

**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SEEKING INFORMATION FROM STATE
GOVERNMENT REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF VARIOUS
SAFEGUARDS AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES FOR
SHEDULED TRIBES**

1.	Name of the State :	Tamil Nadu
2.	a) Total population (2001 Census) : 6.24 crore b) Total Population of Scheduled Tribes in the State : 6,51,321 c) Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to the State's total population : 1.04% d) Total No. of ST Habitations in the State : 3,834	
3.	Literacy i) State Literacy (General) : 73.45% (a) Male : 82.42% (b) Female : 64.43% ii) Literary 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

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:

Seeking of socio-economical and educational development of Tribal people is vital so as to bring them with the level of other forward sections of the society. And therefore, the State Government has set up a separate Directorate exclusively looking for the welfare of the Tribal people with the implementation of plethora of schemes. There are 36 Tribal Sub-communities 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 designed as “**Integrated Tribal Development Programmes Areas (ITDP)**” in 7 districts of the State. Those Districts are: Salem, Namakkal, Villupuram, Tiruvannamalai, Tiruchirappalli, Dharmapuri and Vellore.

Following are the 5 important problems being faced by the Scheduled Tribes:

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

(i) Basic Amenities:

Under Tribal Sub-Plan, the Government earmark and spend atleast 1% of funds from out of the State Annual Plan outlay annually under divisible and indivisible schemes. Besides, the grants received under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India are being used for the provision of construction of houses, roads, supply of drinking water and electricity. Hills Area Development Programme (HADP) and Western Ghat Development Programmes are also implemented in the State to improve infrastructure in the tribal habitations.

Under Indira Awas 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 Central Govt., there are hilly and remote areas which are lacking in provision of houses, supply of drinking water, electricity and provision of road facilities due to scattered settlements of tribal people in the State.

Kalaignar Veedhu Vazhangum Thittam (Kalaignar Housing Scheme):

The State Government has announced a new scheme called “ Kalaignar Veedhu Vazhangum Scheme” to convert all huts in rural areas of the State into concrete-roofed, permanent houses over a period of six years from 2010-11 to 2015-16. Tamilnadu will, thus, earn the distinction of being the first “Hut Free State” of the country.

During the year 2010-11, 3 lakh huts will be converted into concrete-roofed, permanent houses at a total cost of Rs.1800.00 Crore, the unit cost per house being Rs.75,000/- (vide G.O. (Ms) No.68, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (SGSI) Deptt., dated:14.06.2010). Out of the total allocation of Rs.1800.00 Crores, a sum of Rs.20.00 Crores has been earmarked in the Budget for the Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries.

The permanent houses will be allocated to Scheduled Tribes in proportion to the total number of huts of the beneficiaries of each community in the Village Panchayat as per the enumeration survey.

This is a fully State Government funded mega scheme to convert all the huts in rural areas into concrete-roofed, permanent houses which will be given free of cost to the beneficiaries.

(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 implementation of various following schemes, the educational standard has been showing significant upsurge. Since the last 20 years, the literacy among Scheduled Tribes has been increased from 20.46 % in 1981 to the level of 41.53% during 2001. In order to seek their improvement in educational standard, State Government has been taking special steps with the support of Govt.

	<p>of India. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) 296 Government Tribal Residential Schools(GTRs) - 40608 students ii) 40 Special Hostels for Tribal Students - 2040 students (Further, tribal students are also admitted in Adi Dravidar Welfare Schools and hostels) iii) Prematric and Postmatric Scholarships iv) Free Supply of Books, Note Books, Slates, Special Guides, Uniforms and Bicycles. v) Tuition fee, Special fee and Examination fee concessions etc. are extended. <p>(iii) Generation of Employment:</p> <p>The State Government sanctioned Rs.25.00 Crore under the State's Special Assistance for the economic development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes annually for conducting various training programmes (about 20 Nos.) covering about 20,000 persons through the Tamil Nadu Housing and Development Corporation(TAHDCO). Tribal youths are also covered.</p> <p>(iv) Indebtedness:</p> <p>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.</p>
	<p>(v) Health Care:</p> <p>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.</p>

‘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.

Chief Minister Kalaignar’s Insurance Scheme for Life Saving Treatments: A pioneer scheme named “Chief Minister Kalaignar’s Insurance Scheme for Life Saving Treatments” providing timely treatments to the poor and down trodden families in private hospitals also to receive the specialist treatment upto Rs. 1 lakh per family for 51 Life threatening diseases was launched on 23.11.2010 whose annual income is less than Rs.72,000/-. The insurance premium is met from the Government funds at the rate of Rs.469/- per family inclusive of card cost, but excluding service tax for each year for a period of four years. So far 1.34 crore families have been enrolled as members under the scheme. During the year 2010-11 (upto 30.11.2010), 673 Scheduled Tribes persons have been covered by specialist treatment at the cost of Rs.1.63 crore.

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)

Year	State’s Annual Plan Outlay	Flow to TSP		
		Outlay	Total amount spent	utilized with %age flow
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Tenth Plan (2002-07)	4235274.22	62250.03	43650.37	1.03
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	5839.79*	0.29%

*upto December 2010

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 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	284.05	61%
2009-10	108.00	75.30	70%
2010-11*	--	--	--

* Proposal for a sum of Rs.586.60 lakhs sent to Government of India for consideration. Funds yet to be released

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	210.60	72%
2009-10	342.00	333.85	98%
2010-11	358.00	0.00	0.00

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)

i) Educational facilities for Scheduled Tribes

As per 2001 Census, Tribal Population in Tamil Nadu is 6.51 lakhs which contributes 1.04% of 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 General Literacy level 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.

Exclusive Residential Schools for Tribals have been functioning in the State to provide education for the Tribal people living in remote areas. The details of Govt. 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	203	6581	6022	12603
Middle	60	7124	6624	13748
High	19	2887	1960	4847
Hr. Sec.	14	5728	3682	9410
Total	296	22320	18288	40608

There are 40 Special Hostels for tribal students and 2040 students are getting benefits. 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 696 students are studying in these two schools. ST students are also studying in 5304 Hr. Sec. Schools, 4718 High Schools, 10584 Middle Schools and 33968 Primary Schools functioning under the School Education Department.

Hostel facilities are also provided for 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	1211	829	2040

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 and two sets of uniforms are being provided to Scheduled Tribe students studying in Adi Dravidar Welfare Schools.
- ii. Note Books (IV to X Std.) are also provided to Scheduled Tribe students studying at General schools run by School Education Department.
- iii. Free Education to all the Scheduled Tribe students is provided exempting them from payment of Tuition fees, Special Fees and Exam Fees.
- iv. 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 in 16 **Educationally Backward Districts**, to ensure 100% enrollment.
- v. 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.
- vi. Students studying in +1 are provided with bicycles free of cost.
- vii. 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. Details of houses distributed to tribals since the last 5 years are given at Table-6 below.

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)
2006-07	27919	20434.91	581	451.09
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

*upto 31.01.2011 (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 houseless poor tribal. Since the 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 members of families.

I) House site pattas through Adi Dravidar & Tribal Welfare Department

Year	Targets	Achievement	%
2006-07	12215	63	0.51
2007-08	13100	495	3.78
2008-09	9349	381	4.07
2009-10	12100	10	0.08
2010-11*	12100	0	0

II) House Site Pattas through Revenue Department

Year	Targets	Achievement	%
2006-07	26388	2488	9
2007-08	26842	2642	10
2008-09	42022	3660	9
2009-10	15869	811	5
2010-11*	30074	2248	7

* upto 31.01.2011 (Source: 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 rest 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 2010-11, an amount of Rs.74.00 lakhs has been spent for road 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 31.01.2011

Table – 9

Description	STs Dominated
Total No. of Tribal Habitations	2353
Water supply provided	2284
Balance*	69

(Source: MD, TWAD, Chennai-5)

* Water supply will be provided before 31.03.2011

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.

Under the **Rajiv Gandhi Grammen Vidyuti Karan Yojana (RGGVY) Scheme** free of cost electrification of about 3.22 lakhs (Earlier Target is 5.25 lakh households. Due to the effecting of hut services and implementation of Colour TV Programme of the state government). ST families would also be covered.

d) Burial Grounds and Pathway to Burial Grounds

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

iii) 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 -10

SL. No.	Scheme	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	Milch Animals	270	331	30	544	20
2	Sheep Unit	311	410	181	80	100
3	Grocery/ Vegetable Shop	67	64			
4	Powe Tiller	80				
5	Fishing Net				10	0
6	Bee Keeping boxes			100	100	0
7	Electric Motor/Diesel Engine	80				
8	Brick Making				5	
9	Embroidery				10	
Total		808	805	311	749	120

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, 33,890 Scheduled Tribes families are members of 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 3 financial years sum of Rs.3.00 crores have been sanctioned. So far, Rs.31.32 lakhs have been spent for the benefit of 809 members. The application received from the members of this board are being processed for sanction of funds.

Schemes and Quantum of Assistance

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	500/- 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 2005-2006 to 2009-2010 upto January 2010)

- i) Total Tribal patients treated 6,26,009
- ii) Sickle-cell anemia cases screened 2,674 and positive cases were 38.
- iii) Stay of antenatal tribal mothers for delivery in the selected Primary health centres 775.
- iv) Number of tribal in patients admitted 2,714.

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 15.6.2006 with a view to provide financial assistance to the pregnant women living below poverty line. Under this scheme, assistance of Rs.3,000/- is given to the pregnant mother three months prior to the expected date of delivery and Rs.3000/- after delivery. 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 are infact 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 – 11

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 Abivirudhi 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 – 12

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 Abivirudhi Iyakkam(GMAI), Coimbatore District	Medical Hospital Mobile Medical unit
6.	Bharathiyar Makkal Nalvalu Sangam, Salem	Vocational Training Centre for STs and Hostel for STs
7.	Montfort Community Trust, Yercaud, Salem	Primary School and Hostel for STs

Whenever funds are released by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India to these institutions, the State Tribal Welfare Department needs to be kept informed by Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India, which is not being done.

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) 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 Castes/Scheduled Tribes holdings are very small within watershed, specific quantum of funds cannot be apportioned exclusively for Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries. However, top priority is given to Scheduled Castes & 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 Castes / 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 a 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.

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.

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 8.38 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 1290 primary fishermen / fisherwomen cooperative societies with a total membership of 5,55,744 (4,67,345 in Marine Sector and 88,399 members in Inland Sector.) As far as STs are concerned, 657 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 -13

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*	2827	337	2201.27

*upto 31.01.2011 (Source: RD&PR, Chennai-15)

ii) Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)

The basic objective of the scheme is to help construction of new dwelling units as well as conversion of unserviceable kutchha 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. The scheme is funded by the Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25. At least 60% IAY allocation during financial year should be utilized for construction/up gradation of dwelling units for SC/ST BPL households.

Table -14

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

*upto 31.01.2011 (Source: RD&PR, Chennai-9)

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 -15

Year	Achievement (Physical)*
2007-08	37,856
2008-09	91,016
2009-10	1,17,788
2010-11**	1,47,278

*No. of households issued with job cards.

**upto 31.01.2011

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 - 16

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

(Source: DOTE, Chennai-25)

(B) M.B.B.S

Table - 17

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

(Source: DME, Chennai-10)

(C) B.D.S

Table - 18

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

(Source: DME, Chennai-10)

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

Table - 19

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

(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-20

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:

I) SCHOOLS (Upto Std. X)

a) Prematric Scholarship (GOI)

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

b) Prematric Scholarship (State)

Under this scheme, scholarship is given to students studying in Std.VI to X and they are exempted from the payment of special fees.

II) SCHOOLS (Beyond Std.X)

a) Postmatric Scholarship(GOI):

Under this scheme, the scholarship is given to students who continue their studies beyond Std.X whose parent's/Guardian's income does not exceed Rs.1,08,000 annually.

III) GRADUATION:

a) Tuition Fee Concession:

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

b) 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.

IV) POST GRADUATION:

a) Higher Education Special Scholarship:

Under this scheme the students who pursue degree courses are given for Post Graduate and Professional courses.

b) Overseas Scholarship:

Under this scheme the students aspire to pursue higher studies in abroad in the field of Engineering, Technology and Science.

c) Special Fee and Examination Fee Concession to Girls students:

The girls who pursue Post Graduate courses, whose parent's /guardian's income exceeds the income limit as prescribed by Govt. of India/State Govt., are exempted from payment of Special Fee and Examination Fee.

v. Details of Educational Institutions for Scheduled Tribes as per the format below may be furnished:

Table-21

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	206	--	206
2.	Middle	60	--	60
3.	High	19	--	19
4.	Hr.Secondary	11	1	12
	Total	296	1	297

The students studying in schools run by Adi Dravidar & Tribal Welfare

Department are 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. Two Residential Hr. Secondary Schools run by NGOs are funded by Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department.

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

(a) To increase enrollment rate:

For, Girl student's incentive scheme is being implemented to reduce the dropout of in rural areas. Under this scheme, a cash award of Rs.500/- per year is sanctioned to each girls who is studying in III Std to V Std.

(b) To reduce drop out:

To reduce dropout, an incentive scheme is implemented for girls 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.

vii. Whether pockets of Scheduled Tribes concentration where the literacy of the Scheduled Tribes women is less then 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?

Teacher's Profile (All Schools)

Table-22

I.No.	Category	Teachers	%
1	General	28,766	8.69
2	SC	45,323	13.69
3	ST	3,024	0.91
4	MBC	56,350	17.02
5	BC	1,97,631	59.69
	Total	3,31,094	100

(Source: DISE 2009-10, SSA,Ch-6)

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%

(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) funds, 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.

Training Programmes under the Special State Assistance by TAHDCO

Skill development leading to employment for SC/ST and Scheduled Castes to Christianity is the priority of the Government. The State Government have introduced a special state assistance programme from 2006-07 to impart skills training to improve employability of SC/ST candidates. Government Organisations and reputed private training centres are selected to impart training at a cost of Rs.25.00 crores annually covering around 20,000 persons.

A few important training programmes are named as follows

Table - 24

i.	Plastic products manufacturing (CIPET)	xi	Spoken English and Communication Skill
ii.	Apparel Design (ATDC)	xii	Food production
iii.	Computer	xiii	IT Finishing school
iv	ANM Nursing	xiv	Poclain/JCB/Folklift driving
v	Catering	xv	Heavy vehicle driving
vi	Tourism and Travel Management	xvi	Air Conditioning and Diesel mechanic etc.
vii	Cinematography	xvii	Electrician, Fitter, Training
viii	Footwear manufacturing	xviii	Coaching for IIT JEE/AIEEE/Banks/RRB
ix	Beautician	xix	Ophthalmic assistant
x	Tailoring	xx	Medical Lab Technician

Details of Assistance under Special State Assistance(SSA)

Table – 25

Year	No. of candidates assisted	Expenditure (Rs. in crores)
2006-07	29181	25.00
2007-08	20919	25.00
2008-09	14619	19.01**
2009-10	21146	18.52**
2010-11*	2375	5.97**
Total	88240	93.50

* upto 31.01.2011

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

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 2004-2005 to 2008-2009

Table – 26

Sl. No.	Scheme	Concessions	Income limit per annum
1	Government of India Post-Matric for ST	Day Scholars Rs. 230/p.m. to Rs. 550/- p.m. Plus all compulsory fees Hostellers Rs. 380/- p.m. to Rs. 1200/- p.m. plus all compulsory fees	Rs. 1.45 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. 6500 p.a. degree courses Rs. 7000 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. 1500/- p.a. for 5 years	No income limit
7	State Pre-Matric (VI-X) (SC/ST/SC converted)	1. Reimbursement of Special fees 2. Reimbursement of examination fees to Director of Govt. Exams and Application & Registration fees.	No income limit
8	State Special Post-Matric (SC/ST/SC converted)	Day Scholars Rs. 65/- p.m. to Rs. 125/- p.m. Hostellers Rs. 115/- p.m. to Rs. 280/- p.m.	Rs. 1 lakh

9	Girls Incentive scheme for III to V std.	To increase the enrolment among SC/ST girls, a sum of Rs. 50/- p.m. is given to each student as incentive for 10 months. This scheme is being implemented in 16 educationally backward district for Adi Dravidar girls. For Tribal Girls, the scheme is being implemented in all the districts of the State exempted.	No income limit
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.	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 2006-2007 to 2010-2011

Table-27

(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	511810	17182.78	69096	945.02	61745	783.43
2010-11*	477871	17334.86	48066	878.30	30088	770.63

*upto 31.01.2011

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 1539 Primary Health Centres in respect of rural and backward areas. Out of 1539 PHCs, 164 are functioning with upgrading facilities as upgraded Primary Health Centres. 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 disease 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 Filariasis 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

Table – 28

Description	STs Dominated
Total No. of Tribal Habitations	2353
Water supply provided	2284
Balance*	69

(Source: MD, TWAD, Chennai-5)

* Water supply will be provided before 31.03.2011.

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. Further a sum of Rs.3000/- given to the woman for abortion / miscarriage. Counseling has been done to encourage institutional deliveries. Also a scheme known as **Jana Shree Bima Yojana** (Insurance scheme) is implemented considering the high death rate among the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs). So far, 32424 lives have been covered under this scheme.

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

The infant mortality rate of the State is 31/1000

(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-29

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	1211	829	2040

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

Table-30

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

Apart from the above, the Government is running 296 Government Tribal Residential Schools (GTRs) in the State. Further, there are 1254 hostels functioning under Adi Dravidar Welfare Department whereat 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.

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 that of 296 Government Tribal Residential Schools (GTR). Government of Tamil Nadu has not received any financial assistance from Ministry of Tribal Affairs since 2004-05.

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-31

Sl. No		Food Charges	Miscellaneous Charges
1.	Post Graduate, college and ITI hostel boarders	Rs.550/-p.m.	Rs.35/-p.m.
2.	School hostel boarders	Rs.450/- p.m.	Rs.25/- p.m.

4.7 Housing

(i) Please 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 - 32

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
2006-07	46	46	100%	Yes
2007-08	46	46	100%	Yes
2008-09	28	28	100%	Yes
2009-10	28	28	100%	Yes
2010-11	22	22	(work in progress)	

b) Free House Site Pattas:

Free House Site Pattas are distributed to the homeless STs 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 as follows:

The Physical and Financial Achievement details are furnished at Table - no. 7 and 8 in page no 9.

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)
2006-07	27919	20434.91	581	451.09
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

(Source: RD&PR Dept., Chennai-9) *upto 31.01.2011

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.

b) 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.

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 only 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

SI.No	Year	Number of candidates trained
1	2006-07	5,634
2	2007-08	5,851
3	2008-09	25,123
4	2009-10	20,140
Total		56,748

This programme has been successfully trained 56,748 candidates last four 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

During the year 2010-11, 25000 youth will be trained under Skill Training Programme at a cost of Rs.20 crores.

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)
2006-07	29181	25.00
2007-08	20919	25.00
2008-09	14619	19.01**
2009-10	21146	18.52**
2010-11*	2375	5.97**
Total	88,240	93.50

* upto 31.01.2011

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

In a nutshell, from 2006-07, 88,240 Adi Dravidars/Scheduled Tribes / Adi Dravidar converted to Christianity people got trained at the cost of Rs.93.50 crores.

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

S.No	Year	No. of cases brought forward	No. of cases Regist. during the year	Total No. of cases	No. of cases challaned and sent to Court	No. of cases closed after investi gation	No. of cases pending for investi gation	Remarks
1	2006	6	11	17	17	0	0	-
2	2007	0	33	33	19	6	8	-
3	2008	8	29	37	21	0	16	-
4	2009	16	25	41	12	0	29	-
5	2010	29	39	68	48	10	10	-
6	01/2011	10	1	11	0	0	11	-

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

(b) Disposal by Courts:

Table-37

S. No	Year	No. of cases			No. of cases decided and ended in			Total of cases pending for trial
		Brought Forward	Received	Total	Conviction	Acquitted	Total	
1	2006	47	17	64	1	0	1	63
2	2007	63	19	82	3	16	19	63
3	2008	63	21	84	0	0	0	84
4	2009	84	12	96	4	11	15	81
5	2010	81	48	129	7	13	20	109
6	01/2011	109	0	109	0	0	0	109

(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.

- a. The guidelines received from the Government of India in 1980 and 1985 have been circulated to all the Districts for strict compliance.
- b. Guidelines for preventive action were formulated and got circulated through G.O. Ms.No.2, Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department, Dated 11.1.04 and G.O. (Ms) No.140, Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department, Dated 18.6.1993.
- c. The Social Justice and Human Rights wing has been instructed for the strict compliance of instructions on the part of the District Police Officials as given in the said two Government orders.
- d. Reporting and progress of investigation of atrocities cases (Those of Social Justice and Human Rights and of local Police) and measures to prevent the same are being constantly monitored by the Director General of Police and the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Social Justice and Human Rights every month during their crime meetings and suitable instructions for effective enforcement of the PCR Act, 1955 and the

- SCs/STs (POA) Act, 1989 are being issued from time to time.
- e. Crime review is being done on monthly basis by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Social Justice and Human Rights.
 - f. A well-formatted memorandum with specific queries and directions has been designed to activate the District Superintendents of Police, and their subordinates for ensuring prompt and proper police and court disposal of atrocity cases.
 - g. Intelligence collection work has been intensified tremendously through sustained efforts. Likewise surveys are conducted and recorded in a professional manner and the output of the intelligence collected and surveys conducted are put to effective use.
 - h. Atrocity Prone areas are identified and annually updated which has been commended by the Ministry of Welfare, Government of India, vide letter No.11016/1/91-PCR, dated 14.8.95. Improved professional policing is assured in such areas to prevent occurrence and recurrence of atrocities against SC/ST.
 - i. Monetary Relief to the SCs/STs victims are being sanctioned as per the SCs /STs (POA) Rules, 1995. The Collectors as well as the Secretary, Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department are being informed regularly for necessary sanction.
 - j. The State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Honorable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and the Director of National Commission for SCs/STs, Chennai is also a member in the committee. The District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of respective District Collectors have been formed in all the districts for the better implementation of the SCs/STs (POA) Act, 1989.
 - k. Adequate numbers of Tamil Version of the PCR Act and the SCs/STs (POA) Act, 1989, have been printed and distributed to all Public Prosecutors and Social Justice and Human Rights Units in Tamil Nadu.
 - l. The Law and Order Police in Tamil Nadu are fully sensitized to the problems listed above as faced by the people belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe. The police in Tamil Nadu is also kept on alert

on the issues affecting Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people by the Social Justice and Human Rights Unit.

A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee has been held on 3.11.2010 under the Chairmanship of the Honourable Deputy Chief Minister to review the implementation of SC/ST (POA) Act, 1989 in the State. The Honourable Deputy Chief Minister has directed the officials that hereafter the State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee meeting shall be convened periodically i.e. twice in a year . The Honourable Deputy Chief 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.

- m. 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:

1. The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 are being enforced not only by all the Police Station in Tamil Nadu but also by the 35 Social Justice and Human Rights Units located at each of 35 district headquarters. For effective enforcement each unit is headed by an Inspector of Police, I Sub-Inspector of Police, 3 head Constables, 2 Police Constables are functioning for prevention and deduction of cases.
2. For collection of statistical information concerning P.C.R. Act and SCs/STs (POA) Act, a Statistical Unit consisting I Statistical Inspector is attached to each Unit. Inspector of Statistics is being assisted by the staff of SJ&HR Units.
3. The Inspector General of Police and the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Social Justice and Human Rights, Chennai monitor the enforcement of P.C.R Act and SCs/STs (POA) Act cases and also supervise the functioning of the SJ&HR Units. The Inspector General of Police, Social Justice and Human Rights has been provided with necessary back up staff including the post of one Economist and one Sociologist (for research and analysis) 2 Superintendents, 11 Supervisory Squads exist each headed by a Deputy Superintendent of with Headquarters at Chennai, Kancheepuram, Villupuram, Vellore, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichy, Thanjavur, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Thirunelveli.

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. 4 Special Courts have been set up on 18.02.1997 at the following District Headquarters for speedy disposal of cases registered under SCs/STs (POA) Act and PCR Act.

Table-38

Sl.No	Name of the Head quarters	Jurisdiction over the Districts
1.	Trichy	Trichy Commissionerate, Trichy, and Pudukottai
2.	Thanjavur	Thanjavur, Nagapattinam and Thiruvarur
3.	Madurai	Madurai Commissionerate, Madurai, Dindigul, Theni, Ramanathapuram, Sivagangai and Virudhunagar.
4.	Thirunelveli	Thirunelveli Commissionerate, Thirunelveli, Thoothukudi and Kanniyakumari

These 4 Courts cover 14 districts and 3 Commissionerates. The progress of trial in all the Special Courts is good. In addition, the remaining districts the District Sessions Courts are declared as Special Sessions Court to try the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

(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 we have 26 Special Public Prosecutor in the State to safeguard the victims who have been affected under the provision of section 15 of the SCs/STs (POA) Act, 1989.

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

Table-39

Sl. No	Year	No. of cases sanctioned	No. of persons benefited	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2007	20	45	4.98
2	2008	15	83	6.13
3	2009	17	84	7.06
4	2010	24	66	7.23

4.13 Service Safeguards

- i) Prescribed quota of reservation in services for STs

a) In direct recruitment

b) In promotion

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

- ii)

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-40

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 departments.

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

7. Tamil Nadu Registration Subordinate 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 Sub – Divisional Officers (RDOs) are the only empowered Revenue Authority to issue S.T. Community Certificates instead of Tahsildars.

Secondly, the verification of genuineness of the S.T. Community certificates is vested with the **“State Level Scrutiny Committee”** headed by the Secretary to Government, Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Deptt. An anthropologist is also one of the members of this committee. The State Government has already set up such State Level Scrutiny Committee which has been functioning. [Vide G.O (2D) No.108, AD&TW (CV-1) Deptt. dated: 12.09.2007].

Composition of State Level Scrutiny Committee

Table-41

1.	Secretary to Government, Adi Dravidar & Tribal Welfare Department	Chairman	To Scrutinize the genuineness of the Community Certificates issued as Scheduled Tribes and to pass final orders. If aggrieved by the orders, 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	

All the Collectors have been advised to see that RDOs are issuing Community Certificates to ST people after conducting due enquiries.

There are about 965 cases are pending in the State Level Scrutiny Committee for verifying the genuineness of the Community Certificates referred by Central Govt. Organisations like Reserve Bank, ONGC, Ministry of Defence, Atomic Energy Commission, Railways, TNPSC, Income Tax Department, LIC, High Court, Food Corporation of India and Nationalized Banks etc. Since the last 2 years, 225 cases have been inquired into at the level of State Level Scrutiny Committee and the orders were issued.

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 – 42

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)*

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. However, in rare cases like the

Unani, Medicine, etc. where the possibility of availability of S.T. candidates is not there, in such cases de-reservation is ordered by special approval from the Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department.

ix) 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-43

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.
