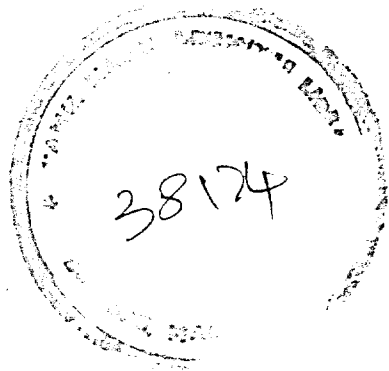


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SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1956-61)

MADRAS STATE NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

Location and Physical features.

The North Arcot district lies between 12° and 13° 15' of the northern latitude and 78° 25' and 79° 50' of the eastern longitude. It is bounded by the Chittoor district on the north, by the Chingleput district on the east, by the South Arcot district on the south and by the Salem and Chittoor districts on the west. This district has its headquarters at Vellore, a beautiful town surrounded by hills on all the four sides. There is a fort wherein are located all important Government offices of the district. This Fort is reported to have been built by the Vijayanagar Kings. It is built of well dressed cut stones without use of lime and mortar and it is considered to be an important piece of the medieval architecture.

2. The district consists of 11 taluks comprising 3 revenue divisions as shown below.

The area of the district is 4,654 square miles.

<i>Name of the Revenue division.</i>	<i>Headquarters.</i>	<i>Taluks compris- ed in the Division.</i>	<i>Area of taluk in square miles.</i>	<i>Headquarters of the taluk.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Tiruppattur ..	Tiruppattur ..	Gudiyatham ..	481	Gudiyatham.
		Tiruppattur ..	589	Tiruppattur.
		Vellore ..	432	Vellore.
Ranipet ..	Ranipet ..	Wallajahpet ..	395	Wallajahpet.
		Arkonam ..	319	Arkonam.
		Arni ..	176	Arni.
		Cheyyar ..	327	Cheyyar.
Tiruvannamalai	Tiruvannamalai	Chengam ..	652	Chengam.
		Polur ..	568	Polur.
		Tiruvanna- malai.	375	Tiruvannamalai
		Wandiwash ..	340	Wandiwash.
		Total ..	4,654	

3. The shape of the district is irregular. Gudiyatham taluk occupies the north-western part of the district with Vellore taluk to the south. Wallajahpet taluk is situated to the east of these two taluks. Arkonam taluk lies to the east of the Wallajahpet taluk and occupies the north-eastern corner of the district. Tiruppattur taluk is on the western part of the district, south of Gudiyatham

and Vellore taluks. Polur and Chengam taluks lie to the east of Tiruppattur taluk. Tiruvannamalai taluk lies to the south of Polur taluk and Arni taluk is to the east of Polur taluk. Cheyyar and Wandiwash taluks are the easternmost taluks, adjoining the Chingleput district.

4. The north-western part of the district contains portions of the Eastern Ghats and their spurs.

5. The Javadis are the loftiest mountains in the district. They cover the eastern part of Tiruppattur taluk, the north-western portion of Chengam taluk and the western part of the Polur taluk with spurs running into Vellore taluk up to within 6 miles of Vellore. The general elevation of the Javadis is 2,500 feet with peaks rising up to 4,200 feet. The highest peaks are Swamimalai (4,200 feet) and Kambugudi (3,840 feet) in Tiruppattur taluk, Karnatigar (3,124 feet) in Polur taluk and Kailasagiri (2,743 feet) in Vellore taluk.

6. The Elagiri Hills lie in the central part of Tiruppattur taluk. The hills in the southern part of Chengam taluk are parts of Kalrayan range in the South Arcot district. A large number of small hills lie scattered in Vellore, Polur and Chengam taluks. The general slope of the country is from west to east.

Rivers.

7. The river Palar is the most important river of the district. Rising near Nandidrug in Mysore, it enters the district in the north-western corner of Tiruppattur taluk. Flowing thence in an east-north-easterly direction, through that taluk, it strikes an easterly course along the boundary between Gudiyatham and Vellore taluks, cuts across Wallajahpet taluk and passing along the boundary between Arkonam and Cheyyar taluks enters the Chingleput district.

8. The Ponnai river is a tributary of the Palar. It rises in the Chittoor district and flows along the western boundary of Wallajahpet taluk till it joins the Palar.

9. The rivers Koddaru and the Kaundanya are also tributaries of the Palar flowing from north to south in the Gudiyatham taluk. They join the Palar near Ambur and Gudiyatham respectively. The surplus course of the Kaveripakkam tank in Arkonam taluk gives rise to the Courtillayar river flowing into Chingleput district.

10. The next important river of the district is the Cheyyar. It rises in the Javadi Hills. Flowing in a southerly direction at first, it turns south-eastward near Chengam and after flowing in that direction over a distance of about 8 miles, it strikes a north-easterly course and passes through Polur, Wandiwash and Cheyyar taluks. Within the limits of Cheyyar taluk the river flows almost west to east and enters the Chingleput district to join the Palar in that district.

11. The South Pennar flows through the southern portion of Chengam taluk and enters the limit of South Arcot. Till recently this river was not of considerable importance to the district as its water was not utilized for irrigation purposes. A reservoir is being constructed near Sathanur with a capacity of 4,600 M.C. feet which is capable of being increased to 8,000 M.C. feet ultimately. The construction commenced during the First Five-Year Plan and is in progress. The scheme when completed, is expected to bring 15,300 acres under cultivation.

Forests.

12. The area covered by forests in the district is 1,198.43 square miles which is about a quarter of the area of the entire district. The forests in Gudiyatham taluk are of a fuel and scrub type. The reserved forests in the other taluks consist of hill forests, plains forests, scrub growth and Palar river plantations. The hill forests contain Sandalwood and bamboos. The estate forests taken over in Arni and Tiruppattur consist of scrub jungle.

13. The forests of the district are of great value and are a good source of revenue to the Government.

Climate and Rainfall.

14. The climatic conditions of the district are as varied as are its physical aspects. The highest temperature recorded in recent years is 112° and the lowest is 54°. The scorching plains share with the other districts, the severity of the hot weather. The radiation of heat from the rocky hill slopes and the blinding glare of the dry sandy bed of the Palar, add to the discomfort caused by the rays of the tropical sun.

15. The average rainfall of the district based on the records of 70 years ending with 1939 was 37.80 inches and the average number of rainy days was 52. The minimum and maximum rainfalls were recorded in 1876 and 1903 respectively and they were 21.59 and 64.07 inches respectively. The rainy months are ordinarily from May to December. In May which is regarded as the hottest month, there is an average rainfall of 2.78 inches. The average rainfall during the south-west monsoon (June to September) is 17.59 inches and during the north-east monsoon (October to December) 14.96 inches. There have been less than 30 inches of rain only in the years 1875, 1876, 1891, 1899, 1904, 1908 and 1923.

16. The rainfall in the district is dependent both on the south-west and the north-east monsoons. Both of them get dried up when they reach the district. The north-east monsoon is somewhat stronger except in the eastern taluks of Arkonam, Cheyyar and Wandiwash. The rainfall is generally inadequate.

Soil.

17. The eastern portion of the district is almost a stretch of unbroken plain. The central and southern parts are mostly hilly. The western portion rises gradually towards the Mysore plateau along the Kangudi Zamindari of Chittoor district. The soils are red ferruginous loams and sands with black area to the extent of about 16 per cent. This black soil is confined to the neighbourhood of the rivers Palar, Ponnai and Cheyyar and to the ayacuts of a few big tanks. The black clay is found in Gudiyatham, Wallajahpet, Arkonam, Cheyyar and Vellore taluks.

Irrigation.

18. Irrigation is based on water-supplies from tanks, river channels, Kasam channels and wells. The three major rivers which contribute largely to irrigation in the district are the Palar, the Ponnai and the Cheyyar across which anicuts have been constructed. Channels, often, several miles long are dug in the sandy beds of rivers to tap the underground flow which is remarkably copious. Spring channels are also dug, especially in Gudiyatham taluk to utilize spring water. Several hill streams feed numerous tanks and the precarious sources are supplemented by a very large number of wells which are a feature of the district. Many tanks depend on the rains for supply. Under the Grow More Food Scheme, works involving the restoration of damaged anicuts, the repair of the existing supply channels, etc., have been undertaken. Owing to dependence mostly on rainfall, the district suffers from drought and failure of crops in years of poor rainfall.

19. A statement showing the number of minor irrigation sources and their ayacuts as well as the ayacuts of major irrigation works in the taluks of the district is given below :—

Name of the taluk.	Total number of sources in the charge of Revenue department.			Total ayacut in acres.	Number of major irrigation sources.	Area irrigated by major irrigation sources.
	Tanks.	Spring and river channels.	Total.			
Gudiyatham	84	233	316	19,518	33	7,644-76
Vellore	100	110	210	12,691	28	5,894-03
Wallajahpet	145	56	201	15,719	36	26,508-75
Arkonam	97	22	119	7,941	49	10,041-85
Tiruppattur	170	12	242	7,932	3	999-69
Polur	220	22	242	17,032	29	9,066-00
Arni	..	..	..	..	21	7,289-19
Cheyyar	196	40	236	13,237	50	18,355-54
Wandiwash	312	6	318	18,956	106	16,931-30
Chengam	208	32	240	15,734	23	5,546-00
Tiruvannamalai ..	306	29	335	19,563	12	3,313-00
Total ..	1,838	621	2,459	148,323	390	111,588-11

Food and Commercial crops.

20. The main occupation of the people is cultivation. The total area of lands normally cultivable is 11,09,300 acres. Paddy, cholam, cumbu, samai, ragi and varagu are the food crops raised in this district. Korra and maize are also cultivated in limited extents. Groundnut, gingelly and sugarcane are the chief commercial crops.

Railways.

21. There are 130½ miles of broad gauge and 86½ miles of metre gauge of railway in the district. The line from Madras to the West Coast runs across the northern part of the district with lines branching off therefrom to Bomaby and Bangalore. A metre gauge line connects Arkonam with Chingleput and another metre gauge line starting from Villupuram in South Arcot passes through Tiruvannamalai, Polur, Vellore, Gudiyatham taluks into the Chittoor district cutting the main broad gauge line at Katpadi Junction. A small branch line of 4 miles connects Ranipet with the main line at the Wallajah Road station. There is no railway in Cheyyar, Wandiwash and Chengam taluks. All the Taluk Headquarters except Wallajahpet, Arni, Cheyyar, Wandiwash and Chengam are served by railway. Wandiwash, however, is a railway out-agency served by Tindivanam and Acharapakkam Railway stations. Arni also is an out-agency for parcels and goods and is served by Arni Road station. Chengam is also a railway out-agency for parcels and goods and is served by the Tiruvannamalai Railway station. Tiruppattur Railway station serves the parcels and goods out-agency of Krishnagiri in Salem district.

Roads.

22. A number of roads traverses the district connecting important places of the district with each other and also with those in adjoining districts. The most important of them are the Madras-Kozhikode, the Madras-Bangalore and the Cuddalore-Chittoor roads. The district has a net work of roads to the extent of 1,823 miles. Excluding the roads maintained by the municipalites and the Public Works Department, the mileage of roads maintained by the Highways Department is 1,642 miles and their classification is as follows :—

	National Highways.	State Highways.	Major district roads.	Other district roads.	Village roads.	Total.
(IN MILES.)						
Government roads ..	104	73	474	5	..	656
District Board roads ..	..	..	128	457	401	986
	104	73	602	462	401	1,642

Posts and Telegraphs.

23. There are two head post offices in the district, one at Vellore and the other at Tirupattur. Sixty-seven sub-post offices are linked to these Head Post offices. Besides these, there are 491 branch post offices in villages. Out of 69 post offices in towns, 34 offices have telegraphic facilities and 19 have "Public Call" offices.

Education.

24. The district cannot be said to be much forward in education. Only about 15 per cent of the population is literate and according to the census of 1951, there are only 1,011 graduates and 41 post-graduates in the district. There are 4 Arts Colleges, 1 Training College and 1 Medical College in the district. There are 53 High Schools for boys and 9 for girls. There are 2,144 Elementary schools besides 4 Government Basic Training schools and 2 non-Basic Training schools. There are also 4 Girls' Training schools.

Population.

25. The population of the district according to the 1951 census is 2,859,157. The recorded population has shown an increase of 10.9 per cent during the decade 1941-51 as against 13.7 per cent during the previous decade. This is another district badly affected by the failure of the north-east monsoon successively from 1947-48 onwards and there has been in consequence migration on an appreciable scale from this district to Madras City, Bangalore, Shimoga, Kolar and other places.

26. The average birth and death rates registered in the district during the decade were 33.5 and 21.9 per mille as against the rates of 31.7 and 22.2 per mille respectively for the State. The average maternal mortality rate of 6.3 per thousand births was less than the rate of 8.1 for the State during the decade. The infant mortality rates have registered a decline in the latter half of the decade.

Industries.

27. The district cannot be said to be forward in industrial development. The following are the only large scale industries existing in the district at present :—

(1) Parry & Co., Factory at Ranipet, manufacturing Sulphuric Acid, Super Phosphate, ceramic ware, etc.

(2) Indian Hume Pipe Co. at Arkonam, manufacturing R.C.C. Poles, Gutters, Shafts and other allied materials; and

(3) Tanneries at Vaniambadi, Ambur, Vellore, Visharam and Ranipet.

28. Under the small scale industries also, there are tanneries. On the whole, there are about 150 tanneries in the district. Beedi manufacturing is also done on a large scale in the district and there

are about 140 beedi factories. Besides these, there are 15 match factories, 30 oil mills, 11 carpet and drugget weaving centres and 11 silk mills.

29. Village industries and handicrafts such as pottery, making of paper toys, ginning of cotton, cane and rattan work, decortication of groundnut, bell metal work, mat weaving, coir making, blanket weaving, exist in certain special areas. But they are not flourishing on rational lines on account of the crude methods of operational process and use of out-dated tools and appliances. Handloom weaving also is done on a large scale in several areas of the district.

Co-operation.

30. The main line of activity undertaken by the co-operative movement in this district is provision of credit and marketing facilities to agriculturists. There are 962 multi-purpose rural credit societies in the district with membership of 58,400 and paid up share capital of Rs. 7.59 lakhs. The societies are financed by the Co-operative Central Bank, Vellore, to which they are affiliated. They serve 67 per cent of the villages and cover 11.6 per cent of the population. There are eight marketing societies at important taluk centres. They advance money to agriculturists on the pledge of produce to hold over stocks for a better market. There are 2 milk-supply unions and 45 milk supply co-operative societies. There are also 41 primary co-operative stores besides 43 students' co-operative stores. In addition to this there are 80 weavers' co-operative societies covering 101 villages. There are 10 co-operative housing societies and 2 rural housing societies. There is a motor transport society and a co-operative timber works company for the benefit of ex-service men. To provide employment to ex-tappers, 96 jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies are functioning.

Panchayats.

31. There are 19 major panchayats in the district and they cover 40 villages. Besides, there are 1,202 minor panchayat villages. Thus out of the total number of 2,069 villages in the district, 1,242 villages are covered by panchayats. There is a desire in most of the non-panchayat villages to form panchayats.

Medical and Public Health.

32. The general condition of health in the district is fairly satisfactory, though here and there Leprosy and Filariasis prevail. At present there are 27 hospitals, 45 dispensaries and 52 health and maternity centres. There is a Christian Medical College Hospital at Vellore with up to date equipment having an All-India reputation.

Socio-Economic Condition.

33. There are 22 towns and 39 villages with a population exceeding 5,000, the most important of which are the municipalities of Vellore, Gudiyatham and Tiruvannamalai, Katpadi, Arkonam and Jolarpet are important railway junctions. The southern part of Katpadi is developing into a township. The occupation of the rural population is mainly agriculture whereas the occupation of several people in towns is trading. Weaving is carried on, on a large scale in Gudiyatham, Wallajapet, Cheyyar, Wandiwash, Arni and Arkonam. Vellore, Arkonam and Arcot provide necessary marketing facilities for all goods produced in these towns. Silk sarees and dhoties manufactured at Arni are very popular in Tamil Nad. Lungi manufactured in Gudiyatham are popular in Ceylon, Burma and in other places.

34. The Muslim population in Vellore, Tiruppattur, Gudiyatham and Wallajah taluks and mostly business people. The "mat weaving" industry is the main occupation of the Labbais at Wandiwash. The mats produced are as famous as those produced in 'Pathamodai' in Tirunelveli. The people, especially the agriculturists, are simple in their ways of living. But most of the ryots and weavers are indebted to money-lenders and middle men.

35. The lower middle class, viz., the labouring class in the villages is in a state of dependance on the ryots. During their off season they eke out their livelihood by selling grass, fire wood and by working on roads and other public works. The standard of living in the rural areas is very low. There is little by way of subsidiary occupation with the result that the unemployment is on the increase both in the urban and rural areas.

36. Better roads in the district bring the rural folk to the towns and also help them to sell their goods quickly and profitably. The fruit gardens especially the mango gardens supplement the source of income of very many people of the rural areas. The Local Development works, the works taken up under the National Extension Service and the Community Development Schemes have made the people realise the importance of self effort and self reliance. Better amenities, such as drinking water, maternity centres, schools, libraries, parks, reading rooms, etc., have been provided in the villages under these schemes. The economic condition and the social relationship in villages are gradually improving as a result of the intensification of work in all aspects under National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks. The agriculturists are gradually resorting to improved methods of cultivation and there is slow increase in the food production in the district.

37. The mountainous region of the Javadis forms the exclusive abode of the Malayalis, who thrive here practically undisturbed by their more civilised neighbours below. The Yelagiris which lies five miles south of Jalarpet station forms the abode of some retired Anglo-Indian officials who have taken to plantation and agriculture.

Items of special importance in the district.

38. Vellore is the headquarters of the district. There is a Police Training College at Vellore. The Vellore Fort is a remarkable specimen of Military architecture.

39. Tiruvannamalai is an important place of Pilgrimage. It contains one of the most famous temples sacred to the Hindus. The deity worshipped here is one of the "Panchalingams" representing "Fire" among the five elements. The holy "Beacon" lit on the Kirthigai in the month of Karthigai is symbolic of this representation.

40. Arni is a silk-weaving centre and a place of historical importance—the battle of Arni in the Karnatic wars having been fought there. There is a dilapidated Fort at Arni.

41. There are monolithic rock-cut temples at Mahendiravadi village in Arkonam taluk and Mamandur village of Cheyyar taluk, providing interesting archeological study. There is an ancient Saivite temple at Takkolam where water perennially flows through the mouth of the image of a bull and surrounds the Sanctum Sanctorum of the presiding Deity. "Gangadhareswar".

CHAPTER II.

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

Keeping in view that the Second Five-Year Plan should essentially be a peoples' plan and that local initiative, local effort and resources should be mobilized to the maximum extent possible each village or group of villages was treated as a planning unit and a representative Village Development Committee was constituted for each planning unit. A taluk was divided into two to five planning areas and a Committee of officials and non-officials with the Revenue Divisional Officer as Chairman was set up for each planning area. In the National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks, the Block Advisory Committees served as planning bodies. The municipalities and major panchayats were treated as separate Planning units.

2. The details of the Planning areas, National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks, municipalities and major panchayats together with their population are given below :—

Name of the taluk.	Name of the planning area.	Number of units in the planning area.	Number of vill-ages.	Population.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Vellore	1 North Vellore ..	17	28	63,252
	2 South Vellore ..	18	30	59,563
	3 Ambur	14	25	32,904
	4 Pallikonda ..	19	24	41,918
	5 Odugathur ..	18	43	41,906
2 Arni	6 Kannamangalam, Vinnamangalam and Kasthambadi.	33	77	75,402
	7 Arni, S.V. Nagaram and Agarapalayam.	27	87	62,227
3 Gudiyatham ..	8 Gudiyatham (W) and part of Gudiyatham.	26	40	68,307
	9 Katpadi	20	27	51,092
	10 Thuthipatti and Pernambattu.	41	64	83,764
	11 K.V. Kuppam (National Extension Service Block).	29	47	74,686
4 Tiruppathur ..	12 Tiruppathur ..	27	45	67,346
	13 Koratti and Kandilj.	35	84	68,318
	14 Natrampalli ..	17	28	45,614
	15 Vaniyambadi ..	22	45	43,011
	16 Alangayam and 3 hill villages.	13	19	44,373

Name of the taluk.	Name of the planning area.	Number of units in the planning area.	Number of vill-ages.	Population.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5 Wallajah	17 Timiri and Kalavai.	34	67	76,044
	18 Arcot and Ranipet.	30	58	79,169
	19 Wallajah and Sholinghur.	31	51	78,883
6 Arkonam	20 Arkonam	20	28	42,383
	21 Panapakkam and Nemili.	40	61	75,903
	22 Kaveripakkam and Paranjili.	40	54	76,292
7 Cheyyar	23 Perungattur, Dusi and Vembakkam.	48	91	70,494
	24 Cheyyar and Vakkadai.	36	67	59,324
	25 Thethurai and Anakavoor.	39	61	53,418
8 Polur	26 Tachambadi ..	12	23	22,304
	27 Kalasapakkam (Community Development Block).	35	53	74,301
	28 Mandakolathur (National Extension Service Block).	56	102	94,470
9 Chengam	29 Chengam and Padisagrabaram.	51	104	94,589
	30 Thandarampet and Thanipadi.	41	77	77,228
10 Tiruvannamalai ..	31 Tiruvannamalai and Varagur.	49	112	79,132
	32 Kilpennathur and Thrinjapuram (Community Development Block).	79	100	102,138
11 Wandiwash ..	33 Wandiwash and Satavedu.	61	70	66,146
	34 Desur and Thellar ..	64	70	65,899
	35 Pernamallur and Nedungunam.	62	67	62,280
MUNICIPALITIES.				
1 Vellore	1 Vellore	1	2	106,024
	2 Ambur	1	3	39,992
2 Gudiyatham ..	3 Gudiyatham ..	1	6	45,667
3 Tirupattur ..	4 Tirupattur ..	1	1	27,003
	5 Vaniyambadi ..	1	4	38,712
4 Arni	6 Arni	1	10	24,567
5 Wallajah	7 Wallajah	1	1	12,601
6 Tiruvannamalai ..	8 Tiruvannamalai ..	1	2	40,718
MAJOR PANCHAYATS.				
1 Vellore	1 Pallikonda ..	1	3	10,773
2 Gudiyatham ..	2 Dharapadavedu ..	1	1	9,160
	3 Pernambut ..	1	2	18,243

Name of the taluk.	Name of the planning area.	Number of units in the planning area.	Number of villages.	Population.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
MAJOR PANCHAYATS—cont.				
3 Tiruppattur	4 Jalarpet	1	5	14,351
	5 Alangayam	1	2	8,567
4 Wallajah	6 Timiri	1	2	8,548
	7 Ranipet	1	2	18,945
	8 Sholinghur	1	2	10,943
	9 Arcot	1	3	21,124
	10 Melvisharam	1	2	13,460
	11 Kalavai	1	1	6,719
5 Arkonam	12 Arkonam	1	1	23,032
	13 Kaveripakkam	1	2	8,540
6 Cheyyar	14 Tiruvettipuram	1	3	12,790
7 Polur	15 Polur	1	2	16,088
	16 Kalambur	1	1	9,665
	17 Chetpet	1	2	10,621
8 Chengam	18 Chengam	1	3	7,551
9 Wandiwash	19 Wandiwash	1	1	12,033
	Total	1,231	2,098	2,850,517

3. The Planning Area Committees and the Block Advisory Committees framed plans for their areas based on the plans formulated by the Village Development Committees in their areas. The major panchayats and municipalities framed their own plans. These plans and the district break up of the State level schemes received from the Heads of Departments were consolidated by the Collector into a composite plan for the district in consultation with the District Planning Board.

4. A brief outline of the plan is given below :—

(1) *Agriculture.*—It is proposed to increase agricultural production by encouraging the adoption of improved methods of cultivation, by use of improved strains of seeds, application of green manure, compost manure and chemical fertilizers on a larger scale than in the past and by control of pests and diseases of crops by the use of insecticides, etc. State seed farms are proposed to be set up in every National Extension Service or Community Development Blocks and seeds suitable to the locality will be

produced and supplied to ryots. The additional production aimed at under the various crops as a result of the intensive cultivation measures enumerated above is given below :—

Name of crop.	Present production (in tons).	Production anticipated at the end of the plan period (in tons).	Percentage of increase of production.
1 Paddy	393,120	561,120	43
2 Millets	184,360	229,910	24
3 Pulses	13,730	19,730	43
4 Cotton	120	141	18
5 Groundnut	131,350	189,830	41
6 Gingelly	1,350	1,650	22
7 Sugarcane	602,475	702,475	17

Under the Sathanur Project which will be completed during the Plan period, a new area of 15,300 acres will be brought under irrigation in the district. The plan provides for the sinking of 295 filter points which will provide irrigation to 2,950 acres of additional areas. About 10,000 acres of virgin and fallow lands will be reclaimed by extensive use of tractors and bulldozers and soil conservation measures are proposed to be undertaken in an area of 24,000 acres. All these schemes will fetch an additional production of about 11,530 tons. Besides, the execution of minor irrigation works proposed under the Plan will also serve to increase agricultural production.

(2) *Animal Husbandry.*—The Plans contemplated under this head include schemes for improving the quality of livestock in the district and for increasing milk production. It is proposed to establish one artificial insemination centre with six key villages for improving the quality of cattle in rural areas. Two such centres will be provided for serving the cattle in Vellore and some other town. Four supplementary extension centres will be opened for the utilization of bulls produced in key villages. The scheme also envisages the distribution of 24 approved breeding bulls for intensifying breeding operations in areas not covered by the Key Village Scheme. A motorised unit with staff and equipment will be stationed at Vellore with a view to controlling contagious diseases of cattle. Veterinary aid will be expanded by opening nine veterinary dispensaries. The village committees have suggested, in addition, the opening of 52 veterinary hospitals and 57 veterinary dispensaries. The Plan also includes schemes for development of poultry. Production of milk in urban areas will be doubled by establishing more milk supply Co-operative Societies.

(3) *Fisheries.*—Two lakhs of fingerlings will be stocked and distributed for developing tank and other inland water fisheries.

(4) *Co-operation.*—The main line of activity under Co-operation is the provision of credit and marketing facilities to the agriculturists. During the Plan period, the co-operative will be developed so as to cater to the credit needs of 21 per cent of the

rural population and cover 75 per cent of the villages and 50 per cent of the rural population. Besides enlarging the activities of the existing societies, it is proposed to organize 29 large sized rural credit societies, 2 rural co-operative banks and 2 land mortgage banks. The plan provides for the co-ordination of rural credit with co-operative marketing and processing. Financial assistance will be given to co-operative societies for construction of godowns. It is proposed to instal two groundnut decorticators at Tiruppattur and Tiruvannamalai Marketing Societies. It is estimated that about 10 per cent of the surplus agricultural produce will be marketed through co-operative marketing societies.

One co-operative farming society will be established at Randam for settling 75 families of Harijans and the landless poor and for bringing of 450 acres under cultivation.

(5) *Forests*.—It is proposed to raise teak and other hardwood plantations in an area of 150 acres in the reserved forests, soft wood plantations in 400 acres and cashew plantations in 250 acres during the Plan period. An area of 3,000 acres of low hill areas and 22,900 acres of denuded ex-panchayat forests will be taken up for planting with fuel species during the Plan period. About 2,500 acres in the reserved forests will be developed with good fodder species. It is also proposed to plant trees on the banks of the South Pennar. Provision is also made for improving forest communications to facilitate effective exploitation of the forest wealth.

(6) *Irrigation*.—The Sathanur Project which will be completed during the Plan period will provide irrigation to 15,300 acres in the district. Some of the works under the Special Minor Irrigation Programme which were taken up during the First Five-Year Plan and were in progress at the end of that Plan are being continued and will be completed during the present Plan period. Some new works will also be taken up during the Plan period. Some of the existing minor irrigation tanks will be improved by desilting and by raising the F.T.L. A provision of Rs. 26.92 lakhs has been included in the Plan for these schemes.

(7) *Electricity*.—Provision has been made for extending electricity to 156 villages during the Plan period. One thousand nine hundred and forty-five agricultural pump sets are programmed to be provided with electric connection.

(8) *Industries*.—A co-operative sugar mill is being established in Ambur and it is expected to start production in January 1958. With a view to providing employment to as large a number of persons as possible and subsidiary occupations to agriculturists and with reference to the raw materials available and also the technical skill prevalent in the several areas, various schemes have been proposed under small-scale and village industries. The important industries proposed for development are leather tanning, finishing, etc., footwear manufacture, village industries such as hand-pounding of

rice, decortication of groundnuts, oil-pressing, palm gur, village pottery, cottage type match factories, bee-keeping, ginning of cotton, and handicrafts such as bell-metal ware, paper toys and paper made articles, cane-work, bamboo articles, etc. The artisans will be given training in the use of improved methods of production at the production/demonstration-cum-training centres to be set up for the various industries. The Plan also envisages grant of financial assistance to small scale industrialists and cottage workers on a liberal scale towards working capital, purchase of improved tools, etc. Under development of handloom, 10,230 looms will be brought under the co-operative fold in addition to the existing 4,346 looms. Financial assistance will be given to the weavers and to the weavers' co-operative societies for this purpose. Attention will be paid to the development of handloom industry outside the co-operative fold also. Under Khadi development 9,000 spinners and 320 weavers will be enlisted during the Plan period.

(9) *Roads*.—Importance has been given for the development of rural communications. It is proposed to form 336 miles of village roads for providing access to villages with a population of 500 or more. This includes the formation of a road, 32 miles long, to connect the Javadi Hills which will benefit the hill tribes living there. The village development committees have also proposed the formation of minor roads to a length of 2,255 miles. Besides these schemes, provision has been made for improving the surface of the existing roads by cement concreting, black-topping or metalling, so as to cope with the intensity of traffic. The construction of 17 major bridges at a cost of about Rs. 30 lakhs and a number of minor bridges, causeways, etc. will be taken up so as to provide uninterrupted through traffic.

(10) *Education*.—Out of 6.17 lakhs of children of the primary and higher elementary school ages, i.e., of the age groups, 6—11 and 11—14, only about 1.39 lakhs, i.e., 23 per cent, are reading in schools. The Plan provides for an additional enrolment of 90,000 pupils in these age groups, thus raising the percentage of pupils under instruction to 37 per cent. Additional classes in the existing schools and also new schools wherever necessary will be opened for this purpose. Facilities for basic education will be expanded by converting 125 elementary schools into basic schools and six training schools into basic training schools. Under Secondary Education, the strength of the boys will be increased from 35,000 to 44,200, i.e., by 9,200 by opening additional classes in the existing schools and also by opening new schools. The other schemes contemplated are improvement to libraries, provision of facilities for teaching science and other core subjects and craft, opening diversified courses and introduction of Hindi as Part II language. One of the Teacher's Colleges envisaged under the State Plan will be located in the district.

(11) *Medical and Public Health.*—The bed strength of the Government hospitals at the district and taluk headquarters will be increased from 450 to 645 during the Plan period by effecting necessary improvements. Well equipped and up-to-date clinics for dental and venereal diseases and tuberculosis will be opened in the District Headquarters Hospital. Facilities for better standard of treatment will be provided in all the Government hospitals. The Local Fund hospitals at Cheyyar and Polur will be taken over by the Government with a view to maintain them efficiently. Under Rural Medical relief, 10 primary health centres have been proposed to be opened in addition to the existing 4 centres. The Plan also provides for the construction of quarters for 33 nurses of the District Headquarters hospital and for the training of 12 maternity assistants in the hospital.

Work under the National Malaria Control Programme will be continued and the malarious tracts will be rendered habitable. Facilities for treatment of leprosy will be expanded by opening one more centre and schemes for controlling filariasis will be undertaken. B.C.G. vaccination for controlling tuberculosis will be conducted on a mass scale. Provision has been made for the opening of 245 maternity centres. Attention will also be paid to improve rural sanitation by constructing latrines, drains, etc., in villages. The house-owners will be persuaded to construct borehole latrines in their houses by supplying squatting slabs at concessional rates.

(12) *Water-supply.*—The municipalities and the major panchayats have proposed schemes for providing protected water-supply or for improving their existing water-supply system. Under Rural Water-supply, 1,750 new wells will be sunk and 60 composite schemes will be executed. Besides these, the village committees have proposed the sinking of 1,563 new wells and repairs to 487 old wells and provision of overhead tanks in 298 cases.

(13) *Housing.*—The Plan provides for the construction of 150 houses in urban areas and 500 houses in rural areas through co-operatives. A provision of Rs. 17.78 lakhs has been included for giving loan assistance for the construction of these houses.

(14) *Welfare of backward Classes.*—The Harijans are given educational concessions such as residential scholarships, non-residential scholarships, boarding grants, exemption from payment of examination fees, etc. House-sites are being assigned to poor Harijan families, free of cost. Sanitary amenities such as pathways, burialgrounds, etc., are being provided to Harijan colonies. All these concessions will be continued and enlarged during the Plan period. The Plan envisages construction of 1,150 houses at Rs. 475 each for the Harijans. Provision has been made for the removal of untouchability through propaganda and other social methods.

Attention will also be paid to the rehabilitation of the ex-criminal tribes in the district by providing special educational facilities and by enabling them to take up cultivation and other useful occupations. As regards "Other Backward Classes", the Plan includes a provision of Rs. 4.46 lakhs for grant of scholarships and boarding grants.

Under Welfare of Women, one Service Home for deserted women, widows, etc., and two work centres for providing employment to poor women will be opened. Madhar Sangams will also be organized.

(15) *National Extension Service.*—The district is divided into 36 blocks. Two of the blocks are already covered by the National Extension Service Programme and two others by the Community Development Programme. The National Extension Service Scheme will be extended to the remaining 32 blocks during the Plan period and 6 of the blocks will be converted into Community Development Blocks.

The Plan also provides for social amenities such as libraries, reading rooms, community centres, etc.

In addition to schemes for improvement of water-supply, drainage, education and health, the plans of municipalities and major panchayats include schemes for undertaking remunerative enterprises, town-planning and slum clearance.

CHAPTER III.

AGRICULTURE.

North Arcot, which is a vast district, though not developed industrially, has an agricultural economy. The climate of the district is very hot during summer but cold in winter. The soil of the district is generally good. Out of the total area of the district, viz., 2,978,241 acres, an extent of 1,109,300 acres is normally cultivable with food and commercial crops. The rest is covered by forests, hills, non-agricultural lands, pastures and uncultivable wastes.

2. The agricultural practice in this district does not vary greatly from that of the other parts of the State. Most of the arable land is dry, depending solely on rains for their cultivation. There is no large irrigation project in this district. But the Palar, Cheyyar and Ponnai anicuts feed a large number of system tanks. Floods in these rivers have become rare. Thanks to the intensive propaganda by the Agricultural Department, the ryots have grown highly manure-minded and are freely purchasing oil cakes, fertilizers and other scientific manures, besides utilizing the locally available manures like farm-yard manure, house sweepings, twigs, tank silt, cattle and sheep penning and tannery refuse. The improved system of preserving cattle manure in pits and the raising of green manure crops have also become popular. The seeds sown are generally stored by ryots. Improved strains evolved and distributed by the Agricultural Department have also spread in large areas.

3 The various proposals under the Second Five-Year Plan for the development of Agriculture are explained below :—

(1) *Supply of improved seeds of paddy and millets.*—The object of this scheme is to spread improved strains of paddy and millets with a view to increasing the production of rice and millets. A quantity of 1,590 tons of improved strains of paddy and 290 tons of millets will be distributed during the Plan period and 2.65 lakhs of acres of paddy and 1.68 lakhs of acres of millets will be covered.

(2) *State Seed Farm Scheme.*—It is proposed to start State seed farms for the production of primary seeds. These seed farms will be opened in suitable blocks of 25 acres each in the National Extension Service and Community Development areas. The seeds produced in these farms will be stocked and sold by the agricultural depots. One hundred and forty tons of paddy seeds, 20 tons of millet seeds, 472 tons of groundnut seeds and 76 lakhs of settings of sugarcane are programmed to be distributed during the Plan period.

(3) *Distribution of green manure seeds.*—There is good scope for increasing the production of cereals by the application of green manure. It is proposed to distribute 160 tons of green manure seeds to cover one lakh of acres of land.

(4) *Rural compost.*—The object of the scheme is to encourage the production of organic manure by converting green leaves and farm waste into compost and its application to cereal crops. Seven thousand tons of compost will be prepared to benefit 1,400 acres resulting in an estimated additional production of 175 tons.

(5) *Urban compost.*—All municipalities and major panchayats will be encouraged to manufacture compost out of the rubbish and night soil collection in their areas. A sum of Rs. 3.24 lakhs will be given as loans to the municipalities and panchayats for taking up the work. A provision of Rs. 1.10 lakhs has also been proposed for giving subsidy to the local bodies to make good the loss that will be incurred by them. It is estimated that 1.05 lakhs of tons of compost will be manufactured and made available for manuring purposes during the Plan period.

(6) *Chemical manures.*—During 1955–56, a quantity of 9,000 tons of Ammonium sulphate was consumed in this district. With the liberal loan facilities afforded by the Government for the purchase of chemical fertilizers under the Intensive Manuring Scheme, the demand for chemical manure has been increasing steadily. The Plan provides for a gradual increase in the distribution of this manure year by year and about 20,500 tons of fertilizers are expected to be made available in the last year of the Plan.

(7) *Paddy.*—The production of paddy at the end of the First Five-Year Plan was of the order of 3.93 lakhs tons. By the adoption of the intensive cultivation measures enumerated above, it is expected to be stepped up to 5.61 lakhs tons at the end of the Second Plan period, which means an increase of 43 per cent over the production level in 1955–56. The Sathanur Project which will be completed during the Plan period will benefit an area of 15,300 acres resulting in an additional production of 6,100 tons a year.

(8) *Millets and pulses.*—The present annual production under these crops is 1.84 lakhs tons of millets and 0.14 lakh tons of pulses. The Plan contemplates an increase of 24 per cent under millets and 43 per cent under pulses by 1960–61.

(9) *Soil Conservation Schemes.*—The scheme is intended to control erosion and restore production of eroded lands by adopting suitable soil conservation measures. A scheme to take up soil conservation work such as contour bunding, contour trenching, strip cropping, etc., in an area of 6,000 acres in the Vellore and Wallajah taluks is already under execution. Preliminary survey work covering Pallalakuppam and certain other villages in Gudiyattam taluk has been completed and a scheme covering 6,000 acres in these villages has been proposed to be taken up. In addition

to these schemes, soil conservation work will be undertaken in another 12,000 acres in the district. The additional production envisaged under all these schemes will be of the order 1,200 tons. The total cost of the schemes is estimated at Rs. 13.83 lakhs.

(10) *Reclamation of waste lands.*—It is proposed to reclaim 10,000 acres of waste lands (7,500 acres of virgin area and 2,500 acres of fallow lands) by extensive use of tractors and bulldozers. The additional production estimated under this scheme is about 1,900 tons.

(11) *Horticulture development.*—The chief object of this scheme is to promote fruit growing in both perennial and quick growing short-term varieties. Under this scheme, financial assistance will be given to the intending fruit growers by way of loans recoverable in ten easy instalments. Technical assistance by way of supply of reliable and pedigree-plant-material will also be given. About one lakh seedlings will be distributed during the Plan period. One model Orchard-cum-Nursery will also be opened in the district in 1957-58.

(12) *Schemes for the control of pests and diseases and plant protection.*—It is estimated that roughly about one-fifth of the agricultural production in India is destroyed annually by insects, diseases, weeds, rodents and other animals, when the plants are yet in the growing phase. Losses by these agencies during the storage of produce are also considerable. It has now been realized that if the full benefits of irrigation, manuring and adoption of improved varieties are to be achieved, effective action must be taken to deal with pests and diseases. The object of the scheme is to intensify the plant protection work, bringing home to the cultivators the necessity for taking early measures of control. Pesticides and appliances will be made available in all agricultural depots. The district will be provided with four plant protection assistants—two in Entomology and two in Mycology.

(13) *Cotton Extension Scheme.*—The object of this scheme is to increase production of cotton. The measures proposed to be taken are (1) extensive cultivation in reclaimed areas, (2) intensive cultivation through distribution of improved seeds, (3) replacement of crops, (4) double-cropping, (5) intercropping, (6) improved cultivation methods, (7) plant protection methods and (8) distribution of fertilizers.

(14) *Oil Seeds development Scheme.*—The production of groundnut and gingelly will also be stepped up by the use of improved seeds, intensive cultivation and plant protection methods and extension of area. The production of groundnut will be increased from 1.34 lakhs of tons to 1.90 lakhs of tons and of gingelly, from 1,350 tons to 1,650 tons by the end of the Plan period.

(15) *Comprehensive coconut nursery scheme.*—Fifty thousand coconut seedlings will be distributed to cover an area of 670 acres during the Plan period by starting comprehensive coconut nurseries to increase the production of coconuts.

(16) *Sugarcane development and Sugarcane Research Scheme.*—Sugarcane is raised on an area of 24,099 acres and the present production is 602,475 tons. Production will be increased by application of fertilisers and green manures, adoption of better methods of cultivation and supply of disease-free sets of improved variety of cane in sugarcane growing tracts. The total additional annual production anticipated at the end of the plan period is 100,000 tons, i.e., an increase of 17 per cent over the production in 1955-56. Production of sugarcane will also be increased by extension of cultivation.

The benefits of research on sugarcane on improved methods in "Sugarcane Research Stations" will be passed on to sugarcane cultivators.

(17) *Scheme for the manufacture of gur and storage.*—This is a research scheme in the manufacturing technique and designing of improved crushers and furnaces with the object of improving quality. Storage problems of jaggery under different climatic conditions will also be investigated for preventing losses in storage.

(18) *Market News Service.*—The object of the scheme is to educate growers and the public in scientific methods of marketing. One regional unit will be established at Vellore to cope with the increased work.

(19) *Filter Point Scheme.*—The filter point is a cheap tube well which saves expenses on digging wells through sandy substrata. Each well is expected to cover ten acres of land and give 5 tons of foodgrains. Short crops of cotton, groundnut and millets can be raised in summer. Two hundred and ninety-five filter point tube wells are proposed to be sunk during the Plan period. These will cover 2,950 acres resulting in an additional production of 1,475 tons.

(20) *Village Level Scheme.*—Four hundred acres of patta lands in Karamur and Sethuvandai villages of Kilvaithinankuppam Block are now lying fallow due to the soil being alkaline. The ryots desire that Government should come forward with a liberal grant for the reclamation of these lands which will in due course yield $\frac{3}{4}$ tons of grain per acre. The Government will have to spend Rs. 20,000 at the rate of Rs. 50 per acre for reclaiming these lands, towards which a contribution of Rs. 8,000 can be realised from the villagers. Necessary provision has been included in the plan for the scheme.

4. The total cost of the schemes under agriculture is Rs. 49.99 lakhs as detailed in the statement below:—

Name of scheme.	Gross cost.	Loan.	Net cost.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
STATE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
1 Supply of improved seeds of paddy and millets.	0.68	..	0.68	..	0.68
2 Distribution of green manure seeds.	0.08	..	0.08	..	0.08
3 State seed farms	8.50	..	8.50	..	8.50
4 Soil conservation scheme ..	13.83	..	13.83	..	13.83
5 Scheme for horticultural develop- ment.	3.29	..	3.29	..	3.29
6 Scheme for control of pests and diseases of crops.	0.65	..	0.65	..	0.65
7 Cotton extension scheme ..	0.04	..	0.04	..	0.04
8 Increasing production of oil seeds.	0.13	..	0.13	..	0.13
9 Increasing production of coconuts by comprehensive scheme.	0.22	..	0.22	..	0.22
10 Sugarcane development scheme.	4.20	..	4.20	..	4.20
11 Sugarcane Research Station ..	1.00	..	1.00	..	1.00
12 Research scheme for manufacture of gur and storage.	0.54	..	0.54	..	0.54
13 Marketing news service	0.40	..	0.40	..	0.40
14 Filter point tube wells scheme ..	7.37	7.37	..	..	..
15 Urban compost	4.64	3.24	1.40	..	1.40
16 Tractor Hiring Scheme	4.22	..	4.22	..	4.22
Total State Level Scheme ..	49.79	10.61	39.18	..	39.18
VILLAGE LEVEL SCHEME.					
17 Reclamation of alkaline lands ..	0.20	..	0.20	0.08	0.12
Grand total ..	49.99	10.61	39.38	0.08	39.30

5. A statement showing the additional production envisaged under the plan as a result of the adoption of intensive cultivation measures under the various crops is given below:—

Name of crop.	Area culti- vated in 1955-56.	Production in		Percentage of in- crease of produc- tion in 1960-61 over 1955-56.
(1)	(2)	1955-56.	1960-61.	
	ACS.	TONS.	TONS.	(5)
1 Paddy	497,367	393,120	561,120	43
2 Millets	521,453	184,360	229,010	24
3 Pulses	11,253	13,730	19,730	43
4 Cotton	1,110	120	141	18
5 Groundnut ..	282,845	134,350	189,830	41
6 Gingelly ..	13,512	13.0	1,650	22
7 Sugarcane ..	24,099	602,475	702,475	17

CHAPTER IV.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

According to the latest statistics, the livestock population in the district is as follows:—

Cattle	1,000,039	Donkeys	7,781
Buffaloes	173,056	Horses, ponies ..	1,316
Poultry	400,675	Sheep and goats ..	930,127
Pigs	54,113		

2. For agricultural and domestic purposes the ryots of the district depend very largely on cattle, imported from Mysore and other outlying districts. Sheep and goats are not bred on a large scale in the district. The sheep of the plains are the common long-legged "Red Variety" but on the plateau as well as in the west of Polur, a small black breed called "Kurumbadu" is met with, which carries a fair quantity of wool which is extensively used for making coarse woollen blankets. Cattle are brought in large numbers to the weekly markets held in various parts of the district.

All India Key Village Schemes.

3. During the First Five-Year Plan period, 11 Kangayam, 5 Sindhi, 4 Murrah and 1 Ongole breeding bulls were distributed with a view to improve the quality of the cattle in the district. During the Second Plan period, schemes will be taken up for intensive development of cattle both for milk and draught purposes. One Key Village Artificial Insemination Centre with 6 key villages attached to it will be opened. The key village centre will cover 2,500 cows and buffaloes of breedable age. The Katpadi Agriculture Institute and 6 surrounding villages have been provisionally selected for locating the centre. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 0.91 lakh.

4. To overcome the shortage of good breeding bulls in urban areas, two artificial insemination centres will be established one at Vellore and the other at Ranipet or some other suitable place.

Establishment of Supplementary Extension Centres.

5. It is expected that a large number of bulls will be produced in the Key Village Artificial Insemination Centre. These bulls can best be utilized for grading up of the non-descript cattle in non-breeding tracts. For the proper utilization of these approved bulls, it is proposed to open four supplementary extension centres in the Community Development Blocks in the district at a cost of Rs. 4.80 lakhs. Each centre will have 20 approved bulls and will serve a compact area covering 2,000 cows of breedable age. Each centre will be manned by a minimum staff of one Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, two Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors and a peon.

Distribution of Breeding Bulls.

6. In order to intensify breeding operations in the areas not covered by the Key Village Scheme 24 breeding bulls will be purchased and distributed during the Plan period.

Goshala.

7. One Goshala is proposed to be developed at Vellore at a cost of Rs. 0.86 lakh.

Control of Cattle Diseases.

8. With a view to arrest contagious diseases of cattle and to prevent loss to agriculturists on account of such diseases, it is proposed to station a mobile motorised unit at Vellore with full equipment of medicines and staff. Advance preventive inoculations will also be carried out in the endemic areas. Besides, adequate measures for the control of ectoparasites and Antifluke treatment will be adopted.

9. For the eradication of Rinderpest, production of Rinderpest Freeze Dried vaccine in the Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet, will be increased and the vaccine supplied to the Southern States.

Veterinary Institutions.

10. At the end of the First Five-Year Plan period, there were 3 veterinary hospitals, 4 dispensaries, 9 minor veterinary dispensaries, 1 touring billet, and 4 first aid centres in the district. One clinical laboratory was opened on 1st October 1953 in the Veterinary Hospital at Vellore. During the Second Plan period, it is proposed to open 9 new veterinary dispensaries in the district for the treatment of non-contagious diseases of livestock. In addition, the village development committees have proposed the opening of 52 veterinary hospitals and 57 veterinary First Aid Centres at a total cost of Rs. 4.30 lakhs.

11. The Plan of major panchayats also includes schemes for the opening of Veterinary hospitals for Kaveripaukam and Wandiwash panchayats and one Veterinary dispensary for Alangayan Panchayat.

12. To assist the Veterinary Surgeons in their work during tours, 5 additional Stockmen will be appointed during the Plan period, at the rate of one per year.

13. Four microscopes will be provided in the Veterinary hospitals in the district for the quick diagnosis of diseases. Three veterinary institutions at Vellore, Tiruvannamalai and Ranipet will be electrified. The electrification of the institutions will facilitate the treatment of urgent cases during nights and the working of refrigerators, sterilisers, etc.

14. The staff of the Institute of Preventive Medicine, Ranipet, will be strengthened by the appointment of a Pathologist, Bacteriologist and a Research Officer for Brucellosis with adequate subordinate staff. Additional laboratory equipments and buildings will also be provided.

Cattle Shows.

15. It is proposed to conduct cattle shows in the district during each year of the Plan period with a view to create a competitive spirit among the livestock owners and to educate the public in methods of scientific breeding, feeding and management of cattle, sheep, goats, etc. A sum of Rs. 0.10 lakh has been provided in the plan for the scheme.

Sheep Rearing.

16. The village development committees have proposed to organise 15 units for sheep rearing on co-operative basis.

Poultry Development.

17. In order to rear exotic breeds 2 poultry extension centres will be established. Kilvaithiankuppam and Tiruvannamalai blocks have been tentatively selected for locating the centres. The centres will form the nuclei for poultry expansion. Each centre will get 100 birds. It is also proposed to supply cockerels and pullets in compact areas and to train breeders in rearing of poultry.

Assistance to Private Breeders.

18. Private individuals will be encouraged to take up poultry development by giving them a subsidy to meet initial expenses. During the Plan period, three poultry breeders will be given subsidy.

Poultry Farming.

19. The village development committees have proposed to organize 57 units for poultry farming on co-operative basis.

20. The total cost of the schemes under this head amounts to Rs. 27.87 lakhs as indicated below :—

Name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
STATE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
1 All India Key Village Scheme for development of cattle..	0.91	..	0.91	..	0.91
2 Establishment of Artificial Insemination Centres ..	1.02	..	1.02	..	1.02

Name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
STATE LEVEL SCHEMES—cont.					
3 Establishment of Supple- mentary Extension Centres	4.80	..	4.80	..	4.80
4 Distribution of breeding bulls	0.24	..	0.24	..	0.24
5 Establishment of a Goshala.	0.36	..	0.36	..	0.36
6 Control of cattle diseases ..	0.51	..	0.51	..	0.51
7 Increase of production of vaccine in Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine	4.21	..	4.21	..	4.21
8 Opening of nine Veterinary Institutions	1.17	..	1.17	..	1.17
9 Appointment of additional stockmen	0.16	..	0.16	..	0.16
10 Provision of microscopes ..	0.08	..	0.08	..	0.08
11 Electrification of Veterinary Institutions	0.06	..	0.06	..	0.06
12 Strengthening of Institute of Preventive Medicine, Ranipet	7.00	..	7.00	..	7.00
13 Cattle shows	0.10	..	0.10	..	0.10
14 Poultry development	1.07	..	1.07	..	1.07
15 Assistance to private breeders	0.03	..	0.03	..	0.03
TOTAL, STATE LEVEL SCHEMES	21.72	..	21.72	..	21.72

VILLAGE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
16 Opening of 52 veterinary hospitals	2.58	..	2.58	0.87	1.71
17 Opening of 57 first-aid centres	1.72	..	1.72	0.75	0.97
18 Establishment of 529 poultry units	0.24	..	0.24	0.12	0.12
19 Provision of breeding bulls.	0.21	..	0.21	0.11	0.10
20 Poultry farming	0.61	..	0.61	0.19	0.42
21 Sheep-rearing	0.57	..	0.57	0.22	0.35
Total	5.93	..	5.93	2.26	3.67

MAJOR PANCHAYAT SCHEMES.					
22 Opening of veter inary hospitals and veterinary dispensary	0.22	0.05	0.17	0.06	0.11
Grand total	27.87	0.05	27.82	2.32	25.50

CHAPTER V.

DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY.

There are two milk-supply unions, one at Vellore and another at Ambur and 45 milk-supply co-operative societies in the district. The average daily production of milk by these societies is 2,700 Madras measures. During the Plan period, it is proposed to double the existing scale of milk production for consumption in the urban areas. To achieve this object, six new milk-supply societies will be organized at the following villages:—

- (1) Kaveripauk,
- (2) Pallikonda,
- (3) Darasadevudu,
- (4) Thandarampattu,
- (5) Desur, and
- (6) Kannamangalam.

2. In addition to these, the village development committees have also proposed to form 46 milk-supply societies. The funds required for these societies will be raised by themselves. Schemes for opening dairy farms on co-operative basis have also been proposed at village level. A pasteurization plant will be installed by the Vellore Milk-Supply Union for improving the keeping quality of milk.

3. A cattle-breeding society will be organized in Tiruppattur taluk to improve the strain of cattle belonging to the members of the society. The society will be supplied with stud bulls free of cost.

4. A summary of the cost of the schemes under this head is given below:—

Name of scheme.	Gross cost.	Loan.	Net cost.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
STATE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
Milk-supply societies (6)	..	..	..	..	..
Pasteurization plant (1)	0.67	0.35	0.32	..	0.32
Cattle breeding society (1)	..	..	..	..	..
VILLAGE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
Dairy farms (22 Nos.) ..	0.60	..	0.60	0.22	0.38
Composite dairy farm (1 No.) ..	0.10	..	0.10	0.05	0.05
Total	0.70	..	0.70	0.27	0.43
Grand total	1.37	0.35	1.02	0.27	0.75

CHAPTER VI. FISHERIES.

This district has no sea coast. There is no major water storage also. The scope for the development of fishery is limited. The following two schemes have been proposed for development of inland fisheries in the district :—

	<i>Provision in the plan.</i> RUPEES IN LAKHS.
Intensive fingerlings and seed collection and distribution for stocking inland waters at 2 lakhs of fingerlings each year.	0.50
Rural Fishery Demonstration Units	0.40
Total	0.90

CHAPTER VII. CO-OPERATION.

The main line of activity undertaken by the co-operative movement in this district is provision of credit and marketing facilities to agriculturists. There are 962 multi-purpose rural credit societies in the district with a membership of 58,400 and paid-up share capital of Rs. 7.59 lakhs. The societies are financed by the Co-operative Central Bank, Vellore, to which they are affiliated. They serve 67 per cent of the villages and cover 11.6 per cent of the population. During the Plan period a phased programme for the development of integrated rural credit will be undertaken on the basis of the recommendations of the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee of the Reserve Bank of India. The aim is that the co-operatives should meet at least 21 per cent of the credit needs of the cultivator during the Plan period and cover 75 per cent of the villages and 50 per cent of the rural population. To achieve this object it is proposed to organize 29 large sized rural credit societies, 2 rural co-operative banks and 2 land mortgage banks and also expand the activities of the existing societies. The village credit societies will be issuing credit on the security of the anticipated crops also. The land mortgage banks will be issuing more long-term loans for land improvement on the presumptive value of land. The loans issued by the co-operatives by the end of the Plan period will be of the order of Rs. 23 lakhs.

2. There are eight marketing societies in important taluk centres in the district. They advance money to agriculturists on the pledge of produce so as to enable them to hold over the stocks for a better market. It is now proposed to establish three more primary marketing societies, one each at Arkonam, Gudiyatham and Polur and also one District Marketing Society. Six large godowns and 24 medium sized godowns will also be constructed. Subsidies ranging from 25 to 50 per cent of the cost of the construction of godowns is proposed to be given to the societies concerned. Two groundnut decorticators will be installed at Tiruppattur and Tiruvannamalai Marketing Societies. It is expected that during the Plan period about 10 per cent of the surplus agricultural produce of the district will be marketed through the co-operatives.

3. The village development committees have also proposed the organization of 189 credit societies, 2 land mortgage banks, 53 co-operative stores, 58 multi-purpose societies and 16 sale societies. They have also proposed the construction of 90 godowns at a cost of Rs. 6.75 lakhs towards which they have promised a contribution of Rs. 2.40 lakhs.

4. One co-operative farming society will be established at Randam in Cheyyar taluk during the Plan period for settling 75

families of Harijans and the landless poor and for bringing under cultivation an area of 450 acres. A provision of Rs. 1.41 lakhs has been made in the Plan for the scheme.

5. Proper training to the panchayatdars and members of co-operative societies is essential for the sound working of the large number of agricultural credit societies. It is proposed to train 640 panchayatdars and 320 members of co-operative societies (at the rate of two from each society) in accounts-keeping and in conducting the day-to-day administration of co-operative societies, etc. It is also proposed to conduct training classes and do propaganda work with the aid of propaganda vans fitted with audio-visual aids, magic lanterns, films, etc., in 25 centres in the district.

6. The total cost of the schemes under co-operation will be Rs. 19.74 lakhs as indicated below :—

Name of scheme.	Cross cost.	Loan.	Net cost.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)					
STATE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
1 Development of integrated rural credit societies.	4.01	..	4.01	..	4.01
(i) Large sized societies and rural banks (31).	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Land mortgage banks (3).	..	..	..	..	..
2 Development of cooperative marketing.	7.57	4.87	2.70	..	2.70
Number of societies—3.					
Number of godowns—30.					
Number of processing plant—2.					
3 Co-operative farming ..	1.41	0.12	1.29	..	1.20
Total State Level Schemes ..	12.99	4.99	8.00	..	8.00
VILLAGE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
4 Construction of 90 godown ..	6.75	..	6.75	2.40	4.35
Grand total ..	19.74	4.99	14.75	2.40	12.35

CHAPTER VIII.

FORESTS.

The total area of reserved forests in this district is 1,198.43 square miles which is about a quarter of the area of the entire district. The forest in Gudiyatham taluk is of a fuel and scrub type. The Reserved Forests in the other taluks consist of hill forests, plains forests, scrub growth and Palar plantations. The hill forests contain sandalwood and bamboos. The Estate forests taken over in the Arni and the Tiruppattur taluks contain only scrub jungle. Valuable timber trees are found only in the Javadi Hills and there is therefore need to improve the quality of forests. So, special importance has to be given to the artificial regeneration of forests with valuable timber trees and soft wood. It is proposed to raise teak and other hard wood plantations in an area of 150 acres in the reserved forests and the soft wood species in an area of 400 acres. Trees will be planted on the banks of the South Pennar, both as a measure to prevent soil erosion and to augment the timber resources of the district. It is proposed to raise cashew plantations in an area of 250 acres during the Plan period.

2. Attention has also to be paid to the afforestation of low hill areas and of dry fuel forests to prevent further sheet gully and wind erosion and to conserve the existing soil. An area of 3,000 acres of low hill areas and 22,900 acres of denuded ex-panchayat forests will be taken up for planting with fuel species during the Plan period. These schemes will serve to protect the adjoining agricultural lands, besides meeting the fuel and fodder needs of the ryots.

3. There is a vast scope for developing good pasture lands in the reserved forests in the district. Selected blocks of 10 acres in each beat will be taken up for such development in the neighbourhood of towns and about 2,500 acres will be developed with good fodder species during the Plan period.

4. There is also a scheme for improving forest communications. for opening up inaccessible areas for effective exploitation of forest produce. It is also necessary to construct buildings for providing residential accommodation to the subordinate staff living in the interior of the forests. A list of roads and buildings to be constructed under the scheme is being drawn up by the Chief Conservator of Forests. Pending finalization of the list, a tentative provision of Rs. 1.1 lakhs has been made in the plan for the scheme.

5. The total cost of the schemes under "Forests" comes to Rs. 13.44 lakhs as indicated below :—

Name of the scheme.	Gross cost.	Loan.	Net cost.	Contribution.	Net cost to Government.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)					
STATE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
1 Creation of fodder banks and improvements to grazing (2,500 acres).	0.25	..	0.25	..	0.25
2 Cashew cultivation (258 acres).	0.08	..	0.08	..	0.08
3 Expansion of valuable commercial timbers such as teak (150 acres).	0.11	..	0.11	..	0.11
4 Matchwood plantations (400 acres).	0.45	..	0.45	..	0.45
5 Rehabilitation of degraded forests. Afforestation of low hills (3,000 acres).	1.28	..	1.28	..	1.28
6 Reclamation of eroded areas by afforestation of dry fuel forests (22,900 acres).	9.67	..	9.67	..	9.67
7 Creation of river channel and lake fringe forests.	0.50	..	0.50	..	0.50
8 Improvement of forest communication and provision of residential accommodation to subordinate staff in the interior of the forests.	1.10	..	1.10	..	1.10
Total ..	<u>13.44</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>13.44</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>13.44</u>

CHAPTER IX.

Irrigation.

IRRIGATION—MAJOR.

Sathanur Project.

The Sathanur Project which is under execution will be completed during the Plan period. As mentioned in the Introductory chapter, under this project, a reservoir is being formed with a capacity of 4,600 million c.ft. in the first stage, with a possibility of its being increased to 8,000 million c.ft. ultimately. The water stored in the reservoir, will be let down the river and picked up by an anicut 4½ miles below the dam. Irrigation will be carried on by a canal on the left side of the anicut, 22 miles long with necessary branch channels and distributaries. A total area of 20,000 acres made up of 15,300 acres in Tiruvannamalai and Chengam taluks of the district and 4,700 acres in South Arcot district will be benefited under the project. A provision of Rs. 171.97 lakhs has been made in the State Plan for completing the execution of the scheme. A proportionate provision of Rs. 131.76 lakhs has been included in this Plan for the scheme on the basis of the area to be irrigated in the North Arcot district.

Construction of reservoir in Cheyyar and renovation of channel to Dusi-Mamandur tank.

2. The Dusi-Mamandur tank is one of the biggest tanks in the Palar Aicut system in the North Arcot district, having an ayacut of 4,118 acres. This tank is situated in the very tail-end of the Dusi channel, 23 miles long, taking off from the Palar Aicut. The tank has also another supply channel, viz., Rajakkal channel taking off from the right margin of the Palar. As the Palar receives only flash floods and as supplies have to be carried over long distances to reach the tank, the tank attains F.T.L. very rarely and the ryots experience a lot of irrigation difficulties. It is therefore proposed to construct a reservoir in the Cheyyar river near the Perumpallam village and renovate the existing channel from that river to the tank. As the supply from the Cheyyar is more dependable than from the Palar, the ryots attach urgency and importance to this scheme. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 50 lakhs. The feasibility of the scheme has to be examined in detail. Pending this examination, no provision has been included in the Plan for the scheme.

IRRIGATION—MINOR.

Special Minor Irrigation Programme.

3. During the First Five-Year Plan, out of 1,926 works taken up for execution under this programme, 1,633 works were completed and an expenditure of Rs. 26.67 lakhs was incurred on them. The

remaining 293 works estimated to cost Rs. 4.06 lakhs were in progress at the end of the First Plan period. These works are being continued under the present Plan. New works under the programme will also be taken up during the Plan period. The details of works to be taken up during each year of the Plan period will be worked out during the preceding year. A lump-sum provision of Rs. 18.74 lakhs has been made in the plan both for the continuation works and for the new works to be taken up during the Plan period.

Desilting-cum-Reclamation of Tanks.

4. There are 2,849 tanks under the control of both the Public Works and the Revenue departments. There is a huge complaint that many of these tanks have become silted up and that in the case of most of them, the supply channels are not in proper condition. There is a proposal to desilt the beds of tanks which have lost their capacity to some extent due to silting and also to raise the F.T.L. so that about half the lost storage capacity is reclaimed by desilting and the other half by raising the F.T.L. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made in the plan for this purpose.

5. The Area Committees have proposed the following irrigation works which required detailed investigation :—

Name of work.	Estimated cost.
(1)	(2)
	RS.
1 Construction of a dam across Naganathi near Ariyur village ..	50,000
2 Construction of a new tank in S. No. 638 in Sathuvacheri village.	40,000
3 Construction of a dam across Magudam Kanar in Athiyur village limit.	10,000
4 Construction of a dam across Naganathi in Kathalambut village limit.	2,00,000
5 Formation of a new channel from Katteri Kalangal to Okk napuram village.	10,000
6 Formation of a new tank at Melarasambut village	1,00,000
7 Formation of a new tank at Asanambut village	20,000
8 Formation of a tank near Chinnapallikuppam by constructing a masonry bund in between Jav di hills in reserve forest area and diverting the river water of Asanambut river.	20,000
9 Extension of Perunkarchi channel of Ponnai Anicut from Katharikuppam to Kalameluppam tank and from Narasimapuram tank to Sengadu Peri Eri.	30,000
10 Excavation of Kasam in Olughur village to benefit the villages of Olughur, Vanghur, Pad y npakkam and Ponnappanthangal villages.	10,000
11 Construction of Kondam across the Kamandala Naganadi behind the palace at S. V. Nagaram to facilitate supply to Melpulupakkam, Velapandal, etc., villages.	20,000
12 Construction of a new irrigation tank at Saniparai Ghat in Kuppam village to irrigate the lands in Kuppam, Karadi-palayam, Samanthipuram and Punganur villages.	1,00,000
13 Formation of new Minor Irrigation Sources	5,70,250
	<u>12,20,250</u>

6. The village development committees have proposed repairs to supply channels and tanks in 790 sources. The estimated cost of these works is Rs. 27.73 lakhs towards which the villagers have promised to give contributions amounting to Rs. 9.43 lakhs. These works require detailed investigation :—

7. A provision of Rs. 3.18 lakhs has been included in the plan for sinking of tube wells in the district. An area of 400 acres will be brought under irrigation under this scheme :—

8. The total cost of the schemes under "Irrigation" is Rs. 198.61 lakhs as shown below :—

Name of the scheme.	Gross cost.	Loan.	Net cost.	Contribution.	Net cost to Government.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
IRRIGATION—MAJOR.					
STATE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
1 Sathanur Project (Provision debitable to North Arcot district).	131.76	..	131.76	..	131.7
IRRIGATION—MINOR.					
STATE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
1 Special Minor Irrigation programme.	18.74	..	18.74	..	18.74
2 Desilting-cum-reclamation of tanks.	5.00	..	5.00	..	5.00
3 Sinking of tube wells	3.18	..	3.18	..	3.18
Total ..	<u>26.92</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>26.92</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>26.92</u>
VILLAGE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
1 Thirteen schemes proposed by Area Committees (details given in paragraph 5 above).	12.20	..	12.20	1.98	10.22
2 Repairs to channels and tanks in 790 sources.	27.73	..	27.73	9.43	18.30
Total ..	<u>39.93</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>39.93</u>	<u>11.41</u>	<u>28.52</u>
Total Irrigation—Minor ..	<u>66.85</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>66.85</u>	<u>11.41</u>	<u>55.44</u>
Grand Total, Irrigation—Major and Minor.	<u>198.61</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>198.61</u>	<u>11.41</u>	<u>187.20</u>

CHAPTER X.

ELECTRICITY.

The district is served by the Mettur Hydro-Electric power and the Madras Thermal power. The urban areas of Vellore and Ranipet are served by the Vellore Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, Vellore. Two hundred and ninety-nine villages have already been electrified by the Government Distribution System. A large number of agricultural pumpsets have been connected, besides services for domestic and other purposes. Many industrial services mostly for rice hulling and oil pressing have also been connected. The demand for electric power both for irrigation and domestic purposes is on the increase. During the time of the preparation of the village plans 423 village development committees desired that their villages should be given power supply soon. It has been proposed to electrify 156 villages spread over the whole district and to extend electricity to as many as 1,945 pump sets. The total cost of the scheme will be Rs. 95 lakhs.

2. The District Planning Board felt that the number of villages proposed to be clarified in the Plan period is small and wanted that this number should be doubled.

Name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Gov- ern- ment.
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)				
Electrification of 156 villages (list given below) giving connection to 1945 pumpsets.	95.00	..	95.00	..	95.00
Total	95.00	..	95.00	..	95.00

LIST OF VILLAGES PROPOSED TO BE ELECTRIFIED DURING THE PLAN PERIOD.

Gudiyatham taluk.

1 Pasumathur.	8 Modikupam.
2 Udayendram.	9 Sempalli.
3 Kallapadi.	10 Sengunirum.
4 Ramalai.	11 Senji.
5 Latteri.	12 Ammundi.
6 Thiruvalam.	13 Kidambur.
7 Sholamur.	

Vellore taluk.

14 Virinchipuram.	21 Odugathur.
15 Osur.	22 Kammasamudram.
16 Anicut and Ganganallur.	23 Virupakshipuram.
17 Pennathur.	24 Ariyur.
18 Agaram.	25 Pallikonda (non city urban).
19 Panga'athan.	26 Veppambattu.
20 Munjurpet.	27 Seduvalai.

28 Ponnai.
29 Amoor.
30 Kodakkal.
31 Thimiri.
32 Kilminuel.
33 Navlock.
34 Varaghur.

42 Sembodu.
43 Munnal.
44 Vengapathu.
45 Valarpuram.
46 Ichiputhur.
47 Paranjai.
48 Kilkupam.

55 Athurkuppam.
56 Pachur.
57 Natrampalli.
58 Paniyandipalli.
59 Velakalnathan.
60 Chandrapuram.
61 Puttapur.
62 Madapalli.

70 Padavedu.
71 Kovilur.
72 Kalur.
73 Vedamahadevimangalam.
74 Mambattu.
75 Melsolankuppam.

82 Kattukavallur.
83 Kannamangalam.
84 Kolathur.
85 Mullandram.
86 Kunnathur.
87 Sevur.
88 Kamakkur.

96 Brahmadesam.
97 Netteri.
98 Kuthanur.
99 Ayhividithangi.
100 Mamandur.
101 Anakkanur.

108 Peranamallur.
109 Kolupalur.
110 Kilalai.
111 Kilkodungalur (Kocadu).
112 Maruthadu.
113 Nedunguram.
114 Elangadu.

Wallajapet taluk.

35 Valayathur.
36 Arungundram.
37 Melkuppam.
38 Sathur.
39 Rendadi.
40 Velam.
41 Punganur.

Arkonam taluk.

49 Mosur.
50 Anwarthikanpet.
51 Nagavedu.
52 Sirumalli.
53 Kunnathur.
54 Ammanoor.

Tirupathur taluk.

63 Kurisilapattu.
64 Perumapattu.
65 Andiapatur.
66 Poonigulam.
67 Alanayam.
68 Vellakuttai.
69 Katteri.

Polur taluk.

76 Siruvallur.
77 Veeralur.
78 Thenmahadevamangalam.
79 Kilralur.
80 Kadalady.
81 Chetpet.

Arni taluk.

89 Devikapuram.
90 Ariyapadi.
91 Vadugasthu.
92 Severapoondi.
93 Irumbedu.
94 Vinnamangalam.
95 Kasthambadi.

Cheyyar taluk.

102 Parasur.
103 Melsheshamangalam.
104 Mungapattu.
105 Vinnamangalam.
106 Sengadu.
107 Kovilur.

Wandiwash taluk.

115 Desur.
116 Thellur.
117 Theyyar.
118 Nallur.
119 Ponnur.
120 Salavedu.
121 Kilputhur.

Chengam taluk.

122 Karapattu.	133 Melpallipattu.
123 Mashar.	134 Se. Sorapanandal.
124 Pudupalayam.	135 Pi iur.
125 Paramanandal.	136 Arattavadi.
126 Valayambattu.	137 Sathanur.
127 Kayambattu.	138 Thandarambatti.
128 Melmudiyannur.	139 Malamanjanur.
129 Thorapadi.	140 Kottayur.
130 Pakk'ripalayam.	141 Chinniyambattu.
131 Melpulidiyur.	142 Thanipadi.
132 Kariamangalam.	143 Perunkolathur.

Tiruvannamalai taluk.

144 Budamangalam.	151 Mekkalur.
145 Vadandavai.	152 Narathampundi.
146 Sorakolathur.	153 Andamballam.
147 Mangalam.	154 Avur.
148 Ganalapadi.	155 Pavithiram.
149 Ki pennathur.	156 Perumanam.
150 Keekalur.	

CHAPTER XI.**INDUSTRIES.**

In the Second Five-Year Plan, great importance is attached to industrialization and development of village industries as also handicrafts. The various schemes have been prepared with reference to the raw materials available and also the technical skill prevalent in the several areas. The schemes proposed are explained below.

Starting of Co-operative Sugar Mills.

2. The North Arcot District Co-operative Sugar Mills, Limited, Ambur, was formed by the end of 1955. It has collected a sum of about Rs. 10 lakhs as share capital from cane-growers and others. The Government have also paid a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs towards the share capital of the mills. The mills have already purchased 62.86 acres of land for locating its factory and are taking steps to construct buildings and purchase the machinery required. The services of a Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies have been lent to the mills to ensure its proper working. Production is expected to be started in the mills by about January 1958.

Establishment of a Service-cum-training Centre for tanning, finishing, etc.

3. The tanneries in this district export leather in a semi-tanned condition allowing further processing to be done in foreign countries. In order to obviate this defect, it is proposed to set up at Ambur a service-cum-training centre for tanning, finishing, etc. The centre will undertake storage of raw materials and skins for private parties and will provide facilities for bark tanning. This will improve the quality of leather required for local consumption. It is proposed to give training to 20 persons every year at the centre in the process of tanning, finishing, etc., besides undertaking production in a limited scale.

Manufacture of Foot-Wear.

4. A foot-wear unit for the manufacture of foot-wear both Indian and Western type, using hand operated machines will be started. This unit will provide employment to a number of cobblers who are unemployed or under-employed. Training will also be provided to 12 persons every year in this unit in advanced methods of production. Ultimately this unit will be converted into an industrial co-operative. It is expected that the unit will produce 72,000 pairs of shoes during the Plan period.

General Purpose Engineering Workshop.

5. A general purpose Engineering workshop is being set up at Vellore to train artisans in the modern workshop practice and also to manufacture cycle parts and other articles which are at present imported from abroad. The workshop is intended to serve semi-urban and rural areas by doing jobbing work and will provide training to ten apprentices for a period of one year in the use of modern machines and production of quality products.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES.

Hand-Pounding of Rice.

6. Five centres will be established in National Extension Service/Community Development blocks for improving this industry. Chakkies and winnows will be distributed free of cost to 100 families in each block. After being run departmentally for one year, the centres will be converted into industrial co-operatives.

Village oil-pressing Industry.

7. Two demonstration-cum-training centres will be opened during the Plan period for demonstrating by actual working, the improved chekku. Short courses of training will be given to oil pressers and carpenters in converting the existing chekkus into improved types and in manufacturing new ones. Financial assistance will be given to meet half the cost of the new ghanies or the cost of repairing the old ones. Under village level schemes, a provision of Rs. 0.42 lakh has been made for the introduction of 64 wardha ghanies in the district.

Decortication of Groundnuts.

8. Development of village oil-pressing industry will create in the village an appreciable demand for decorticated seeds. It is proposed to organise 5 units in National Extension Service/Community Development blocks for improving this industry. This will prove a useful source of employment to the villagers. Assistance for the sale of seeds, etc., will be arranged by the Block Development Officers.

Village tanning and allied industry like foot-wear, leather goods, bone-meal, etc.

9. Tanning and leather goods manufacture and preparation of bone-meal, glue, etc., are important rural industries which, if developed, can play a vital role in the economic regeneration of our villages. It is proposed to organise and develop these industries on scientific lines. Two units will be set up in National Extension Service/Community Development blocks for demonstrating improved methods of tanning and manufacture of leather goods, etc., and three candidates will be trained in each of these centres every year. The staff of the unit will also periodically visit tanners, leather

goods manufacturers, etc., in the blocks individually at their houses and workshops and assist them in improving the quality of the articles made by them.

Village Pottery.

10. The potters are adopting outmoded and crude methods of production with the result that they do not get adequate return. It is proposed to set up a training-cum-service centre in one of the National Extension Service or Community Development Blocks for training artisans in the use of improved potter's wheel and proper manipulation of bodies for production of better and stronger wares and manufacture of additional and more remunerative types such as fancy goblets, water coolers with taps, etc.

Cottage Type Match Factories.

11. Five cottage type match factories will be established during the Plan period which will provide employment to poor people and also will increase production.

Bee-Keeping Industry.

12. Bee-keeping is a promising rural industry. During the Plan period a nursery will be established in the district for rearing and supplying colonies to those who wish to take to this industry. Model apiaries will also be established in selected National Extension Service/Community Development Blocks for demonstrating the proper method of working and rendering necessary assistance to the apiarists.

Ginning of Cotton.

13. This is an important industry subsidiary to agriculture. The villagers are now sending their cotton to factories in urban areas for ginning and they are thus losing a profitable source of income besides the valuable cotton seeds needed for their cattle. The development of hand-spinning in rural areas has created a good demand for ginned cotton. It is therefore proposed to develop hand-ginning of cotton in rural areas. Fifty villages in 5 National Extension Service/Community Development Blocks, where hand-spinning has made good progress, will be selected and hand-operated gins will be supplied at the rate of 3 per village.

HANDICRAFTS.

Bellmetalware Industry.

14. Manufacture of household utensils from bellmetal is a popular industry in the district. The artisans engaged in this trade are generally poor, having no means to purchase raw materials or to use improved equipments needed for the production of various finished goods. With a view to place the industry on a stable basis it is proposed to set up a training-cum-service centre, in the district.

Fifteen artisans will be trained every year in this centre in improved methods and new lines of manufacture. After two years, the centre will be converted into a service centre for the benefit of the workers.

Manufacture of Paper Toys and Paper made articles.

15. This is an ideal cottage industry. In Japan and in Kashmir, Rajasthan and other places, a very wide range of products like powder boxes, cigarette boxes, electric lamp shades, writing sets, finger bowls, toilet sets, flower vases, ash trays, wall lamps with shades, napkin rings, etc., are made from paper by pressing layers of pulp in moulds of desired shapes and painting and glazing them. It is proposed to set up one training-cum-service centre in the district where candidates will be trained in the art. The centre will also serve as a service centre to the ex-trainees by supplying raw materials, new designs, etc.

Cane-Work Industry.

16. It is proposed to set up one production-cum-training centre for developing this industry. Twenty candidates will be given training at the centre every year in the manufacture of improved varieties of cane articles. It will also function as a service centre and assist the growth around it of a number of cottage industries units by supplying them raw materials at reasonable rates, introducing new designs and items and by arranging for the marketing of their goods.

Bamboo Articles Industry.

17. Baskets, winnows, sieves, screens and thatties made of bamboo are articles of daily use in every house-hold and are in good demand everywhere. Every artisan engaged in this trade generally works independently and the industry has not developed due to their poor financial condition. It is now proposed to set up a training-cum-service centre in the district for making available to them improved techniques, processes and designs evolved in Japan and in Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, for development of the industry on proper lines. Twenty candidates will be trained in the improved methods of manufacture of these articles every year and new lines of manufacture will also be undertaken at the centre. Processed bamboos and new designs will also be supplied to the artisans. Necessary machines will be maintained in the centre for preparing the materials to the required sizes and shapes for supplying to cottage workers for converting them into finished goods.

Dyeing and Printing (Cloth and Mat).

18. This industry has not developed adequately with the result that many items of textiles like screens, printed bed sheets, etc., which would find a ready market in foreign countries are not being

produced. With a view to rectify this defect, it is proposed to establish a centre in the district for imparting training in improved technique of printing and dyeing. Twelve candidates will be trained in the centre every year.

Development of fancy leather goods Industry.

19. A production-cum-training centre will be set up during the Plan period for training artisans in the manufacture of high quality fancy and utility leather goods. Twenty-five candidates will first be trained for a period of one year at the centre and the unit will thereafter be converted into and worked as an industrial co-operative.

Aloe Products Industry.

20. The extraction of fibre from aloe and its conversion into yarn, ropes, mattings, etc., are ideal cottage industries. With a view to organise and develop this industry, it is proposed to set up a demonstration-cum-training centre where 25 candidates will be trained in the trade.

Establishment of a Handicrafts Emporium.

21. A handicraft emporium will be opened in the district to bring to the notice of the consumers, traders, travellers, etc., the products of various handicrafts in the district and to assist them to establish contact with the artisans who are scattered in various places. A mobile van unit which will be attached to the emporium will purchase goods from producing centres and effect sales of the finished products in pilgrim and tourist centres.

Assistance to Small-Scale and Village Industries.

22. The small-scale industrialists are handicapped for want of finance required for working capital and for construction of buildings for their workshops. They also find it difficult to secure suitable lands for establishing their factories. The private units both existing and new will be granted loans on liberal terms for the purposes mentioned above under the State Aid to Industries Act. Subsidies on transmission lines and power rates will be granted to them so as to encourage the use of power for production purposes. Suitable lands will also be acquired, developed and handed over to small-scale industrialists who are in need of this kind of assistance.

23. Village artisans will be provided with suitable lands for putting up workshops. People engaged in cottage industries in urban areas will be given grants for converting parts of their houses into workshops. Improved tools and equipment will be supplied to them at subsidised rates. One of the major hardships experienced by village artisans and others engaged in cottage industries is the difficulty in securing adequate credit facilities on reasonable terms. It is therefore proposed to grant them long term loans at a low rate of interest or free of interest in deserving cases. Another impediment for the proper development of cottage industries is the

difficulty experienced in securing raw materials at reasonable rates throughout the year. It is proposed to purchase and stock adequate quantity of raw materials and supply them to the artisans at cost price. A provision of Rs. 19.48 lakhs has been made in the plan for the various forms of assistance enumerated above.

24. The village development committees have proposed schemes for starting two mat weaving societies in the district. The financial assistance required for the schemes can be met from the provision of Rs. 19.48 lakhs referred to above.

Development of Khadi.

25. Great importance is attached to the development of Khadi as it affords employment to vast masses of unemployed and under-employed men and women in rural areas and also ensures local self-sufficiency of clothing to a large population. There are two schemes under implementation, namely, the Intensive Khadi Scheme and the Extensive Khadi Scheme. Under these schemes, 721 spinners were enlisted by the end of First Five-Year Plan period and the quantity of yarn produced per year was 664 hanks of yarn. During the Second Five-Year Plan period the tempo of production will be increased. Nine thousand additional spinners and 320 additional weavers will be provided employment. Sixty lakhs of hanks of yarn and 50 lakhs of yards of khadi are programmed to be produced during the Plan period. Charkas will be supplied at half cost and the scheme of grant of rebate of 3 annas per rupee on sale price of Khadi will be continued. Sales emporium will be constructed to facilitate the marketing of Khadi. A provision of Rs. 7.60 lakhs has been made in the plan for the schemes mentioned above. Besides the above, under village level schemes, provision has been made for the supply of 5,553 charkas to villagers.

Development of Palm-gur.

26. Ninety-six jaggery manufacturing societies are functioning in the district providing employment to ex-tappers. It is proposed to supply 125 improved gur making sets to these societies at subsidised rates and the members of the societies will thus be encouraged to manufacture jaggery on a large scale and produce improved varieties of jaggery. The production will be increased from 12,000 maunds to 15,000 maunds per year during the Plan period. A provision of Rs. 64,000 has been made in the plan for the scheme. The village development committees have proposed to start palm-gur industry at Tirunjipuram, Solakalathur and Vadakarungalipadi in Tiruvannamalai taluk and Thenmahadevamangalam in Polur taluk. A provision of Rs. 3,400 has been made in the Plan for this purpose with a contribution of Rs. 500.

Handloom Industry.

27. Four thousand three hundred and forty-six looms are already under the co-operative fold and 10,230 more looms will be brought under the co-operative fold during the Plan period.

Interest-free loans will be given to enable members to pay a part of their share capital and the societies in which the looms are admitted will be granted loans towards working capital. Two model handloom weaving units will be set up as adjuncts to weavers' co-operative societies at Gururajapet and Onnupuram. Housing colonies will also be established for weavers and 100 houses will be built under the scheme at Aliabad, Onnupuram and Tiruppattur. Marketing facilities for the cloth will be improved by opening more sales depots.

28. With a view to push up the sales of handloom cloth, a scheme of grant of rebate on sales of handloom cloth to consumers at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per rupee is in vogue now. This has attracted consumers to a large extent and has enabled the co-operatives to effect good sales of handloom cloth. It is proposed to continue this scheme during the Plan period. A provision of Rs. 24.35 lakhs has been made in the plan for developing the industry through the co-operatives.

29. The village development committees have proposed the organisation of 46 weavers' co-operative societies for developing the industry. These schemes will be investigated and taken up wherever feasible, with the financial assistance that will be available under the State level schemes dealt with above.

30. The plan envisages the development of the industry outside the co-operative fold also and a provision of Rs. 7.07 lakhs has been made in the plan for the purpose. During the Plan period, loans, towards working capital will be granted to 9,000 looms at Rs. 50 per loom besides supplying 900 standard reeds at Rs. 20 per reed, 450 take up and let off motion equipment at Rs. 70 per unit, 46 pedal looms at Rs. 500 per loom and 900 loom accessories at Rs. 2 per set. Ten sales depots and one marketing federation will be organized for improving sale of handloom cloth.

31. Besides the above schemes, the schemes detailed below are proposed by the village development committees for developing cottage industries :—

Name of industry.	Number of villages.	Estimated cost.	Government share.	Peoples Contribution.
		RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Blanket weaving	1	5,000	3,750	1,250
2 Match factory	33	2,65,700	1,88,775	76,925
3 Soap factory	17	60,000	54,000	15,000
4 Manufacture of Agricultural implements.	2	7,000	6,500	500
5 Manufacture of cement articles.	1	5,000	2,500	2,500
6 Coconut leaves plaiting ..	3	11,000	7,000	4,000
7 Coir making	26	79,730	60,010	19,720
8 Brick making	2	10,000	7,250	2,750
9 Bee keeping	17	3,845	2,173	1,673
10 Hand-pounding chakkies ..	4	5,120	3,180	1,940
11 Cane chair making	1	500	250	250
	107	4,61,896	3,35,388	1,26,508

The village development committees require government aid by way of subsidy to develop the Industries. The industries are proposed to be developed on an industrial co-operative basis, where workers themselves would be shareholders. The share capital alone will come from the members and balance of the required capital will be advanced by the Government in the form of loans at a low rate of interest. These schemes are to be investigated by the Industries department and implemented wherever feasible.

32. The total cost of schemes proposed under "Industries" will be Rs. 99·966 lakhs as indicated below :—

Name of scheme.	Gross cost.	Loan.	Net cost.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)					
STATE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
<i>Medium industries.</i>					
1 Establishing a co-operative sugar factory at Ambur.	10·00	..	10·00	..	10·00
<i>Small-scale industries.</i>					
1 Establishment of a production unit for the manufacture of foot-wear both Indian and Western type using hand-operated machines.	1·02	..	1·02	..	1·02
2 Establishment of a service-cum-training centre for tanning, finishing and also production in chrome tanned chanda leather for water bucket and construction of cold storage rooms for preserving raw hides and skins.	5·00	..	5·00	..	5·00
3 Aid to private sector (Under State Aid to Industries Act).	12·58	12·58	..	..	..
4 Subsidy on cost of transmission lines and power rates to small-scale industry and allotment of land.	0·40	..	0·40	..	0·40
Total, Small-scale Industries ..	19·00	12·58	6·42	..	6·42

Village industries.

1 Development of bee-keeping by research-cum-training farm nurseries and apiaries.	1·02	..	1·02	..	1·02
2 Establishment of cottage type match factory.	3·15	..	3·15	..	3·15
3 Development of hand-pounding of rice.	0·10	..	0·10	..	0·10
4 Development of village oil processing industry.	1·28	..	1·28	..	1·28

Name of scheme.	Gross cost.	Loan.	Net cost.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)					
<i>Village Industries—cont.</i>					
5 Development of village pottery industry.	0·65	..	0·65	..	0·65
6 Development of decortication of groundnut.	0·17	..	0·17	..	0·17
7 Development of village tanning and allied industry like footwear and leather goods, bone meal, glue, etc.	4·12	..	4·12	..	4·12
8 Development of ginning of cotton in National Extension Service, Community Blocks.	0·19	..	0·19	..	0·19
9 Supply of improved tools and appliances on hire purchase system to village artisans and others engaged in cottage industries.	1·43	..	1·43	..	1·43
10 Provision for financial assistance to cottage industries.	2·64	2·64	..	..	..
11 Aid to village artisans and others engaged in cottage industries free allotment of lands for putting up workshops and grants to convert part of their houses into workshops.	1·00	..	1·00	..	1·00
12 Supply of raw materials at cost price to village artisans and others engaged in cottage industries.	1·43	..	1·43	..	1·43
Total—Village industries ..	17·18	2·64	14·54	..	14·54

Handicrafts.

1 Establishment of a service-cum-training centre for bell metal ware.	0·62	..	0·62	..	0·62
2 Establishment of a training-cum-service centre for the manufacture of paper toys and paper made articles.	1·31	..	1·31	..	1·31
3 Establishment of one production-cum-training centre for developing cane industry.	0·74	..	0·74	..	0·74
4 Dyeing and printing (cloth and mat).	0·60	..	0·60	..	0·60
5 Establishment of a training-cum-service centre for developing bamboo articles.	0·47	..	0·47	..	0·47
6 Establishment of a handicrafts emporium.	3·00	..	3·00	..	3·00

Name of Scheme.	Gross cost.	Loan.	Net cost.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Handicraft—cont.</i>					
(RUPEES IN LAKHS).					
7 Establishment of a production-cum-training centre for development of fancy leather goods industry.	0.67	..	0.67	..	0.67
8 Establishment of a demonstration-cum-training centre for organization and development of aloeproducts, industry.	1.32	..	1.32	..	1.32
Total, Handicrafts	8.73	..	8.73	..	8.73
Palm Gur development	0.64	..	0.64	..	0.64
<i>Khadi development.</i>					
1 Extensive Khadi Development scheme.	0.80	..	0.80	..	0.80
2 Intensive Khadi Development scheme.	6.80	..	6.80	..	6.80
Total, Khadi Development	7.60	..	7.60	..	7.60
<i>Development of Handloom Industry under Co-operatives.</i>					
1 Number of looms—10,230	24.35	14.95	9.40	..	9.40
Housing colony—1					
Number of houses—100					
Wearing units—2					
2 Maximising production of handloom cloth (outside co-operative fold).	7.07	4.50	2.57	..	2.57
Total	31.42	19.45	11.97	..	11.97
Total, State level schemes	94.57	34.67	59.90	..	59.90
<i>VILLAGE LEVEL SCHEMES.</i>					
1 Schemes detailed in paragraph 31 above.	4.619	..	4.619	1.265	3.354
2 Palmgur development six units	0.034	..	0.034	0.005	0.029
3 Wardha ghannies 64 numbers	0.327	..	0.327	0.143	0.184
4 Charkas, 5,353 numbers	0.416	..	0.416	0.153	0.263
Total, Village Level Schemes	5.396	..	5.396	1.566	3.830
Grand total, industries	99.966	34.67	65.296	1.566	63.730

CHAPTER XII.

HIGHWAYS.

The total mileage of roads in the district is 1,893 miles of which 1,642 miles are maintained by the Highways Department and the remaining 251 miles are maintained by the Public Works Department and Municipalities. The roads maintained by the Highways Department have been classified as follows :—

	MILES.
(i) National Highways	104
(ii) State Highways	73
(iii) Major District Roads	602
(iv) Other District Roads	462
(v) Village Roads	401
Total	1,642

2. The condition of these roads is generally satisfactory. About 209 miles of these roads have been provided with either cement concrete or black top surface and 948 miles with metalled surface. The development of National Highways will be provided under the Central Government Plan. This chapter is confined to the development of roads other than National Highways. In 1943 a Conference of Chief Engineers of States which met at Nagpur laid down certain broad objectives regarding the expansion of the road system in the country. On the lines envisaged by that Conference, schemes have been formulated under the State Plan. The Plan envisages provision of cement concrete or black top surface to about 90 miles of roads with reference to the traffic intensity on them and metalled surface to about 108 miles of earthen roads. Thirteen schemes for constructing and improving minor bridges and culverts involving a cost of Rs. 3.67 lakhs have been included in the Plan at State level. About 336 miles of new roads will be formed mostly for providing access roads to villages with a population of 500 or more. One of the roads proposed will connect Alangayam and Polur and will be 32 miles long. This scheme which is estimated to cost Rs. 5.93 lakhs will serve the Javadi Hills and the hill tribes living there, and will go a long way for the economic development of the area. The plan also contemplates the construction of as many as 17 major bridges over unbridged crossings.

3. Apart from the new roads provided for under the State Plan, the village development committees have proposed to form 1,627 miles of earthen roads and 628 miles of metal roads. Provision has also been made for carrying out improvements to about 301 miles of roads and constructing 297 causeways, culverts, etc., at village level. The total cost of the village level schemes is Rs. 81.53 lakhs towards which a contribution of Rs. 30.34 lakhs is expected from public.

4. The following schemes have been suggested by the District Planning Board :—

	Cost in lakhs.
	RS.
(1) Construction of a bridge across Agaram river at Agaram village, Vellore taluk.	1.00
(2) To improve the metal road leading from Kailasagiri to Vaniyambadi in Gudiyatham taluk.	0.40
(3) Causeway across Palar at Virichipuram, Gudiyatham taluk ..	4.00
(4) Construction of a bridge over Sathur Maduvu between Muppadduvetti and Sathur, Wallajah taluk.	0.10
(5) Formation of a metal road from Ocheri to Melbudur with a causeway across Palar (Cheyyar taluk).	2.00
(6) Formation of a road from Randam to join Arcot-Illuppai road via. Irumaram and Sattuvanthangal villages (Cheyyar taluk).	0.20
(7) Formation of a metal road from Wandiwash road to Cheyyar-Kancheepuram road via Vengadu, Thethurai, Nedungal, Eleneerkundram, etc., villages with a causeway across Cheyyar (Cheyyar taluk).	0.50
(8) Construction of a causeway across Cheyyar near Thachur ..	0.50
Total ..	8.70

The Board has also resolved to include a proposal for the black-topping of the Wandiwash-Acharapakkam road. All these schemes are to be investigated and taken up as and when feasible. Pending investigation of these schemes, no provision has been included in the plan.

5. A summary of the cost of the schemes under "Roads" is given below :—

Name of the scheme.	Gross cost.	Loan.	Net cost.	Contribution.	Net cost to Government.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)					
STATE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
1 State Highways (details of works given below)*	25.41	..	25.41	..	25.41
2 Other roads (details of works given below*).	23.87	..	23.87	..	23.87
Total, State Level Schemes.	49.28	..	49.28	..	49.28

VILLAGE LEVEL SCHEMES.

1 Formation of earthen roads 1,411 numbers—1,627 miles.	42.98	..	42.98	16.07	26.91
2 Formation of metal roads (549 numbers—628 miles).	22.38	..	22.38	8.15	14.23
3 Construction of causeway and culverts (297 numbers.)	7.58	..	7.58	2.70	4.88

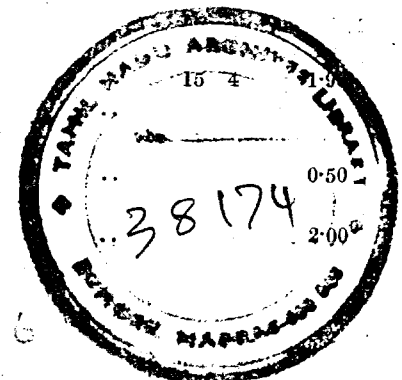
Name of the scheme.	Gross cost.	Loan.	Net cost.	Contribution.	Net cost to Government.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)					
4 Repairs to existing roads 314 numbers (292 miles).	8.21	..	8.21	3.27	4.94
5 Black topping for existing 4 roads (2 miles).	0.20	..	0.20	0.05	0.15
6 Repairs to Streets 16 numbers (7 miles).	0.18	..	0.18	0.09	0.09
Total, Village Level Schemes.	81.53	..	81.53	30.33	51.20

Schemes of Major Panchayats.

Improvements to roads, etc. ..	6.72	1.67	5.05	1.67	3.38
Grand Total ..	137.53	1.67	135.86	32.00	103.86

* LIST OF SCHEMES PROPOSED AT STATE LEVEL.

Name of scheme.	Length or number.	Estimated cost.
	M. F.	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
I. State Highways.		
1 Cement concreting—		
(i) Cuddalore-Chittoor road—miles 115 to 117 1/4 ..	2 4	2.00
(ii) Tiruvalam-Katpadi road—miles 81 1/3 to 86 1/3 ..	5 0	5.00
2 Black Top—		
(i) Cuddalore-Chittoor road from—miles 106 0 to 115 0 —Widening of black top width to 22 ft.	9 0	2.00
(ii) Kandili-Tirupattur road—miles 5 0 to 15 0 ..	10 0	1.00
(iii) Pallikonda-Palamaner road—miles 13 0 to 18 0.	5 0	0.50
(iv) Pondicherry-Salem road—miles 85 0 to 94 0 ..	9 0	0.90
(v) Pondicherry-Salem Road—miles 44 0 to 85 0 (portions yet to be black topped).	18 0	2.00
(vi) Katpadi-Venkatagirikota road—miles 0 0 to 33 1/4 (portions yet to be black topped.)	19 0	2.00
(vii) Conjeevaram-Wandiwash road miles 7 6 to 12 0 and miles 15 2 to 24 1 Conjeevaram-Wandiwash road	13 1	1.50
3. Upgrading by granite metalling and new metalling—		
(i) Polur-Chengam road—mile 15 0 to 30 1/4		
(ii) Widening the existing metalled width in mile 23-24 of Kancheepuram-Wandiwash road, tank and portion		0.50
4. Minor bridges, culverts, etc.—Six schemes		2.00



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Name of scheme. (1)	Length or number. (2)	Estimated cost. (3) (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
LIST OF SCHEMES PROPOSED AT STATE LEVEL—cont.		
5. Major bridges—		
(i) Construction of a bridge in mile 13/2 of Arkonam—Ocheri road—Estimated cost Rs. 2 lakhs ..	..	0.36 †
(ii) Construction of a bridge across Padavēdu river in mile 100 of Cuddalore-Chittoor road ..	1	2.50
(iii) Construction of an over bridge or under bridge across level crossing near Kannamangalam at mile 106/0 of Cuddalore-Chittoor road.	1	0.80
(iv) Construction of an over bridge or under bridge across Railway crossing near Polur at mile 88 of Cuddalore—Chittoor Road ..	1	1.00
(v) Construction of a bridge across Kamandalanga Nathi at mile 16/1 (near Arni) of Arcot-Arni-Wandiwash road ..	1	5.00
(vi) Construction of a bridge across Cheyyar river in mile 25/3-4 of Arcot-Tindivanam road ..	1	7.00
(vii) Widening of Cheyyar Anicut bridge to standards at mile 27/0 of Arcot—Arni-Wandiwash road (Public Works Department) bridge ..	1	1.00
(viii) Construction of a bridge across Cheyyar river at mile 29/1-2 of Polur-Chengam road ..	1	2.40
(ix) Construction of a bridge across Railway crossing at mile 63/0 of Pondicherry—Salem road (Thiruvannamalai municipal limits) ..	1	0.89
6. Upgrading and other improvements to roads proposed to be taken over from District Board during the Plan period ..	..	1.84
Total, State Highways ..		44.15

† Work started in the First Five-Year Plan. Provision for completing the work is made.

Other Roads.

1. Works in progress 74 schemes	..	2.82
2. New metalling—		
(i) Major district roads	16 M. 6 F.	2.15
(ii) Other district roads	50 M. 5 F.	4.99
(iii) Village roads	24 M. 6 F.	3.09
	92 M. 1 F.	10.23
3. Construction of minor bridges—Seven schemes	..	1.67

Name of scheme. (1)	Length or number. (2)	Estimated cost. (3) (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
LIST OF SCHEMES PROPOSED AT STATE LEVEL—cont.		
Other Roads—cont.		
4. Major bridges—		
(i) Constructing a bridge across Pennar in Melsettipeet to Valvavachanur road M.D.R. No. 26 (bridge across Pennar at mile 10/7 of Meyyur Vanapuram road part debit) (partly lies in South Arcot and partly in this district) ..	5.00	..
(ii) Construction of bridge at mile 16/6 of Abdullapuram-Asanambut-Alangaiyam road	2.25	..
(iii) Six other bridges	2.28	9.53
5. Formation of roads—		
(i) Other District roads	60 M.	4.20
(ii) Village roads	244 M.	12.20
(iii) Formation and improvement of Alangayam—Polur road from Polur—Athimoor road to connect Komitteri at top	32 M.	3.50
	336 M.	19.90
Total, Other Roads ..		44.15
Total, State Highways and Other Roads		88.30

NOTE.—The programmed expenditure on these works during the Plan period is Rs. 49.28 lakhs.

CHAPTER XIII.

EDUCATION.

The present state of education in this district has been briefly narrated in the introductory chapter under the paragraph "Education". The following schemes for the development of education in the district have been proposed under the Second Five-Year Plan.

Elementary Education.

2. There are 6.17 lakhs of children of primary and higher elementary school-ages, i.e., of the age groups 6—11 and 11—14 years in the district but only 1.39 lakhs of them are reading in schools. During the Plan period it is proposed to increase the enrolment of children of the age groups mentioned above by about 52,000. For this purpose, about 860 additional classes will be opened mostly in existing schools. New schools will also be opened where necessary. Provision has been made in the Plan for the training of the teachers required for managing these additional classes. In order to provide incentive for better enrolment and attendance in elementary schools, it is proposed to supply midday meals to poor children. About 84,000 children will be benefited under this scheme during the Plan period.

3. In addition to the schemes referred to above, which have been evolved at State level, the village development committees have proposed the opening of 982 elementary schools and 74 middle schools. An additional enrolment of 38,300 pupils is anticipated in these schools. A provision of Rs. 60.90 lakhs has been included at village level for the construction of buildings for these schools. The villagers have promised to pay contributions amounting to Rs. 24.10 lakhs towards the cost of these buildings. The buildings after construction are proposed to be handed over to the district board or the local body concerned for running the schools. As regards the recurring expenditure involved in the running of the schools, the district board or the local body concerned is expected to meet it from its funds and no provision has therefore been included in the Plan for the same. In addition to the above schools, the North Arcot District Board has also proposed to open one middle school during the Plan period.

Basic Education.

4. It is proposed to convert 125 elementary schools into basic schools during the Plan period. Six training schools will also be converted into basic training schools for providing necessary trained teachers for the basic schools referred to above.

Secondary Education.

5. There are about 35,000 boys reading in the High School classes in the district. During the Plan period additional classes will be opened in the schools for providing for an additional enrolment of about 1,300 boys. Three of the schools in the district will be developed into multi-purpose schools by opening diversified courses in them. Libraries in 12 schools will be improved by addition of more books, facilities for teaching science and other core subjects will be improved in 21 schools and facilities for teaching craft will be provided in 12 schools in the district. Hindi will be introduced as a Part II Language in 63 schools.

6. In addition to these schemes, the village development committees have proposed the opening of 33 High schools in the district. It is proposed to construct buildings for them at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.96 lakhs. The villagers have promised to pay contributions amounting to Rs. 3.87 lakhs towards these schemes. The schools will be run by the North Arcot District Board or the local body concerned and the expenditure in running the schools will be borne by the district board or the local body. Seven thousand nine hundred and twenty pupils will be enrolled in these high schools. The North Arcot District Board and the Arkonam and Sholingur Panchayats have also proposed the construction of buildings for certain high schools and elementary schools.

7. The scales of pay granted to teachers in elementary and secondary schools are not adequate. It is proposed to revise the scales of pay of the teachers during the Plan period.

8. In order to ensure efficient supervision of the working of the schools in the district, one additional District Educational Officer, three additional Deputy Inspectors of Schools and ten additional supervisors will be appointed in the district during the Plan period. With the increase in the number of high schools and the opening of additional classes in them, the need for graduate trained teachers will be felt. It is therefore proposed to open a Teachers' Training College in the district. This institution will meet the demand for graduate trained teachers in this district and the other districts.

9. The total cost of the schemes under "Education" comes to Rs. 190.69 lakhs as detailed below :—

Name of scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net expenditure.	Contribution.	Net cost to Government.
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
STATE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
Primary Education.					
1 Opening of additional classes in Elementary Schools—861 numbers. Pupils to be additionally enrolled 51,675.	20.87		20.87		20.87
2 Training of additional teachers—861 numbers.	3.52		3.52		3.52

Name of scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net Expendi- ture.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS).					
STATE LEVEL SCHEMES—cont.					
Primary Education—cont.					
3 Supply of midday meals to poor children in elementary schools—84,000 children.	16.40	..	16.40	..	16.40
4 Conversion of ordinary training schools into basic ones—6 numbers.	5.99	..	5.99	..	5.99
5 Conversion of Elementary schools into basic ones—125 numbers.	4.00	..	4.00	..	4.00
Secondary Education.					
6 Increase in the enrolment of children in the age group 14-17.	2.52	..	2.52	..	2.52
7 Opening of multipurpose schools.	2.17	..	2.17	..	2.17
8 Improvement of school libraries.	0.40	..	0.40	..	0.40
9 Improvement of facilities for teaching science and other core subjects.	4.24	..	4.24	..	4.24
10 Introduction of crafts in high schools.	1.45	..	1.45	..	1.45
Teachers Benefits.					
11 Revision of scales of pay of teachers in elementary schools.	18.13	..	18.13	..	18.13
12 Revision of scales of pay of teachers in secondary schools.	2.63	..	2.63	..	2.63
Higher Education.					
13 Opening of one B.T. College	..	11.39	..	11.39	..
Other Schemes.					
14 Promotion of Hindi introduction in 63 high schools.	1.87	..	1.87	..	1.87
Expansion of Inspectorate.					
15 Appointment of Additional District Educational Officers—One.	0.92	..	0.92	..	0.92
16 Appointment of Additional Deputy Inspectors—Three numbers.	0.72	..	0.72	..	0.72
17 Appointment of additional supervisors—10 numbers.	0.75	..	0.75	..	0.75
Total State Level Schemes	..	97.97	..	97.97	..
DISTRICT LEVEL SCHEMES (PROPOSAL OF NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT BOARD).					
18 Elementary school buildings—20 numbers.	5.00	2.50	2.50	..	2.50
19 High school buildings—20 numbers.	15.10	7.55	7.55	..	7.55
20 Middle school—One number	..	0.70	0.35	..	0.35
Total—District Level Schemes	..	20.80	10.40	..	10.40

Name of scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net Expendi- ture.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)					
VILLAGE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
21 Elementary schools—982 numbers.	52.69	..	52.69	20.58	32.11
22 Middle schools—74 numbers	..	8.21	..	8.21	3.53
23 High schools—33 numbers	..	9.96	..	9.96	3.87
Total village Level Schemes	..	70.86	..	70.86	27.98
MAJOR PANCHAYAT SCHEMES.					
24 Construction of buildings for High School in Arkonam Panchayat.	1.00	0.20	0.80	0.30	0.50
25 Construction of buildings for Elementary Schools in Sholingur.	0.06	0.03	0.03	..	0.03
Total—Major Panchayat Schemes	..	1.06	0.23	0.83	0.30
Grand total	..	190.69	10.63	180.06	28.28

CHAPTER XIV.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

There are eight Government hospitals having 450 beds. There is a Government Police Hospital at Vellore with 20 beds. Besides, there are eleven Local Fund hospitals, two Municipal hospitals, two Government dispensaries, three Railway dispensaries, eight Rural dispensaries of modern medicine and 32 Rural dispensaries of Indigenous medicine. There are four primary health centres, one leprosy centre and 48 maternity centres including four maternity centres run by the Project Implementation Committee. One redeeming feature about the medical aid in this district is the existence of the Christian Medical College Hospital at Vellore of All-India reputation which has up-to-date equipment for Surgery, etc., and has about 600 beds. It is manned by expert surgeons and physicians and provides facilities for diagnosis and treatment in all branches of medicine and surgery including Thoracic surgery and of Neurology and Neuro-Surgery. There are also four other Mission hospitals in the district.

2. Medical aid in the district cannot be said to be satisfactory. Even the Headquarters Hospital at Vellore is not well equipped to satisfy the modern needs.

3. The number of beds in the Headquarters Hospital at Vellore will be increased by 55 by carrying out all-round improvements such as construction of additional buildings, provision of additional better facilities for treatment and appointment of additional staff. In addition, well equipped and up to date clinics for the treatment of tuberculosis, venereal and dental diseases will be opened in the hospital and an additional 30 beds for tuberculosis and 10 beds for venereal diseases will also be provided in the hospital. With a view to educating the public on the need for limitation of family in the present economic state of the country, a full-time family planning clinic is proposed to be established in the District Headquarters Hospital.

4. The two hospitals at Cheyyar and Polur which are run by the North Arcot District Board will be taken over by Government with a view to maintain them efficiently. These as well as the Taluk Headquarters Hospitals under Government management will be improved. The idea is that these hospitals should each have at least 50 beds with medical, surgical and maternity sections and an up-to-date operation theatre. The provision of these facilities will not only improve the standard of treatment but also make these hospitals fit to serve as secondary centres for serious cases sent by primary health centres to be opened in Community Development and National Extension Blocks. During the Plan period, the number of beds in the Taluk Headquarters Hospitals in the district will be increased by 100.

5. Under expansion of Rural Medical Relief, it is proposed to open 10 more primary health centres in the district. Each of these centres will have a ward of 6 beds, a consulting room and diagnostic facilities and will cater to the medical and public health needs of the people. A jeep will be provided in order to enable the medical and public health staff attached to each centre to visit the villages in the block for attending to both preventive and curative work.

6. According to the conditions of service, nurses are entitled to free furnished quarters. For want of quarters, the nurses are now residing in rented buildings. This arrangement is not satisfactory. It is proposed to construct quarters for 33 nurses of the District Headquarters Hospital during the Plan period. Provision has also been made in the plan for the training of 12 maternity assistants in the District Headquarters Hospital, Vellore.

7. The North Arcot District Board has proposed to open 3 new dispensaries in the district during the Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.50 lakhs on half grant half loan basis. In addition to these schemes, the plans drawn up by the village development committees provide for the construction of 155 hospitals in rural areas at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.83 lakhs. The villagers have come forward to pay contributions amounting to Rs. 4.44 lakhs towards the cost of the schemes.

Control of Communicable Diseases.

8. The main public health problem in the district is the prevalence of leprosy, malaria, guineaworm and filariasis in a few taluks. Malaria has almost been eradicated with the aid of the "Malaria Unit" working in Tiruppattur under the National Malaria Control Programme. Work under the programme will be continued during the Plan period and the malarious tracts of the district will be rendered habitable. A subsidiary centre for survey and treatment of leprosy was started in 1955-56 at Tiruvannamalai with 2 Medical Officers and consultancy staff. One more centre will be opened in some suitable place during the plan period. A filaria survey unit is working at present in the district. Under the Plan action will be taken to prevent transmission of filariasis by control operations designed to destroy the mosquitoes by anti-adult and anti-larval measures on the one hand and by the destruction of the parasites in infected persons by administration of the drug 'Hetrazen' on the other. A provision of Rs. 10.10 lakhs has been made for the scheme in the plan and about 300,000 of persons living in filarial areas are expected to be benefited under the scheme. Guineaworm control through supply of safe water in villages is being pushed through. Another Public Health measure contemplated in the Plan is the B.C.G. Campaign for controlling tuberculosis. Under this campaign, tuberculin testing and B.C.G. vaccination will be conducted on a mass scale. This scheme will benefit a susceptible population of 1,400,000 in the district.

Maternity Centres.

9. There is a great demand for maternity and child welfare centres in rural as well as in urban areas. Under the State Plan, it is proposed to open 40 such centres in the district at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.45 lakhs. In addition to these centres, the plan drawn up by the village development committees provide for the opening of 245 maternity centres and the plans for major panchayats provide for the opening of another 8 maternity centres. Substantial public contributions are expected to be received towards the cost of these centres.

School Medical Inspection.

10. With a view to safeguard and promote the health of school children, it is proposed to introduce compulsory medical inspection of secondary school children in selected areas. One medical centre will be opened in the district for the purpose during the Plan period.

Environmental Hygiene.

11. Attention will be paid to the provision of latrines and environmental sanitation during the plan period. The house owners will be opened in the district for the purpose during the Plan period. *induced to construct base hole latrines by supplying them* squatting slabs at concessional rates or even free of cost in deserving cases. A provision of Rs. 51,000 has been made in the plan for the supply of 2,500 such slabs. Besides this, the Village Development Committees have proposed to construct 842 latrines and 480 drains in their villages. It is also proposed to form a drainage channel to a length of one mile in Papanthangal village at a cost of Rs. 1,500. All the major panchayats in the district have proposed to provide improved drainage facilities in their areas and eleven of them have proposed to construct latrines. Substantial public contributions are expected to be forthcoming for these schemes.

12. The total cost of schemes under "Public Health and Medical" comes to Rs. 115.69 lakhs as detailed in the statement below :—

Name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
Medical.					
STATE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
1 Improvements to District Head- quarters hospital, Vellore.	3.90	..	3.90	..	3.90
2 Opening of a tuberculosis clinic and award of 30 beds in the District Headquarters Hospital.	3.75	..	3.75	..	3.75
3 Opening of ten primary centres in the district.	10.00	..	10.00	..	10.00
4 Opening of Venereal Disease clinic at the Government Head- quarter Hospital, Vellore.	1.10	..	1.10	..	1.10

Name of the Scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
Medical—cont.					
STATE LEVEL SCHEMES—cont.					
5 Opening of a Dental Clinic at the District Headquarters Hospital, Vellore.	0.28	..	0.28	..	0.28
6 Opening of a family planning clinic at the District Head- quarters Hospital, Vellore.	0.27	..	0.27	..	0.27
7 Improvements to some Govern- ment Taluk Headquarters Hospitals.	9.56	..	9.56	..	9.56
8 Construction of quarters for Nurses in Headquarters Hospital.	2.00	..	2.00	..	2.00
9 Provincialization of Two Local Fund Taluk Headquarters Hospitals in the District (Polur and Cheyyar).	1.14	..	1.14	..	1.14
10 Opening of one subsidiary centre for leprosy.	2.24	..	2.24	..	2.24
11 Training of 12 pupil-maternity assistants.	0.09	..	0.09	..	0.09
Total, State Level Schemes	34.33	..	34.33	..	34.33

DISTRICT LEVEL SCHEME (PROPOSAL OF THE NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT BOARD).					
12 Dispensaries (3 Nos.)	..	..	1.50	0.75	0.75

VILLAGE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
13 Hospitals (155 Nos.)	..	..	11.83	..	11.83
Total, Medical	..	..	47.66	0.75	46.91
			4.44	..	42.47

Public Health.

STATE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
1 Provision of 40 maternity and child health centres in rural areas in the district at the rate of 8 per year.	1.45	..	1.45	..	1.45
2 Scheme of school medical inspec- tion.	0.40	..	0.40	..	0.40
3 Environmental Hygiene— Supply of 2,500 latrine slabs to house owners.	0.51	..	0.51	..	0.51
4 National Malaria control pro- gramme.	2.90	..	2.90	..	2.90
5 B.C.G. vaccination campaign	0.86	..	0.86	..	0.86
6 National Filaria Control Pro- gramme.	10.10	..	10.10	..	10.10
Total, State level schemes	16.22	..	16.22	..	16.22

Name of the Scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Gov- ernment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
Public Health—cont.					
VILLAGE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
7 Maternity centres (245 Nos).	11.67	..	11.67	4.37	7.30
8 Drainage (19, 86, 406 feet) 480 Nos.	21.30	..	21.30	5.30	16.00
9 Construction of a drainage channel.	0.02	..	0.02	0.01	0.01
10 Latrines (842 Nos.)	4.76	..	4.76	1.14	3.62
Total, Village Level Schemes ..	37.75	..	37.75	10.82	26.93
SCHEMES OF MAJOR PANCHAYATS.					
11 Maternity centres for 8 major panchayats and construction of building for maternity centre in Arcot Panchayat and medical facilities for Kalambur Pancha- yat.	1.23	0.37	0.86	0.30	0.56
12 Drainage	11.55	3.04	8.51	1.87	6.64
13 Latrines	1.28	0.21	1.07	0.39	0.68
Total, Major panchayat schemes ..	14.06	3.62	10.44	2.56	7.88
Total, Public Health	68.03	3.62	64.41	13.38	51.03
Grand total—Public Health and Medical.	115.69	4.37	111.32	17.82	93.50

CHAPTER XV

WATER-SUPPLY.

This is one of the districts where drinking water-supply is a problem. The district has practically no perennial sources. There is neither a reservoir nor a canal system assuring water-supply. Though there are many irrigation tanks, most of them are practically dry during the major part of the year and many are dry throughout the year. So, the main sources of water-supply are wells. The district comprises of 11 taluk^s consisting of eight municipal towns, 36 urban areas and 2,025 villages. Four municipal towns and one urban area are now provided with protected water-supply.

2. Sanitary water-supplies, i.e., sanitary wells provided with cover and pump drainage for spilt water, etc., have already been provided under the Rural Water-Supply Scheme in Thimiri, Kalumbur and Padavedu. Sholinghur and Polur are provided with Sanitary water-supplies from out of the panchayat funds. Automatic lift pumps have been erected in Wandiwash and Tiruvettipuram Panchayats. Arcot and Ranipet panchayats have made arrangements for lifting water from the well laid in the bed of the Palar river and distributing supply in animal-drawn vehicles in addition to distribution through overhead tanks erected near public wells in several parts of the towns. Under the Second Five-Year Plan, schemes have been proposed for providing protected water-supply in four major panchayats, viz., Arcot, Ranipet, Tiruvettipuram and Pernambut. Provision has also been made for improving water-supply facilities in the other major panchayats in the district.

3. Out of 2,025 villages in the district with less than a population of 5,000, 157 villages have already been provided with deep bore-wells and about 30 villages have overhead tanks. Overhead-tank works are in progress in 39 villages under the Local Development Scheme. Under the Rural Water-supply Scheme, 1,716 wells have been sunk. Besides, 189 wells have been completed under the "Local Development (Rural Water-supply) Scheme".

During the Second Five-Year Plan it is proposed to sink 1,750 wells and to execute 60 composite schemes under the Rural Water-supply Scheme at a cost of Rs. 30.00 lakhs.

4. In addition to these schemes, the Village Development Committees have suggested the following rural water-supply schemes at a cost of Rs. 65.35 lakhs.

	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
(i) Sinking of new wells, 1,563 (Nos.)	30.03
(ii) Repairing old wells 487 (Nos.)	3.66
(iii) Provision of protected water-supply, 298 (over- head tanks)	31.66
Total	65.35

The villagers are expected to contribute a sum of Rs. 15.09 lakhs towards the cost of the schemes.

5. The water-supply schemes in respect of the Municipalities are dealt with in the chapter 'Municipal Plans'.

6. The total cost of the schemes under "Water-supply" amounts to Rs. 125.82 lakhs as shown below:—

Name of the scheme.	Cost.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Gov- ernment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
STATE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
1 Rural water-supply	30.00	..	30.00	..	30.00
2 Protected water-supply for major panchayats.	21.50	21.50	..	..	..
Total ..	51.50	21.50	30.00	..	30.00
VILLAGE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
3 Sinking of 1,563 new wells ..	30.03	..	30.03	6.76	23.27
4 Repairing of 487 old wells ..	3.66	..	3.66	0.84	2.82
5 Ponds and kuttais ..	0.06	..	0.06	0.03	0.03
6 Provision of 298 overhead tanks.	31.66	..	31.66	7.49	24.17
Total ..	65.41	..	65.41	15.12	50.29
7 Schemes proposed by major panchayats.	8.91	1.42	7.49	1.37	6.12
Grand total ..	125.82	22.92	102.90	16.49	86.41

CHAPTER XVI.

HOUSING.

With a view to relieve the shortage of housing accommodation both in urban and rural areas, the Government have launched a drive for the organization of house construction co-operative societies in all the districts. By the end of the First Five-Year Plan period 10 urban housing societies and 2 rural housing societies had been organized in the North Arcot district and 280 houses were constructed by these societies. During the Second Five-Year Plan period, it is proposed to organize more housing societies and construct 150 houses in urban areas and 500 houses in rural areas. A provision of Rs. 17.78 lakhs has been made in the plan for giving loan assistance for the purpose.

2. Besides these, there are special schemes for the construction of houses for Harijans and Ex-criminal tribes and about 1,200 houses will be constructed for them during the Plan period. These schemes have been dealt with in the Chapter on "Welfare of Backward Classes".

3. The North Arcot District Board has proposed to construct houses under the Low Income Group housing scheme and a provision of Rs. 80,000 has been included in the plan. Certain major panchayats have also proposed to construct quarters for their staff, workers, etc.

4. A summary of the cost of the schemes proposed under this chapter is given below:—

Name of the scheme.	Gross cost.	Loan.	Net cost.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Government.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
STATE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
1 Urban housing	10.86	10.86	..	..	..
2 Rural housing	6.92	6.92	..	..	..
Total ..	17.78	17.78	..	..	..
DISTRICT LEVEL SCHEME.					
3 Low Income group housing ..	0.80	0.40	0.40	..	0.40
MAJOR PANCHAYAT SCHEME.					
4 Quarters for Panchayat Board Staff, etc.	0.86	0.55	0.01	0.01	..
Grand total ..	19.44	19.03	0.41	0.01	0.40

CHAPTER XVII. SOCIAL AMENITIES.

None can gainsay that recreational facilities are quite essential to keep an individual physically as well as mentally fit. The Planning Commission has emphasized the importance of this item especially with regard to the necessity for the Social Education of the villagers to awaken new consciousness in them in conformity with the changed circumstances. To have a healthy surrounding, it is necessary that the villagers should mingle freely with one another, discuss social and economic problems confronting them and solve them by combined effort. To achieve this object, construction of community centres, provision of radio sets, etc., have been proposed at village level. The cost of these schemes comes to Rs. 31.17 lakhs towards which the villagers have promised to give contributions amounting to Rs. 12.92 lakhs. The major panchayats have also proposed similar schemes involving a cost of Rs. 80,000 with a contribution of Rs. 18,000. The details of the schemes proposed under this head are given below :—

Name of the scheme.	Gross cost.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Gov- ernment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)					
VILLAGE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
1 Library and reading rooms (933).	22.19	..	22.19	8.84	13.35
2 Community Centres (378)	6.98	..	6.98	3.16	3.82
3 Installation of radio and park (201).	2.00	..	2.00	0.92	1.08
4 Burning ghats	0.04	..	0.04	0.02	0.02
Total, Village Level Schemes	31.21	..	31.21	12.94	18.27

MAJOR PANCHAYAT SCHEMES.					
1 Reading room and library	0.80	0.27	0.53	0.18	0.35
2 Park and playground	..	..	..	..	..
Grand-total	32.01	0.27	31.74	13.12	18.62

CHAPTER XVIII. WELFARE OF WOMEN.

With a view to give elementary education and craft training to deserted wives, young widows and destitute women and to enable them to earn their livelihood in an honest way, it is proposed to start a service home in this district. The scheme provides for giving training to 50 women for a period of three years before the end of which they are to be rehabilitated suitably or sent for further training in teaching or midwifery. It is also proposed to attach a separate wing to the Home for maintaining 50 old and infirm women. To meet the charges on feeding, clothing, etc., of these old women, a stipend of Rs. 25 per mensem per head has been provided. The Plan provides a sum of Rs. 2.64 lakhs for this scheme.

2. In order to provide employment to village women so that they may earn daily wages and supplement their meagre family income, it is proposed to open two work centres in this district. The women will be trained in these centres in simple cottage industries like mat-weaving, spinning, etc. A sum of Rs. 0.25 lakh is provided in the Plan for this scheme.

3. It is proposed to open at Vellore one After-care Home where women discharged from correctional institutions will be given shelter until they are transferred to State Homes or rehabilitated with their families.

4. The Plan also includes a proposal for the organization of 11 Madar Sanghams during the Plan period.

5. The total cost of the schemes under this head amounts to Rs. 3.89 lakhs.

Name of the scheme.	Cost.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Gov- ernment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
STATE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
1 Opening of a Service Home	2.64	..	2.64	..	2.64
2 Opening of two Work Centres	0.25	..	0.25	..	0.25
3 Opening of a After-care Home	0.82	..	0.82	..	0.82
Total, State Level Schemes	3.71	..	3.71	..	3.71

VILLAGE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
Opening of 11 Madhar Sanghams	0.18	..	0.18	0.06	0.12
Grand total	3.89	..	3.89	0.06	3.83

CHAPTER XIX.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES.

At present there are two Community Development blocks and two National Extension Service blocks in the district. It is proposed to extend the National Extension Service programme to the remaining 32 blocks during the Plan period, thereby bringing the entire district either under National Extension Service or Community Development. It is also proposed during the Plan period to convert six National Extension Service blocks into Community Development blocks. The financial implication of the scheme is given below :—

Name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
STATE LEVEL SCHEMES					
National Extension Service Scheme.	82.55	18.00	64.55	..	64.55
Community Development Pro- gramme.	64.60	24.16	40.44	..	40.44
Total ..	147.15	42.16	104.99	..	104.99

CHAPTER XX.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

There are about 5½ lakhs of Harijans scattered throughout the district. As in other parts of the State, they are backward socially and economically. The Government have been spending large sums of money every year for improving their condition. More intensified efforts will be made for the uplift of these classes during the Plan period.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes.

2. Great importance is attached to the education of the Harijans. Harijan students are given various kinds of financial help such as non-recurring grants, non-residential scholarships, residential scholarships and examination fees. The number of scholarships, etc., to Harijans will be increased gradually from 2,900 to 3,500 a year during the Plan period. The Harijan Welfare Department are running 151 Harijan Welfare schools manned by 355 teachers and 13,700 children (8,500 boys and 5,200 girls) are reading in these schools. About 2,700 more pupils will be additionally enrolled during the Plan period by opening additional schools. The scheme of supplying free midday meals to Harijan children in these schools on all working days will be continued during the Plan period. The cost involved under this scheme will be met from the usual budget allotment of the Harijan Welfare Department. During the First Five-Year Plan period, free midday meals were provided to the non-Harijan pupils studying in Harijan Welfare Schools in the district. During the Second Five-Year Plan period also, free midday meals will be continued to be supplied to non-Harijans studying in Harijan Welfare Schools and in other schools where Harijan students are studying in large numbers. A provision of Rs. 1.77 lakhs has been made in the Plan for this purpose. There is one Government hostel where 28 Harijan students are being accommodated. During the Plan period, one more hostel will be opened and the total number of students accommodated in the two hostels will be 54. There are 16 private hostels in this district admitting Harijan students and getting boarding grants at the rate of Rs. 15 per month per student. This concession will be continued. About 2,600 students will be benefited by this concession during the entire Plan period. Besides this, the North Arcot District Board has proposed to open a hostel for the Harijan students at an estimated cost of Rs. 50,000 on half grant, half loan basis.

3. Almost all the Harijan hamlets are congested and insanitary. It is an urgent need to provide house sites and also construct houses for the Harijans. Provision has therefore been made for acquiring 527 house sites for Harijans during the Plan period, and also for providing facilities such as pathways, burial grounds, etc., to their

colonies. It is proposed to construct 1,150 houses at a cost of Rs. 475 each for the benefit of the Harijans. The Government will bear Rs. 300 towards a portion of the cost of the house and the balance will be met by the grantee by way of labour. Timber from Government poramboke and unreserves will be supplied free and a sum of Rs. 50 will also be paid to each grantee to buy some furniture and utensils to set up family in the new buildings. The plans of certain major panchayats, viz., Pernambut, Wandiwash and Chetpet, also include proposals for the provision of house sites for Harijans and for the improvement of Harijan quarters in their areas.

4. Under development of cottage industries, a co-operative society will be organized in this district for the benefit of the Harijans. A provision of Rs. 0.17 lakh has been made in the plan for the purpose.

5. Effective steps have been taken to remove all special disabilities under which Harijans were suffering by passing Legislative measures, namely, the Madras Removal of Civil Disabilities Act and the Madras Temple Entry Authorization Act. Under these Acts the Harijans are entitled to equal treatment with other Hindus in regard to access to temples and public places. The offenders under these Acts are punishable with fine on the first occasion and even with imprisonment on subsequent occasions. The Government consider that in addition to these measures, the problem should be tackled through social methods also. The Plan accordingly contemplates the eradication of the evil of untouchability by educating the people through pamphlets in Tamil and posters in villages by offering rewards to village Headmen and social workers for working for the removal of untouchability and by doing intensive propaganda in villages. Three Deputy Sevaks and three Assistant Sevaks will be appointed in the district for this purpose. Incentives will be offered to non-Harijans to settle in new Harijans colonies by allotting up to 10 per cent of the total number of houses in the colonies to the non-Harijans on the same terms and conditions applicable to Harijans. This measure as well as the scheme for supplying free midday meals to non-Harijan students studying in Harijan Welfare schools and in the other schools where Harijan children are reading in large numbers, are calculated to bring about free mingling of the Harijans with the caste Hindus and lead to the improvement of the social condition of the Harijans.

6. A provision of Rs. 0.21 lakh has also been made for giving financial assistance to non-official agencies in the district for doing propaganda work, etc., in connexion with the removal of untouchability.

Welfare of Ex-Criminal Tribes.

7. The ex-criminal tribes in this district are Irulars and Koravars. The three schools already being run in the district for the benefit of these tribes will be continued during the Plan period.

Midday meals will be supplied to the children reading in these schools. Loans will be given for sinking 21 wells for irrigation for the benefit of the ex-criminal tribe agriculturists in the district and 150 pairs of plough bulls and agricultural implements will be supplied to them. Financial assistance will be given to deserving Koravars for taking up basket-making industry. The other schemes contemplated under the plan include provision of a well for improving drinking water-supply, construction of two latrines and construction of 61 houses for the ex-criminal tribes.

8. In addition to the above, there are schemes in the State plan for grant of scholarships to ex-criminal tribe pupils studying in different courses. Training will be given to them in teaching, midwifery and cottage industries and a provision of about Rs. 10 lakhs has been made for these schemes for the entire State. These schemes will benefit the ex-criminal tribes in the district also.

Welfare of "Other Backward Classes".

9. Financial assistance by way of scholarships and boarding grants is being given to the students belonging to "Other Backward Classes". During the plan period it is proposed to extend this concession to a larger number of students. The number of scholarships to these students will be increased from 177 to 222 per annum and the number of boarding grants, from 113 to 160 per annum during the Plan period. The plan includes a provision of Rs. 4,700 for the maintenance of a boarding home for the benefit of Malayalees and Sugalis. The District Board, North Arcot, has also proposed to open a hostel for these people at an estimated cost of Rs. 50,000 on half grant half loan basis.

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

10. The plan provides for the continuance of the nine schools run by the Forest Department to provide education to the Malayalees of the Javadis and for the opening of two work centres for cottage industries to give employment to poor tribal women.

11. The total cost of schemes under "Welfare of Backward Classes" comes to Rs. 37.80 lakhs as detailed in the statement below :—

Name of the Scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS).					
STATE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
Welfare of Scheduled Castes.					
1 Appointment of Deputy Sevaks and Assistants.	0.36	..	0.36	..	0.36
2 Payment of rewards to village headman, etc.	0.04	..	0.04	..	0.04

Name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
STATE LEVEL SCHEMES—cont.					
<i>Welfare of Scheduled Castes.</i>					
3 Scholarships and other schooling charges	12.09	..	12.09	..	12.09
4 Construction of Hostels ..	0.95	..	0.95	..	0.95
5 Repairs to school buildings and construction of 4 new buildings for schools.	0.15	..	0.15	..	0.15
6 Maintenance of Harijan Welfare schools.	2.07	..	2.07	..	2.07
7 Midday meals to non-Harijans ..	1.77	..	1.77	..	1.77
8 Maintenance of Government hostels.	0.01	..	0.01	..	0.01
9 Boarding grants	5.11	..	5.11	..	5.11
10 (a) Acquisition of house-sites (b) Provision of pathways, } burial grounds, etc. }	2.14	..	2.14	..	2.14
11 Housing 1,150 houses	4.03	..	4.03	..	4.03
12 Industries	0.17	..	0.17	..	0.17
13 Miscellaneous	0.21	..	0.21	..	0.21
Total	29.10	..	29.10	..	29.10
<i>Welfare of Ex-Criminal Tribes.</i>					
14 Public Health—Sinking of drink- ing water well and construction of latrine—	0.03	..	0.03	..	0.03
15 Housing	0.31	..	0.31	..	0.31
<i>Industries.</i>					
16 Financial Assistance to deserving Koravars.	0.10	0.10	..	..	..
<i>Education.</i>					
17 Continuance of 3 schools ..	0.48	..	0.48	..	0.48
18 Midday meals	0.41	..	0.41	..	0.41
<i>Agriculture.</i>					
19 Sinking of wells, 21 numbers ..	0.43	0.43	..	..	..
20 Purchase of bulls and agricultural implements, 150 numbers.	0.39	..	0.39	..	0.39
Total	2.15	0.53	1.62	..	1.62
<i>Welfare of other Backward Classes.</i>					
21 Award of scholarships, etc., 999 numbers.	2.90	..	2.90	..	2.90
22 Award of boarding grants, etc., 694 numbers.	1.02	..	1.02	..	1.02
23 Maintenance of a Boarding Home for Malayalees and Sugalis.	0.47	..	0.47	..	0.47
24 Award of miscellaneous discreti- onary grants.	0.07	..	0.07	..	0.07
Total	4.46	..	4.46	..	4.46

Name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
STATE LEVEL SCHEMES—cont.					
<i>Welfare of Scheduled Tribes.</i>					
25 Continuance of 9 elementary schools run by Forest Depart- ment.	0.60	..	0.60	..	0.60
26 Starting of cottage industries work centres, 2 numbers.	0.27	..	0.27	..	0.27
	0.87	..	0.87	..	0.87
Total, State Level Schemes ..	36.58	0.53	36.05	..	36.05
DISTRICT LEVEL SCHEMES (SCHEMES PROPOSED BY NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT BOARD).					
27 Hostel for Malayalees and Sugalis.	0.50	0.25	0.25	..	0.25
28 Hostel for Harijans	0.50	0.25	0.25	..	0.25
	1.00	0.50	0.50	..	0.50
MAJOR PANCHAYATS.					
29 Provision of house-sites for Hari- jans in Pernambut and Wandiwash panchayats and improvement to Harijan quarters in Chetpet panchayat and to Harijan colonies in Kalambur and Polur pancha- yats.	0.22	0.08	0.14	0.04	0.10
Grand Total	37.80	1.11	36.69	0.04	36.65

CHAPTER XXI.

TOWN-PLANNING, PRODUCTIVE ENTERPRISES, etc.

Town-planning and slum clearance.

There are many black spots in several towns and panchayats in the form of slums and they affect the health of the people in the locality. The urgency of clearing slums and providing the slum dwellers with well ventilated houses, sanitary facilities, etc., has been recognised in the plan.

2. The major panchayats have accordingly proposed schemes under 'Town-Planning', 'Slum-clearance', etc. The schemes are estimated to cost Rs. 0.56 lakh. The panchayats propose to provide from their funds a sum of Rs. 0.18 lakh towards this expenditure, the balance being met from Government grants and loans.

Productive enterprises.

3. It is the duty of the local bodies to maintain bus-stands, cart-stands, etc., and provide such amenities to the public. These amenities are not only necessary for the convenience of the public but also provide a substantial source of revenue to the local bodies. The cost of the schemes proposed by Major Panchayats under this head amounts to Rs. 10.82 lakhs towards which the Panchayats require loans from Government to the tune of Rs. 10.79 lakhs.

4. The Village Development Committees have also proposed construction of bus-stands or passenger waiting sheds.

5. The North Arcot District Board has proposed to construct a travellers' bungalow at a cost of Rs. 10,000 and the cost is proposed to be met on half loan half grant basis.

Development of panchayats.

6. Of the 2,069 villages in this district, 1,242 villages are now covered by panchayats. There is a great demand for the constitution of panchayats from the non-panchayat villagers. It is proposed to constitute 465 new panchayats in the district during the plan period.

The Ranipet and Sholingur major panchayats have proposed the construction of buildings to house their offices, at a cost of Rs. 70,000.

The cost of the schemes are as detailed below :—

Name of the scheme.	Cost.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS).					
TOWN-PLANNING.					
1 Schemes proposed by major pan- chayats.	0.56	0.00	0.47	0.18	0.29
PRODUCTIVE ENTERPRISES.					
District level.					
2 Construction of a travellers' bungalow.	0.10	0.05	0.05	..	0.05
Village level.					
3 Construction of bus stands or passenger waiting sheds—4 numbers.	0.22	..	0.22	0.08	0.14
4 Schemes proposed by major pan- chayats.	10.82	10.79	0.03	0.02	0.01
DEVELOPMENT OF PANCHAYATS.					
State Level Schemes.					
5 Constitution of 465 new panchayats.	1.07	..	1.07	..	1.07
Management.					
MAJOR PANCHAYATS SCHEME.					
6 Construction of office buildings ..	0.70	0.20	0.50	0.25	0.25
Grand Total ..	13.47	11.13	2.34	0.53	1.81

CHAPTER XXII.

STATISTICS.

It is proposed to set up a "Statistical Unit" in the district at a cost of Rs. 1.40 lakhs so as to have an integrated approach for the better collection of statistics and to provide staff for enquiries on the field.

Name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
STATE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
Provision of a statistical Unit ..	1.40	..	1.40	..	1.40
Total ..	1.40	..	1.40	..	1.40

CHAPTER XXIII.

PUBLICITY AND PROPAGANDA.

A publicity branch is highly essential for the district. Several development activities are implemented throughout the country but the common man is not always aware of the schemes executed under the Five-Year Plan. The Second Five-Year Plan is a people's plan and its achievement depends upon the efforts of the people. Popular enthusiasm has to be aroused and the people's active support enlisted in the successful execution of the plan. It would be an incentive to the public to co-operate with the schemes that are taken up in the villages if they know the benefits derived out of the developmental activities in the different parts of the country. Keeping this in view the Second Five-Year Plan has provided for an integrated publicity programme. The programme includes the setting up of information centres, provision of publicity literature, films, audio-visual aids, organization of mobile vans, and books and journals. It is proposed to have an information centre at Vellore, the district headquarters, with a library of reference books and other publications, a reading room with journals and a films projector for informing and educating the public. Newspaper advertisements will also be another method of publicity adopted in the plan. The total cost under this head is Rs. 0.12 lakh as shown below :—

Name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
STATE LEVEL SCHEMES.					
Opening of one information centre at District Headquarters.	0.12	..	0.12	..	0.12
Total ..	0.12	..	0.12	..	0.12

CHAPTER XXIV.

OTHER SCHEMES.

Revetment to river banks.

During the rainy season, the following six villages are affected by floods from the rivers nearby :—

- (1) Thandakikrishnapuram (Gudiyatham taluk).
- (2) Elathur (Polur taluk).
- (3) Kalasapakkam (Polur taluk).
- (4) Thenpallipattu (Polur taluk).
- (5) Thenmahadevamangalam (Polur taluk).

To safeguard these villages from the floods it is proposed to construct revetments to the river banks at an estimated cost of Rs. 24,000. The village development committees concerned have agreed to bear 50 per cent of the estimated cost as contribution.

Name of the scheme.	Gross.	Loan.	Net.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
OTHER SCHEMES.					
Village Level Schemes.					
Revetment to river banks	0.24	..	0.24	0.12	0.12
Total	0.24	..	0.24	0.12	0.12

CHAPTER XXV.

PLANS OF MUNICIPALITIES.

There are eight municipalities in the district, viz., (1) Arni (2) Tiruppathur, (3) Gudiyatham, (4) Vaniyambadi, (5) Ambur, (6) Tiruvannamalai, (7) Wallajpet and (8) Vellore.

2. The municipal councils which functioned as Planning Committees for their areas prepared plans of their own. The total cost of the plans of the eight municipalities comes to Rs. 461.94 lakhs as shown below :—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
1 Arni	28.85
2 Tiruppathur	43.99
3 Gudiyatham	21.61
4 Vaniyambadi	62.40
5 Ambur	49.45
6 Tiruvannamalai	16.15
7 Wallajpet	1.30
8 Vellore	238.10
	461.94

A brief note on the several schemes proposed by the Municipalities is given below :—

ARNI MUNICIPALITY.

Water-Supply.

3. A scheme for protected water-supply was already sanctioned by the Government and the third stage of the work is in progress. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 7.00 lakhs. The municipality is prepared to contribute a sum of Rs. 1 lakh towards the cost of the scheme and has proposed to ask for a loan of Rs. 2.50 lakhs and a grant of Rs. 3.50 lakhs from the Government.

Drainage.

4. The town has not yet been provided with drainage facilities. To satisfactorily tackle the mosquito nuisance that is now prevalent and to avoid the stagnation of sullage water on the completion of the protected water-supply scheme, the town should have a proper drainage scheme early. The cost of the scheme is estimated to be Rs. 8.00 lakhs and the municipality has proposed to meet the cost of the scheme on half grant half loan basis.

Medical and Public Health.

5. There is no well equipped maternity home in this town. An additional block has recently been put up in the premises of the present Maternity and child welfare centre, at a cost of about

Rs. 7,000 under the Local Development Works programme. With a view to develop it into a full-fledged maternity home a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made in the Plan. The municipality proposes of execute the scheme on half grant half loan basis.

6. For the proper and strict enforcement of Public Health laws, provision of adequate "Public Conveniences" and bath rooms on up to date design is a pre-requisite. The public latrines in this town are all of antiquated type and there is no urinal or public bath room. This town should have a minimum of 20 public conveniences, 50 urinals and 10 bath rooms. Further this town should have a dhobi khana. The burial and burning grounds have to be improved and provided with necessary amenities. The "peekuttai" situated in the heart of the town which is a source of menace to Public Health and an eyesore should be closed and developed. A sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been included in the Plan for these schemes which are proposed to be executed on half grant half loan basis.

Education.

7. The municipality is maintaining 9 lower elementary schools and 1 higher elementary school. The schools are housed in rented buildings without adequate playground and garden facilities and the buildings themselves in some schools are unsuitable. Steps will have to be taken urgently to construct proper buildings for them with adequate playground and garden facilities. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 2.75 lakhs and it is proposed to be met on 50 per cent grant and 50 per cent loan basis.

Communications.

8. The municipality is maintaining at present about 21 miles of roads. A length of about 4 miles has been provided with improved surfacing. During the Plan period it is proposed to provide the remaining length of 17 miles with dustless surfacing at a cost of Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

Improvement of Slums.

9. It is proposed to improve the slums in Kil-Arni, Vandipalayam, Ramakrishnapet and Madavarayanpettai at a cost of Rs. 60,000. The scheme includes the cost of acquisition of land required for cleaning the slums and provision of amenities like water-supply, lighting and drainage.

Remunerative enterprises.

10. The income to the municipality from remunerative enterprises is low. There is ample scope for improving it. A provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been made in the plan for improvements to markets, construction of stalls, reconstruction of slaughter house, etc.

11. The total cost of the schemes for the municipality works out to Rs. 28.85 lakhs as given below :—

Name of the scheme.	Gross cost.	Loan.	Contribution.	Net cost to Government.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)				
<i>Arni municipality.</i>				
1 Water-supply	7.00	2.50	1.00	3.50
2 Drainage	8.00	4.00	..	4.00
3 Medical and Public health	5.00	2.50	..	2.50
4 Education	2.75	1.375	..	1.375
5 Roads	3.00	1.50	..	1.50
6 Improvement of slums	0.60	0.15	..	0.45
7 Remunerative Enterprises	2.50	2.20	0.30	..
Total	28.85	14.225	1.30	13.325

TIRUPATHUR MUNICIPALITY.

Water-Supply.

12. The town with a population of 27,003 is without adequate water-supply and the whole town depends upon a few wells for potable water. The wells are open to contamination and in summer season many of them get dried up and much difficulty is felt by the people. It is therefore urgently necessary that a protected water-supply scheme should be taken up and speedily executed. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs is made in the Plan. As the introduction of protected water-supply may take some time, it is proposed to effect improvements to the existing wells and to sink new wells at a cost of Rs. 20,000.

Drainage.

13. But for kutchra drains in a few places, the whole town is without a drainage. It is proposed to construct drains to a length of 105,000 feet, and to effect improvements to the existing drains 33,826 feet in length. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 5.51 lakhs.

Medical and Public Health.

14. Maternity relief requires immediate attention. The Council does not own a suitable building to provide beds, etc., for the purpose. It is proposed to provide a building with 10 beds and necessary equipments at cost of Rs. 28,000. The existing eight Public latrines in the town are not sufficient and they are of old type. A sum of Rs. 33,000 has been made for the conversion of the existing latrines into septic tank latrines and for the construction of four new latrines. The present burning and burial ground is quite close to residential quarters. It is proposed to shift it to a distant place. It is also proposed to effect improvements to the compost yard.

Education.

15. The municipality is now maintaining 10 elementary schools and one high school. Out of 10 elementary schools three are located in the buildings owned by the municipality and the others in rented buildings. The buildings are quite unsuitable and there are no playgrounds, gardens, etc., attached to any of the schools. A sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been provided in the plan for improving the existing buildings owned by the municipality, to put up buildings to house the seven schools, and to provide playgrounds to the schools.

Communications.

16. The municipality now maintains about 19 miles of metalled, gravelled, earthen and stone-paved roads. It is proposed to improve these roads by tarring or cement-concreting the surface wherever necessary and widening the narrow streets and opening blind lanes. New roads and pathways are also proposed to be formed. A sum of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been included in the plan for these purposes.

Improvement of Slums.

17. There are many slums in this town, requiring clearance and improvement but it is proposed to take up only 11 slums under the scheme during the Second Five-Year Plan. The total cost of improvements to these slums comes to Rs. 3.931 lakhs.

Town-Planning.

18. The following four areas, viz., (1) South of Pudupet Road, (2) North of Pudupet Road, (3) Sama Goundar Nagar, and (4) Kaliappa Mudaliar lay-out are fast developing. To ensure planned development and avoid haphazard growth, they have to be brought under the Town-Planning Act. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 6.905 lakhs.

Housing.

19. The municipal council has now provided 50 quarters for its sanitary workers. As they were constructed several years ago, they have become unsuitable for habitation and they require reconstruction. Quarters have also to be provided for the remaining sanitary workers, park watchman and other low-paid employees. A provision of Rs. 8.21 lakhs has been made in the plan to construct 400 houses for these persons.

Remunerative Enterprises.

20. The schemes envisaged under this head, are the construction of taxi stands, motor-sheds, etc., in the bus stand, type design bunk shops, a slaughter house and a lorry stand and improvements to existing markets, cartstand and slaughter house. The total cost of the schemes proposed is Rs. 1.94 lakhs.

Other Schemes.

21. It is proposed to acquire 15 acres of land for industrial development. The cost of the scheme will come to Rs. 2.56 lakhs. The wire broadcasting system will be introduced in the town during the Plan period. Attention will also be paid to provide reading rooms, and to improve the choultry and rest house.

22. A summary of the schemes proposed for the Municipality is given below :—

Name of scheme.	Gross cost.	Loan.	Contribution.	Net cost to Government.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)				
1 Water-supply	5.200	2.600		2.600
2 Drainage	5.510	2.755		2.755
3 Medical and Public Health	0.920	0.490		0.430
4 Education	1.500	0.750		0.750
5 Communication	7.000	3.500		3.500
6 Town-Planning	6.905	6.905		
7 Slum clearance	3.931	2.747		1.184
8 Housing	8.210	4.105		4.105
9 Remunerative Enterprises	1.940	1.940		
10 Industrial development	2.562	2.562		
11 Other schemes	0.10	0.150		0.155
Total ..	43.938	28.509		15.479

GUDIYATHAM MUNICIPALITY.

Water-Supply.

23. There are no water mains in the extended area of the municipality and in certain built up parts of the town. These places have to be provided with water taps. The water source has also to be improved for augmenting the existing yield of water. A sum of Rs. 75,000 has been included in the Plan.

Drainage.

24. There is no regular drainage scheme in this municipality. There are small katcha drains all over the town. Sullage water more often stagnates, especially in conservancy lanes between two streets. These drains are a source for mosquito breeding. It is proposed, in the first instance, to repair the katcha drains by paving with precast cement slabs before a permanent drainage scheme is taken up. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 50,000.

Medical and Public Health.

25. This municipality is maintaining one Ayurvedic dispensary. This is housed in Nellorepet in a rented building. A site in Talayaatham Bazaar Road has been acquired, for constructing a building for the dispensary. It is also proposed to provide a Unani Dispensary in Dharnapet. A sum of Rs. 20,000 has been provided for these purposes.

26. The number of public latrines in this town is inadequate. Many houses are not provided with latrines for want of sufficient space. In the absence of sufficient number of public latrines indiscriminate defecation takes place during nights in the street margins. Hence it is proposed to provide more public latrines at a cost of Rs. 30,000.

Education.

27. This municipality is maintaining 14 elementary schools and 2 high schools. Of the 14 elementary schools, 9 are housed in Municipal owned buildings and the others in rented buildings. It is proposed to construct new buildings and to effect improvements to the existing buildings at a cost of Rs. 50,000.

Communications.

28. Many of the roads in this town are not metalled. Further, as there are no regular masonry drains, berms of the roads become rugged during rainy season and even the metalled roads are damaged. It is therefore proposed to construct retaining walls on the sides of the roads and to black top the surface of important roads. There are many lanes in this municipality and they are not metalled. During the rainy season, these lanes become slushy and during other seasons, there is dust nuisance. It is proposed to pave these lanes with precast cement concrete slabs. A provision of Rs. 1.90 lakhs has been included in the plan.

Town-planning.

29. During the Plan period, the following four town-planning schemes will be taken up:—

1. Pichanoor North Town-Planning Scheme.
2. Pichanoor East Town-Planning Scheme.
3. Bhuvaneshwaripet Town-Planning Scheme.
4. North Dharanapet Town-Planning Scheme.

These schemes are estimated to cost Rs. 3.81 lakhs.

Slum Clearance.

30. There are six slums in this town. It is proposed to develop these slums by acquiring additional lands for constructing new huts and by forming new roads for relieving congestion in the slum areas. A sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been included for this scheme.

Housing.

31. There is much difficulty in securing decent houses in this town. High rents are charged even for inconvenient houses. It is proposed to construct officers' and staff quarters at a cost of Rs. 50,000 and 200 houses for poor and low income groups at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.25 lakhs. The lands in Goodanagarani

road will be acquired for laying them into house plots and selling them to house-less people. This will cost Rs. 30,000. It is also proposed to construct huts at a cost of Rs. 50,000 for the scavengers.

Remunerative Enterprises.

32. The schemes proposed under this head are construction of market in Santhapet and stalls in the site adjoining Dharnampet market, lorry stand and jutka stand near the travellers bungalow and improvements to the bus stand and markets. The several match and beedi factories in the town are getting their litho prints done elsewhere as there is no litho press in the town. If the municipality owns a litho press, a good business is expected. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for establishing a litho press in the town.

Industrial Area Development.

33. For industrial development in this town, an industrial area scheme to purchase 15 acres of land lying between the Rajeswari Mills and the eastern municipal boundary line and to the south of the Railway station road and to provide amenities such as roads, water-supply, etc., is also envisaged in the Plan. This scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 1.30 lakhs.

Other Schemes.

34. *Stadium.*—The Robinson tank is situated in the centre of the town. The tank is not useful for any purpose as it is always dry except during rainy season. It is being used for defecation. It is proposed to fill up this tank and to construct a stadium in the place at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh.

35. A summary of the cost of the schemes proposed for the Municipality is given below:—

Name of the scheme.	Gross cost.	Loan.	Contribution.	Net cost to Government.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)				
1 Water-supply	0.75	0.37	..	0.38
2 Drainage	0.50	0.25	..	0.25
3 Medical and public health	0.50	0.25	..	0.25
4 Education	0.50	0.25	..	0.25
5 Communications	1.90	0.95	..	0.95
6 Town-Planning	3.81	3.81	..	..
7 Slum clearance	1.50	1.50	..	..
8 Housing	6.55	6.30	..	0.25
9 Remunerative Enterprises	3.30	3.30	..	..
10 Industrial development	1.30	1.30	..	..
11 Other schemes	1.00	0.50	..	0.50
Total ..	21.61	18.78	..	2.83

VANIYAMBADI MUNICIPALITY.

Water-Supply.

36. A comprehensive scheme of water-supply including the provision of infiltration galleries in the river, suction well, pumping station, Reservoir distributaries, etc., to suit the requirement of the increasing population is envisaged in the Plan. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

Drainage.

37. It is proposed to reconstruct the existing drains in this town which have not been constructed with proper gradient and also to construct new open drains in certain localities and to connect all these open drains into an underground drain disposing of the drainage into the river outside the municipa' limits. The scheme will cost Rs. 7.00 lakhs.

Medical and Public Health.

38. The improvements envisaged under this head are construction of a new isolation shed, quarters for doctors, nurses, etc., in the new municipal women and children hospital proposed to be opened in Jamath Road, opening of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and improvements to the existing municipal hospital and construction of 20 additional public latrines in various localities. A provision of Rs. 2.20 lakhs has been included for these schemes.

Education.

39. Out of 10 municipal elementary schools, only 4 are located in municipal owned buildings and the others are located in rented buildings. It is proposed to construct 6 new elementary school buildings and to improve playground facilities for the 4 schools located in municipal owned buildings. This scheme will cost Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

Communications.

40. The total length of roads within the municipal limits is about 23 miles, of which 4 miles have already been provided with dustless surface. The remaining portions of the roads, about 19 miles in length, will be provided with dustless surface during the Plan period. Bridges in place of the existing causeways over the Palar river branches within the municipal limits and some additional bridges to connect the localities of Amburpet and Chennanurpet, etc., will be constructed. Attention will also be paid to the splaying off of corners at all important road junctions in this town. These improvements will cost Rs. 13.00 lakhs.

Town-Planning.

41. There is no detailed town-planning in this municipality. It is proposed to cover an area of 500 acres with five detailed town-planning schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.30 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 2.02 lakhs is also provided for opening of congested area.

Slum clearance.

42. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been made in the Plan for improvement of seven slums in the town including the cost of acquisition of lands, raising level and provision of new roads, parks, etc.

Housing.

43. In order to provide quarters to houseless people, it is proposed to acquire 12 acres of land and to construct 300 quarters at 25 per acre. The cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 6.75 lakhs.

Remunerative Enterprises.

44. A sum of Rs. 3.75 lakhs has been provided for the improvements of existing weekly market, bus-stand, etc., and for the construction of daily markets in the localities like Gandhinagar, Pudur Kadarpet, etc., cart-stands in the various localities and dhobikana.

Industrial Area Development.

45. Under this scheme it is proposed to acquire 2 sites of about 15 acres each and provide therein the amenities required such as power mains, water-supply, drainage, communications, etc. The cost of the scheme works out to Rs. 3.83 lakhs.

Other Schemes.

46. Provision is also made for the opening of public playgrounds and for the construction of travellers bungalow.

47. A summary of the cost of the schemes proposed for the Municipality is given below :—

Name of the scheme.	Cost.	Loan.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)				
1 Water-supply	10.00	5.00	..	5.00
2 Drainage	7.00	3.50	..	3.50
3 Medical and Public Health	2.20	1.35	..	0.85
4 Education	2.00	1.00	..	1.00
5 Communications	13.00	6.50	..	6.50
6 Town-planning	8.32	7.310	..	1.01
7 Slum clearance	5.00	2.50	..	2.50
8 Remunerative enterprises	3.75	3.25	..	0.50
9 Housing	6.75	3.37	..	3.38
10 Industrial area development	3.83	1.97	..	1.86
11 Other Schemes	0.55	0.425	..	0.125
	62.40	36.175	..	26.225

AMBUR MUNICIPALITY.

Water-supply.

48. As the town is having a population of 40,000 and an area of 7.5 square miles, a protected water-supply is essential. A scheme costing about Rs. 17.00 lakhs for providing protected water-supply to the town is pending execution and it is proposed to take up this work for execution during the Plan period.

Education.

49. This municipality is running six schools of which five are located in rented buildings. It is proposed to construct two school buildings during the Plan period. The estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 1.25 lakhs.

Communications.

50. A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided for black topping the important roads in the town in which traffic is very heavy.

Town-Planning.

51. It is proposed to take up two schemes at a cost of Rs. 1.40 lakhs during the Plan period. As the town is fully packed up with houses and the streets are very narrow, some of the congested areas will also be cleared. This will cost Rs. 80,500.

Housing.

52. Under this scheme it is proposed to construct 300 houses for providing quarters to houseless people and 600 houses for people of the low income groups and poorer classes. The estimated cost of constructing these houses including the cost of land comes to Rs. 22.50 lakhs.

Remunerative enterprises.

53. The present markets are situated in a congested locality. It is proposed to open new weekly and daily markets at a cost of Rs. 3.00 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 50,000 has also been provided for effecting necessary improvements to the existing bus-stand.

54. The following is the summary of the schemes proposed for the municipality :—

Name of the scheme.				Cost.	Loan.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(1)				(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)							
1	Water-supply	..	..	..	17.00	8.50	8.50
2	Education	..	..	..	1.25	0.625	0.625
3	Communications	..	..	..	3.00	1.500	1.500
4	Town-planning	..	..	..	2.20	1.80	0.40
5	Housing	..	..	..	22.50	22.50	..
6	Remunerative enterprises	..	..	..	3.50	3.50	..
				49.45	38.425	..	11.025

TIRUVANNAMALAI MUNICIPALITY.

Water-Supply.

55. Tiruvannamalai is a pilgrim centre with a population of 40,628. People from all over the country visit the town, the temple and Ramanasramam throughout the year. Water-supply position in the town has to be improved. The present water-supply is not adequate even for the permanent residents of the town as the town has largely developed and the population has increased since the inception of the present water-supply scheme. More public fountains are to be provided in many parts of the town particularly in slum areas and house service connections given gradually. The estimated cost of improving the present water-supply system amounts to Rs. 1.00 lakh.

Drainage.

56. There are no permanent drains in the town. Pending execution of a regular drainage scheme it is proposed to construct cement drains in some important streets to avoid stagnation of drain water and mosquito nuisance. The scheme will cost Rs. 1.00 lakh.

Education.

57. This municipality is maintaining 12 elementary schools and 2 high schools. Out of 12 elementary schools 8 are housed in rented buildings. The buildings in which the high schools are located now are inadequate for the present strength of pupils. It is therefore proposed to construct proper buildings to house the 8 elementary schools now located in rented buildings and also one building for one of the high schools. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 3.10 lakhs.

Communications.

58. Most of the streets in the town are laid with gravel and some with metal. Dust nuisance is on the increase due to heavy vehicular traffic. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been included in the Plan for providing dustless surface for all the important roads and the roads that connect the district roads.

Slum Clearance.

59. There are seven slums in the town covering an area of about 28 acres. It is proposed to clear them and to provide houses at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.00 lakhs during the Plan period.

Town-Planning.

60. Two town-planning schemes, viz., Lakshmipuram Town-Planning Scheme and Ramanasramam Town-Planning Scheme will be executed during the Plan period. This scheme will cost Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

Industrial area Development.

61. The area lying beyond the railway crossing in Tindivanam Road is best suited for industrial purposes. The extent of the area will be about 100 acres. There are now nearly ten mills in existence in the area and all the mill sites are abutting the public road. Only a few sites that are abutting the road are kept vacant. If the vacant sites become built-up ones, there will be no possibility of further development. It is therefore proposed to reserve this area for industrial development. The cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 1.05 lakhs.

62. A summary of the schemes proposed for the municipality is given below :—

Name of the scheme.	Cost.	Loan.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)				
1 Water-supply	1.00	0.50	..	0.50
2 Drainage	1.00	0.50	..	0.50
3 Education	3.10	1.55	..	1.55
4 Roads	2.00	1.00	..	1.00
5 Slum clearance	3.00	1.50	..	1.50
6 Town-planning	5.00	5.00	..	..
7 Industrial area development	1.05	1.05	..	..
	16.15	11.10	..	5.05

WALLAJAHPET MUNICIPALITY.

Water-Supply.

63. The town is having a protected water-supply. Since the scheme was introduced in 1946, it does not cater to the needs of all parts of the town. No mains were laid to the northern portion of this town and to two Harijan colonies and the people of these localities suffer very much for want of drinking water. It is therefore proposed to provide extension of water mains at a cost of Rs. 46,000.

Public Health.

64. It is proposed to construct 8 public latrines at a cost of Rs. 32,000.

Education.

65. The accommodation in the existing high school and elementary schools is inadequate. Provision is therefore made in the Plan for extension of accommodation in the High School and in two elementary schools.

Communications.

66. A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been provided for dustless surfacing of roads and streets in the town limit.

Remunerative enterprises.

67. The development contemplated under this head are improvements to the bus-stand and market. A sum of Rs. 21,500 has been included in the plan for this purpose.

68. The following is the summary of the schemes proposed for the municipality :—

Name of the scheme.	Cost.	Loan.	Contri- bution.	Net cost to Govern- ment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)				
1 Water-supply	0.46	0.23	..	0.23
2 Public Health	0.32	..	..	0.32
3 Education	0.29	..	..	0.29
4 Communications	0.10	0.05	..	0.05
5 Remunerative enterprises	0.215	0.108	..	0.107
	1.385	0.388	..	0.997

VELLORE MUNICIPALITY.

Water-Supply.

69. The present water-supply system was designed some years ago when the population of this town was only 50,000. The population of the town according to the last census was 107,000 and at present, it will be about 150,000. It is therefore necessary to improve the present system. A sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been provided in the Plan for improving the pumping capacity and the yield at source, laying mains to all unserved areas and ensuring supply and even distribution of water to all areas of the town by construction of overhead tanks or by other suitable arrangements.

Drainage.

70. The existing system of drainage in the town, is only open drainage. The streets are very narrow. Some of the streets are not served even with open drains. The mosquito nuisance is very great. To avert this nuisance and for healthy living of the residents of the town it is necessary to have an underground drainage system. This scheme will cost about Rs. 75.00 lakhs. It is also necessary to open additional sewage farm lands and to cement concrete some of the storm water channels with side revetments to avoid yearly erosion and recurring expenditure. This will cost Rs. 7.00 lakhs.

Medical and Public Health.

71. The municipal council is maintaining 4 Siddha, one Unani and one allopathic dispensaries and one Maternity Home. Five dispensaries have to be provided with buildings, etc., and a minor operation theatre with modern tools has to be provided for the allopathic dispensary. The existing Maternity Home requires

improvements. Three more maternity homes at convenient centres have to be opened to provide scientific and modern facilities for the expectant mothers and sickly children. These improvements will cost Rs. 3.50 lakhs.

72. At present there is not even a single public latrine of modern type in this trading centre. During the Plan period, 20 flush out latrines with bath rooms and overhead tanks attached will be provided. It is also proposed to purchase a tractor for conservancy work.

Education.

73. Of the 23 elementary schools maintained by the municipality 10 are located in rented narrow buildings. There are no proper playgrounds for these schools. Playgrounds for all the 23 schools and site with buildings for 13 schools have to be provided. Additional accommodation has to be provided for both the high schools with necessary playgrounds. The total cost is estimated at about Rs. 9.00 lakhs.

Communications.

74. A length of about 15 miles of metalled roads and 13 miles of unmetalled roads and lanes has to be provided with dustless surface. This is immediately necessary for a growing town like this to control the dangerous and contagious disease of tuberculosis. The cost of the scheme is estimated at about Rs. 8.00 lakhs.

Town-planning and Slum clearance.

75. A sum of Rs. 13.23 lakhs for six town-planning schemes, Rs. 7.30 lakhs for slum clearance and Rs. 1.51 lakhs for opening of congested area have been provided in the plan.

Housing.

76. For housing poor class people it is proposed to construct houses of cheap design estimated to cost about Rs. 52.50 lakhs.

Remunerative Enterprises.

77. The proposals under this item are improvements to main market and bus-stand, provision of advertisement boards and construction of a dhobikhana, a swimming pool at Suriakulam and reinforced cement concrete bunks. A provision of Rs. 34.30 lakhs has been provided in the Plan for these schemes.

Industrial area Development.

78. Under this scheme, it is proposed to have a separate industrial area for the town, so as to have no residential buildings at all there. This will cost about Rs. 7.59 lakhs.

Other Schemes.

79. A provision of Rs 0.97 lakh for office building and Rs. 1.00 lakh for Harijan hostel has been included in the Plan.

SUMMARY.

Name of the scheme.	Cost.	Loan.	Contribution.	Net cost to Government.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)				
1 Water-supply	15.00	7.50	..	7.50
2 Drainage	82.00	41.00	..	41.00
3 Medical and Public Health	5.70	2.95	..	2.75
4 Education	9.00	4.50	..	4.50
5 Communications	8.00	4.00	..	4.00
6 Slum clearance	7.30	7.30	..	..
7 Town-planning	14.74	14.74	..	..
8 Housing	52.50	50.00	..	2.50
9 Remunerative enterprises	34.30	34.30	..	..
10 Industrial area development	7.59	7.59	..	..
11 Other schemes	1.97	1.97	..	..
Total ..	238.10	175.85	..	62.25

80. The general summary of the schemes proposed by all the municipalities under various heads of development is given below:—

Name of scheme.	Cost.	Loan.	Contribution.	Net cost to Government.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)				
1 Water-supply	56.410	27.200	1.000	28.210
2 Drainage	104.010	52.005	..	52.005
3 Medical and Public Health	14.640	7.540	..	7.100
4 Education	20.390	10.050	..	10.340
5 Communications	38.000	19.000	..	19.000
6 Town-planning	40.975	39.565	..	1.410
7 Slum clearance	21.331	15.697	..	5.634
8 Housing	96.510	86.275	..	10.235
9 Remunerative enterprises	49.505	48.598	0.300	0.607
10 Industrial area development	16.332	14.472	..	1.860
11 Other schemes	3.830	3.050	..	0.780
Total ..	461.933	323.452	1.300	137.181

CHAPTER XXVI.

SUMMARY.

The total cost of the schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan for the district is Rs. 1,794.069 lakhs. This is made up of various schemes at different levels as detailed below :—

Serial number and major head.	Cost in lakhs.
1 Cost of plans at State level	904.870
2 Plans evolved at District level	24.200
3 Plans for villages other than Major Panchayats and Municipalities.	358.136
4 Plans for Major Panchayats	44.930
5 Plans for Municipalities	461.933
Total ..	1,794.069

The cost of village Plans including major panchayats is Rs. 403.066 lakhs. The people's contribution towards this expenditure is Rs. 126.536 lakhs. The contribution of the villagers will thus work out to 31 per cent of the total estimated cost of village plan and the net cost of the village plan to the State including loan provision will be Rs. 276.530 lakhs.

The total outlay for the Second Five-Year Plan for the eight municipalities of this district is estimated at Rs. 461.933 lakhs. The contribution of the municipalities towards this outlay out of their own resources and from the public will be Rs. 1.30 lakhs. They have also asked for a sum of Rs. 323.452 lakhs to be advanced to them as loan for meeting their share of the cost of the various schemes. Excluding the loan provision, the net cost to Government under the plans of the municipalities will be Rs. 137.181 lakhs.

The cost of the plans proposed at district level is Rs. 24.20 lakhs. The cost of the various State schemes to be implemented in the district will be Rs. 904.87 lakhs.

STATEMENT I.

SUMMARY STATEMENT.

Serial number and major head.	Cost in lakhs.
1 Agriculture	49.990
2 Animal Husbandry	27.870
3 Dairying and Milk Supply	1.370
4 Fisheries	0.900
5 Co-operation	19.740
6 Forests	13.440
7 Irrigation (Major)	131.760
8 Irrigation (Minor)	66.850
9 Power	95.000
10 Industries	99.968
11 Communications	175.530
12 Education	211.080
13 Public Health	179.980
14 Medical	54.360
15 Water-supply	182.230

STATEMENT I—cont.

SUMMARY STATEMENT—cont.

Serial number and Major head.	Cost in lakhs.
16 Housing	115.950
17 Social Amenities	32.010
18 Women's Welfare	3.890
19 Community Development Programmes	147.150
20 Welfare of Backward Classes	37.800
21 Town-Planning and Slum Clearance	62.866
22 Productive Enterprises	60.645
23 Statistics	1.400
24 Publicity and Propaganda	0.120
25 Miscellaneous	22.172
Total ..	1,794.069

STATEMENT II.

BREAK UP OF PLAN AT DIFFERENT LEVELS.

Serial number and particulars.	Cost in lakhs.
1 Cost of Plan at State Level	904.87
2 Cost of Plan at District Level	24.20
3 Cost of Plan at Village level	358.136
4 Cost of Plan of Major Panchayats	44.93
5 Cost of Plan of Municipalities	461.933
Total ..	1,794.069

STATEMENT III.

SCHEMES PROPOSED AT STATE LEVEL.

Serial number and Head.	Total cost.	Peoples' Contribution.
	RS.	
	IN LAKHS.	
1 Agriculture	49.79	..
2 Animal Husbandry	21.72	..
3 Dairying and Milk Supply	0.67	..
4 Fisheries	0.90	..
5 Co-operation	12.99	..
6 Forests	13.44	..
7 Irrigation (Major)	131.76	..
8 Irrigation (Minor)	26.92	..
9 Power	95.00	..
10 Industries	94.57	..
11 Communications	49.28	..
12 Education	97.97	..
13 Public Health	16.22	..
14 Medical	34.33	..
15 Water-Supply	51.50	..
16 Housing	17.78	..
17 Women's Welfare	3.71	..
18 Community Development Programmes	147.15	..
19 Welfare of Backward Classes	36.58	..
20 Statistics	1.40	..
21 Publicity and Propaganda	0.12	..
22 Miscellaneous	1.07	..
Total ..	904.87	..

STATEMENT IV.

SCHEMES PROPOSED AT DISTRICT LEVEL.

Serial number and Head.	Total cost.	People's contribution.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS. IN LAKHS.	
1 Medical	1.50	..
2 Housing	0.80	..
3 Welfare of Backward Classes	1.00	..
4 Productive Enterprises	0.10	..
5 Education	20.80	..
Total ..	24.20	..

STATEMENT V.

SCHEMES PROPOSED AT VILLAGE LEVEL.

Serial number and Head.	Total cost.	People's contribution.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
1 Agriculture	0.200	0.080
2 Animal Husbandry	5.930	2.290
3 Dairying and Milk Supply	0.700	0.27
4 Co-operation	6.750	2.400
5 Irrigation (Minor)	39.930	11.410
6 Industries	5.396	1.566
7 Communications	81.530	30.330
8 Education	70.860	27.980
9 Public Health	37.750	10.820
10 Medical	11.830	4.440
11 Water-supply	65.410	15.120
12 Social amenities	31.210	12.940
13 Women's Welfare	0.180	0.06
14 Productive Enterprises	0.22	0.08
15 Miscellaneous	0.240	0.120
Total ..	358.136	119.906

STATEMENT VI.

SCHEMES PROPOSED BY MAJOR PANCHAYATS.

Serial number and Head.	Total cost.	People's contribution.
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
1 Animal Husbandry	0.22	0.06
2 Communications	6.72	1.67
3 Education	1.06	0.30
4 Public Health	14.06	2.56
5 Water-supply	8.91	1.37
6 Housing	0.86	0.01
7 Social amenities	0.80	0.18
8 Welfare of Backward Classes	0.22	0.04
9 Town Planning and Slum Clearance	0.56	0.17
10 Productive Enterprises	10.82	0.02
11 Miscellaneous	0.70	0.25
Total ..	44.93	6.63

STATEMENT VII.

SCHEMES PROPOSED BY MUNICIPALITIES.

Serial number and Head.	Total cost.	People's contribution.
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
1 Communications	33.000	..
2 Education	20.390	..
3 Public Health	111.950	..
4 Medical	6.700	..
5 Water-supply	56.410	1.00
6 Housing	96.510	..
7 Town-Planning and Slum Clearance	62.306	..
8 Productive Enterprises	49.505	0.30
9 Miscellaneous	20.162	..
Total ..	461.933	1.30

STATEMENT VIII.

ABSTRACT.

<i>Heads of Development.</i>	<i>State level.</i>	<i>District level.</i>	<i>Village level.</i>	<i>Major Panchayats.</i>	<i>Municipalities.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Agriculture	49.79	..	0.200	..	..	49.990
2 Animal Husbandry	21.72	..	5.930	0.220	..	27.870
3 Dairying and Milk Supply ..	0.67	..	0.70	..	..	1.370
4 Fisheries	0.90	..	..	..	..	0.900
5 Co-operation	12.99	..	6.750	..	..	19.740
6 Forests	13.44	..	..	..	..	13.440
7 Irrigation (Major)	131.76	..	..	..	..	131.760
8 Irrigation (Minor)	26.92	..	39.930	..	..	66.850
9 Power	95.00	..	..	..	..	95.000
10 Industries	94.57	..	5.396	..	..	99.966
11 Communications	49.28	..	81.530	6.72	38.000	175.53
12 Education	97.97	20.80	70.800	1.060	20.390	211.080
13 Public Health	16.22	1.50	37.750	14.06	111.950	179.980
14 Medical	34.33	..	11.830	..	6.700	54.360
15 Water-supply	51.50	0.80	65.410	8.91	56.410	182.230
16 Housing	17.78	..	31.210	0.86	96.510	115.950
17 Social amenities	..	..	0.180	0.800	..	32.010
18 Women's Welfare	3.71	..	..	..	..	3.890
19 Community Development Programmes ..	147.15	1.00	..	0.220	..	147.150
20 Welfare of Backward Classes	36.58	..	..	0.56	..	37.800
21 Town Planning and Slum Clearance ..	..	0.10	0.22	10.82	62.306	62.866
22 Productive Enterprises	1.40	..	..	..	49.505	60.645
23 Statistics	0.12	..	..	..	..	1.400
24 Publicity and Propaganda	1.07	..	..	0.70	20.162	22.172
25 Miscellaneous	..	..	0.240	..	..	..
Total	904.87	24.20	358.136	44.93	461.933	1,794.069

NOTE.—Some of the schemes for which provision has been made in column (4) will be executed from the funds allotted for item 19.

STATEMENT IX.

CONTRIBUTION FROM PUBLIC.

Serial number and Head.

Amount in lakhs.

	RS.
1 Agriculture	0.080
2 Animal Husbandry	2.350
3 Dairying and Milk Supply	0.27
4 Fisheries	..
5 Co-operation	2.400
6 Forests	..
7 Irrigation (Major)	..
8 Irrigation (Minor)	11.410
9 Power	..
10 Industries	1.566
11 Communications	32.000
12 Education	23.280
13 Public Health	13.380
14 Medical	4.440
15 Water-supply	17.490
16 Housing	0.01
17 Social Amenities	13.120
18 Women's Welfare	0.06
19 Community Development Programmes ..	..
20 Welfare of Backward Classes	0.040
21 Town-Planning and Slum Clearance ..	0.170
22 Productive Enterprises	0.40
23 Statistics	..
24 Publicity and Propaganda	..
25 Miscellaneous	0.37
Total	127.836

STATEMENT X.

ANALYSIS OF CONTRIBUTION.

Serial number and particulars of contribution.

Amount in lakhs.

	RS.
1 Contribution from public for State Level Schemes	..
2 Contribution from public for District Level Schemes	..
3 Contribution from rural folk	119.906
4 Contribution from Major Panchayats	6.63
5 Contribution from Municipalities	1.300
Total	127.836

STATEMENT XI.
DETAILS OF LOAN UNDER THE PLAN.

Head of Development.	State level.	District level.	Village level.	Major Panchayats.	Municipalities.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
1 Agriculture ..	11.61	..	..	..	..	11.610
2 Animal Husbandry ..	..	..	..	0.05	..	0.050
3 Dairying and Milk Supply ..	0.35	..	..	..	..	0.350
4 Fisheries ..	4.99	..	..	..	..	..
5 Co-operation ..	..	..	..	..	..	4.990
6 Forests ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Irrigation (Major) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Irrigation (Minor) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Power ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Industries ..	34.67	..	..	..	..	..
11 Communications ..	..	..	..	1.67	19.000	34.670
12 Education ..	..	10.40	..	0.23	10.050	20.670
13 Public Health ..	..	..	..	3.62	55.945	20.680
14 Medical ..	..	0.75	..	..	3.600	59.565
15 Water-supply ..	21.50	0.40	..	1.42	27.200	4.350
16 Housing ..	17.78	..	..	0.85	86.275	50.120
17 Social amenities ..	..	..	..	0.27	..	105.305
18 Women's Welfare ..	..	..	..	..	..	0.270
19 Community Development Programmes ..	42.16	..	..	..	..	..
20 Welfare of Backward Classes ..	0.53	0.50	..	0.08	..	42.160
21 Town Planning and Slum Clearance ..	..	0.05	..	0.09	55.262	1.110
22 Productive Enterprises ..	..	..	..	10.79	48.598	55.352
23 Statistics ..	..	..	..	..	..	59.438
24 Publicity and Propaganda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	0.20	17.522	17.722
Total ..	133.59	12.10	..	19.27	323.452	488.412

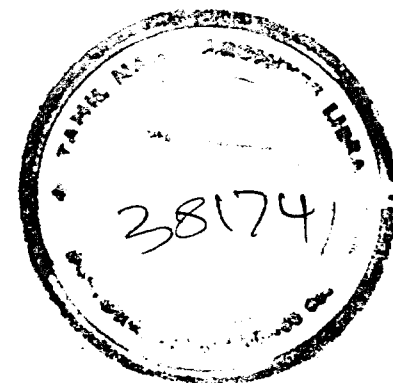
STATEMENT XII.

LOANS ABSTRACT.

Serial number and particulars of loan.

Amount in lakhs.

	RS.
1 Loan under State Level Plan ..	133.590
2 Loan under District Level Plan ..	12.100
3 Loan under Village Plan ..	..
4 Loan to Major Panchayats ..	19.270
5 Loan to Municipalities ..	323.452
Total ..	488.412



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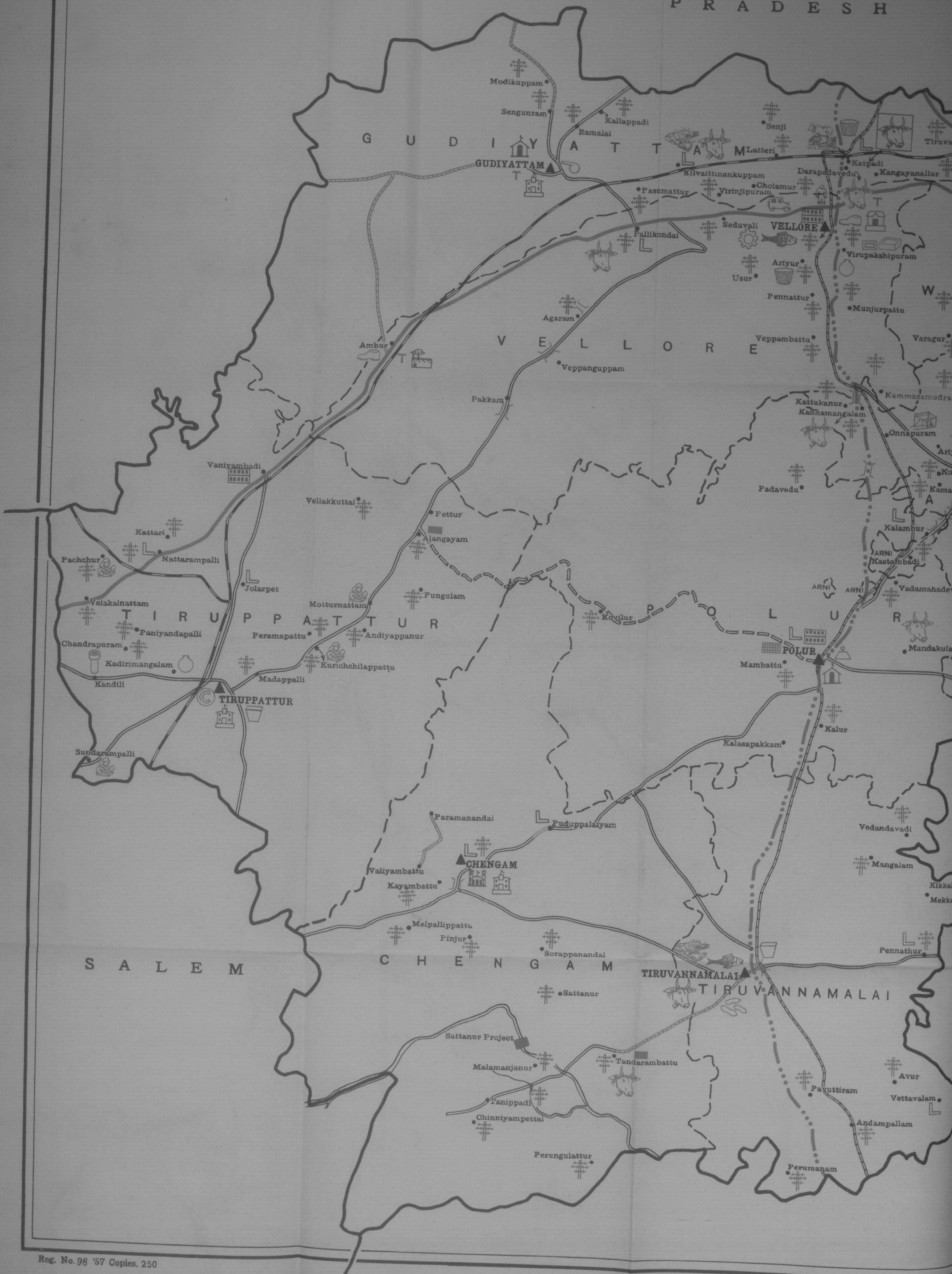
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NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT

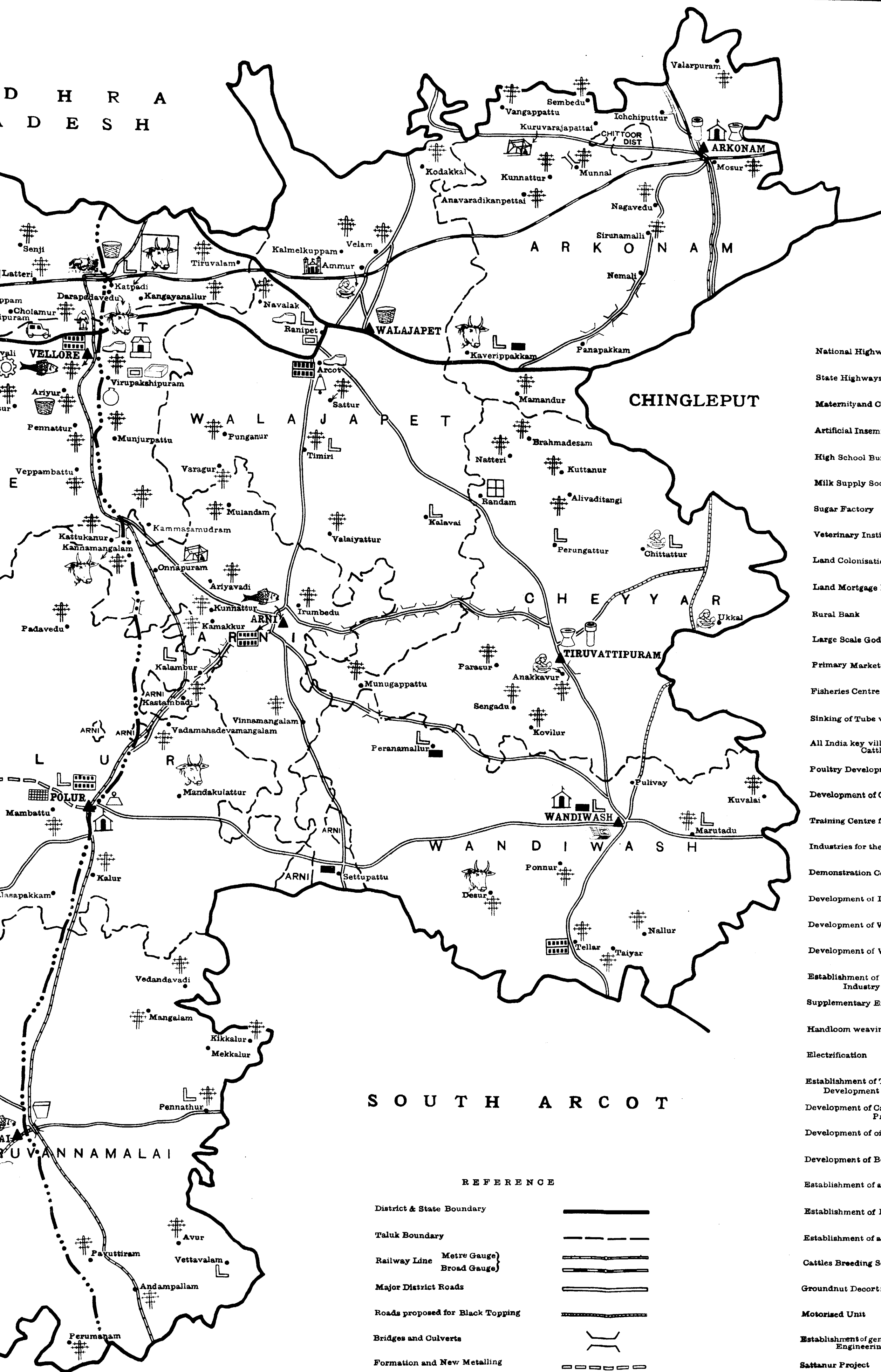
Map Showing Important Schemes Proposed under the Second Five Year Plan

Scale 1 Inch = 4 Miles

A N D H R A
P R A D E S H



D H R A
A D E S H



REFERENCE (Contd.)

- National Highways
- State Highways
- Maternity and Child Health Centre
- Artificial Insemination Centre
- High School Buildings
- Milk Supply Society
- Sugar Factory
- Veterinary Institution
- Land Colonisation
- Land Mortgage Bank
- Rural Bank
- Large Scale Godowns
- Primary Marketing Societies
- Fisheries Centre
- Sinking of Tube wells
- All India key village Scheme for Cattle Development
- Poultry Development Centres
- Development of Goshala
- Training Centre for Tanning
- Industries for the Manufacture of Foot wear
- Demonstration Centre for Khandasari Sugar
- Development of Decortication of Ground Nuts
- Development of Village Pottery in N. E. S. & C. D. Blocks
- Development of Village Tanning in N. E. S. & C. D. Blocks
- Establishment of Hand Pounding of Rice Industry in N. E. S. & C. D. Blocks
- Supplementary Expansion Centres for the utilisation of Bulls
- Handloom weaving units
- Electrification
- Establishment of Training Centre for Development of Bell Metal ware
- Development of Cane work Industry, Fibre Products & Bamboo Articles
- Development of oil Pressing in C.D. Blocks.
- Development of Bee keeping
- Establishment of a Cottage Type Match Factory
- Establishment of Marketing or organisation for Sale of Cottage Articles
- Establishment of a training Centre for paper Toys and Paper Articles
- Cattles Breeding Societies
- Groundnut Decorticators
- Motorised Unit
- Establishment of general purpose Engineering Work shop
- Sattur Project

REFERENCE

- District & State Boundary
- Taluk Boundary
- Railway Line (Metre Gauge, Broad Gauge)
- Major District Roads
- Roads proposed for Black Topping
- Bridges and Culverts
- Formation and New Metalling