



Government of Tamil Nadu

State Level Review Meeting

(Reservation Policy & Development Programmes)

by

National Commission for Scheduled Tribes

New Delhi

at Chennai on 06-07-2012

**Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department,
Secretariat, Chennai-600 009.**

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INFORMATION REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF VARIOUS SAFEGUARDS AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES OF TAMILNADU

1. Name of the State : Tamil Nadu
2. (a) Total Population (2001 Census) : 6.24 crore (7.21 crore as per 2011 Censes)
- (b) Total Population of Scheduled Tribes in the State : 6,51,321
- (c) Percentage of ST population to the State's total population : 1.04%
- (d) Total No. of ST Habitations in the State : 2,485
3. Literacy
 - (i) State Literacy (General) : 73.45%
 - (a) Male : 82.42%
 - (b) Female : 64.43%
 - (ii) Literacy among Scheduled Tribes : 41.53%
 - (a) Male : 50.18%
 - (b) Female : 32.78%

4.1 Development

- 4.1.1 Percentage of families in the State below Poverty line (latest position) : 35,32,554 families
- 4.1.2 Percentage of Scheduled Tribes families below the Poverty line : 96,473 families

(Source: RD & PR Deptt., Chennai-15 vide Ir. no.11625/2006/SGS, dated:12.10.2008)

4.1.3. What are the specific problems of Scheduled Tribes communities in your State? Please state at least five problems and also indicate how the State Government proposed to tackle them.

Specific Problems:

Socio-economic and educational development of Tribal people on par with that of the general population is the objective of this Government. Therefore, the State Government has set up a separate Directorate exclusively for the welfare of the Tribal people. There are 36 Sub-Castes among Tribes in the State including 6 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) viz., Toda, Kota, Kurumbas, Irular, Paniyan and Kattunayakan. The areas where the population of Scheduled Tribes exceeds 50% of the total population are designated as “**Integrated Tribal Development Programmes Areas (ITDP)**” in 7 districts of the State. Those Districts are: Salem, Namakkal, Villupuram, Tiruvannamalai, Tiruchirappalli, Dharmapuri and Vellore.

Government is concentrating on the following items of work:

- (i) Provision of basic amenities
- (ii) Educational Development
- (iii) Generation of Employment
- (iv) Removal of Indebtedness
- (v) Provision of Health Care

(i) Basic Amenities:

A strategy called “Tribal Sub Plan” was introduced in the year 1976-77 at the beginning of the Fifth five Year Plan to ensure flow of funds exclusively for the economic development of the Scheduled Tribes atleast in proportion to their population (1.04%) in the State. Besides, the grants received under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India for the provision of houses, roads, drinking water and electricity, Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) and Western Ghat Development Programmes is also implemented in the State to improve infrastructure in the tribal habitations.

Under Indira Awaas Yojana, free houses are being constructed by the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department and distributed to the poor tribal people. In spite of efforts taken by both the State and the Central Government there are hilly and remote areas where it is difficult to provide houses, drinking water, electricity and road facilities due to scattered settlements of tribal people.

The new housing scheme viz., “**Chief Minister’s Solar Powered Green House Scheme (CMSPGHS)**” is another milestone in the history of development initiatives in addressing the shelter needs in rural areas. Nowhere in the country, is such a free housing scheme, with an area of 300 sq.ft with solar powered lighting at a unit cost of Rs.1.80 lakhs implemented for the benefit of the poor in the rural areas by meeting the entire cost by the State Government. Accordingly, this Government had ordered for construction of 60,000 Solar Powered Green Houses of 300 square feet each, every year for the next five years commencing from 2011-12.

(ii) Education Development:

In Tamil Nadu, high priority is given to the educational development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so as to enable them to come up to the level of general population of the State. Due to the implementation of the following schemes, the educational standard has been showing significant upsurge. Since last 20 years, the literacy rate among Scheduled Tribes has increased from 20.46 % in 1981 to 41.53% in 2001. In order to improve their improvement in educational standard, the State Government is implementing the following schemes with the assistance received from Government of India. They are:

- i) 297 Govt. Tribal Residential Schools(GTRs) -- 30,116 students
- ii) 2 Eklavya Model Residential Schools(EMRSs) -- 776 students
- iii) 40 Hostels for Tribal Students -- 2,472 students

(Tribal students are also admitted in Adi Dravidar Welfare Schools and hostels)

- iv) Pre-matric and Post-matric Scholarships
- v) Free Supply of Books, Note Books, Slates, Special Guides, Uniforms and Bicycles.
- vi) Tuition fee, Special fee and Examination fee concessions etc. are extended.

(iii) Generation of Employment:

The State Government sanctioned Rs.25.00 Crore as State's Special Assistance for the economic development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for conducting various skill training programmes covering about 20,000 persons through the Tamil Nadu Housing and Development Corporation (TAHDCO). Tribal youths are also covered.

(iv) Removal of Indebtedness:

Indebtedness to certain extent is prevailing among the tribal communities. However, with the advent of Large Sized Multi Purpose Cooperative Societies (LAMP), which are exclusively for tribes, the problem of indebtedness has been curtailed to some extent. The LAMP societies offer short term loans for raising crops, medium term loans for purchase of agricultural equipments and long term loans for sinking new wells, deepening of existing wells etc. The minor forest produces are being marketed through 19 such societies in the State

(v) Health Care:

The gap in health care services in the tribal areas vis-à-vis the rest of the area is significant. The private sector in health care services would perhaps never find it economically viable to invest in Tribal areas as investments would rarely meet the commercial objectives of private sector. However, Government of Tamil Nadu provide health services within the reach of everyone in the community.

'Varumun Kappom Thittam' for diagnosing of diseases at initial stage itself, "Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Assistance Scheme" for providing Rs.6000/- as maternal assistance to the pregnant women. "Palli Sirar Idaya Aruvai Sikichai Thittam" is being implemented in Tamil Nadu for the benefit of School Children.

The Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme was launched on 11th January 2012 to provide insurance coverage for life threatening ailments to the poor people of Tamil Nadu. The Government has enhanced the sum assured to rupees one lakh per year and Rs.4 lakhs for a period of four years and has also extended the coverage to more diseases and included diagnostic procedures. Special provisions have also been incorporated to strengthen the role of

Government hospitals in implementing the scheme. So far, 26,172 beneficiaries have undergone treatments costing Rs.70.53 crores. A sum of Rs.750 crores has been provided for the implementation of this scheme in 2012-2013.

The role of Non-Governmental Organisations(NGOs) is also noteworthy in improving the Tribal health conditions in the forest and hilly areas out of the Grants released by Government of India and the State Government.

4.1.4 Year-wise allocation and expenditure of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) out of the State Plan Funds for the last five year as per the format given below.

Table-1 (Rs. in lakhs)

Plan Period	Year	State's Annual Plan Outlay	Flow to TSP		
			Outlay	Total amount spent	utilized with %age flow
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
X	Tenth Plan (2002-07)	4235274.22	62250.03	43650.37	1.03%
XI	2007-08	1400000.00	26386.11	24089.08	1.72%
	2008-09	1600000.00	34216.88	20699.70	1.29%
	2009-10	1750000.00	36008.56	19888.20	1.14%
	2010-11	2006800.00	40000.00	22542.39	1.12%
	2011-12	2353500.00	24630.37	24520.00	1.04%
XII	2012-13	28,000,00.00	34930.60	Under Progress	

4.3.2 Details indicating the funds allocated to State out of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP) and their utilized expenditure during the last 5 years.

SCA to TSP is primarily meant for family-oriented income generating schemes in the sectors of Agriculture, Horticulture, Sericulture, Animal Husbandry and Cooperation.

Table-2 (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Amount of Allocation	Total amount spent/ utilized with % of flow	utilized with % age flow
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Tenth Plan (2002-07)	1690.81	1690.81	100
2007-08	142.59	142.59	100
2008-09	469.00	387.55	82.63
2009-10	108.00	108.00	100
2010-11	393.05	36.20	9.21
2011-12	572.00	-	-

A sum of Rs.651.00 lakhs has been tentatively allocated by Government of India for 2012-13.

4.3.3 Details indicating the funds allocated under the provisions of Article 275(1) of the Constitution (State having Tribal population) and their utilization for the last 5 years.

Funds under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India is being utilised for providing infrastructure facilities in Tribal Habitations.

Table-3 (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Amount of Allocation	Total amount spent	utilized with %age flow
(1)	(2)	(3)	%
Tenth Plan (2002-07)	1845.86	1845.86	100%
2007-08	0.00	0.00	0.00
2008-09	291.39	214.55	73.62
2009-10	342.00	333.85	97.62
2010-11	358.00	-	-
2011-12	614.25	-	-

A sum of Rs.901.00 lakhs has been tentatively allocated by Government of India for 2012-13.

4.3.4 Please mention about the five most important schemes being implemented by the State Government for tribal development with a brief write-up on each of them (1-2 paras each)

The following are the most important five schemes being implemented in Tamil Nadu.

- (i) Educational facilities for Scheduled Tribes
- (ii) Housing and House Site Pattas
- (iii) Basic Amenities
- (iv) Economic Development Schemes for Scheduled Tribes
- (v) Health facilities for Scheduled Tribes

(i) Educational facilities for Scheduled Tribes

As per 2001 Census, Tribal Population in Tamil Nadu is 6.51 lakhs which constitutes 1.04% of the State's total population. The Government is very keen in the educational development of tribal people. The Literacy level of tribes is much less than that of the General Population in Tamil Nadu (please refer to the Literacy details page no.1).

In Tamil Nadu, for every ten thousand population, approximately 6 schools are available. Schooling facilities are provided within one Km of every habitation in the State.

Residential Schools exclusively for Tribals are functioning in the State to provide education for the Tribal people living in remote areas. The details of Government Tribal Residential Schools are as under:

No. of GTR Schools and Student strength

Table -4

Type of School	No. of Schools	Boys	Girls	Total Students
Primary	199	6213	5762	11975
Middle	61	4005	3820	7825
High	22	1398	1850	3248
Hr. Sec.	17	4377	3458	7835
Total	299	15993	14890	30883

There are 40 Hostels for tribal students and 2472 students are benefited. In addition to the above, Two Eklavya Model Residential Schools are functioning at Vellimalai in Villupuram District and Abinavam in Salem Dist. utilizing grants received from the Government of India under Article 275(1) Constitution of India. About 776 students are studying in these two schools. ST students are also studying in 5660 Hr. Sec. Schools, 5167 High Schools, 9969 Middle Schools and 34871 Primary Schools functioning under the School Education Department.

Hostel facilities are also provided for the Tribal students who are studying in other schools. The details are:

Tribal Hostels & Students strength

Table - 5

Sl.No.	Type of Hostels	Boys Hostel	Girls Hostel	Total
1.	School Hostels	23	16	39
2.	ITI Hostels	1	0	1
	Total	24	16	40
3.	Students Strength	1481	991	2472

The following measures have also been taken by Govt. of Tamil Nadu to facilitate the Scheduled Tribes students to continue their studies.

- i. Text Books, Note Books, (III to X Std.), Slates, Special Guides, four sets of Uniforms, two pair Chappals and other educational instruments are being provided to Scheduled Tribe students.
- ii. Free Education to all the Scheduled Tribe students is provided exempting them from payment of Tuition fees, Special Fees and Exam Fees.
- iii. Under the Special Scheme of encouraging Girls' Education a sum of Rs.500/- per annum (Rs.50 X 10 Months) is given to each Scheduled Tribe girl studying in Standards III to V to ensure 100% enrollment.
- iv. To reduce the percentage of dropouts, a sum of Rs.1,000/- per annum (Rs.100 X 10 months) is given to each Scheduled Tribe girl studying in VI standard in all districts.
- v. Students studying in +1 are being provided with bicycles free of cost and Laptop Computers also provided to the students studying in +1, Polytechnic and Graduation in Colleges.
- vi. Scholarships (kindly refer the details of scholarship available at page no.27 and 28.)

(ii) Housing and House Site Pattas

(a) Free Houses:

Every year, the Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Dept. is constructing new houses for the rural poor families which are living below poverty line under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY). At least 60% of IAY allocation has to be made to the SC/ST who are poor and houseless. From 2011-12 onwards, the unit cost of IAY house in Tamil Nadu is Rs. 1.00 lakh, out of which the State Government is alone contributing Rs. 66,250, which is 66.25% and whereas the Centre share is 33.75%.

Details of houses distributed to tribals since the last 5 years are given at Table-6 below.

Table – 6 (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Total No. of beneficiaries under the Schemes	Total amount utilized for all beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries belonging to STs (out of the figure given in column (2))	Total amount utilized for STs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2007-08	66108	19603.49	1678	469.95
2008-09	76772	87165.62	2968	874.14
2009-10	134014	39678.54	3438	884.52
2010-11	102939	32769.18	2775	829.70
2011-12	100553	97570.71	3905	910.77

(Source: RD&PR Dept., Chennai-9)

(b) House Sites Pattas:

Free House Site Pattas are distributed to the homeless Scheduled Tribes people Land for this purpose is acquired through private negotiation and also under the Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Harijan Welfare Schemes Act, 1978(Tamil Nadu Act 31 of 1978).

House site pattas are assigned by the Revenue Department to the houseless poor tribals. Since last 5 years i.e. from 2006-07 onwards, the achievement under this scheme is given at Table-7. To ensure welfare and empowerment of women, house site pattas are also issued in the name of the women.

House site pattas through Adi Dravidar & Tribal Welfare Department
Table-7

Year	Distributed by AD&TW	Distributed by Revenue	Total
2006-07	63	2488	2551
2007-08	495	2642	3137
2008-09	381	3660	4041
2009-10	10	811	821
2010-11	61	2303	2364
2011-12	43	1631	1674

(Source: DTW & Commissioner of Land Administration, Ch-5)

(iii) Basic Amenities

(a) Roads:

In Tamil Nadu, most of the Tribes are living in the Forest Areas and their communication with main stream of the society rests upon the availability of pathways and roads and therefore providing road facility is essential for the Forest Dwellers especially for Tribes.

Tamil Nadu has a good net-work of roads and the State accords the highest priority for the development of infrastructure in rural areas. The State has set a vision for providing all weather roads to all habitations even as efforts are underway to develop trunk-roads and express highways to meet the growing needs. District Roads and B.T Roads are also connecting rural habitations including 3834 Tribal habitations.

Under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India, the Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare dept. is forming and repairing roads, constructing culverts, cause - ways for the

benefit of Tribes. During 2011-12, an amount of Rs.260.70 lakhs has been spent for road other infrastructure works in Tribal habitations. Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Forest and Highways Departments are also contributing for development of road in the Tribal areas.

(b) Drinking Water facilities in Tribal habitations

Availability of drinking water facilities (lpcd - liters per capita per day)

Provision of safe and assured water supply has been the core of the planning activity. As per Government norms, the minimum levels of safe drinking waters are as under:

- i) Corporation : 110 lpcd
- ii) Municipalities : 90 lpcd
- iii) Town Panchayats : 70 lpcd
- iv) Rural Habitations : 40 lpcd

Water Supply Status in ST Habitations as on 1.04.2012

Table – 8

Description	STs Dominated
Total No. of Tribal Habitations	2485
Water supply provided	2333
Balance	152

(Source: MD, TWAD, Chennai-5)

(c) Electricity

Tamil Nadu has achieved total electrification of villages a long time ago. But there are still a few remote habitations in forest areas which could not be electrified due to problems involved in extending long transmission lines of long distance and for want of forest clearance etc., The habitations which might not be electrified through the grid, the Government of India, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy have undertaken the Remote Village Electrification Programme for electrification of 128 remote habitations using solar lighting system at a cost of Rs.8.25 crores under Phase-I and the rest of the 30 remote habitations is being carried out under Phase –II.

(d) Burial Grounds and Pathway to Burial Grounds

Burial Grounds and Pathway to Burial Grounds are provided to SCs/STs habitations wherever need arises.

(iv) Economic Development Schemes for Scheduled Tribes

Special Central Assistance and State funds are being provided for Economic Development and Family Oriented Income Generating Schemes such as supply of Milch Animals, Sheep Breeding, Grocery Shop/Vegetable shop, Power Tiller, Electric Motor/Diesel Engine for Agricultural Purpose etc., for Scheduled Tribes and also concentration has been given to Women SHGs for their Economic Development.

Table -9

Sl. No.	Scheme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	Milch Animals	331	30	544	20	1152
2	Sheep Unit	410	181	80	100	630
3	Grocery/ Vegetable Shop	64				8
4	Fishing Net			10	0	
5	Bee Keeping boxes/Honey processing and bottling		100	100	0	20
6	Brick Making			5		
7	Embroidery/Sewing machines			10		125
8	Processing of Tea leaves and Pocketing					50
Total		805	311	749	120	1985

Also Large Sized Multipurpose Cooperative Societies (LAMP) Societies have been set up in all the ITDP areas. There are 19 LAMPS in the ITDP areas. These LAMPS provide short term and medium term interest free loans to the tribals besides consumption loans. Apart from providing loans to tribals the LAMPS also supply essential commodities through 101 fair price shops. They also ensure reasonable return to tribal people by way of collections of Minor Forest Products. At present, 91,906 Scheduled Tribe members are enrolled in these Cooperative Societies.

Tribal Welfare Board

The Government of Tamil Nadu have constituted the Tribal Welfare Board under the Chairmanship of Minister for Adi Dravidar in 2007 to seek over all development of the tribes. For the past 4 financial years, sum of Rs.4.00 crores has been sanctioned. So far, Rs.42.45 lakhs have been spent for the benefit of 1048 members.

Schemes and Quantum of Assistance

Table -10

1. Financial Assistance under Accident Relief Scheme	Rs.
(i) Death occurred by Accident	1,00,000/-
(ii) Disability occurred by Accident (according to % of disability)	10,000/- to 1,00,000/-
(iii) Natural Death.	15000/-
(iv) Funeral Rites assistance	2000/-
2. Old Age Pension	1000/- p.m.
3. Educational Assistance to the children of the members	
(i) Female child studying 10 th Std.	1,000/-
(ii) Child passed 10 th Std.	1,000/-
(iii) Female child studying 11 th Std.	1,000/-
(iv) Female child studying 12 th Std	1,500/-
(v) Child passed 12 th Std.	1,500/-
(vi) Regular Degree Course	1,500/-
(vii) Regular Degree Course (Hosteller)	1,750/-
(viii) Regular PG Degree Course	2,000/-
(ix) Regular PG Degree (Hosteller)	3,000/-
(x) Professional Course (Degree)	2,000/-
(xi) Professional Course (Degree -Hosteller)	4,000/-
(xii) Professional Course –PG Degree	4,000/-
(xiii) Professional Course –PG Degree(Hosteller)	6,000/-
(xiv) ITI / Polytechnic	1,000/-
(xv) ITI / Polytechnic (Hostellers)	1,200/-
4. Marriage Assistance	2,000/-
5. Assistance for Maternity/ Termination	
(i) Maternity (for 6 months)	6,000/-
(ii) Abortion/Termination	3,000/-
6. Assistance for Opticals	upto 500/-

(v) Health facilities for Scheduled Tribes

The following activities are being carried out by the **Tamil Nadu Health System Project (TNHSP)** to improve tribal health.

In Tamil Nadu 12 remote and inaccessible tribal areas in 10 districts have been identified where the tribal population is located in large numbers. The tribal people are provided outreach medical services through mobile van by medical and para-medical personnel in their areas. They were provided comprehensive maternal and child health care, treatment of minor ailments and referred to the higher institutions wherever needed.

Effective management of sickle-cell anemia and stay of antenatal tribal mothers from remote and inaccessible areas in the selected 4 Primary Health Centres are carried out. Further Bed Grants are also provided to the tribal people for inpatient admission in private hospitals. The Tribal people are also provided with tribal counselors for better guidance for medical treatment in the Government medical institutions. The achievements are (period 2007-2008 to 2011-2012).

Table -11

Sl. No.	Tribal Schemes	Details	Year				
			2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
I	Mobile Outreach Services (by 12 NGOs)	Total Tribal Patients Treated	137543	266040	274791	240347	233800
II	Sickle Cell anemia	Cases Screened	0	4225	3224	3249	2857
III	Stayal Plan	Stay of antenatal tribal mothers to delivery	0	335	944	Handed over to NRHM	
IV	Bed Grants	In Patients Admitted	503	1141	1355	906	2125

(Source: TNHSP, Chennai-8)

Janani Suraksha Yojana is one of the flagship programmes under Reproductive Child Health (RCH II) which aims to reduce the maternal and infant mortality by focusing on increasing institutional deliveries. The scheme has been extended to urban areas also. An amount of Rs.700/- in rural and Rs.600/- in urban areas is paid to "Below Poverty Line" (BPL) mothers delivering in institutions for the first two deliveries.

Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme was launched on 15.9.2006 with a view to provide financial assistance to the pregnant women living below poverty line. Under this scheme, cash assistance of Rs.12,000/- given in three instalments of Rs.4000/- each on conditional basis and restricted for two deliveries only.

- i. The first instalment of Rs.4000/- will be given to every pregnant women who avails all required health services during the 7th month of pregnancies.
- ii. The second instalment of Rs.4000/- will be given to the mother after delivery two delivers in the Government/Local body institution.
- iii. The third instalment of Rs.4000/- will be given to the mother on completion of third dose of DPT, Hebatitis-B and Polio/Penta valent vaccine for the child.

25% of the total funds earmarked for this scheme are exclusively reserved for SC/ST pregnant women. This benefit is restricted for two deliveries only.

A special programme of providing nutritious diet to postnatal mothers, sterilization cases and all patients coming for scan and sugar test at Primary Health Centres has been launched from 15.09.2008.

Indian Council for Medical Research (ICMR) Project is implemented in 3 districts of the State i.e., The Nilgiris, Thiruvallur and Kancheepuram since 1999 through Health Services Department. The aim of the project is to improve health care among Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) people.

Training to Tribal Welfare Volunteers:

Every year refresher course is being conducted for the Tribal Welfare Volunteers for 10 days and for Tribal Maternity Assistants for 3 days. One tribal volunteer and one maternity assistant have been selected for every 400 to 500 tribes. In these 3 districts, there are 120 volunteers and 120 maternity assistants who are helping tribal people to know about their health care.

The 25 Primary Health Centers and 25 Government hospitals are functioning in these 3 districts to serve the tribal communities by rendering guidance and advice to the tribal patients in a friendly manner with the support of Tribal Advisors.

4.3.5 What is the role played by voluntary organizations/agencies in disseminating information and implementation of programmes for development of Scheduled Tribes in the State/UT? What steps were taken to make their association fruitful?

The Voluntary Organisations are helping the Govt. to reach out the tribal people while implementing various welfare schemes. NGOs in fact fill the gap in service deficient tribal areas. They concentrate on the cover sectors like Education, health, drinking water etc., In this regard Govt. of Tamil Nadu has constituted a committee viz., "State Committee for Supporting Voluntary Efforts" to review and to recommend new proposals of Non Governmental Organisations vide G.O(Ms)No.41, AD&TW (ADW-9) Dept., dated:25.8.06. During the year 2009-10, the following voluntary organizations were recommended by the State Government to Government of India for grant-in-aid.

Table – 12

Sl. No.	Name of the Institutions	Project
1.	Dr.Ambedkar Ashram School, Thiruvallur District	Residential Schools
2.	Dr.Alva Educational and Charity Trust, Coimbatore District.	Vocational Training Centre for Nursing Assistant
3.	The Nilgiris Adivasi Welfare Association(NAWA), Nilgiris District	Medical Hospital and Mobile Medical unit.
4.	Society for Children and women's Development(SCAWD), Villupuram District	Organising Community Herbal Farm,Mini Vermi composting production and Mobile Medical Unit
5.	Grameeya Makkal Abivrudhi Iyakkam(GMAI), Coimbatore District	Medical Hospital Mobile Medical unit
6.	Pearl Educational Trust(PET), Salem District	Computer learning centre and Mobile Medical Unit
7.	P.A.C.R Sethurammam Charity Trust, Virudhunagar District	Construction of Hostels

During the year 2010-11, the following voluntary organizations were recommended by the State Government to Government of India for grant-in-aid.

Table – 13

Sl.No.	Name of the Institutions	Project
1.	AIM for Seva, Coimbatore	Rural Tribal Hostel
2.	Dr.Alva Educational and Charity Trust, Coimbatore District.	Vocational Training Centre for Nursing Assistant
3.	The Nilgiris Adivasi Welfare Association(NAWA), Nilgiris District	Medical Hospital and Mobile Medical unit.
4.	New Life Agency for Tribal People Upliftment (NATPU), Tiruvannamalai	Nursery and Primary Residential School for STs and Hostel for STs
5.	Grameeya Makkal Abivrudhi Iyakkam(GMAI), Coimbatore District	Medical Hospital Mobile Medical unit
6.	Bharathiyar Makkal Nalvalvu Sangam, Salem	Vocational Training Centre for STs and Hostel for STs
7.	Montfort Community Trust, Yercaud, Salem	Primary School and Hostel for STs

On the line of the Central Government, the Government of Tamil Nadu has also funded 5 subsidised private hostels run by Voluntary Organisations consist of 677 students. They are (i) Sri Sarguru Sarva Samarasa Sangam T.R. High School for Boys, Coonoor, (ii) Sri Sarguru Sarva Samarasa Sangam T.R. High School for Girls, Coonoor, (iii) S.F.R.D Hr. Sec. School, Kunikanthur, (iv) Ramco Group Primary School, Rajapalayam, (v) AIM for Seva, Anaikatty, Coimbatore District.

4.3.6 What are the Special Schemes, undertaken for development of agriculture, minor irrigation and soil conservation, horticulture, animal husbandry, pottery and fisheries for rural artisans which if taken up intensively would have greater impact on socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes?

In order to bring agriculture as a profitable venture, the government has taken more efforts to bring major changes in the method of cultivation of crops. The system of Rice Intensification is one such technology capable of enhancing paddy productivity. A massive programme to adopt Precision Farming technology in clusters by formation of societies with the participating farmers by providing higher subsidy is expected to bring a massive change in the agricultural scenario in Tamil Nadu. The Government of India during the year 2008 had suggested certain modifications, while preparing project proposals under various grants released by it. Based on the above suggestions focus has been given in the field of animal husbandry, horticulture, minor irrigation etc. and

the project proposals have been prepared by this State Government for implementation considering the above fields.

Agriculture Engineering Department:

Agricultural Engineering Department is implementing several schemes for the benefit of the farming community in Tamil Nadu and all schemes are area based which are implemented either on Watershed basis or Command area basis. Certain schemes like River Valley Project, Hill Area Development Programme, and Western Ghat Department Programme are on watershed basis and Command area Development Programme and IAMWARM programme are on individual river command basis. These are special projects executed within the hydraulic boundaries. As Scheduled Tribes holdings are very small within watershed, specific quantum of funds cannot be apportioned exclusively for Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries. However, top priority is given to Scheduled Tribes farmers available within the watershed.

In order to involve the farmers in the works executed, almost all programmes are implemented with beneficiary contribution. The Command Area Development Programme is now implemented with 10% farmers' contribution including Scheduled Tribes farmers. The other schemes are implemented on individual farmer basis which involve farmers' contribution varying from 5% to 50% .

Apart from the above schemes, department machineries are hired out to farming community at a lesser rate than the prevailing market rates for Land levelling, Ploughing, Bund forming and Sinking Bore wells etc.

Minor Irrigation:

The important sources of Minor Irrigation i.e. tanks, wells and tube wells contribute significantly to irrigate agriculture in Tamil Nadu. This Government is allocating funds to the tune of Rs.4.95 lakhs for the scheme. Besides this, the scheme is also implemented with the help of Central Assistance under the Grant-in-aid of Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India.

Soil Conservation:

Agricultural Engineering Department is implementing several watershed Management and water Management programmes in the State for the benefit of the farmers. This Department also takes up land reclamation and distribution of agricultural machinery to the Tribal farmers.

1. Special Watershed Management Programme
2. Water Conservation and Management Programme
3. Land Reclamation Programme
4. Agricultural Mechanization.

Horticulture:

Horticulture is an important segment of Agriculture sector which contributes about one fifth share with economy of Agriculture and allied sectors. It is the fastest growing sector within agriculture.

Under this scheme, soil health care, micro nutrient application, scientific cultivation, high yielding varieties of planting material along with micro irrigation have enabled Scheduled Tribes farmers to reap income never earned before.

In this year(2012-13), it has been proposed to distribute inputs to the farmers at a subsidized cost, besides giving training to the tribal farmers on the cultivation of horticultural crops at a total expenditure of Rs.40.00 lakhs in ITDP areas of Namakkal, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Villupuram, Dharmapuri, Vellore and Tiruvannamalai Districts.

Animal Husbandry:

Tamil Nadu has a considerable livestock population. The main income generating source for tribals is Animal Husbandry which includes rearing of sheeps and milch animals. The Government is allocating funds to the tune of Rs.10.12 lakhs every year for the distribution of milch animals to tribals. This scheme is also implemented in the State by availing Central Assistance under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP) for the benefit of the tribals in the Integrated Tribal Development Programme (ITDP) areas.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister announced on 09.07.2011 that in order to usher in another 'White Revolution' in Tamil Nadu, the Government would distribute Free Milch

Cows to 60,000 beneficiaries over a period of 5 years. Thus, under the '**Scheme for Distribution of Milch Cows at free of cost**', about 12,000 Milch Cows of Cross Bred Jersey/ Cross Bred Holstein-Friesian breeds would be distributed each year to the poor needy families in the rural areas.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister also announced the implementation of a '**Scheme for Distribution of Goats/Sheep at free of cost**' to the poorest of the poor in the State in order to improve their standard of living. Under this Scheme, 4 Goats/Sheep are to be given free of cost to 7.50 lakhs poorest of poor rural landless families over a period of 5 years.

Apart from this, veterinary assistance and health cover to the Livestock and poultry reared by Scheduled Tribes people are being provided. There are 1207 Veterinary Dispensaries functioning in the State.

Fisheries Department:

Tamil Nadu is one of the leading States in fish production and has a fishermen population of about 9 lakhs, of which 2.81 lakhs fishermen are actively engaged in fishing from 591 marine fishing villages along the coast line of 1076 Kms from Pulicat of Thiruvallur District to Neerodi of Kanniyakumari District.

There are 1200 primary fishermen / fisherwomen cooperative societies with a total membership of 6,30,442 (3,03,656 in Marine Sector and 3,16,786 members in Inland Sector.) As far as STs are concerned, 1375 members are enrolled in these societies. Adult and active fishermen who are members of the Fishermen Co-operative Societies are eligible for the benefits under all welfare schemes.

4.3.7 What has been the impact of anti-poverty and employment generation schemes/programmes such as SGRY, SGSY, and IAY and PMGSY etc. for the benefits of the Scheduled Tribes in the State? Position of the beneficiaries for the last three Financial Years from 2007-2008 to 2009-2010 may be given.

The main objective of these schemes is to provide sustainable income to the rural poor which would enable them to cross the poverty line. To achieve this objective, the schemes have its focus on community mobilisation by forming self help groups, capacity building, infrastructural facilities, subsidised credit linkage and market support.

(i) Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

This programme envisages organization of the rural poor into Self-Help Groups for building their capacities to manage their own resources and then to go for bank credit. The programme aims at to bring up the large number of the families above the poverty line.

Table -14

Year	No. of Members of SHGs assisted for ST	No. of individual Swarozgaris assisted for ST	Subsidy and Credit disbursed (Rs. in lakhs)
2007-08	3880	164	747.26
2008-09	4828	512	594.67
2009-10	2553	243	475.53
2010-11	4823	1062	5437.80
2011-12	3291	168	1065.94

(Source: RD&PR, Chennai-15)

(ii) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

The basic objective of the scheme is to help construction of new dwelling units as well as conversion of unserviceable kutcha houses into pacca/semi pacca houses to the marginalized sections of the society who are living below the poverty line by extending them grants-in-aid. At least 60% IAY allocation during financial year should be utilized for construction/up gradation of dwelling units for SC/ST BPL households. The scheme is funded by the Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25. From 2011-12 onwards, the unit cost of IAY house in Tamil Nadu is Rs. 1.00 lakh, out of which the State Government is alone contributing Rs. 66,250, which is 66.25% and whereas the Centre share is 33.75%.

Table -15

Year	Total No. of beneficiaries under the Schemes	Total amount utilized for all beneficiaries (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of beneficiaries belonging to STs (out of the figure given in column (2))	Total amount utilized for STs (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2007-08	66108	19603.49	1678	469.95
2008-09	76772	87165.62	2968	874.14
2009-10	134014	39678.54	3438	884.52
2010-11	102939	32769.18	2775	829.70
2011-12	100553	97570.71	3905	910.77

(Source: RD&PR, Chennai-15)

(iii) Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGREGS)

This scheme guarantees 100 days of employment in a financial year to any rural house hold whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The cost of the scheme is shared between the Centre and the State at the ratio of 90:10 respectively.

Table -16

Year	Total beneficiaries*	Achievement (Physical -STs)*
2007-08	-	37,856
2008-09	-	91,016
2009-10	-	1,17,788
2010-11	73,47,187	1,44,170
2011-12	76,48,556	1,52,920

*No. of households issued with job cards.

(Source: Commissioner, RD&PR Dept., Chennai-15)

4.4.1 Educational Development

(i) What is the teacher-pupil ratio in schools located in ITDPs and MADA, cluster areas vis-à-vis in other parts of the State?

The teacher pupil's ratio is 1:40 all over the State of Tamil Nadu. However, the Government has not followed the above ratio strictly, as far as the tribal schools are concerned, at many places teachers are posted even if the strength is less than 40 students in a class, in tribal areas.

(ii) Please indicate details of the number of seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes in professional institutes and number actually filled in the following table:

(A) Engineering Colleges

Table - 17

SL. No.	Year	No. of institutions	Sanctioned in take	1% seats reserved for ST	Actually filled up
1	2007-08	276	110789	1108	204
2	2008-09	355	136140	1361	269
3	2009-10	456	172445	1724	284
4	2010-11	491	195324	1953	403
5	2011-12	525	226034	2260	387

(Source: DOTE, Chennai-25)

(B) M.B.B.S

Table - 18

SL. No.	Year	No. of institutions	Sanctioned in take	1% seats reserved for ST	Actually filled up
1	2007-08	14	1398	14	14
2	2008-09	15	1463	14	14
3	2009-10	17	1945	19	17
4	2010-11	17	1945	19	17
5	2011-12	25*	2522	25	25

*Including 8 Self-financing colleges. (Source: DME, Chennai-10)

(C) B.D.S

Table - 19

SL. No.	Year	No. of institutions	Sanctioned in take	1% seats reserved for ST	Actually filled up
1	2007-08	1	85	1	1
2	2008-09	1	85	1	1
3	2009-10	1	100	1	1
4	2010-11	1	100	1	1
5	2011-12	13*	945	8	8

* including 12 Self-financing colleges. (Source: DME, Chennai-10)

(D) Veterinary Degree (B.V.Sc.&A.H./B.Tech/B.F.Sc./B.Tech (F.P Tech)

Table - 20

SL. No.	Year	No. of institutions	Sanctioned in take	1% seats reserved for ST	Actually filled up
1	2007-08	3	242	2	2
2	2008-09	3	242	2	2
3	2009-10	4	296	3	3
4	2010-11	4	296	3	3
5	2011-12	4	306	3	2

(Source: TN Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Chennai-51)

(iii) Are any concessions given to Scheduled Tribes to fill the reserved seats? If yes, what type of concessions?

Admission is made purely on the basis of merit, subject to the rule of reservation of the Government of Tamil Nadu

Table-21

Scheduled Castes	18%
Scheduled Tribes	1%
Backward Class	26.5%
BC Muslim	3.5%
MBC & DNC	20%
Others	31%

**(Tamil Nadu Arunthathiyars Special Act for providing 3% Special Reservation for Arunthathiyars from among 18% of Scheduled Castes)*

(iv) What are the Scholarship schemes for tribal students at school, graduation and post graduation levels? Please indicate separately for each category

Scholarship and other concessions are given to Tribal Students in Govt. Schools and Govt. recognized Schools. The details are as follows:-

(A) School

(i) Pre-Matric Scholarship (GOI)

The Children of those engaged in unclean occupations are given this scholarship irrespective of their religion, caste and income.

(ii) Pre-Matric Scholarship (State Govt.)

Instead of giving scholarship, Free Education is provided to the students pursuing Std. 1 to X. The Special Fees and Examination Fees are exempted to these students and being reimbursed to the Director of Government Examination by the Government. In addition to the existing scheme of Noon Meal to children in the classes I to X, supply of 4 sets Uniforms, Bus passes, Supply of Foot wear, Educational kits consists of School Bag, Colour Pencil, Geometry Box, Atlas, Note Books and Text Books.

(B) Graduation and School (beyond X)

(1) Post-matric Scholarship (GoI):

Under this scheme, the scholarship is given to students who continue their studies beyond Std.X and whose parental/guardian income does not exceed Rs.2.00

lakhs annually. For the first time in the history of Tamil Nadu, at the instance of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, the compulsory fees including the Tuition Fees fixed by the "Committee on Fixation of Fee" are being paid for the ST students admitted in the self-financing colleges under free and paid seats from 2011-12.

(2) Tuition Fee Concession:

Under this scheme, the students are exempted from payment of tuition fee if they study in the Government /Government aided institutions without taking into account of the Parent's/Guardian's Annual Income ceiling.

(3) Special Fee and Examination Fee Concession:

Under this scheme, the students pursuing Under Graduate courses, whose parent's /guardian's income exceeds the income limit as prescribed by Government of India/State Government, are exempted from payment of Special Fee and Examination Fee.

(4) Higher Education Special Scholarship:

The scheme of Loan Scholarship was converted into grant-based scheme known as "Higher Education Special Scholarship" (HESS). The students who study Degree course through Institutional Hostels are given Rs.7,500 per annum and those who study Post Graduation / Professional Courses are given Rs.8,000 per annum. Their parents'/Guardians' annual income should not exceed Rs.1 lakh.

(5) Overseas Scholarship:

The students who aspire to pursue research studies abroad in the field of Engineering, Technology and other Science disciplines which are not available in India are encouraged to go abroad to study Ph.D. It is intended to send 10 students for research studies abroad by paying Rs.3 lakhs per student every year. The Parent's/Guardian's income should not exceed Rs.3 lakhs per annum.

(6) Special Fee and Examination Fee Concession to Girls students:

The Girl Students who pursue Post-Graduate Courses are exempted from payment of Special Fees and Examination fees. There is no income ceiling fixed for availing the benefits under this scheme.

(7) Details of Educational Institutions for Scheduled Tribes as per the format below may be furnished:

Table-22

Sl.No.	Type of Institution	Total No. of Institutions run by the Govt.	Total No. of Institutions run by the NGOs	Grand Total
1.	Primary	199	--	199
2.	Middle	61	--	61
3.	High	22	--	22
4.	Hr. Secondary	17	1	18
	Total	299	1	300

The students studying in schools run by Adi Dravidar & Tribal Welfare Department mostly belong to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. Besides, 13.81 lakhs of SC/ST students are also studying in other schools run by the School Education Department.

(vi) Details of Educational Schemes for Scheduled Tribes girls and boys funded by the State Government

(a) To increase enrollment rate:

To increase the enrollment in rural areas, a cash award of Rs.500/- per year is given to each girl who is studying in III Std to V Std.

(b) To reduce drop out:

To reduce the dropout rate, an incentive scheme is implemented for girl students under which a sum of Rs.1000 per annum (Rs.100x10 months) is given to STs girls studying in VIth std. in all Districts.

During the year 2011-12, an amount of Rs. 40.00 crores has been sanctioned under this scheme as against the allocation of Rs. 8.00 crores during 2010-11.

(vii) Whether pockets of Scheduled Tribes concentration where the literacy of the Scheduled Tribes women is less than 2 per cent have been identified? If so, details thereof.

No such pockets are existing in Tamil Nadu. The Literacy among ST women in this State stands at 32.78%.

(viii) What is the number of ST teachers in Primary Middle/High/ Higher Secondary schools in the State out of total number of teachers?

As per the existing norms, all the teachers upto upper primary schools should belong to SC/ST under the schools functioning and Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department. As far as the other managements are concerned, the existing reservation policy is followed.

(ix) What is the annual turn out of graduates in State in rural/urban areas in the State and how many of them belong to STs?

Table - 23

General Education	Total Sanctioned Strength			Admitted		
	General	S.T.	%	General	S.T.	%
2007-08	1,46,394	1464	1%	1,46,394	952	0.65%
2008-09	1,51,070	1508	1%	1,51,070	1174	0.77%
2009-10	2,50,310	1354	1%	2,21,654	1354	1%
2010-11	2,57,405	1524	1%	2,21,654	1524	1%
2011-12	3,87,130	3871	1%	3,35,411	2475	0.72%

(Source: Director, Dept. of Collegiate Education, Ch-6)

(x) Details of Special Coaching/Trainings organized and the results of special steps taken in this regards?

Using Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP), this Government is implementing some job oriented training schemes to Tribals as follows:

1. Training in basket making, tailoring etc. for tribal women.
2. Training given through Vocational Guidance centre functioning at Udhagamandalam to the tribal youths for the employment purposes.
3. Skill development training to Tribals

Apart from this, orders have been issued by this Government sanctioning a sum of Rs.50.00 lakhs for imparting special coaching to the students of 9th to 12th Std. in the subjects like Maths, Science and English. They will be specially coached wherever

needed by the expert teachers. The performance of the coaching will be tested on every Saturday.

(xi) The rate of Scholarship/ stipends (including details of income ceiling of parents) provided to the students and financial and physical targets and achievements for the last three financial years from 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12

Table – 24

Sl. No	Scheme	Concessions	Income limit per annum
1.	Government of India Post-Matric for Scheduled Tribes	Day Scholars Rs. 230/p.m. to Rs. 550/- p.m. Plus all compulsory fees and non refundable fees. Hostellers Rs. 380/- p.m. to Rs. 1200/- p.m. plus all compulsory fees and non refundable fees.	Rs. 2.00 lakh
2.	Government of India Pre-Matric Scholarship (Children those who engaged in unclean occupation)	Day Scholars I to X std. Rs. 110/-p.m. A lumpsum adhoc grant of Rs. 750/- p.a. Hostellers III to X std. Rs. 700/- p.m. A lumpsum adhoc grant of Rs. 1000/- p.a.	Irrespective of caste & religion. No income limit
3.	Higher Education Special Scholarship (SC/ST/SC converted)	Rs. 7500 p.a. degree courses Rs.8000 p.a. PG and Professional courses	Rs. 1 lakh
4.	Free Education upto U.G. level (SC/ST/SC converted)	Examination fees and special fees exempted	No income limit
5.	Free Education upto P.G. Level for Girls only (SC/ST/SC converted)	Examination fees and special fees exempted	No income limit
6.	Chief Minister Award	High Scorer of first 1000 boys and 1000 girls belongs to SC/ST/SCC are given Rs. 3000/- p.a. for 5 years	No income limit
7.	State Pre-Matric (VI-X) (SC/ST/SC converted)	Reimbursement of Special fee & examination fee to Director of Govt. Exams and Application & Registration fees.	No income limit
8.	State Special Post-Matric (SC/ST/SC converted)	Day Scholars Rs. 100/- p.m. to Rs. 175/- p.m. Hostellers Rs. 175/- p.m. to Rs. 350/- p.m.	Rs. 1 lakh
9.	Girls Incentive scheme for III to V std.	To encourage the enrolment and to avoid drop out among SC/ST girls, a sum of Rs. 50/- p.m. is given to each student as incentive for 10 months studying in Government and Government Aided Schools.	No income limit

Sl. No	Scheme	Concessions	Income limit per annum
10.	Girls Incentive scheme for VI std.	To reduce the dropout among SC/ST girls students, a sum of Rs. 100/- p.m. as incentive for 10 months is given for the students studying in VI std. onwards in Government and Government Aided Schools.	No income limit
11.	Reimbursement of Tuition fees (SC/ST/SC converted)	Exempted from payment of tuition fees (After +2) Govt. /Govt. aided/Self Finance Institutions (Govt. quota) reimbursement Tuition fee on par with Govt. norms.	Rs. 1 lakh

The details of financial and physical targets for the last three financial years from 2007-2008 to 2011-2012

Table-25

(Rs.in lakhs)

Year	ACHIEVEMENT					
	GOI Post Matric Scholarship (SC/ ST)		Pre Matric Scholarship (Children of those unclean occupation)		Post Matric State Special Scholarship (SC/ST/SC converts)	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
2006-07	392037	11864.75	54235	598.82	33393	396.69
2007-08	407740	13028.63	54597	627.87	45617	587.57
2008-09	432601	14637.03	62323	724.03	57611	660.48
2009-10	511860	17182.78	70494	945.02	62573	783.43
2010-11	707751	26143.72	70740	1251.52	70797	912.92
2011-12	743013	36069.29	67268	1286.85	75455	937.79

4.5 Health and Nutrition

4.5.1 Please state if the medical facilities available in the tribal areas and trained personnel in the medical dispensaries are adequate.

The outreach service delivery is provided through the network of 8706 Health Sub Centres and 1612 Primary Health Centres in respect of rural and backward areas. As per the Government of India norms, one PHC for every 30,000 population in plain areas and one PHC for every 20,000 population in hilly areas have been established. Each Health sub-centre covers a population of 5000 in plain areas and 3,000 in hilly areas. 46 mobile clinics are functioning for the benefit of rural inaccessible community.

In rural areas, Malaria decease has been greatly reduced. The various immunization programmes have been sustained at 100% year after year. As a result of the sustained immunization coverage and pulse polio immunization performance the incidence of vaccine preventable diseases reduced in rural areas. Di-ethyl Carbamazine (DEC) tablets have been distributed for the control of filariasis, 42 Malaria and Filaria Clinics have been established during the IX Plan period in the Vulnerable areas.

(i) How many villages in the State in Scheduled Areas (if any) have no drinking water sources? What are the schemes to provide safe drinking water in those villages

In State of Tamil Nadu, there are no Scheduled Areas. However drinking water schemes are being implemented in the ITDP areas.

Availability of drinking water facilities (lpcd-liters per capita per day)

Provision of safe and assured water supply has been the core of the planning activity. As per Government norms, the minimum levels of safe drinking water are as under:

- i) Corporation : 110 lpcd
- ii) Municipalities : 90 lpcd
- iii) Town Panchayats : 70 lpcd
- iv) Rural Habitations : 40 lpcd

Water Supply Status in ST Habitations(As on 1.4.2012)

Table - 26

Description	STs Dominated
Total No. of Tribal Habitations	2485
Water supply provided	2333
Balance	152

(Source: MD, TWAD, Chennai-5)

(ii) Any special Programmes/Schemes adapted to deal with specific problems tribals malnutrition goiter and other ailments.

The Scheduled Tribe girls are trained in health basics and First Aid and who act as link person between the tribals and Health Sub- centres. The Government is providing Rs.1000/- p.m as assistance to the pregnant women of poor Scheduled Tribes for 6 months through Tamil Nadu Tribal Welfare Board. Further a sum of Rs.3000/- given to

the woman for abortion / miscarriage. Counseling has been done to encourage institutional deliveries.

(iii) (a) What is the infant mortality rate of the State?

The infant mortality rate of the State is 24/1000.

(b) What is the infant mortality rate of Tribals?

The infant mortality rate of Tribals is not available.

4.6 Hostels

(i) How many hostels for ST students in schools and colleges have been set up in the State?

There are 40 Scheduled Tribes hostels functioning in the State under the control of Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department with 2135 tribal students besides Government Tribal Residential (GTR) Schools.

Table-27

Sl.No.	Type of Hostels	No. of Boys Hostels	No. of Girls Hostels	Total No. of Hostels
1.	School Hostels	23	16	39
2.	ITI Hostels	1	0	1
Total		24	16	40
3.	Students Strength	1481	991	2472

In the above hostels, students are admitted at the ratio given below:

Table-28

1.	Scheduled Tribes	60%
2.	Scheduled Castes	30%
3.	Backward Class and Most Backward Class	10%

Apart from the above, the Government is running 297 Government Tribal Residential Schools (GTRs) and 2 EMRSs in the State. Further, there are 1277 hostels functioning under Adi Dravidar Welfare Department where 75% of seats are earmarked for SC and ST students.

(ii) Are there any hostels set up exclusively for ST girls?

There are 16 exclusive hostels for girls belonging to S.T. communities in the State. Besides, there are 466 SC girls hostels are functioning, wherein due share is given for ST girls students.

(iii) Has any assistance been obtained from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the construction of Girls Hostels(s) for STs? If yes, furnish the details.

In Tamil Nadu, there are 16 hostels functioning exclusively for Tribal girls in addition to 297 Government Tribal Residential Schools (GTR). Government of Tamil Nadu has not received any financial assistance from Ministry of Tribal Affairs since 2008-09.

(iv) What are the stipends payable to the boarders in the hostels?

No separate stipends are payable to the boarders in the hostels. The rate of food charges and Miscellaneous charges (for the purchase of soap, Oil and for hair cutting) allowed to the inmates are given as follows :

Table-29

Sl. No		Food Charges	Miscellaneous Charges
1.	Post Graduate, college and ITI hostel boarders	Rs.750/-p.m.	Rs.75/-p.m.
2.	School hostel boarders	Rs.650/- p.m.	Rs.50/- p.m.

4.7 Housing

(i) Please furnish the information in the following table regarding allotment of houses/house sites to STs

(a) Free Houses:

Apart from Government of India funds, Tribal Welfare Department also constructs houses exclusively for Tribes every year from the funds fully allotted by State Government.

Table - 30

Year	Total No.of houses/house sites allotted by the State Government	Number of houses/house sites allotted to STs (out of the figure given in column(2))	Percentage of ST allottees to total allottees	Whether the figure given in column (3) compares with ST population %age of the State
2007-08	46	46	100%	Yes
2008-09	28	28	100%	Yes
2009-10	28	28	100%	Yes
2010-11	22	22	100%	Yes
2011-12	16	16	Work under progress	

Further, a new housing scheme viz., “Chief Minister’s Solar Powered Green House Scheme (CMSPGHS)” is another milestone in the history of development initiatives in addressing the shelter needs in rural areas. Nowhere in the country, is such a free housing scheme, with an area of 300 sq.ft with solar powered lighting at an unit cost of Rs.1.80 lakhs implemented for the benefit of the poor in the rural areas by meeting the entire cost by the State Government. Accordingly, this Government had ordered for construction of 60,000 Solar Powered Green Houses of 300 square feet each, every year for the next five years commencing from 2011-12.

Table - 31

Year	Total No.of houses/house sites allotted by the State Government	Number of houses/house sites allotted to STs (out of the figure given in column(2))	Percentage of ST allottees to total allottees	Whether the figure given in column (3) compares with ST population %age of the State
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2011-12	60000	620	1%	Yes

(b) Free House Site Pattas:

Free House Site Pattas are distributed to the homeless ST Beneficiaries. The land for this purpose is acquired through private negotiation and also under the Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Harijan Welfare Schemes Act, 1978(Tamil Nadu Act 31 of 1978). The distribution of House site pattas is done through Revenue department of this Government Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department as follows:

Table – 32

Year	Distributed by AD&TW	Distributed by Revenue	Total
2006-07	63	2488	2551
2007-08	495	2642	3137
2008-09	381	3660	4041
2009-10	10	811	821
2010-11	61	2303	2364
2011-12	43	1631	1674

(Source: Commissioner of Land Administration, Ch-5)

(ii) Please furnish the information in the following Table with respect of Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)

Table-33

Year	Total No. of beneficiaries under the Schemes	Total amount utilized for all beneficiaries (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of beneficiaries belonging to STs (out of the figure given in column)	Total amount utilized for STs (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2007-08	66108	19603.49	1678	469.95
2008-09	76772	87165.62	2968	874.14
2009-10	134014	39678.54	3438	884.52
2010-11	102939	32769.18	2775	829.70
2011-12	100553	97570.71	3905	910.77

(Source: RD&PR Dept., Chennai-9)

4.8 Land

- What legislative and executive measures have been taken to check land alienation of STs
- How many land alienation cases have been detected each year during the last three years?
- What steps have been taken to dispose off such cases?
- How many cases have been disposed off so far?

Land alienation by Tribals to Non-Tribals has taken place here and there. However, there has been no law enacted in our State to prohibit land alienation to non-tribals unlike in Kerala State, where an Act has been enacted to prohibit land alienation long back.

c) What is the policy of State Government to rehabilitate people particularly those belonging to STs in the event of acquisition of their land for development purposes?

As per the Land Administration Department, there is no separate resettlement and rehabilitation policy for Tamil Nadu. The requisitioning body like Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project, and SIPCOT etc. are following their own rehabilitation policy for the project affected families. For acquiring lands for the house sites to SC/ST, a separate Act No.31/78 (Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Harijan welfare schemes Act, 1978) is being followed. No separate resettlement and rehabilitation policy is being adopted, since the Government in their G.O. No.363, Revenue Department, and dated 28.4.1995 have ordered not to acquire lands belonging to SC/STs in this State. Further the lands acquired from other than SC/ST and owner for providing house site pattas to landless SC/ST who are below poverty line, through private negotiation and under Land Acquisition Act 31/1978 and the sufficient compensation is paid to the land owner for acquiring their land.

Implementation of Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 in Tamil Nadu:

The Government of India with an intention to protect the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers residing in the Forest Areas, have enacted the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. Consequently, the Government of India have also framed the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Rules 2007 and notified it on 1.1.2008 to protect the interest of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers in the forest land. Accordingly those who have been residing in forests for 3 generations i.e., for 75 years as on 13.12.2005 are eligible for the rights conferred in the act.

2. The Government of Tamil Nadu have constituted a State Level Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to Government in G.O. (Ms.) No. 19, AD & TW Department dated 19.02.2008.

3. The Director of Tribal Welfare have also in consultation with the Collectors have constituted the District Level Committees. There are also Grama Sabha Committees and Sub Divisional Level Committees.

4. The first State Level Monitoring Committee was convened on 19.1.2008 under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to Government.

5. Till date, the District Collectors have received 21781 claims. Of them 3723 claims have been processed and recommended for distribution of title deeds to the claimants. At this stage, Thiru Sambasivam, I.F.S., (Retd.) filed W.P. No. 4533/2008 before the High Court of Madras and Thiru T.N.S. Murugadoss Theerthapathi filed W.P. No. 5322/2008 before the Madurai bench of Madras High Court for against this Act. The Madras High Court in its judgment dated 21.02.2008 has ordered interim stay to this Act in W.P. No. 4533/2008.

6. The State Government have moved the Madras High Court to get the stay vacated so as to enable to issue title deeds to the users. The title other claims are being processed in the Districts.

4.9 Forest Villages

- (i) **What is their number of forest villages?**
- &**
- (ii) **What is the tribal population in these villages?**
- &**
- (iii) **What are the schemes being implemented to provide basic amenities such as roads/electricity/drinking water etc. in these villages?**

As far as the State of Tamil Nadu is concerned there are no forest villages.

4.10 Marketing

- (a) **Please State what institutional arrangement have been made to regulate the marketing of produce collected by STs from reserved forest of forest under occupation of STs, agricultural and other produce?**

Forest Department while implementing Tamil Nadu Afforestation Programme (TAP), National Afforestation Programme (NAP) and other schemes, generally follow

the participatory approach in the conservation and development of forests. These developments are based on the watershed approach. In order to enlist the active cooperation of the people living in the watershed, the department has constituted the Village Forest Committee/Joint Forest Management Committees. The role and responsibilities of these committees is to involve in the protection and development of forest. The benefit they get from the watershed is made available to all the Village Forest Committee Members on equitable share basis. There is no separate provision for the collection and marketing of the forest produce collected from the Reserved Forests. Thus the only institution which is available in the village is Village Forest Committee/joint Forest Management committee. Marketing of the Agricultural produce does not come under the purview of the Forest Department.

(b) What are your suggestions to improve functioning of State institutions engaged in collection and marketing of minor forest produce, agricultural and other produce?

Mostly, in Tribal Areas the Large-sized Multipurpose Cooperative Societies (LAMP) are involved in marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) collected by the Tribals. In Tamil Nadu, there are 19 LAMP Societies (17 in ITDP areas and 2 in Non-ITDP areas). These Societies are facing problem of credit to purchase MFP and to store it for some time before selling. Credit availability has to be ensured for these Societies with the support of Nationalized Banks functioning in those areas.

4.11 Training

What are the types of training facilities provided to Scheduled Tribes in the field of:

(i) Agriculture

1. Farmers training centres are imparting technical training to the farmers in the cultivation of different Agricultural crops.
2. Integrated Pest Management Trainings are conducted under ISOPOM schemes for Oil seeds, Oil Palm, Pulses maize and also under National Food. Security Mission and National Agricultural Development Programme.

(ii) Minor Forest Produce Collection & Marketing

Forest department has imparted training in collection and processing of neem seeds to Self help group women. They are also given training in furniture making using lantans, Agarbathi making, Coir making etc.

With the help of **Village Forest Council**, the Forest Department has been organizing training for the tribal people in Satyamangalam Forest Division Area to the members of the Women Self-help groups to make furniture from "Lantana Camera" to generate employment and additional income by selling their products like sofa set, tables, chairs & phone stands etc. Besides this, the Forest Department has also taken steps with the help of Srinivasan Services Trust to train tribal people in Javvadu Hills of Tiruvannamalai District to make furniture & handicrafts out of "lantana camera". There are 50,000 tribals in about 270 hamlets. This trust has also introduced Mushroom cultivation, Agarbatti making etc. to the tribal people.

(iii) Co-operative ventures

20 Institutes of Cooperative Management are functioning in Tamil Nadu. They are conducting 36 weeks "Diploma Course in Cooperative Management". Seats in the institutes are reserved for the candidates belong to SC/STs as per the communal reservation.

(iv) Dairying and Animal Husbandry

The "Support to Training and Employment Programme" for women was introduced during 2002-2003 with the objective to identify women from Self help Groups marginalized assetless rural women of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes to enhance the socio-economic conditions of the rural women who are interested in the Dairy sector at the cost of Rs.649.463 lakhs. During 2008-09 around 10,000 women be trained on the principles of Co-operative law, artificial insemination, first aid, farmer's induction programme and dairy animal management, use of milk testing instruments, detection of adulteration in milk. This scheme is implemented with 90% assistance from Government of India while the District Cooperative Milk Producers union on behalf of the

beneficiaries meet the remaining 10% under WESTERN GHATS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME' Training programmes have been conducted at Farmers Training Centre, District Livestock Farm, Abhishekapatti (Thirunelveli district) every year including SC/ ST farmers.

(v) Artisanship

(a) Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department

In order to equip the rural youth with adequate skill to compete in the job market to acquire gainful employment, the Government of Tamil Nadu introduced youth skill training programme by the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department from the year 2006-07.

Table – 34

Sl.No	Year	Number of candidates trained
1	2007-08	5,851
2	2008-09	25,123
3	2009-10	20,140
4	2010-11*	7,393
5	2011-12*	6,026
Total		64,533

(*SC/ST only)

This programme has been successfully trained 64,533 candidates last five years under Skill Training Programme adequate representations are given for Scheduled Tribes in the following trades:

- i) Computer Hardware, Software and IT Enabled Services,
- ii) Construction Equipment
- iii) Driving and Automobile Mechanisms
- iv) Electronics and Home Appliances
- v) Textile Design
- vi) Catering and House Keeping
- vii) Nursing and Hospital Management
- viii) Electrical Equipment
- ix) Industrial Trades
- x) Handicrafts
- xi) Office Management

(b) TAHDCO

TAHDCO has also imparted following training under Individual Entrepreneurs Training, Skill-up-gradation and Vocational Development etc. for Scheduled Castes people.

Details of Assistance under State Special Assistance
Table – 35

Year	No. of candidates assisted	Expenditure (Rs. in crores)
2007-08	20919	25.00
2008-09	14619	19.01*
2009-10	21146	18.52*
2010-11	17284	16.76*
2011-12	5216	6.80*
Total	79184	86.09

*TAHDCO is taking action to conduct more training programmes from the balance fund available.

In a nutshell, from 2007-08, 79,184 Adi Dravidars/Scheduled Tribes / Adi Dravidar converted to Christianity people got trained at the cost of Rs. 86.09 crores.

(vii) Skill Development Training through Tamil Nadu Skill Development Mission

Previously various Sectoral Departments viz., Rural Development & Panchayat Raj, Adi Dravidar & Tribal Welfare Department, Labour & Employment Department, etc., imparted various skill Development Training to the unemployed youth. From 2012-13 onwards, all these training has been entrusted to Tamil Nadu Skill Development Mission for developing new strategy to provide employment opportunity to more number of unemployed youth in the State.

(vi) Weaving etc.,

In order to equip the Handloom Weaver Cooperative Societies to compete with the mills and powerloom sector, 1061 weaver have been identified to impart training in upgradation of skills and in improving the design. Initially, training has been imparted to 55 weavers in National Institute of Fashion Technology, Chennai. Subsequently, training to 950 weavers are being conducted in batches.

4.12 Atrocities

(i) Please state the details of cases of atrocities perpetrated on STs during the last 3 years under various Provision of IPC and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and their disposal by police and courts on the following format:

a) Disposal by Police

Table-36

Sl. No.	Year	No. of cases brought forward UI	No. of cases registered during the year	Total No. of cases	No. of cases charged and sent to Court	No. of cases referred after investigation	No. of cases pending under investigation	No. Of cases Under investigation as on date
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(i)	2008	8	29	37	21	--	16	Nil
(ii)	2009	16	25	41	12	--	29	Nil
(iii)	2010	29	39	68	48	10	10	Nil
(iv)	2011	10	28	38	4	16	18	Nil
(v)	5/2012	18	19	37	6	2	29	29

b) Disposal by Courts:

Table-37

S. No.	Year	No. of cases			No. of cases ended in			Total No. of cases pending trial	No. of cases Pending trial as on date
		Brought forward PT	Received (charged)	Total	Conviction	Acquittal	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(i)	2008	63	21	84	--	--	--	84	Nil
(ii)	2009	84	12	96	4	11	15	81	Nil
(iii)	2010	81	48	129	7	13	20	109	Nil
(iv)	2011	109	4	113	--	29	29	84	Nil
(v)	5/2012	84	6	90	--	6	6	84	84

(Source: IG of Police, SJ&HR, Chennai-4)

(ii) Please state the details of contingency plan prepared by the State/States as per provision contained under the SCs and the STs (POA) Rules, 1995.

No contingency plan was formulated by Government of Tamil Nadu.

However, the following schemes are being implemented for the benefit of the victims.

- (a) Immediate relief in cash or in kind or both
- (b) Allotment of agricultural land and house-sites
- (c) The rehabilitation packages
- (d) Scheme for employment in Government or Government undertakings to the dependent of one of the family members of the victim
- (e) Pension scheme for widows, dependent children of the deceased, handicapped or old age victims of atrocity
- (f) Mandatory compensation for the victims
- (g) Scheme for strengthening the socio-economic condition of the victims
- (h) Provision for providing brick stone masonry house to the victims
- (i) Such other elements as health care, supply of essential commodities, electrification adequate drinking water facility, burial/cremation ground and link roads to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes habitations.

(iii) Please State the various steps taken/proposed to be taken to prevent recurrence of such crimes and machinery set up at the State, District and local level to deal with crime against STs.

- i. The guidelines received from the Government of India in 1980 and 1985 have been circulated to all the Districts for strict compliance. The Social Justice & Human Rights wing monitors the compliance to instructions of these two Government orders.
- ii. Guidelines for preventive action were formulated and got circulated through G.O. Ms. No. 2, Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department, dated 11.1.94 and G.O. Ms. No. 140. A.D. & T.W. Dept., dated 18.6.93.
- iii. The Additional Director General of Police, Social Justice & Human Rights assisted by 11 Zonal Deputy Superintendents of Police located at Chennai, Kancheepuram, Villupuram, Vellore, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichy, Thanjavur, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli supervises the functioning of the SJ & HR Units each headed by an Inspector of Police with supporting staff, including one Statistical Inspector, in each Police district and Police Commissionerate. The Social Justice & Human Rights Unit enforces the provisions of Protection of Civil Rights 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. The functions of Social

Justice & Human Rights Unit are two fold i.e., (i) to supervise investigation of cases registered under the two acts and (ii) to act as protection cell to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. To deal with cases of atrocities against SC/ST more effectively, the Social Justice & Human Rights Units are set up in 30 districts and 6 Commissionerates covering the entire state. The Social Justice & Human Rights Units are declared as Police Stations. They are empowered to register cases as well as monitor the cases registered at various Police Stations in the districts. However, the investigation of cases registered under the SCs/STs (POA) Act is done by the Sub-Divisional Police Officers of local Police and Court work is also attended to by them. The Social Justice & Human Rights Units are functioning under the direct control of the District Superintendent of Police / Commissioner of Police.

- iv. Progress in investigation of cases registered under PCR Act and SCs/STs (POA) Act is constantly monitored by the Additional Director General of Police, Social Justice & Human Rights. Suitable instructions for effective enforcement of the PCR Act and the SCs/STs (POA) Act are issued from time to time.
- v. The Deputy Superintendents of Police, Social Justice & Human Rights in eleven zones thoroughly review cases registered under PCR Act and SCs/STs (POA) Act in their jurisdiction during monthly crime review meetings. At the State Level, the Additional Director General of Police and Dy. Inspector General of Police, Social Justice and Human Rights, conduct a similar review every month to ensure effective implementation of the PCR Act and SCs/STs (POA) Act.
- vi. The Addl. Director General of Police, SJ & HR reviews the cases during the monthly crime review meeting with the Zonal Dy. Superintendent of Police, SJ & HR and gives instructions. The crime review meeting proceedings are sent to the Superintendents of Police and Commissioners of Police for taking necessary action and to report compliance.
- vii. The Addl. Director General of Police, SJ & HR is also visiting all the Commissionerates / Districts to review the cases and to issue Specific directions to the District Superintendents of Police and Commissioners of

Police to ensure prompt and proper action in cases pertaining to atrocities against the STs.

- viii. Atrocity Prone areas have been identified and are annually updated which has been commended by the Ministry of Welfare, Government of India vide Lr. No. 11016/1/91- PCR, dated 14.8.95. Improved professional policing is ensured in such areas to prevent recurrence of atrocities against SC/ST people. The Social Justice & Human Rights Wing in Tamil Nadu is the agency to identify the untouchability/atrocity prone villages.
- ix. Prompt action is being taken to ensure early disposal of the monetary relief to the SCs/STs victims, as per the SCs/STs (PA) Rules, 1995.
- x. The State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee has been formed under the Chairmanship of Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and the Director of National Commission for SCs/STs, Chennai is also a member of the Committee. The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees under the Chairmanship of respective District Collectors have been formed in all the districts for ensuring effective implementation of the SCs/STs (POA) Act.
- xi. Adequate numbers of the copies of PCR Act and the SCs/STs (PA) Act, 1989 (Tamil version) have been printed and distributed to all Public Prosecutors and Social Justice & Human Rights Units in Tamil Nadu.
- xii. **Mass Awareness Campaign:**

Following sanction of a sum of Rs. 70 lakhs (50:50 basis) in G.O. Ms. No. 49, Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department, dated 10.04.2008 towards conducting Mass Awareness Campaign to eradicate the untouchability practice prevailing in the society and also to curb the atrocities committed against the members of SCs and STs, Mass Awareness Programmes in the form of Social Justice tea parties at district level and village level are being conducted periodically since 2008 where people belonging to all castes participate in the programme. During the campaign, awareness is created about the provisions

of the SCs/STs (POA) Act, 1989 and the need for eradicating the evil of untouchability from the society.

The Mass Awareness Campaign was proposed to cover the total number of 37,854 villages / habitations in the State. 23,164 villages / habitations have been covered so far. District level functions in 20 districts in the State have been covered so far and Mass Awareness Programme is proposed to be conducted in the remaining 14,690 village / habitations and 15 districts head quarters in the year 2012 – 2013.

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee has been held on 21.06.2012 under the Chairmanship of the Honourable Finance Minister to review the implementation of SC/ST (POA) Act, 1989 in the State. The Honourable Finance Minister has given assurance that hereafter the State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee meeting shall be convened periodically i.e. twice in a year . The Honourable Finance Minister has also requested the officials to make note of the grievances as told by the members and take necessary action to redress them quickly.

(xiii) Proposals on a Mass Awareness Campaign on the provisions of PCR Act, SCs/STs (POA) Act and Rules:

In G.O. Ms No. 49, Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare (POA-2) Department dated 10.04.2008, the proposal for Mass Awareness Campaign was sanctioned to an amount of Rs.70.00 lakhs with 50:50 share by the Central and State Government. The Inspector General of Police; Social and Justice and Human Rights has been authorized by the Government to implement the programme. The details of the Programme are as follows:

1. The Scheme was implemented from 03.07.2008 in all the police districts in the State. In the first phase, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs had been released to all the districts and the campaign / social justice tea parties have been conducted in 6,667 villages across the State.
2. In the 2nd phase, again a sum of Rs.10 lakhs had been released on 3.11.2008 and the campaigns have been conducted in 5000 villages.
3. A large number of news reports about the **Mass Awareness Campaign** were published in the local vernacular newspapers as well as English news papers and TV media. The message of the Mass Awareness Campaign has been

reached to about 6 lakhs people directly and 60 lakhs people indirectly so far in 11667 villages of 29 districts 3 lakhs students in 315 Schools and colleges in State.

4. Under Social Justice Tea Parties the people of all castes / communities in all villages assembled together including members of SC/ST (at least 50%), Panchayat Heads, NGOs, Activists, women, youth and members of other communities and participate in these programme.

(iv) Please state the details of Special Cell set up at State/Uts Hqr. To deal and monitor atrocity cases more effectively:

State Level:

The Addl. Director General of Police, Social Justice & Human Rights, Chennai monitors the enforcement of the SCs/STs (POA) Act, 1989 cases and supervises the functioning of the SJ & HR Units. The Social Justice and Human Rights Headquarter Office is functioning at the Director General of Police Office complex, Mylapore, Chennai - 4.

The Addl. Director General of Police, Social Justice and Human Right has been provided with necessary back up staff including one Economist and one Sociologist (for research and analysis) 1 PA Admin., 2 Superintendents, 6 Assistants, 3 Typists, 6 Office Assistants, 2 Driver Head Constables.

Zonal Level:

11 Supervisory Squads each headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police with the supporting staff and one Driver Police Constable with a Jeep each at Chennai, Kancheepuram, Villupuram, Vellore, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichy, Thanjavur, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts in Tamil Nadu are functioning in Government buildings attached to District Police Offices / Commissionerates.

District Level:

In each District / Commissionerate, a unit of Social Justice and Human Rights Unit with a strength of 1 Inspector of Police, 1 Sub-Inspector of Police, 3 Head Constables, 2 Police Constables is functioning under the direct control of the City Commissioner of Police / District Superintendent of Police. The Social Justice and

Human Rights units are declared as Police Stations and their work in respect of enforcement of PCR Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (POA) Act, 1989 is monitored by the District Superintendent of Police, Range Deputy Inspector General of Police, Commissioners of Police, Zonal Inspector General of Police and the Additional Director General of Police, Law and Order at the State level. Besides this, the progress of the cases is monitored by the Addl. Director General of Police, Social Justice and Human Rights.

(v) Please state the details of Special Courts set up under the provision Section 14 of the SCs/STs (POA) Act, 1989.

Special Courts have been created for speedy disposal of cases registered under Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act and Protection of Civil Rights Act. Four Special Courts have been set up on 18.3.1997 at following District Headquarters for speedy disposal of cases registered under SC/ST (POA) Act and P.C.R. Act.

Sl. No.	Name of the head quarters	Jurisdiction over the Districts
1.	Trichy	Trichy Commissionerate and Trichy.
2.	Thanjavur	Thanjavur, Nagapattinam and Thiruvarur
3.	Madurai	Madurai Commissionerate and Madurai,
4.	Tirunelveli	Tirunelveli Commissionerate, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi and Kanyakumari.

These 4 courts cover 8 districts and 3 Commissionerates. In the remaining districts, the existing Sessions Courts are designated as Special Courts and empowered to try cases under POA Act and PCR Act. The progress of trial in all the Special Courts is satisfactory.

A proposal for formation of two more Special Courts in Villupuram and Sivagangai has been sent to the Government vide Letter Rc. No A1 / 195 / 2012 dated 31.01.2012 from the Office of the Addl. Director General of Police, Social Justice and Human Rights, Chennai-4. This proposal is under consideration of the Government and orders are expected early.

(vi) Please state the detail of Special Public Prosecutor in the State/UT appointed /designed under the provision of Section 15 of the SCs/Sts (POA) Act, 1989.

At present, there are 26 Special Public Prosecutors in the following districts –

- 1) Chennai City
- 2) Thiruvallur
- 3) Kancheepuram
- 4) Villupuram
- 5) Cuddalore
- 6) Vellore
- 7) Tiruvannamalai
- 8) Salem
- 9) Namakkal
- 10) Krishnagiri
- 11) Dharmapuri
- 12) Coimbatore
- 13) Erode
- 14) The Nilgiris
- 15) Trichy
- 16) Pudukottai
- 17) Karur
- 18) Perambalur
- 19) Thanjavur
- 20) Dindigul
- 21) Theni
- 22) Madurai
- 23) Virudhunagar
- 24) Ramanathapuram
- 25) Sivagangai
- 26) Tirunelveli.

(vii) Please furnish details of monetary relief provided to STs victims of atrocities during 2007, 2008 and 2009.

Table-378

Sl. No	Calendar Year	No. of Cases sanctioned	No. of persons compensated	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in Lakshs)
1.	2008	15	83	6.13
2.	2009	17	84	7.06
3.	2010	24	66	7.23
4.	2011	23	47	7.13
5.	5/2012	Nil	Nil	Nil

4.13 Service Safeguards

(i) Prescribed quota of reservation in services for STs

- a) In direct recruitment
- b) In promotion

(ii) What are the concession/relaxation being given to Scheduled Tribes candidates in direct recruitment

In Direct recruitment	In promotion
1% reservation for Scheduled Tribes is prevailing in this State since 1971	Rule of reservation for Scheduled Tribes is followed only in direct recruitment.

The Government of Tamil Nadu is the pioneer State in India in implementing the Rule of Reservation. The Government of Tamil Nadu has provided the following reservation both in employment and also in education:

Table-39

1.	Scheduled Castes	18%*
2.	Scheduled Tribes	1%
3.	Backward Class	26.5%
4.	BC Muslim	3.5%
5.	MBC & DNC	20%
6.	Others	31%

**(Tamil Nadu Arunthathiyars Special Act for providing 3% Special Reservation for Arunthathiyars from among 18% of Scheduled Castes)*

(iii) What are the concession/relaxations being given to Scheduled Tribes officers in promotion?

The rule of reservation is being followed in promotion also in the following 8 services in 5 departments.

1. Tamil Nadu Revenue Subordinate Service
2. Tamil Nadu Survey and Land Reforms Service
3. Tamil Nadu Highways Engineering Service.
4. Tamil Nadu Judicial Service
5. Tamil Nadu Civil Service
6. Tamil Nadu Registration Subordinate Service
7. Tamil Nadu Commercial Service
8. Tamil Nadu Commercial Taxes Subordinate Service.

However, such provision incorporating the rule of reservation in promotion is not available in other services.

(iv) What is the machinery/checks devised to ensure that the reservations made in favour of STs are actually implemented?

In order to safeguard the interest of the SC/STs in Tamil Nadu, the State Government has constituted the High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister for Adi Dravidar welfare to review and ensure the adequate representation of SCs and STs and also to find out the shortfall vacancies of SCs and STs., If any, so as to fill up such of those vacancies by direct recruitment. The identification of shortfall vacancies is under process and it will be notified after the approval of the Cabinet. Nodal Officers are appointed in each Department to redress the grievances of Scheduled Tribes employees. District Level Grievance Officers are also working in the respective sectoral departments.

(v) (a) Are there instances where persons have obtained employment under the State Government on the basis of false caste certificates

AND

(b) If so, indicate the number of such cases brought to the notice of State Government and action taken

AND

(c) Also indicate the steps taken to avoid recurrence of such cases.

AND

(vi) Has the State/UT set up any committee for scrutiny of false caste certificates? If so please indicate the composition of the Committee and whether the decision of the committee is final

Yes! There are instances where persons have obtained employment on the basis of false S.T. certificates. In order to avoid this and as per the guidelines of the Supreme Court of India, nowadays the Revenue Divisional Officers (RDOs) are the only empowered Revenue Authority to issue S.T. Community Certificates instead of Tahsildars.

Verification of Genuineness of the ST Certificate

As per the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Kumari Madhuri Patil and another -Vs- Additional Commissioner, Tribal Development and others case, the Government have issued orders in G.O.(2D) No.18, Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department dated 01.04.1997 constituting the District Level Vigilance Committees at District level with two members and the State Level Scrutiny Committee at State level with three members to verify the genuineness of the Community Certificates issued to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and also issued guidelines for the functioning of those committees.

2. Subsequently in G.O. (Ms.) No.21, Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department, Dated 20.05.1999 and in Government D.O.letter No.32610/ADW-II/99-1 Dated 27.12.1999 the Government made certain modifications thereon.

3. Meanwhile, a number of Writ Petitions were filed challenging the order of the Government issued in G.O. (2D) No.18 Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department, Dated 01.04.1997. In this regard, the Government after due considerations and directions of the Hon'ble High Court, Madras orders were issued in G.O (Ms.) No.111 Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department Dated 06.07.2005 reconstituting the

District Level Vigilance Committee with three members to verify the genuineness of Scheduled Castes /Scheduled Tribes Community Certificates.

4. While so, in order to protect the welfare of the genuine Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes people from the false claimants, the Government have examined to frame suitable guidelines based on the guidelines issued by Supreme Court of India to suit the conditions prevailing in Tamil Nadu, so that they could work out in a systematic manner without facing any difficulty in its implementation. Accordingly, in super-session of the orders and guidelines already issued on the subject, the Government in G.O.(2D) No.108, Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department, Dated 12.09.2007 issued orders modifying the constitution of the two committees as well as the functions as detailed below:-

District Level Vigilance Committee (DLVC)

1.	District Collector	Chairman	To scrutinize the genuineness of the community certificates issued as Scheduled Caste by the Tahsildars and to pass final orders. If aggrieved by the orders passed, appeal will lie only with the High Court, Madras under Article 226 of the Constitution of India and then with Supreme Court under Article 136 of the Constitution of India.
2.	District Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Officer.	Member Secretary	
3.	An Anthropologist	Member	

State Level Scrutiny Committee (SLSC)

1.	Secretary to Government, Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department.	Chairman	To scrutinize the genuineness of the Community Certificates issued by the Revenue Divisional Officers and to pass final orders. If aggrieved by the orders passed, appeal will lie only with the High Court, Madras, under Article 226 of the Constitution of India and then with Supreme Court under Article 136 of the Constitution of India.
2.	Commissioner / Director Tribal Welfare	Member Secretary	
3.	An Anthropologist	Member	

5. Further, as per the directions of the Hon'ble Division Bench of High Court, Madras dated 23.3.2011 in MP.No.1/2011 in W.P. Nos.7461 and 7462/2011 all the District Level Scrutiny Committees have been instructed that not to entertain the applications for verification of the Community Certificate to Scheduled Tribes and is such an application is received on or after i.e the date of issue of the G.O.(2D) No.108 Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department, Dated 12.9.2007 it should be forwarded to

the State Level Scrutiny Committee for verification of genuineness of Scheduled Tribes Community Certificate without loss of time to avoid litigation.

6. The State Level Scrutiny Committee is regularly conducting a meeting to verify the genuineness of Scheduled Tribes Community Certificates. As on 29.09.2011, 437 cases were pending before the State Level Scrutiny Committee for verification and on after 30.09.2011, 392 cases were received for verification. As on 30.06.2012, totally 829 cases were received by the State Level Scrutiny Committee. Out of which, 654 cases were placed before the State Level Scrutiny Committee for verification in which, final orders were issued in respect of 195 cases and remaining 459 cases were adjourned to some other dates due to non-appearance of the applicants/certificate holders, non furnishing of supporting document for their claims, and non-receipt of spot enquiry report/ original record of issuance of Community Certificate from the concerned Revenue Divisional Officers.

7. Further, it may be submitted that during the verification of Scheduled Tribes Community Certificates, the State Level Scrutiny Committee has found that number of Kattunayakan and Kurumans Scheduled Tribes community certificates were issued by the concerned Revenue Divisional Officers/Tahsildars, without verifying their actual community status of the individuals and also it is found that bogus Scheduled Tribes community certificates are placed before the State Level Scrutiny Committee for verification. For instance, the "Naicker / Naidu" communities persons obtained community certificate as "Kattunayakan" and "Kurumba" community persons obtained Community Certificate as "Kurumans".

8. Since, the RDOs are reluctant to issue Kurumans and Kurichan Scheduled Tribes certificates, the Hon'ble Division Bench of Madras High Court in Contempt Petition No.830/2011 ordered to constitute a Committee to verify the pending applications for issuance of community certificate in respect of Kurumans and Kurichan and also to verify the community certificates issued to Kurumans and Kurichan in Dharmapuri District.

9. Accordingly, the Government have constituted an Adhoc Committee to verify the pending applications for issuance of Kurumans and Kurichchan Community Certificates and also to verify the Scheduled Tribes Kurumans and Kurichchan Community Certificates issued in Dharmapuri District. The Committee submitted its

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report on the above issue before the Hon'ble Division Bench of Madras High Court on 05.06.2012. The order of the Hon'ble Division Bench of Madras High Court is awaited.

10. Further, the Hon'ble High Court in its order dated 03.01.2012 in W.P. No.17002/2011 while setting aside the proceeding of the State Level Scrutiny Committee observed that the State Level Scrutiny Committee has not obtained the report of the Vigilance Cell as per the guidelines issued by the Supreme Court in Madhuri Patil case. Hence, action has been taken to constitute the Vigilance Cell as per the order of the Apex Court. Government has also constituted a team of officers with anthropologists to verify the genuineness of the Kattunayakan community certificates issued in difference Districts and report the genuineness.

11. In view of the above, the State Level Scrutiny Committee is periodically verifying the genuineness of Scheduled Tribes Community Certificates to eliminate false certificate.

(vii) What is the procedure followed by the State Government for dereservation of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Tribes

The Government of Tamil Nadu is following the rule of reservation in all direct recruitments made through all recruiting agencies as indicated below:

Table – 40

1.	Scheduled Casts	18%*
2.	Scheduled Tribes	1%
3.	Backward Class	26.5%
4.	BC Muslim	3.5%
5.	MBC & DNC	20%
6.	Others	31%

**(Tamil Nadu Arunthathiyars Special Act for providing 3% Special Reservation for Arunthathiyars from among 18% of Scheduled Castes)*

The dereservation of seats earmarked for SC/STs are not permissible as per the orders issued by the Government in G.O. (Ms) No.1352 Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department, Dated 27.7.1989.

(viii) What is the machinery devised for the prompt redressal of grievances of Scheduled Tribes employees at various levels.

Nodal Officers are appointed in each department to supervise the proper implementation of reservation. Those officers are also acting as grievance officers in their respective department. HODs and Secretaries of the Department hear the grievances of the employees as and when represented to them.

(ix) Please furnish the following information regarding representation of Scheduled Tribes in State Services:

Table-41

Group of Posts	Total No. of Employees	No. of ST Employees	Percentage	Remarks
A	8304	20	0.24%	***
B	167501	546	0.32%	
C	674193	2771	0.41%	
D	241587	1939	0.80%	

The Government have constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of Minister of Adi Dravidar Welfare to identify the inadequate representations of STs under various categories in various services. In order to fill up inadequate representations, Special Provisions under Rule 22(g) in Tamil Nadu State and Subordinate Service Rules has been incorporated.

(x) Has the State/UT promulgated any Act governing the reservation for STs in services/Posts? If so, a copy of Act along with up-to-date set of other related instructions/orders may be supplied?

There is no separate Act governing the reservation policy for STs in the State of Tamil Nadu.
