

**Bill No. 193 of 2022**

THE SPECIAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE STATE OF  
TAMIL NADU BILL, 2022

By

DR. T. SUMATHY (A) THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN, M.P.

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BILL

*to provide for special financial assistance to the State of Tamil Nadu for the purpose of sustainable and balanced development of growth-oriented infrastructure such as housing, drinking water, roads, sanitation, creation of grain and fodder banks, skill development, cloud seeding, contour bunding and welfare schemes for the women, children, senior citizens and people living below poverty line in the State and for encouraging traditional water conservation through lakes, ponds, wells, rainwater harvesting and afforestation and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.*

BE it enacted by the Parliament in the Seventy-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Special Financial Assistance to the State of Tamil Nadu Act, 2022.

Short title and commencement.

5 (2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Special  
financial  
assistance to  
the State of  
Tamil Nadu.

2. There shall be paid such sums of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India, every year, as Parliament may by due appropriation provide, as special financial assistance to the State of Tamil Nadu to meet the costs of such schemes of development as may be undertaken by the Government of Tamil Nadu with the approval of Union Government for the purposes of— 5

(i) improvement of drinking water facilities in the State;

(ii) implementation of schemes aimed at improving the health and educational standards of girl child;

(iii) implementation of welfare measures aimed at improving the condition of agricultural and migrant labourers; 10

(iv) providing for measures aimed at lowering of infant mortality rate, improving the maternal health and promoting institutional delivery in the State;

(v) providing employment to members of families living below poverty line and unemployed youth through skill development; 15

(vi) providing water and sanitation facilities in rural and urban areas;

(vii) creating good quality infrastructure of roads, highways, street lights, schools, colleges and transport;

(viii) creating awareness amongst people about disaster preparedness plan and training them to deal with disasters; 20

(ix) creation and maintenance of water conservation bodies such as check dams in the State of Tamil Nadu;

(x) digging of open wells, ponds and desiltation of such bodies from time to time under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005; 25

(xi) encouraging and providing irrigation facilities to the farming sector and promotion of drip irrigation facility in these regions;

(xii) capping the cultivation area of sugarcane crop and promotion of drought resilient crops; 30

(xiii) promotion of rain water harvesting and watershed development to ensure replenishment of groundwater;

(xiv) afforestation particularly on vacant or barren and waste land with the help of villagers and village Panchayats including community afforestation; 35

(xv) promotion of growing fodder and setting up fodder and foodgrain Banks at conspicuous places;

(xvi) initiating welfare measures for improving the conditions of agricultural workers, senior citizens, women, children and poor people living in these regions; 40

(xvii) establishing cold storages and warehouses for the farmers;

(xviii) settling the debt of farmers;

(xix) providing compensation and relief to farmers and agricultural labourers for any damage to crops caused due to rainfall deficit, pest attack, flood, hailstorm or any other natural calamity; 45

(xx) encouraging and providing sustainable practices like organic farming coupled with modern irrigation facilities like drip irrigation, contour bunding and sprinklers to farmers;

5 (xxi) promotion of research and development through Krishi Vigyan Kendra in agriculture and drought management to ensure better and inexpensive inputs like seeds, fertilizers and pesticides;

(xxii) promotion of research and development in sectors like livestock and poultry;

10 (xxiii) promoting food processing industries based on local agricultural products;

(xxiv) implementation of social awareness campaigns through non-Governmental Organisation and Self-Help groups relating to farmer credit, water literacy and drought management through change in cropping pattern;

15 (xxv) promotion and implementation of cloud seeding through silver iodide in the State; and

(xxvi) such other provisions as the Government of the State of Tamil Nadu may deem necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

20 **3.** If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by order, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act which appears to it to be necessary or expedient for removing the difficulty:

Power to remove difficulties.

25 Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiry of two years from the date of commencement of this Act.

**4.** The provisions of this Act shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other law for the time being in force dealing with the subject matter of this Act.

Act not in derogation of other laws.

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The State of Tamil Nadu needs assistance from the Central Government for the successful completion of various schemes being undertaken at present with an aim to improve the standard of life of the people, improve the level of education and health condition of the girls, to encourage the girl students of families living below poverty line to pursue higher education and also to provide incentives for people living below poverty line to pursue higher education. The condition of farmers and agricultural labourers in the State, their welfare and protection are of paramount importance. Central assistance to the State is also needed for the holistic development and further reduction in the maternal and infant mortality rates.

Recurring droughts have made the State farmers to seek support from the Government. The situation is where droughts have been a frequent occurrence during the past fifty years has to be stopped through massive water conservation with check dams and other structures to arrest rain water run off.

The traditional methods of water conservation through digging of open wells, ponds, lakes and such other bodies and time to time desiltation of such water bodies needs to be undertaken. Rain water harvesting has to be promoted as a mass movement in this regions. Afforestation on a large scale particularly on barren lands and wastelands has to be promoted in these regions involving villagers and village Panchayats by providing incentives. This can certainly arrest the desertification in these regions. Unfortunately certain backward regions of the State are not much developed in comparison to other urban regions of the State in terms of infrastructure facilities such as potable water, roads, electricity, sanitation and other development indicators such as employment, per capita income and education particularly of the girl child. Welfare measures for the senior citizens, widows, physically handicapped or infirm do not exist in these regions of the State. Tamil Nadu has to be allocated its fair share of resources by the Central Government. As a welfare State, the Government has to provide all these facilities and work towards giving a requisite push for overall and all round development of the State.

Hence this Bill.

NEW DELHI; T. SUMATHY(A) THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN  
6 July, 2022.

## FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Clause 2 of the Bill provides that there shall be paid such sums of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India, every year, as Parliament may by due appropriation provide, as special financial assistance to the State of Tamil Nadu to meet the costs of such schemes of development, as may be undertaken by the State of Tamil Nadu with the approval of the Central Government. The Bill, therefore, on enactment, will involve expenditure out of the Consolidated Fund of India for providing special financial assistance to the State of Tamil Nadu. As the sums of moneys which will be given to the State of Tamil Nadu as special financial assistance by appropriation by law made by Parliament will be known only after the welfare schemes to be implemented by the State Government are identified, it is not possible to give the estimates of recurring or non-recurring expenditure, which would be involved out of the Consolidated Fund of India at this stage.

No non-recurring expenditure is likely to be incurred from the Consolidated Fund of India.

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*(Dr. T. Sumathy (A) Thamizhachi Thangapandian, M.P.)*