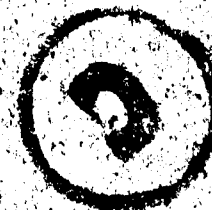


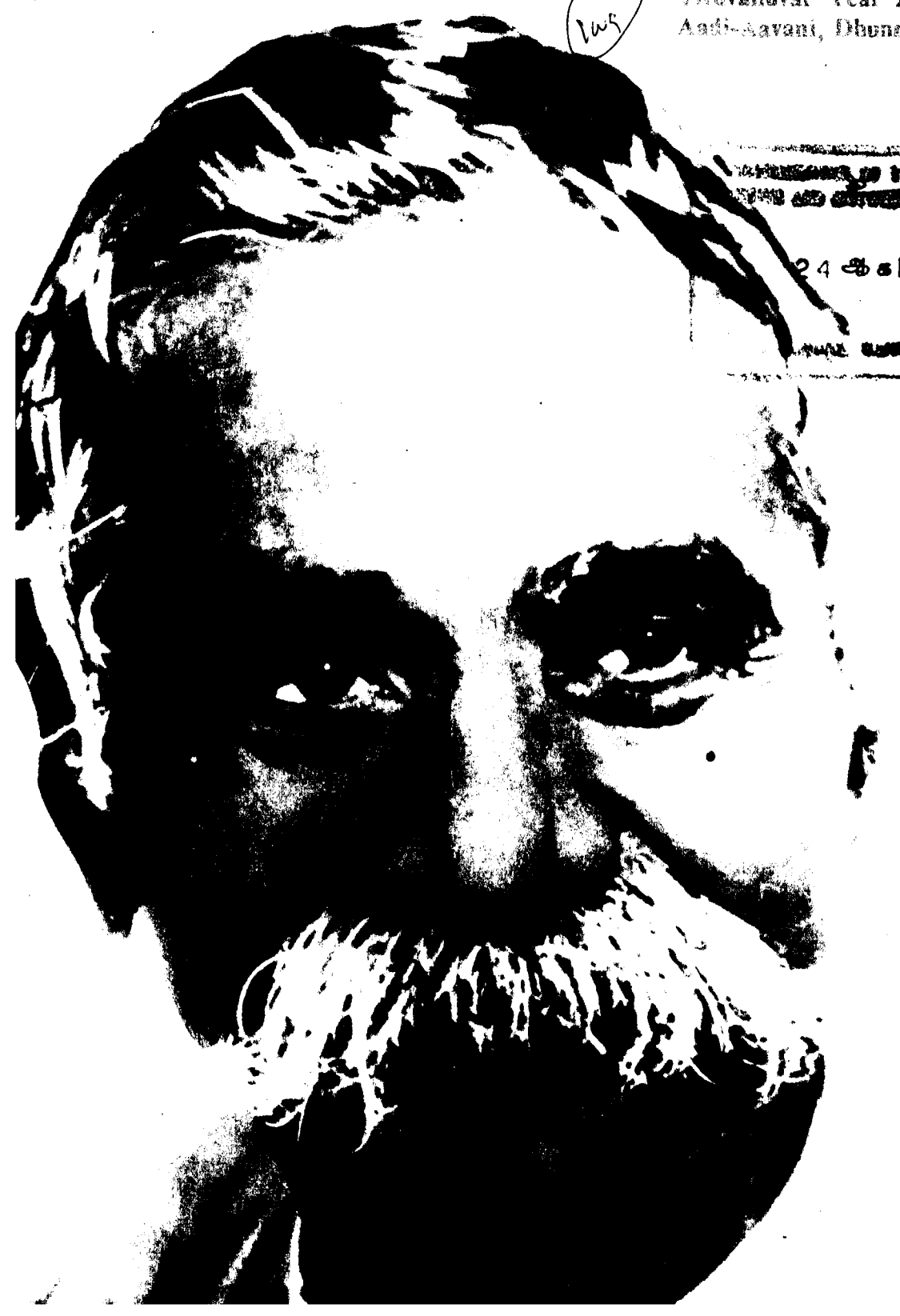
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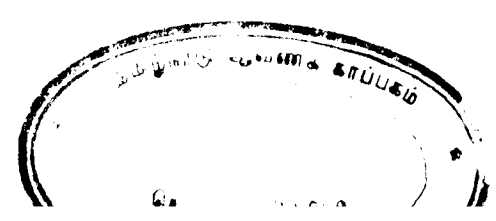
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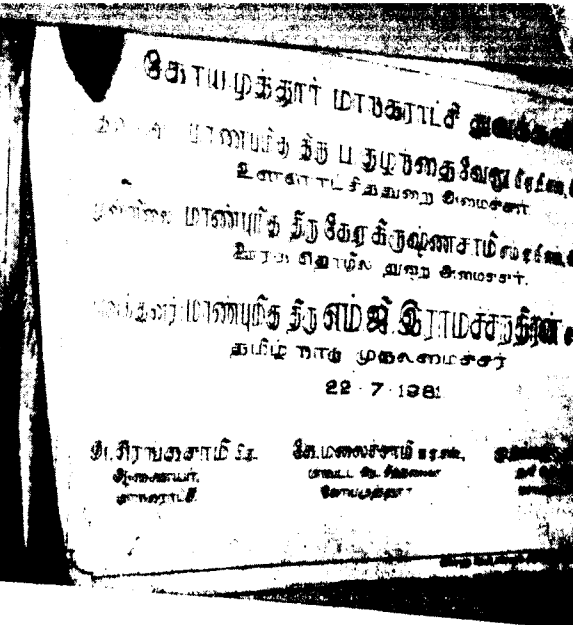


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Inauguration of Coimbatore Corporation.



The Chief Minister in Coimbatore



Distribution of tools to the physically handicapped

The Kanniya Gurukulam Higher Secondary School Building declared open by Chief Minister



T.K.C
THE MAN OF LETTERS

THE SONGI WORLD IN TAMIL-
A GLIMPSE

NATIONAL HANDLOOM
COLLECTIONS ON PRINTED
SAREES.

WEALTH FROM OUR SEAS

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

HORTICULTURE YIELDS
RICH DIVIDENDS

DEAFNESS IS NOT A
TOTAL BARRIER

TOWN PANCHAYAT

SEED ACT

24.8.1981
CINCHONA

TOWARDS A BETTER
MADRAS

OIL SEEDS

AGRO ENGINEERING
PLAYS PIONEERING
ROLE

PROGRESS OF AGRICUL-
TURAL MARKETING IN
TAMILNADU.

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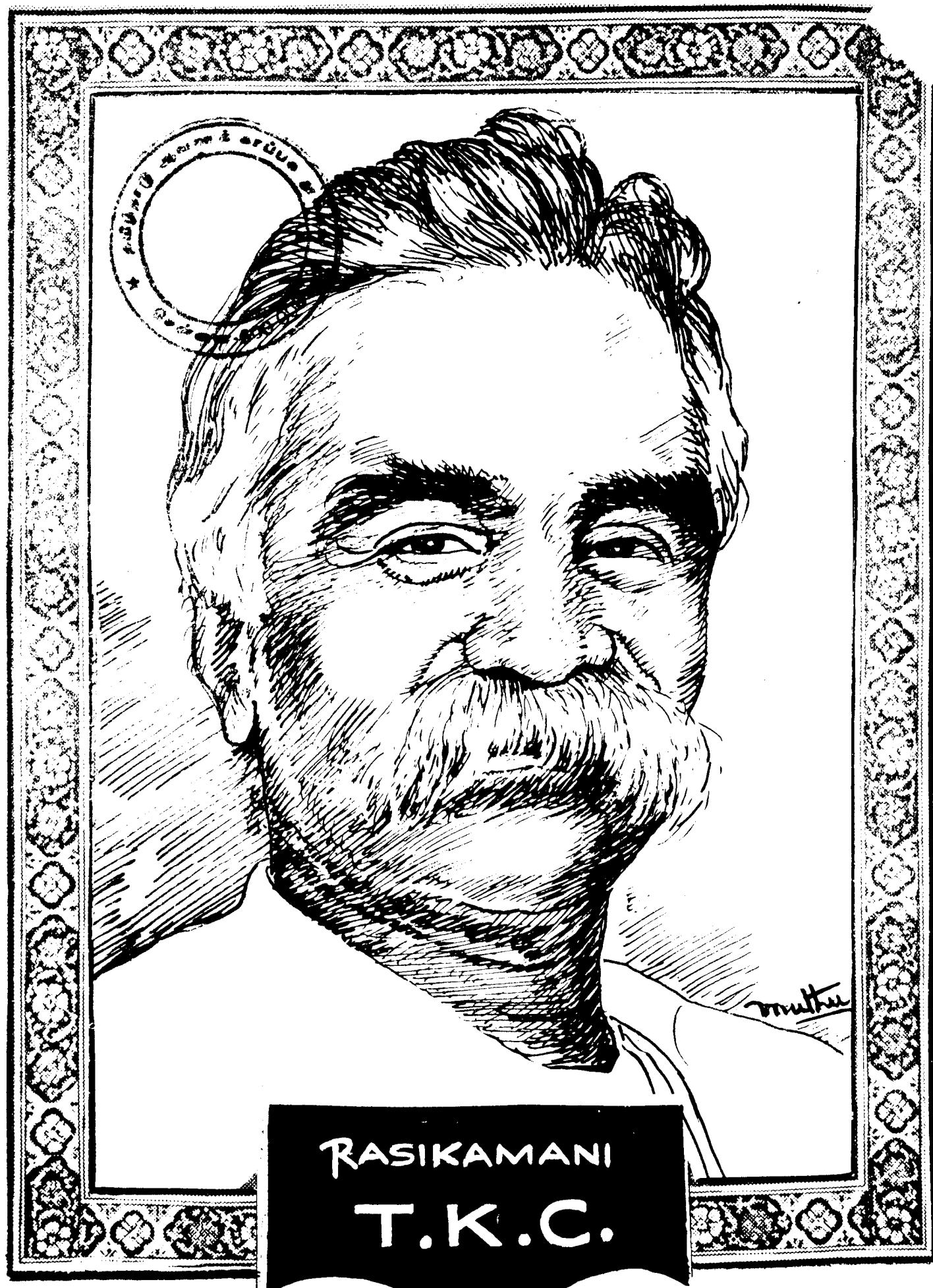
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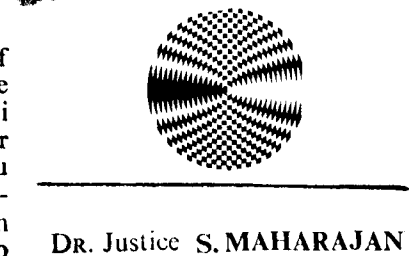
It was a happy idea of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to declare that the centenary of Rasikamani T. K. C. will be celebrated this year by the Government of Tamil Nadu itself. As the Government celebrations will commence at Courtallam on the 23rd of August, it is proper to recall the contribution that Rasikamani made to literature and to life.

He was born on 18-8-1881 in a village near Tenkasi and he passed away on 16-2-1954 at Courtallam. During the 73 years of his life, he made a tremendous impact upon Tamil Society.

Rajaji, who moved closely with T.K.C. for over 20 years and found solace, joy and enlightenment in his company, gave his objective estimate of T. K. C. in the 'Kalki' dated 10-9-1967 that is to say, 13 years after T. K. C. had passed away in the following words in an article entitled :

'Poorna Hari and Poorna Rasikamani :

"Last Monday Krishna was



born ; on the same day was born Poorna Rasikamani, who realized well the secret of the joy of Tamil poetry, the secret of the progress of Tamil prose, the secret of good music in which Tala and Raga merge, the secret of how religious devotion can give peace, the infinite joy of love and the falsity of hypocrisy. Lord Krishna, who was the Poorna Avatar of Hari, unlike Rama, who was only an incomplete Avatar, was born under the same star as T. K. C. We celebrated the birth days of both last Monday. Such celebrations will spread Gnana and Love throughout the country.....

T. K. C. was a Mahatma. Sri jayanthi means the day on which Lord Krishna was born, the day on which T. K. C. was born, the day which the Tamils should celebrate for ever and ever."

The objectivity and verbal austerity of Rajaji are well known. The tribute he has paid in the above article to T. K. C. not under the passing excitement of the moment, but over a decade after the passing away of T. K. C., faithfully reflects the dominating position of influence which T. K. C. held in the public life of Tamil Nadu.

The Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, has recognized T. K. C., as one of the Makers of Indian Literature and has commissioned me to write a book on 'T. K. C.' under the Makers of Indian Literature Series, and the book is likely to be completed shortly.

At a time when the Indians had become denatured and out of touch with the roots of their own culture T. K. C., who was a great scholar

both in English and Tamil and who wrote several memorable books in Tamil, demonstrated through his writings and speeches the greatness of Indian culture in general, and Tamil culture in particular and made us feel proud of our culture. T. K. C.'s letters, which have been recently published by the Vatta Thotti, are a remarkable demonstration of his profundity, humour, wide-ranging vision, warmth and joy and startling simplicity of style and challenge comparison with any epistolary literature produced in English or French.

In the study and exposition of Tamil poetry, he broke completely new ground. As Rajaji himself says in his foreword to one of his (T. K. C.'s) books: "Even as Sri Rama was born again in the heart of poet Kamban, Kamban was born again in the heart of T. K. C. for the benefit of the modern Tamils. T. K. C. would enter the heart of Kamban, understand its secret, sing out the songs of Kamban, create a poetic sky and make it rain nectar. Now T. K. C. has left the physical body. What remains of him is what lingers of him in the minds of his infatuated admirers like me and in this book." As Mr. Justice V.V. Srinivasa Iyengar used to say, "T.K.C. can communicate the incommunicable." At a time when the Tamils were obsessed by the traditional and uncreative grammarians, T. K. C. boldly broke the shackles, which stood in the way of Tamil, both in its poetic and prosaic form, expressing itself spontaneously, naturally and joyously. He had to fight a bitter crusade against the traditionalists and make the people realise the greatness and simplicity of the poetry of Sri Subramania Bharathi, Desikavinayakam Pillai and a host of other modern poets. In fact as a Member of the Madras Legislative Council he fought gallantly against the Bureaucracy, which confiscated the works of Subramania Bharathi on the ground that they were seditious and ultimately succeeded in lifting the ban on the book. The proceedings of the Madras Legislative Council dated 9th October, 1928, contain the passionate speeches of T. K. C. and some of the passages therefrom are given below: "Carlyle says, if he were given an alternative, he would have Shakespeare and allow the Indian Empire to go; and incidentally, in that passage, says that the Indian Empire must some-day go. Suppose for this statement of Carlyle, Madras Police busied themselves

with seizing all the copies of 'Heroes and Hero Worship' in the Madras Book Depots, what would happen? Forthwith the prodigious sides of John Bull would be split with laughter! How is the present performance of the Madras Police different?" This passage illustrates the sense of humour and ridicule with which T. K. C. fought against the foreign Government at great personal risk to himself.

Distinguished scholars in Tamil Nadu recognize that if a great poet is born once in a thousand years, a great Rasika like T. K. C. is born once in 500 years. In a recent speech, the Hon'ble Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu declared that if T. K. C. had not campaigned for Kambaramayanam passionately in the 1930s and 1940s, Kambaramayanam, the greatest Epic in Tamil would be a closed book to all of us.

In fact, once T. K. C. expounded several poetic passages from Kamba Ramayanam to Vinobaji during the latter's visit to Madras and Vinobaji appreciated T. K. C.'s powers of exposition so much that in a Hindi letter written to me some years back, Vinobaji has said that T.K.C. was a "Marmagna Rasik". Rasikamani T. K. C. fought against cant and pedantry in Tamil Nadu and shaped the literary taste of the new generation so exquisitely that it can be said that he occupied the same dominant position in relation to Tamil literature as Saint Beuve occupied in relation to French Literature or Dr. Johnson in regard to English Literature.

It was T. K. C. again who rescued Bharata Natya from the infamy into which it had fallen and gave it a respectability which has enabled even society women to take to it throughout India and even in many countries abroad. It was he again who discovered the genius of Dr. Balasaraswathi, the greatest exponent of Bharata Natya in the world today and proclaimed through the press and platform the nuances of her genius. Recently Dr. Balasaraswathi declared, "I owe all that I am to T. K. C. and invoke his name like a Mantra even as I would invoke the name of Lord Subramanya."

T. K. C. taught Smt. Rukmini Devi of Kalakshetra the entire dance drama of Kuravanji and inspired her to put it on Boards in the United States of America.

For over a century before 1940,

musicians in Tamil Nadu were singing songs in languages unintelligible to the Tamils. T. K. C. demonstrated the utter futility of divorcing music from meaning and started the Tamil Isai movement and gathered the support of men like Rajah Sir. Annamalai Chettiar, Rajaji, Sir. R. K. Shanmugham Chettiar and Kalki Krishnamurthy. As a result of the movement started by him, there has been a great renaissance in the field of music in Tamil Nadu. T. K. C. taught Dr. M. S. Subbulakshmi several Tamil songs and by his sympathetic appreciation of her talents, inspired her to act in the Tamil and Hindi films on "Meera".

T. K. C. also brought to public notice the greatness of several pieces of sculpture, which had hitherto remained unknown to the Tamil people.

T. K. C. spent every waking moment of his life expounding poetry, art and culture and had as his fans people from different strata of society such as Ramaswami Periyar and Rajaji, Dr. M. S. Subbulakshmi and Dr. Balasaraswathi, the late Chief Justice Rajamannar and Lady C. V. Raman and a number of Judges, civilians and administrators, all of whom received inspiration and encouragement from him. In fact, T. K. C. lavished his hospitality on all Rasikas irrespective of the fact whether the Rasika was a street-peddler or the Governor-General of India. Actually if the streetpedlar could enjoy poetry better T. K. C. would rate him higher than even the Governor-General of India.

As for T. K. C.'s personality, it was full of Colour, Warmth and Light. He was always bubbling over with Ananda and he never allowed the death of his only son to cast a cloud upon his Ananda. Rev. Keithan, an American missionary, who saw T. K. C.'s figure for the first time, exclaimed, "You cannot see a face like that in the whole of Europe or America."

The reproduction of T. K. C.'s bust will not only be a fitting memorial to an immortal son of India but also an aesthetic asset from the philatelic point of view. I would, therefore, wind up this article with an appeal to the Government of India to issue a postal stamp containing the portrait of T. K. C. in commemoration of his Centenary.



THE SONG WORLD IN TAMIL-A GLIMPSE

The Tamil language has, through the course of thousands of years, developed wonderful poetic forms. The forms are the outcome of the pulsating rhythm and music that pervade the song as a spirit; and it would be no exaggeration to say that to miss that spirit is to miss the whole poem; and, further, that the forms thus evolved are untranslatable. An attempt, however has been made to indicate, in English Prose, how the Tamil poets have been trying to express their emotional realities. In the process of rendering, names of places and deities have been omitted, lest these things, gritty to the unaccustomed ear, should stand in the way of appreciating the sense of the poem. Again, to give the prose rendering the simplicity of the song, the narrative forms in the original have been changed, when needed, to vocative forms. The originals are also included.

PEACE BE WITH YOU

The joy that comes of temple worship has been and is a living reality for the pious. Those that have gone through that pious ex-

perience, by strewing flowers at the feet of the Deity and doing obeisance before the *sanctum sanctorum*, can easily understand the depth of the feeling that found expression in the following song. (Some three hundred or four hundred years ago)

Why art thou restless, my heart?
Peace be with you:
The Lord's feet are there
and there are the Sage's Songs
in praise of them.
And there is the mouth to sing
and the hands are there to
strew flowers

And, to bow homage to the twin feet
there is the head:
Why are thou restless, my heart?
Peace be with you.

மா லுண்டு நெஞ்சே
வருந்துவதென், பால்வண்ணன்
காலுண்டு அடியார்
கனிந்திசைத்த—நாலுண்டு
வாழ்த்திடும் வாயுண்டு
அலா சொரியக் கையுண்டு
தாழ்த்திடவும் உண்டே
தலை.

BIRTH IS COVETABLE

The image of Nataraja, its

transcendent beauty, and the interpretative art enshrined therein are now familiar to the entire Art-world. Through the dancing pose of the Deity at Chidambaram, we have to see a vast figure, filling the very heavens, dancing and whirling in ecstatic joy: and again, through this cosmic image, one has to perceive the oneness and harmony that governs the whole universe, and thus realise the joy infinite. Here is a glimpse of such a realisation:

Thy matted locks waving in the skies,
Thy complexion resplendent;
The milk-white ashes besmeared
thereon,
Thy arched brow, Thy ruddy lips,
Thy smile mysterious,
And, above all, Thy lifted foot
dripping as though with honey,
These, O Lord! if one could have a
vision of,
Even the birth, on this earth, as a
human mortal is
Worth striving for.

(Found in the Hymns of Appar, 7th Century A.D.)

T. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIAR

பனித்த சடையும்
பவளம் போல் மேனியும்
பால் வெண்ணீ றும்
குனித்த புருவமும்
கொவ்வைச் செவ் வாயும்
குமின் சிரிப் பும்
இனித்தம் கசிய
எடுத்த பொற் பாதமும்,
காணப் பெற் றால்
மனித்தப் பிறவியும்
வேண்டுவதே இந்த
மானிலத்தே.

NO GOD WHATEVER

We know that the eye reaches the very stars; but not the ear and the other senses.

We know also that, for a girl who is married, the husband is the only one, in the world of relations, to be taken into account. When the youth goes to a distant land, perhaps never again to return, the young wife has only to follow him, bidding farewell to her dear father, mother and other kindred.

Again a man may have abounding wealth. Is there any worth in all that if, in the evening of his life, he has to see his sons playing duck and drakes with his property, thus giving him endless worry and anxiety.

Now as for the mother's affection for her child, it is some thing incomprehensible.

It really transcends all considerations of self-nay, reason itself. Now the song: (1st Century A.D.)

There is no member, precious as the eye;
No kindred close as the husband;
No wealth covetable as wise sons;
And, to compare unto the mother, there is no God whatever.

கண்ணிற் சிறந்த
உருப்பில்லை, கொண்டானில்
துன்னிய கேளிர்
பிறரில்லை, மைந்தரில்
ஒன்மைவாய்ச் சான்ற
பொருளில்லை, ஈன்றாளோடு
எண்ணக் கடவுளும்
இல்.

SON'S DUTY

It is indeed difficult to realise fully all the psychological implications of war, as it was a couple of thousands years ago. People never had the long periods of peace which

have been prevailing of late. In the present-day warfare, it is not any soul force but only a mechanical force operating against the one on the other side.

The operative force being mechanical, war has only a depressing effect upon the people. Where as, in those ancient days war brought out the innate heroism in men and also women. We will see how a woman felt the supreme need of war-like spirit in a land subject to constant attacks from neighbouring states. It would almost seem as though her attitude to her son was unmotherly:

My duty as mother is to bring forth and to bring up;
To educate is the father's duty;
To make manful is the King's duty;
To give the spear is the duty of the blacksmith;

And my son's duty is—
To plunge into the battle-field,
To pierce the elephant in the enemy's line,
And return triumphant.

சன்று புரந்தருதல்
என்த லைக் கடனே
சான்றோன் ஆக்குதல்
தந்தைக்குக் கடனே;

நன்னடை நல்கல்
வேந்தர்க்குக் கடனே;
வேல்வடித்துக் கொடுத்தல்
கொல்லற்குக் கடனே;

ஒளிறுவான் வெம்சமம்
முருக்கிக்
களிறெறிந்து பெயர்தல்
காளையக்குக் கடனே;

NO MORE LEARNING

Till very recently, Art and Poetry had to be fostered, practically all the world over, by patrons. For thousands of years, the Tamil Country was fortunate enough to have munificent patrons. But for such patronage, the poet's lot would have been a melancholy one, and "Chill penury" would have frozen "the genial current of his soul."

In one of the eastern ports of Tamilnadu (Kayalpatnam) some two hundred years back, there was a merchant prince, Seyd Khadar by name. He had such a fine sense of poetry that he had always about him poets and scholars of taste and learning, and his munificent gifts to the poets was the talk of every-

body in the land. A number of poets as a result of his patronage put forth their best endeavours in bringing out poems. In the midst of all this bounty and poetic adventure, the patron died, and that suddenly. The despair that must have overtaken those patronized, may easily be imagined. Now for the voice of despair.

The goddess of wealth is there;
The goddess of Earth with all her bounty is there;
The goddess of the Muses also is there;
We ourselves are, O Poets, all alive here;

What avails all this
When our patron Lord is now no more?—
Learning, O bretheren, is dead, dead, for ever dead.

பூமா(து) இருந்தென்
புவிமா(து) இருந்தென் இப்
பூதலத்தில்
நாமா(து) இருந்தென்ன
நாமும் இருந்தென்ன
நாவலர்க்குக்
கோமான், அழகமர்
மால்சேதக் காதி,
கொடைக் கரத்துச்
சீமான் இறந்திட்ட
போதே புலமையும்
செத்தது வே.

GOD'S INHABITATION

It would be no exaggeration to say that thousands of years ago, why tens of thousands of years ago, some great souls had discovered the truth that God was all-pervasive, and that in the inmost heart of every human being the spirit of God was present.

We will see how a Tamil song sung by a woman saint (Karaikal Ammaiyar-5th Century A.D.) bursts with that very joy of realisation.

There are those who say that Lord God is with the celestials, let them say so;
There are again people to say that he is with the king of the celestials, by all means let them too say so;
But "God is within me," say I.

The song is simple but profound.

வானத்தான் என்பாரும்
என்க, மற்(று) உம்பர்கோன்
தானத்தான் என்பாரும்
தாமென்க—நானத்தான்

முன்னஞ்சத் தாலிருண்ட
மொய்யொளிகேர் கண்டத்தான்
என் நெஞ்சத் தான் என்பன்
யான்.

THE THREE WORLDS DO HEAR

Man's life on this earth has never been an easy one. From Adam down to the present-day coolie, man had to live by the sweat of his brow. The land of plenty and the land of drought are often

things far apart. The rich and the poor seem to be also eternal entities. Under these circumstances the bountiful heart feels the need of giving relief to the poor, and out of true charity, gives. This gift finds response in the grateful hearts of thousands. No wonder when people go from place to place, (pilgrimage was such a common thing in those ancient days) from Cape Comorin to the very Mount Kailas, they found an inexhaustible theme in the acts of charity they witnessed or heard of. Even today a munificent gift made in this country finds recognition in the columns of a New-York newspaper the next morning. Now let us see how the poet sings of this grateful appreciation of a gift. Here is an old song. (1st Century A. D.).

The beat of the Drum is heard miles afar;
The thunder in the clouds is heard for tens of miles
But all the three worlds do hear
The praise that a gift was made
Though, on this earth,

கடுப்படி கண்மு ரசம்
காதத்தோர் கேட்பர்
இடித்து முழங்கியது
யோச னையோர் கேட்பர்.
அடுக்கிய மூவுலகும்
கேட்குமே—ஈண்டு
கொடுத்தார் எனப்படும்
சொல்.

HINGES WEAR OUT

Here is a love-song of the twelfth century (A.D.) The lady-love expects her lover to return in the evening. She is alone in the house and is waiting till it is almost midnight. Then she goes to bed. But she is restless, walks to the door and opens it to see if her lover is coming. The lover is not seen. She closes the door and returns to her bed. Again in a few minutes she goes to the door, and in despair returns to the bed. This going and returning goes on incessantly till sunrise. All this is expressed in a couplet:

Expectancy opens and Despair shuts
And thus swings the door from eve to morn
Thereby wearing out the hinges.

வருவார் கொழுநர்
எனத்திறந் தும்
வாரார் கொழுநர்
என அடைத் தும்

திருகு குடுமி
விடியள வும்
தேயும் கபாடம்
திறமி னோ

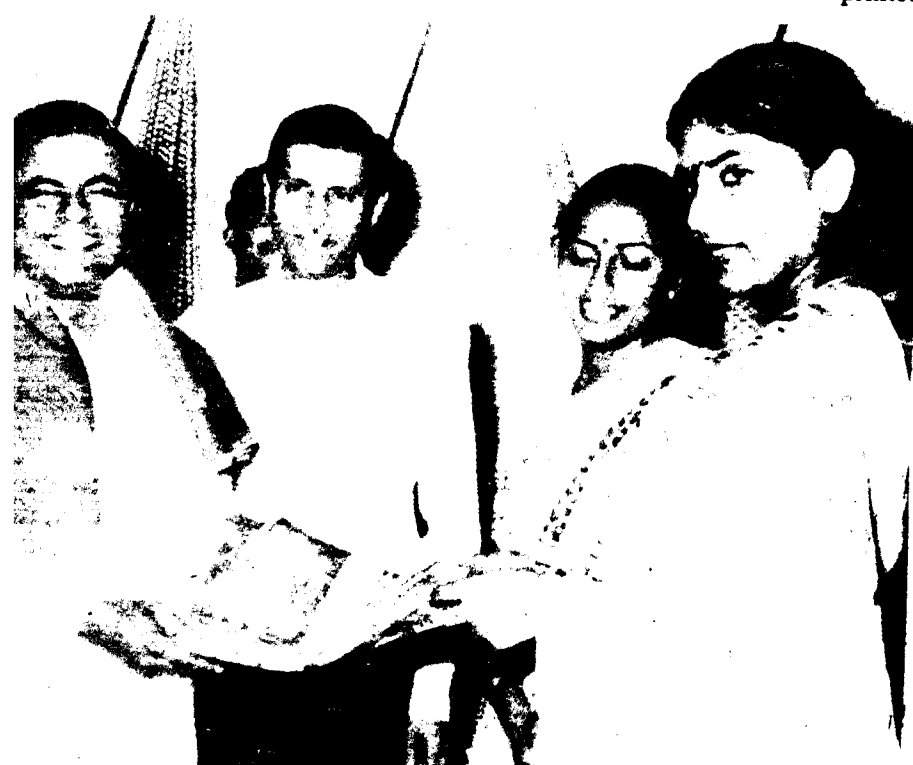


National Handlooms Collection OF PRINTED SAREES



Co-optex is a household name in Tamilnadu. It has made significant strides in meeting the textile needs of the people in the State. In the year 1979-80 handloom textiles to the value of Rs. 35 crores have been sold, which has increased to Rs. 47 crores in the year 1980-81. Co-optex has now planned a sales target of Rs. 75 crores for the year 1981-82 i.e. Rs. 30 crores higher than the previous year's sales. This sales target will include 4 crores metres of Janatha cloth worth Rs. 12 crores.

The Minister for Handlooms Thiru S. N. Rajendran inaugurated a new national collection of printed



sarees, which are to be sold in Co-optex sales centres throughout the country.

The designs are based on the traditional Saudagiri and Sanganeer prints of Western India, which have been supplied by the Development Commissioner of Handlooms at New Delhi, to promote consumer awareness of the handloom products and to improve market orientation of production in the various States.

These cotton printed sarees are made available in all leading Co-optex emporia and other State Marketing Agencies in our entire Nation, to make this scheme truly national and hence it is named as "NATIONAL COLLECTION"

This will cater to the needs of the higher income groups. The sarees have been so designed and printed as to move fast even without rebate.

The designs collected by the two rich schools of traditional prints of Saudagiri and Sanganeer are compiled at the Weavers Service Centre, Bombay. The Saudagiri prints are in beautiful motifs in all over pattern mainly geometrical in character. Sanganeer prints are in floral forms known by the names of plants they represent.

This collection of sarees are available in attractive tones of Red, Brown, Terracottah, Indigo, Emerald, Green, Yellow, Blue and Light purple. These designs have been displayed before a consumer council consisting of higher income group to ascertain their opinion. There has been an overwhelming appreciation for the bewitching designs and combinations. To begin with, 20,000 sarees are being released and it is proposed to release further 25,000 sarees per month.

There has been an impression in the minds of the public that only hand-woven designs alone can be produced and marketed by handloom organisations in the country. To impress and to make the people aware of the cotton printed sarees of fine quality on par with mill-made varieties, this National Collection of printed sarees are introduced.

Such type of National Collection Scheme will be organised by the Development Commissioner for Handlooms on medium counts cotton and pure silk sarees, which will cater to the needs of the middle income group and upper income group people respectively.

The Tamilnadu Fisheries Department, first established in 1907 and speeding up on the path of "Blue revolution", originally had fishery research as its basic objective and later had embarked on various plans and developmental activities, which today have culminated in realising not only higher fish production but also in the uplift of the fishermen community, who are primarily responsible for such development.

Provision of feeder roads from fishermen kuppams to connect the main roads to facilitate the fishermen to transport and market their catches and to get their requirements has been taken up in a big way as can be seen in the impressive figures of Rs. 20 lakhs in 1979-80, Rs. 30 lakhs in 1980-81 and Rs. 30 lakhs in 1981-82, which have resulted so far in laying 37 roads in 7 villages to a length of 84.7 KM. While the work is in progress, the Government is considering to extend the scheme to another 42 feeder roads to a length of 67.3 KM.

The stipend of Rs. 50 given to fishermen trainees in the six centres for the past 20 years was raised to Rs. 75 p.m. during 1980.

Till 1977, the exgratia payment made to the family of deceased fishermen while fishing was raised to Rs. 5,000 with a proviso to pay another Rs. 5,000 for the higher education and rehabilitation of the wards and wife of the deceased fishermen.

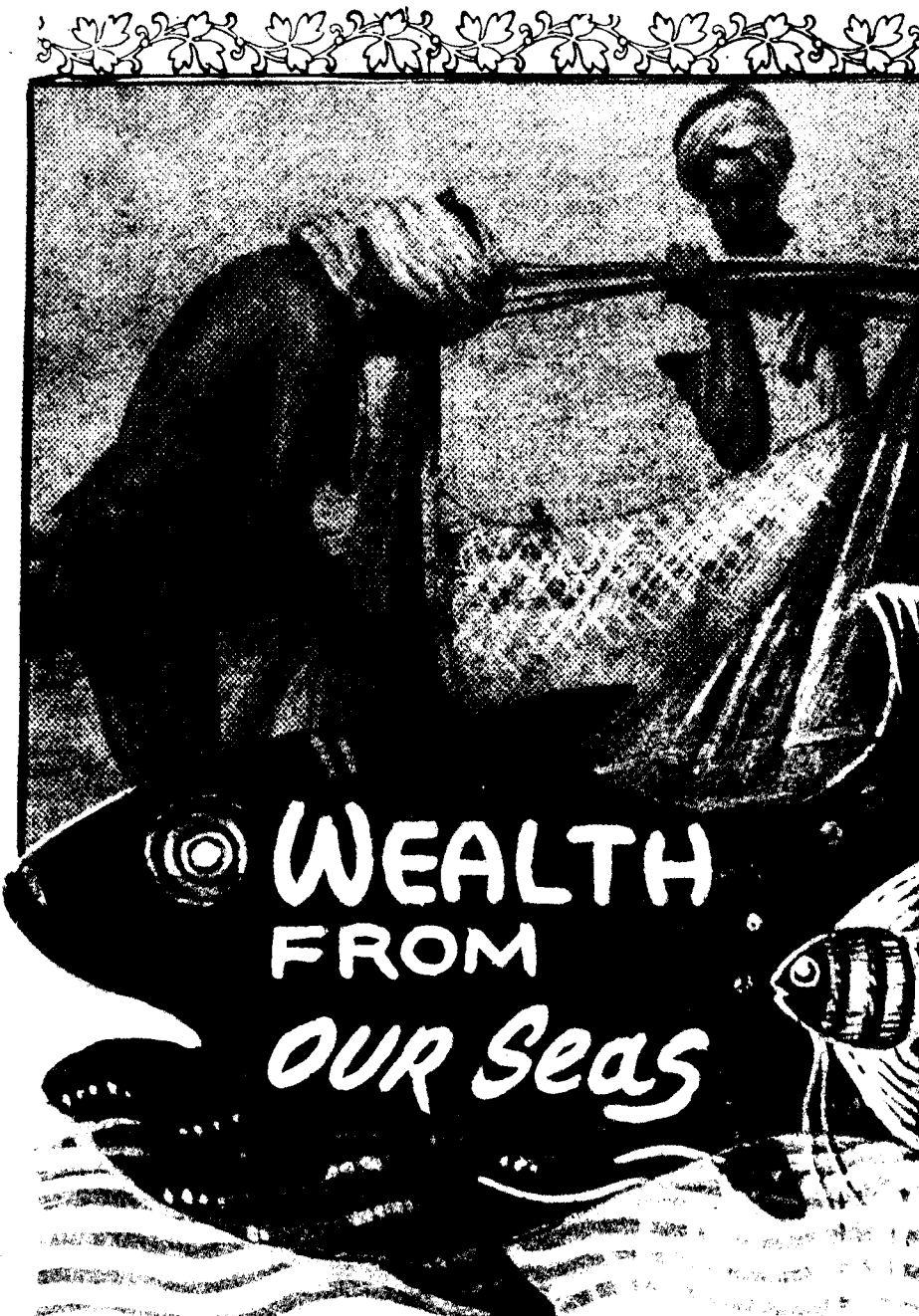
The Tamilnadu Government launched on a big scheme of providing free houses, each house costing about Rs. 6,000 and a sum of Rs. 100 lakhs is earmarked for each year. So far 6,240 houses have been taken up after 1977 and while 1721 houses have been completed 4519 are in progress.

To provide guidelights for safe landing in the night, the Government had already provided guidelights in 10 places and have also sanctioned another 10 guidelights at a cost of Rs. 25,000 to each Vee-rapandiappattinam, Neerodithurai, Thoothoor, Enayam, Mallipattinam, Kodiakarai, Senthalai-vayal, Eripurakarai, Vanamadevi, Karaiyur.

In Kanyakumari district, sea erosion had caused untold misery to the fishermen and the

Government, quite aware of their plight, sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2.32 crores for the construction of breakwaters and the work is in progress. When a devastating cyclone hit the coast in 1977 and a similar havoc in 1978 the Government immediately came to the rescue

The export of prawns, a big foreign exchange earner of the order of only 2582 M.T. valued at Rs. 760 lakhs in 1974, has increased to 8294 M.T. valued at Rs. 2983 lakhs in 1979-80, thanks to the consistent efforts of the Government to mechanise the crafts, im-



of the fishermen and while distributing 250 tonnes of rice free to fishermen, also gave Rs. 75 lakhs in 1977 and distributed Rs. 95 lakhs during 1978 for the purchase of fishing craft and tackle, which were either damaged or lost.

For safe landing of mechanised crafts, a scheme to provide fishing harbours and landing and berthing facilities was taken up with subsidy from Central Government. culture in brackish water, the

Government took the policy decision of allotting the brackish water sources in the coast to the fishermen cooperative societies and the immediate response as a first attempt is the formation of a cooperative prawn farm in a 10 hectare plot in Adirampattinam in Thanjavur District. The Government has helped this scheme with a subsidy of Rs. 4.10 lakhs.

The oldest and most hazardous job of diving for chanks has evoked the sympathy of the present Government and the price of a chank paid to the diver hitherto till 1977 at Rs. 2 per chank has been raised to Rs. 2.50 per chank, besides giving bonus to the divers who surrendered the chanks to the department. In 1979-80 alone the sale of chanks to private agencies was of the order of 1,29,200 realising Rs. 3,15,958.24 and to the West Bengal Handicrafts Corporation 19,05,983 chanks valued at Rs. 56,50,000. The most highly priced and religiously revered Valampuri chanks one of 'Patti' variety in Adirampattinam and the other of 'Jadhi' variety in Tirunelveli District caught on 15-7-80 and 11.12.80 respectively are under the safe custody of the Government.

The efficacy of ice, an important preservative of fish, has already been demonstrated to the fisherman who continue to use them. Though there are a number of private ice factories, the departmental ice plants are still catering to the needs of the fishermen at comparatively nominal

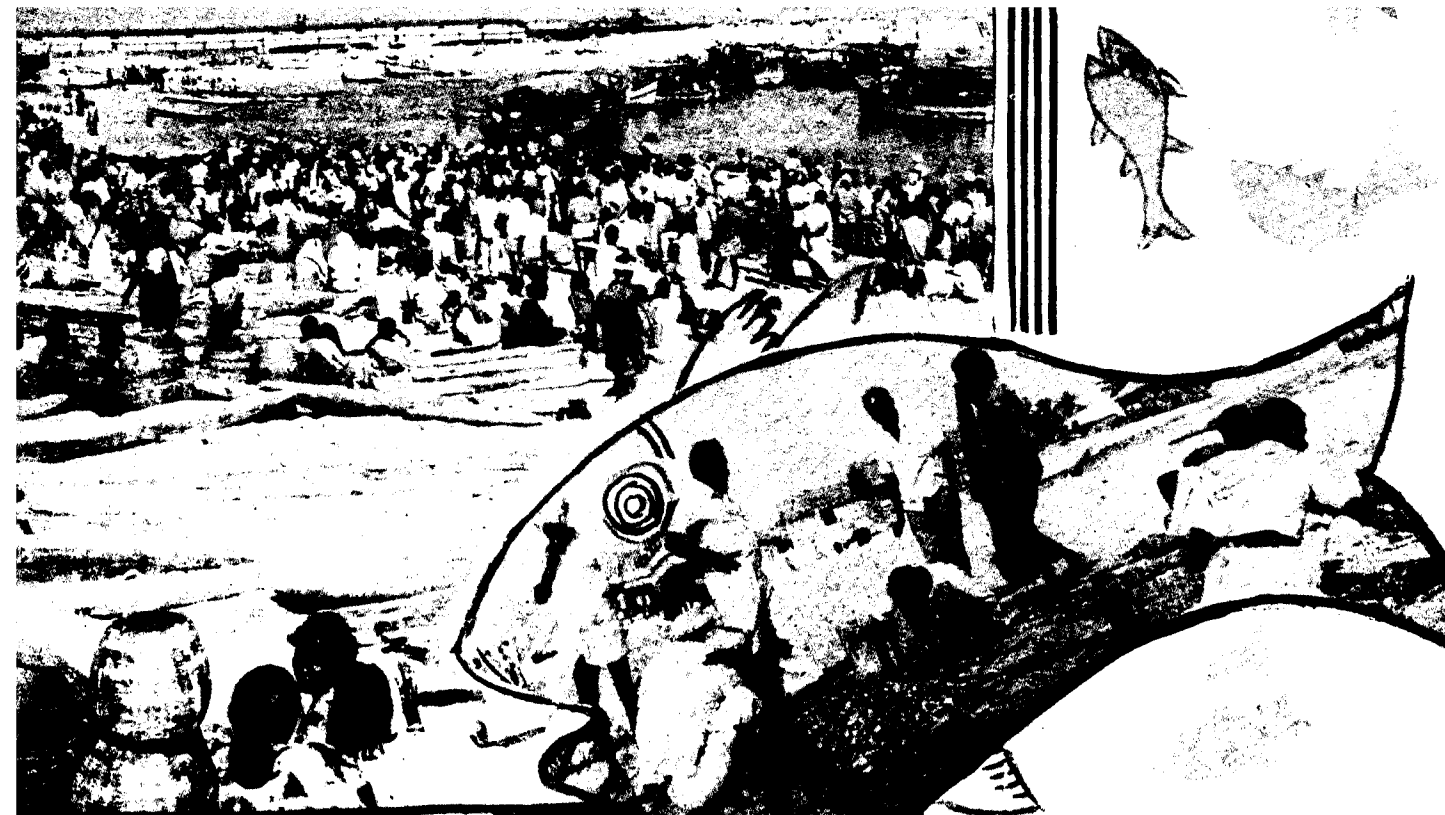


cost. In 1980-81, 2723 tons of ice were produced and 49 tons of fish cold stored, realising a revenue of Rs. 3,99,279.30.

Thanks to the efforts of the present Government, the inland fish production has gone upto 1,60,000 M. tons in 1979-80 and an estimated production of 1,65,000 M. tons for 1980-81. To increase the production of quality fish seeds, a

prime requisite for inland production, the Government has recently sanctioned induced carp spawning projects at Krishnagiri at a cost of Rs. 10.65 lakhs, at Manimuthar at a cost of Rs. 3.45,500 and at Mettur at a cost of Rs. 11.175 lakhs and the works are in progress.

In 1978, a model survey of coastal villages was taken up in about 402 marine coastal villages



and it was estimated that there are about 3,40,000 fisherfolk population with about 30,000 catamarans, 7340 country boats and about 3,000 mechanised boats, with about 2,80,286 fishing gear engaged in the age-old occupation of marine fishing.

Most of these fishermen who have been brought into the fold of fishermen cooperative societies, organised for them, have for the first time been given a massive financial aid of about Rs. 73 lakhs in 1980-81 through the assistance of National Cooperative Development Corporation. The fishermen of Ennore Kuppam and Muhaduvara kuppam on the other side of Ennore backwaters have been given assistance to a tune of Rs. 5 lakhs through the assistance of "HIDCA" a Swedish Agency for the purchase of catamaran and nets.

The Tamilnadu Fisheries Development Corporation, which has taken a keen interest in both developmental and commercial activities both in the interest of the producer (viz) fishermen and the consumer (public), has embarked on an ambitious and unprecedented scheme of fish marketing after 1979. Accordingly 30 stalls in Madras city and 18 fish stalls in Coimbatore, Madurai and Periyar Districts were opened up and run by Tamilnadu Fisheries Development Corporation

selling choice, quality fish at very reasonable prices. It would not be out of place to mention here that this scheme, while helping to stabilise fish prices which were once shooting up, at the same time helped the fishermen to get fair prices for their produce.

The two Mexican trawlers 'Nellai' and 'Thanjai' have performed remarkably well in fishing in the deeper waters of Bay of Bengal.

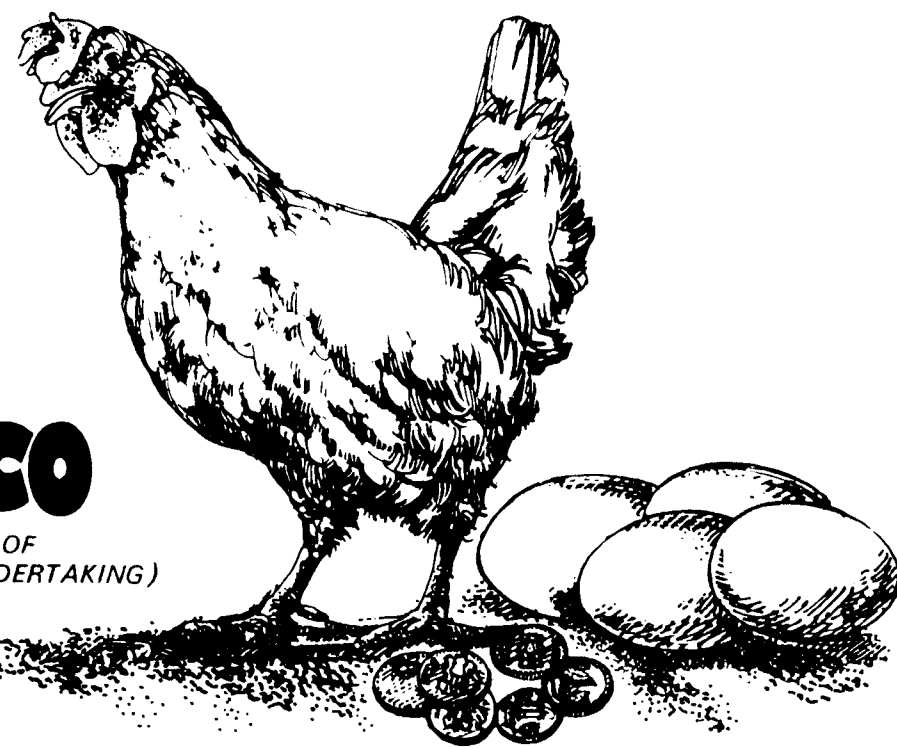
One of the biggest fish meal plants of the country at Mandapam under the Tamilnadu Fisheries Development Corporation has produced in 1979-80 1029.5 tonnes and in 1980-81 (upto 31-3-81) 454.8 tonnes of fish meal.

In short, in the past four years and especially during the past one year the Tamilnadu Government, quite alive to the needs of the fishermen and fishing industry, has planned and executed a number of schemes and welfare measures aimed at not only in increasing the fish production and exports, but in uplifting the economically weaker section of the society (viz) the fisher folk of Tamilnadu. There can be no doubt that the measures indicated above will make Tamilnadu a leading light in "Blue Revolution".

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ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

With Rural Welfare claiming top priority from the Government of Tamil Nadu, particular attention is paid to implement the schemes pertaining to Animal Husbandry, considering that it would help in no small measure the small and marginal farmers as well as the agricultural labourers. The cattle development scheme for the uplift of ryots and breeders have naturally received special attention.

A foundation stock of 50 Jersey heifers and 2 bulls have been received from Australia and the Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm has been established at Eachenkottai. 15 Additional Key Village blocks and one more Intensive Cattle Development Project have been established. By establishing 12 additional Veterinary Dispensaries, and upgrading 5 Veterinary Dispensaries as Veterinary Hospitals and 1 Veterinary Hospital as Clinician Centre, more veterinary aid facilities have been provided. For the first time in Tamilnadu, 4 Animal Disease Intelligent Units have been established for quick diagnosis with utmost urgency and care. By establishing 4 more Rinderpest check posts, the activities of eradication of Rinderpest have been enlarged. Another notable feature is the production of single dose Antirabies vaccine, PPLO Antigen and Sheep pox Thyroid cell culture vaccine in the Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet. The Animal Husbandry

programmes have also received a new fillip during the last one year. They are narrated below in brief :

Expansion of Key Village Scheme :

5 New Key village blocks have been established at Nannilam, Kodavasal, Thiruvavur, Nagapattinam and Mannargudi in Thanjavur District.

Introduction of Frozen Semen Technology :

A Frozen Semen Bank is being established with DANIDA assistance at Eachenkottai Cattle Breeding Farm in Thanjavur District at a cost of Rs. 38.81 lakhs. The Danish Government have donated frozen equipments to the tune of Rs.20.03 lakhs and their technical expertise is also being utilised. This Bank will start functioning initially with 50 sub-centres covering the area in and around this farm. A Liquid Nitrogen Plant and Freezing Centre is being established at the District Livestock Farm, Tirunelveli District at a cost of Rs. 14.55 lakhs.

Purchase of Exotic and Murrah Bulls :

A sum of Rs. 7.26 lakhs has been sanctioned for purchase of 103 Jersey bulls, 3 Holstein Friesian and 25 Murrah Buffaloes for the effective implementation of crossbreeding programmes in cattle development.

Cattle Development :

1. *Ongole cattle* :—To benefit the cattle breeders in Tamilnadu the dual purpose breed of Ongole animals have been purchased and bred in the Sheep Farm, Chinnasalem. They can be utilised both for milk production, and work purposes.

Progeny Testing Scheme : Buffalo :

The Progeny Testing Scheme for Murrah buffalo bulls has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 37.15 lakhs to be started at District Livestock Farm, Orathanad in Thanjavur District.

Intensive Cattle Development Projects :

In addition to the 7 Intensive Cattle Development Projects in the state, 2 more Projects are sanctioned



Heifer production :

With a view to distribute the cross-bred heifers to the needy poor farmers under Integrated Rural Development Programme and Small Farmers Development Agency, Heifer Production programme to produce quality heifers has been sanctioned to establish at Pudukkottai and Uthagamandalam at a cost of Rs. 19.72 lakhs.

Sheep Development

Deworming of sheep at regular intervals improve their weight and thereby adds to the profits of sheep farmers. Towards this object, a scheme for mass deworming of sheep has been implemented in the State since 1979-80. The scheme is continued in the year 1980-81 at a cost of Rs. 3.75 lakhs in the districts of Tiruchi, Pudukkottai and Chingleput.

Goat is a multi-purpose animal because it yields meat and milk. For the first time, a scheme is therefore sanctioned during the year 1980-81 for establishing a Goat Breeding Unit at District Livestock Farm, Pudukkottai with a foundation stock of 200 Jamnapari Goats at a cost of Rs. 15.98 lakhs.

Short Term Training for Sheep Farmers :

A scheme for a short term training has been sanctioned. A training centre will therefore be established at the Sheep Farm, Chinnasalem to train sheep farmers in sheep rearing in batches.

Poultry Development :

Poultry industry is gaining a greater momentum in Tamilnadu. Greater attention is therefore to be paid to provide immediate facilities to prevent the loss from the emerging poultry diseases. Diagnostic facilities are the immediate need of the poultry farmers. One Poultry Diagnostic Laboratory is to be started in Periyar district.

Piggery Development :

125 people are to be identified shortly and supplied with White Yorkshire pigs for upgrading the local pigs.

Fodder Development

In addition to the 4 Fodder slip production units one more

unit has been started at a cost of Rs. 2.93 lakhs at the Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm, Eachenkottai in Thanjavur District and one more unit is to be established shortly.

Veterinary Health Service :

During the year 1980-81, 10 New Veterinary Dispensaries have been established at Voimedu, Kuruthencode, Valangaiman, Thirupukuzhi, Dombucherry, Kedambur, Latheri, Chennappatti at Sanisanthai, Gopalapuram and Nagudy. 5 Veterinary Dispensaries have been upgraded as Veterinary Hospitals with in-patient facilities at Periyavalayam, Panruti, Periyanaickenpalayam, Koilpatti and Pallapatti, 2



Veterinary Hospitals have been upgraded as Clinician Centres at a cost of Rs. 3.47 lakhs at Kancheepuram and Nagercoil to provide more Animal Health Cover. 20 more new Veterinary Dispensaries, 5 Veterinary Hospitals, 2 Clinician Centres have been sanctioned.

With a view to procure and supply drugs in time to Veterinary Institutions, 4 Medical Depots, have been established for the first time, at a cost of Rs. 2.0 lakhs.

During the year 1980-81, 3 more Rinderpest District squads have been established at a cost of Rs. 4.27 lakhs in Pudukkottai, Erode and Virudhunagar. The existing squads have also been provided with additional facilities at a cost of Rs. 5.74 lakhs, in order to immunise the bovine, sheep and goats through systematic mass vaccination against rinderpest.

A pharmaceutical division has been established at a cost of Rs. 16.14 lakhs for manufacturing vari-

ous types of quality drugs and to make them available at all times for supply to the Veterinary Institutions.

A scheme to protect cattle against the chronic disease of Foot and Mouth throughout the state is also being implemented at a cost of Rs. 7.40 lakhs.

Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet :

A sum of Rs. 15.38 lakhs has been sanctioned for strengthening the Brucellosis Laboratory, Poultry vaccine production section and for production of Duck Plague vaccine and cell culture Fowl Fox vaccine in the Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet. A sum of Rs. 5.0 lakhs has been sanctioned for the construction of staff quarters at this Institute.



Dog Breeding :

Preservation of native breeds of Rajapalayam and Kombai is of great importance in view of the danger of their becoming extinct. A scheme has therefore been sanctioned during 1980-81 for the first time in Tamilnadu to preserve these popular breeds in the State. A dog breeding unit is being set up at Madras at Rs. 0.50 lakhs to breed quality dogs of these breeds.

Special Schemes :

During the year 1980-81, 1912 sheep units have been set up under Special Animal Husbandry Programmes.

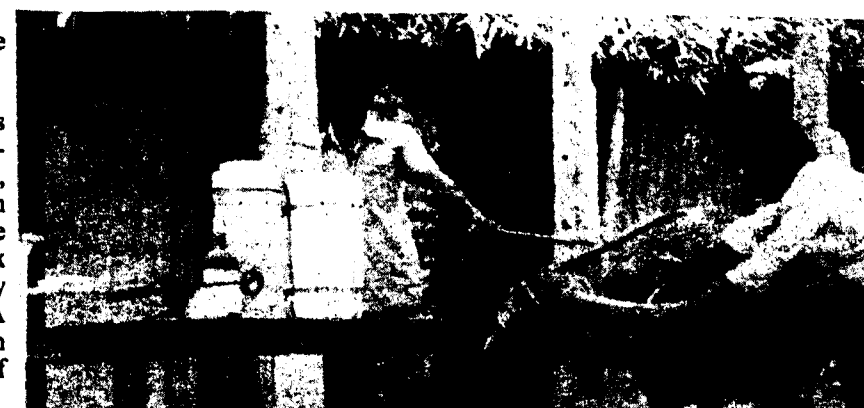
6.76 lakhs has been sanctioned towards expansion of fodder farm in Kuruthukuli and the District Livestock Farm, Ooty, for piggery development scheme and for the construction of a new Veterinary Dispensary at Kilkundah.

Under the Tribal Development Programme a sum of Rs. 11.36 lakhs has been sanctioned for the uplift of tribal people by way of setting up of poultry units, piggery units and sheep units. A sum of Rs. 3.14 lakhs has also been sanctioned to open 2 new Veterinary Dispensaries in the tribal blocks of North Arcot and Dharmapuri districts.

Under the Drought Prone Area Programme, 2,400 milch animals have been distributed at a cost of Rs. 17.32 lakhs and 600 sheep units



A sum of Rs. 5.0 lakhs has been sanctioned for 1980-81 to implement calf-rearing under Western Ghats Programme. 1,000 farmers were given subsidy for rearing crossbred calves. Under Hill Area Development Programme an outlay of Rs. 2.60 lakhs in Dharmapuri District.





Under the Small Farmers Development Agency 364 work bullocks were distributed at a cost of Rs. 2.43 lakhs, 877 farmers were given financial assistance of Rs. 8.66 lakhs to set up sheep units, 21 poultry units, and 13 piggery units were set up under this scheme with a financial assistance of Rs. 0.52 lakhs.

Purchase of Burdizzo Castrators: Integrate Sample Survey Scheme:

900 Burdizzo castrators are to be purchased and supplied to the Veterinary Institutions for castrating the scrub bulls and rams in order to implement the crossbreeding programmes successfully.

The Integrated Sample Survey Scheme introduced in the State during the year 1977-78 is being continued for conducting survey for the estimation of Livestock products like milk, egg, meat and wool. The results of the survey reveals the increase in the production of milk and egg, due to the implementation of various Animal Husbandry Programmes.

The estimated milk production for:

1977-78	: 1681 (000 tonnes)
1978-79	: 1727 ..
1979-80	: 1860 ..

The estimated egg production for:

1977-78	: 682 (millions)
1978-79	: 782 ..
1979-80	: 853 ..

The Animal Husbandry programmes have thus provided the basic veterinary aid facilities for the farmers in the villages. Implementation of these schemes has resulted in the production of more animal proteins and creation of more employment opportunities.



Agro Engineering Plays a



Organisational Set-up

Tamil Nadu has played a pioneering role in the country in having organised a network of Cooperative Agro Service Centres all over the State. These Agro Service Centres are borne on a three tier system to generate employment potential for the young unemployed engineers. The three tier system is as under :

(i) Tamil Nadu Agro Engineering & Service Cooperative Federation at the State level :

(ii) Co-operative Agro Service Societies at the District level and—

(iii) Agro Service (Co-operative) Centres at the Block level.

Block Level Centres under Half-a-Million Jobs Programme :

The programme of establishing 220 block level centres was sanctioned by the Government of Tamil Nadu under the half-a-million jobs programme with the financial assistance of the Government of India. The scheme envisaged generation of employment opportunities at the rate of two Engineering Graduates or Diploma Holders and eight I.T.I. trained hands per block level centre. Under the Scheme, block level centres were eligible for a share capital contribution by the State Government at the rate of Rs. 50,000 each.

The block level centres were promoted to cater to the requirements of the farming community by way of supply of agricultural inputs like improved seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, diesel oil and power sprayers, agricultural implements and spare parts of agricultural machinery, lubricants, etc. for workshop facilities for servicing and repair of the farm machinery and custom hiring in tractors, power sprayers & other machinery required for agricultural operation by the ryots.

The Agro Engineering & Service (Co-operative) Centres have created employment opportunities for 723 persons.

District co-operative Agro Service Societies:

These Centres have taken up custom hiring and servicing activi-



ties in full swing apart from selling of such needed agricultural inputs to the farmers. Construction of workshop and workshed has been completed in respect of 9 District Co-operative Agro Service Societies. Arrangements are being made for completing the workshop and workshed in respect of the remaining 3 Societies.

Trading Activities:

The Tamil Nadu Agro Engineering & Service Co-operative Federation has been acting as a centralised purchase organisation and has all the advantages of bulk purchase for machinery and equipments required by the block and district level societies affiliated to it. The main activities in this respect are:

- (i) to secure agency or dealership or enter into rate contract arrangements with the manufacturers or sole distributors for supply of tractors, trailers, implements, tyres, tubes, diesel engines, electric motors, pumpsets and accessories and other items of machinery and equipments ;
- (ii) to take up assembling and manufacture of agricultural equipments such as power sprayers, etc ;
- (iii) to supply tractors, pipes, sprayers and other equipments, as per the requirements of Government Departments and other Co-operative Societies ;
- (iv) to implement schemes like the dieselisation schemes, channelisation of diesel engines and electric motors entrusted to the Federation by the Government and
- (v) to take up other trading activities as are conducive to the growth and development of the affiliated societies.
 - (a) **Power Sprayers :** Power Sprayers with mini-petrol engines were produced and supplied to the farmers through the District Co-operative Agro Service Societies as per demand in their areas.
 - (b) **Agricultural inputs :** Trading in agricultural inputs is one of the most important items taken up by the affiliated centres. This has



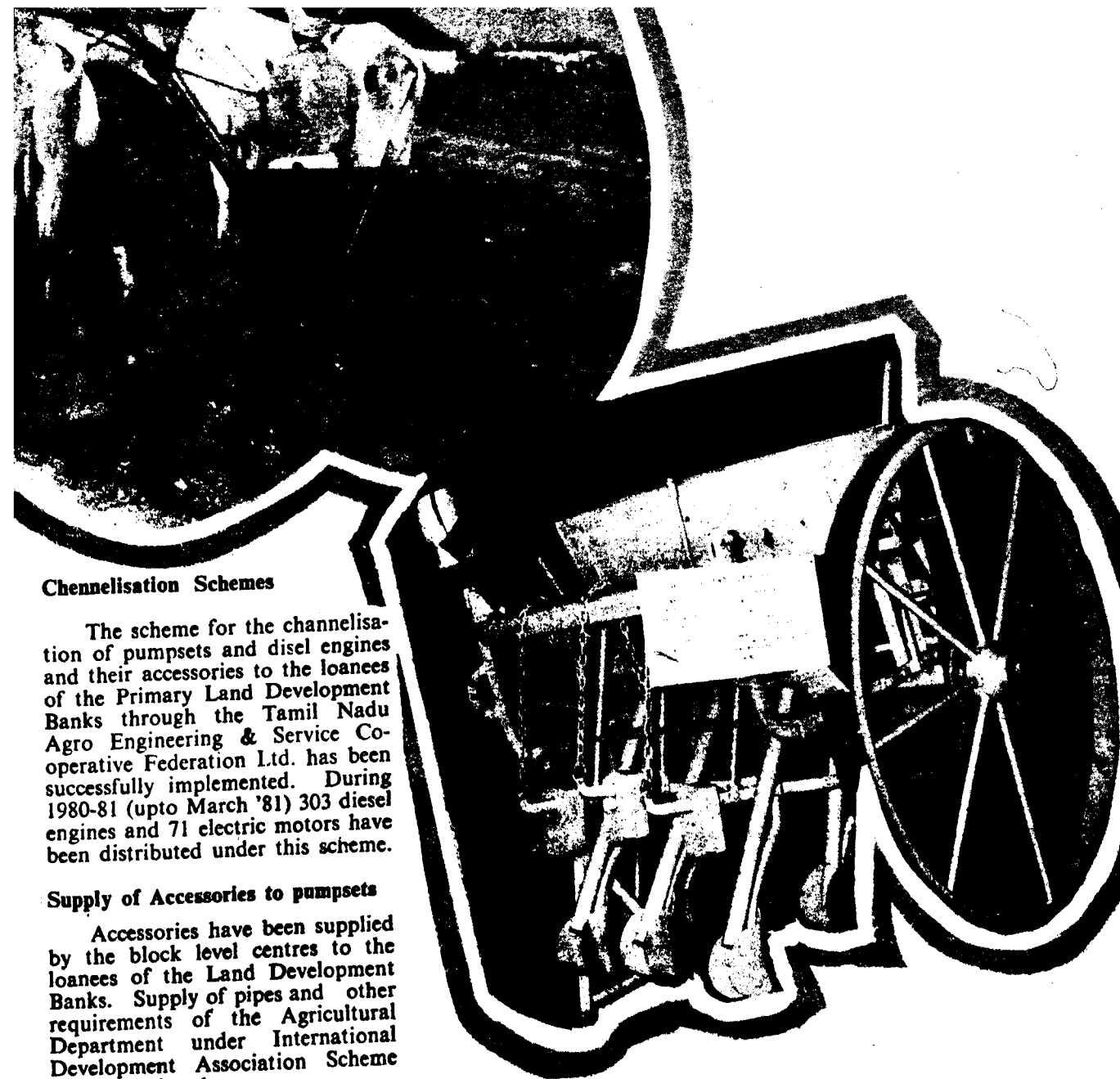
gone a long way in augmenting their income. A constant thrust is being kept to step up this activity by the affiliated centres, with the income during the year 1980-81 being the order of Rs. 15.94 lakhs.

Custom Hiring

One of the main objectives in having set up the Agro-Service Co-operatives is to make available to the farmers the modern agricultural machinery like tractors, oil engines, etc. obtained at reasonable rates from reputed firms. The network of the Agro Service Co-operative Centres is at present in possession of 231 tractors, 195 trailers, 149 oil engines, 314 power sprayers, 11 rock blasting units and 1 power tiller, which have been utilised for the benefit of farmers in general and small and marginal farmers in particular.

Custom Servicing

All the 12 District Co-operative Agro Service Societies have facilities for undertaking servicing of agricultural implements. Besides, 25 block level centres are also having workshops. The farmers are greatly benefitted in getting their tractors repaired at reasonable rates in these centres.



Channelisation Schemes

The scheme for the channelisation of pumpsets and diesel engines and their accessories to the loanees of the Primary Land Development Banks through the Tamil Nadu Agro Engineering & Service Co-operative Federation Ltd. has been successfully implemented. During 1980-81 (upto March '81) 303 diesel engines and 71 electric motors have been distributed under this scheme.

Supply of Accessories to pumpsets

Accessories have been supplied by the block level centres to the loanees of the Land Development Banks. Supply of pipes and other requirements of the Agricultural Department under International Development Association Scheme is also undertaken.

Farm Fuel Outlets

During the past years, scarcity of diesel oil in the rural areas had been acutely felt. The farmers were not able to get their requirements of diesel oil at reasonable rates and of the required purity. By establishing 220 block level Agro-Engineering & Service Co-operative Centres right upto the interior areas in the States, the Tamil Nadu Agro Engineering & Service Cooperative Federation, has come to the rescue of the farmers and helped them in getting diesel oil.

During the year 1979-80 & 1980-81 these centres have sold 15,52,934 & 10,12,150 litres of diesel oil worth Rs. 25,98,511.54 and Rs. 28,41,704 respectively.

Grain Storage Bins :

The Government of India have launched a programme for popularising cheap and convenient storage vessels called the Storage Bins for Scientific storage of food-grains under the "Save Grain Campaign" scheme. The task of fabrication

and distribution of such metal storage bins was entrusted to the Tamil Nadu Agro Engineering & Service Cooperative Federation for which the Government have so far advanced a sum of Rs. 27 lakhs as an interest-free loan towards the working capital for the above scheme. These bins are fabricated and distributed by the 12 affiliated District Co-operative Agro Service Societies mostly against loans made available for the purpose from the Central Co-operative Banks and the Small and Marginal Farmers

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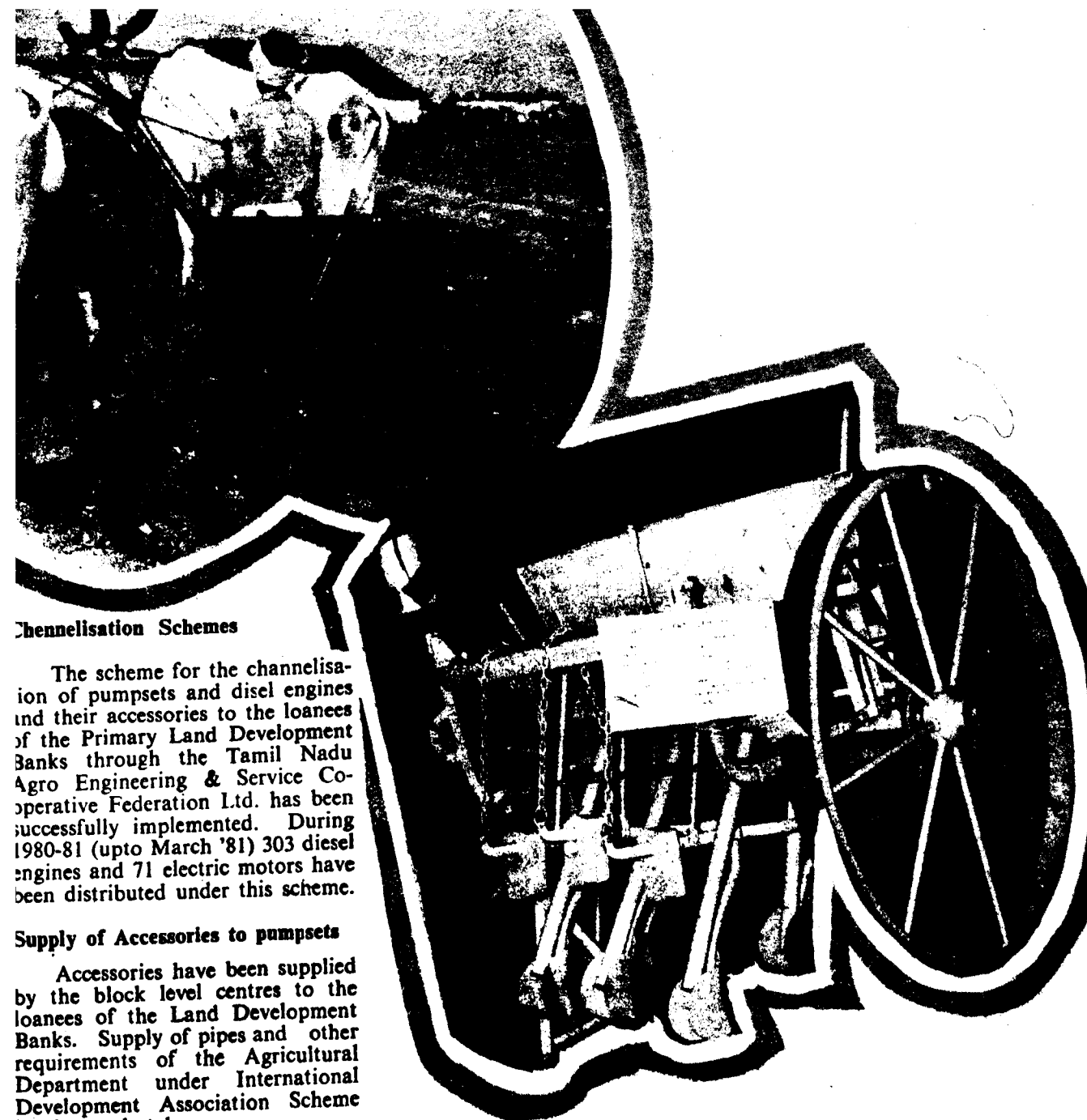
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- to take up assembling and manufacture of agricultural equipments such as sprayers, etc.;
- to supply tractors, sprayers and implements, etc.

The State Agricultural Marketing Board has also sent proposals to the Government of India for the Central assistance to Regulated Markets and during the period 80-81, the Government of India has sanctioned Rs. 8.00 lakhs as Central Grant to 12 Regulated Markets. Further the State Agricultural Marketing Board with the concurrence of Director of Agricultural Marketing has prepared a Project Report on the 'Integrated Development on Agricultural Marketing' for World Bank assistance to the tune of Rs. 102.44 crores and sent to Government of India for approval.

gone a long way in augmenting their income. A constant thrust is being kept to step up this activity by the affiliated centres, with the income during the year 1980-81 being of the order of Rs. 15.94 lakhs.

Custom Hiring

One of the having self operating the machinery

lakh farmers have been during the year. assistance to the tune of 10.5 lakhs of rupees during 1979 and 1980 for the development of 34 markets have been received for the first time in Tamilnadu.

The importance of Regulated Markets for marketing of agricultural produce was well conceived by Tamilnadu to protect the interests of farmers from the clutches of exploitation by middlemen and traders. A separate Directorate of Agricultural Marketing was created in the year 1977 to activate the working of Markets Committees and to improve the plight of farmers and to ensure consumers pure and unadulterated food materials.

The regulated markets in Tamilnadu ensure a fair deal to sellers as well as to buyers. The farmers are assured of correct weightment by licenced weighmen, maximum price for the produce, elimination of all kinds of allowances and profits by

and immediate cash payment with any deduction. Benefits are made available like market commodities

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One year achievement under Oilseed Development

OIL SEEDS

	Production target	Achievement	
TONNES IN LAKH			
Groundnut ..	14.00	7.08	L.T.
Gingelly ..	0.70	0.32	"
Castor ..	0.05	0.04	"
Sunflower ..	1.25	0.07	"
Coconut ..	127.30	121.61	Cr. nuts.

Separate Oilseeds Directorate started functioning from 3.11.80. This Directorate functions as the main linkage between laboratory and laid for stepping up Oil Seed Production. The implementation of high yielding varieties programme supported by suitable cropping system, the supply of inputs like seed, fertiliser and plant protection chemicals, land water management and provision of extension service to the farmers have been some of the main functions of the Directorate.

Per capita consumption of fat in our country is made lower i.e. 6 Kg. compared to other countries i.e. 10 Kg. due to the high cost of edible oils. Therefore there is great need to step up edible oil production. In the absence of scope for increasing the geographical area production has to be stepped up by adoption of improved techniques on a large scale, and by evaluation of high oil content, high yielding varieties capable of performing well under varied agro-climatic conditions.

Achievement during 1980-81

Groundnut and other major oilseeds are grown under rainfed condition in Tamilnadu. But the seasonal conditions are most unfavourable to most of the oilseeds especially groundnut. Both the Southwest and North East Monsoon are not normal and affected sowing of groundnut to the extent of 3.00 lakh hectares. Despite power and diesel shortage and scanty rainfall the oil seed Directorate proposed to intensify its activities to reach the following production target for 80-81 and achieved the following at the end of this year.

It is programmed to continue massground spraying for groundnut in an area of 27,700 ha. with a subsidy of Rs. 15/- hectare as operational charges. Besides, this chemicals are supplied at 50% cost to the tune of Rs. 25 ha. Further subsidies are given for laying demonstration at the rate of Rs. 125 per plot for dry groundnut crop and Rs. 200 per plot for irrigated groundnut. Minikits are distributed to oilseed growers and a subsidy of Rs. 320- minikit is given to farmers.

With the object of meeting the demand for coconuts and coconut oil and to check the price rise, a long term coconut crash programme has been launched at a cost of Rs. 52.93 lakhs. There is great demand for high yielding hybrid coconuts in Tamilnadu. So 3 Numbers of giant T X D nurseries with an area of 5 acres each had been established at Nagercoil, Dharmapuri and Pollachi with anticipated over all production of 3 lakhs seedlings from 1981-82 onwards. During 1981-82, it is proposed to establish one D X T nursery at Pudukkottai district in an area of 200 acres to produce 4 lakhs of D X T and 4 lakhs of tall coconut seedlings. Another five giant tall coconut nurseries were also established at Navlock, Bhavani, Srirangam, Vaigai dam and Killikulam in an area of 6 ha. to produce 15 lakhs tall seedlings.

The implementation of this programme along with the existing ongoing programme is expected to result in an additional production of 12.50 crores of nuts per year.

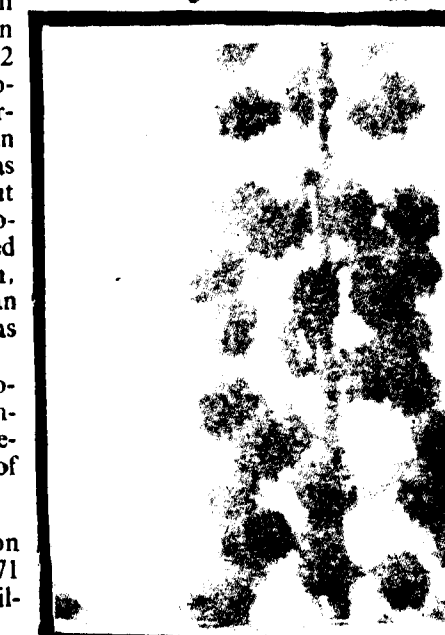
During 1981-82, the production of oilseeds will be aimed at 16.71 lakhs tonnes. The area under oil-

seeds will be increased from the level of about 14.68 lakhs ha. to 14.78 lakhs ha. Area increase will be concentrated in irrigated condition. 1100 tonnes of miscra-nutrients and 1500 tonnes of gypsum will be distributed during 1981-82. Improved groundnut varieties like TMV.2. TMV.7. TMV.9. TMV. 10. and TMV.12. and sunflower E. C. 68414, E.C 68415) K1 and seeds and castor, SAI8 and TMV.4 will be made available for large scale cultivation.

During 1981-82 an additional area of about 20,000ha. will be brought under coconut cultivation obtaining a total production of 128 crores of nuts. The Department will distribute 32.25 lakhs of tall coconut seedlings from the present level of 14.00 lakhs and 4.5 lakhs hybrid coconut seedlings from the present level of 1.5 lakhs seedlings.

Four Seed Centres were established at Villupuram, Tiruvannamalai, Dindigul and Gobichettipalayam during 1980-81 with an area of 1000 hec. each. In course of time these centres will produce quality certified seeds of groundnut and supply to growers. It is programmed to distribute the following quantities of oilseeds during 1981-82.

1. Groundnut — 4,500 Tonnes
2. Gingelly — 50 "
3. Sunflower — 900 "
4. Castor — 25 "
5. Coconut Seedlings — 33.5 lakhs.



The State Agricultural Marketing Board was constituted in the year 1970, to function as an apex organisation to co-ordinate the activities of the Market Committees in Tamil Nadu, to maintain to the extent possible uniform standards of practice in trading and to serve as an effective and crucial link between the Market Committees and Government. The State Agricultural Marketing Board actually started functioning from November, 1970.

The Government has assigned the following functions to the State Agricultural Marketing Board.

1. Propaganda, Demonstration and Publicity in respect of development of Agricultural Marketing.

2. Imparting education in Marketing on Agricultural produce to the Market Committee employees.

3. Training the officers and staff of Market Committees in the State.

4. Grading & Standardisation of Agricultural Produce.

5. To conduct periodical inspection of Market Committees.

6. Formation of New Market Committees.

7. Such other functions as the Government assign from time to time.

Formation of Market Committees and Regulated Markets :

During 1977, there were only 11 Market Committees in the State. Two more Market Committees at Pudukkottai and Salem started functioning during 1979-80. Proposals have been sent for the formation of Market Committees at Nilgiris and Periyar Districts. Further during the year 1980-81, to cater to the needs of farmers, 14 numbers of new Regulated Markets have started functioning in different Market Committees.

The State Agricultural Marketing Board has also sent proposals to Government of India for the Central assistance to Regulated Markets and during the period 80-81, the Government of India has sanctioned Rs. 8.00 lakhs as Central Grant to 12 Regulated Markets. Further the State Agricultural Marketing Board with the concurrence of Director of Agricultural Marketing has prepared a Project Report on the 'Integrated Development on Agricultural Marketing' for World Bank assistance to the tune of Rs. 102.44 crores and sent to Government of India for approval.

PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING IN TAMIL NADU

Training Scheme :

One important landmark in the activity of the Board is the commencement of training classes to the Market Committee staff. The training is given in all aspects of marketing with emphasis on Regulated Markets for a period of 5 weeks. During 1977-80, there were 293 employees of Market Committees trained from this Institute and during the year 1980-81 alone 56 persons have been trained.

Publicity and Propaganda Scheme :

The State Agricultural Marketing Board is undertaking publicity & propaganda work of Market Committees. With a view to assisting the propaganda campaign effectively the Board, during 1980-81, has brought up 60,000 copies of posters and distributed them through Regulated Markets. Similarly 40,000 folders were also distributed during the same period.

Introduction of wall paintings and tin prints is a new innovation in the State Agricultural Marketing Board publicity work. During 1980-81, 1000 Tin Screen prints were prepared and displayed in important centres. Similarly wall paintings on the activities of Regulated Markets in attractive colours were done in 335 vantage. Further 100 numbers of cine-slides on cotton were prepared and projected through cinema houses in all the villages of cotton growing areas.

The importance of Regulated Markets for marketing of agricultural produce was well conceived by Tamilnadu to protect the interests of farmers from the clutches of exploitation by middlemen and traders. A separate Directorate of Agricultural Marketing was created in the year 1977 to activate the working of Markets Committees and to improve the plight of farmers and to ensure consumers pure and unadulterated food materials.

The regulated markets in Tamilnadu ensure a fair deal to sellers as well as to buyers. The farmers are assured of correct weighment by licenced weighmen, maximum price for the produce, elimination of all kinds of allowances and profits by

middlemen and immediate cash payment without any deduction. Besides, farmers are made available market information like market trend of Agricultural commodities in near-by markets, rest houses, parking facilities for bullock carts, drinking water facilities for cattle & human beings, warehousing, drying and grading facilities—all free of charge.

The number of Market Committees were increased from 11 to 13 recently. The newly formed Market Committees for Pudukkottai and Salem Districts have been established. The number of Regulated Markets which stood at 140 prior to 1977 has steadily increased to 215. Till today 34 agricultural commodities have been notified and brought under regulation. The arrival of these agricultural commodities to the Regulated Markets has increased from 3-60 lakh tonnes to 4.00 lakh tonnes during the year. The revenue of Market Committees has risen from 300 lakhs of Rupees to 400 lakhs of Rupees.

Banking counters have been provided in 13 Regulated Markets so far.

82 commercial grading centres attached to the Regulated Markets have done excellent work in grading the agricultural commodities and thereby obtaining better price for the agricultural produces like cotton, chillies, groundnut, gingelly, paddy etc.

Nearly 10 lakh farmers have been benefitted during the year.

Central assistance to the tune of 37.5 lakhs of rupees during 1979 and 10.5 lakhs of rupees during 1980 for the development of 34 markets have been received for the first time in Tamilnadu.

Prior to 1977 there were only 13 State Agmark Laboratories in the State, which are opened under the quality control programme to ensure consumers getting pure and unadulterated food materials. These have steadily increased to 20 in 1979 and to 31 till today. Construction of buildings for 7 State Agmark Laboratories to the tune of Rs. 7 lakhs are in progress.

'Agmark' is now recognised as the hallmark of quality which is maintained by frequent analysis at all levels. 'Agmark' for internal use is only voluntary. To reap the full benefits of grading, 'Agmark' certificate should be made compulsory for all agriculture and dairy products.



One year achievement under Oilseed Development

OIL SEEDS

	Production target	Achievement	
TONNES IN LAKH			
Groundnut ..	14.00	7.08	L.T.
Gingelly ..	0.70	0.32	"
Castor ..	0.05	0.04	"
Sunflower ..	1.25	0.07	"
Coconut ..	127.30	121.61	Cr. nuts.

Separate Oilseeds Directorate started functioning from 3.11.80. This Directorate functions as the main linkage between laboratory and laid for stepping up Oil Seed Production. The implementation of high yielding varieties programme supported by suitable cropping system, the supply of inputs like seed, fertiliser and plant protection chemicals, land water management and provision of extension service to the farmers have been some of the main functions of the Directorate.

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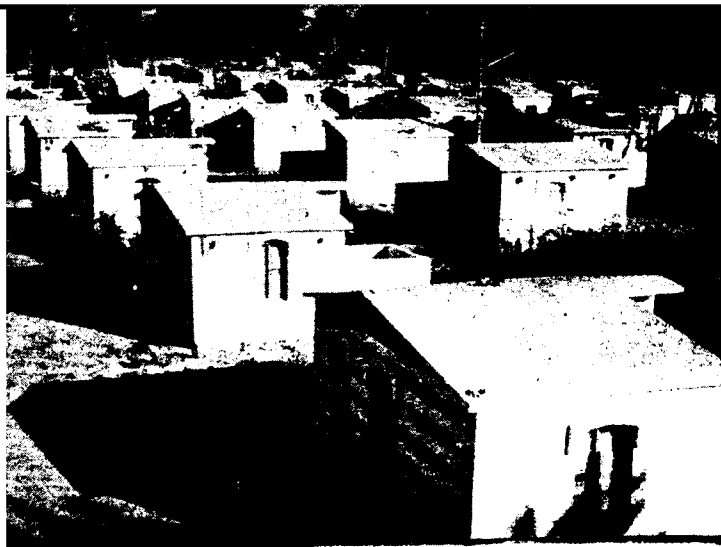
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HOUSING



a better Madras

Madras Metropolitan Development Authority (MMDA) is the Agency responsible for planning and development of the Madras Metropolitan Area. Since June 1980 several developmental schemes undertaken by this Authority have made significant contribution to better living conditions in the community. The different schemes are briefly explained below :—

First Madras Urban Development Project

Under the World Bank aided First Madras Urban Development Project, several schemes in the sectors of shelter, road and transport, water supply and sewerage and employment etc., are under implementation.

The sites and services scheme at Arumbakkam was completed during the year, providing shelter to over 2,200 households, most of whom belong to the Economically Weaker Section. Similar schemes to benefit about 11,000 households are in progress at Villivakkam and Kodungaiyur.

Under Slum Improvement Component, basic infrastructure services,

and community facilities are being provided as part of improvement works in 28 slums since '77-78. Improvement works are in different stages of progress in 20 more slums including Vyasarpadi and M.G.R. Nagar, where nearly 3,000 households live—where works are nearing completion. All these schemes together benefit about 30,000 slum households. An important feature of the Scheme is conferment of the free-hold title (patta) to the slum dweller. This was commenced in September '80 and so far about 3,800 slum households have paid the initial advance and become eligible for issue of patta.

In Villivakkam and Kodungaiyur 88 Small Industry sheds have been completed and allotted in the course of the year. About 1,000 persons have been trained during the year in various skills and another 400 are undergoing training. About 450 of these trained persons have also found employment.

Several road and traffic improvement schemes including inner ring road, road rail grade separators, pedestrian subways, bridges, footpath and carriage way improvements are under implementation.

A part of the Inner Ring Road from Kathipara junction to Vadalapalani has been thrown open to traffic during the year.

Further, water supply and sewerage schemes to rehabilitate the existing systems and to bring early relief to the poorest segments of the population, particularly those using public stand pipes and those living in slums are being implemented with vigour. Sewer cleaning equipment, which would prevent men from diving into manholes for cleaning the sewers, have been procured.

Second Madras Urban Development Project

Agreement with the World Bank was concluded in January '81 after detailed negotiations, for an IDA Credit of Rs. 35.28 crores for a Second Madras Urban Development Project to be implemented over a period of five years. This project, estimated to cost Rs. 73.9 crores, includes the following schemes :

*Sites and Services schemes in two areas at Mogapper and Nerkundram providing housing for about 15,000 primarily low income households. Provision of small industry sheds and social services like pre-schools and medicine centres is also included in the component.

*Slum Improvement Schemes. Including home improvement loans



and provision of land tenure for about 50,000 slum households. This scheme includes also drains to prevent inundation of the low-lying areas, where such slums are located.

*Provision of about 555 buses and depot improvement to P.T.C., construction of 6 Km. of Inner Ring Road and improvements to Madras-Thiruvellore Road.

*Provision of Civil works and equipment to Madras Corporation to improve its solid waste management and maintenance of municipal services.

Other Projects :

Maraimalai Nagar : Maraimalai Nagar is a new town being developed

by Madras Metropolitan Development Authority on the G.S.T. Road 43 Km. south of Madras to accommodate an ultimate population of 1,00,000 persons. Works are nearing completion in Neighbourhood-I and are in progress in Neighbourhoods-II and III. 144 Low Income Group houses have already been completed and allotted and construction of another 504 Low Income Group and 30 Middle Income Group houses is in progress.

The industrial area has been developed and a number of industries have constructed the sheds. A few industrial units have also started production.

Manali : In Manali a housing scheme has been taken up by Madras

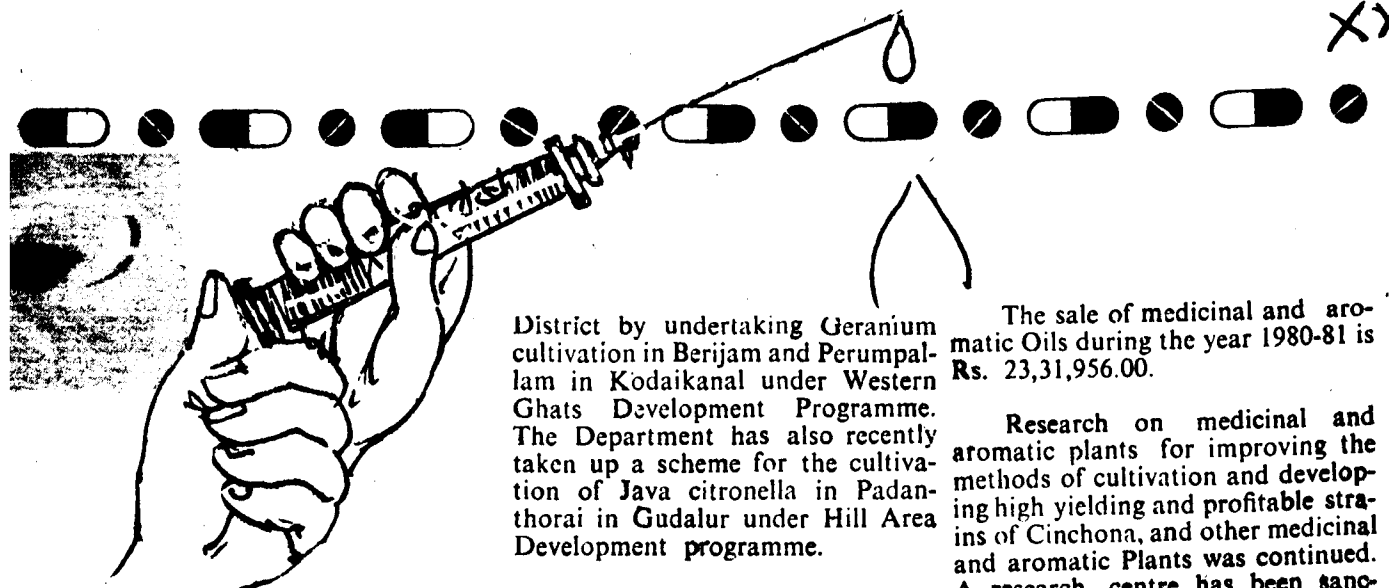
Metropolitan Development Authority to complement the industrial development that has taken place in the northern part of the Metropolitan Area. So far, about 400 Low Income Group Houses have been completed and allotted and another 550 houses are nearing completion.

Special Projects

Shifting of the Kothwal Chavadi Wholesale Market to Koyambedu and construction of truck and bus terminals at Koyambedu, Alandur and Madhavaram are being planned in order to decongest the City Centre. It is also proposed to construct a Hardware Market at Korattur. Lands for all these schemes are in the process of acquisition.



CINCHONA



The Cinchona Department is a commercial undertaking of the Government of Tamil Nadu. The Department is producing mainly Cinchona products like Quinine sulphate used in antimalarials and Quinidine sulphate used in heart diseases. The Department is also engaged in the production of Medicinal and Aromatic Oils.

The present area under Cinchona cultivation is as indicated below:-

Government Cinchona Plantations, Nilgiris—427.11 hectares.

Government Cinchona Plantations, Anamalais—1524.65 hectares.

With a view to supplement its revenue, the Department took up the cultivation of medicinal and aromatic crops like, Scented Geranium, Eucalyptus citriodora, Java citronella, Eucalyptus globulus etc. The aromatic oils produced from these crops are used in perfumery, cosmetics, soaps, etc. The area under various medicinal and aromatic crops is 1209.19 ha.

The Department has recently extended its activities to Madurai

District by undertaking Geranium cultivation in Berijam and Perumpallam in Kodaikanal under Western Ghats Development Programme. The Department has also recently taken up a scheme for the cultivation of Java citronella in Padanthorai in Gudalur under Hill Area Development programme.

The Department has also taken up the cultivation of Dioscorea in the Government Cinchona Plantations, Anamalais. The Diosgenin, a natural source material obtained by extracting dried tubers of Dioscorea spp. is the important base material for the manufacture of Cortisone, Cortico steroids and several steroid hormones which form active ingredient in the oral contraceptive pills. The area under cultivation is 105.75 ha.

The Government Quinine Factory at Cinchona on the Anamalais Hills of Coimbatore District, continues to work on the production of Quinine salts from Cinchona bark obtained from the Departmental plantations.

The Medicinal and Essential Oils Factory at Naduvattam, on the Nilgiris continues its main functions of testing, refining, standardising and packing of the crude medicinal and essential oils received from the plantations.

The revenue realised by the Department on export and internal sale of Quinine products during the year 1980-81 are Rs. 17.42 lakhs and Rs. 14.89 lakhs respectively.

The sale of medicinal and aromatic Oils during the year 1980-81 is Rs. 23,31,956.00.

Research on medicinal and aromatic plants for improving the methods of cultivation and developing high yielding and profitable strains of Cinchona, and other medicinal and aromatic Plants was continued. A research centre has been sanctioned by the Government for detailed applied research on Cinchona and other Medicinal and Essential oil crops; and the wing started working from 1976.

In addition to the usual plantations and factories these schemes also provide employment opportunities and housing facilities to the weaker sections of the society.

The Department works on commercial lines and works for the welfare of plantation workers. It has at present 4,100 workers including 2,100 casual workers.

The total assets of the Department as on 31-3-1980 as per Proforma accounts are valued at Rs. 5,46,15,443-.

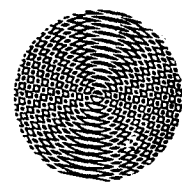
The Government have ordered construction of standard houses to replace the substandard ones in a phased programme. The newly constructed quarters will be provided with amenities like electricity, flushout latrines, drinking water etc. Total amount spent during 1980-81 for the construction of new labour houses is Rs. 8.00 lakhs. As much as 40.58 % of the Budget allocation of this department is spent on Labour.

is the pre-requisite for successful raising of a good seed lot having the characteristics of genetic and physiological with good germination from infected seeds will give rise to a good crop of stand and higher yield, from pests and diseases. A farmer should be assured of these factors in the seeds he purchases sowing. It is the duty of the State to protect the farmers from sale of sub-standard seeds. With this end in view, the Seeds Act was enacted by the Parliament and it is in operation throughout India.

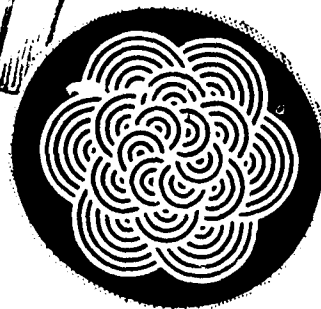
As per the provisions of the Seeds Act, the Central Government notifies the minimum purity and germination for seeds of all crops. Selling seeds not conforming to these minimum standards is an offence. The Act also stipulates that the seeds should be having a label and in this label the name of the variety, percentage of purity and germination percentage should be noted. These provisions enable a farmer to know the physical quality of the seed and compels the seed trade to sell only seeds that conform to the standard prescribed. The Seeds Act also authorises a system of voluntary seed certification by which the genetic purity is guaranteed besides pre-testing the physical qualities of the seeds. Thus Seed Certification guarantees genetic purity and freedom from infection from certain designated diseases and weed seeds in addition to the physical qualities like physical purity, germination percentage etc., prescribed under the Seeds Act. These characteristics are sought to be ensured by a system of checks at critical stages. This involves inspections on the field to check off-types to prevent genetic contamination and diseased earheads, supervision at harvest and post harvest stages to prevent physical contamination with other varieties, at processing to remove chaff and other inert material and to grade the seeds to uniform size, testing the seeds for viability and other seed factors and finally marking a labelling when all conditions are fulfilled.



During the year 1980-81, efforts were taken to bring more area under certification and thus make available larger quantity of certified seeds to the farmers. Though there was reduction in paddy seed farms areas due to drought conditions in traditional seed farm tracts in the districts of North Arcot and South Arcot, the overall coverage was maintained at 31812 acres compared to 31763 acres in 1979-80 by increased area under hybrid millets, cotton and other crops. The quantity of seed certified was also increased to 119540 quintals during this year compared to 82450 quintals in the previous year representing a growth of nearly 45%. This is also the largest quantity of seeds certified in any one particular year from the inception of certification in 1970. The number of producers has also gone upto 400 from about 120 in 1977-78.



TOWN Panchayats



Thiru P. Somasundaram,
Director of Town Panchayats.

From the vedic times village panchayats formed an integral part of our national life. They served as little citadels of Self-Government. They flourished as centres of co-operative life and culture. They were endowed with a great deal of local autonomy, enjoying powers of taxation. They lost their moorings during the British Rule. They were

revived again for administrative convenience of the British Government and in the process the concept and contents of Local Self-Government got eroded. Thus came the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920. The dual control of District Boards and the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards was found to be unsatisfactory and ineffective and

consequently the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950 was enacted. This Act sought to implement Article 40 of the Constitution of India, which has enjoined that the State shall take steps to organise Panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of Self-Government.

The launching of Community Development Projects during 1952 witnessed a tremendous resurgence of community involvement and participation and a sense of awakening among the rural folk. With a view to channelise this public enthusiasm and entrust development programmes to popular representatives, Government introduced three tier system of Panchayat set up through the Tamilnadu Panchayats Act, 1958 with Panchayats at the grass roots, Panchayat Union at the intermediate stage and the District Development Council at the District level. This came into effect from 2.10.60. Despite three decades of planning and development, basic needs remained a far cry in many villages. Town Panchayats are no exception to this. Their problems are diverse due to their size and population.

There is a general complaint that the Panchayat Union Councils do not take care of the interest of Town Panchayats, nor do they invest various Government grants and their own funds on works benefitting the inhabitants of the Town Panchayats. It is the complaint of Town Panchayats that in the electoral system, a smaller unit and bigger unit irrespective of population and area get equal votes. Therefore the panchayat Union Councils tend to help those who have the majority. Hence the demand for keeping Town Pancha-

yats as distinct and separate units.

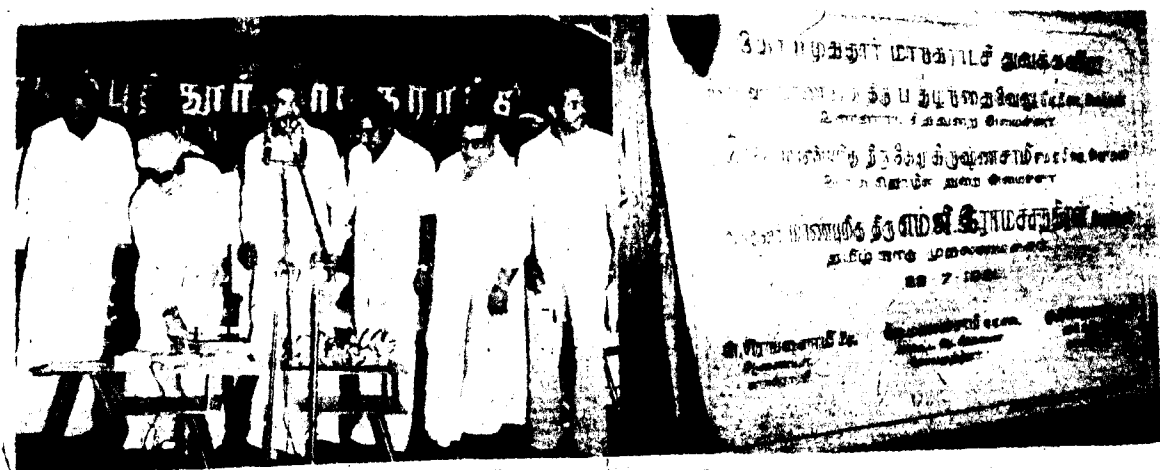
Mass drift of population from rural areas to small and medium towns, urban centers and metropolis, haphazard expansion of numerous settlements have created innumerable problems of servicing and management for the urban areas. In existing urban centres, these have caused overcrowding and overburdening of all services which were ill-equipped for such a scale of accretion to their population. The solution to the ugly problems of metropolitan life has to be found by not allowing the existing towns to overgrow into Municipalities and Municipalities into Corporations but in containing them and dispersing them over various small towns. Every geographical area such as a Block must have small towns to which people

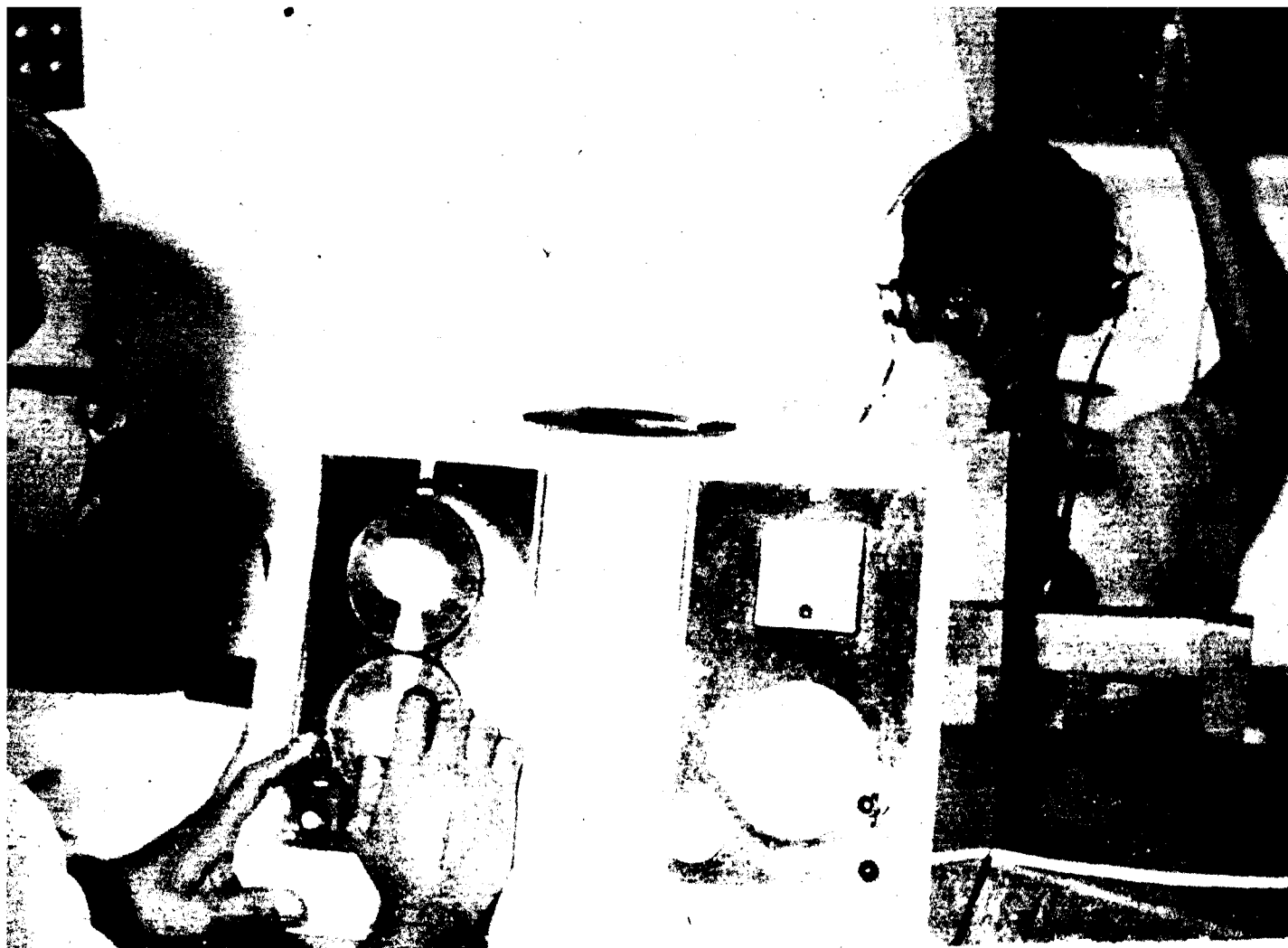
can come to work and return back to villages, with vastly improved system of transport and all basic amenities. This is the way by which rural life can be made richer and urban life made healthier. This is the way to combat abnormal regional and sectoral imbalances. Small towns have to be made as the bridge between the urban and rural areas, as a settlement which can offer the best and none of the worst of both worlds. They will neither be a replica of the villages of the past nor a surrender to the city but will be a new creation uniting the values of life of both and avoiding their limitations. Hence, the development of small and medium towns with the requisite infrastructural facilities and basic amenities comparable to those available in cities is the need of the hour. The global trend portend to this direction.

With a view to develop small and medium towns, to streamline the administration of Town Panchayats, to make them effective instrument is in this direction and to endow the Towns with basic minimum amenities, the Government of Tamil Nadu constituted a separate Directorate of Town Panchayats with effect from 13th May, 1981. The Honorable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu formally inaugurated this Directorate on 22nd July, 1981 at Coimbatore under the Presidentship of Honorable Minister for Local Administration.

There are 611 Town Panchayats and Townships in this State covering a population of nearly one crore, which represents one fifth of the population of the State. The State has been divided into seven regions with Regional Directorates at Chengalpattu, Pudukottai, Sivaganga, Thirunelveli, Krishnagiri, Komarpalayam and Thiruppur.

This Directorate has the challenging task of streamlining the administration of Town Panchayats and developing small and medium towns, by providing requisite infrastructural facilities and basic amenities like protected water supply, fair-weather roads, drainage, sanitation schemes to augment the financial resources of the Town Panchayats. Given the goodwill and co-operation, this Directorate will strive to realise the goals set out.





Deafness is not a total barrier

by Sister RITA MARY, B.Sc., M.A., B.T.,
Principal Little Flower Convent,

Of course, Deafness is a handicap, and this handicap imposes certain limitations. But this does not mean that a deaf person is entirely different. We often underestimate the capabilities of a deaf person. In our language the words 'deaf and dumb' are so closely linked that we find it very difficult to act as though they had no connection. A child born deaf is not dumb. The child's deafness may be 'Natural' but his dumbness is our creation. The theory behind is that if one gets the child when he is young and gives him proper training in lipreading and in auditory training, then the child will be able to overcome his handicap.

Observation made in other countries and in ours suggest that given good conditions, the education of the hearing impaired ought to be nearer to normal standards than it actually is. This brings a great deal of pressure to bear upon the schools. Some people, even parents, have advocated that hearing impaired children are better educated, than children with normal hearing. Full residential schools could be largely superseded by the weekly boarding system. Advance in communication and in transport obviously have an influence here.

Great efforts are to be made to ensure that oral education is indeed oral both in and out of school.



It becomes worthwhile in spite of all the upset and disturbance involved, to review the existing methods of working in any service particularly when it becomes clear that the benefits of developing knowledge and skill are not available to many of those who need them. The existing schools and other Welfare Centres should pass through the stage of sustenance of the hearing impaired in socially supported asylums and make every effort to raise them to the present day concept of rehabilitation. In order to meet the changing needs and higher standards of today, we should make an effort to analyse the existing methods of carrying our services and restructure them to enable the hearing impaired to meet the changing needs of today. With the major improvements in the quality and availability of hearing aids and with the expansion of audiological and educational services, there is a gradual decline in the proportion of pupils classified as partially hearing. If the good schools and good teachers are available 97% of the hearing-impaired children can be taught to speak and integrated fully in society.

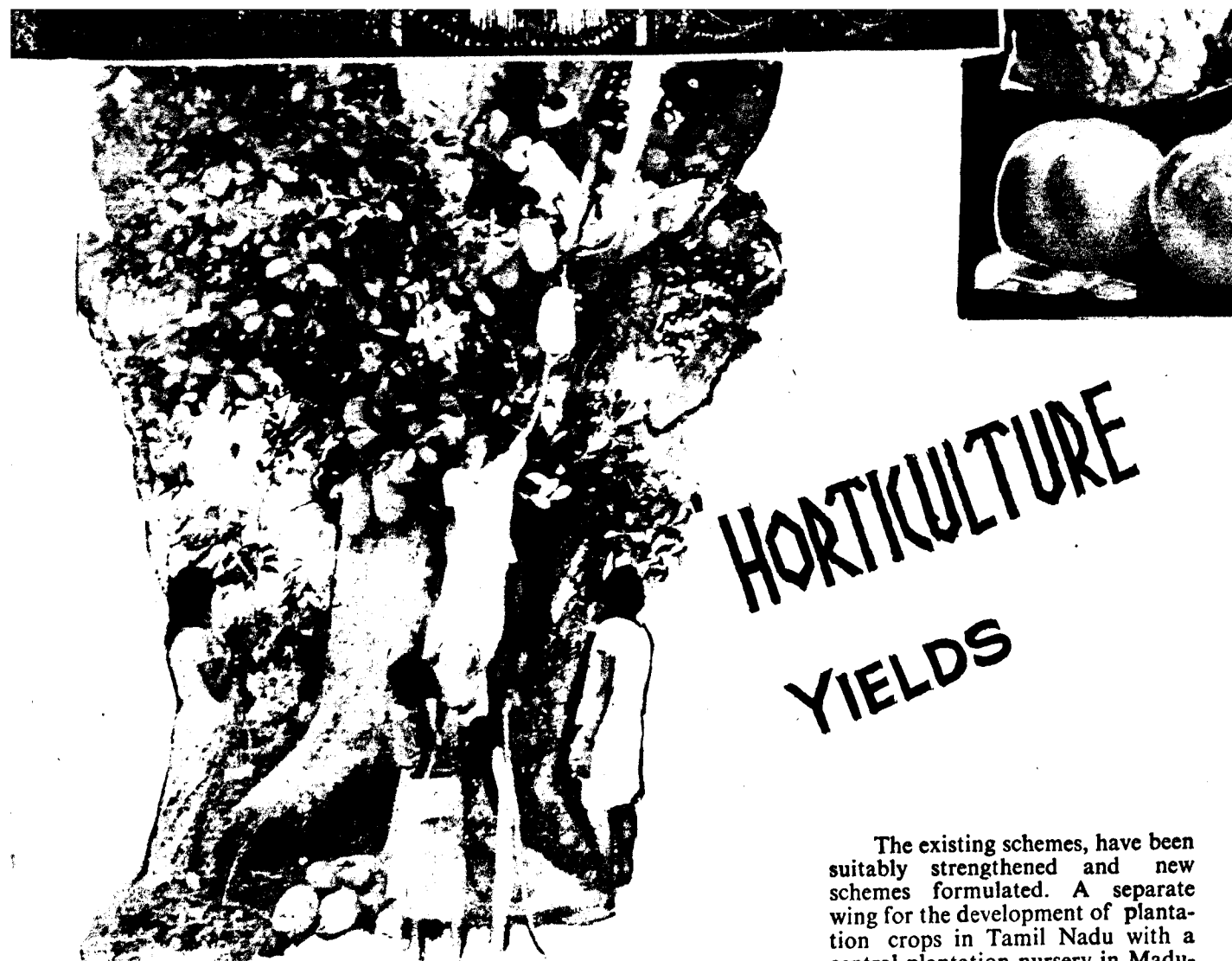
A co-operative home background can boost the work of the school to an almost incredible degree. Therefore the parents should be given special guidance to commence their work as earlier as the first year of the child's life. Successful educational treatment of all hearing-impaired children depends on the extent to which parents succeed in teaching language as a means of communication to the very young hearing-impaired children. Emphasis should be on early Home-training than on early schooling. Involvement of the parents in the social lives of the hearing-impaired children is the best foundation for the development of better behaviour patterns. Through parent Oriental schemes, the changing needs of individual children can be met. If parents can be helped to develop a positive healthy and realistic attitude toward their children with impaired hearing, success can be seen in the learning of language as a means of communication.

A developing State like ours cannot waste the manpower of so many persons, just because they are hearing-impaired. They should not be looked upon as parasites upon the society, living at the mercy of others. They can and should be trained to overcome their handicap in order to become an asset to the society. Therefore appeals for provision on behalf of the hearing impaired should be made more effectively based on economic advantage to the country than on humanitarian and emotional grounds.

Education can go forward effectively, only if prevailing attitude towards hearing-impaired be made more positive and more understanding. Emphasis should be laid, on the essential normality of most hearing impaired persons. Positive thinking can help to rehabilitate upto 97% of the hearing-impaired to take a full part in the life of the community. The educators, teachers and parents should aim high for their children, and provide a challenging curriculum. The decision on placement has to be made with the welfare of the child in mind. If there are serious doubts about placements a decision made entirely should only be a tentative one.

Our society is entirely designed for healthy people, and as the majority of the population is such, nothing else can be expected. Society will not change its appearance, but within its boundaries there should be place for all. And here comes in the role of our education. The education of the hearing impaired could prepare every individual to take up his own responsibilities within society. Therefore education of the hearing impaired should be the same as any normal person receives in as far as the subject given does not interfere with the particular handicap of the person.

Early diagnosis, proper parent guidance, proper education and positive attitudes of the society CAN help the hearing impaired to break through their barriers and grow towards an independent life in which they can take responsibilities and become potentially valuable members of their community **THOUGH THE PATH MAY BE TOUGHER.**



Tamilnadu is among the progressive States in the country to create a separate Department for Horticulture and Plantation Crops to exploit the full potential available for the development of horticultural crops. The Department was created in the year 1979-80 with a budget outlay of Rs. 296.85 lakhs.

Within the short spell of two years, 25 new schemes have been sanctioned and implemented. Another 15 schemes have been approved under Part II Schemes for 1981-82 bringing the total number of schemes to 80.

The Union Planning Commission has tentatively approved the scheme outlay of Rs. 20.73 crores during the Sixth Five Year Plan period excluding the schemes under Central Sector and Centrally sponsored Schemes.

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The existing schemes, have been suitably strengthened and new schemes formulated. A separate wing for the development of plantation crops in Tamil Nadu with a central plantation nursery in Madurai District, scheme on Floriculture, strengthening of Farmers Training Centres with horticultural personnel, strengthening of City Vegetables Scheme at Madras, establishing two new Government Orchard-cum-Nurseries at Madhavaram and Kondiyankuppam, starting an Elite Banana Garden in Chinnakalrayan hills of Salem District and Production of Cross Protected Acid Lime Plants in Tamilnadu are some of the important schemes sanctioned and implemented under State Sector during 1980-81.

Starting of a giant orchard in Sirumalai in Madurai District under Western Ghat Development Programme is another notable scheme for the production of hill banana suckers and other fruit plants. Under Hill Area Development Programme, the scheme on diversification of crops in the Nilgiris, production of mushroom, planting of Toda patta lands with tea, strengthening and

expansion of Fruit preservation unit at Coonoor, production of quality potato seeds and establishment of Farmers Training Centre at Uthagamandalam are some of the important schemes.

Expansion of City Vegetable Schemes to the City of Madurai, and the Hill Area Development Schemes to the districts of Ramanathapuram, Coimbatore, Periyar and Dharmapuri, starting of a Government Orchard-cum-Nursery in Periyar District, strengthening the City Vegetable Scheme in Madras City, Plantation wing in Madurai District, Farmers Training Centres in the Plains, starting of Central Horticultural Training Centre at Kudumiamalai and expansion of activities of Government Orchard-cum-Nurseries in Tamilnadu are some of the new schemes approved under Part II Schemes for 1981-82 with an outlay of Rs. 39.02 lakhs.

During 1980-81 about 15.93 lakhs of fruit ornamental and other economical plants were produced and 3.56 lakhs of pine apple suckers were produced and distributed.

About 45 lakhs of fruit plants, fuel, fodder plants were also distributed under "Intensive Tree Planting Programme." Under Hill Area Development Programme 5.49 lakhs of V.P. Clones were distributed and 10 tonnes of vegetable seeds produced. 103 Acres were newly brought under Mandarin Orange. 35 Collection wells were dug under Toda Scheme.

Production of September cabbage and Zino carrot has been specially taken up in Kashmir by the Department to meet the requirement of seeds in the Nilgiris, as cabbage normally does not set seed under the Nilgiris climate.

A comprehensive "Cashew Project Report" under World Bank Aid has been prepared at a cost of Rs. 36.89 crores and sent to Government. The Project is under active consideration of the Government.

An Integrated Project for the Development of Fruits and Vegetables in Tamilnadu under UNDP has also been prepared at a cost of Rs. 157.04 crores and sent to Government and the project is under active consideration of the Government.



This project aims at bringing about 8,000 hectares under fruits, 15,000 hectares under tapioca and 5,000 hectares under vegetables additionally. Provision has also been made in the project for setting up of cold storage plant, ware housing facilities, fruit preservation units etc. This project also envisages the development of poramboke lands, assessed waste lands, tank embankments, channel bunds and Harijan and Tribal colonies with fruit trees. Development of palmyrah in the dry belts of Ramanathapuram, Pudukottai and South Arcot District has also been included in the project, besides establishing Horticultural Nurseries for the Production of fruit plants, fodder, fuel and other economic trees at Block level.

Five more schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.17 crores have also been sent to Government of India for inclusion to get financial assistance from the Government of Federal Republic of Germany. The proposed schemes include the scheme on the development of spices and plantation crops in the Nilgiris, Surveillance forecasting and management of Pests and Disease, Soil Conservation and Flood Control, production of seed potato and supply of Machineries and spare parts.

Another scheme on "Project on Watershed Management in the Nilgiris" costing Rs. 10 crores has also been sent to Government of India for getting financial assistance from the Government of Federal Republic of Germany.

The Department of Horticulture and Plantation Crops has introduced the Pilot Project on Training and Visit System in Kodaikanal Taluk during 1980-81 as a part of World Bank-assisted Periyar Vaigai Modernization Programme, and the training and Visit System would be implemented in the entire Nilgiris District from 1981-82.

This Department has released two new varieties of fruits in 'Burli I Jack' and 'Florida Sun Pear' during 1980, which will be multiplied and distributed in large number for larger coverage.

The Department of Horticulture and Plantation Crops has conducted the Flower Show at Uthagamandalam and the Fruit Show at Coonoor, which were hitherto conducted by the Agri Horticulture Society. A revenue of about Rs. 1/2 lakhs was realised through these shows.

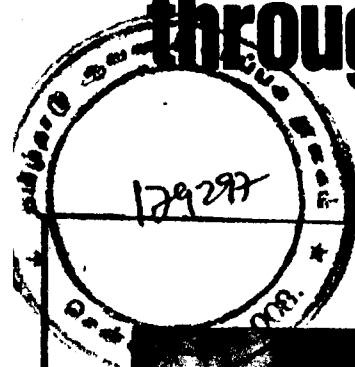
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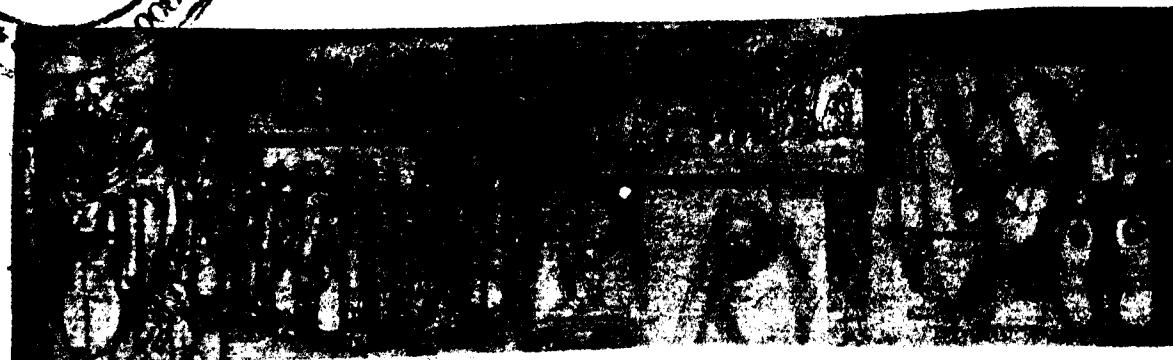
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