

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
POLICY NOTE
ON
IRRIGATION AND BUILDINGS - 2001-2002.

INTRODUCTION

I have great pleasure in presenting before this august House the Demand under "Irrigation and Buildings" of the Public Works Department, which is one of the oldest and prestigious Departments of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Public Works Department is in charge of formulating and implementing Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Schemes, Operation and Maintenance of Irrigation Systems and of Construction and Maintenance of Buildings for State Government Departments and Agencies. The objective of the Water Resources Organisation is to ensure effective management and distribution of Surface and Ground Water for its optimum utilisation in a rational and scientific manner to maximise agricultural production and the productivity of all the water using sectors. The objective of the Buildings Organisation is to ensure cost effective methods of building construction and maintenance by use of modern technology.

IRRIGATION

STATUS OF IRRIGATION

Tamil Nadu with a geographical area of 130 lakh hectares is ranked eleventh in size among the Indian States. The net area sown in Tamil Nadu is about 60 lakh hectares of which about 30 lakh hectares or 50% get irrigation facilities from sources as given below:-

(1)	Canals	..	9.50 lakh hectares
(2)	Tanks	..	9.00 lakh hectares
(3)	Wells, Tube wells	..	11.50 lakh hectares

DEVELOPMENT OF IRRIGATION IN TAMIL NADU

The National Commission on Agriculture in 1976 assessed the ultimate irrigation potential of Tamilnadu through Major and Medium Irrigation sources as 15.00 lakh hectares.

At the commencement of the First Five Year Plan, there were 23 Major and Medium Irrigation Projects benefiting 11.00 lakh hectares. In the IX plan period upto 2000-2001, the area under irrigation has risen to 26.26 lakh hectares. During 2001-2002, an additional irrigation potential of 1763 hectares is expected to be created.

DIVERSION OF WATER TO TAMIL NADU FROM ADJACENT STATES

Tamil Nadu is a deficit State in water resources and has almost fully exploited all its surface water potential. The neighbouring States like Karnataka, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh are richly endowed with water resources. For further water resources development, Tamil Nadu has to depend upon inter basin water transfers from the adjoining basins of the neighbouring States or even to Long Distance Transfers. Tamil Nadu has moved the National Water Development Agency set up by the

Government of India for diversion of surplus waters available in the adjoining States to augment its Water Resources.

The National Water Development Agency (N.W.D.A.) has also taken up the Inter Basin Study of the Peninsular Rivers for development which includes diversion of the surplus waters of the West flowing rivers in Pamba and Achankoil of Kerala to benefit arid areas in Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Virudhunagar and Tirunelveli Districts. The matter is being pursued by the State Government with the Government of Kerala and the Government of India.

The National Water Development Agency has also taken up studies for diversion of the surplus waters of Mahanadhi and Godavari via Krishna-Pennar-Palar-Cauvery-Vaigai Link. The pre-feasibility report on these links has been prepared by the N.W.D.A.

Another scheme viz, Pandiar-Punnampuzha Irrigation – cum – Hydro Electric Power Generation scheme is being actively pursued with the Government of Kerala.

WATER RESOURCES ORGANISATION

As a first step towards effective implementation of the Water Resources Consolidation Project through improved functional specialisation, the Public Works Department has been reorganised to have two wings, viz Water Resources Organisation and Buildings Organisation from December, 1995.

Under the Water Resources Organisation, the Water Management in the State has been decentralised along river basins and the entire State has been divided into four regions, viz.

1. (1) Chennai
2. (2) Tiruchirappalli
3. (3) Pollachi and
4. (4) Madurai

Each basin is headed by a Basin Manager in the rank of Chief Engineer.

Water Resources Organisation is functioning with the following Chief Engineers: -

1. (1) Engineer-in-Chief, Water Resources Organisation, Chennai.
2. (2) Chief Engineer, Plan Formulation, Chennai.
3. (3) Chief Engineer, Design, Research and Construction Support, Chennai.
4. (4) Chief Engineer, Operation and Maintenance, Chennai.
5. (5) Chief Engineer, State Ground and Surface Water Resources Data Centre, Chennai.
6. (6) Chief Engineer, Chennai Region, Chennai.
7. (7) Chief Engineer, Tiruchirappalli Region, Tiruchirappalli
8. (8) Chief Engineer, Pollachi Region, Pollachi.

- (9) Chief Engineer, Madurai Region, Madurai.

- (10) Chief Engineer & Director, Institute for Water Studies, Tharamani, Chennai.

1. (11) Chief Engineer, Irrigation Management Training Institute, Tiruchirappalli.

ECONOMISING THE USE OF IRRIGATION WATER

Since the surface water potential is almost fully utilised, there is hardly any scope for any new Major or Medium Irrigation Projects in the State. Conserving the available water by modernisation of the existing canal systems and tank irrigation has to be given more attention so that optimum utilisation of water could be ensured and wastage avoided. Water thus saved could be utilised for extending irrigation facilities to new areas or for raising additional crops in the same area.

With the above in view, the work of modernising the Periyar Vaigai Irrigation System was taken up with World Bank assistance. Similarly, the National Water Management Project was also taken up with World Bank assistance to improve the efficiency and productivity of the old irrigation systems in Sathanur, Kodaiyar, Thambaraparani, Cumbum Valley, Amaravathy Old Channels, Sethiathope, Marudhanadhi and other commands through a more reliable, predictable and equitable irrigation service. The Tamil Nadu Water Resources Consolidation Project (WRCP) with the objectives similar to those of National Water Management Project has been taken up for implementation since 1995-96.

BUDGET PROVISION

Rs.430.22 crore was provided for the Irrigation Schemes for the year 2000-2001 including a provision of Rs.217.87 crore for WRCP. The outlay for 2001-2002 is Rs.510.77 crore including a provision of Rs.374.08 crore for the Water Resources Consolidation Project.

MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Since the surface water potential of the State has already been almost fully exploited, there is no Major Irrigation Project under execution at present.

STATE PLAN SCHEMES

MEDIUM & MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES

At the commencement of the Annual Plan 2001-2002, the following Medium and Minor Irrigation Schemes were in progress:-

1. 1. Strengthening of Periyar Dam (Peermedu, Kerala State)
2. 2. Nanganjar Reservoir (Dindigul District)
3. 3. Irukkangudi Reservoir (Virudhunagar District)
4. 4. Shanmughanadhi Reservoir (Theni District)
5. 5. Malattar Anicut Scheme (Ramanathapuram District)
6. 6. Providing irrigation facilities to 58 villages (Madurai District)
7. 7. Andiappanur Odai Reservoir (Vellore District)
8. 8. Shenbagathope Reservoir (Thiruvannamalai District)
9. 9. Varattar – Kuppathuodai Reservoir (Tirunelveli District)
10. 10. Bathalapalli – Malattar Reservoir Scheme (Vellore District)
11. 11. Kuppanatham Reservoir Scheme (Thiruvannamalai District)
12. 12. Varattar – Vallimadurai Reservoir Scheme (Dharmapuri District)
13. 13. Kalvoi – Sadayaneri Scheme (Thoothukudi District)
14. 14. Narayana Cauvery channel (Ramanathapuram District)
15. 15. Formation of new tank across Uppar Odai (Tiruchirappalli District)
16. 16. Tank across Mudalaimuthuvari (Thanjavur District)
17. 17. Gadana Extension Scheme (Tirunelveli District)
18. 18. Tank across Nayodai (Dindigul District)
19. 19. Tank across Ramakkal Odai and Anaivilundan Odai (Dindigul District)

20. 20. Nallathangal Odai Tank (Erode District)
21. 21. Anicut across Andi odai (Tiruchirappalli District)
22. 22. Reservoir across Nagariar near Sasthakoil (Virudhunagar District)
23. 23. Reservoir across Vellakalkandar near Vinnamangalam (Vellore District)
24. 24. Tank across Sirumalaiar (Dindigul District)
25. 25. Augmentation of water supply to Vellianai and three other tanks from Kodaganar reservoir (Karur District)
26. 26. Improvements and Beautification of Parks in and around reservoirs
27. 27. Desilting and Modernisation of Vandiyur tank (Madurai District)
28. 28. Formation Of 18th Canal In Uthamapalayam Taluk Of Theni District
29. 29. Strengthening The Existing Upstream And Downstream Cut-Off Walls Of Upper Barrage At Upper Anicut (Mukkombu)
30. 30. Reservoir Across Mambazhathuraiyar (Kanyakumari District)
31. 31. Extension Of Nilaiyur Channel (Madurai District)
32. 32. Ullar Reservoir Across Palaiyar And Valamazhaiyar (Tirunelveli District)
33. 33. Reservoir Across Mirukandanadhi (Tiruvannamalai District)
34. 34. Rehabilitation And Modernisation Of The Lower Bhavani Irrigation Systems And Inclusion Of 23,000 Acres Of Land In Lower Bhavani Ayacut.
35. 35. Additional Funds For Rehabilitation Of 4 Channels In Kumbakonam Town Limit.
36. 36. Desilting Uyyacondan Channel, Kudamurity River, Ariyar, Koraiyar And Strengthening Of Banks For Protecting Flood Damages In Tiruchy Town.
37. 37. Removal Of Jungle And Bushes And Kattamanakku In River Cauvery And Portion From Trichy To Karur.
38. 38. Construction Of Syphon In Pugalur Channel To Divert The Polluted Noyyal Orathupalayam Water.
39. 39. Rehabilitation Of Anicut Across Nanganjar Odai Near Pallapatti In Karur District.
40. 40. Desilting Kathiriinkulam And Its Channels In Dindigul District.
41. 41. Balance Works In Canal Channempatti Anicut Scheme.
42. 42. Balance Works In Periyar Main Canal From Melur To Maravanmangalam Tank.
43. 43. Rehabilitation Of Vilathurai Pumping Scheme In Kuzhithurai River.
44. 44. Flood Prevention Scheme In Trichirapalli City
45. 45. Poigaiyar Reservoir (Kanyakumari District) under WRCP
46. 46. Nambiyar Reservoir (Tirunelveli District) under WRCP
47. 47. Rajathopekanar Reservoir (Vellore District) under WRCP
48. 48. Koundinyanadhi (Mordhana) Reservoir (Vellore District)

under WRCP

1. 49. Adavinainarkoil Reservoir (Tirunelveli District) under WRCP
2. 50. Anicut across Gridhamal near Athikulam (Virudhunagar District) under WRCP
3. 51. Vadakkupachayar Reservoir Scheme (Tirunelveli District) under WRCP
4. 52. Kodumudiyar Reservoir (Tirunelveli District) under WRCP
5. 53. Sothuparai (Varahanadhi) Reservoir (Madurai District) under WRCP

Note: Out of the 53 schemes, nine schemes (items 45 to 53) are being executed as the Scheme Completion component of the Water Resources Consolidation Project, which has been comprehensively dealt with separately.

PRESENT STAGE OF THE ABOVE ONGOING SCHEMES

(1) STRENGTHENING OF PERIYAR DAM

The Periyar Reservoir Project is a major venture of Inter basin water transfer designed and executed by Col. Pennycuick, to divert waters of the West flowing Periyar river to the East to extend irrigation in the Vaigai Basin. The Project was completed in the year 1895.

The Project was executed by Tamil Nadu as per the long term lease deed between the Maharaja of Travancore and the erstwhile Government of Madras. The deed was executed in 1886. Subsequently, an agreement was reached between the Government of Kerala and Government of Tamil Nadu in 1970 on use of water of Periyar Reservoir for production of Hydro Electric Power. The Periyar Project consists of four components viz. The Main Dam, the Baby Dam, the Earthen Dam and the Surplus Regulator.

In the year 1979 certain apprehensions were raised by the Government of Kerala on the safety of Periyar dam. On instructions from the Government of India, the Dam was inspected by the then Chairman, Central Water Commission, Thiru K.C. Thomas along with Officials and Engineers of Government of Kerala and Tamil Nadu on 23.11.79.

A meeting was later convened at Trivandrum on 25.11.79, and the scope of strengthening the Periyar Dam by adopting designs to meet the present modern standards including providing for uplift and earthquake were discussed. He suggested certain strengthening measures emergency, medium term and long term measures to strengthen the Periyar Dam. In the meantime, it was recommended that the water level may be lowered from +152 ft to + 136 ft. in order to help to carry out the strengthening works of the main dam. All the measures suggested by the Central Water Commission were taken up by the Government of Tamil Nadu and were executed. The Central Water Commission subsequently suggested that the following items of strengthening measures may also be carried out after which the dam would be competent to hold water upto +152 ft.

1. a. The parapet of the Baby Dam should also be raised to +160.00 ft.
2. b. The parapet of the Main dam and Baby dam should be connected and also extended to the abutment at the same level.
3. c. The upstream side of island between Main Dam and Baby Dam, Main Dam and Spillway and reservoir rim for some distance on both sides should be pitched upto El.+ 165.00 Ft.
4. d. Cascade type energy dissipating arrangements and construction of left side retaining wall below additional 3 vents at Periyar Dam should be provided in addition to other remedial measures.

The raising of the parapet of the Baby Dam could not be completed in view of the objections raised by the Kerala Government for raising the level of the parapet. The construction of energy dissipating arrangements got delayed due to the objections raised by the Government of Kerala for quarrying of stones saying that the leased area from where the quarrying had been done all along comes under the Wild Life Protection Act 1972 and other enactments. At the intervention of the High Court of Kerala, the work on the energy dissipating arrangements were resumed and the stone materials were transported from a distant quarry and the work is now completed.

As suggested by the Central Water Commission, it was proposed to strengthen the Baby Dam by providing RCC packing. The Government of Kerala was not forthcoming to give its concurrence for the strengthening of the Baby Dam. The Tamil Nadu Government had no option but to go ahead with the strengthening work. Unfortunately, when the work was about to start, the Officials of Kerala Forest Department stopped the work on 5.8.99 without assigning any reason. Following this, the Civil Contractor to whom the work was assigned has approached the Kerala High Court for direction to the

Kerala Government to permit him to execute the work. The case is still pending in the High Court of Kerala.

A number of Writ petitions were filed in the Kerala High Court as well as in the Madras High Court since the controversy principally revolves around the water level of Periyar Dam. The Government of Tamil Nadu filed a transfer petition in the Supreme Court on 14.12.98 requesting the transfer of the petitions before the two High Courts to Supreme Court. The Supreme Court on 1.12.99 while considering the transfer petitions of the Government of Tamil Nadu and of Thiru Subramaniyan Swamy, stayed the further proceedings in both the High Courts. The Supreme Court in their hearing on 13.12.99 observed "the matters are, therefore, adjourned by eight weeks and we hope by that time, the parties shall be able to arrive at some consensus."

Based on the observations made by the Supreme Court, the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu and Kerala met at Trivandrum on 5.4.2000 and no conclusion could be arrived at during the meeting. As desired by the Supreme Court on 28.4.2000, a meeting was convened by the Union Minister of Water Resources with Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu and Kerala on 19.5.2000 in New Delhi. The Minister of Water Resources, after hearing the views of both the States and other experts, concluded that he would, in consultation with the two States, constitute a Committee of Eminent Engineers to inspect the Periyar Dam, and give recommendations with regard to raising of water level in the dam in a phased manner. A committee was accordingly constituted in June, 2000.

The final report of the Expert Committee was given to the Ministry of Water Resources in March, 2001. The Union Minister for Water Resources has requested the views of the State Government and action is pursued on this.

The Transfer Petition is yet to be disposed of by the Hon'ble Superme Court.

(2) NANGANJIAR RESERVOIR (DINDIGUL DISTRICT)

This scheme contemplates the formation of a reservoir across Nanganjiyar, a tributary of river Amaravathy near Idayankottai village in Palani Taluk, Dindigul District to benefit 2,530 hectares of new ayacut with a stabilisation of 24 hectares of old ayacut in Idayakottai, Valayapatti and Chinnakamapatti villages in Vedasandur Taluk of Dindigul District and Sendamangalam village of Karur Taluk of Karur District at an estimated cost of Rs.20.70 crore.

In this project construction of uncontrolled spillway is in progress. Earth dam works and main canal and spill way works are nearing completion. The Government have approved the reappraisal estimate of this project for Rs.37.36 crore. Fresh tenders have been invited and agency settled for most of the works. The works are in progress.

(3) IRUKKANGUDI RESERVOIR (VIRUDHUNAGAR DISTRICT)

This scheme is for the formation of reservoir across Vaippar near Irukangudi village, Sattur Taluk, Virudhunagar District at a cost of Rs.28.70 crore. The scheme aims at stabilising an extent of 254 hectares, bridging the gap of 255 hectares and giving new irrigation facilities to 3,705 hectares of dry lands in Rajapatti, Masarpatti, Sakkihapatti, Thappatti, Keelanattukurichi, Melakarandai, Shencottai, Keezhakarandai, Vadamalapuram, Vowal Thotti and Vedapatti villages of Vilathikulam Taluk of Thoothukudi District.

In this scheme, surplus regulators across Arjuna and Vaippar rivers are in progress at various stages. 75% main canal and 95% of Branch Canal have been completed.. Cross masonry works in

canal are in progress. Formations of each dam from LS 1300 m - 1850 m (Right Flank) upto ground level completed. Formation of earth dam (Shoal Portion) to be taken up. The entire work is programmed to be completed by March 2002.

(4) SHANMUGHANADHI RESERVOIR (THENI DISTRICT)

This scheme contemplates the formation of a reservoir across Shanmughanadhi (Varattar) near Royappanpatti village in Uthamapalayam Taluk of Theni District.

The scheme aims at irrigating 664 hectares of new dry land in Royappanpatti village of Cumbum Taluk and Mallingapuram, Chinnaovalapuram, Erasakkanaickanur, Kanniservaipatti, Alagapuri, Odaipatti, Seepalakottai villages in Uthamapalayam Taluk.

The Government have sanctioned this scheme at an estimated cost of Rs.6.95 crore in May, 1986. The components of the scheme are an earth dam, masonry dam-non overflow section, uncontrolled spillway, head sluice and canals with necessary structures.

Major portion of the earth dam 85% of masonry dam, 80% of cross masonry works, 65% of canal lining are completed. Balance works are in progress. The uncontrolled spillway and head sluice are in progress. The Government have approved the revised estimate for Rs.14.70 crore. The entire work is programmed to be completed by this current year.

(5) MALATTAR ANICUT (RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT)

This scheme is for the construction of an anicut across Malattar river below the existing Kamudhi regulator and just below the confluence point of Gridhamal and Paralayar rivers with Malattar near Sengapadi village in Kamudhi Taluk of Ramanathapuram District.

This scheme will benefit stabilisation of an extent of 1758 hectares besides bridging a gap of 156 hectares under 54 tanks in O.Karisalkulam, Veppankulam (Kamudhi Taluk), Pammanendal, Ariyamangalam, Punavasal, Veppankulam (Kadaladi Taluk), Meenankudi, Orivayal and Kadugusandai villages in Kamudhi and Kadaladi Taluks.

The Government in February 1994 have sanctioned this scheme at an estimated cost of Rs.15.40 crore. The main components of the scheme are a Masonry Anicut, Head Sluice 2 Nos., Right and Left Main Canals with necessary structures.

Construction of body wall of anicut from LS 0m to LS 200m and LS 200m to 385m is completed. Construction of right side head sluice and scouring sluice works and formation of earth dam are in progress. Construction of left side head sluices and scouring sluice is to be commenced for which agency has been settled. The entire work is programmed to be completed by March 2002.

(6) PROVIDING IRRIGATION FACILITIES TO 58 VILLAGES IN USILAMPATTI TALUK (MADURAI DISTRICT)

This scheme envisages excavation of a high level canal of 27.26 Km from the proposed head works on the right flank of the Vaigai Dam at LS 2425 m from the spillway to provide irrigation facilities to the 58 villages in Usilampatti Taluk. This canal will be an unlined one for carrying the surplus floodwater from Vaigai River to provide irrigation facilities to 58 villages in Usilampatti Taluk whenever both Vaigai Reservoir and Ramnad Big Tank surplus simultaneously. It includes formation of 3 new tanks to get

supply from the above high level canal. The Government have accorded approval for this scheme at an estimated cost of Rs.33.81 crore.

By implementing this scheme, 570 hectares of wet lands will be stabilised besides bridging a gap of 128 hectares of wet lands under 29 existing tanks and 3 existing ponds in Usilampatti Taluk. Further new dry ayacut of 227 hectares will be brought under irrigation through 3 new tanks.

In this scheme, land acquisition work is in progress. Out of 14 works, tenders have been accepted for 12 works and 9 works are in progress at various stages. 3 works are held up due to objection of land owners. Tender proposals for the balance two works have been rejected and re-tenders are to be invited. Two building works are completed.

(7) ANDIAPPANUR ODAI (VELLORE DISTRICT)

This scheme envisages the formation of a reservoir of 112 M.Cft. capacity across Andiappanur Odai near Andiappanur village in Vaniyambadi Taluk of Vellore District.

The Government have sanctioned this scheme at an estimated cost of Rs.18.28 crore. The Government have also accorded Revised Administrative Sanction for Rs.27.38 crores.

By implementing this scheme, an extent of 810 hectares of direct ayacut in Andiappanur and Irunappattu villages in Vaniyambadi Taluk will be benefited for raising double dry crops. Land acquisition is in progress.

Transfer of 39.69 hectares of forest land, 15 hectares of poromboke land and acquisition of 100.245 hectares of Patta land is involved.

Land acquisition is in progress. Preliminary works for forming approach road to dam site and camp colony have been completed. Buildings works are in progress. Fixing agency for the main work is in progress.

(8) SHENBAGATHOPE RESERVOIR (TIRUVANNAMALAI DISTRICT)

The Shenbagathope Reservoir Scheme contemplates the formation of a reservoir across Kamandaluru in Shenbagathope village of Polur Taluk in Thiruvannamalai District.

The Government have sanctioned this scheme at an estimated cost of Rs.21.33 crore. The Government have accorded the Revised Administrative Sanction for a sum of Rs.34.00 crores for this scheme.

This scheme will benefit 2067 hectares by stabilisation and 642 hectares by bridging the gap in Vallur, Kangaramandal, Santhavasal, Naramangalam, Illuppakkunam, Paravathiagaram, Aliyabad and Enthuvambadi villages in Polur Taluk, Kuppam, Kamakukur, Arni, Mamandur, Kalpoondi, Mullipattu, Paiyur in Arni Taluk, Vazhapanthal, Melpudupakkam, Mampakkam, Melpalandai, Arur, Suraiyur and Ponnambalam villages in Arcot Taluk, Tirumani, Munugapattu, Melpudur and Melseshamangalam in Cheyyar Taluk and Anmarudhai in Vandavasi Taluk. By implementing this scheme, a long time demand of this backward region for better irrigation facilities will be fulfilled.

Work will be commenced after completion of the land acquisition process and transfer of forest land. Preliminary works such as construction of store shed, fencing at Aliyabad etc. have been completed.

For implementation of this scheme, an extent of 99.62 hectares of forest land, 21.50 hectares of private patta land and 3.25 hectares of poramboke land are required.

Land acquisition has reached advanced stages and the work will be commenced soon.

(9) VARATTAR – KUPPATHU ODAI (TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT)

This scheme envisages the formation of a reservoir across the jungle streams of Varattar and Kuppathu Odai at an estimated cost of Rs.8.78 crore.

By implementing this scheme, an extent of 77 hectares of wet lands will get stabilised and a gap of 165 hectares will be bridged in Krishnapuram and Chockampatti villages in Tenkasi Taluk and Madathupatti village in V.K.Pudur Taluk. Further, due to Ground water recharge, another 375 hectares will be benefited.

Some people have objected to taking up detailed investigation of this scheme and the case in the Court has been settled in favour of the Government. The local ayacutdars have again appealed in the District Munsif Court, Tenkasi which prevents to take up the work. . Hence there is delay in taking up this work.

(10) BATHALAPALLI – MALATTAR RESERVOIR (VELLORE DISTRICT)

The scheme contemplates formation of a reservoir across Malattar river near Bathalapalli village in Gudiyatham Taluk, Vellore District. The Government have sanctioned this scheme at an estimated cost of Rs.29.55 crore.

This scheme will stabilise 1,064 hectares of ayacut and bridge the gap of 61 hectares in Balur, Machampattu, Vasanampalli, Nariyampattu, Reddimankuppam, Sarangal Kailasagiri, Ayithampattu, Sathampakkam, Rajakal, Alingikuppam, Malmurugai, Melpatti, Kulithigai, Chinnathottalam, Ulli, Kothakuppam, Aranganalalur, Olakasi and Chithathur villages of Gudiyatham Taluk. Besides, provision for drinking water facilities to Peranampet town and the way side villages and for industrial purposes has been made in this scheme. Also the wells in the area now affected by pollution from tanneries will become good water sources in course of time.

The components of the scheme are Earth dam, Masonry spillways, River sluices, Pickup anicut and drops.

For implementation of this scheme, an extent of 36.98 hectares of patta land, 17.81 hectares of forest land and 11.32 hectares of poramboke land are required. Land acquisition work and preliminary works are mostly completed. The work will be commenced during 2001-2002.