphlets in Tamil, by exhibiting posters in villages, by offering rewards to the Village Headmen and Social Workers and by doing intensive propaganda in the villages. Two Deputy Sevaks and two Assistants appointed during the First Five-Year Plan for this purpose will continue to work during the Second Five-Year Plan and an additional Deputy Sevak and an Assistant will also be appointed during the Plan period. It is also proposed to supply non-Harijan pupils in Harijan Welfare schools and in other schools where Harijan pupils are reading in large numbers with free midday meals along with Harijan pupils and bring about free mingling between them.

5. Improvement of housing conditions is also another important step in the removal of untouchability. The new houses proposed to be constructed for the Harijans will be located as far as possible in the midst of those occupied by the non-Harijans. But, where it becomes necessary to form entirely a new colony, a certain percentage of houses in it will be made available to non-Harijans also who are prepared to live in that colony on the same terms as are applicable to Harijans. With a view to enable the Harijans to get over the financial difficulties experienced by them, in constructing houses on the sites assigned to them, under the present scheme, it is proposed to give Rs. 300 as free grant out of the estimated cost of Rs. 475 per house and the balance of Rs. 175 will be met by the grantee by way of labour. The State Government will bear the cost of technical supervision and supply free palmyrah and timber from Government poramboke and unreserves. The State Government will also pay a sum of Rs. 50 to each grantee to buy a few items of furniture and utensils to settle down in the new building.

6. Apart from the provision made in the State plan, the village committees in twelve units have suggested improvements to Harijan colonies in twelve villages and have come forward to contribute labour for the improvements. These schemes will be executed during the Plan period. The estimated cost of the schemes is Rs. 0.43 lakh, of which Rs. 0.21 lakh will be contributed by labour.

II. WELFARE OF EX-CRIMINAL TRIBES.

7. The Government are taking effective steps to improve the condition of ex-Criminal Tribes in the district. It is proposed to continue the two boarding homes at Tiruchirappalli Town (one for

boys and the other for girls) and the one at Pudukkottai for the benefit of the children of the ex-Criminal Tribes. Provision has also been made for the supply of midday meals to the children of the ex-Criminal Tribes studying in Harijan Welfare schools. Financial assistance is also proposed to be given to the members of the ex-Criminal Tribes, for improving cottage industries, for purchasing 150 pairs of plough bulls and for sinking irrigation wells for improvement of agriculture. The scheme will incidentally improve their financial condition. The other schemes envisaged in the State plan are the construction of 50 houses and two latrines, sinking of one drinking water well, etc.

8. The schemes referred to above are intended to benefit the Koravars in the district. No scheme for Nari-Koravars (a wandering type of beggars) has, however, been proposed under the State plan. As there are a large number of Nari-Koravars to be settled in the district, it is proposed to construct 500 houses for them during the Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.50 lakhs at the rate of 100 houses each year of the Plan period and form ten colonies of 50 houses each. Provision is also made in the Plan for drinking water wells and other sanitary needs of the colonies and for organizing ten co-operative societies for the improvement of cottage industries in the new colonies proposed to be set up.

9. In addition it is proposed to open an 'Ashramam School' for 100 boys and 100 girls of Nari-Koravars with boarding and lodging facilities in the vacant site opposite to the All-India Radio premises near Tiruvarambur. The cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 3.75 lakhs for five years according to the details given below :—

Opening an 'Ashramam School' for 100 Boys and 100 Girls.

	One year. RS.	Five years. (cost). RS.
1 Maintenance of 200 boys and girls (including clothing, books, etc.) at Rs. 25 per mensem per head for five years $(200 \times 25 \times 12) \times 5$.	60,000	3,00,000
2 (a) Construction of buildings for the school and boarding houses for boys and girls (Rs. 10,000 for school, Rs. 10,000 for boys' domesticity and Rs. 10,000 for girls' domesticity).	30,000	30,000
(b) Maintenance of the above buildings at Rs. 1,000 per year for four years.	..	4,000
3 Pay and Allowances of teachers—		
(a) Five Higher Grade teachers at Rs. 75 per mensem for 5 years $(75 \times 12 \times 5) \times 5$.	4,500	22,500
(b) One Secondary Grade teacher at Rs. 100 per mensem for 5 years $(100 \times 12 \times 1) \times 5$.	1,200	6,000
(c) One Warden on Rs. 100 per mensem for five years $(100 \times 12 \times 1) \times 5$.	1,200	6,000
(d) One Matron on Rs. 100 per mensem for 5 years $(100 \times 12 \times 1) \times 5$.	1,200	6,000
Total ..	99,900	3,74,500
	or Rs. 3.75 lakhs.	

10. It is also proposed to open a colony for 50 families of 'Koravars' belonging to ex-Criminal Tribes in Pudukkottai with a view to enable them to settle down and earn an honest living. The proposal contemplates provision of 50 houses with sanitary and public health amenities, sinking of a drinking water well, construction of a Community Hall, with provision for moral instruction and provision of midday meals and scholarships to children and development of cottage industries like mat-weaving, palmyrah fibre industry and coconut fibre industry, etc. A training-cum-production centre for the development of the above cottage industries will be started on co-operative basis. The centre will give training to 20 persons. As the unit will have to carry out preliminary experiments to standardize the techniques of production and in view of its being a training centre, the expenditure on staff and labour for the first year is proposed to be given as grant. The working capital of Rs. 3,000 covering three months' requirements will be provided as loan and rolled. Free supply of tools and technical assistance will also be provided. At the end of one year, the centre will be converted into an industrial co-operative. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 50,000 as indicated below :—

Opening of a colony of fifty families of Koravars belonging to ex-Criminal Tribes in Pudukkottai Division.

	RS.
1 Provision for construction of 50 houses (50 × 500) ..	25,000
2 Sinking of a well and provision of sanitary and public health amenities.	5,000
3 Community Hall	3,000
4 Provision for moral instructions, etc.	2,000
5 Provision of midday meals and scholarship to children (as no separate school is contemplated).	5,000
6 Provision for improving cottage industries and finding labour to the Koravars through co-operative agency (after one year, the society will be converted into an industrial co-operative).	10,000
Total ..	50,000

III., WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.

11. The Government are affording educational concessions to "Other Backward Classes" also. It is proposed to give scholarships to 1,597 students belonging to these classes during the Plan period as against 260 scholarships given in 1955-56. The number of boarding grants per year will also be increased from 166 to 245, and the total number of boarders benefited during the Plan period will be about 1,100.

12. Provision is made in the State Plan for the construction of 107 houses for 'Irulars' in Udayarpalayam taluk of this district. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 32,100.

13. The Malayalis living in Pachamalai Hills of Musiri taluk in the district belong to a Backward Class and they need special attention. There are about 1,105 families living in the hills. With a view to improve their lot, it is proposed to provide approach roads, drinking water wells, health, educational and other ordinary common amenities. As the Malayalis are too poor to contribute anything, the entire cost of the schemes will be met by the Government. A provision of Rs. 3.55 lakhs has been made in the Plan for these schemes at district level.

14. The total cost of the schemes under "Welfare of Backward Classes" comes to Rs. 51.76 lakhs as detailed below :—

Name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Gov- ernment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
VILLAGE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
Welfare of Scheduled Castes— Improvement to Harijan colonies.	0.43	..	0.43	0.21	0.22
Total—Village Level Schemes.	0.43	..	0.43	0.21	0.22
DISTRICT LEVEL SCHEMES.					
<i>Schemes for uplift of Malayalis of the Pachamalais.</i>					
1 Animal husbandry—Supply of three breeding bulls— Non-recurring .. 0.03 Recurring for five years 0.04	0.07	..	0.07	..	0.07
2 Formation of multi-purpose co-operative societies, three.	0.18	0.18	..	..	..
3 Training of Malayalis in tailoring and carpentry.	0.15	..	0.15	..	0.15
4 Provision of approach roads to hill villages.	0.50	..	0.50	..	0.50
5 Opening of a Malayali hostel at Turaiyur, for 40 students— Non-recurring .. 0.01 Recurring for five years 0.50	0.51	..	0.51	..	0.51
6 Educating six Malayali girls in a girls' hostel at Tiruchirappalli.	0.05	..	0.05	..	0.05
7 Provision of health facilities ..	0.20	..	0.20	..	0.20
8 Provision of six drinking water wells every year, 30 wells.	0.83	..	0.83	..	0.83
9 Supply of 1,103 ordinary charkas on half loan and half grant to 1,103 houses in Thenbaranadu, Vannadu and Kombai villages,	0.12	..	0.12	0.06	0.06

Name of the schemes.	Gross.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
DISTRICT LEVEL SCHEMES—cont.					
Schemes for uplift of Malayalis of the Puchamalais—cont.					
10 Opening of three schools in hill villages of Vannadu, Kombai and Thenbaranadu— Non-recurring .. Rs. 6,600 Recurring at .. 27,075 Rs. 5,415 per year.					
Total ..	33.675	0.34	..	0.34	0.34
11 Opening of hostel for 50 Malayali students at Murugapatti.	0.60	..	0.60	..	0.60
	3.55	0.18	3.37	0.06	3.31
Other proposals.					
12 Housing colony for 500 families of Neri-Koravars—500 houses at 100 houses at Rs. 500 during each year of the Plan period.	2.50	..	2.50	..	2.50
13 Provision for sanitary arrangements, etc.	0.50	..	0.50	..	0.50
14 Opening of co-operative societies for improving cottage industries.	0.50	..	0.50	..	0.50
15 Ashram school	3.75	..	3.75	..	3.75
16 Colony for 50 Koravar families at Pudukkottai.	0.50	..	0.50	..	0.50
Total ..	7.75	..	7.75	..	7.75
Total—District Level Schemes ..	11.30	0.18	11.12	0.06	11.06

STATE LEVEL SCHEMES.

I. Welfare of Scheduled Castes.

Publicity.

1 Appointment of Deputy Sevaks (Numbers 3) and Assistant Sevaks.	0.36	..	0.36	..	0.36
2 Rewards to Village Headmen and Social Workers, 75 numbers.	0.04	..	0.04	..	0.04
3 Distribution of posters to villagers.	0.05	..	0.05	..	0.05
Total ..	0.45	..	0.45	..	0.45

Name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Gov- ernment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
Education.					
4 Scholarships and schooling charges.	11.58	..	11.58	..	11.58
5 Construction and repair of school buildings.	0.13	..	0.13	..	0.13
6 Maintenance of existing Harijan Welfare schools.	1.74	..	1.74	..	1.74
7 (a) Supply of mid-day meals to Harijans in Harijan Welfare schools.	1.97	..	1.97	..	1.97
(b) Supply of mid-day meals to Non-Harijans in Harijan Welfare schools.	1.77	..	1.77	..	1.77
8 Maintenance of Government hostels.	0.40	..	0.40	..	0.40
9 Construction of buildings for hostels (one building).	0.95	..	0.95	..	0.95
10 Award of boarding grants ..	4.89	..	4.89	..	4.89
Total ..	23.13	..	23.13	..	23.13

Public Health.

11 Acquisition of house-sites, 527 numbers.	2.14	..	2.14	..	2.14
12 Provision of Sanitary amenities such as pathways, burial-grounds, etc.	4.03	..	4.03	..	4.03
13 Construction of houses, 1,150 numbers.	0.18	..	0.18	..	0.18
14 Industries	0.21	..	0.21	..	0.21
15 Lumpsum provision for giving grants to non-official agencies.	6.56	..	6.56	..	6.56
Total ..	6.56	..	6.56	..	6.56

Total Welfare of Scheduled Castes .. 30.14 .. 30.14 .. 30.14

II. Welfare of Ex-Criminal Tribes.

Education.

1 Construction of two hostels at Tiruchirappalli and one at Pudukkottai.	1.07	..	1.07	..	1.07
2 Moral Instruction classes ..	0.06	..	0.06	..	0.06
3 Award of housing grants, 402 numbers.	0.60	..	0.60	..	0.60

Public Health.

4 Sinking one drinking water well.	0.02	..	0.02	..	0.02
5 Construction of two latrines ..	0.01	..	0.01	..	0.01
6 Construction of houses, 50 numbers.	0.25	..	0.25	..	0.25

Agriculture.

7 Sinking of 21 wells	0.43	..	0.43	..	0.43
8 Purchase of 150 plough bulls and agriculture implements.	0.39	..	0.39	..	0.39

Total, Welfare of Ex-Criminal Tribes. 2.83 .. 2.83 .. 2.83

X:75. 2.11.58. 1.56

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Name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Gov- ernment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
III. Welfare of other Backward Classes.					
1 Award of scholarships, etc., 1,597 numbers.	4.67	..	4.67	..	4.67
2 Award of boarding grants, 1,117 numbers.	1.56	..	1.56	..	1.56
3 Continuance of elementary schools for Malayalees.	0.26	..	0.26	..	0.26
4 Award of miscellaneous discretionary grants.	0.07	..	0.07	..	0.07
5 Provision of houses for Irulars in Udayarpalayam, 107 houses.	0.32	..	0.32	..	0.32
6 Provision of houses for fishermen.	0.18	..	0.18	..	0.18
Total Welfare of Other Backward Classes.	7.06	..	7.06	..	7.06
Total—State Level Schemes ..	40.03	..	40.03	..	40.03
Grand total—Welfare of Backward Classes.	51.76	0.18	51.58	0.27	51.31

CHAPTER XV

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES.

National Extension Service and Community Development Programmes.

The aim of the Community Development programme is to raise the level of rural life. Since the various aspects of rural life are inter-related, the method of development envisaged under this programme is a co-ordinated approach to the rural life as a whole. The programme provides a democratic basis for the rural population to formulate their own plans for development and execute them, the role of the Government officials being only to assist the people to improve their condition by their own efforts.

2. The aim of the National Extension Service is the same as that of the Community Development scheme. In Community Development Blocks, a higher standard of development has been planned and therefore a higher scale of expenditure has been allocated than in National Extension Service Blocks. The intensive development activities in both the National Extension Service and the Community Development areas will last for three years. As improvement of rural life is a continuous process, it is proposed to retain on a permanent basis the personnel of the National Extension Service Block, after the completion of the programme

in each development block. Each National Extension Service block is intended to cover ordinarily a population of 60,000 to 70,000. The programmed cost of working a block over a period of three years is Rs. 4.00 lakhs of which Rs. 1.2 lakhs will be loan expenditure. This cost does not include short-term loans of Rs. 3 lakhs which will also be given under the scheme. A higher standard of expenditure, viz., Rs. 12 lakhs, is visualised in a Community Development Block. Each block is in the charge of a Block Development Officer and he works under the direct supervision of the Collector. The Revenue Divisional Officers have also been associated in the administration of this programme. The Block Development Officers are assisted by the necessary technical and other officers who work in co-ordination with the other departments. Block Advisory Committees consisting of officials and non-officials have been constituted for formulating the schemes for improvement and for reviewing their progress.

3. The National Extension Service programme was introduced in Karur, Musiri and Perambalur areas on 2nd October 1953, and it was extended to Alangudi area on 2nd October 1954. On 1st April 1955 Karur and Perambalur National Extension Service Blocks were converted into Community Development Blocks for intensive development. On the 1st October 1955, the National Extension Service Scheme was extended to Vellianai area. There are now five blocks in the district and it is proposed to extend the scheme in stages to 31 additional blocks, with a view to cover the entire district by the programme. Seven of the National Extension Service Blocks will be converted into Community Development Blocks during the plan period.

4. The execution of works under the Community Development Programme contemplates contribution by the people towards the cost of the schemes. This contribution may be in the shape of cash, labour or materials. The total cost of the schemes is estimated at Rs. 213.45 lakhs as shown below :—

Name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Gov- ernment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
National Extensions Service ..	114.89	21.00	93.89	31.15	62.74
Community Development Schemes.	98.56	40.28	58.28	21.85	36.43
Total ..	213.45	61.28	152.17	53.00	99.17

5. Since it is proposed to extend the National Extension Service Scheme in stages in the district it is essential that grants for local development works are continued during the plan period so as to provide for the areas which will continue to be outside the National

Extension Service Programme from year to year. A gross expenditure of Rs. 25.2 lakhs has accordingly been provided in the State plan, which includes a contribution of Rs. 12.6 lakhs by the people. It is felt that the above provision is not adequate and that a grant of at least Rs. 30 lakhs will be required for the plan period. Necessary additional funds will be allotted if the Government of India sanction the required allocations for the scheme.

6. The total cost of the schemes will be as follows :—

Name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Gov- ernment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
National Extension Service and Community Development Schemes.	213.45	61.28	152.17	53.00	99.17
Local Development Works ..	25.20	..	25.20	12.60	12.60
Total ..	238.65	61.28	177.37	65.60	111.77

CHAPTER XVI

WATER-SUPPLY.

The State plan provides schemes for water-supply and sanitation to villages with a population of less than 5,000 affected by cholera, in 70 villages of Lalgudi taluk and 20 villages of Musiri taluk under the 'National Water-supply and Sanitation Schemes'. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 20 lakhs. With a view to provide adequate supply of drinking water in rural areas, under Rural Water-supply Scheme, it is proposed to sink 2,000 draw-wells at the rate of 400 wells during each year of the plan period at an estimated cost of Rs. 30 lakhs.

2. In rural areas a programme of rural water-supply was drawn up and 989 wells have so far been completed under this scheme. During the Second Five-Year Plan period the village committees have drawn up schemes for providing water-supply in rural areas in accordance with the following principles :—

- (1) Each village or hamlet with a population of 100 and more will have a well;
- (2) Each Harijan colony will have a well irrespective of the population.
- (3) Each panchayat will have an overhead tank or protected water-supply.

In addition to the 2,000 new draw wells included in the State plan, the village committees have proposed to sink 306 wells at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.65 lakhs. The other schemes proposed by the village committees provide for the construction of overhead tanks, improvement to existing wells, etc., as indicated below :—

	Cost.	Contri- bution.
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
1 Over-head tanks without wells, 157	15.70	7.85
2 Over-head tanks with wells, 95	14.25	7.13
3 overhead tanks with wells and pipelines, 138 ..	27.60	13.80
4 Automatic pump sets, 33	1.32	0.66
5 Improvements to old wells, 561	5.61	2.81
6 Extension of pipelines, 21,000 R.ft.	0.63	0.31
7 Improvements to drinking water uranies, 102 ..	0.51	0.26
8 Boring hand-pumpsets, 22	0.55	0.27
Total ..	66.17	33.09

The total cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 74.32 lakhs.

3. Eighty overhead tanks and 460 wells will be completed during each year of the plan period. The repairs necessary to 571 old wells will be taken up and completed during the first two years of the plan period. The other schemes like extension of pipelines, installation of automatic pumpsets, etc., will also be taken up and completed during the first three years of the plan period.

4. The village committees have also proposed two schemes for supply of drinking water from rivers at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.50 lakh and have agreed to contribute 50 per cent of the estimated cost. All the schemes require to be investigated. They will be investigated and executed, if possible during the plan period.

5. With a view to eradicate guinea-worm disease in several villages of Udayarpalayam taluk, it is proposed to provide bore wells with hand-pumps at a cost of Rs. 2,400 each in every village and hamlet having a population of 500 and more or construct marginal wells on the tank bunds providing graded filter materials to filter cyclopes which will prevent guinea-worm movement as a permanent measure. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 10 lakhs. The entire cost of this scheme will be met by Government as the disease exists in poor and backward areas and the people cannot contribute anything towards the cost. In addition, it is proposed to provide water-supply from Cauvery, Amarayathi, Coleroon and Vellar to groups of villages (two or more villages) under this scheme. The same will benefit a population of 27,399 in Tiruchirappalli taluk, 55,316 in Musiri taluk, 39,055 in Lalgudi taluk, 49,674 in Udayarpalayam taluk, 65,343 in Kulittalai taluk and 69,420 in Karur taluk. A lumpsum of Rs. 50 lakhs is provided in the plan. It is also proposed to install a deep bore-well in Andimadam Planning Area at a cost of Rs. 0.88 lakh.

6. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided in the State plan for supply of protected water to the Manachanallur Panchayat area. The plans prepared by the other panchayats provide schemes for water-supply at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.16 lakhs. Apart from the minor schemes proposed for inclusion in the plan, the panchayats have suggested three major schemes costing about Rs. 29.50 lakhs for investigation and execution during the plan period. The panchayats have agreed to contribute 50 per cent of the cost in respect of all the three schemes. The major schemes may be taken up for execution after investigation is over and necessary sanction accorded. All the schemes suggested by the panchayats can be taken up and completed during the plan period. The total cost of the schemes under this head during the plan period is Rs. 228.86 lakhs as shown below:—

WATER-SUPPLY.

Name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
VILLAGE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
<i>Schemes for providing protected drinking-water to the public in all villages and hamlets irrespective of population.</i>					
Major Schemes.					
1 Schemes for supply of drinking-water from rivers, two schemes.	0.50	..	0.50	0.25	0.25
Minor Schemes.					
2 Overhead tanks without wells, 157.	15.70	..	15.70	7.85	7.85
3 Overhead tanks with well, 95	14.25	..	14.25	7.13	7.12
4 Overhead tank with well and pipe-lines, 138.	27.60	..	27.60	13.80	13.80
5 Automatic pumpsets, 33	1.32	..	1.32	0.66	0.66
6 Draw-wells, 306	7.65	..	7.65	3.83	3.82
7 Improvement to old wells, 561.	5.61	..	5.61	2.81	2.80
8 Extension of pipelines, 21,000 R.ft.	0.63	..	0.63	0.31	0.32
9 Improvement to uranies, 102	0.51	..	0.51	0.26	0.25
10 Boring hand-pump sets, 22	0.55	..	0.55	0.27	0.28
Total	74.32	..	74.32	37.17	37.15

MAJOR PANCHAYAT SCHEMES.

Major Schemes.					
11 Schemes for the supply of drinking-water from rivers—3.	29.50	..	29.50	14.75	14.75
Minor Schemes.					
12 Overhead tanks without well, 3	0.10	..	0.10	0.05	0.05
13 Overhead tanks without well, 1	0.03	..	0.03	0.02	0.01
14 Overhead tank with well and pipelines, 14.	7.02	..	7.02	3.51	3.51

WATER-SUPPLY.

Name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
MAJOR PANCHAYAT SCHEMES—cont.					
Minor Schemes—cont.					
15 Automatic pump sets, 17	1.01	..	1.01	0.51	0.50
16 Draw-wells, 8	0.23	..	0.23	0.12	0.11
17 Improvement to old wells, 10	0.15	..	0.15	0.08	0.07
18 Extension of pipes lines	0.35	..	0.35	0.18	0.17
19 Improvement to uranies, 6	0.25	..	0.25	0.13	0.12
20 Boring hand-pump sets, 1	0.02	..	0.02	0.01	0.01
Total	38.66	..	38.66	19.36	19.30
DISTRICT LEVEL SCHEMES.					
21 Installation of a deep bore-well in Andimadam Planning area.	0.88	..	0.88	0.44	0.44
22 Composite schemes for protected water-supply to eradicate guinea-worm disease in Udayarpalayam taluk by providing bore-wells with hand-pumps at a cost of Rs. 2,400 each in every village and hamlet having a population of 500 and more or construction of marginal wells on the tank bunds providing graded filter materials to filter cyclopes which will prevent guinea-worm movements as a permanent measure.	10.00	..	10.00	..	10.00
23 Composite schemes for the supply of river water to all villages on the banks of Cauvery, Amaravathy, Vellar, Coleeroon in Kulittalai, Musiri, Lalgudi, Tiruchirappalli and Udayarpalayam taluks.	50.00	..	50.00	25.00	25.00
Total	60.88	..	60.88	25.44	35.44
STATE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
National Water-supply and Sanitation Scheme.					
24 To provide water-supply and sanitation to villages with a population of less than 5,000 affected by cholera in Lalgudi and Musiri taluks—Lalgudi, 70 villages and Musiri, 20 villages.	20.00	..	20.00	..	20.00
25 Rural Water-supply—To provide adequate supply of drinking water in rural areas.	30.00	..	30.00	..	30.00
26 Water-supply for Manachanallur Major Panchayat Board.	5.00	..	5.00	..	5.00
State Level	55.00	..	55.00	..	55.00
Grand Total	228.86	..	228.86	86.97	141.89

CHAPTER XVII

SOCIAL AMENITIES.

It is essential that Social Education of villagers and creation of consciousness in them of their participation in the development of villages should keep pace with the National Development. It is, therefore, necessary to pay special attention to the social advancement of the people in rural areas. With a view to achieve this object, schemes for providing various social amenities like radio sets, community centres, parks, playgrounds, etc., have been included in the plan. In respect of all the amenities provided in the plan, the villagers have come forward to contribute 50 per cent of the total estimated cost. As suggested by the village committees, it is proposed to open 773 community centres in 773 villages, and radio houses with radio sets in 685 villages and instal radio sets in 600 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 22.74 lakhs. It is also proposed to open parks in 164 villages and construct bath-rooms in 477 villages and rest-houses in three hill villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.10 lakhs. Other amenities like construction of bathing ghats, provision of steps in the Cauvery river, etc., at a cost of Rs. 0.45 lakh have also been included in the plan. The villagers have also come forward to open 718 reading room-cum-libraries in 511 units at a cost of Rs. 10.77 lakhs with 50 per cent contribution.

2. In addition to the above schemes, the panchayat Boards have proposed schemes for providing social amenities such as community centres, parks, play-grounds, reading room-cum-libraries, etc., within the panchayat limits at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.16 lakhs. The schemes are proposed to be financed by obtaining a loan of Rs. 0.50 lakh and a grant of Rs. 1.03 lakhs from the Government, the balance of the cost being met by the local bodies.

3. The total cost of the schemes during the Plan period is Rs. 44.22 lakhs as shown below :—

SOCIAL AMENITIES.

<i>Details of the scheme.</i>	<i>Gross.</i>	<i>Loan.</i>	<i>Net cost.</i>	<i>Contri- bution.</i>	<i>Net cost to Govern- ment.</i>
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
VILLAGE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
1 Construction of Community centres 773.	15.46	..	15.46	7.73	7.73
2 Construction of radio houses with radios 685.	5.48	..	5.48	2.74	2.74
3 Installation of radio sets 600	1.80	..	1.80	0.90	0.90
4 Forming of parks and play-grounds 164.	3.28	..	3.28	1.64	1.64
5 Construction of bath rooms 477.	4.77	..	4.77	2.39	2.38
6 Construction of rest-houses at hill path (3).	0.05	..	0.05	0.02	0.03
7 Construction of bathing ghats 22.	0.22	..	0.22	0.11	0.11

<i>Details of the schemes.</i>	<i>Gross.</i>	<i>Loan.</i>	<i>Net Cost.</i>	<i>Contri- bution.</i>	<i>Net Cost to Govern- ment.</i>
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
VILLAGE LEVEL SCHEMES—cont.					
8 Installation of a siron (1)	0.02	..	0.02	0.01	0.01
9 Construction of sheds for burial and burning grounds (5).	0.03	..	0.03	0.02	0.01
10 Flood control measures and provision of steps to Cauvery at six places.	0.18	..	0.18	0.05	0.13
11 Construction of 718 reading rooms-cum-libraries in 511 village units.	10.77	..	10.77	5.39	5.38
12 Social and other amenities in panchayat areas including 13 reading rooms-cum-libraries.	2.16	0.50	1.66	0.84	0.82
Total ..	44.22	0.50	43.72	21.84	21.88

CHAPTER XVIII

WOMEN'S WELFARE.

With a view to give elementary education and craft training to deserted wives, young widows and destitute women and to enable them to earn their livelihood in an honest way, it is proposed to start a service home at Tiruchirappalli. The scheme provides for giving training to 50 women for a period of three years before the end of which they are to be rehabilitated suitably or sent for further training in teaching or midwifery. It is also proposed to attach a separate wing for 50 old and infirm women to the service home. To meet the feeding, clothing and other charges of these old women, a stipend of Rs. 25 per mensem per head has been provided. The State Plan provides a sum of Rs. 2.65 lakhs for this scheme.

Starting of Work Centre.

2. In order to provide employment to village women so that they may earn daily wages and supplement their meagre family income, it is proposed to open a work centre and employ them in useful cottage industries like mat-weaving, spinning, leaf-plate making, etc. A sum of Rs. 0.12 lakh is provided in the State Plan for this scheme.

Mobile Family Planning Unit.

3. It is necessary to introduce family planning in villages where poor and middle class people live. With a view to do effective propaganda in villages, it is proposed to establish a mobile unit consisting of one trained person in the grade of a health visitor for the district. The mobile unit will tour from village to village and do propaganda. The unit will be provided with a jeep and the entire cost of the scheme will be met by the Government. It is expected that successful propaganda could be made in at least 50 per cent of the villages before the end of the Plan period. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 0.60 lakh.

Creches.

4. It is proposed to start 14 creches in 14 women welfare centres in the district to provide whole-day care for the children of poor working mothers in villages. These children will be taken back to their houses by the parents in the evenings. During the stay in the creches food, milk, medicine, etc., will be provided for the children. A trained Balasevika recruited from the service home will be placed in charge of each of the creches. As the scheme is intended to help poor people in villages, the entire cost has to be met by Government. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 2.10 lakhs.

Shelter Home.

5. It is considered necessary to open a reception home for stranded girls and helpless women who require immediate admission in an institution and given protection. Since they cannot be admitted in the service home straightaway without proper investigation and without obtaining the necessary certificates for their admission in the Service Home, it is necessary to keep these women in a reception home till their cases are investigated. Provision is made in the Plan for providing temporary shelter for 25 women for a month. Deserving women will be admitted in the Service Home after investigation and the others, restored to their homes. A sum of Rs. 1.09 lakhs is provided in the Plan for running this institution.

6. In addition, the area committees have come forward to construct buildings for women welfare centres in 41 village units and have agreed to contribute 50 per cent of the estimated cost. Accordingly, it is proposed to construct buildings for 41 centres at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.25 lakhs of which Rs. 0.63 lakh will be contribution by the villagers.

7. The total cost of the schemes is Rs. 10.29 lakhs as detailed below :—

WOMEN'S WELFARE.

<i>Details of the scheme.</i>	<i>Gross.</i>	<i>Loan.</i>	<i>Net Cost.</i>	<i>Contri- bution.</i>	<i>Net Cost to Govern- ment.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
VILLAGE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
1 Construction of buildings for 41 women welfare centres.	1.25	..	1.25	0.63	0.62
Total ..	1.25	..	1.25	0.63	0.62

WOMEN'S WELFARE—cont.

<i>Details of the scheme.</i>	<i>Gross.</i>	<i>Loan.</i>	<i>Net cost.</i>	<i>Contri- bution.</i>	<i>Net cost to Govern- ment.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
DISTRICT LEVEL SCHEMES.					
2 Establishment of a mobile family-planning unit at Tiruchirappalli.	0.60	..	0.60	..	0.60
3 Opening of 14 creches to children in the existing 14 women welfare centres.	2.10	..	2.10	..	2.10
4 Opening of a shelter home for 25 fallen women at Tiruchirappalli.	1.09	..	1.09	..	1.09
Total ..	3.79	..	3.79	..	3.79
STATE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
5 Opening of a Service home in Tiruchirappalli to educate and enable helpless women to earn their livelihood.	2.65	..	2.65	..	2.65
6 Starting of a work-centre in Tiruchirappalli for giving employment to poor women.	0.12	..	0.12	..	0.12
Total ..	2.77	..	2.77	..	2.77
Grand Total ..	7.81	..	7.81	0.63	7.18

CHAPTER XIX**TOWN-PLANNING AND PRODUCTIVE ENTERPRISES.**

The Town-Planning and Town Development schemes are meant to improve the general development of the towns and other urban areas and thereby create healthy living conditions. It is, therefore, necessary to improve the conditions of the black spots in several towns and panchayats and provide schemes for the clearance of slum areas. The panchayats have proposed several schemes for slum clearance, etc., at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.11 lakhs. All the schemes are suggested for implementation during the Plan period. Generally the financing of the schemes will be by loans. A sum of Rs. 8.07 lakhs has been provided in the State Plan for the grant of loans to local bodies in the district in respect of schemes

relating to 'Town-Planning'. A portion of this provision may be available for the schemes now proposed. The cost of the Town-Planning schemes for panchayats works out to Rs. 2.11 lakhs as indicated below :—

TOWN-PLANNING SCHEMES FOR MAJOR PANCHAYATS.

Name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)					
1 Payment of compensation in connection with the extension of town-planning in Alathur Major Panchayat 1 scheme.	0.15	0.15	..	..	..
2 Slum clearance, 9 schemes in 9 major panchayats.	1.96	1.47	0.49	..	0.49
Total ..	2.11	1.62	0.49	..	0.49

Grant of loans to Local Bodies for productive enterprises.

It is the duty of the local body to maintain bus-stands, cart-stands, markets, slaughter-houses, etc., and provide all amenities to the public. These amenities are necessary for the convenience of the public. But the income from them is a substantial source of revenue to the local body. The panchayats have proposed remunerative schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.25 lakhs as detailed below. The entire cost of the scheme will be met by the local bodies from loans to be obtained from the Government.

PRODUCTIVE ENTERPRISES.

Name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
SCHEMES PROPOSED BY PANCHAYATS.					
1 Improvements to eight weekly markets.	2.60	2.60	..	..	..
2 Improvements to eleven daily markets.	0.43	0.43	..	..	..
3 Improvements to four cart-stands.	0.32	0.32	..	..	..
4 Improvements to fourteen bus-stands.	2.50	2.50	..	..	..

PRODUCTIVE ENTERPRISES—cont.

Name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
SCHEMES PROPOSED BY PANCHAYATS—cont.					
5 Construction of thirteen stalls ..	0.85	0.85	..	..	..
6 Construction of two slaughter-houses.	0.08	0.08	..	..	..
7 Construction of one mutton stall ..	0.01	0.01	..	..	..
8 Construction of travellers' bungalow.	0.10	0.10	..	..	..
9 Construction of two cinema theatres.	0.11	0.11	..	..	..
10 Sewage farms (3)	0.21	0.21	..	..	..
11 One dairy farm	0.04	0.04	..	..	..
Total ..	7.25	7.25	..	..	..

CHAPTER XX

STATISTICS AND PUBLICITY AND PROPAGANDA.

Statistics.

The integrated scheme for development of statistics aims at setting up of a statistical unit in the district and provides staff for enquiries on the field. The implementation of the scheme will consist in setting up a statistical unit for carrying out the necessary surveys generally in the district for which a sum of Rs. 1.40 lakhs is provided in the State plan.

Publicity and Propaganda.

2. Since the Second Five-Year Plan is to be a 'People's Plan' popular enthusiasm has to be aroused and people's active support enlisted in the successful execution of the plan. With a view to achieve this object, it is proposed to set up an information centre with a library of reference books and other important publications, a reading room with journals and a Film Projector for informing and educating the public. A provision of Rs. 0.12 lakh is made in the State plan for opening and running the information centre in the district during the plan period. It is also proposed to attach a Mobile van to this centre consisting of a District Publicity Officer for the district, a driver, an operator and cleaner for the van, for explaining the objects of the plan to the people, the results achieved

so far and to be achieved under the plan and the people's part in it and for organising exhibitions, dramas, film shows, etc. The total cost of the scheme for the State is Rs. 12.98 lakhs and the proportionate cost for the district is estimated at Rs. 1.04 lakhs.

STATISTICS AND PUBLICITY AND PROPAGANDA.

<i>Details of the scheme.</i>	<i>Gross.</i>	<i>Loan.</i>	<i>Net cost.</i>	<i>Contribution.</i>	<i>Net cost to Government.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
STATE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
<i>Statistics.</i>					
1 Setting up of statistical unit in the district so as to have an integrated approach for improvement of statistics and provide staff for enquiries on the field.	1.40	..	1.40	..	1.40
Total ..	1.40	..	1.40	..	1.40
<i>Publicity and Propaganda.</i>					
2 Establishment of an information centre with a library of reference books and other important publications, a reading room with journals and a film projector for informing and educating the public.	0.12	..	0.12	..	0.12
3 Provision of a mobile van with necessary staff for publicity purposes.	1.04	..	1.04	..	1.04
Total ..	1.16	..	1.16	..	1.16
Grand total ..	2.56	..	2.56	..	2.56

CHAPTER XXI

OTHER SCHEMES.

Railways (Extension of Railway lines).

I. The District Planning Board has suggested that the following railway lines could be taken up during the Second Five-Year Plan period :—

- (1) Formation of railway line from Kumbakonam to Ariyalur (via) Jayankondam.
- (2) Formation of a railway line from Karur to Dindigul (via) Aravakurichi and Pallapatti.
- (3) Formation of a railway line from Ariyalur to Salem (via) Perambalur, Thuraiyur and Namakkal.
- (4) Formation of a railway line from Tiruchirappalli to Salem (via) Namakkal.

The above schemes are recommended for preliminary investigation by the Railway Board during the plan period ; especially the schemes (1) and (3) deserve to be given favourable consideration by the Railway authorities.

Telephones.

II. The District Planning Board has recommended that the taluk headquarters which are not now connected with telephone should be connected by phone. The suggestion can be implemented during the plan period.

No provision has been made in the plan for the schemes mentioned above as these are matters to be decided by the Government of India.

Tourists Centres.

III. Tiruchirappalli is reputed as one of the important educational centres in South India. It is a big railway junction and the workshops of the metro gauge section of the Southern Railways are at Golden Rock two miles from Tiruchirappalli. The temples at Srirangam and Tiruvanaikoil and at the Rock Fort in Tiruchirappalli town attract a large number of pilgrims and tourists throughout the year. The Grand Anicut and the Upper Anicut at Vathalai also attract many tourists. It is proposed to put up extension buildings and provide modern amenities to the existing rest-houses at Vathalai and Grand Anicut (places of historic importance) construct a circuit house at Tiruchirappalli and a rest house at Srirangam and improve the existing rest-house at Tiruchirappalli. In addition, it is also proposed to construct rest-houses at Paramathi, Vellianai and Alangudi for the use of the local officers and visitors and to encourage private enterprise at Tiruchirappalli and Srirangam to put up buildings to run hotels for the convenience of the tourists.

A lump sum of Rs. 15 lakhs is provided in the Plan at district level for the schemes as detailed below :—

<i>Details of the scheme.</i>	<i>Gross.</i>	<i>Loan.</i>	<i>Net cost.</i>	<i>Contribution.</i>	<i>Net cost to Government.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
Development of Tiruchirappalli town, Srirangam, Vathalai and Grand Anicut as tourists centres.	15.00	..	15.00	..	15.00
Total ..	15.00	..	15.00	..	15.00

CHAPTER XXII

MUNICIPAL PLANS.

The municipalities in the district, namely, Tiruchirappalli, Srirangam, Karur and Pudukkottai, have prepared plans for their areas for a total cost of Rs. 774.65 lakhs as shown below :—

Name of the town..	Cost in lakhs.
	RS.
Tiruchirappalli	576.52
Srirangam	60.13
Karur	101.75
Pudukkottai	36.25
Total ..	774.65

The plans of each of the municipalities are explained below:—

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI MUNICIPALITY.

Water-supply.

2. The municipality has provided a sum of Rs. 16 lakhs for improvements to the water-supply schemes under execution and another sum of Rs. 40 lakhs for extension and improvements to the existing water-supply schemes.

Drainage.

3. A partial drainage scheme is under execution in this municipality. It is now proposed to take up a comprehensive drainage scheme for the eastern and western portions of the municipality. A provision of Rs. 2.40 lakhs and Rs. 78 lakhs has been made in the Plan for these two schemes respectively.

Medical.

4. The proposals of the municipality include the construction of an infectious diseases hospital at a cost of Rs. 1 lakh, a maternity hospital at Rs. 1.60 lakhs, maternity homes and child welfare centres at a cost of Rs. 12 lakhs, health laboratory at Rs. 1 lakh, a building for a Jailpettai Ayurvedic, Siddha dispensary at Rs. 1 lakh and 12 new dispensaries at Rs. 6 lakhs.

Education.

5. The municipality has proposed additions and improvements to the existing municipal schools and buildings at an estimated cost of Rs. 3 lakhs and buildings for schools located in rented buildings at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs and construction of buildings for 10 new schools to be opened, at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs.

Communications.

6. Improved surfacing of roads at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs, construction of footpaths at a cost of 5 lakhs and three railway overbridges at a cost of Rs. 21.00 lakhs have been proposed by the municipality under this head.

Town-Planning, Public Health, Remunerative Enterprises, etc.

7. A provision of Rs. 42.55 lakhs has been made in the plan for the pending and new town-planning schemes of the municipality. The other important schemes proposed under the above heads are construction of houses for the low paid employees and the workers of the municipality, formation of a new playground, provision of gymnasium and a stadium, construction of a choultry, improvements to the travellers' bungalow and the teppakulam situated in the municipality, provision of cart and bus-stands, improvements to shops and markets, opening of dairy farms and construction of buildings for the municipal office and ward offices.

8. A summary of the cost of the schemes proposed by the municipality together with the details of loans required for the schemes is given below :—

Name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
1 Water-supply	56.00	28.00	28.00	..	28.00
2 Communications	36.00	18.50	17.50	..	17.50
3 Education	18.00	9.00	9.00	..	9.00
4 Medical	22.60	11.30	11.30	..	11.30
5 Public Health including drainage ..	83.40	41.70	41.70	..	41.70
6 Social amenities	36.10	36.10	..	..	..
7 Town-Planning	262.57	204.67	57.90	..	57.90
8 Remunerative enterprises	58.85	58.85	..	..	..
9 Other schemes	3.00	3.00	..	..	..
Total ..	576.52	411.12	165.40	...	165.40

SRIRANGAM MUNICIPALITY.

Water-supply.

9. The municipality has proposed a scheme for Rs. 2.50 lakhs for the improvement of the existing water-supply scheme.

Drainage.

10. The Plan provides a drainage scheme for Rs. 10 lakhs for the whole town.

Medical.

11. Improvements to existing maternity centres at a cost of Rs. 0.20 lakh have been proposed.

Education.

12. Provision of buildings and playgrounds for Rs. 1.20 lakhs has been made in the municipal plan.

Communications.

13. The municipality proposes to carry out improvements to the existing black-top roads and undertake black-topping of new roads at a cost of Rs. 6 lakhs.

14. The municipality has also proposed schemes under Town Planning, Public Health and Remunerative Enterprises, etc.

15. The details of the several schemes are indicated below :—

Name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
1 Water-supply	2.50	1.25	1.25	..	1.25
2 Communications	6.45	3.45	3.00	..	3.00
3 Education	2.20	1.60	0.60	..	0.60
4 Medical	0.20	0.10	0.10	..	0.10
5 Public Health including drainage ..	10.47	5.43	5.04	..	5.04
6 Social amenities	0.55	0.55	..	..	..
7 Town Planning	36.75	27.80	8.95	..	8.95
8 Remunerative enterprises	0.50	0.50	..	..	..
9 Other schemes	0.51	0.51	..	..	..
Total	60.13	41.19	18.94	..	18.94

PUDUKKOTTAI MUNICIPALITY.**Water-supply.**

16. The schemes proposed by the municipality include complete relaying and enlarging of the pumping and distributing mains and further extending of the pipeline to Koilpatti and Malayeedu and improvements to Pudukolam, at a cost of Rs. 11 lakhs.

Drainage.

17. The municipal plan provides for completing the drainage system in the western and northern parts of the town and for Tiruvappur and Tirugokarnam at an estimated cost of Rs. 6 lakhs.

Education.

18. The plan includes proposals for extension of existing buildings and construction of new buildings for elementary schools at a cost of Rs. 1 lakh.

Communications.

19. Block-topping of several streets and roads at a cost of Rs. 6 lakhs has been provided in the plan.

20. The town-planning schemes of the municipality contemplates improvements of slums and construction of houses for low-income groups. The proposals under remunerative schemes include schemes for the improvements of shandy and market, improvements to the rest-house, sewage farm, grass farm and dairy farm.

The details of the several schemes are as shown below :—

Name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
1 Water-supply	11.00	5.50	5.50	..	5.50
2 Communications	6.00	3.00	3.00	..	3.00
3 Education	1.00	0.50	0.50	..	0.50
4 Public health including drainage ..	6.50	3.25	3.25	..	3.25
5 Social amenities	0.50	0.25	0.25	..	0.25
6 Town-planning	6.00	3.00	3.00	..	3.00
7 Remunerative enterprises	4.00	4.00	..	..	..
8 Other schemes	1.25	1.25	..	..	..
Total	36.25	20.75	15.50	..	15.50

KARUR MUNICIPALITY.**Water-supply.**

21. A major scheme for pumping water from the Cauvery to augment the present supply, at a cost of Rs. 15.30 lakhs and a minor scheme for extending the present distribution system to unserved areas at a cost of Rs. 3.70 lakhs have been proposed by the municipality.

Drainage.

22. A comprehensive underground drainage scheme for Rs. 14.50 lakhs and a scheme for covering the Karur channel with slabs at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs have been proposed in the municipal plan.

Medical

23. The municipality has proposed to construct quarters for the Women Medical Officer and two midwives and to construct additional buildings for the Siddha Dispensary at a total cost of Rs. 2.10 lakhs.

Education.

24. It is proposed to provide additional accommodation, equipment and playgrounds for the existing elementary schools at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs, to construct buildings for the Municipal High School and provide playgrounds, furniture, etc., at a cost of Rs. 4.08 lakhs and to open a new college at Vennaimalai near Karur at a cost of Rs. 6 lakhs.

Communications.

25. The plan provides for a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs for the metalling of earthen roads, dustless surfacing of metalled roads and improved surfacing of existing dustless surface roads, provision of cement platforms and construction of a causeway across Amaravathi.

26. The municipality has also proposed comprehensive town-planning schemes including slum clearance, industrial area development (positive and regulatory), improvement of congested areas and housing for low-income groups. Under remunerative schemes, the municipality proposes to undertake construction of a row of shops at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs, improvements to the daily market and the bus and lorry stands and shifting of the weekly market to Vengamedu.

27. The details of the several schemes are furnished below :—

Name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
1 Water-supply	19.00	9.50	9.50	..	9.50
2 Communications	6.01	3.20	2.81	0.06	2.75
3 Education	15.08	7.54	7.54	..	7.54
4 Medical	2.10	1.05	1.05	..	1.05
5 Public health including drainage ..	19.49	9.75	9.74	..	9.74
6 Town-planning	33.82	21.52	12.30	..	12.30
7 Remunerative enterprises	4.75	4.75	..	..	..
8 Other schemes	1.50	1.50	..	..	..
Total	101.75	58.81	42.94	0.06	42.88

23. A summary of the cost of the plans of all the municipalities together with the details of the loan, contribution and cost to be borne by the Government is given below :—

ALL MUNICIPALITIES.

Name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
1 Water-supply	88.50	44.25	44.25	..	44.25
2 Communications	54.46	28.15	26.31	0.06	26.25
3 Education	36.28	18.64	17.64	..	17.64
4 Medical	24.90	12.45	12.45	..	12.45
5 Public health including drainage ..	119.86	60.13	59.73	..	59.73
6 Social amenities	37.15	36.90	0.25	..	0.25
7 Town-planning	339.14	256.99	82.15	..	82.15
8 Remunerative enterprises	68.10	68.10	..	..	..
9 Other schemes	6.26	6.26	..	..	..
Total	774.65	531.87	242.78	0.06	242.72

CHAPTER XXIII

SUMMARY.

The total cost of the schemes proposed under the Second Five-Year Plan for the district is Rs. 3,677.73 lakhs. This is made up of various schemes at different levels as detailed below:—

	Cost.
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
Plans for villages	992.83
Plans for major panchayats	86.82
Plans for municipalities	774.65
Cost of plans at district level	640.85
Cost of plans at State level	1,182.58
Total	3,677.73

2. The cost of village plans including major panchayats is Rs. 1,079.65 lakhs. The people's contribution towards this expenditure is Rs. 287.59 lakhs. The contribution from the villagers thus works out to 27 per cent of the total estimated cost of the village plans and the net cost of the village plans to the State will be Rs. 792.06 lakhs.

3. The total outlay for the Second Five-Year Plan for the four municipalities is estimated at Rs. 774.65 lakhs. The contribution from the municipalities towards this outlay out of their own resources will be Rs. 0.06 lakh. They have also asked for a loan of Rs. 531.87 lakhs for meeting a portion of the cost of the schemes. Excluding the loan provision, the net cost to Government under the Plans to Municipalities will be Rs. 247.72 lakhs.

4. The cost of the plans proposed at district level is Rs. 640.85 lakhs. The cost of State level schemes to be implemented will be Rs. 1,182.58 lakhs.

SUMMARY STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT I.

ABSTRACT OF COST OF SCHEMES.

Serial number and head of development.

Cost during the
plan period.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

1 Agriculture	321.69
2 Animal Husbandry and Poultry Development } ..	64.14
3 Dairying and milk supply } ..	
4 Fisheries	0.85
5 Co-operation	128.22
6 Forests	5.75
7 Irrigation	473.85
8 Power	123.37
9 Industries	165.87
10 Roads	229.03
11 Education	507.70
12 Medical	74.26
13 Public Health	183.35
14 Housing	262.28
15 Welfare of Backward Classes	51.76
16 Community Development	238.65
17 Water-supply	317.36
18 Social amenities	81.37
19 Women's Welfare	7.81
20 Productive Enterprises	75.35
21 Statistics	1.40
22 Publicity and Propaganda	1.16
23 Town-Planning and Slum Clearance	341.25
24 Other Schemes	6.26
25 Tourist centres	15.00
Total ..	3,677.73

STATEMENT II.

BREAK UP OF PLAN AT DIFFERENT LEVELS.

Serial number and particulars.

Cost in lakhs.

RS.

1 Cost of plan at village level	992.835
2 Cost of plan of major panchayats	86.82
3 Cost of plan of municipalities	774.65
4 Cost of plan at district level	640.85
5 Cost of plan at State level	1,182.575
Total ..	3,677.73

STATEMENT III.

SCHEMES PROPOSED AT VILLAGE LEVEL.

Total cost
of the
scheme. Villagers'
contri-
bution.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

1 Agriculture	15.16	0.05
2 Animal Husbandry, Poultry Development and Dairying and Milk Supply.	42.14	2.51
3 Fisheries	0.20	0.15
4 Co-operation	51.11	3.26
5 Irrigation	129.59	17.05
6 Industries	22.69	9.87
7 Roads	112.43	56.21
8 Education	230.395	44.22
9 Medical	15.74	2.40
10 Public Health	42.35	17.90
11 Housing	213.02	39.67
12 Welfare of Backward Classes	0.43	0.21
13 Water-supply	74.32	37.17
14 Social amenities	42.06	21.00
15 Women's Welfare	1.20	0.60
Total ..	992.835	252.27

STATEMENT IV.

SCHEMES PROPOSED BY MAJOR PANCHAYATS.

Cost of the
schemes. Contri-
bution.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

1 Agriculture	0.30	..
2 Animal Husbandry, Poultry Development, Dairying and Milk Supply.	1.27	..
3 Roads	10.88	5.46
4 Industries	0.92	0.69
5 Education	1.11	0.56
6 Medical	1.40	0.71
7 Public Health	15.48	7.67
8 Housing	5.23	..
9 Water-supply	38.66	19.36
10 Social amenities	2.16	0.84
11 Women's Welfare	0.05	0.03
12 Productive Enterprises	7.25	..
13 Town-Planning and Slum clearance	2.11	..
Total ..	86.82	35.33

STATEMENT V.

SCHEMES PROPOSED BY MUNICIPALITIES.

Head.	Cost.	Contri- bution.
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
Roads	54.46	0.06
Education	36.28	..
Medical	24.90	..
Public Health	119.86	..
Water-supply	88.50	..
Social amenities	37.15	..
Productive Enterprises	68.10	..
Town-Planning and Slum clearance	339.14	..
Other schemes	6.26	..
Total ..	774.65	0.06

STATEMENT VII.

COST OF SCHEMES AT STATE LEVEL.

	Cost of schemes.	Contri- bution.
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
1 Agriculture	50.73	7.91
2 Animal Husbandry, Poultry Development and Dairy- ing and Milk Supply.	20.63	..
3 Fisheries	0.65	..
4 Co-operation	75.31	..
5 Forests	5.75	..
6 Irrigation	267.27	6.38
7 Power Project	48.00	..
8 Industries	119.985	..
9 Roads	51.26	..
10 Education	130.27	..
11 Medical	28.92	..
12 Public Health	5.66	..
13 Housing	39.13	2.14
14 Welfare of Backward Classes	40.03	..
15 Community Development	238.65	65.60
16 Water-supply	55.00	..
17 Women's Welfare	2.77	..
18 Statistics	1.40	..
19 Publicity and Propaganda	1.16	..
Total ..	1,182.575	82.03

STATEMENT VI.

COST OF SCHEMES AT DISTRICT LEVEL.

	Cost.	Contri- bution.
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
1 Agriculture	255.50	..
2 Animal Husbandry, Poultry Development and Dairying and Milk Supply.	0.10	..
3 Co-operation	1.80	..
4 Irrigation	76.99	3.28
5 Power Project	75.37	..
6 Industries	22.27	3.015
7 Education	109.65	41.335
8 Medical	3.30	0.98
9 Housing	4.90	..
10 Welfare of Backward Classes	11.30	0.06
11 Water-supply	60.88	25.44
12 Women's Welfare	3.79	..
13 Tourist centres	15.00	..
Total ..	640.85	74.11

STATEMENT VIII.

COST OF SCHEMES AT VARIOUS LEVELS.

Head of Development.	State level.	District level.	Village level.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
1 Agriculture	50.73	255.50	15.16
2 Animal Husbandry, Poultry Development and Dairying and Milk Supply.	20.63	0.10	42.14
3 Fisheries	0.65	..	0.20
4 Co-operation	75.31	1.80	51.11
5 Forests	5.75	..	..
6 Irrigation	267.27	76.99	129.59
7 Power Project	48.00	75.37	..
8 Industries	119.985	22.27	22.695
9 Roads	51.26	..	112.43
10 Education	130.27	109.65	230.39
11 Medical	28.92	3.30	15.74
12 Public Health	5.66	..	42.35
13 Housing	39.13	4.90	213.02
14 Welfare of Backward Classes	40.03	11.30	0.43
15 Community Development	238.65	..	..
16 Water-supply	55.00	60.88	74.32
17 Social amenities	..	..	42.06
18 Women's Welfare	2.77	3.79	1.20
19 Productive Enterprises	..	..	..
20 Town-Planning and Slum clearance	..	..	..
21 Statistics	1.40	..	..
22 Publicity and Propaganda	1.16	..	..
23 Tourist centres	..	15.00	..
24 Other schemes	..	..	..
Total ..	1,182.575	640.85	992.835

STATEMENT VIII—cont.

COST OF SCHEMES AT VARIOUS LEVELS—cont.

Head of Development.	Major panchayats.	Munici- palities.	Total.
	(5)	(6)	(7)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
1 Agriculture	0.30	..	321.69
2 Animal Husbandry, Poultry Develop- ment and Dairying and Milk Supply.	1.27	..	64.14
3 Fisheries	..	..	0.85
4 Co-operation	..	..	128.22
5 Forests	..	..	5.75
6 Irrigation	..	..	473.85
7 Power Project	..	..	123.37
8 Industries	0.92	..	165.87
9 Roads	10.88	54.46	229.03
10 Education	1.11	36.28	507.70
11 Medical	1.40	24.90	74.26
12 Public Health	15.48	119.86	183.35
13 Housing	5.23	..	262.28
14 Welfare of Backward Classes	..	..	51.76
15 Community Development	..	..	238.65
16 Water-supply	38.66	88.50	317.36
17 Social amenities	2.16	37.15	81.37
18 Women's Welfare	0.05	..	7.81
19 Productive Enterprises	7.25	68.10	75.35
20 Town-Planning and Slum clearance	2.11	339.14	341.25
21 Statistics	..	..	1.40
22 Publicity and Propaganda	..	..	1.16
23 Tourist centres	..	..	15.00
24 Other schemes	..	6.26	6.26
Total	86.82	774.65	3,677.73

NOTE.—Some of the schemes for which provision has been made in column (4) will be executed from the funds allotted for item 15.

STATEMENT IX.

CONTRIBUTION FROM PUBLIC.

Head of Development.	Amount.
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1 Agriculture	7.96
2 Animal Husbandry, Poultry Development and Dairying and Milk Supply.	2.51
3 Fisheries	0.15
4 Co-operation	3.26
5 Irrigation	26.71
6 Industries	13.575
7 Roads	61.73
8 Education	86.115
9 Medical	4.09
10 Public Health	25.57
11 Housing	41.81
12 Welfare of Backward Classes	0.27
13 Community Development	65.60
14 Water-supply	81.97
15 Social amenities	21.84
16 Women's Welfare	0.63
Total	443.790

STATEMENT X.

ANALYSIS OF CONTRIBUTION.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Contribution from rural folk	252.27
Contribution from major panchayats	35.32
Contribution from municipalities	0.06
Contribution from public for district level schemes	74.11
Contribution from public for State level schemes	82.03
Total	443.79

STATEMENT XI.

DETAILS OF LOANS.

Head of Development.	State level.	District level.	Village level.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
1 Agriculture	9.62	255.15	15.41
2 Animal Husbandry, Poultry Development and Dairying and Milk Supply.	0.84	0.10	20.30
3 Fisheries	..	..	..
4 Co-operation	59.39	1.80	44.60
5 Forests	..	..	..
6 Irrigation	..	..	95.47
7 Power Project	..	75.37	..
8 Industries	28.93	10.40	7.176
9 Roads	..	..	..
10 Education	..	..	..
11 Medical	..	..	..
12 Public Health	..	..	..
13 Housing	34.85	4.90	133.68
14 Welfare of Backward Classes	..	0.18	..
15 Community Development	61.28	..	..
16 Water-supply	..	..	..
17 Social amenities	..	..	..
18 Women's Welfare	..	..	..
19 Productive Enterprises	..	..	..
20 Town-Planning and Slum clearance	..	..	..
21 Statistics	..	..	..
22 Tourist centres	..	..	..
23 Other schemes	..	..	..
Total	194.91	347.90	316.636

STATEMENT XI—cont.

DETAILS OF LOANS—cont.

Head of Development.	Major panchayats.	Munici- palities.	Total.
	(5)	(6)	(7)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS).			
1 Agriculture	..	..	280.18
2 Animal Husbandry, Poultry Develop- ment and Dairying and Milk Supply.	0.67	..	21.91
3 Fisheries	..	..	..
4 Co-operation	..	..	105.79
5 Forests	..	..	..
6 Irrigation	..	..	95.47
7 Power Project	..	..	75.37
8 Industries	..	..	46.506
9 Roads	..	28.15	28.15
10 Education	..	18.64	18.64
11 Medical	..	12.45	12.45
12 Public Health	..	60.13	60.13
13 Housing	5.23	..	178.66
14 Welfare of Backward Classes	..	..	0.18
15 Community Development	..	..	61.28
16 Water-supply	..	44.25	44.25
17 Social amenities	0.50	36.90	37.40
18 Women's Welfare	..	..	..
19 Productive Enterprises	7.25	68.10	75.35
20 Town-Planning and Shum clearance ..	1.62	256.99	258.61
21 Statistics	..	..	..
22 Tourist centres	..	..	..
23 Other schemes	..	6.26	6.26
Total ..	15.27	531.87	1,406.586

STATEMENT XII.

ANALYSIS OF LOANS.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
1 Loan under village	316.636
2 Loan under district	347.900
3 Loan under State	194.91
4 Loan to major panchayats	15.27
5 Loan to municipalities	531.87
Total ..	1,406.586

