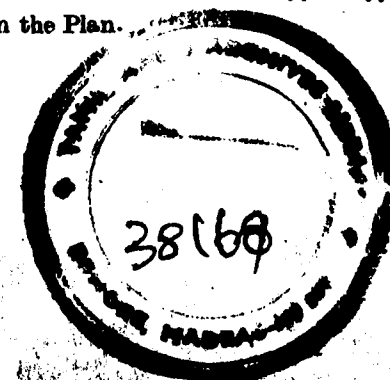


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SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

(1956-61)

MADRAS STATE

COIMBATORE DISTRICT.

FOREWORD.

The total outlay of the Second Five-Year Plan for Coimbatore district will be Rs. 4,919·45 lakhs. The cost of the schemes prepared at State level and included in the District Plan will be Rs. 3,098·58 lakhs. The cost of the Plan prepared at district level will thus be Rs. 1,820·87 lakhs.

2. The cost of the Plan at village level will be Rs. 600·92 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 267·81 lakhs (44·6 per cent) will be contributed by the villagers. The Plan covers all aspects of village life. Net cost of the Village Plan to the State is Rs. 333·11 lakhs. Provision of Rs. 80·41 lakhs has been made separately in the Plan for the recurring expenditure on village services except roads. The village roads will be maintained by the panchayats and where panchayats do not exist, by the district board. The Second Five-Year Plan will reduce the amount to be spent by the district board on the maintenance of roads; as such they can undertake this additional responsibility without any strain on their finances.

3. The cost of the Plan at the district level including village schemes will be Rs. 1,820·87 lakhs, of which Rs. 599·63 lakhs will be contributed by the public. Thus the net cost of the District Plan to the State will be Rs. 1,221·24 lakhs. The break-up of the district level Plan is given below:—

		<i>Total cost. Rupees in lakhs.</i>	<i>Percentage of contribution by people or local bodies.</i>
Village level		600·92	44·6
Panchayats		58·47	36·9
Municipal level		474·59	18·8
Recurring expenditure on village services	..	80·41	20·00
Cost of Plan at District level other than the above.		606·48	33·38

The municipalities will be contributing Rs. 89·31 lakhs towards the cost of the Plan at the rate of 20 per cent of their annual revenue.

4. The net cost of the Plan to the State at the district level will be Rs. 1,221.24 lakhs which works out to Rs. 244 lakhs a year. The need for each of the schemes has been explained in the plan itself.

5. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 1,823.27 lakhs has been provided for as loans, under various categories. Rs. 727.65 lakhs are required to meet the loan portion of schemes suggested by the State Government. Of the balance, Rs. 365.17 lakhs will be given to the people as loans, Rs. 655.82 lakhs to the municipalities and Rs. 74.63 lakhs to the major panchayats.

6. A sum of Rs. 723.82 lakhs will be required as grant during the first year of the Plan period; this is inclusive of the sum of Rs. 308 lakhs earmarked for the completion of the major irrigation projects begun in the First Five-Year Plan, namely, Amaravathi Project and Mettur Canal Scheme. The net grant required will be Rs. 443.82 lakhs. The total amount required as loan during the first year of the Plan period will be Rs. 405.64 lakhs.

7. In preparing this Plan, the need to increase the standard of living has been kept in view. Production of foodgrains will be increased so as to cover the food deficit of the district. Special attention has been devoted to Animal husbandry, Poultry farming and Vegetable gardening. Measures to encourage and protect small scale and village industries have been made an integral part of the Plan. Cottage industries have not been conceived with an idea for export to outside areas but for internal consumption. An effort has been made to increase opportunities for employment and provide subsidiary occupations. The Plan has been evolved on the basis of 'Socialist Pattern of Society' and special attention paid to Education and Health. Basic services and amenities such as schools, hospitals, housing, water works, drainage and recreation facilities have been provided for. A realistic approach has been made towards planning and care taken to see that every scheme can be implemented during the Plan period. The contribution of the people at the village level is 44.6 per cent and at the district level 33.38 per cent. It is evident that there is sufficient support from the people for the Plan, which expresses their wishes and is designed to meet their needs.

COIMBATORE,
15th July 1955.

P. K. NAMBIAR,
Collector.

STATEMENT 1. SUMMARY STATEMENT.

Section number.	Major head.	Cost during the Second Plan period in lakhs.
		RS.
1	Agriculture	79.30
2	Animal Husbandry	63.40
3	Forests	15.49
4	Co-operation	51.96
5	Fisheries	2.25
6	Irrigation (Major)	1,732.49
7	Irrigation (Minor)	57.48
8	Power	..
9	Cottage Industry	58.77
10	Industries (Major)	377.00
11	Industries (Minor)	386.12
12	Highways	374.22
13	Education	667.65
14	Medical	183.71
15	Public Health (Rural Water-Supply)	193.16
16	Public Health (Urban Water-Supply)	150.83
17	Public Health (General)	254.22
18	Housing	36.00
19	Women's Welfare	5.38
20	Recreation	40.00
21	Statistics	2.00
22	Remunerative Enterprises	3.52
23	Slum Clearance	8.00
24	Transport	5.00
25	Public Buildings	50.00
26	National Extension Service	121.50
	Total ..	4,919.45

STATEMENT 2.

BREAK-UP OF PLAN AT DIFFERENT LEVELS.

	Cost in lakhs.
	RS.
1 Cost of Plan at village level	600.92
2 Provision for recurring expenditure of village services	80.41
3 Cost of Plan of major panchayats	58.47
4 Cost of Plan of municipalities	474.59
5 Cost of Plan at district level	606.48
6 Cost of Plan at State level	3,098.58
Total ..	4,919.45

STATEMENT 3.

LIST OF SCHEMES PREPARED AT VILLAGE LEVEL.

Section number.	Head.	Total cost in lakhs.	Villagers' contribution in lakhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		RS.	RS.
1	AGRICULTURE	..	..
2	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—		
	Thirty-four Veterinary dispensaries	4.42	2.21
	Seventy-four first-aid centres	4.06	2.00
	Forty-one poultry units	0.53	0.27
4	CO-OPERATION—		
	Seventy-four Godowns for villages	7.46	3.73
7	IRRIGATION—MINOR—		
	One hundred and eight works of kudimaramat	6.78	3.39
	Five hundred and twelve ponds	29.70	14.85
9	COTTAGE INDUSTRIES—		
	Thirty-six schemes for cottage industries in villages.	58.20	23.50
11	INDUSTRIES—MINOR	..	..
12	HIGHWAYS	90.47	43.01
13	EDUCATION—		
	Opening of 619 elementary schools	32.55	16.27
	Buildings for 380 schools	39.90	19.95
	Opening of 13 high schools	6.50	3.25
	Opening of 26 middle schools	7.80	3.90
	Opening of reading rooms and libraries in villages ..	18.02	9.01
14	MEDICAL—		
	Conversion of 33 rural dispensaries into rural hospitals.	8.25	4.12
	Opening of 60 rural hospitals	15.00	7.50
	Opening of 96 maternity centres	6.24	3.12
15	PUBLIC HEALTH (RURAL WATER-SUPPLY)—		
	Sinking of 1,698 new wells	52.52	13.13
	Deepening of 879 wells	10.04	2.51
	Eight hundred and sixty-one overhead tank schemes.	43.50	10.87
17	PUBLIC HEALTH (GENERAL)—		
	Provision of drainage to 499 villages	43.50	14.50
	Provision of 2,537 latrines	13.08	3.26
	Provision of 576 bathrooms	5.76	2.88
18	HOUSING—		
	Provision of 7,200 houses for Harijans	36.00	18.00
19	WOMEN'S WELFARE—		
	Provision of 359 Mathar Sangams	5.38	1.45
20	RECREATION—		
	Provision of 523 Community Centres	28.26	14.13
26	NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE	27.00	27.00
	Total	600.92	267.81

STATEMENT 4.

BREAK-UP OF SCHEMES PREPARED BY 34 MAJOR PANCHAYATS.

Section number.	Head.	Cost in lakhs.	Contribution from panchayat board including villagers in lakhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		RS.	RS.
7	Irrigation—Minor	0.69	0.34
9	Cottage Industries	0.57	..
12	Highways	15.73	5.11
13	Education	7.40	3.70
14	Medical	1.98	0.99
15	Public Health (Rural Water-Supply)	7.80	1.95
	Public Health (General)—Drainage	19.14	6.93
20	Recreation	5.16	2.58
	Total	58.47	21.60

STATEMENT 5.

BREAK-UP OF SCHEMES PREPARED BY MUNICIPALITIES.

Section number.	Head.	Cost in lakhs.	Contribution in lakhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		RS.	RS.
12	Highways	80.30	40.41
13	Education	38.32	19.48
14	Medical	14.30	7.11
16	Public Health (Urban Water-Supply)	150.83	8.70
17	Public Health (General)	172.74	1.50
20	Recreation	6.58	1.37
22	Remunerative Enterprises	3.52	2.74
23	Slum Clearance	8.00	8.00
	Total	474.59	89.31

STATEMENT 6.

DETAILS OF SCHEMES AT DISTRICT LEVEL.

Section number.	Head.	Cost in lakhs.	Contribution in lakhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		RS.	RS.
1	AGRICULTURE—		
	Soil conservation	10.00	..
	Improved cotton seeds	0.50	..
	Spraying of Folidol	30.00	15.00
	Supply of fruit seedlings	0.75	0.37
2	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—		
	Six Artificial insemination centres	1.48	..
	One Dairy farm	2.23	..
	Salvage depot	6.92	..
	Two Livestock farms	6.90	..
	Improvement to six veterinary hospitals	1.63	..
	Livestock improvement	5.60	..
4	Co-OPERATION—		
	Construction of godowns for large-sized primary societies.	14.00	..
	Subsidy to Central rural and large-sized primary societies.	3.50	..
	Industrial housing	27.00	13.50
7	IRRIGATION—MINOR—		
	Anicut at Honahalla River	8.25	..
	Restoration of Kannampalayam tank	0.32	..
	Lower Bhavani Project scheme	5.04	..
	Nallanaicken Odai scheme	1.70	..
	Improvement to 80 Minor Irrigation sources	5.00	..
10	INDUSTRIES—MAJOR—		
	Sugar factory	40.00	20.00
	Hydrogenation factory	25.00	20.00
11	INDUSTRIES—MINOR—		
	Fourteen schemes for minor industries	107.12	..
12	HIGHWAYS	39.22	39.22
13	EDUCATION—		
	Equipment for 619 elementary schools	1.86	..
	Improvement of Bhoodan lands for schools	5.00	..
	Science College at Tirupur	15.00	10.00
	Institute of Industrial Technology	50.00	40.00
14	MEDICAL—		
	Dental clinic at headquarters	0.35	..
	Regional Laboratory	0.81	..
	Medical College	55.00	..
15	PUBLIC HEALTH (RURAL WATER-SUPPLY)—		
	Eight protected water-supply schemes	79.30	19.75
21	STATISTICS—		
	Provision of statistics and evaluation section	2.00	..
23	TRANSPORT—		
	Provision of traffic signs	5.00	..
25	PUBLIC BUILDINGS	50.00	..
	Total	606.48	177.84

STATEMENT 7.

LIST OF STATE LEVEL SCHEMES.

Section number.	Head.	Cost in lakhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		RS.
1	AGRICULTURE—	
	(a) Agricultural College	38.05
2	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY (PASTEURIZATION PLANT)	13.80
3	FORESTS	15.49
5	FISHERIES—	
	Development of fisheries in Bhavanisagar	2.25
6	IRRIGATION—MAJOR—	
	(a) Parambakulam	1,106.00 (provisional).
	(b) Aliar Reservoir	140.00
	(c) Thirumoorthis Reservoir	57.58
	(d) Gundal Reservoir	39.36
	(e) Noyyal Reservoir	30.05
	(f) Thoddahalla Reservoir	21.50
	(g) Uppar Reservoir	38.00
	(h) Mettur Canal (Continued scheme)	150.00
	(i) Amaravathi (Continued scheme)	130.00
	(j) Kanavai Kombai	20.00
10	INDUSTRIES—MAJOR—	
	Paper Mill	312.00
11	INDUSTRIES—MINOR—	
	Forty-six minor schemes	279.00
12	HIGHWAYS—	
	Suggested by the Chief Engineer (Highways)	148.50
13	EDUCATION—	
	Schemes by Director of Public Instructions	417.00
14	MEDICAL—	
	(a) Improvement of District Headquarters Hospital. 13.82	45.50
	(b) Improvement and Provincialization of Taluk Headquarters Hospital. 16.67	
	(c) Provincialization of Local Fund Hospitals and Rural Dispensaries. 15.01	
26	NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE	94.50
	Total	3,098.58

STATEMENT 8.

ABSTRACT.

[RUPEES IN LAKHS.]

Section number and heads.	State level.	District level.	Village level.		Panchayats.	Municipalities.	Total.
			Non-recurring.	Recurring.			
1 Agriculture ..	38-05	41-25	..	15-83	..	..	79-30
2 Animal Husbandry ..	13-80	24-76	9-01	..	..	..	63-40
3 Forest ..	15-49	44-50	7-46	..	..	..	15-49
4 Co-operation ..	2-25	..	..	..	..	..	51-96
5 Fisheries ..	1,732-49	20-41	36-48	..	0-69	..	226
6 Irrigation—Major ..	..	..	58-20	..	0-57	..	1,732-49
7 Irrigation—Minor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57-18
8 Power ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Cottage Industries ..	312-00	65-00	..	..	..	..	58-77
10 Industries—Major ..	279-00	107-12	..	..	..	..	377-90
11 Industries—Minor ..	148-50	39-22	90-47	28-30	15-73	80-30	380-12
12 Highways ..	417-00	71-86	104-77	36-28	7-40	38-32	374-72
13 Education ..	45-50	58-16	29-49	..	1-98	14-30	667-65
14 Medical ..	..	79-30	108-06	..	7-80	..	183-71
15 Public Health—Rural Water-supply ..	..	..	62-34	..	19-14	150-83	193-76
16 Public Health—Urban Water-supply ..	..	..	36-00	..	..	172-74	150-83
17 Public Health—General ..	..	..	5-38	..	..	..	254-22
18 Housing ..	..	..	28-26	..	5-16	..	36-40
19 Women's Welfare ..	..	..	..	..	..	6-58	5-88
20 Recreation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40-00
21 Statistics ..	..	2-00	..	..	..	3-52	2-00
22 Remunerative Enterprises ..	..	..	..	..	..	8-00	3-52
23 Slum Clearance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8-00
24 Transport ..	..	5-00	..	..	..	..	5-00
25 Buildings ..	..	50-00	..	..	..	..	50-00
26 National Extension Service ..	94-50	..	27-00	..	..	..	121-50
Total ..	3,088-58	606-48	600-92	80-41	58-47	474-59	4,919-45

STATEMENT 9.

CONTRIBUTION FROM THE PUBLIC

[RUPEES IN LAKHS.]

Section number.	Head.	Contribution.
1	Agriculture ..	15-37
2	Animal Husbandry ..	4-48
3	Forest ..	0-75
4	Co-operation ..	17-23
5	Fisheries ..	..
6	Irrigation—Major ..	19-84
7	Irrigation—Minor ..	..
8	Power ..	..
9	Cottage Industries ..	23-50
10	Industries—Major ..	40-00
11	Industries—Minor ..	..
12	Highways ..	123-12
13	Education ..	126-06
14	Medical ..	50-88
15	Public Health (Rural Water-supply) ..	48-28
16	Public Health (Urban Water-supply) ..	8-70
17	Public Health (General) ..	45-57
18	Housing ..	18-00
19	Women's Welfare ..	1-45
20	Recreation ..	18-08
21	Statistics ..	..
22	Remunerative Enterprises ..	3-32
23	Slum Clearance ..	8-00
24	Transport ..	..
25	Public Buildings ..	..
26	National Extension Service ..	27-00
Total ..		599-63

STATEMENT 10.

ANALYSIS OF CONTRIBUTION.

[RUPEES IN LAKHS.]

1	Contribution by Rural Folk ..	267-81
2	Do. Major Panchayats ..	21-60
3	Do. Municipal Councils ..	89-31
4	Do. District Board ..	55-04
5	Do. Public ..	165-87
Total ..		599-63

STATEMENT 11.

DETAILS OF LOANS PROVIDED UNDER THE PLAN.

Section number.	Major head.	[REVENUE IN LAKHS.]			
		Under State level plans.	Under District level plans.	Loans to municipalities.	Local bodies other than municipalities.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Agriculture	100-00	30-00	..	..
2	Animal Husbandry	..	..	..	..
3	Forest	0-65	..	..	..
4	Co-operation	..	129-00	..	..
5	Fisheries	..	..	..	..
6	Irrigation—Major	..	..	..	..
7	Irrigation—Minor	..	..	..	..
8	Power	519-00	25-60	..	..
9	Cottage Industries	..	40-57	..	..
10	Industries—Major	..	40-00	..	..
11	Industries—Minor	..	..	..	..
12	Highways	..	..	..	..
13	Education	..	..	1-96	..
14	Medical	..	..	..	..
15	Public Health (Rural Water-supply)	..	..	..	20-45
16	Public Health (Urban Water-supply)	..	..	133-20	..
17	Public Health (General)	..	..	91-04	..
18	Housing	..	100-00	..	5-06
19	Women's Welfare	..	..	..	..
20	Recreation	..	..	13-94	..
21	Statistics	..	..	..	..
22	Remunerative Enterprises	..	..	82-68	34-60
23	Slum Clearance	..	..	313-00	14-52
24	Transport	..	..	20-00	..
25	Public Building	..	..	..	..
26	National Extension Service	108-00	..	..	..
Total ..		727-65	365-17	655-82	74-63
Total ..		1,823-27			

STATEMENT 12.

DETAILS OF LOANS UNDER THE PLAN.

	Cost in lakhs.
1 Loan to municipalities	655-82
2 Loan to local bodies	74-63
3 Loan to the people under district level plans	365-17
4 Loan under State level plans	727-65
Total ..	1,823-27

GENERAL

The Coimbatore district lies between 76° 39' and 77° 56' E longitude and between 10° 12' and 12° 20' N latitude. It is bounded on the north by Mysore, on the west by Malabar, on the south by Travancore-Cochin State and Madurai and on the east by Salem and Tiruchirappalli districts. It has an area of 7,100 square miles. It is elongated from north to south.

The district lies cooped up between the Western Ghats and the Mysore Plateau. In the north is the Mysore Plateau, in the north-west the Nilgiris. In the south lie the Anamalai hills sloping off to the Palni hills. The district gradually merges with the plains of the Tamil Nad, sloping from west to east and the south-east. There is a plain in a small portion of the western region where the Palghat gap opens up the western ghats.

The main rivers are the Cauvery and its three tributaries the Bhavani, the Amaravathi and the Noyyal.

Climate and rainfall

The district is generally dry. The southern taluks facing the Palghat gap get the benefit of the cool breezes of the south-west monsoon, Kollegal and Pollachi, the two rainy taluks get rains from the south-west monsoon also, i.e., from June till September. The north-east monsoon also benefits the district. It is not strong and assured. Palladam, Dharapuram, and Udumalpet have only 23 inches of rain on an average and about 35 days of rain in a year. They are the famine taluks of the district, Avanashi and Erode come next with nearly 28 and 27 inches of rain. All the other taluks have a rainfall of nearly 30 inches in a year.

The portion facing the Palghat gap has a delightfully breezy climate. Coimbatore town itself is at an elevation of nearly 1,500 feet and has a pleasant climate all the year round.

Soils

The soils are chiefly red sand and gravel with a moderate area of red and black loam. The black cotton soil is generally considered the best and red sand the worst.

Area cultivated with food and commercial crops.—A statement showing the area cultivated with food and commercial crops is given in Appendix I (a) in section 1 on Agriculture. The cash crops like sugarcane, cotton and groundnut have become very important. Tea is produced in the plantations in Anamalais. The Lower Bhavani Project has been designed specially to expand the area under dry crops. With the completion of the projects on hand, and to be taken up in the Second Five-Year Plan the district will become richer in cash and food crops.

Railways

There are 125½ miles of broad gauge and 77½ miles of metre gauge railway of the Southern Railway in Coimbatore district. The broad gauge line through Coimbatore links Cochin Port with Madras. Coimbatore is linked with Madras in the north. Pollachi is connected by a metre gauge line to Olavakott. Coimbatore serves as a gateway to the Nilgiris. It is connected by a broad gauge line to Mettupalayam from where the mountain railway has been laid to Ootacamund.

Population

The population of the district in 1951 was 32·93 lakhs. The present population is approximately 35 lakhs. The density of population over the whole district works out to 500 per square mile. The area covered by forests is nearly 2,300 square miles, out of a total area of 7,100 square miles. The density of population in the inhabitable area therefore works out to 740 per square mile.

The population of the district has increased by 17.2 per cent in the decade 1941—1951. In the previous decade it increased by 14.9 per cent. The reasons for the increase in the rate of growth are to be found in the rapid industrialization of the district. The urban population has increased by 50.4 per cent and the rural population by 10.4 per cent during the last decade.

Vital Statistics

The figures provided by 1951 Census are—

Average birth rate	32.9 per mille.
Death-rate	19.2 per mille.
Infant mortality	118 per mille of live births.
Maternal mortality	5.2 per thousand.

Industries

Major.—Coimbatore has become rapidly industrialized during the last two decades. The number and nature of industries in the district are given below. The textile industry is mainly concentrated in Coimbatore, Tiruppur and Udumalpet.

Name of the industry.	Number of institutions.	Number of people employed.
Spinning and weaving	38	29,246
Textile industry	3	815
Cotton ginning	141	4,498
Engineering	8	127
Tea factory	30	2,282
Cement	1	1,041
Tanneries	18	831
Total employed in various industries including the above		43,838

Nearly 61 per cent of the total employed in industries is in the spinning and weaving mills.

The district has a creditable record of achievement in the First Five-Year Plan period. During this period, the two major projects the Lower Bhavani Project and the Amaravathi were undertaken. The lower Bhavani Project was completed during the period at a cost of 10.7 crores. The Amaravathi Project is fast nearing completion. Under the head of Local Development works a sum of Rs. 18.94 lakhs was spent. The total amount spent in the First Five-Year Plan up to 31st March 1955 was Rs. 1,263.78 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 324.61 lakhs will be spent before 31st March 1956. The total expenditure under First Year Plan will be Rs. 1,593.39 lakhs, as against the State target of Rs. 9,284.00 lakhs. The people of the district have shown commendable willingness to help themselves and the State. They have also contributed 1.33 crores to the National Plan loan of 1954 and 0.91 crore to the State loan of 1953. It is not too much to hope that in the achievement of the Second Five-Year Plan also, the ~~pastures and uncultivable barren land~~ district will maintain the lead.

SECTION 1.

AGRICULTURE.

Though Coimbatore is industrially developed in comparison with other districts, it has an agricultural economy. Out of the total area of the district, 4,554,866 acres, an extent of 2,281,048 acres is cultivated with food and other commercial crops. The rest is covered by forests, non-agricultural land, pastures and uncultivable barren land.

Paddy

Paddy is generally grown on wet lands irrigated by rivers, channels and tanks. In 1950 (the base year) paddy was raised on 112,718 acres. Owing to improvement in minor irrigation facilities, an extent of 19,440 acres was brought under the cultivation between 1950—54. The execution of Lower Bhavani Project did not increase the area under paddy cultivation as the raising of paddy within the ayacut was prohibited. The increase in cultivated area resulted in additional production by 17.00 per cent. On account of supply of improved seeds, application of green and chemical manures, and by adopting Japanese method of cultivation, the production was increased by 8.0 per cent. The production thus rose from 56,000 tons to 70,000 tons [that is, an increase of 25 per cent (twenty-five) over the base production] during the First Five-Year Plan period. At the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period, it is proposed to increase the extent under paddy by 20,000 acres consequent on the implementation of major and minor irrigation works undertaken in the plan. The total extent under paddy cultivation at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, will be 152,000 acres. The production will be stepped up from 70,400 tons to 94,400 tons (i.e., an increase of 34 per cent over the production at the end of the First Five-Year Plan period) as follows:—

Improved seeds	10 per cent increase.
Green manure	} 10 per cent.
Chemical manure	
Japanese method	
Extension in cultivated area	14 per cent

The possibility of applying Japanese method is limited in this district as regular supplies of water cannot be assured even in ayacut areas.

Millets

The millet crops in the district are cholam, cumbu and ragi. Varagu, samai, thenai are cultivated purely as dry manavari crop. The extent cultivated under millets in the base year was 905,899 acres. This extent was increased to 1,287,422 acres at the end of the First Five-Year Plan, as a result of the execution of the Lower Bhavani Project. The production increased from 226,500 tons to 322,000 tons (i.e., an increase of 42 per cent during the First Five-Year Plan period). An extent of 50,000 acres will be brought under millets by the extension of the cultivation under Lower Bhavani Project. This will result in an increase of 8 per cent in production. By distribution of good seeds and manuring on an extent of 300,000 acres (against the present extent of 42,300 acres) an increase of 37,000 tons is anticipated (i.e., 11 per cent).

Dharapuram taluk is situated against the Palghat gap in the Western Ghats. The wind during the monsoon months is furious resulting in soil erosion. To prevent this, contour-bunding scheme was introduced in a portion of this taluk in 1950-51, as a distress relief measure and also as a long-range measure. This has been found successful and an area of 6,000 acres has been contour-bundled at a cost of Rs. 30 to 40 an acre. The consequent increase in production of millets has ranged from 5 per cent to 20 per cent in the area bunded. The scheme will be extended to the entire taluk. It is proposed to contour-bund one lakh of acres during the Second Five-Year Plan period.

a cost of Rs. 40 lakhs of which Rs. 30 lakhs will be given as loan and Rs. 10 lakhs as subsidy. An increased production of 2,500 tons of millets is expected. The target of an increased production will be 386,500 tons representing 20 per cent. as follows:—

Extension of area	8 per cent.
Improved seeds, manure and contour-bunding.	12 per cent.

Pulses

Bengalgram, redgram, greengram, blackgram and horsegram are the pulses raised in this district. The area under pulses in the base year was 265,883 acres. There was an increase of 4 per cent in the cultivated extent, during the First Five-Year Plan period. The area sown with improved strains was only 230 acres. But there is shortage of pulses in the district. It is proposed to increase the production by 10 per cent by applying improved seeds on an extent of 26,000 acres.

Cotton

This is the main commercial crop of this district. A large number of ginning and spinning mills are in Coimbatore, Tiruppur and Udumalpet taluks. The area under cotton cultivation in the base year was 212,847 acres. The area has increased to an extent of 291,332 acres during the First Five-Year Plan, by the provision of irrigation facilities under the Lower Bhavani Project area. An extent of 20,000 acres only can be brought under cotton cultivation in the Lower Bhavani Project area during the Second Five-Year Plan period. The present production is (at the rate of 2 pothies, i.e., $\frac{1}{4}$ ton per acre) 72,883 tons. This production is planned to be increased to 83,750 tons as noted below:—

Increased extent 20,000 acres—5,000 tons.

Improved seeds and chemical manure 206,000 acres—5,867 tons.

The realization of the target can be expedited by providing facilities for production and distribution of improved cotton seeds at the Agricultural Research Station, Bhavanisagar, recently started. This scheme will cost Rs. 50,000. The additional production will be 15 per cent.

Sugarcane

The area under sugarcane in the base year was 18,754 acres. Owing to adverse seasonal conditions there was a slight fall in the area during the First Five-Year Plan period. The extent under cultivation at present is 14,112 acres. An extent of 5,000 acres will be cultivated with sugarcane under the Amaravathi Project during the Plan period. By the application of chemical manures an additional production of 500 tons can be achieved, thereby increasing the total production of sugarcane to 560,000 tons (59 per cent increase). A noteworthy feature is that the entire area under sugarcane is now covered by improved strains. A sugarcane grower cannot get an assured price as the bulk of sugarcane is converted into jaggery. It is proposed to start a sugar factory on co-operative basis at Udumalpet, during the Plan period for which provision has been made under Industries.

Tobacco

The tobacco grown in this district is suitable for chewing and is consumed locally and in Malabar district. The area under cultivation at the base year was 24,233 acres. There has been increase of 9 per cent in the area during the First Five-Year Plan. The extent cultivated is 26,516 acres. There is no possibility of extending the area, as this is a crop grown in a particular soil with a specific quality of water. There is however the possibility of increasing the yield by application of chemical manures by 1,500 tons over the present production of 13,758 tons.

Groundnuts

This is the second important commercial crop grown in the district. The area cultivated in the base year was 296,353 acres, and the production was 148,176 tons. There was a fall in the extent during the First Five-Year Plan period by about 91,000 acres. (The area under cultivation now is 205,297 acres.) This was due to the diversion of the area under this crop to millets and other crops in Lower Bhavani Project area. An extent of 60,000 acres is under improved strains at present. This is proposed to be increased to 120,000 acres during the Second Five-Year Plan period. This will step up production by 12,600 tons.

Every year the crop is attacked by the groundnut red hairy caterpillar which causes a lot of damage to the crop. In years of severe attack, the yield is lowered up to 25 per cent and on an average about 7 per cent every year. The only chemical which is found to be effective against this, is folidol. Folidol has to be sprayed and this is very difficult and almost an impossible operation in the dry lands for individual ryots to take up. Further unless all the fields are sprayed at the same time, much good will not result as the caterpillars from the other fields will migrate to this after the effect of the chemical is over.

Hence it is proposed to spray aerielly the entire area. Two sprayings per year for two years will have to be given, which will cost Rs. 30 lakhs of which 50 per cent can be given as subsidy and the balance recovered. This will result in an increase of production by 7 per cent.

Fruits

At present fruits are not grown on any appreciable area. Pappayas, guavas, lemons, mangoes, sapotas will be popularized by supply of seedlings at half cost and inducing ryots to grow them round the irrigation wells and backyards of the houses. One lakh of seedlings (at an average rate of 12 annas a seedling) will be supplied to cover 1,000 acres. This scheme will cost Rs. 75,000 of which Rs. 37,500 will be met by Government by way of subsidy.

Vegetables

Vegetables are raised on an extent of 12,258 acres in the district. Supply of seeds of exotic and indigenous varieties can be made at half rate. This scheme will cost Rs. 25,000 half of which will be met by Government by way of subsidy.

Loans to ryots

The normal requirements of ammonium sulphate is estimated to be 7,500 tons per year. An additional quantity of 15,000 tons of chemical manure is required annually for implementing the improvements proposed for agriculture under the Second Five-Year Plan. A total outlay of Rs. 90,00,000 or over is required for purchase of manure. The ryots of this district require facilities under Rural Credit System for purchasing the quantities of manures required by them in times of need. To this end, a sum of Rs. 1 crore is required to provide credit facilities for the purchase of manure.

Agricultural College

It has been proposed at the State level to upgrade the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, at a cost of Rs. 88.05 lakhs.

Consolidated statement on targets of production is given in Appendix

A statement of requirement of improved seeds, green manure seeds and chemical manures will be found in Appendix 1 (B).

[RUPEES IN LAKHS.]

LIST OF SCHEMES PROPOSED UNDER THE PLAN.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan by Government.	Net expenditure.	Contribution.	Net cost to Government.
1 Ammonium sulphate	100.0	100.0	..	..	..
2 Agricultural College, Coimbatore ..	38.05	..	38.05	..	38.05
3 Soil conservation for 100,000 acres ..	40.00	30.0	10.00	..	10.00
4 Supply of improved cotton seeds for 270,000 acres.	0.50	..	0.50	..	0.50
5 Spraying foliolol for 1 lakh of acres under groundnut.	30.00	..	30.00	15.00	15.00
6 Supply of fruit seedlings (1 lakh) ..	0.75	..	0.75	0.375	0.375
Total ..	209.30	130.0	79.30	15.375	63.925

APPENDIX 1 (a).

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

Crop.	At the end of First Five-Year Plan, 1955-56.			At the end of Second Five-Year Plan, 1960-61.			Remarks.
	Extent cultivated.	Production in tons.	Percentage increase.	Extent cultivated.	Expected yield in tons.	Percentage increase over the First Five-Year Plan.	
	ACS.			ACS.			
Food crops—							
Paddy	112,718	56,359	25	152,000	94,400	34 *	(a) Improved seeds. 10 (b) Green manure, 10 chemical, Japanese method, etc. (c) Extension of 14 cultivation. 34
Millet	905,899	246,500	2	1,287,422	361,500	11 +	† (a) Improved seeds. (b) Contour bunding over one lakh of acres.
Pulses	265,893	26,688	4	50,000	25,000 †	9	† Extension under Lower Bhavani Project.
Commercial crops—							
Cotton	212,847	53,212	37	311,332	83,750	15	
Sugarcane	18,754	468,850	Decrease due to fall in area.	19,112	560,000	59	
Tobacco	24,233	12,120	134	26,516	15,258	11	
Groundnut	296,353	148,176	Decrease due to fall in area.	225,000	115,200	12	
Tea	24,830	..	..	..	..	..	
Coffee	3,103	..	..	..	..	..	
Fruits and vegetables	12,258	49,032	Decrease due to fall in area.	12,258	61,200	176	Proposed to extend to the base year area and increase production by

APPENDIX 1 (b).

[STATEMENT SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF IMPROVED SEEDS, CHEMICAL MANURES AND GREEN MANURE SEEDS REQUIRED DURING THE PLAN-PERIOD FOR AGRICULTURE.

	Base year.		At the end of First Five-Year Plan.		At the end of Second Five-Year Plan.		Remarks.
	Extent. ACS.	Quantity of seeds distributed. TONS.	Extent. ACS.	Quantity distributed. TONS.	Extent to be covered. ACS.	Quantity to be distributed. TONS.	
<i>Paddy—</i>							
Improved seeds ..	..	..	4,480	80	22,400	400	Seed rate at 30 lb. per acre.
Green manure ..	..	..	50,000	100,000 tons of green manure leaf or 500 tons of seed.	75,000	150,000 tons of green leaf or 1,000 tons of seed.	
Chemical fertilizers ..	..	..	56,309	2,011 tons at 80 lb. per acre.	66,079	2,360 tons at 80 lb. per acre.	
Japanese method ..	..	..	..	..	26,000	..	Covered by chemical manuring scheme.

	Base year.		First Five-Year Plan end.		Second Five-Year Plan end.	
	Extent. ACS.	Quantity to be distributed. TONS.	Extent. ACS.	Quantity to be distributed. TONS.	Extent to be cultivated. ACS.	Quantity to be distributed. TONS.
<i>Millets—</i>						
Improved seeds ..	3,360	15	42,320	195	309,090	1,300
Cotton bunting ..	..	..	6,000	..	100,000	..
<i>Pulses—</i>						Cost Rs. 4,00,000.
Improved seeds ..	..	..	230	14	26,000	175
<i>Cotton—</i>						
Improved seeds ..	..	..	36,000	400	106,000	1,200
Chemical manures ..	..	..	4,480	200	100,000	10,000
<i>Sugarcane—</i>						20,000 sets per acre at the rate of 224 lb. per acre.
Improved seeds ..	9,000	..	14,000	..	19,000	..
Chemical manures ..	6,000	600	14,000	1,400	19,000	1,900
<i>Groundnut—</i>						
Improved seeds ..	..	..	60,000	3,000	120,000	6,000
<i>Tobacco—</i>						
Chemical manure ..	..	..	4,000	200	20,000	1,000
<i>Fruits—</i>						At the rate of 112 lb. per acre.
Improved seedlings ..	..	..	500	..	100,000 seedlings covering 1,000 acres.	..
<i>Vegetables—</i>						
Improved seeds ..	..	..	700	..	5,000	..

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SECTION 2.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

The cattle population of the district is—

Bovines	1,444,474
Sheep	1,029,914
Poultry	738,595

According to the suggestion of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, there should be one Veterinary Surgeon to look after 25,000 heads of cattle. On this basis, 50 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons will be required to look after the entire cattle population. At present there are only five hospitals and nineteen dispensaries in the district. The villagers have suggested the opening of more veterinary hospitals and dispensaries. It is, therefore, proposed to upgrade the existing dispensaries and provide each taluk with a veterinary hospital and each planning area with one dispensary and two first-aid centres. The villagers are willing to provide the building and equipment for the veterinary institutions on half-grant basis. The recurring charge for running these institutions will be met by the Government, for which separate provision has been made in the Plan. In addition to this it is also proposed to start forty-one poultry units and six artificial insemination centres. Under Cottage Industries, poultry will be developed and as such, it is desirable to have units run by the Veterinary department.

2. Provision has also been made for the improvement of the existing veterinary institutions and the livestock of the district. At the State level a pasteurization plant has been proposed to be installed at Coimbatore at a cost of Rs. 13.80 lakhs.

LIST OF SCHEMES PROPOSED UNDER THE PLAN.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net expenditure.	Contribution.	Net cost to Government.
	RS. LAKHS.		RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
1 Thirty-four veterinary dispensaries at Rs. 13,000 non-recurring and Rs. 4,000 recurring per year.	11.22	..	11.22	2.21	9.01
2 Seventy-six first-aid centres at Rs. 5,350 non-recurring and Rs. 2,000 recurring.	11.66	..	11.66	2.00	9.66
3 Forty-one poultry units at Rs. 1,300 non-recurring and Rs 700 recurring.	1.96	..	1.96	0.27	1.69
4 Artificial insemination centres six including recurring Rs. 0.71 lakh.	1.48	..	1.48	..	1.48
5 Dairy farm one including recurring Rs. 1.46 lakhs.	2.23	..	2.23	..	2.23
6 Salvage depot one including recurring at Rs. 5.76 lakhs.	6.92	..	6.92	..	6.92
7 Two livestock farms, Kangayam and Burgur breed including recurring cost Rs. 2.6 lakhs.	6.90	..	6.90	..	6.90
8 Improvement to six veterinary hospitals recurring cost Rs. 0.56 lakh.	1.63	..	1.63	..	1.63
9 Livestock improvement—Cattles, sheep, goat, poultry, pigs and Bikaner rams by supply at half-cost.	5.60	..	5.60	..	5.60
10 Pasteurization unit at Coimbatore.	13.80	..	13.80	..	13.80
Total ..	63.40	..	63.40	4.48	58.92

SECTION 3.

FOREST.

The total area of reserve forest in the district is 2,272.16 square miles and the area under private forest is 24.12 square miles. The reserve forest contains mixed desiduous species with poor girth and quality. Sandalwood occurs abundantly. The valuable timber trees are found only in high altitudes and interior regions. There is therefore need to improve the quality of the forests but the expenditure on forest in the First Five-Year Plan was negligible. Special importance has therefore been given to the artificial regeneration of forests with valuable timber trees and soft wood. Attention has also been paid to the afforestation of low hill areas to prevent soil erosion, the raising of valuable timber trees on river margins and the provision of facilities for starting forest industries. A road at a cost of 7 lakhs of rupees has been proposed to be constructed to Palakadavu from Seechali road, thereby facilitating exploitation of the inaccessible forests and the planting of teak in that area. The total cost under Forest is Rs. 16.14 lakhs.

LIST OF SCHEMES PROPOSED UNDER THE PLAN.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net expenditure.	Contribution.	Net cost to Government.
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
1 Management of panchayat forests in Coimbatore (South and North) divisions (pay of staff)	0.40	..	0.40	..	0.40
2 Afforestation of dry fuel forests 1,200 acres per year in Coimbatore (North) and 850 acres per year in Kollegal division ..	3.50	..	3.50	..	3.50
3 Soft wood plantation at 75 acres per year in Coimbatore (North) and 25 acres per year in Coimbatore (South).	0.20	..	0.20	..	0.20
4 Development of forest roads—Construction of a new ghat road from Seechali to Palakadavu, 16 miles 2 furlongs in Coimbatore (South).	7.00	..	7.00	..	7.00
5 Formation of Palar-Maddeshwaramalai road (10 miles) in Kollegal division.	1.00	..	1.00	0.75	0.25
6 Construction of residential accommodation for the subordinate staff in Forest department (four items).	1.17	..	1.17	..	1.17
7 Construction of a hospital building at Topalip.	0.10	..	0.10	..	0.10
8 Construction of reservoir at Karianoholai for water-supply to forest colony at Topalip.	0.25	..	0.25	..	0.25
9 Welfare of Scheduled Tribes—					
(a) Purchase of cattle for cultivation to 250 families.	0.50	..	0.50	..	0.50
(b) Housing 250 families	0.50	..	0.50	..	0.50
(c) Supply of dress	0.12	..	0.12	..	0.12
(d) Free education of children ..	0.10	..	0.10	..	0.10
10 Starting of forest industries, basket and mat-making, manufacture of maps.	1.30	0.65	0.65	..	0.65
Total ..	16.14	0.65	15.49	0.75	14.74

SECTION 4.

CO-OPERATION.

In pursuance of the decision of the Rural Credit Survey Committee, a phased programme for the development of integrated rural credit will be undertaken. It envisages the organization of rural banks, amalgamation of smaller societies into big units and lending to agriculturists on the security of anticipated crops. This will meet 20 per cent of the credit needs of the agriculturists and cover 80 per cent of the villages and serve 50 per cent of the rural population. To achieve this object it is proposed to organize ten rural co-operative banks on limited liability guaranteed basis and 50 large-sized primary credit societies in the district by amalgamating smaller uneconomic units with larger units of co-operation. Besides this, 120 multi-purpose co-operative credit societies will be organized in the district. Under the scheme of co-operative marketing of agricultural produce, it is proposed to establish four marketing societies in addition to the eight societies already existing. A District Supply and Marketing Federation will also be established, linking the other marketing societies.

The Plan provides for State participation in large-sized primary societies, rural banks, marketing societies, district supply and marketing federations and for construction towards the share capital to the extent of Rs. 88 lakhs. For the loan transactions in these institutions, provision has been made for 80 lakhs as advance. Provision has also been made for the construction of godowns by large-sized primary and other societies to enable agriculturists to store their produce for a better market. Fifty per cent of the cost of this construction of godowns is proposed to be given as subsidy and the other 50 per cent as loan. The total estimate for the construction of godowns is Rs. 28 lakhs, i.e., Rs. 14 lakhs as loan and Rs. 14 lakhs as subsidy.

It is proposed to construct 1,800 tenements by forming three industrial housing societies in the district for the mill workers. According to this scheme 50 per cent of the cost of construction of the tenements will be provided as loan, repayable in a period of 20 years, 25 per cent will be given as subsidy and the balance 25 per cent will be contributed by the workers, with the help of the managing agents of the mills. The loan to be advanced will amount to Rs. 27.00 lakhs with the subsidy of Rs. 13.50 lakhs.

Provision is also made in the Plan for the formation of farming societies, development of palm gur industry and cottage industrial societies at convenient centres. The total cost under Co-operation is Rs. 51.96 lakhs.

LIST OF SCHEMES PROPOSED UNDER THE PLAN.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net expenditure.	Contribution.	Net cost to Government.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
1 Agricultural credit and marketing share capital for 50 large-sized primary societies, ten rural banks, four existing marketing societies and one supply and marketing federation	88.00	88.00	..	..	..
2 Construction of godowns—50 godowns for large-sized primary societies at Rs 30,000 per godown.	15.00	7.50	7.50	..	7.50

LIST OF SCHEMES PROPOSED UNDER THE PLAN—cont.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net expenditure.	Contribution.	Net cost to Government.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
3 Ten godowns for rural banks at Rs. 30,000 each	3.00	1.50	1.50	..	1.50
4 Godowns for eight marketing societies existing at Rs. 20,000 each.	1.60	0.80	0.80	..	0.80
5 Godowns for three marketing societies to be developed intensively at Rs. 60,000 per godown.	5.40	2.70	2.70	..	2.70
6 Five godowns at other marketing societies at one godown each.	3.00	1.50	1.50	..	1.50
7 Seventy-four godowns for villages in Coimbatore district at the rate of one for each village.	7.46	..	7.46	3.73	3.73
8 Subsidy to Central, rural and large-size primary societies towards running costs.	3.50	..	3.50	..	3.50
9 Industrial housing for the construction of 1,800 tenements.	54.00	27.00	27.00	13.50	13.50
Total ..	180.96	129.00	51.96	17.23	34.73

SECTION 5.

FISHERIES.

The Director of Industries has proposed the development of exploitation of the Bhavanisagar fisheries at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.25 lakhs. No other scheme is proposed.

LIST OF SCHEMES PROPOSED UNDER THE PLAN.

Name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net expenditure.	Contribution.	Net cost to Government.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Development of Bhavanisagar fisheries ..	2.25	..	2.25	..	2.25
Total ..	2.25	..	2.25	..	2.25

SECTION 6.

IRRIGATION—MAJOR.

The area under Major Irrigation is 58,000 square miles. The rivers in the district are the Cauvery, the Bhavani, the Amaravathi and the Noyyal. Irrigation direct from Cauvery is confined to a small extent of 630 acres in Kollegal taluk. Bhavani irrigates an extent of 21,200 acres in Gobichettipalayam and Bhavani taluks and an extent of 10,000 acres in Erode taluk. The area under Amaravathi is 16,500 acres. The ayacut under Noyyal river is 4,930 acres. An extent of 5,600 acres is irrigated by the Aliyar in Pollachi taluk.

2. During the First Five-Year Plan, the Lower Bhavani Project was completed at a cost of Rs. 950 lakhs. The canal starts from the reservoir, runs to a distance of 21 miles and is expected to irrigate 207,000 acres. Water has been let in up to 43rd mile and has irrigated an extent of 30,000 acres in Gobichettipalayam and Erode taluks. During the Plan period, the entire extent will be brought under cultivation.

3. The Mettur Right Bank Canal which is being excavated from the high-level supply of the Mettur Dam, runs in Coimbatore district to a length of 29 miles 5 furlongs and will irrigate an extent of 18,000 acres in Bhavani and Erode taluks. The project is under execution and will be completed during the Plan period as a continuation scheme. A provision of Rs. 1.5 lakhs has been made for the completion of this work.

4. Amaravathi Project is under execution and will be continued in the Second Five-Year Plan period and will bring under cultivation a new area of 15,785 acres and serve 32,000 acres of existing wet area. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 2.9 crores. The work will be completed in 1956-57 for which provision of Rs. 1.3 crores has been made.

5. *Parambikulam Reservoir Project.*—The proposal is to divert the water from the Parambikulam-Chalakudi River by the construction of a dam at Parambikulam in Travancore-Cochin State to Coimbatore district. The Chief Engineer (Irrigation) has made a preliminary investigation and estimated the cost at Rs. 13 crores. The Chalakudi River has its origin in the Western Ghats near Ramalakshmanan Malai with the name Periyar, and after flowing 12 miles in Coimbatore district, enters the Travancore-Cochin State. Just about 3 miles below the boundary, between the Coimbatore district and Travancore-Cochin State, where it is called Parambikulam, a dam can be constructed with a catchment area of 88 square miles. The water stored in this reservoir can be diverted through a tunnel about 6 miles long, through the mountains and used for irrigation in Pollachi and Udumalpet taluks. The reservoirs will be constructed across Parambikulam, Peruvaripallam, Uppar, Aliyar and Palar. These reservoirs will be inter-connected and will bring 2 lakhs acres under irrigation, besides providing power to the extent of 25,000 K.W. Aliyar Project will be merged in this. An approximate provision of Rs. 11.06 crores has been made for the Parambikulam Project in the Plan, which is provisional.

6. *Noyyal Reservoir Scheme* at a cost of Rs. 30.05 lakhs, has been proposed under the Plan. The execution of this scheme will depend on the implementation of the proposal separately made for the construction of a dam across Siruvani and storing drinking water, for supply to Coimbatore town. The municipality has agreed to divert the surplus water flowing in Siruvani during monsoon periods, to Noyyal river after their demands for water-supply are met. The Public Works Department has advised that the scheme will be feasible. The scheme will benefit an extent of 3,000 acres in Palladam taluk which is a famine area in this district.

7. Eight major irrigation schemes have been included in the Second Five-Year Plan at a cost of Rs. 1,452.49 lakhs. Provision of Rs. 280 lakhs has been made for the completion of schemes begun in the First Five-Year Plan but carried forward to the Second Five-Year Plan.

LIST OF SCHEMES PROPOSED UNDER THE PLAN.

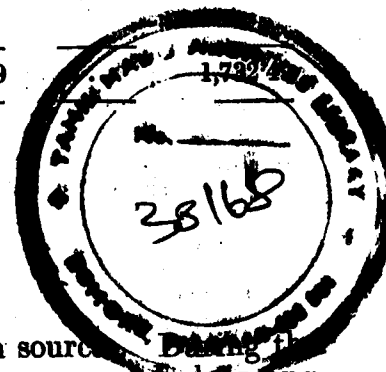
✓ Serial number and name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net expenditure.	Contribution.	Net cost to Government.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	RS.		RS.		RS.
	LAKHS.		LAKHS.		LAKHS.
1 Parambikulam Reservoir Project.	1,106.00	..	1,106.00	..	1,106.00
2 Aliyar Reservoir Scheme in Polachi taluk—5,000 acres benefited.	140.00	..	140.00	..	140.00
3 Thirumurthi Hills Reservoir Scheme—Ayacut 2,805 acres existing.	57.58	..	57.58	..	57.58
4 Gondal Reservoir Scheme—1,500 acres—New existing—5,600 acres.	39.36	..	39.36	..	39.36
5 Noyyal Reservoir Scheme—Coimbatore taluk—Area benefited 3,000 acres.	30.05	..	30.05	..	30.05
6 Thottahalla Reservoir Scheme in Kollegal taluk—Area 2,300 acres.	21.50	..	21.50	..	21.50
7 Uppar Reservoir Scheme in Dharapuram taluk—Area 3,000 acres.	38.00	..	38.00	..	38.00
8 Schemes begun under First Five-Year Plan and carried forward—Mettur Canals Schemes—West bank.	150.00	..	150.00	..	150.00
9 Kanavai Kombai Project.	20.00	..	20.00	..	20.00
10 Schemes under First Five-Year Plan but carried over—Amaravathi (33,000 acres).	130.00	..	130.00	..	130.00
Total ..	1,732.49	..	1,732.49	..	1,732.49

SECTION 7.

IRRIGATION—MINOR.

An extent of 20,000 acres is under Minor Irrigation sources. During the Plan period 6 Public Works minor schemes have been proposed, bringing 1,720 acres under cultivation at a cost of Rs. 12,61,000.

2. There are 32 minor irrigation sources, 64 tanks, 16 anicuts and 2 open head channels under the control of the Revenue Department; 5,126 acres are irrigated by these sources. There are six storage tanks formed as a famine relief measure. They can be converted into minor irrigation sources with ayacuts at a cost of Rs. 90,000. An extent of 160 acres of dry lands can thus be converted into wet. Sixteen anicuts and two channels require the provision of aprons, the strengthening of bank connexions and improvement of shutters. This will benefit an existing ayacut of 1,134 acres and will increase the food production by 83 tons. Seven estate sources taken over by the Government have to be renovated which will result in the conversion of 210 acres of dry lands into wet. The total cost of these proposals is estimated at Rs. 5 lakhs, 25 per cent of which will be contributed by the villagers.



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3. There are 40,000 acres under private wells in this district. The importance of wells in agricultural economy of the district cannot therefore be over-emphasized. Coimbatore as a district, has a very low rainfall and with an industrious agricultural population and with the use of power-driven pumps, water found in the wells is rapidly used up and as such for a balanced agricultural economy, it is necessary to devise measures to keep the water level as high as possible. During the Second Five-Year Plan period, 512 kuttas (storage ponds) will be formed at a cost of Rs. 29.7 lakhs. These ponds are not, in the strict sense, sources of irrigation but they maintain the water level both in garden wells used for irrigation and drinking-water wells in their neighbourhood. They are very popular with the villagers, who have come forward with a contribution of 50 per cent for each scheme.

4. *Kudimaramath*.—Villagers have also come forward with an offer of 50 per cent for the improvement of minor irrigation facilities for which a separate provision of 6.78 lakhs has been made at village level. The total cost of minor irrigation schemes works out to Rs. 57.48 lakhs.

LIST OF SCHEMES PROPOSED UNDER THE PLAN.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net expenditure.	Contribution.	Net cost to Government.
	RS. LAKHS.		RS. LAKHS.		RS. LAKHS.
1 Construction of an anicut across Honahalli river for supplying water to Ambapuram tank (920 acres).	8.25	..	8.25	..	8.25
2 Restoration of Kannampalayam tank (65 acres).	0.32	..	0.32	..	0.32
3 Extension of irrigation under sluice No. 428 in Tadapalli channel in Gobichettipalayam taluk (140 acres).	0.54	..	0.54	..	0.54
4 Formation of a tank across course on the right side of the Lower Bhavani Project canals at miles 15/5-6 in Gobichettipalayam taluk (220 acres).	1.40	..	1.40	..	1.40
5 Formation of a tank across course on the right side of the Lower Bhavani Project canals at miles 35/6-7 (175 acres).	1.40	..	1.40	..	1.40
6 Formation of a tank across course on the right side of the Lower Bhavani Project canals at miles 45/6-7 in Erode (200 acres).	1.70	..	1.70	..	1.70
7 Diversion of Nallamanai Kodai to prevent silt trouble to the tanks in Dhali channel system.	1.70	..	1.70	..	1.70
8 Improvement to 80 minor irrigation sources in Coimbatore district (320 acres extra with 160 tons covering a gap of 300 acres).	5.00	..	5.00	1.25	3.75
9 One hundred and eight works of kudimaramath.	6.78	..	6.78	3.39	3.39
10 Five hundred and twelve ponds (storage ponds locally known as kuttas).	29.70	..	29.70	14.85	14.85
11 Improvements to tanks in major panchayat area.	0.60	..	0.60	0.345	0.245
Total ..	57.48	..	57.48	19.835	37.645

SECTION 8.

POWER.

The power needs of the Coimbatore district are mainly served by the State Electricity Grid comprising of three hydro-electric stations, viz., Pykara, Mettur and Papanasam, and the thermal stations at Madras and Samayanallur. The Kollegal town and suburbs are supplied by availing power from Mysore Government from their Sivasamudram Power House. There has been a phenomenal development of industries throughout the district, ever since Pykara Power became available and the demand for power for various types of industrial and other loads is on the increase. The generating capacity at Pykara which is now 70,200 K.W. has been developed almost to the full, the Moyar Hydro-Electric Scheme with a generating capacity of 36,000 K.W. has already come into operation and yet the demand for power outstrips development in power generation, with the result that a number of industrial and agricultural loads work under restricted conditions.

There are as many as 31,965 consumers in the district which comprise of 9,403 agricultural pumps, 690 industrial loads and the rest 21,872 comprise of lighting and small loads. Five hundred and eight villages enjoy the benefit of electricity. Forty-four textile mills of the district are worked, through electricity.

Under the First Five-Year Plan, no amount was specifically allotted for rural development in the district. Subsequently under a loan, obtained from the Centre, an intensive rural development programme was undertaken since the beginning of 1954-55. During the previous financial year (1954-55) 24 villages were electrified and 1,242 pumpsets were connected in the district. In 1955-56, 1,100 pumpsets are expected to be connected and 26 new villages electrified. The expenditure on distribution of power in 1954-55 for Coimbatore district was Rs. 21.61 lakhs. The amount proposed for expenditure in 1955-56 is Rs. 66.5 lakhs, thus making a total of Rs. 88.11 lakhs for the First Five-Year Plan period.

During the Second Five-Year Plan 297 villages are programmed to be electrified at an estimated cost of 410.39 lakhs. About 6,260 pumpsets are expected to be connected. For drinking water-supply in panchayat areas through pumping from wells with overhead tanks, connexions to about 125 pumps have been provided for. At least 15 new textile mills and other industries, both rural and urban will be started.

The Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme is expected to be taken up and the first stage of development under the scheme completed before the end of Second Plan period. This will meet all the power demands of the district. In order to use this supply to meet the power needs of the district, a number of high tension lines, sub-stations and other improvement works have been programmed under the plan. Works relating to the projects at a cost of 30 lakhs are expected to be executed every year in this district in addition to the rural extension works. The total expenditure on power schemes in the district will be 544.60 lakhs.

LIST OF SCHEMES PROPOSED UNDER THE PLAN.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net expenditure.	Contribution.	Net cost to Government.
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.			
1 Estimated cost for transmission and distribution to 292 villages.	369.00	369.00			
6,260 pump sets,					
125 drinking wells,					
15 textile mills					
2 Extension of high tension, erection of sub-stations and allied equipments	150.00	150.00			
3 Provision of increased power to Coimbatore	23.00	23.00			
4 Provision of increased power to Erode	2.60	2.60			
5 Provision of increased power to Salem	2.00	2.00			
Total ..	544.60	544.60			

SECTION 9.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

In Coimbatore district there is a wide gap between the level of the industrial labourer and that of an agriculturist. Agriculture in the district can be undertaken only by well-to-do persons, who can afford to invest large sums of money. The income of the agriculturist in the village who has to stand the vicissitudes of fortune, cannot be considered to be good enough for maintaining a proper standard of living. As such, under the Second Five-Year Plan, due emphasis has been given to the encouragement of cottage industries and the provision of subsidiary occupations to the agriculturists and their families during the off-season. Under cottage industries, the aim is to develop such industries as are found in one form or another in the different parts of the country. The Director of Industries has made sufficient provision in the State Plan for the training of artisans and as such no provision has been made for this purpose. The aim of the Second Five-Year Plan is to increase production by giving better tools and better materials and provide for the marketing of the goods on a regional basis. They are intended for internal consumption and not for export. Employment of persons has been given the first priority and as such, electrification of cottage industries has not been attempted. Application of electricity can be taken up when the entire district is electrified and when the unemployment problem has been solved, during the Third Five-Year Plan period.

2. A sum of Rs. 99.34 lakhs has been provided for the whole district in the various village plans for the development of cottage industries. Of these Rs. 40 lakhs will be advanced as loan to the ryots of Dharapuram taluk who propose to form co-operative sheep-rearing units. The balance will be advanced to the agriculturists as grant, provided they contribute an equal amount. Appendix 9 (a) gives in detail the village industry, its location, the nature of aid proposed, the number of people to be benefited and the financial implications by way of subsidy and loan. The main features of the Plan are discussed below.

3. Spinning has been proposed to be encouraged in every planning area. It is a cottage industry easy to encourage. It requires only Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 to start a unit. The wages are good, about 12 annas per head per day. From the enthusiastic manner in which it has been received in the Community Project and the Block Development areas, one can easily foresee substantial results during the next Plan period also. A total amount of Rs. 8,08,550 has been proposed to be spent in the Plan period.

4. Another important subsidiary occupation is hand-pounding of rice. A sum of Rs. 84,070 is proposed to be spent. Wardha chakkies each worth Rs. 15 are to be supplied on a half-subsidy-half-loan basis to 5,883 villagers.

5. It is hoped to employ 7,378 persons gainfully on this. A co-operative society has been suggested at Vadachithoor village.

6. Rearing of sheep is an important subsidiary occupation in most of the taluks of the district. It is proposed to encourage this by supplying good sheep, providing good grazing land and arranging an efficient market organization. In Dharapuram, the Plan provides for the supply of 86,550 sheep to 8,655 villagers. A total expenditure of Rs. 47,54,900 is proposed to be incurred on this in the next Plan period.

7. Rearing of wool-bearing sheep is a profitable subsidiary occupation. There are about 100 families in Mettupalayam and Sirumugai firkas engaged in rearing such sheep. In Kalangal and Kannampalayam firkas in Palladam taluk, about 100 persons are at present engaged in this occupation. A similar number of people are engaged in Chinnathadagam at Coimbatore. The Plan provides for an expenditure of Rs. 91,000 in these areas. One hundred families of weavers of wool kamblies are to be settled in this area.

8. In the southern taluks of the district, coconut palms are abundant. Water also is not scarce. Coir making has therefore been suggested in Kinathukidavu firka. A co-operative society for 50 persons has been suggested in Nallattipalayam. Subsidies totalling Rs. 500 will be given to this society. Similarly, coir-making co-operative societies have been suggested in Avanashi, Thondamuthur and Madukkarai. A total expenditure of Rs. 2,82,750 is to be incurred on this. The number of persons who would be benefited by this will be 6,765. The needs of the locality can be met by locally made coir itself.

9. *Basket making*.—This is a well-developed cottage industry in or near most of the shandy towns. In Pollachi it provides occupation for 100 persons. In Kempnaickenpalayam in Gobichettipalayam taluk also, it is flourishing. It is proposed to spend Rs. 35,300 on this.

10. The carpet industry at Bhavani is already well established. But it is advisable to stabilize and expand the market for these carpets. Provision of Rs. 26,000 has been made for aid, to the carpet weavers' co-operatives.

11. Under the head 'Tanning', a sum of Rs. 2,22,100 is proposed to be spent. Good tobacco suitable for cigars is produced in Bhavani. A sum of Rs. 9,000 is set apart for subsidizing a cigar industry in Bhavani. Provision has been made for extending improved credit facilities and tools to cobblers, tailors, potters, blacksmiths, agriculturists, barbers and carpenters. A sum of Rs. 10,75,910 has been set apart for this. A sum of Rs. 80,000 has been set apart for starting match-stick making on a cottage industry basis in Udumalpet and Erode taluks.

12. Investigation is to be started on the proposal to open a glass factory in Dharapuram where suitable material for glass manufacture is available. A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made for this under "Industries—Minor".

13. Two lakhs and sixty thousand persons will be benefited by the implementation of the Cottage Industries section and the level of income of the villagers in this district will be appreciably raised.

LIST OF SCHEMES PROPOSED UNDER THE PLAN.

Serial number and name of scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net expenditure.	Contribution.	Net cost to Government.
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
1 Thirty-six schemes for cottage industries benefiting 280,000 persons [details will be found in Appendix 9 (a)].	98.20	40.00	58.20	23.50	34.70
2 Cottage industries in major panchayat areas.	1.14	0.57	0.57	..	0.57
Total ..	99.34	40.57	58.77	23.50	35.27

APPENDIX 9 (a).

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES AND SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS.

Serial number and name of industry.	(1)	Number of people to be benefited.	Cost.	Contribution.	Financial implication to Government.	Remarks.
			(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Hand-pounding of rice and supply of chekkies to villagers ..	7,378	84,070	42,035	42,035	42,035	
2 Supply of tools to artisans, agricultural implements, pottery, wheels, etc.	11,451	10,75,910	5,09,755	5,09,755	5,66,155	
3 Hand-spinning, weaving, improved loom ..	73,710	6,08,550	2,36,245	2,36,245	3,58,805	Ra. 13,500 subsidy from All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board.
4 Poultry ..	36,088	2,54,960	1,30,480	1,30,480	1,24,480	
5 Bee-keeping ..	4,375	56,800	28,300	28,300	28,500	
6 Village oil industry ..	1,194	2,04,550	1,01,525	1,01,525	1,03,025	
7 Leather tanning ..	6,793	2,22,100	98,300	98,300	1,23,800	
8 Shoe manufacturing ..	1,480	38,400	19,200	19,200	19,200	
9 Sheep rearing ..	26,328	7,54,900	3,54,950	3,54,950	3,99,950	Ra. 40 lakhs. Loan to 37 sheep rearing societies at the rate of Rs. 1 lakh and Ra. 3 lakhs for central society.
10 Piggery ..	100	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	
11 Carpet ..	1,560	26,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	
12 Woollen industry ..	1,070	91,000	13,500	13,500	77,500	

13 Dairy ..	11,960	7,93,500	2,10,250	2,10,250	5,83,250	
14 Soap ..	50	5,000	2,500	2,500	2,500	
15 Match factory ..	3,400	80,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	
16 Coir industry ..	6,765	2,82,750	92,940	92,940	1,89,810	
17 Cigar ..	600	9,000	4,500	4,500	4,500	
18 Basket ..	885	35,300	8,250	8,250	27,050	
19 Glass ..	800	1,85,000	92,500	92,500	92,500	
20 Paper mill ..	2,250	48,000	22,750	22,750	25,250	
21 Mat weaving ..	2,052	77,400	35,650	35,650	41,750	
22 Lime kiln ..	125	14,500	7,250	7,250	7,250	
23 Basket industry (hoisary) ..	10	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
24 Brick making and allied housing material ..	20,662	3,20,500	1,44,250	1,44,250	1,76,250	
25 Palm gur ..	4,640	1,40,500	68,250	68,250	72,250	
26 Fishery ..	3,060	18,500	9,250	9,250	9,250	
27 Industrial school ..	10,400	2,55,000	2,500	2,500	2,52,500	
28 Lathe works ..	200	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
29 Paper making ..	200	5,000	2,500	2,500	2,500	
30 Horticulture ..	20,000	27,000	11,000	11,000	16,000	
31 Metal breaking ..	210	10,500	250	250	10,250	
32 Tailoring ..	34	17,000	8,500	8,500	8,500	
33 Horse shoe industry ..	50	3,000	1,500	1,500	1,500	
34 Co-operative farming ..	50	25,000	..	..	25,000	
35 Pre-cast drains ..	100	5,000	2,500	2,500	2,500	
36 Dyeing factory ..	200	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
Total	2,60,000	58,20,690	23,50,880	23,50,880	34,69,810	

SECTION 10.

INDUSTRIES—MAJOR.

The Director of Industries has proposed the establishment of a paper mill near Mettupalayam at a cost of Rs. 312 lakhs. It can be located on the banks of the Bhavani River.

2. Groundnut is produced in large quantities in Pollachi and Udumalpet taluks. The price of groundnut is uncertain and the agriculturists are hit hard at times. If a hydrogenation factory is started at Pollachi, it will assure a better price for groundnuts. It is therefore proposed to start one on a co-operative basis. A soap making factory can also be attached to the hydrogenation factory. A sum of Rs. 25 lakhs has been provided for the purpose. Of this a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs will be found from the public or through loans from the Central Finance Corporation and a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs only will have to be provided by the State.

3. An extent of 5,000 acres can be brought under sugarcane cultivation with the completion of the Amaravathi Project. At present the sugarcane growers are not guaranteed any minimum price as the bulk of the sugarcane produced in this district is converted into jaggery and jaggery is subject to fluctuations in market price. The opening of a sugar factory in Amaravathinagar on a co-operative basis in which the growers can be given shares, will stabilize the price of sugarcane and also give increased production of sugar to Madras State which has a shortage of sugar production. A total capital of Rs. 80 lakhs will be required for this purpose. Rs. 20 lakhs will be contributed by the sugarcane growers and Rs. 20 lakhs by the State Government, as shares, in the proposed sugar factory. The other 40 lakhs will have to be advanced by the Central Finance Corporation.

The total cost of all these schemes will be Rs. 417 lakhs.

LIST OF SCHEMES PROPOSED UNDER THE PLAN.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net expenditure.	Contribution.	Net cost to Government.
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
1 Establishment of a paper mill near Mettupalayam.	312-00	..	312-00	..	312-00
2 Sugar factory at Amaravathinagar ..	80-00	40-00	40-00	20-00	20-00
3 Hydrogenation and soap making factory at Pollachi.	25-00	..	25-00	20-00	5-00
Total ..	417-00	40-00	377-00	40-00	337-00

SECTION 11.

INDUSTRIES—MINOR.

The Director of Industries has suggested 46 small-scale industries for implementation during the Second Five-Year Plan period. The schemes will be found in Appendix 11 (a). To suit local conditions and in consultation with local industrialists, 14 schemes have been suggested under the Second Five-Year Plan at a cost of Rs. 107.12 lakhs.

LIST OF SCHEMES PROPOSED UNDER THE PLAN.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net expenditure.	Contribution.	Net cost to Government.
	RS. LAKHS.	..	RS. LAKHS.	..	RS. LAKHS.
1 Forty-six schemes suggested by Director of Industries [details in Appendix II (a)].	279-00	..	279-00	..	279-00
2 Fourteen schemes suggested at the District level [Appendix II (b)].	107-12	..	107-12	..	107-12
Total ..	386-12	..	386-12	..	386-12

APPENDIX 11 (a).

PLAN SUGGESTED BY THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Number of units, if any.	Total cost for five years (in lakhs).	Total employed in Plan years.
		RS.	
SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES.			
1 Establishment of a fireworks magazine for starting fireworks.	1	0.45	51
2 Establishment of service-own-training centre for tanning, finishing and also production of chrome tanned chassa leather for water buckets and construction of cold storage rooms for preserving raw hides and skins.	1	5.62	498
3 Establishment of seven production units for the manufacture of both Indian and Western type using hand-operated machine.	7	6.825	1,197
4 Establishment of a production centre for the manufacture of both Indian and Western type of footwear by using power-operated machines.	1	3.88	492
5 Establishment of a mobile servicing and demonstration centre for bricks manufacture.	1	1.28	355
6 Establishment of a service centre for the utilization of timber rejected in the forests near Topslip in Coimbatore district.	1	2.52	680
7 Establishment of a service centre for brass ware industry at Anuppalayam.	1	7.99	914
8 Establishment of a production unit for the manufacture of casting and conduit pipes.	1	4.64	715
9 Establishment of an Industrial Estate at Coimbatore.	1	49.545	17,692
10 Establishment of a servicing corporation for the Industrial Estate.	1	9.40	585
11 Establishment of a chain store	1	8.24	680
12 Formation of industrial co-operatives	14	14.26	

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Number of units, if any.	Total cost for five years. (in lakhs).	Total employed on plan years.
		RS.	
13 Aid to private sector under State aid	50	29.00	..
14 Allotment of land	50	2.50	..
15 Subsidy on the cost of transmission lines and on power rates.	..	8.00	..
16 Supply of machines and hire purchase system	..	13.00	..

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES AND HANDICRAFTS.

17 Scheme for establishing fourteen handicrafts emporia in the State and three outside the State.	1	3.18	..
18 Scheme for establishing ten service-cum-training centres for bell-metal ware industry.	1	0.75	..
19 Scheme for the establishment of fourteen training-cum-service centres for the manufacture of paper toys and paper machine articles.	1	1.26	..
20 Scheme for establishing fourteen training centres for lace and embroidery work.	1	0.71	..
21 Scheme for developing aloe fibre and products industries including aloe syrup (12 units).	1	0.71	..
22 Scheme for organising and developing palmyra fibre and products industry (12 units).	1	0.94	..
23 Scheme for setting up five production-cum-training centres, for manufacture of cots and other items of furniture from palmyra stem strips.	1	0.734	..
24 Scheme for establishing eight production-cum-training centres for cane work.	1	1.14	..
25 Scheme for developing bamboo articles industry (8 units).	1	1.08	..
26 Scheme for the development of fancy leather goods industry (9 units).	1	0.49	..
27 Scheme for developing simple home industries like buttons, toys, etc., from wood, coconut shell and horns (13 units).	1	0.44	..
28 Scheme for assisting village artisans and others engaged in cottage industries by free assignment of lands and grants to convert part of their houses into workshops.	1	1.88	..
29 Scheme for supply of improved tools and equipments on hire-purchase system to village artisans and others engaged in cottage industries at subsidized rates.	1	1.00	..
30 Scheme for establishing thirteen production-cum-training units for the manufacture of charkas (including Amber charkas), chekkies, beehive boxes, agricultural implements, bullock shoe nails, etc.	1	2.68	..
31 Scheme for the supply of raw materials to village artisans and workers in cottage industries at cost price.	1	5.6	..
32 Extension of Sri M. Viveswarayya Scheme of rural industrialization to 200 National Extension Service/Community blocks	1	15.4	..
33 Establishing ten multi-purpose work centres	1	0.24	..
34 Scheme for developing village pottery	..	0.67	..
35 Village tanning, foot wear and leather goods manufacture and for training villagers in the proper utilization of carcasses of animals.	..	2.22	..
36 Scheme for development of village oil industry in 150 National Extension Service/Community blocks.	1	2.74	..
37 Scheme for organizing and developing hand-pounding of rice as a cottage industry (345 units).	1	0.79	..
38 Scheme for developing decortication of groundnuts as a cottage industry in 150 National Extension Service/Community blocks.	1	0.35	..

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Number of units, if any.	Total cost for five years (in lakhs).	Total employed on plan years.
		RS.	
39 Scheme for developing ginning of cotton as a cottage industry in 300 selected National Extension Service Community blocks.	1	0.96	..
40 Starting 25 cottage-type fire-works units	1	0.44	..
41 Starting one hundred cottage-type match factories.	8	6.64	..
42 Establishing six demonstration centres for manufacture of Khandsari sugar.	1	2.76	..
43 Development of bee-keeping as a rural industry ..	1	3.99	..
44 Handloom industry	..	41.00	105,000

SERICULTURE.

45 Scheme for training requisite technical personnel to implement the Sericultural schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan.	1	0.540	..
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TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

46 Development of polytechnic	1	10.21	91
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APPENDIX 11 (b).

SCHEMES SUGGESTED ON THE DISTRICT LEVEL BUT NOT INCLUDED IN THE STATE'S PROPOSAL.

Plans suggested on the district level.	Number of people benefited.	Initial cost and total recurring cost for all the five years.
		RS. LAKHS.
1 Manufacture of sewing machines, Coimbatore	2,500	17.5
2 Light casting section in Coimbatore	2,500	8.5
3 Brass sheet rolling and brass vessels manufacture and service-cum-training unit in Coimbatore.	1,500	22.5
4 Conversion of Industrial Museum into a sales emporium and house it in its own building.	50	2.80
5 Extraction of sandal wood oil at Kollegal	1,000	27.5
6 Model workshop for carpentry to be started at Pollachi	200	2.00
7 Construction of refrigerated rooms for storage of raw hides and skins.	100	0.94
8 Establishment of ten units for the manufacture of footwear.	500	11.30
9 Establishment of model combined carpentry and blacksmithy workshop with mobile unit attached.	500	5.01
10 Training centres for handicrafts in Lower Bhavani Project	500	0.97
11 Organizing extraction of palmyra fibre and manufacture of brushes at Chinnna Dharapuram.	1,500	1.50
12 Establishment of model blacksmithy training centre	500	1.15
13 Centre for cottage industries at Coimbatore for training women ..	200	4.00
14 Investigation and installation of a glass factory in Dharapuram taluk.	200	2.00
Total	11,750	107.12

An income of Rs. 60 lakhs may be anticipated from the products of the cottage industries. This is a rough estimate.

SECTION 12. HIGHWAYS.

It is an accepted fact that, for all social services to be effective, communications, particularly rural communications, should be given prime importance. Accordingly, an integrated plan of the road system from the National Highways to that of the village roads has been drawn up.

The total existing mileage of all types of roads is 4,394 miles. An addition of 3,688 miles is proposed during the Second Five-Year Plan period so that every village and hamlet having a population of 500 and more is assured of an access road. No village will get, however, more than one access road unless it is in a rural grid system.

In order to meet the demands of the increasing traffic, both fast and slow, it is proposed to lay cement-concrete pavements totalling 40 miles in length at a cost of 27 lakhs of rupees.

The existing black-topped surface of 571 miles will be increased by another 578 miles during the Plan period at an estimated cost of 93 lakhs of rupees.

One hundred and ninety-five miles of road surfaces will be upgraded with hard-metalled surface to withstand the traffic of increased volume and intensity. This will cost 9.34 lakhs of rupees.

To make the rural roads connecting villages with each other effective and useful for bus traffic, the Plan provides for metalling 1,478 miles at a cost of 54½ lakhs of rupees. At the end of the Plan period, the district will have 2,500 miles of metalled village roads.

To provide for heavy traffic on certain sections, the present road surfaces will be upgraded, both in traffic width and the geometrics covering about 70 miles at a cost of 14 lakhs of rupees.

Simultaneous with the formation of new roads and improvement of the surfaces, improvements to culverts, paved causeways, and dips by way of rehabilitation of the old ones and construction of new ones will be undertaken at an estimated cost of Rs. 64 lakhs. Major bridges numbering 12 at a cost of 12.35 lakhs have also been catered for.

The total cost of the above schemes comes to Rs. 374 lakhs of rupees. The Plan outlined by the Central Government on the National Highways and other special areas like the scheduled tribes or schemes earmarked under the Central Road Fund and Road Development Fund at a cost of Rs. 28.39 lakhs are excluded.

At the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period, Coimbatore will have 1.14 road miles per square mile as against 0.52 road miles per square mile of surface area in 1951 (the base year).

LIST OF SCHEMES PROPOSED UNDER THE PLAN.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net expenditure.	Contribution.	Net cost to Government.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
1 Cement concreting of 40 miles of roads	27.00	..	27.00	7.64	19.36
2 Black-topping of 578 miles	93.00	..	93.00	19.70	73.30
3 Upgrading the surface with metal 195 miles	9.34	..	9.34	0.94	8.50
4 New metalling of earthen roads 1,478	54.57	..	54.57	25.08	29.51
5 Improvements to geometrics and traffic lanes 67.5 miles.	14.04	..	14.04	3.25	10.79
6 Rehabilitation of old culverts and dips and construction of new culverts, dips, etc., 1,333 in number.	64.18	..	64.18	15.05	49.13
7 Major bridges (12)	12.35	..	12.35	2.43	9.92
8 New formation of earthen roads including those by villages, 3,688.6 miles.	99.74	..	99.74	49.15	50.59
Total	374.22	..	374.22	123.12	251.10

SECTION 13. EDUCATION.

The Director of Public Instruction has prepared a plan at a cost of Rs. 4,17,13,404 at the State level for this district. The details of this will be found in Appendix 13 (a).

2. The villagers have suggested the opening of 619 elementary schools, 13 high schools and 26 middle schools and are prepared to provide buildings and equipment on half-grant basis. Provision has also been made for meeting the recurring cost of the new educational institutions in the Plan. The need for these extra facilities is obvious, because the policy of the Government is to give free education to all classes up to III Form, which is likely to be extended to the VI Form during the Second Five-Year Plan period. Further, some revenue firkas do not have any high school at all. High schools have been proposed in such areas. The villagers are also prepared to construct buildings for 480 existing schools on half-grant basis. This has been provided for.

3. The local Library Authority has drawn up a comprehensive programme for the opening of reading rooms and libraries in the district. The recurring cost will be met by the Local Library Authority under the normal grants admissible to them. The villagers will provide accommodation for the location of the reading rooms and libraries on a half-grant basis.

4. There is no science college in this district. In view of the industrialization, the need for scientific education is greater and the people of Tiruppur are anxious to have a college at Tiruppur, which can provide for both Arts and Science. A college at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs has been catered for in the Plan. The public of Tiruppur will find a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs as public contribution and Government will have only to give a grant of Rs. 5 lakhs.

5. The industrialists at Coimbatore are anxious to open an Institute on Industrial Technology with a research laboratory attached. The need for more engineers and for the improvement of engineering methods cannot be over-emphasized. An institute at a cost of Rs. 50 lakhs has been catered for in the Plan. The contribution by the people will be Rs. 40 lakhs and Government will have to give only Rs. 10 lakhs.

6. The Bhoodan movement was initiated by the State Government for the collection of lands for the benefit of elementary schools. An area of 2,000 acres has been collected so far. It is proposed to collect more lands during the Second Five-Year Plan period and provide farms for 500 schools in the district. It will also facilitate the supply of midday meals to school children. The lands have to be improved, before they can be put to proper use. A lump provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made in the Plan for the improvement of these lands.

7. The total cost of the schemes is Rs. 609.61 lakhs.

LIST OF SCHEMES PROPOSED UNDER THE PLAN.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net expenditure.	Contribution.	Net cost to Government.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
1 Science college at Tiruppur	15.00	..	15.00	10.00	5.00
2 Director's plan [for details vide Appendix 13 (a)].	417.00	..	417.00	..	417.00
3 Institute of Industrial Technology.	50.00	..	50.00	40.00	10.00
4 Opening of 619 elementary schools (half single teacher, the other half double teacher).	32.55	..	32.55	16.275	16.275
5 Equipment at the rate of Rs. 200 per teacher.	1.86	..	1.86	..	1.86

LIST OF SCHEMES PROPOSED UNDER THE PLAN—cont

Serial number and name of the scheme,	Gross.	Loan.	Net expenditure.	Contribution.	Net cost to Government.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
6 Recurring cost for 930 teachers ..	21.00	..	21.00	..	21.00
7 Buildings for 480 existing schools at an average of three rooms per school.	39.9	..	39.9	19.95	19.95
8 Opening of 13 high schools (non-recurring cost).	6.50	..	6.50	3.25	3.25
9 Recurring	3.50	..	3.50	..	3.50
10 Opening of 26 middle schools (non-recurring).	7.80	..	7.80	3.90	3.90
11 Recurring cost	3.80	..	3.80	..	3.80
12 Reading rooms and libraries in villages under local Library Authority—Capital cost.	18.02	..	18.02	9.01	9.01
(Recurring cost will be met by the local Library Authority with the grant admissible under the Education Act.)					
13 Expansion of educational facilities in municipalities.	40.28	1.96	38.32	19.98	18.34
14 Expansion of the educational facilities in major panchayats.	7.40	..	7.40	3.70	3.70
15 Provision for the improvement of land donated under Bhodan movement—500 schools.	5.00	..	5.00	..	5.00
Total ..	669.61	1.96	667.65	126.065	541.585

APPENDIX 13 (a).

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES PROPOSED BY THE
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Elementary Education.

(1) Number of children of age group 6—11 to be enrolled	121,500
(2) Number of children of age group 11—14 to be enrolled	48,650
(3) Number of additional classes to be opened in existing schools (both Higher Elementary and Lower Elementary)	4,861
(4) Number of teachers to be additionally employed—	
(a) for children of age group 6—11	3,471
(b) for children of age group 11—14	1,390
(5) Number of additional training schools or additional training sections in the existing training schools to be opened for training the required number of teachers.	122

Expenditure—(Five year cost)—

(1) For opening additional classes in existing schools—

	RS.
Construction of buildings	61,12,500
Rent	5,50,125
Equipment	26,89,500
Contingencies	3,66,750
Salaries of additional teachers	97,24,784
(2) For providing additional facilities for the training of teachers	28,18,734
(3) For supply of free midday meals to 30 per cent of pupils in Standards I—V ..	91,09,500
(4) For supply of free books and slates to 60 per cent of pupils in Standards I—V ..	23,90,700

Expenditure (5-year cost).

Recurring.	Non-recurring.
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RS.	RS.
-----	-----

Basic Education :

(1) Number of elementary schools to be converted into basic.	450	97,200	13,50,000
(2) Number of pre-basic sections to be opened	35	76,860	45,500
(3) Number of ordinary training schools to be converted into basic training schools.	5	1,30,385	4,58,250

Social Education :

(1) Number of Janatha colleges to be opened	1	18,600	60,000
(2) Number of adult literacy schools to be opened	One school for each group of four villages.		

Improvement of Library Service :

(1) Number of branch libraries to be opened (with six delivery stations attached to each).	10	3,78,000	14,000
(2) Number of book mobiles to be supplied to the Local Library Authority.	2	60,000	60,000

Audio-Visual Education :

Number of radio sets to be supplied to Secondary and training schools.	58	..	22,800
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Secondary Education :

(1) Number of multi-purpose schools to be opened	12	3,28,884	5,95,872
(2) Improvement of facilities for teaching science—Number of schools to be improved.	56	..	11,20,000
(3) Improvement of school libraries—Number of schools to be improved.	48	..	1,50,000
(4) Introduction of crafts in schools—Number of schools in which crafts will be introduced.	48	4,32,000	1,44,000
(5) Expansion of secondary education—Increase of 30 per cent of enrolment.	..	..	..
(a) Number of pupils to be additionally enrolled	3,640	2,78,460	6,30,000
(b) Number of additional sections to be opened in existing high schools.	63	..	..
(6) Conversion of high schools into higher secondary schools—Number of schools to be converted.	30	..	15,00,000

SECTION 14.

MEDICAL.

There are at present 106 medical institutions of varying standard in this district. It is not always possible to find adequate number of medical graduates for manning the rural dispensaries run by the district board. It is therefore proposed to start a Medical College at Coimbatore with 50 students, which will solve this problem to a certain extent. In the course of the Plan period, the strength can be increased to 100 students. The total cost of the proposal will be Rs. 35 lakhs non-recurring, the recurring cost will be Rs. 2 lakhs in the first year and will rise to Rs. 6 lakhs at the last year of the Plan period. The public of Coimbatore are prepared to contribute a sum of Rs. 12 lakhs for the opening of the Medical College.

The medical facilities available in the district are concentrated in urban areas. With a rural population of 2,500,000 spread over an area of 7,100 square miles, there is every justification and need for expanding the medical facilities. Appendix 14 (a) will give the proposals made by the Director of Medical Services for the improvement of hospitals in the district. These will result in the provincialization of all Taluk Headquarters Hospitals, the up-grading of some rural dispensaries and the provision of improved facilities at Headquarters Hospital and Taluk Headquarters Hospitals. No doubt the standard of medical facilities in urban areas will improve, as a result of these proposals by the Director, but it will not give any additional facility to the rural population. Sixty rural hospitals spread over the district have therefore been proposed to meet the demand of the people and to see that every area is served by a hospital. In the primary health centres opened under the Community and National Extension Service schemes, the curative and preventive aspects have been combined with success, but, experience has shown that the primary health centres are over-staffed and that the staff engaged do not have sufficient work to justify their retention. A new type of hospital which will be known as "Rural Hospital" has been proposed under the Second Five-Year Plan. It will be manned by one medical officer, midwife, compounder, male nursing orderly, female nursing orderly, chowkidar and a sweeper on the curative side and a Health Inspector and a peon on the preventive side. Such a hospital will cost Rs. 25,000 non-recurring and 11,500 recurring. The villagers are prepared to provide the buildings and equipment for these rural hospitals on half grant basis. The recurring expenditure will have to be met by Government and this has been catered for in the Plan.

Thirty-three rural dispensaries in the district will not benefit by the proposal of the Director of Medical Services. It is necessary to upgrade them also to the level of the rural hospital so that a uniform standard of medical facility will be available for the entire population of the district. Provision has been made for this. The establishment of a regional laboratory and a dental clinic at Headquarters Hospital have also been provided for.

There are at present 18 maternity centres run by the district board. Of these, 13 will disappear with the opening of the rural hospitals proposed, as maternity centres will form integral part of the new rural hospitals. Besides these, to meet the popular demand, 96 new maternity centres have been proposed. The villagers will give building and equipment on half grant basis. The recurring cost will have to be met by Government and has been catered for in the Plan. Provision has also been made for expanding the medical facilities in municipal and major panchayat areas. The district board is now spending a sum of Rs. 3,33,600 on their medical institutions. Under the Second Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to take over all their medical institutions and run them under the control of the Government. As such, the district board can contribute a sum of about Rs. 16,00,000 during the Five Year-Plan period towards the recurring charges to be incurred by Government. This has been taken into account in formulating the Plan.

The net cost of the schemes under Medical is Rs. 183.71 lakhs.

LIST OF SCHEMES PROPOSED UNDER THE PLAN.

Ser	number and name of the scheme.	Gross	Loan	Net expenditure.	Contri- bution.	Net cos to Govern- ment.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		RS. LAKHS.		RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
1	Improvements to District Head- quarters Hospital.	9.62	..	9.62	..	9.62
2	Improvements to District Head- quarters Hospital—Recurring.	4.20	..	4.20	..	4.20
3	Improvement and provincialization of Taluk Headquarters Hospitals— (9) Non-recurring ..	13.35	..	13.35	..	13.35
4	Recurring ..	3.32	..	3.32	..	3.32
5	Provincialization of 26 local fund and 11 rural dispensaries.	1.10	..	1.10	..	1.10
6	Provincialization of 26 local fund and 11 rural dispensaries—Recurring.	13.91	..	13.91	..	13.91
7	Opening of a dental clinic at Head- quarters Hospital.	0.20	..	0.20	..	0.20
8	Opening of a dental clinic at Head- quarters Hospital—Recurring.	0.15	..	0.15	..	0.15
9	Establishment of a regional labora- tory.	0.27	..	0.27	..	0.27
10	Establishment of a regional laboratory—Recurring.	0.54	..	0.54	..	0.54
11	Opening of a Medical College at Coimbatore.	35.00	..	35.00	12.00	23.00
12	Opening of a Medical College at Coimbatore—Recurring.	20.00	..	20.00	..	20.00
13	Conversion of 33 rural dispensaries into rural hospitals—Non-recurring.	8.25	..	8.25	4.12	4.13
14	Conversion of 33 rural dispensaries into rural hospitals—Recurring.	10.70	..	10.70	5.00	5.70
15	Opening of 60 rural hospitals ..	15.00	..	15.00	7.50	7.50
16	Opening of 60 rural hospitals— Recurring.	20.70	..	20.70	11.00	9.70
17	Maintenance of five district board maternity centres.	0.38	..	0.38	..	0.38
18	Opening of 96 maternity centres— Non-recurring.	6.24	..	6.24	3.12	3.12
19	Opening of 96 maternity centres— Recurring.	4.50	..	4.50	..	4.50
20	Expansion of medical facilities in municipal areas.	14.30	..	14.30	7.15	7.15
21	Expansion of medical facilities in panchayats.	1.98	..	1.98	0.99	0.99
	Total ..	183.71	..	183.71	50.88	132.83

APPENDIX 14 (a).

PROPOSALS MADE BY THE DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL SERVICES.

Serial number and name of work.	Non- recurring cost.	Recurring cost.	Total.
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
1 Improvements to the District Headquarters Hospital ..	9.62	4.20	13.82
2 Improvements and extensions to the buildings of seven Government taluk headquarters hospitals in the district.	10.75	2.32	13.07
3 Provincialization of 26 local fund dispensaries and 2 local fund taluk headquarters hospitals in the district.	2.60	10.88	13.48
4 Provincialization of 11 existing rural dispensaries into regular dispensaries.	1.10	4.03	5.13
	24.07	21.43	45.50

SECTION 15.

PUBLIC HEALTH—RURAL WATER-SUPPLY.

This district has low rain-fall. The problem of drinking water to the rural population was always acute. This question was seriously tackled in 1937 under the Rural Water-Supply Scheme initiated by the then Popular Government. One thousand one hundred and ninety-seven wells were sunk under this scheme at a cost of Rs. 16 lakhs. During the First Five-Year Plan period, 1,455 wells were sunk at a cost of Rs. 11 lakhs. In 1954-55, 914 wells at a cost of Rs. 8,47,843 were sunk. It is proposed to sink 1,000 wells at a cost of Rs. 26 lakhs in 1955-56. At the end of the Five-Year Plan period, this district will have 3,652 wells which means one well for a rural population of 600.

2. Under the Second Five-Year Plan, 1,698 new wells will be sunk at a cost of Rs. 52.52 lakhs, 879 wells deepened at a cost of Rs. 10.04 lakhs and 861 overhead tanks schemes executed at a cost of Rs. 43.50 lakhs. Thus, there will be 5,350 wells in Coimbatore district by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan. A well will be provided for each hamlet and each Harijan cheri. In addition to this, eight schemes of major rural water-supply schemes at a cost of Rs. 99.45 lakhs have been proposed. At the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period, it is anticipated that half rural population of this district will have the benefit of getting protected water-supply. The other half will be properly served by 5,350 well works which will provide one well for a population of 250.

LIST OF SCHEMES PROPOSED UNDER THE PLAN.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Gross. RS. LAKHS.	Loan. RS. LAKHS.	Net expen- diture. RS. LAKHS.	Contri- bution. RS. LAKHS.	Net cost to Govern- ment. RS. LAKHS.
1 Provision of water-supply to way-side villages, Alandurai, Perur, Singanallur, Peelamedu, Podanur (part of Coimbatore scheme).	30.00	..	30.00	7.50	22.50
2 Protected water-supply for Anamalai, Vettakarpudur, Odayakulam, Kaliapuram and Kottur panchayats.	30.00	..	30.00	7.50	22.50
3 Protected water-supply to Irugur Panchayat.	1.00	..	1.00	0.25	0.75
4 Protected water-supply to Karamadai, Annur, Avanashi, Pugalur, Kurkkalayampalayam, Karavalur, Nambiyurpalayam, Thirumurugampundi (part of the Tiruppur Scheme).	20.45	20.45	..	..	..
5 Protected water-supply to Bhavani Panchayat.	3.00	..	3.00	0.75	2.25
6 Protected water-supply to Kangayam.	3.00	..	3.00	0.75	2.25
7 Protected water-supply to Satyamangalam.	7.30	..	7.30	1.82	5.48
8 Protected water-supply to Punjapuliampatti.	5.00	..	5.00	1.25	3.75
9 1,698 new wells—Rural water-supply.	52.52	..	52.52	13.13	39.39
10 Deepening of 879 wells	10.04	..	10.04	2.51	7.53
11 Eight hundred and sixty-one overhead tank schemes.	43.50	..	43.50	10.87	32.63
12 Sinking of wells in major panchayats.	7.80	..	7.80	1.95	5.85
Total ..	213.61	20.45	193.16	48.28	144.88

SECTION 16.

PUBLIC HEALTH—URBAN WATER-SUPPLY.

There are eight municipalities in this district and one of them has adequate protected water-supply. Two schemes for the supply of protected water-supply to Tiruppur and Gobichettipalayam have been started, and will be carried forward to the Second Five-Year Plan. A sum of Rs. 78.25 lakhs has been provided for this purpose, including the completion of some minor schemes undertaken by the Coimbatore Municipality. The urban population of Coimbatore district is more than 4 lakhs and has increased by 56.5 per cent during the last decade. This increase is likely to be maintained and as such provision has been made for the supply of protected water-supply to all the municipalities in this district at a cost of Rs. 205.73 lakhs. In the case of Dharapuram and Udumalpet municipalities which are situated in famine areas, a provision for the grant of 75 per cent of the total cost has been made. In the case of other municipalities 50 per cent is provided as grant. The balance will be given to the municipalities as loan. At the end of the Five-Year Plan Period, it is expected that no municipality will be left without adequate provision for drinking water.

LIST OF SCHEMES PROPOSED UNDER THE PLAN.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Gross. RS. LAKHS.	Loan. RS. LAKHS.	Net expen- diture. RS. LAKHS.	Contri- bution. RS. LAKHS.	Net cost to Govern- ment. RS. LAKHS.
1 Coimbatore water-supply improvement and redesigning of distribution system and construction of a dam across Siruvani.	147.25	73.625	73.625	..	73.625
2 Dharapuram water-supply scheme ..	7.33	1.830	5.500	..	5.500
3 Erode water-supply scheme	7.00	3.500	3.500	..	3.500
4 Pollachi water-supply scheme ..	8.00	4.000	4.000	..	4.000
5 Udumalpet water-supply scheme ..	30.20	5.500	24.700	2.20	22.500
6 Mettupalayam water-supply scheme ..	6.000	3.000	3.000	..	3.000
7 Schemes carried forward from First Five-Year Plan—Gobichettipalayam water-supply scheme.	13.750	11.750	2.000	2.000	..
8 Coimbatore water-supply duplication schemes amount left over.	4.500	..	4.500	4.500	..
9 Tiruppur water-supply scheme ..	60.000	30.000	30.000	..	30.000
Total ..	284.03	133.20	150.825	8.70	142.125

SECTION 17.

PUBLIC HEALTH—GENERAL.

No municipality in Coimbatore district has underground drainage. Provision has been made to provide drainage facilities to all the municipalities in this district. A grant of 66-2/3 per cent as subsidy has been provided for and the balance as loan, except in the case of Dharapuram and Udumalpet municipalities, where a grant of 75 per cent has been provided.

For improving rural sanitation, a sum of Rs. 43.50 lakhs has been provided for the drainage facilities in 499 villages. The other problem of the rural sanitation is the lack of latrines. Two thousand five hundred and thirty-seven latrines have been provided at a cost of Rs. 13.08 lakhs. More latrines have not been provided during the Second Five-Year Plan Period, as we have to educate the people in using the latrines and it will be waste of public money to provide too many of them. Three hundred and sixty bathrooms have also been provided for this district at a cost of Rs. 5.76 lakhs. Provision for the improvement of such facilities has also been made in the case of major panchayats and municipalities.

LIST OF SCHEMES PROPOSED UNDER THE PLAN.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net expenditure.	Contribution.	Net cost to Government.
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
1 Drainage (Tiruppur)	42.50	20.50	22.00	1.50	20.50
2 „ (Dharapuram)	3.50	0.87	2.63	..	2.63
3 „ (Erode)	14.00	4.67	9.33	..	9.33
4 „ (Gobichettipalayam) ..	25.00	12.50	12.50	..	12.50
5 „ (Coimbatore)	125.00	42.00	83.00	..	83.00
6 „ (Pollachi)	15.00	5.00	10.00	..	10.00
7 „ (Udumalpet)	1.20	0.30	0.90	..	0.90
8 „ (Mettupalayam)	11.00	2.75	8.25	..	8.25
9 Improvements to drainage facilities in major panchayats.	15.84	..	15.84	5.28	10.56
10 Provision of drainage facilities for 499 villages.	43.50	..	43.50	14.50	29.00
11 Provision of 2,537 latrines	13.08	..	13.08	3.26	9.82
12 Provision of 576 bathrooms	5.76	..	5.76	2.88	2.88
13 Provision of latrines and urinals in major panchayats.	3.30	..	3.30	1.65	1.65
14 Improvement of public health facilities in municipal areas.	26.58	2.45	24.13	16.50	7.63
Total ..	345.26	91.04	254.22	45.57	208.65

SECTION 18.

HOUSING.

The total Harijan population in the district is 465,754. Of this, the urban population is 52,929. It is expected that houses will be provided for the urban population under the schemes sponsored by the municipalities during the Plan period. For the present, something has been attempted in the matter of providing house-sites for Harijans under the National Extension Service and Community Project schemes. The Government have also a proposal to allot house-sites for Harijans under the Harijan Welfare Schemes. Practical experience has shown that there is no point in providing house-sites alone to Harijans as they are unable to build any structure on them. The scheme sponsored by the Community Project Department is based on the grant of 50 per cent of the cost as loans to Harijans, the other 50 per cent to be met by the villagers' contribution. In actual practice, no loan will be granted unless a rich mirasdar of the locality is prepared to stand surety for the Harijans and the repayment is to take place within 20 years. The Harijan's house is pledged to Government for a period of 20 years and he will not be able to retain the house for such a long period, as he is economically not in a good position. Further, the scheme increases the hold of the caste Hindus over the Harijans for the entire period. It has therefore been suggested that wherever possible, subsidy should be granted to the Harijans, the balance being met by the villagers and Harijans by labour. The property will be treated as the personal property of the Harijans, subject to the condition that they will not have any right of alienation. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 36 lakhs has been provided. Fifty per cent of the amount will be met by the villagers. This will give 7,200 houses for the Harijans, which on a modest estimate will serve a population of 40,000 which will be about 10 per cent of the total population.

Closely allied with the problem of Harijan housing is the problem of rural housing. During the preparation of village plans, it was found that there was large demand for the provision of houses for rural population. But it would not be possible for the Government to undertake such heavy financial commitment as to grant subsidy to rural housing. A lump sum of Rs. 1 crore has been provided at the rate of Rs. 20,00,000 per year to be granted to the villagers as loan under the same conditions under which agricultural and land improvement loans are granted. This will give us 10,000 houses for the district during the Plan period and will serve about 50,000 of population.

LIST OF SCHEMES PROPOSED UNDER THE PLAN.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net expenditure.	Contribution.	Net cost to Government.
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
1 Provision of 7,200 houses for Harijans at Rs. 500 a house.	36.00	..	36.00	18.00	18.00
2 Provision of 10,000 houses for rural folks at Rs. 1,000 each.	100.00	100.00	..	..	..
3 Rural housing for staff in major panchayats.	5.06	5.06	..	..	..
Total ..	141.06	105.06	36.00	18.00	18.00

SECTION 19.

WOMEN'S WELFARE.

Provision for 359 mathar sangams at a cost of Rs. 5.38 lakhs has been made in the Plan. The provision is small but, if a more liberal provision is made, it will not be utilized, as our women folk have yet to be educated and social barriers broken down before any large-scale schemes for women's welfare can be undertaken.

LIST OF SCHEMES PROPOSED UNDER THE PLAN.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Gross. RS. LAKHS.	Loan.	Net ex- penditure. RS. LAKHS.	Contri- bution. RS. LAKHS.	Net cost to Government. RS. LAKHS.
1 Provision of 359 mathar sangams.	5.38	..	5.38	1.45	3.93
Total ..	5.38	..	5.38	1.45	3.93

SECTION 20.

RECREATION.

The Planning Commission has always stressed that National Development should keep pace with the social education of villagers and creation of consciousness among the people, with their participation in this great experiment of the development of this country. Any amount of facilities provided to the villagers will not bring about this result. To achieve this object, 523 community centres have been provided for the district, at a total cost of Rs. 28.26 lakhs. This scheme will also include the formation of Balar Sangams, Farmers' Clubs, Youth Clubs and such other activities which will make the villagers conscious of what is taking place. Play festivals and village entertainments will also be organized under this scheme. Sports materials will be provided under the Plan. A large number of reading rooms and libraries will be provided all over the district and these along with the community centres will make the people conscious of the new spirit in this country.

LIST OF SCHEMES PROPOSED UNDER THE PLAN.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Gross. RS. LAKHS.	Loan.	Net expenditure. RS. LAKHS.	Contribution. RS. LAKHS.	Net cost to Government. RS. LAKHS.
1 Provision of 523 community centres.	28.26	..	28.26	14.13	14.13
2 Provision of amenities in municipal areas.	20.52	13.94	6.58	1.37	5.21
3 Provision of amenities in major panchayats.	5.16	..	5.16	2.58	2.58
Total ..	53.94	13.94	40.00	18.08	21.92

SECTION 21.

STATISTICS.

It has been felt that the public do not know what has been done under the First Five-Year Plan and what assistance they can expect from Government. It is therefore necessary to have a central organization at the district headquarters to collect statistics, give information to the public and to give publicity to the various development schemes. For this end, it is proposed to have an Evaluation Officer with some staff attached to the Collectorate. Every month a bulletin will be issued by the Collector for the information of the public in which the activities of the various departments at State and District levels will be published.

LIST OF SCHEMES PROPOSED UNDER THE PLAN.

Name of the scheme.	Gross. RS. LAKHS.	Loan.	Net expenditure. RS. LAKHS.	Contribution. RS. LAKHS.	Net cost to Government. RS. LAKHS.
Provision of a statistics and evaluation section.	2.00	..	2.00	..	2.00
Total ..	2.00	..	2.00	..	2.00

SECTION 22.

REMUNERATIVE ENTERPRISES.

The municipalities and panchayats are anxious to undertake remunerative enterprises which will also benefit the people. The district board has also proposed improvements to 84 major markets at a cost of Rs. 30 lakhs. A provision of 120.80 lakhs has been made for this purpose of which 3.82 lakhs will be found by the public, 0.20 lakh will be granted as subsidy and the balance as loan.

LIST OF SCHEMES PROPOSED UNDER THE PLAN.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Gross. RS. LAKHS.	Loan.	Net expenditure. RS. LAKHS.	Contribution. RS. LAKHS.	Net cost to Government. RS. LAKHS.
1 Remunerative enterprises in municipalities.	86.20	82.68	3.52	3.32	0.20
2 Remunerative enterprises in Panchayats.	4.00	4.00	..	..	..
3 Improvements to 84 District Board markets.	30.00	30.00	..	..	..
Total ..	120.80	117.68	3.52	3.32	0.20

SECTION 23.

SLUM CLEARANCE AND TOWN-PLANNING.

A sum of Rs. 335.52 lakhs has been provided for slum clearance in municipalities and major panchayats areas. Of this, Rs. 8 lakhs will be contributed by the villagers and the balance will be granted as loan.

LIST OF SCHEMES PROPOSED UNDER THE PLAN.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net expenditure.	Contribution.	Net cost to Government.
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	
1 Slum clearance, etc., in municipal areas.	321.00	313.00	8.00	8.00	..
2 Slum clearance, etc., in major panchayat area.	14.52	14.52	..	..	..
Total ..	335.52	327.52	8.00	8.00	..

SECTION 24.

TRANSPORT.

There are now 357 buses operating in the district on 99 routes. Of these 20 routes were formed during the First Five-Year Plan period. Development of transport has not kept pace with development in other spheres, as far as this district is concerned. This is the result of the present policy in which no encouragement is given to the opening of new routes and no additional bus is put on the existing routes unless there are *prima facie* grounds for doing so. An all-round development will take place during the Second Five-Year Plan period and it is proposed to increase the total number of routes from 99 to 200.

2. The question of nationalization of bus transport was examined. It was felt that the proposal of the Coimbatore Municipality to take over the bus service in the city at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs on a loan basis could be approved. It will be too early to consider the question of any other bus routes for nationalization and as such it is considered desirable to leave it to private enterprise by giving them facilities for expansion.

3. During the Second Five-Year Plan period, 100 new routes will be opened with 200 buses. One hundred and eighty buses will be added to the existing routes. The number of lorries in the district will be increased from 750 to 1,000 before the end of the First Five-Year Plan itself. During the Second Five-Year Plan period this number will be increased to 2,000. Only encouragement has to be given to private enterprise for this development. Government will not have to incur any expenditure in this connexion.

A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been earmarked for the provision of traffic signs and safety devices and roundabouts for the proper regulation of the growing traffic.

LIST OF SCHEMES PROPOSED UNDER THE PLAN.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net expenditure.	Contribution.	Net cost to Government.
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.		RS. LAKHS.
1 Nationalization of Coimbatore City Transport.	20.00	20.00	..	..	..
2 Provision of traffic signs and safety devices roundabouts, etc.	5.00	..	5.00	..	5.00
Total ..	25.00	20.00	5.00	..	5.00

SECTION 25.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

At present many of the Government offices are not housed in the buildings owned by the Government. Apart from the high rent which the Government has to pay, it is desirable to have as many offices as possible at concentrated points, so that public may transact business in Government offices with the minimum inconvenience. For this purpose a lump provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made in the Plan. The construction of buildings for the Erode Government Hospital has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 10.5 lakhs. The construction has begun but an expenditure of Rs. 9.5 lakhs will be carried forward to the Plan period. A sum of Rs. 8 lakhs has been sanctioned for the construction of the Munsif's Court and Sub-Court at Coimbatore, which work also will be taken up and completed only in the Plan period.

LIST OF SCHEMES PROPOSED UNDER THE PLAN.

Name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net expenditure.	Contribution.	Net cost to Government.
	RS. LAKHS.		RS. LAKHS.		RS. LAKHS.
Building for Government offices in Coimbatore district.	50	..	50	..	50
Total ..	50	..	50	..	50

SECTION 26.

NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

The Community Project and National Extension Service areas in Coimbatore district cover an extent of 1,514.97 square miles and a population of 990,221 as against the total area of 7,100 square miles and the total population of 3,293,204. These development areas can be said to cover roughly one-fifth of the entire district and one-third of its total population.

The statement below indicates the extent in square miles of the Community Project area and National Extension Service blocks, number of villages and population covered:—

	Area in square miles.	Number of villages.	Population.
Community Project	754.79	214	618,207
National Extension Service, Tiruppur.	224.79	50	139,273
Do. Kangayam	307.24	34	123,234
Do. Palladam	228.15	41	109,507
Total ..	1,514.97	339	990,221

The expenditure incurred in the Community Project and National Extension Service areas from the inception of the schemes is furnished below to facilitate a proper appreciation of the progress of development in the Community Project and the National Extension Service areas.

COMMUNITY PROJECT.

(Expenditure in thousands.)

Expenditure from 2nd October 1952 to 31st March 1954 (1½ years).	Expenditure from 1st April 1954 to 31st March 1955 (1 year).	From 1st April to 30th June 1955 (3 months).	Total.	Amount likely to be spent before 31st March 1956.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
438.60	2,638.32	421.00	3,497.92	2,000

NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE BLOCKS:

(Expenditure in thousands.)

<i>Expenditure from 2nd October 1953 to 31st March 1954.</i>	<i>Expenditure from 1st April 1954 to 31st March 1955.</i>	<i>Expenditure from 1st April to 30th June 1955.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Further amount likely to be spent by 31st March 1956.</i>
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Tiruppur block	52.50	322.53	45.33	420.36
Kangayam block	38.52	364.10	64.15	466.77
Palladam block	..	96.06	83.66	400.00
Total ..	91.02	782.69	193.14	1,066.85

One-fifth of the district has been already covered by Community Project and National Extension Service schemes. The remaining four-fifths of the district with a population of roughly 2,300,000 will be divided into 80 blocks.

It is expected that National Extension Service will be extended to three other blocks in the year 1955-56. So provision has been made in the Plan for the introduction of National Extension Service in the remaining 27 blocks.

LIST OF SCHEMES PROPOSED UNDER THE PLAN.

<i>Name of the scheme.</i>	<i>Gross.</i>	<i>Loan.</i>	<i>Net expendi- ture.</i>	<i>Contribu- tion.</i>	<i>Net cost to Government.</i>
RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
Introduction of 27 National Extension Service Blocks.	229.5	108	121.5	27.00	94.5
Total ..	229.5	108	121.5	27.00	94.5

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