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TAMIL ARASU

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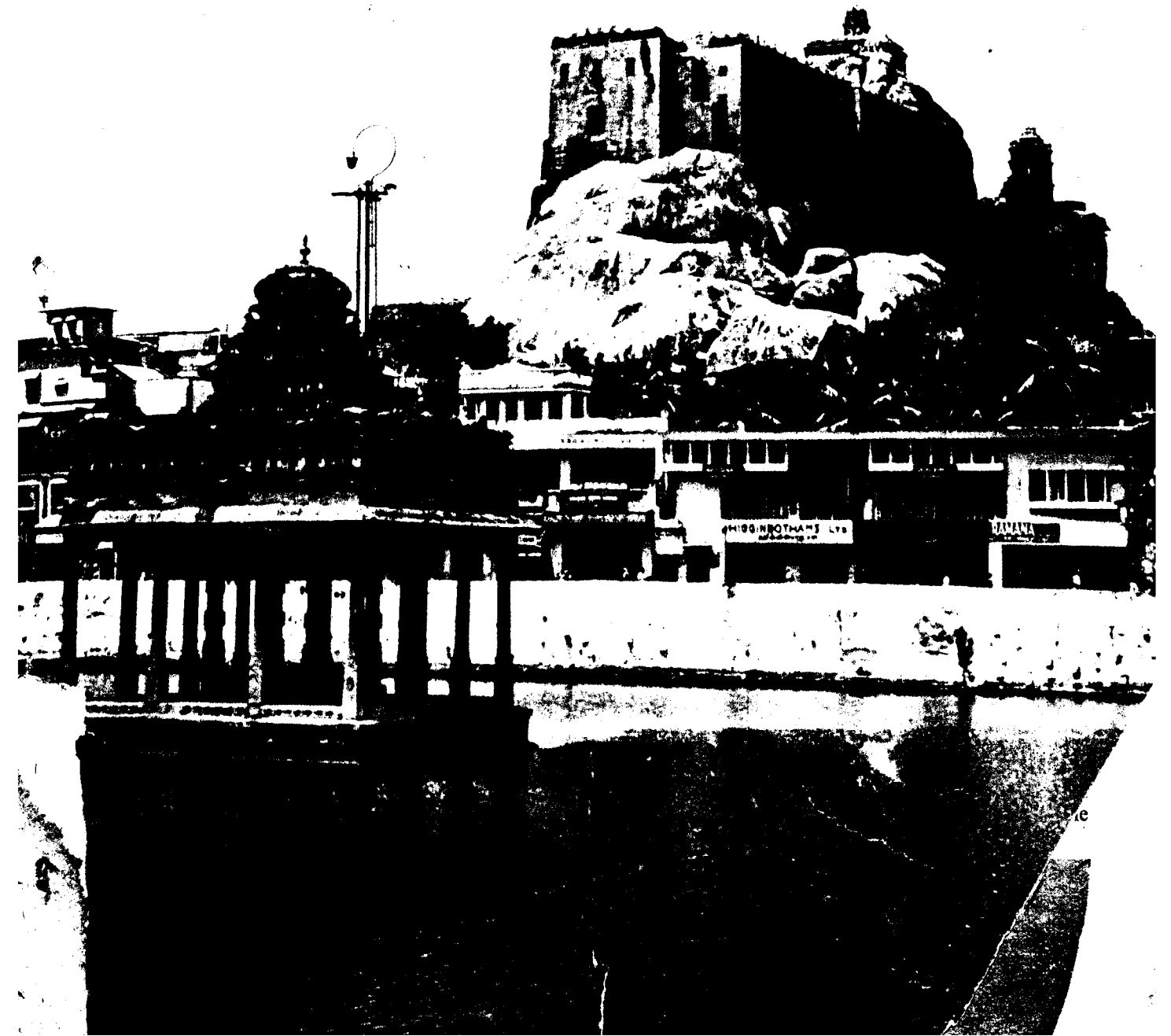
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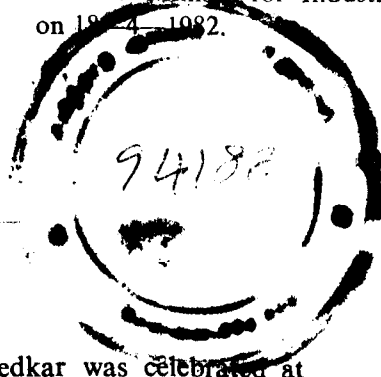




A memorial coloumn for Thanthai Periyar was unveiled on 9-4-1982 at Thanjavur.



The book "Akkarai Seemaiyil Aaru Vaaranga" written by Thiru S. Thirunavukkarasu, Hon'ble Minister for Industries was released on 18-4-1982.



The 92nd Birth Anniversary of Dr. Ambedkar was celebrated at Kalaivanar Arangam on 18-4-1982.



MAY 1982 VOL: XII. No:11

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Honourable Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation Thiru Sharma, Dr. Venkatraman, Thiru Sanghi and other Office bearers of TAAI, Thiru Srivatsan and other distinguished Delegates to this Convention,

I have great pleasure to be amidst you when our Hon'ble Union Minister is to inaugurate the 31st Annual Convention of the Travel Agents Association of India. At the outset, I would like to extend on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu and on my own behalf, a very hearty welcome to our Union Minister and all other distinguished Delegates to this Convention.

It is in the fitness of things that this 31st Convention is held in Madras which is the Eastern Gateway to India and it is equally appropriate that it is inaugurated by our esteemed friend Thiru Sharma who has within a short period of his tenure, has several achievements like the abolition of the foreign travel tax to his credit. His latest achievement, for which I have to congratulate him, is his success in persuading his colleg-

ue to abolish the Hotel Receipts Tax. It augurs well for the future to have a dynamic, efficient and affable person like Thiru Sharma at the helm of affairs. I have only one grievance against him, that is, he is not able to come down to South as often as we would like him to come, I hope he will at least make up this in the future.

I am particularly delighted to be associated with this Convention of the Travel Agents, because I am one of the firm believers in the key role that the Travel Agents play. Although the Central and State Governments build up the infrastructure and promote the tourist attractions, it is the Travel Agents who really play the crucial role of actually selling the product. Effective and imaginative marketing make all the difference to the popularity of a product. It is the Travel Agent who packages the tourist attractions and presents them to the Tourist. So the travel agents have to play a crucial role to face the challenges of the 80's. In this context this convention has special significance.

I am happy to note that a record number of Delegates are attending this convention. I would attach a lot of importance to your deliberations and conclusions. I would like to take this opportunity to share some of my thoughts with you on the subject.

It has been said that ours is a rich country with poor people. All of us in public service have the responsibility to make it a rich country with rich people. This is, no doubt, a difficult task, but by no means an impossible one. As you all know, Tourism is one of the important means of achieving this end of rapid economic development and eradicating poverty. It has great relevance to a developing country

like ours, not only because of its employment potential, capacity to earn foreign exchange but also because the tourist expenditure percolates throughout the economy and benefits many segments of the community. Unfortunately, Tourism has suffered by default in the past. This is perhaps a reflection of the popular misconception that Tourism is a leisure activity of the affluent and it benefits only those engaged in the tourism industry. On the other hand, it is a fast growing industry and international tourism has become a mass movement with varied economic and social ramifications. As a result of this neglect, in the sixties and the seventies, we have got a long way to go to catch up with even our small neighbours.

India occupies 2.3 per cent of the world's space and has nearly 15 per cent of the world population. But our share of the world tourist arrivals is only about 0.28 per cent. Our foreign exchange earnings from Tourism, namely about Rs. 482 crores in 1980 is only about half of the foreign exchange earnings of Hong-kong, which is in the order of about 930 crores a year. The budgetary allocation for tourism development in our country forms a very small percentage of our foreign exchange earnings. I wonder, if it is the reflection of the mistaken notion that a poor country with scarce resources cannot afford to spend much on tourism. One redeeming feature is

that we have woken up at last and thanks to the pioneering efforts of people like Dr. Karan Singh and now due to the dynamism of Thiru Sharma and his able Secretary Dr. Venkatraman we find encouraging trends at Delhi. I would only like to submit that a lot more has to be done although we are on the right path at last.

I would appeal to Thiru Sharma to continue his battle for getting a higher priority and larger resources for this sector. Let me also assure him that my Government here has been doing its best to step up the outlays on Tourism manifold in spite of our financial constraints.

Once we accept that Tourism deserves a higher priority and is one of the effective means of bringing about rapid economic development we should have a very well defined national policy on Tourism. I am aware of the pioneering efforts of Thiru Sharma in this direction. I am also happy to note that one of the important subjects of discussion at this Convention relates to this national policy. I hope this will help to crystallise the policy soon. Even a good policy can be implemented badly as much as a bad Advocate can spoil a good case. So we should also think of a proper frame work to implement this National Tourism policy.

Tourism cannot be promoted successfully by the Government alone.

It has to be a joint effort of the Government, Travel Trade and the people. I hope this Convention would take note of this and come to suitable conclusion to promote and ensure a joint and co-ordinated effort.

In order to reap maximum benefit from the development of Tourism, it is not only necessary to attract larger number of tourists, but it is also necessary to ensure a proper dispersal of the tourist inflow without allowing it to overcrowd certain places. This calls for a balanced development of the tourist infrastructure in all the regions which have tourist attractions. In this context I wish to point out certain relevant facts, if you do not mistake me to be parochial. It is an indisputable fact that South has not received due attention commensurate with the tourist attractions of the region. I only wish to cite a few instances not by way of complaints, but just to bring them to the notice of our Chief Guest and to request him to initiate remedial measures.

It has been one of our long pending requests to route more international flights through Madras, which is the Eastern Gateway to India. Even the Public Accounts Committee of the Government of India has pointed out that Madras Airport is under-utilised, while the Bombay Airport is very crowded. There is urgent need to link up Madras with the Eastern and Western Countries by direct flights. I am grateful to you, Sir for sanctioning a separate domestic terminal for the Madras Airport. The International terminal also requires to be expanded and this work has to be expedited. The Indian Airlines Schedules also leave much to be desired. I understand that in terms of revenue earnings, 5 of the first 8 Airports are in South India. In spite of this, very few new services have been introduced. There is need to connect places like Madurai, Tiruchi and Trivandrum with Colombo and also to connect them with each other. There is sufficient justification for these new services.

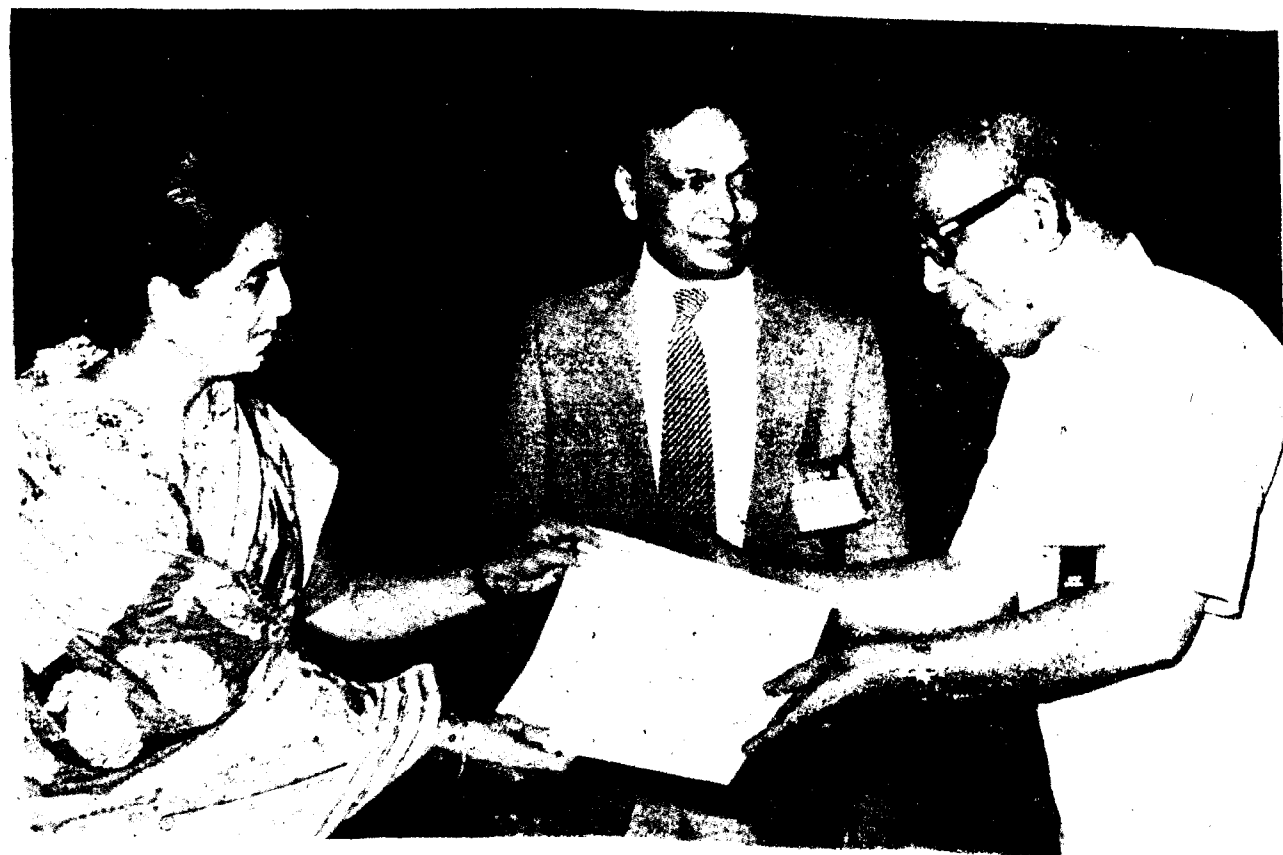
I must congratulate you for your initiative in introducing the third airline services. I would request you to expedite the introduction of the Feeder services in the Southern Region soon. I am grateful to you for sanctioning the project for strengthening of the Madurai Airport to receive Boeings and there is urgent need to

strengthen the Tiruchi and Coimbatore Airports also to meet the immediate requirements.

I understand that the group tourists coming into our country from a very small percentage of our total tourists mainly because we have not paid adequate attention to promote charter flights. If we are to take a lesson from the experience of the neighbouring countries, we should do something about the operation of the charters at a very early date. The Travel Agents should take the initiative in this regard and may in the first instance seek to route Scandinavian charters coming to Colombo through Madras. In this connection, I wish to tell the distinguished dele-

gates that South India offers vast scope for special interest tours like Golfing tours, Wildlife tours, Cultural tours, etc.,

Another fact which I would like to bring to your notice is that Rameswaram has become a major port of entry for the charter tourists who come to Colombo. Despite the fact that the shipping services between Talaimannar and Rameswaram is operated only for about nine months in a year, as many as, 72,000 tourists have entered via Rameswaram in 1979. This is a little more than the tourists entering through Madras. There is very great potential in this region to be tapped.



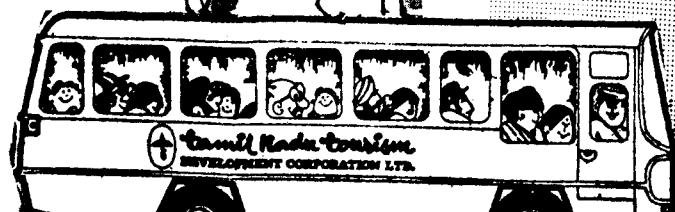
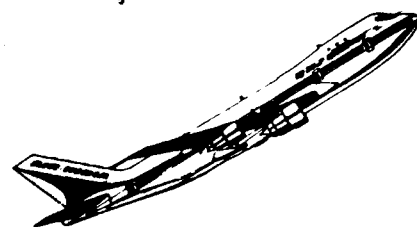
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There is already a proposal to run a shipping service round the year to link up Colombo with Rameswaram. I would request our Chief Guest to take this up with the Ministry of Shipping to arrange for a year round shipping service linking Sri Lanka with South India. This will bring in a lot of tourists and it may not be irrelevant to state here that we have drawn up a Master plan for the development of Rameswaram and the nearby islands. We have forwarded this to the Government of India requesting foreign aid as the magnitude of the investment would be beyond the capacity of the State Government. External borrowing for Tourism projects could be justified on the ground that the project when completed would earn foreign exchange many more times enabling us to repay the loan.

I have only one more thought to share with you. It is said that our Travel Agents do not pay much attention to promote domestic tours as the margin of profits is rather low. I don't know how far this is correct. If the Travel Agents could offer suitable packages for domestic tours at reasonable prices, this would be availed of by a large number of people and it would be a low profit but high volume proposition.



We always refer to the vastness of our country using the term 'Kashmir to Kanniyakumari', I would only like to urge that Kanniyakumari should receive at least half the attention which Kashmir has received.

I wish to thank the Chief Guest for a number of things which he has done to us and I wish to assure him that in his efforts to usher in a Tourism revolution in our country, we would be with him.

Before I conclude, I wish to thank our Chief Guest for being with us today and to thank the organisers of this Convention for giving me this unique opportunity of meeting you all.

[Speech delivered by Thiru R. M. Veerappan, Minister for Information, Religious Endowments and Tourism at the Inauguration of the 31st Annual Convention of Travel Agents Association of India, at Madras.]

ple towers amidst a land of oriental lushness greet the traveller to Tamil Nadu, a land that is truly the soul of the South itself. A land of sun and warmth, of temples and legends and of silver lined beaches. Tamil Nadu, lush and colour drenched, sunburnt and romantic, the essence of an Eastern lifestyle, is inexpensive, with the best of accommodation available to suit every pocket and every taste.

Tamil Nadu is a window to the modern South as much as it is a wide open archive of ancient legacies. Yet amazingly, for all its modern-day progress, Tamil Nadu retains its old-world charm. The blend of the ancient and the new and the picturesque is truly remarkable. A land that has seen the rise and fall of many ancient kingdoms, the Cholas, the Pandyas, the Cheras, the Pallavas and many others, each leaving behind incredible cultural treasures.

From Madras, the capital and gateway to Tamil Nadu, no place is too far. Excellent road, rail and air services speed travellers to any point in this ancient land. Spread around are capitals of once-proud kingdoms. Like magnificent Madurai, its Meenakshi temple one of the wonders of India, and Thanjavur, its Brahadeswarar temple, a tribute to the splendour of Chola builders. Here is the replica of historic Poompuhar, the Chola port and planned city known to Ptolemy and Pliny. Here are the Pallava towns of Kanchipuram and Mammallapuram, the former, one of the seven sacred Hindu cities, a town of a thousand temples, the



TAMIL NADU
BECKONS YOU

latter, famed for its monuments and sculpture but now becoming better known as one of India's finest beach resorts. Here are Tiruchirappalli and Kanyakumari where ancient legends live on, in rock and plaster and wood. Here are hill stations that waft the aroma of tea and coffee, eucalyptus and pine. Hill resorts that seem like little bits of England's green country, that are as rugged as India's own.

The Chidambaram Temple is dedicated to Nataraj, the God Dancer. Panchavarthi is famous for its Rock Temple built on a rock rising abruptly to over 83m. The holy town of Rameswaram on the south-eastern tip of the Indian peninsula, contains one of India's most venerated temples, distinguished for its carved and pillared corridors.

All along the coast of South India are long stretches of warm sands, shaded by groves of casuarinas and stately palms. But perhaps the most wonderful of all is Kanyakumari, the tip of India, washed by three seas. Here the sand is not merely golden, it is sparkling white, pale pink, creamy yellow and even dark red.

The beating surf, the din of voices, and the loud sounds of a moving sea and people are at once delightful and captivating. The Marina Beach, one of the longest in the world, is an open stretch of sparkling blue invitation, reminiscent perhaps of the French Riviera. The beaches of Mammallapuram, exotic and lavish, the cradle of ancient Indian culture, now amongst

the most popular of sea resorts.

The states of Tamil Nadu and Mysore merge in a lovely cluster of hills, the Nilgiris or Blue Mountains. Crowning the Nilgiris is the delightful hill-station of Uthagamandalam with a wealth of eucalyptus trees that give the air a distinct freshness, further south is Kodaikanal, carpeted with wild flowers and faintly scented with honeysuckle.

"Snooty Ooty", the queen of hill resorts, boasts of botanical gardens, annual flower shows, select hotels and clubs, golf, tennis, horse-racing and shopping. It is also the stepping stone for Kotagiri, Coonoor, Doddabetta, Snowdon, Elk Hill, Cairn Hill and Mukurta Peak, Kodaikanal, a mere 120 kms from Madurai exhibits the famous coffee plantations of the South. A lake with a promenade all around with boating. Coakers Walks' Silver Cascade, a number of falls and a century old observatory give it an individuality of its own. As you descend from the hills the forests become thicker and richer. Forests and sanctuaries untouched by man, Mudumalai and Anaimalai and Vedanthangal and Point

Calimere, where the deer and the buffalo roam and the stork and the flamingo and egret nest. Where you can enjoy a thrilling elephant ride into a forest of antelopes, monkeys, tigers and leopards.

The Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary is on the Ooty-Mysore Road; tiger, leopard, slothbear, elephant, bison, sambar, chital, and barking deer wander within its terrains in wild abandonment. The Madras Aquarium displays predatory fish, separated from humanity only by a glass wall. The National Deer

Park at Guindy, Madras is the only one of its kind in the country and the Snake Park is a showcase for reptilian wildlife. Cool forests everywhere provide refuge to myriad species of birds too many to be listed anywhere. Tamil Nadu the home of Carnatic music and Bharatha Natyam, a legacy of temple songs and dances handed down through the centuries, the home of magnificent schools, of art and architecture, and of great cultures and philosophies. Gloriously ancient. Proud preserver of India's traditions. Now magnificently modern.



MADRAS

A tiny fishing village now turned into a sprawling metropolis, capital of Tamilnadu. Places to see include Fort St. George, a former bastion of the East India Company and presently housing the Tamilnadu State Legislature and the Secretariat; Marina, one of the longest beaches in the world and Anna Memorial, San Thome Cathedral Basilica, a magnificent cathedral built over the tomb of St. Thomas; Theosophical Society, located on the Banks of River Adyar, and founded by Annie Besant, Olcott and Blavatsky, the world headquarters of the Society of all Faiths; Kalakshetra, where Bharata Natyam and other classical dances of India are taught. National Deer Park, which includes a childrens Park and a Reptilium located within the city with memorials to national leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Kamaraj and Rajaji providing an added attraction; Valluvar-kottam, built in the memory of Saint Thiruvalluvar, who wrote the world famous classic Thirukkural, Kapaleswarar Temple, a fine example of Dravidian temple architecture, dedicated to Lord Siva, Museum & Art Gallery, one of the oldest in the world, houses a superb collection of bronzes.

VEDANTANGAL

A major water-bird sanctuary, this bird-watcher's paradise is only 83 km. from Madras on the road to Tiruchi. The best season is from October to March. Regular bus services are available from Madras

MAMALLAPURAM

Once a flourishing port of the Pallavas of ancient India, this little resort is today a major holiday centre in South India. Places to see include the Shore Temple, the Five Rathas and Arjuna's Penance and the Tiger Cave. About 10 km. north is a crocodile farm and 15 km. west is Thirukazhukkundram, a pilgrim centre, known for its holy kites.



CHIDAMBARAM

A famous pilgrim centre with its main temple dedicated to Lord Nataraja, the Cosmic Dance aspect of Lord Siva. The Annamalai University located here is a major residential university. 16 km away is Pichavaram, a place of rare scenic beauty with its serene backwaters dotted with dense green forests.



Art Gallery, Egmore

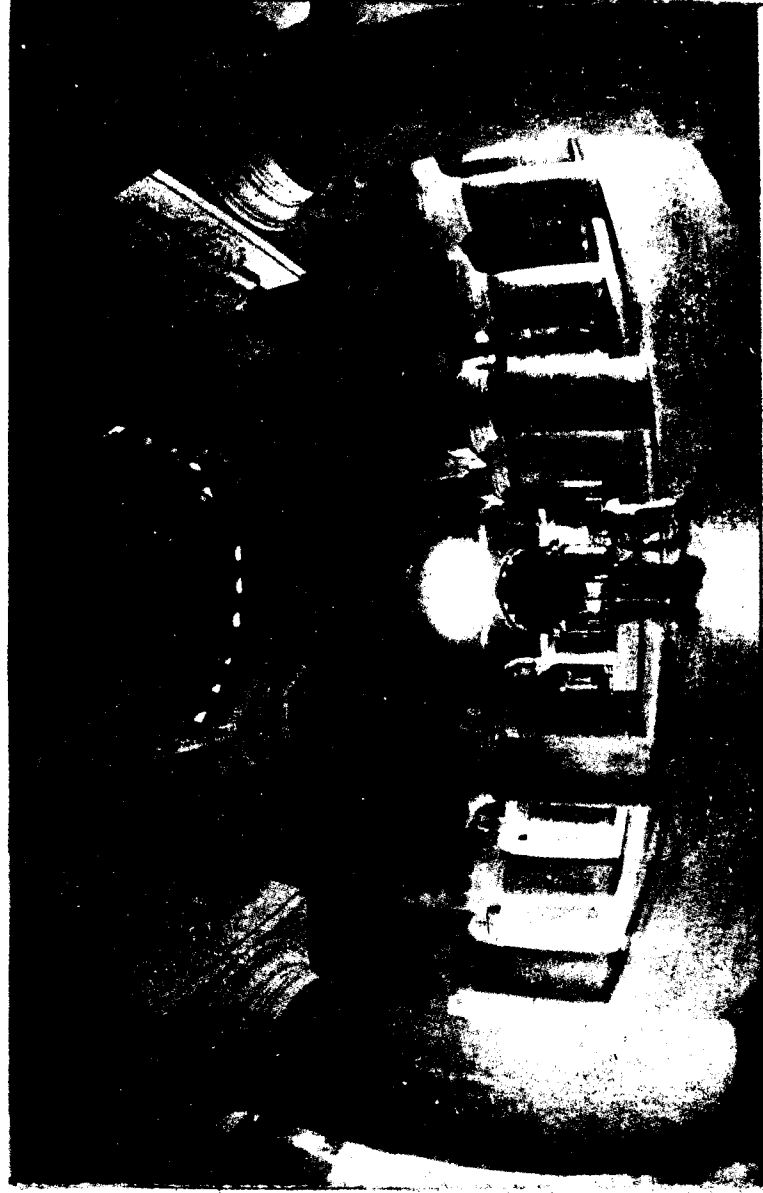


KANCHEEPURAM

"The city of a thousand temples" it is one of the seven sacred cities of India. A former capital of the Pallavas, it is famous for its exquisitely woven silk sarees. Places to see include Ekambareswarar Temple, Varadarajaswamy Temple, Vaikuntha Perumal Temple, Kailasnathar Temple, Kamakshi Amman Temple and the homes of silk fabric weavers.

MADURAI

Once the capital city of the Pandyas, Madurai is today the second largest city in Tamilnadu, famous for its Meenakshi Temple, with its towering gopurams and rare sculptures. Other important attractions include the Thirumalai Naicker Palace, Mariamman Tank, Koodal Azhagar Temple and the Gandhi Museum. Nearby excursions include the Murugan Temple at Thiruparankundram (8 km.) the Palani Temple (122 km.), the Suruli Waterfalls (128 km.) Courtallam Waterfalls (160 kms) and Vaigai Dam (68 km.) Across the border, in Kerala State, is the famous



Periyar Wildlife Sanctuary, only 146 km. away.

KODAIKANAL :

One of India's most beautiful hill stations at an altitude of 2133 mts. (7000 feet), visited in large numbers right through the year. Places of interest include Bryant Park, Pillar Rocks, Lake, Solar Observatory, Perumal Peak, Silver Cascade, Telescope Houses at Coaker's Walk and Kuringi Andavar Temple, Museum and Orchidarium at Sacred Heart College, Shenbaganur.

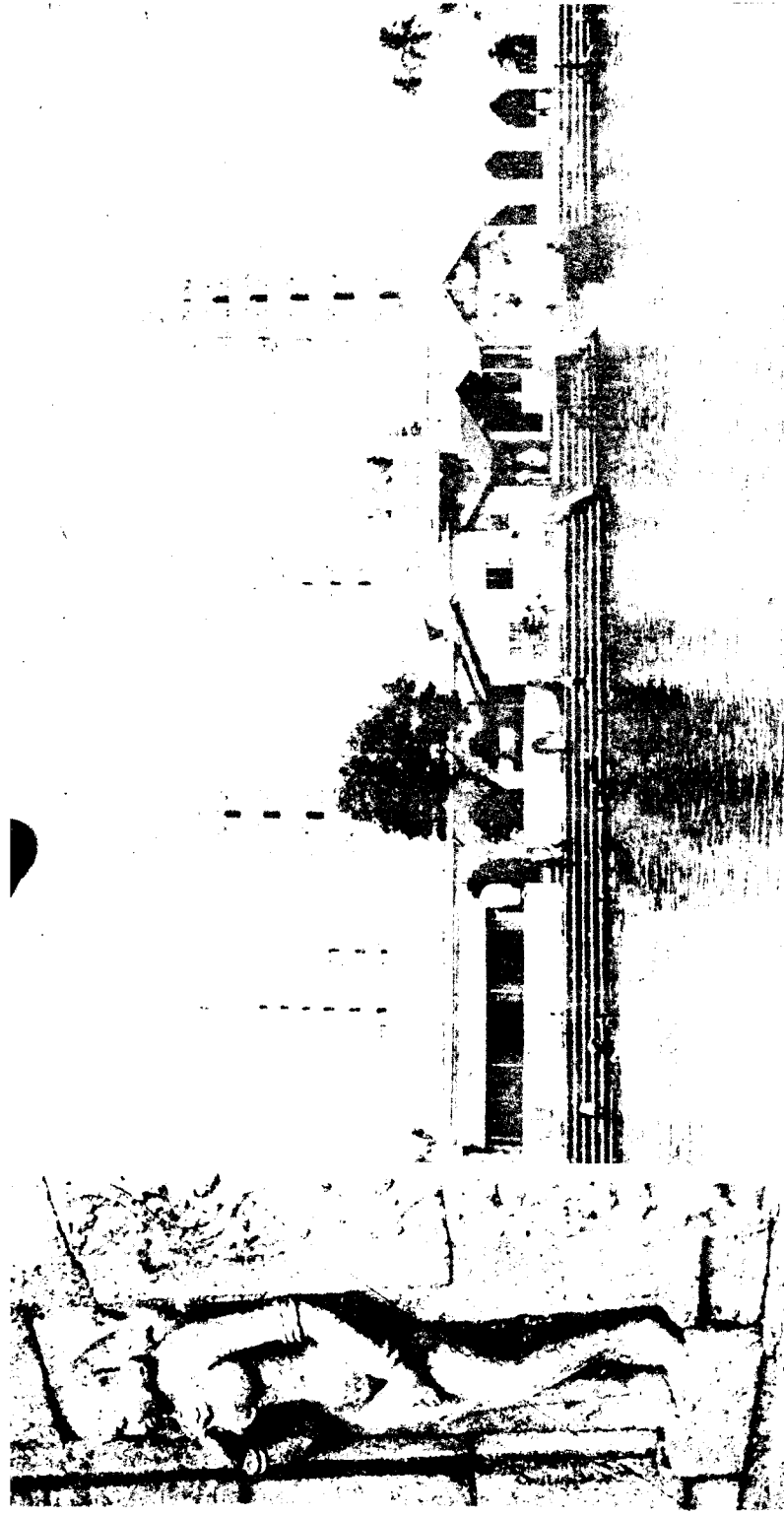
COURTALLAM

A sylvan spa known as a health resort. Its waterfalls are known for their curative properties. Its bracing climate extends particularly from June to September. Popular excursions are possible to Tiruchendur Murugan Temple (99 km.), Tirunelveli (50 km.), Krishnapuram (60 km.) and Tenkasi (5 km.) The Mundanthurai Tiger Sanctuary is about 75 km. from here.



THANJAVUR

The home of traditional handicrafts and musical instruments, it is more renowned for the Brahadiswarar Temple. The town of Thanjavur is also the headquarters of the district of the same name. The district is the granary of Tamilnadu. The Art Gallery and the Saraswathi Mahal Library are also well known points of interest. Excursions include the temples of Thiruvaiyaru, Thirukandiyur, Kumbakonam and Tirubuvanam and Darasuram, all within 40 km. At Gangaikondacholapuram (71 kms.) is a temple dedicated to Lord Siva: Nagore is 85 km. away and is a renowned pilgrim centre for muslims: Velankanni, 90 km. away is a sacred place for christians.

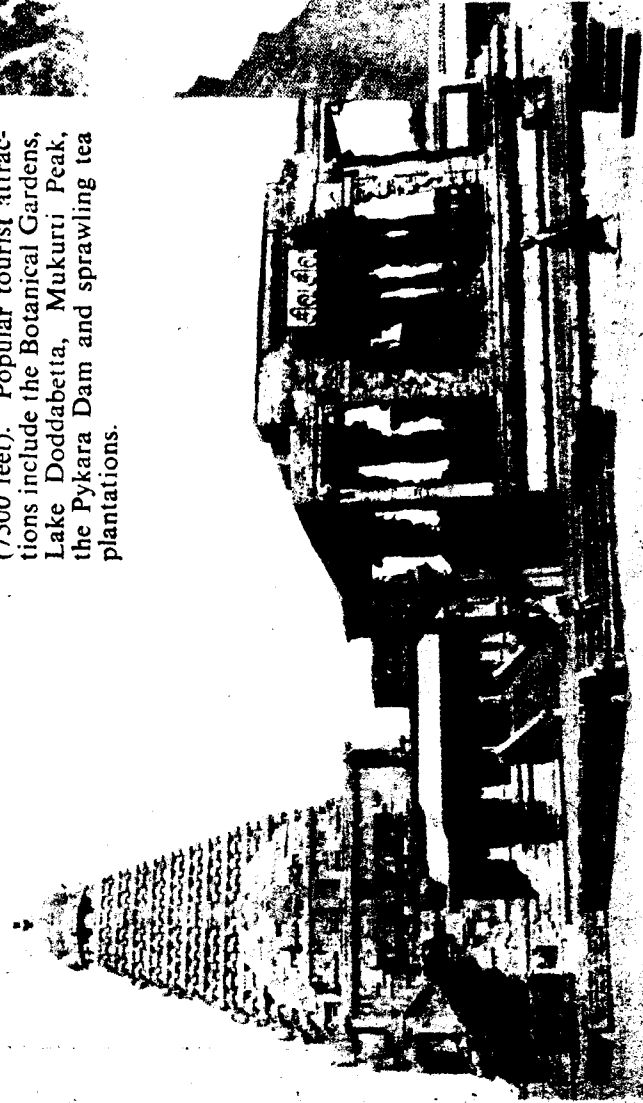


Thanjavur Plate



TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

Formerly, the scene of many a battle during the Carnatic wars, today a district headquarters. Most famous is the Rock Fort, abruptly rising to over 83 metres. Other notable temples are the Srirangam the Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple and the Siva Temple at Tiruvannai-kaval. Worthwhile excursions should include Northamalai, Kudimianmalai, Kodumbalur for their ancient temple architecture. Sittanavasal has some ancient Jain caves with intricate wall paintings. Grand Anicut, across the Cauvery River is a 2nd century engineering marvel and a fine picnic spot, 19 km. from Tiruchi. Avudaiyar Kovil, 110 km. away, is known for its life-size sculptures.



HOGENAKAL

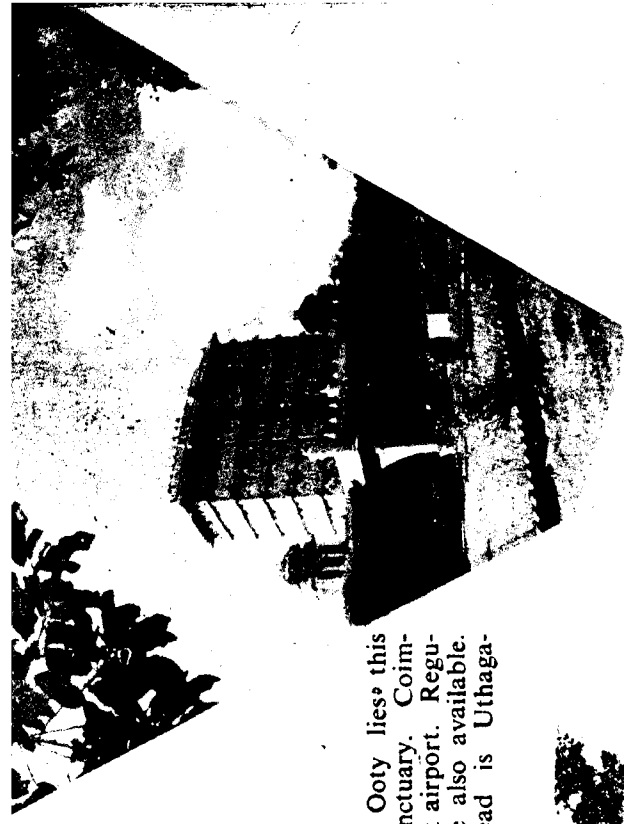
A health resort, known for its waterfalls with medicinal properties, set amidst lush green woods. Bangalore is the nearest airport, about 130 km. away, while Madras is 350 km. from here.

YERCAUD

Near Salem in the Servarayan Hills, Yercaud is a year-round tourist attraction. Altitude 1500 mts. (5000 feet). Places of interest include the Lake, Anna Park, Orchidarium, Killiyur Falls, Pagoda Point, Bear's Cave and the Servarayan Temple.

UTHAGAMANDALAM

Popularly referred to as 'Queen of India's Hill Stations', Ooty is located at a height of 2286 mts. (7500 feet). Popular tourist attractions include the Botanical Gardens, Lake Doddabetta, Mukurti Peak, the Pykara Dam and sprawling tea plantations.



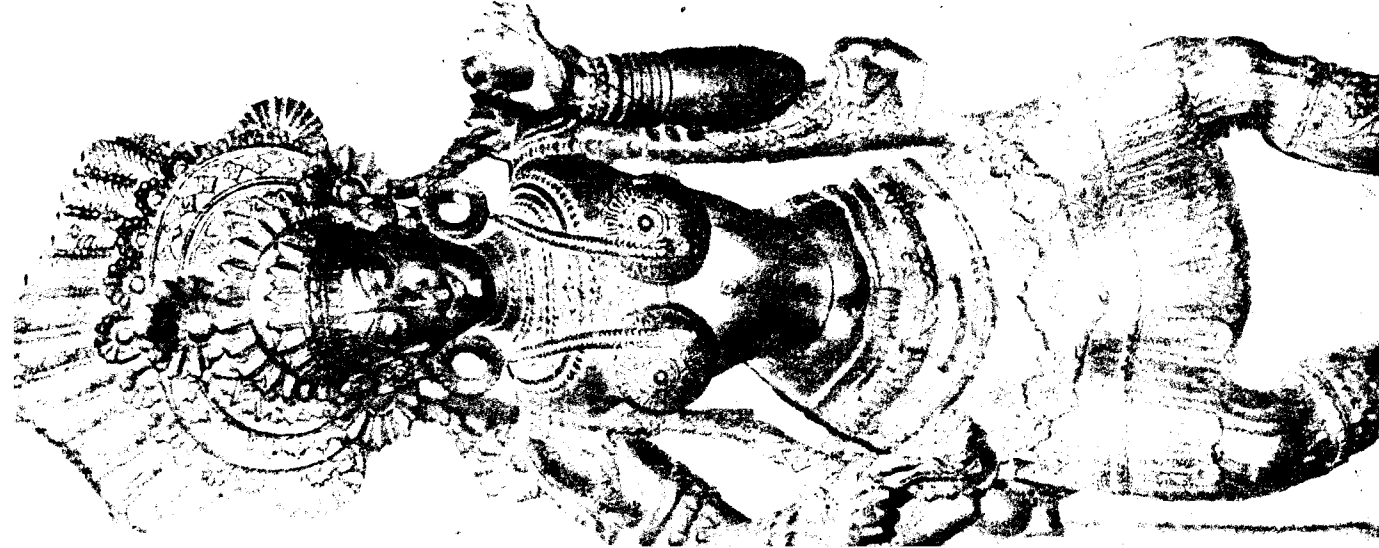
MUDUMALAI

60 km. from Ooty lies this famous wild life sanctuary. Coimbatore is the nearest airport. Regular bus services are also available. The nearest railroad is Uthagamandalam.



POOMPUHAR

Situated at the confluence of River Cauvery in Thanjavur district, this was the ancient port of the Cholas. See the Poompuhar Art Gallery, the Elanji Manram, Pavai Manram, Nedungal Manram and the beach.



RAMESWARAM

One of the most sacred towns of India, it is well known for its temple—corridor—the longest in India, the Bathing Ghat, Ganthamathana Parvatham, Kothandaramar temple, Kurusadai and other nearby islands.

KANNIYAKUMARI

Another famous pilgrim centre situated at Land's end of India, at the confluence of the Indian Ocean, the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea. Places to see include the Kumari Amman Temple, Gandhi Memorial, the Beach and the Vivekananda Memorial. Nearby excursions include Suchindram Temple with musical pillars (13 km), the palace and museum at Padmanabhapuram (32 km.) and the circular fort at Vattakottai (6 km.)

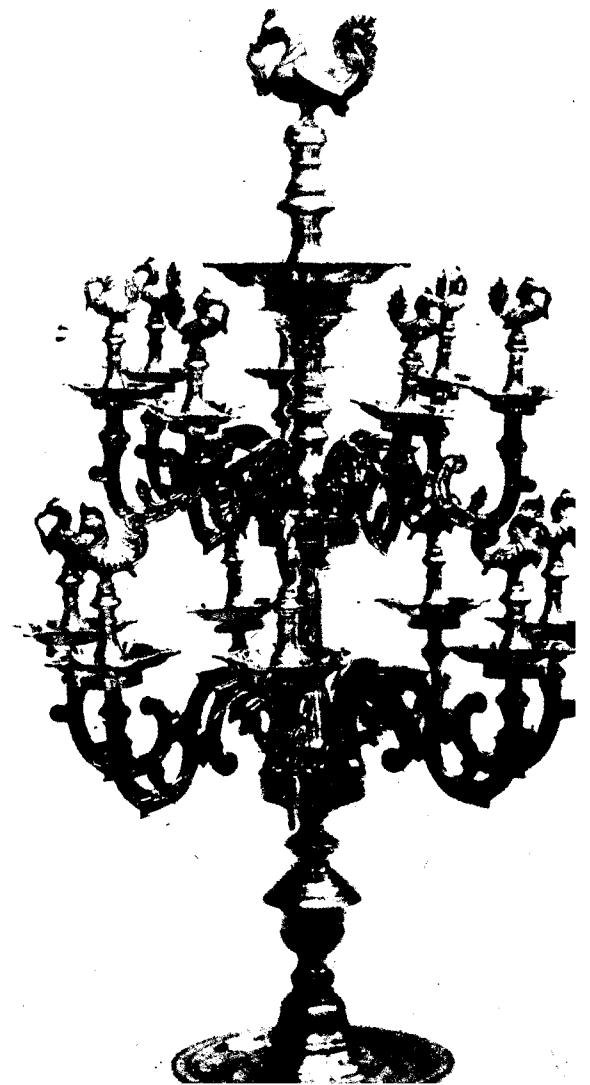


ANCIENT SKILLS
LIVE
SURVIVE
AND
THRIVE

Tamilnadu land of temples and long beaches is also a craft paradise. Nestled among the paddy fields or palm groves are craftsmen with centuries of skill in stone, metal, wood, palmleaf, pith, grass, cane, etc.

The traditional crafts of Tamilnadu have for long enjoyed world-wide fame. To promote the Tamilnadu handicrafts and uplift the traditional craftsmen, Tamilnadu Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited started functioning from 1-8-73 by amalgamating the then existing sales-cum-procurement Depot of the Industries Department and the stock-in-trade of the Madras State Handicrafts Cooperative Marketing Society. The training-cum-production centres run by the Industries Department were also taken over by this Corporation from 1-11-74. The object of setting up the Tamilnadu Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd., known as "Poompuhar" is to give more assistance to the craftsmen families by helping them not only in Marketing, but also in production. The Corporation is procuring handicrafts items from the Artisans at various places at reasonable prices and marketing them through Showrooms in Tamilnadu and in other states.

The sale of Handicrafts has been gradually increasing year after year due to the efforts of this Corporation which is guided ably by an effective Board and a Minister and Chief Minister who have the genuine interest of the craftsmen at heart. The Corporation has also opened new showrooms at Chidambaram, Kanyaumari and



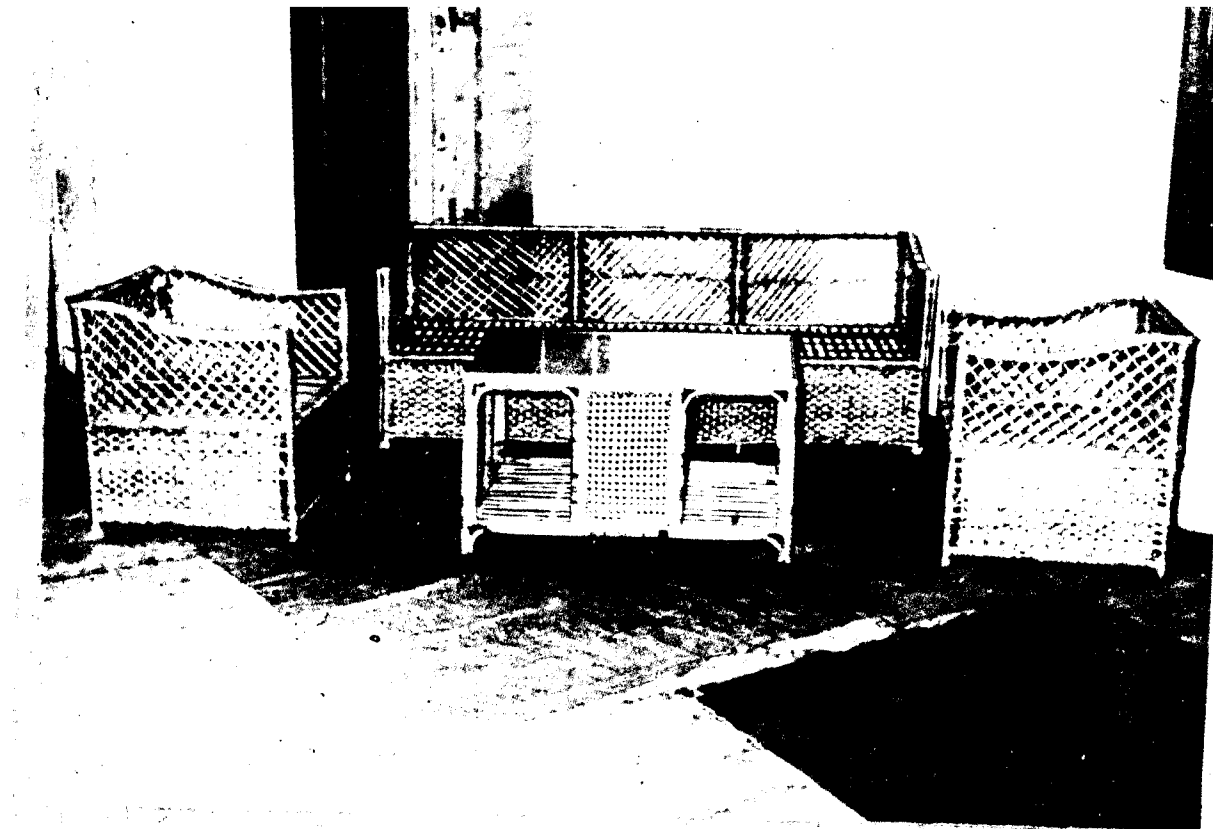


Tuticorin. Further steps are being taken to open new showrooms at various places where there is a potential. After the setting up of this Corporation for Handicrafts an awareness among the public has been created among the public that when they buy handicrafts they are helping a cause. Currently the sales of the Corporation are a little less than Rs. 2 crores and the Corporation hopes to substantially increase it further in 1982-83.

Since the emphasis of the Corporation is marketing, a special thrust is being given to increase the export earnings. During 1981-82 the Corporation has exported prestigious items like a Temple Car to Kualalumpur, a massive wooden panel to adorn the Atomic Energy Establishment at Vienna and an Asthabhuja Anjaneya Stone carved idol to Kualalumpur, apart from other export orders. Palmleaf products have also been exported to London and a continuous effort is being maintained to step up the exports.

Poompuhar at present is having 20 Training cum Production Centres under its control. During the period 80-81 total handicrafts worth Rs. 40 lakhs were produced. During 1981-82 the production has been increased to Rs. 63 lakhs. It has been planned for 82-83 to increase the production to the tune of Rs. 70 lakhs in various handicrafts items.

An important activity of the Corporation has been to ensure that the hereditary skills are kept alive by imparting training according to the regulated scientific methods. The Corporation has imparted training to 690 candidates in various crafts upto the year 1980-81. For the year 1981-82, 222 candidates have undergone training. This training programme will be continued in 1982-83 also. The Corporation has so far given employment to 265 candidates out of the candidates trained by it and a number of Artisans families are given indirect employment in various crafts.



The Handicrafts sector represents a skill handed down from generation to generation. The Corporation has been keeping alive this tradition by running the training schemes. The skills of the village craftsmen are being exposed to the public through the various showrooms of the Corporation. Due to the efforts of the Corporation, it is hoped to give a wider coverage and canvas to these skills. Keeping this in mind, the Corporation has also organised special exhibitions for the crafts of Tamil Nadu in places like Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta and New Delhi so that the buyers outside Tamil Nadu and exporters also get an exposure to these crafts. The efforts have been a success and will be continued. Besides Training, Production and Marketing activities, Poompuhar is giving State Awards to the talented craftsmen every year.

Thus, thanks to the Government and the Tamilnadu Handicrafts Development Corporation (Poompuhar) the ancient skills live, survive and thrive. The Craftsman keeps alive the ancient skill and the Government keeps the craftsman more than alive. Confident that there is a benevolent buyer for the craft items, the potter, the icon maker, the wood carver... all work with a smile on their face and cheer in their heart.



NATURE'S

The ranges of mountains, forming the eastern and western walls support the triangular table-land of Southern India. The Eastern Ghats run in fragmentary spurs and ranges down the east side of the Peninsula, receding inland and leaving broad tracts between their base and their coast. The Western Ghats form the great sea-wall for the west side of the Peninsula, with only a narrow strip between them and the shore. At one point they rise in precipices and headboards out of the ocean, and truly look like colossal 'landing stairs' from the sea. The Eastern and Western ghats meet at an angle in the Nilgiris, and so complete the three sides of the interior table land. The inner plateau has an elevation seldom exceeding 2,000 to 3,000 feet. Its best-known hills are the Nilgiris (blue mountains) which contain Ootacamund (7,000 feet). The highest point, the Dodabetta, reaches 8,760 feet. The Cauvery rises in these mountains, and traverses the whole breadth of the central table-land before they reach the ocean on the eastern shores of India. On the east, the country is comparatively open, and everywhere accessible to the spread of civilization. It is here that all the great kingdoms of Tamil Nadu had their capitals. The east coast is a comparatively dry region. Except in the delta of the Cauvery the crops are dependant upon local rainfall which rarely exceeds 40 inches in the year. The soil is poor, the general elevation high, and the mountains are not profusely covered with forest.

The Eastern Ghats are a disjointed line of small confused ranges which begin in Orissa and end in the Nilgiri plateau. They are about 2,000 feet in elevation on an average, and their highest peaks are less than 6,000 feet. As they travel southwards they recede further inland, and leave a stretch of low country from 100 to 150 miles wide between their easternmost spurs and the sea. To the west of them lies a level upland plain, averaging from 1,000 to 2,000 feet in height, one section of which is known as the Deccan.

The Eastern Ghats belongs to no one geological formation, and the rocks, of which they consist, vary in structure and origin with the land through which they pass. The various sections of the range indeed differ greatly in other characteristics also.

In North Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore the range is very broken and contain no well marked lines, until in the last-named district the Billigiri-Rangan Hills, which lie close to the Nilgiri plateau, are reached.

Few rivers rise in the range. Further Southwards no stream of importance flow from it. It is not usually a watershed. The rivers Pennar, Ponniyar and Cauvery have all found their way through the many gaps which occur in its long course.

The Western Ghats running southwards continue in the same

BOUNDARY

general direction at a distance of 50 to 100 miles from the sea until they terminate at Kanyakumari the Southernmost extremity of India. Soon after emerging from Coorg they are joined by the range of the Eastern Ghats, which sweeps down from the other side of the peninsula; and at the point of junction they rise up high into the plateau of the Nilgiris, on which stand the hill stations of Ootacamund (7,000 feet), Coonoor, Wellington and Kodaigiri, and whose loftiest peaks are Dodabetta (8,760 feet) and Makurti (over 8,000).

Immediately south of this plateau the range, which now runs between the Districts of Malabar and Coimbatore, is interrupted by the remarkable Palghat Gap, the only break in the whole of the length. This is about 16 miles wide, and is scarcely more than 1,000 feet above the level of the sea. The Railway runs through it, and it thus forms the chief line of communication between the two sides of this part of the peninsula. South of this gap the Ghats rise abruptly again to even more than their former height. At this point they are known by the local name of the Anaimalais, or 'Elephant hills' and the minor ranges they here throw off to the west and east are called respectively the Nelliampathis and the Palani Hills. On the latter is situated the sanatorium of Kodaikanal. Thereafter, as they run down to Kanyakumari they resume their former name.

Considerable areas on the Madras section of the range have been opened up by European Capital in the last half-century for the cultivation of tea, coffee, cinchona, and cardamoms. Its forests are also of great commercial value, bamboos, blackwood and teak growing with special luxuriance. The heavy forest with which the range is clothed is the source of the most valuable of the rivers which traverse the drier country to the east namely the Cauvery, Vaigai and Tambraparani.

Before the days of roads and railways the Ghats rendered communication between the west and east coasts of Tamilnadu a matter of great difficulty; and the result has been that the people of the strip of land which lies between them and the sea differ widely in appearance, languages, customs, and laws of inheritance from those in the eastern part of the State. On the range itself moreover are found several primitive tribes, among whom may be mentioned the well-known Todas of the Nilgiris, the Kurumbas of the same plateau, and the Kadars of the Anaimalais.





Tamil Nadu is endowed with a great cultural heritage with rare types of stylised forms of indigenous dances and music which have preserved their pristine purity and grace through several centuries. The Soul of India lies in its villages and the Soul of her art lies in her ancient Folk Forms of Art. The process of evolution of the folk forms owes itself to the vocation of the people. The village folks in Tamilnadu are mainly engaged in agriculture which involves much physical labour and strain. The various places of agriculture have their seasons. As the arts of the village folk are intertwined with their vocation, their forms of art also changes along with the phases of agriculture.

Thus the calm and serene folk music, which predominates from the time of ploughing the fields, gives place to folk dances performed in ecstasy after the harvest.

FOLK MUSIC

In the villages, music rings alongside with the work of the people—Tunes spring from their toil. Flow of music synchronises with the serving of seeds. Music at the plough! Music at the fields. Music at the Canal bunds! Music while rearing the crops! Music while harvesting the produce! Music while thrashing the grains! Thus the whole village reverberates with music.

One of the popular forms of folk music is Villupattu. Six to eight singers use a huge bow-like instrument with tinkling bells attached to the thick string of the bow. A mud pot gently beaten in the mouth by a leather piece and an Udukku is also used. The themes centre round the meritorious deeds of Gods and Goddesses, heroes and heroines. Katta Bomman and Desing Raja are favourite themes of their folk songs. The leader of this group will narrate the song stage by stage and the rest will punctuate it by repetition.

FOLK ARTS OF TAMIL NADU



KAICHILAMBU :

Kaichilambu is a sort of folk Katha Kalakshepam set to the tune of music and by musically sounding silambus. Group dancing is also done to the tune of this music.

There are other kinds of popular folk music like harvest song etc.

FOLK DANCES :

Folk dances can be grouped under three major heads for convenient study :

1. Dances by professional troupes :
2. Community dances amongst all sections of people during social and religious festivities; and
3. Tribal dances of the hills and forests.

DANCES BY PROFESSIONAL TROUPES :

Amongst the folk dances of professional troupes, Karagam, Kavadi, Ppraviattam or Dummy Horse Dance, Therukoothu (folk play) and Bommalattam (Puppetry) are the most prevalent popular varieties.

KARAGAM :

Karagam or dancing with a decorated pot or vessel on the head to the accompaniment of Nagaswaram music is a folk art popular in Tamil Nadu. It is danced mostly for propitiating Mariamman and other village deities to get rains and to ward off epidemics.



KAVADI

The Kavadi is a well known type of folk dances. Most of the devotees of Lord Muruga take to it as a devotional offering to the almighty. The Kavadi is an arched wood and cloth work. The short wooden based rod held on the neck of the dancer is swung by him round and round according to his dance movements. Some professional experts display amazing feats of skill in it by balancing and moving the Kavadi all over the body and in various poses without the support of their hands. The dance is performed according to the varied tunes of the popular tune known as 'Kavadi Chindu'. The orchestra is Naiyandi Melam consisting of two Nagaswarams, two Thavils, a Pambai and a Thamukku.

Naiyandi Melam is an orchestra by itself and is used as accompaniment for Karagam, Kavadi, dummy horse dance and other folk dances. The peculiarity of it is that the instrumentalists too dance while playing their instruments.



PURAVI Attam or Dummy Horse Dance :

In the Puravi Attam the dummy horse is made with bamboo frame work covered with thick paper or card board. It is so lavishly decorated as to resemble a well-bred palace-horse or war-horse. Through a hole at the back of the horse, the dancer stands, with the upper portion of his body above the waist being visible and his legs fitted up with short wooden stilts. This gives him an appearance of riding the horse and he dances to the tune of the Naiyandi Melam.

BOMMALATAM (Puppetry)

In the Bommalattam, the characters of a drama are represented by decorated dolls and their movements are manipulated by black strings held by skilled puppeteers standing behind a short screen. Scenes from puranas like Harichandra, Rukmangada etc. are generally depicted. The music is not only of a high order approaching the classical modes but also very appealing. The acting of the dolls appear almost human and they are made to dance Bharata Natyam items like Alarippu, Jathiswaram and Thillana.

PEACOCK Dance

The dancer wears the mask of a peacock and also the feathers and dances to the tune of music, imitative of the movement and gait of the peacock. This dance is generally performed as an interlude in Karagam and Kavadi dances.



FOLK Drama :

The folk plays of Tamilnadu popularly known as "Therukoothu" are generally about puranic themes and they are presented with music, dance and dialogues. The dancer-actors wear antique costumes. Good troupes may be said to be mobile educational institutions, for they try to inculcate in the minds of the masses a deep love of God, good conduct, social virtues and a capacity to distinguish the good from the bad. These folk plays are performed generally during occasions of Temple festivals.

Weavers, weaving at break of day
Why do you weave a garment so gay?
Blue as the wing of a halcyon wild
We weave the robes of a new born child
Weavers, weaving at fall of night
Why do you weave the garment so bright?
Like the plumes of a peacock purple and green
We weave the marriage veils of a queen
Weavers, weaving solemn and still
What do you weave in the moon-light
"chil!"
White as a feather and white as a cloud
We weave a dead man's funeral shroud.

Thus wrote Sarojini Naidu when she watched the skilled artist at work whose nimble fingers flew in and out to give shape to his colourful imagination.

The Muslins from India were in demand as far back as 5,000 B. C. to enshroud the Egyptian mummies. Legend has it that these fine Muslins when moistened and spread on grass became almost invisible. It is difficult to believe that human hands could weave fabrics so fine.

The Indian Weaver has been the artisan as well as the artist—his hands executed what his imagination visualized. And his natural sensitivity to rhythm and colour, line and curve made him a perfect designer and a master craftsman. The skill has passed from father to son, so that in the course of time a tradition has been built and sustained.

Each state has its own distinctive weave, design or style. The gorgeous saris and celebrated brocades of Varanasi, the Himrus of Hyderabad, the beautiful silks of Kancheepuram, the traditional sarees of Adyar, the delicate work of Chanderi, Maheshwaris of Madhyapradesh, the Patan Patolas of Gujarat, the Chikan muslins of Lucknow, the prints of Farukabad, Bombay and Jaipur are all fascinating to the fashion conscious.

Silk Sarees :

The finest silk sarees of myriad rich hues and laden with Zari and lace, are the pride of Kanchi where an almost-time-less handloom industry flourishes. Kanchi's exquisite silk sarees are woven from pure mulberry silk in contrasting colours, with vivid bold designs, broad borders with designs woven in jari or silk thread, and have an enviable reputation for lustre, durability and finish, matched by no other fabrics, synthetics included.

More than 5,000 families of weavers ply the looms and their spectacular creations are marketed by a number of co-operatives.

The silk sarees of Kanchipuram have a market in foreign countries and when the tourists visit Kancheepuram, they make it a point to buy these sarees. These sarees can be worn as such or can be cut and tailored into beautiful evening gowns which will look fantastic.

Dress designers the world over have taken an increasing interest in the handloom textiles of our country as fashion fabrics with great potentialities.



*The pride of
Tamilnadu Handlooms*



lities. The shades and designs are too numerous to choose from as also the materials to work with.

By the term 'Ceramics' is implied a material made of clay or similar substance formed in plastic state and then dried and fired to a temperature high enough to give the necessary strength.

Until the latter part of the nineteenth century, Ceramics was used only to designate clay wares. But now the term Ceramics is used in a wider sense. Articles made from ceramic raw materials and which are made plastic by other means than by the use of clay are also now classified as ceramics provided that, after shaping, they are subjected to a firing process. Ceramics can therefore be defined as products of "high temperature chemistry of non-metallic materials".

CERAMIC INDUSTRY ENCOMPASSES PRODUCTION OF:

Crockery, sanitary wares, glazed tiles, high tension insulators, low tension insulators, stoneware pipes, stoneware containers, structural ware and construction materials, refractories, corundum, steatite, rutile, titanium, zircon bodies used exhaustively in the manufacture of low loss insulators, insulating materials and abrasives like silicon carbide, fused alumina, boron-carbide etc.,

The more important raw materials used in the Ceramic Industry are:

Ball Clay, bauxite, borax, calcite, china clay, dolomite, feldspar, fire clays, graphite, gypsum, kyanite, limestone, magnesite, quartz and silica, sillimanite, steatite, zircon etc.,

Apart from this, chemicals like Zinc Oxide, Tin Oxide, Cobalt Oxide, Manganese-di-Oxide, Vanadium Pentoxide, Boric Oxide etc., are also extensively used especially for the preparation of coloured stains and glazes.

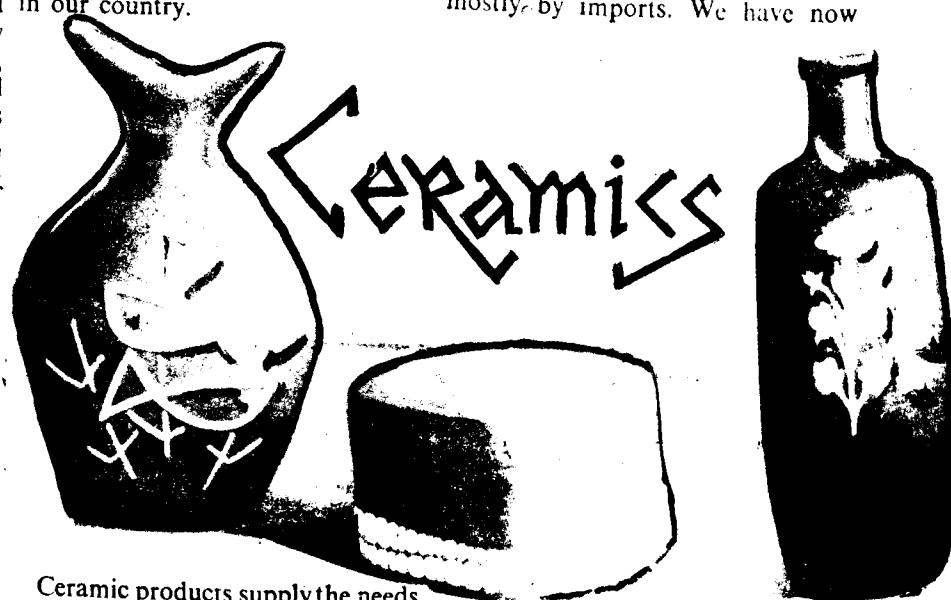
Out of these raw materials, good deposits of bauxite, calcite, china clay, feldspar, fire clays, gypsum, limestones, magnesite and quartz are available in Tamilnadu. China clay, which forms a major ingredient in the manufacture of white wares, is available from lignite mines of Neyveli in South Arcot District. The naturally occurring crude clay has to be washed and purified before use. For this purpose, a washing plant with a capacity of 6,000 tonnes per annum is available at Neyveli. Apart from this, it has been reported that deposits of China clay occur in the mica mines of Kollapalli and Cherambadi, in Gudalur Taluk of Nilgiris District.

Good quality deposits of feldspar and quartz suitable for the Ceramic Industry occur in large quantities in Trichy and Salem Districts. Fire Clay of good refractory grade is available from Panruti, Tindivanam and Neyveli in South Arcot District and from Sivaganga in Ramana-
nathapuram District.

Gypsum is ground and calcined to convert it into Plaster of Paris which finds use in the Ceramic industry for the manufacture of moulds. Gypsum occurs in Trichy and Coimbatore districts in our State. It is also recovered as a by-product from Salt pans in Tuticorin. The chief use of Magnesite is in the manufacture of refractory bricks for lining furnaces especially in iron and steel industry. The magnesite of Salem district is of high quality and output from Salem accounts for a very high percentage of the total production in our country.

quantities in boiler furnaces. The Cement Industry requires Refractories for their Rotary kilns. The Iron and Steel industry is vitally concerned with refractories. In the non-ferrous industry also, refractories play an essential part both for withstanding high temperatures and for resisting various types of slags. Refractories are also of vital importance to many other industries such as kilns for ceramic production, glass furnaces etc. With the rapid industrialisation taking place in our country, a large demand for refractories has been created and this accounts for a number of refractory manufacturing units all over the country.

In our country, the development of the industry has been particularly rapid during the last thirty years. Prior to Independence the ceramic requirements of our country were met mostly by imports. We have now



Ceramic products supply the needs of man in the construction and decoration of buildings (Bricks and Tiles); they are used in the manufacture of metals (refractory materials); as insulators in the electrical industry (porcelain and steatite), in the manufacture of chemical products (Stoneware and porcelain), in sanitation (Stoneware and Vitreous wares), in drainage of water and sewage (Stonewares). The pottery branch of the ceramic industry supplies the various domestic requirements from the kitchen to the dining room. In the production of artware, practically all types of ceramic materials are used from ordinary red clay to fine china.

Ceramic Industry is one of the basic industries whose products are so vital for the rapid industrialisation of our country. Many industries are absolutely dependent upon refractories which is a branch of Ceramic Industry. Power industry uses great

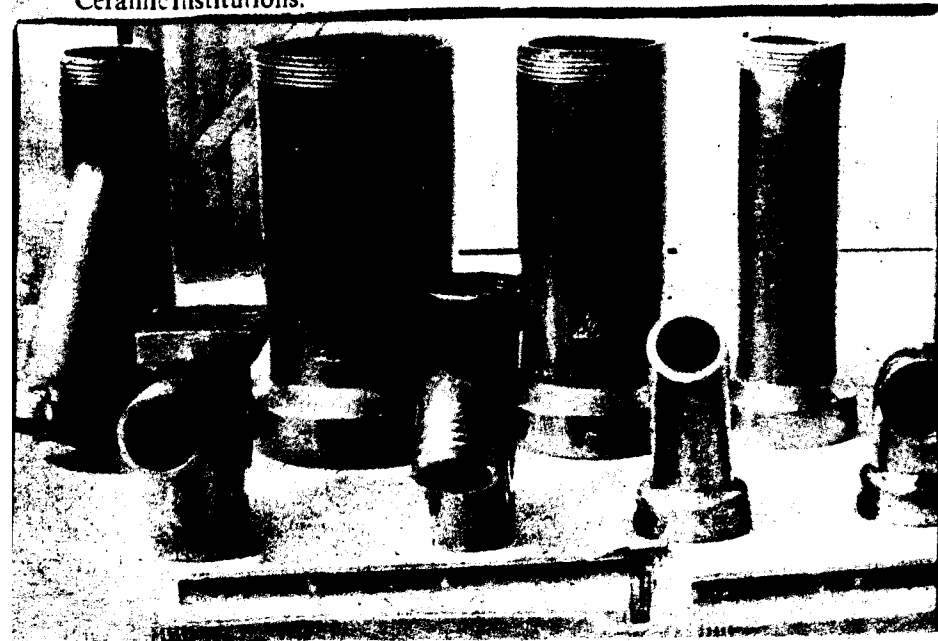
succeeded in developing a fairly sophisticated industry producing Dinner ware, Sanitary ware, Insulators, Glazed Tiles, Refractories etc. Not only has there been a rapid rise in production but there has been constant improvement in quality also.

Along with developments in other industrial fields, the Ceramic Industry has achieved notable progress in Tamil Nadu. The installed capacity and production have increased considerably over the past few years. The accelerated building programme has created a great demand for sanitaryware and bricks. Programmes of generation of electric power and its distribution have stepped up the demand for Insulators. The Ceramic industry including Brick and Tile manufacture is at present affording employment opportunities to over 2 lakh persons of all



categories. To overcome the dearth of technically qualified people of Ceramic Training Institute was started at Vridhachalam in 1964 and is offering a 4 year course in Ceramic which includes one year inplant training in commercial units. Every year 15 students are selected and they are paid a stipend of Rs. 100/- each per month. 10 more students are also recruited without stipend which includes 5 seats reserved for nominees of Ceramic Factories and other Ceramic institutions.

During 1965 two major factories for the manufacture of high tension insulators with collaboration of well known foreign firms have gone into production. Similarly a major unit for manufacture of sanitaryware has been started in collaboration with a German firm. At present all these units are engaged in expanding their production facilities on an ambitious scale. In the field of heavy clay manufacture, two fully mecha-

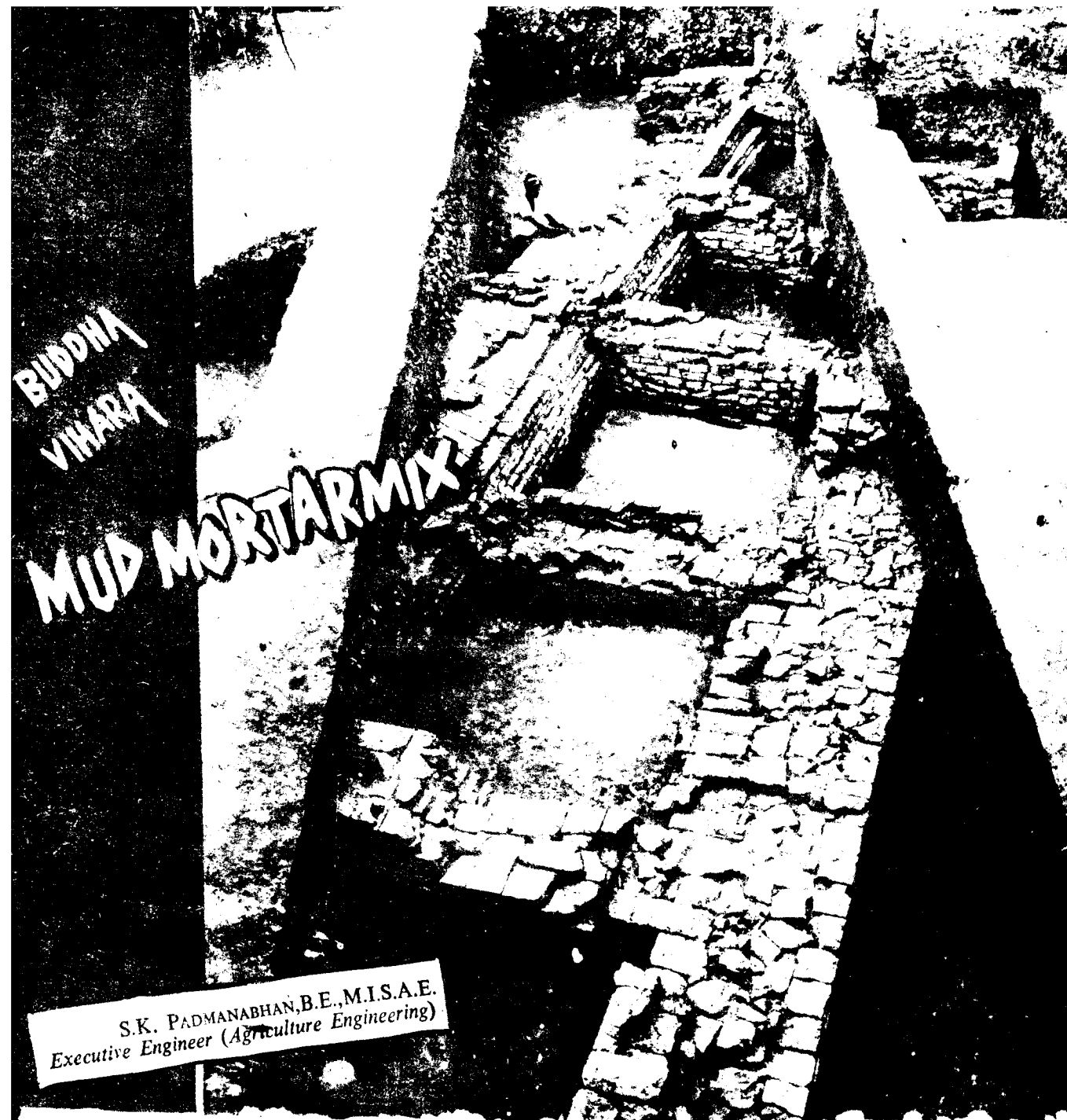


nised Brick units, a Roofing Tile unit, three Stoneware Pipe factories and five Refractory units are in operation in the State. Besides, there are several small scale units engaged in the manufacture of varied types of Ceramic ware.

In the public sector also the development has been equally impressive and in this respect, the activities of ceramic units at Vridhachalam, South Arcot District are noteworthy. These units originally started during the sixties under the aegis of the Department of Industries and Commerce were later merged in 1974 under a separate public limited company known as Tamilnadu Ceramics Limited (TACEL). The existence of high potential for developing Ceramic Industries was visualised more than two decades back and Government took the initiative to set up an integrated ceramic complex at Vridhachalam. It may be said that this step of the Government had a catalytic effect resulting in a number of manufacturing units coming up in the private sector. Besides setting up medium sized commercial units at Vridhachalam for manufacture of Sanitaryware and Stoneware Pipes, Government have also started a training centre in Art Pottery and a Functional Industrial Estate for Ceramics with supporting service and firing facilities for the benefits of Small Scale entrepreneurs. The modern oil fired Tunnel Kiln constructed at a cost of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is a unique kiln facility provided at Vridhachalam and the same is being availed of by over 80 Small Scale Units manufacturing a wide range of ceramic products which includes L.T. Insulators, crockery, sanitaryware, Industrial ceramic products, H.T. Insulators etc. Tacel also runs a fully Mechanised Brick Unit at Thirumazhisai near Poonamalle, a Rural work centre at Omalur and a training unit in Art Pottery at Madras.

M/s Ramakrishnan Clay Products, Vellore are the pioneers in the manufacture of fire clay sanitary wares. Most of the requirements of red clay building bricks in Madras city are being met by about 100 brick units situated beyond Aminjakkal West of Madras city.

The advancing techniques of metallurgy, fast developing field of electronics and the rapidly growing Science of outer space are throwing great challenges to the Ceramic Industry. Ceramics of tomorrow offers to the talented scientists and technologists an exciting field of vast potentialities.



Pumpuhar (Thanjavur District) was the port capital city of Chola Empire in the Sangam period. The city which once flourished at the mouth of river Kaveri is mentioned by Foreign writers like PTOLEMY and PLINY (Ancient Greek and Roman Geographers). Sangam Literatures like "Pattinappalai", "Silappathikaram", and "Manimekalai" describe the layout of the city and sing its glory.

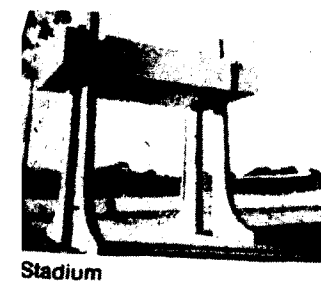
Buddha Vihara and Mud Mortar Mix:

The site of Buddha Vihar (1600 year old) at Pallavaneeswaram of Kaveripoompattinam (Pumpuhar) was excavated by the Archaeological Survey of India and it formed part of old Pumpuhar.

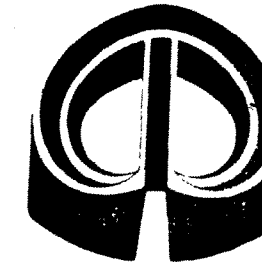
Buddha Vihara was built of well burnt bricks of various sizes (14 x 7" x 3" bricks for basement

and 9" x 5 x 2" for superstructure) and the binding substance was only Mud Mortar. Generally, Mortar is used to bind together the stone or bricks of the walls of a superstructure to provide smooth hard surface. What is required for Mortar is obviously some substance that will harden and adhere strongly to brick or stone for putting these materials together in a structure. Here Mud Mortar was used in Buddha Vihara, as binding substance.

Detailed analysis of the ancient Mud Mortar (1600 year old) used in Buddha Vihara showed that FINE FIBROUS MATERIALS (PANDANUS SPECIES) (தாழ்வு நாள்) had been used as the chief ingredient for binding, besides sand and jaggery. With the ageing of the Buddha Vihara, the sugary taste of the Sucrose has lessened but not the binding capacity, the analysis showed.



Stadium



ASIAN GAMES VILLAGE

The Asian Games village in the Sirifort area will be an exclusive township for the stay of all the International Sports men/women and officials numbering 5,000 participating in the various events during Asian Games 1982. Besides furnished residential accommodations, the integral village project aims at providing spacious building and landscape, facilities for dining, recreations and relaxation.

Village Facilities

Besides living accommodation, the Complex would have a practice area for wrestlers, weight lifters and boxers. It will also have a sauna bath for boxers and lifters. Also being provided nearby are an athletic track for warming up, separate football and hockey fields, two volleyball courts, two basketball courts and two tennis courts. The Village will have a community hall where the weightlifting events will be held. It will also be used for cultural programmes, when the weight lifting is not in progress. Seating capacity in this Hall will cater for 2,200 people. Provision has been made for a Mini-Hospital, a shopping centre and other attractions, including a tower restaurant-cum-viewing gallery.

The Complex will also have an Administrative Block and a dining-cum-kitchen complex, large enough to provide dining facilities for 2000 athletes at a time.

Village Accommodation

Each dwelling unit will have three fully furnished bedrooms and a drawing room. Each bedroom will house two participants. Most of the bedrooms have their own independent open terraces. A hot plate and a tea kettle will be provided in each kitchen.

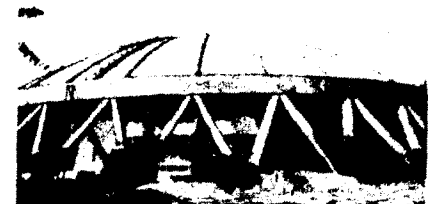
The chefs-de-mission attached to each contingent, will be the sole occupant of one complete dwelling unit. One room of the dwelling unit will be available for office use, where a typewriter and stenotypist will be provided.



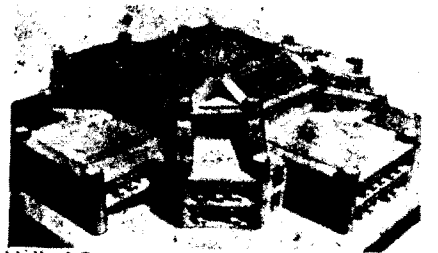
Talkatora Swimming Pool (Model)



Railway Stadium



Talkatora Indoor Stadium



Hall of Sports (Model)



Ambedkar Stadium

The Administrative Block will have a Conference Room which can be booked in advance. This room will be large enough to accommodate about 30 persons.

Meals and Drinking Water

Three varieties of food will be served-Indian, Continental and Chinese.

There are four dining halls in the Asian Games Village where all the three varieties will be served. There will be a different menu every day. Special care will be taken to provide tested and purified drinking water.

Opening and Closing Dates of the Village

Though the opening and closing dates are yet to be finalised, it is customary to permit participants to check up in a week prior to the opening of the Games.

Transportation

Cars will be provided to chefs-de-mission.

Deluxe buses will be provided for the participants and team officials.

Transport arrangements will also be provided within the Asian Games Village.

Medical Services

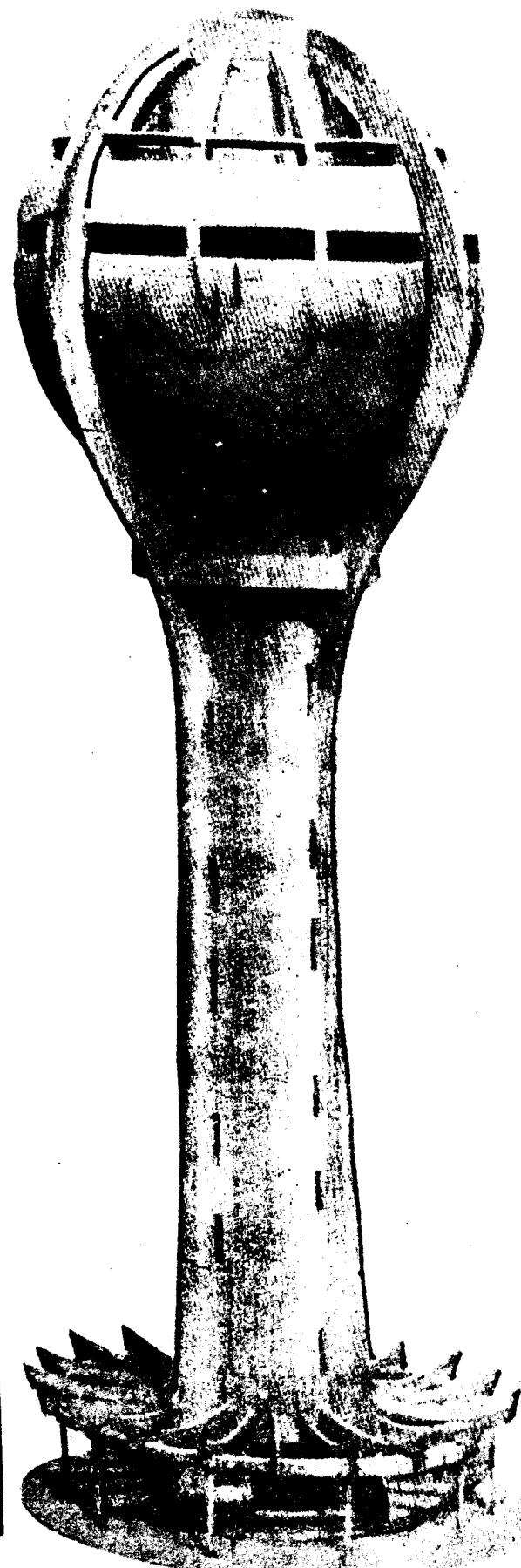
A ten-bed Mini-Hospital will be set up at the Asian Games Village. This hospital will take care of the minimum requirements of those in need of medical treatment and also accommodate those in need of hospitalisation for short periods. The Mini-Hospital will also have the services of various specialists and will be equipped with X-Ray apparatus-laboratories and facilities for emergency operations. Two ambulances will be attached to the Mini-Hospital.

Each sports venue will have two first-aid posts, one inside the Stadium and another outside. An ambulance will also stand-by at each sports venue.

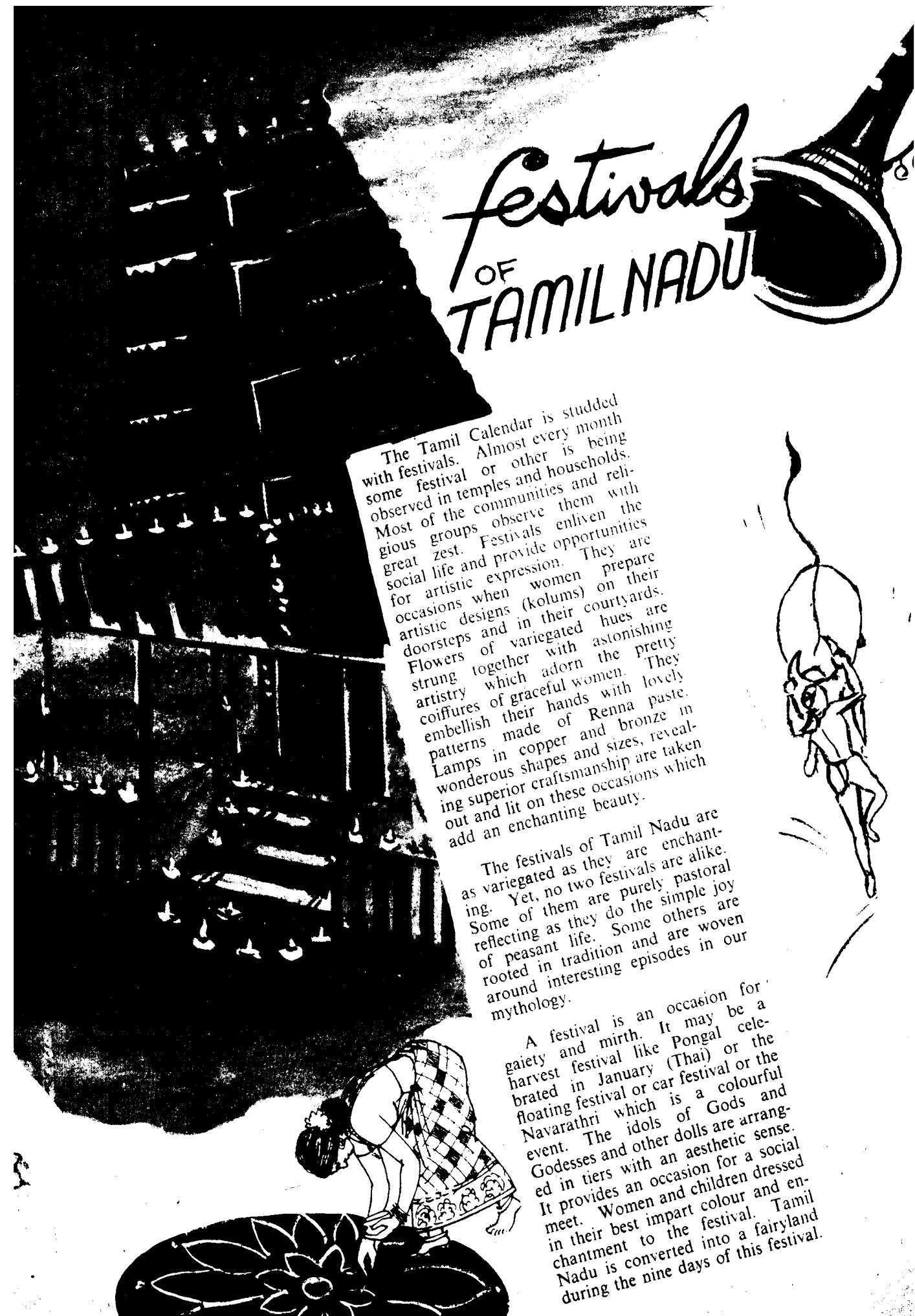
First aid facilities will be provided at the practice sites. "Dope" and "Sex" tests, as required under the rules will be carried out. Arrangements for these tests will be made at each venue and 'samples' thus collected, will be sent for test to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences.



Delhi Golf Club



Tower-Restaurant cum Viewing platform



festivals OF TAMIL NADU

The Tamil Calendar is studded with festivals. Almost every month some festival or other is being observed in temples and households. Most of the communities and religious groups observe them with great zest. Festivals enliven the social life and provide opportunities for artistic expression. They are occasions when women prepare artistic designs (kolams) on their doorsteps and in their courtyards. Flowers of variegated hues are strung together with astonishing artistry which adorn the pretty coiffures of graceful women. They embellish their hands with lovely patterns made of Renna paste. Lamps in copper and bronze in wonderful shapes and sizes, revealing superior craftsmanship are taken out and lit on these occasions which add an enchanting beauty.

The festivals of Tamil Nadu are as variegated as they are enchanting. Yet, no two festivals are alike. Some of them are purely pastoral reflecting as they do the simple joy of peasant life. Some others are rooted in tradition and are woven around interesting episodes in our mythology.

A festival is an occasion for gaiety and mirth. It may be a harvest festival like Pongal celebrated in January (Thai) or the floating festival or car festival or the Navarathri which is a colourful event. The idols of Gods and Goddesses and other dolls are arranged in tiers with an aesthetic sense. It provides an occasion for a social meet. Women and children dressed in their best impart colour and enchantment to the festival. Tamil Nadu is converted into a fairyland during the nine days of this festival.

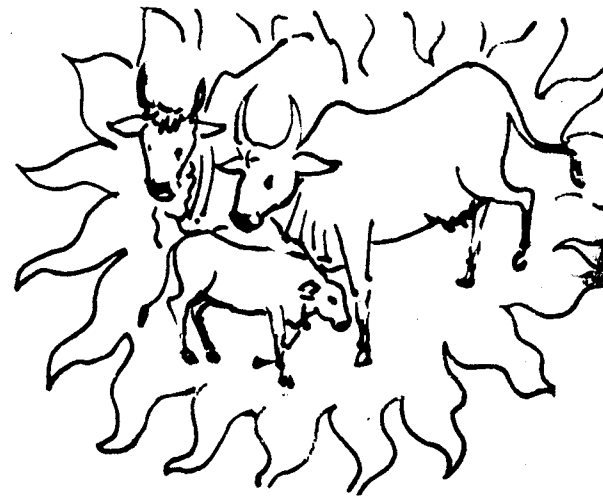


Karthigai Deepam, the festival of lights, celebrated in November-December is a festival of great beauty and charm. Hundreds of little earthen lamps are placed in a row in every house, the village turned into a little fairyland of lights. Little tongues of flame dancing before the gentle breeze leave an enchanting impression in the mind. Friends and relatives dressed in their best visit each other's houses to exchange greetings. Sweets are exchanged and songs sung and dances held to enliven the event.

Take in a festival when you come to India. No land demands so much of its legends, or, in celebrating the past bedecks the present so marvellously.

PONGAL

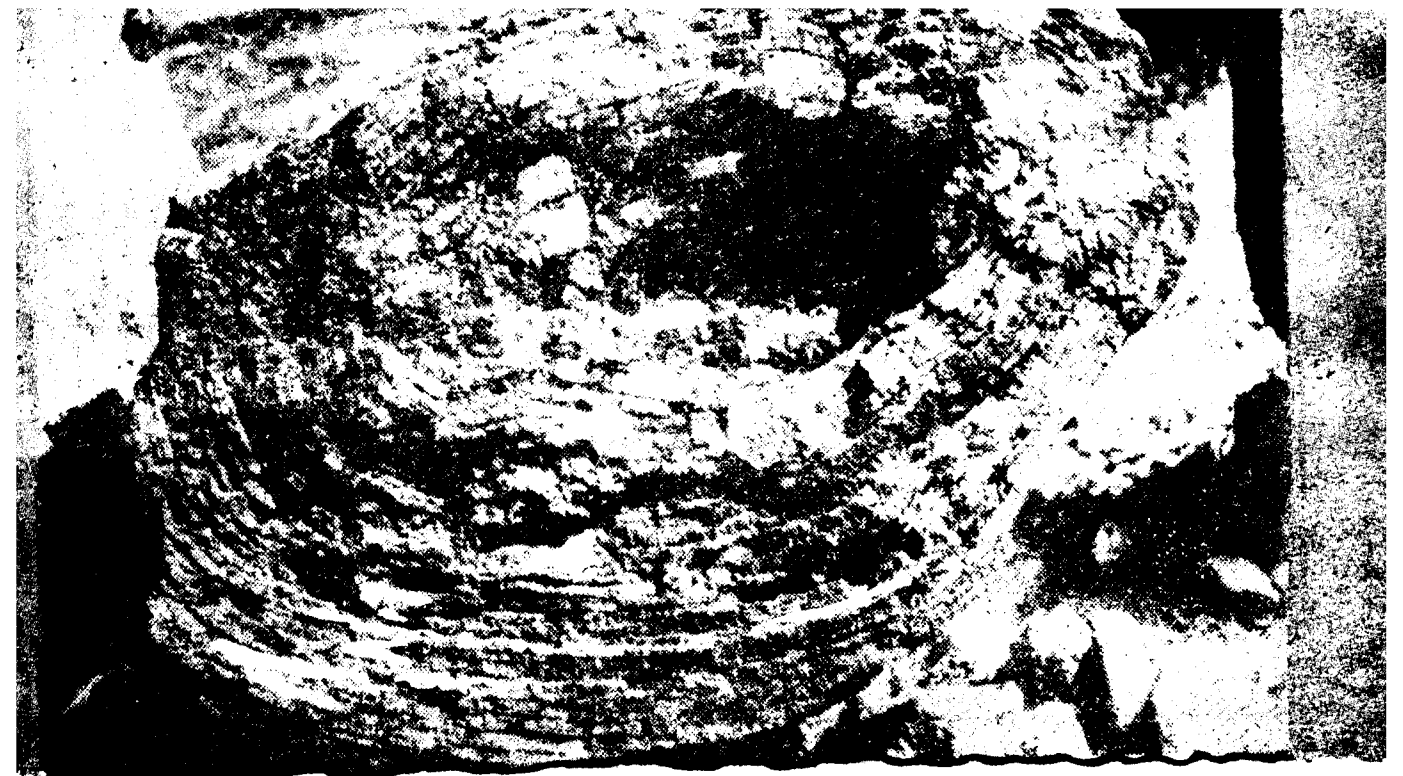
Pongal is the national festival of Tamil Nadu. Celebrated for four days commencing from the last day of Margazhi, Pongal is a festival of thanks-giving when the peasant worships the Sun, the Earth and the Cattle for all their bounties. The first day of the festival called Bhogi is spent in feasting and merry making. On the second day which is Pongal, he worships the Sun. Sugarcane and turmeric, sheafs of paddy and newly prepared jaggery, vegetables and dhals are all devoutly offered, the members of the family joining in the worship. On the third day the cow is worshipped. The farmer paints the horns of his bulls and cows in rich colours and covers the horns with shining metal caps and decorates them with gay coloured beads and bells. The cows



and bulls which are thus gaily decorated are led out in procession to the beat of drums, pipe horns and music. In Madurai and Ramanathapuram, a kind of bull fight, called the "JALLIKATTU" is held. Bundles of currency notes are tied to the horns of ferocious bulls and unarmed young men try to rest the bundles. In days of old rich mirasdars would rear bulls especially for this occasion and whoever tames the bull would get the hand of his daughter. This practice is no more now. Rice made into coloured balls are left in open terraces and courtyards for the birds.

On the last day, "Kannum Pongal" men, women and children of all ages dressed in colourful clothes visit the elders to pay their regards and respects. In villages, the families go to the river banks, cook and eat the meals in the open. They sing and dance the Kummi and the Kolattam and enjoy themselves. In towns and cities, dressed in their best, they throng the cinema houses, exhibitions and museums. In general it is an outing for the entire family more or less a picnic.

What Pongal means to the Tamils will be seen from the way he prepares for it. He cleans the house, white washes it which gives a new look. He buys new clothes for all the members of his family. On the third day, he greets the elders. In villages, the peasant takes the vegetables from his land to his landlord and greets him and receives a token sum in return.



Thiruvakkarai in South Arcot District is about 5 Kms. from the main road of Tindivanam—Pondicherry via Mailam. A metalled road to Thiruvakkarai branches off near Karasanur from the Tindivanam—Pondy road. It is about 25 Kms. from Tindivanam via Mailam and 21 Kms. from Pondicherry.

Thiruvakkarai is situated on the bank of the Gingee river. In the olden days it was an important town and its ancient streets can still be traced in the vicinity. Its Siva temple dedicated to Chandramouliswara, which stands in a commanding position on the bank of the river, is a striking construction with a tower of seven storeys, 151 feet above the sea-level. In front of it is a stone Nandi some six feet high which is probably the largest in the district and near it are two big images of Ganesha and a large lingam. The temple was constructed by the famous Chola queen, Sembiyan Madheviyar. It was formerly much bigger and had a thousand pillared Mandapam. There are numerous inscriptions on the walls and the gateways mostly relating to gifts of gold, sheep or cows for maintaining lights, and lands for the upkeep of the temple. The thousand-pillared mandapam and the gopuram were built by one Ammayappan Sambuvarayan, who took the Pandya country. Perhaps a local chieftain who assisted Kulotunga Chola III in his conquest of

the Pandya Kingdom. A second mandapam and gopuram were built by one Kangeyan in 1130. The fame of the temple has been sung by Tirugnana Sambandar.

Fossil

Park

at

THIRUVAKKARAI

Near this village and areas adjoining to it large petrified tree trunks have been discovered. They occur scattered over the surface in low ridges of ferruginous grits. Some of these fossil tree trunks are more than 30.48 Metres (100 ft) long and 1.52 metres (5 ft) in diameter. As these are devoid of bark, roots or branches, they must have been transported to their present resting place before they became petrified. The tree trunks have been completely altered and the organic matter in them has been replaced by silica. The formations are known geologically as Cuddalore series and are nearly 20 million years old. There is a popular belief that these petrified tree trunks are the bones of a rakshasa or demon, slain on the spot by Vishnu. The earliest account of these fossil woods is by M. Sonnerat (1781 AD) an European naturalist. The petrified tree trunks found here and in the areas adjoining to it have been studied in some detail since long. They constitute the woody portions of Mosembriptylon, Schmidianum (a Gymnosperm) and some Angiosperms. The modern families like Guthjeracae, Celestraceae leguminisae (Tamarind Family) and Euphoribicacae (Hibiscus) are likely to be represented in them. Some of these woody fossils resemble the modern species of Tamarinds and it is quite possible that many of the modern living forms existed during those remote periods.

Backwaters always hold a special fascination for the Lover of nature. This phenomenon of the ebb and flow of the tidal waters intertwining amidst myriad islands is unusual on the Madras coast and is consequently a subject of special attraction. The Pichavaram Forest is not a mere back water but combines another rare occurrence, the "mangrove forest", trees permanently rooted in a few feet of water. Pichavaram, which lies between the mouths of the Coleroon and the Vellar, is 12 miles by road from Chidambaram and consists of a number of islands interspersing a vast expanse of water and covered with green trees. The area is about 2,800 acres and is separated from the sea by a sand bar which is a beach of extraordinary loveliness.

The visitor has to approach Pichavaram through Killai to the Karithurai shore which will be his starting point for the journey. From here the boat takes him for a cruise around the backwaters in the general direction of the sea. He can weave in and out and around the islets and reach the sand bar in 30 to 40 minutes. To the botanist, the rare species like Avicennia and Rhizophora will present a special attraction. To the Zoologist, no doubt, the sight of numerous birds like watersnipes, Cormorants, Egrets, Storks, Herons, Spoonbills and Pelicans, will hold great interest. To the casual visitor, the boat ride is an unforgettable experience, especially on a cool evening when the rays of the setting sun shine across the waters silhouetting on the horizon the Gopurams of the Chidambaram Temple. There are also water sports if one is so inclined. The beach is an ideal swim spot and the angler has opportunities waiting his bait in shallow waters.

A word about the mangrove species. They have a number of structural adaptations to suit factors like water logging, salinity, strong winds and lack of soil aeration. Stilted roots provide firm anchorage to the trees and 'breathing roots' grow above the level of water. These can be seen standing in radiating rows all along the banks and function as organs of respiration. Their fruits are adapted to float for long periods without deterioration. Germination in these trees takes place while the fruit is still attached to the parent plant and the embryo grows out of the

fruit while it is still so attached until it falls off and takes immediate root in the wet soil. These trees have a few uses as tanning and dyeing material, poles, staves and fuel.

The development plans for Pichavaram as a tourist resort are still at the initial stage. It is now

PICTURESQUE PICHAVARAM



connected to Chidambaram by a motorable blacktopped road, 18 miles in length. It is proposed to provide two motor boats to begin with, which will be anchored at

the Karithurai shore where there is a newly constructed jotty. There will be a tiny rest house on the Karithurai shore consisting of two rooms with baths attached and later on a bathing house on the sand bar separating the backwaters from the sea. The development of a few rest spots on the islands is also under consideration where boats can land and visitors can enjoy a few hours of angling. It is hoped that these modest facilities will be attractive enough for the inclusion of Pichavaram in the itinerary of the tourist visiting Chidambaram or Pondicherry or both.

The backwaters are the favourite fishing grounds of a sizeable community of fishermen living in and around Killai. The country craft used by them is a type of canoe. They use ordinary throw-nets and drag-nets made of cotton, although nylon is becoming increasingly popular due to the efforts of the Department. The fishermen have banded themselves into a co-operative society which provides its members with a number of facilities.

Ten miles north of Pichavaram lies the famous historical town of Portonovo, named by the Portuguese who were the earliest European settlers here at the end of the 16th Century. The local name is Parangipettai. It was once a famous port and is now only a fishing harbour. It figured prominently during the European scramble in this part of the country in the 17th and 18th centuries and was occupied at one time or the other by the Portuguese, Dutch, Danes, French and the English. It was also captured by the Marathas and by Hyder Ali. Among the many interesting battles fought in and around Portonovo in the 18th century was a renowned battle between Hyder Ali and Sir Eyre Coote in 1781, memorials to which still exist in Portonovo. A little known fact about this little town, is that an iron and steel works, which used Salem iron ore, was established as far back as 1830 by an ex-civil servant Mr. J. M. Heath, which boasted 'of a quality equal to the best Swedish iron', selling at 1/3rd the cost. The company had a very eventful career and due to financial and administrative difficulties, especially the inconsistent attitude of the Board of Directors of the East India Company, had to finally close down in 1867.

Garments manufactured from sheep and goat skins are not new in the leather trade. The first man and woman who came to the world used leather for protection from winter.

Garments made out of leather are very popular especially in European countries. They are equally good compared to the garments made out of synthetic materials, cotton and wollen. Garment leathers are easy to handle and could be easily dry cleaned.

Garment Leathers are classified into two varieties. 1. Grain Garment 2. Suede Garment.

(1) Grain Garment :

Popularly known in Leather trade as Nappa. The above garments are manufactured from sheep and cow calf skins. This grain garments are mostly used by men for motor cycle riding and long coats to protect them from winter.

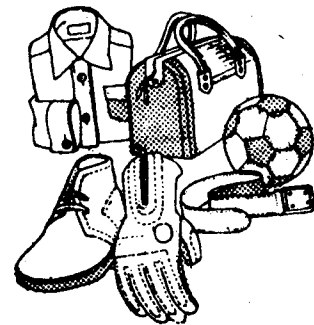
2. Suede Garments :

This garment is mainly used by ladies for Jackets and skirts. This is very light and is finished on the flesh side of the skins. This variety is manufactured from sheep and goat skins.

Garments made out of leathers could be finished into any colours just like the garments made out of synthetics, cotton and wollen materials.

Tansi Garment Leather Unit not only manufacture finished leather for garments but also manufacture finished leathers for shoe industry. The leather manufactured in this unit are only from sheep and goat skins and they are meant for both export and internal market. The capacity of the unit is about 500 pieces per day (i.e. 2,500 sq. ft.) earning a foreign exchange of about 2,500 dollars per day.

GARMENTS in LEATHER



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HANDLOOMS







General K. V. Krishna Rao, Chief of Army Staff called on the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thiru M. G. Ramachandran at his residence on 21-5-82. The Army Chief was accompanied by Lt. Gen. T. S. Oberoi, GOC-in-C, Southern Command and Maj. Gen. R. S. Pannu, GOC, ATNK and K. Area. The Chief Minister presented the Army Chief with the model of the Geethopadesa, as memento.

A Periyar Memorial column was unveiled by Dr. Navalar Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Finance at Coimbatore on 19-5-82. Thiru C. Aranganayakam, Minister for Education presided over the function.



A Rs. 12 lakh tourist camping site and youth hostel of the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation at Mamallapuram was inaugurated by the Union Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation Thiru. A. P. Sharma, on 30-5-1982.

The Union Minister gave the assurance that the Union Government would put up a hotel near the Madras Airport if the State Government made available land. If the Chief Minister extended his Cooperation in this respect, the Hotels Corporation would construct an airport hotel opposite the airport like the ones in Calcutta and Bombay, he said.

The Union Minister said that the Central Government was spending roughly Rs.10 crores for constructing a terminal building at Madras Airport. The work was to be completed in 18 months.

Madurai and Tiruchi airports were being developed. On June 1, a Boeing service would be inaugurated between Madras and Tiruchi. There was already a Boeing service to Madurai from Madras. Feeder services would be introduced between Madras, Pondicherry, Thanjavur and Madurai and plans were under way for a service to Tirunelveli. These would be started if good landing facilities were available and efforts would be made to improve facilities.

Sri Lanka had been linked with Madras via Tiruchi From July 1. A direct Airbus service would be operated from Madras to Kuala Lumpur and Singapore.

He assured that the master plan for Mamallapuram would be completed by the end of the Sixth Plan with Central assistance and if any works were left out, they would be implemented in the next plan.

The Minister said that the project for a sound and light programme on which agreement on sharing of costs had been reached between his depart-



ment and the State Government had got stuck with the Union Education Ministry as the Archaeological department had raised some difficulties. He was confident that the matter could be sorted out with proper understanding on the part of the State Government.

The Minister said that the Government of India would give the projects of Tamil Nadu the same priority as other projects. "If any discrimination is going to be made it will always be in favour of Tamil Nadu". The Centre was also giving tourism publicity to Tamil Nadu.

The Chief Minister Thiru M. G. Ramachandran who laid the foundation for the Rs. 50 lakh project for putting up an open air museum at Mamallapuram welcomed the plans for introducing feeder air services. He urged the Centre to be responsive when the State Government sought its assistance for projects of vital importance. He felt that Tamil Nadu was relatively unknown abroad as enough publicity had not been given to its tourist potential.

The Chief Minister said that he would welcome the initiative of the private sector in developing tourism provided it cooperated with the Government and did not show monopolistic tendencies. Real national integration would come only when tourism was made cheap

CAMPING SITE & YOUTH HOSTEL

for the poor people and they could travel and see places without much spending.

Thiru. R. M. Veerappan Minister for Information, Tourism & Religious Endowments, who presided over the function, complained of harassment of tourists by the Customs officials at Madras and expressed the fear they might opt to go to Bombay and Delhi, skipping Madras.

He also criticised the officials of the Archaeological Department of India saying they had created hurdles to the sound and light project at Mamallapuram. He wanted the Centre to persuade the Planning Commission to allot more funds for tourism development or in the alternative seek World Bank aid.

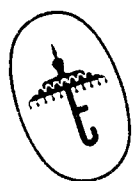
Thiru. Durai Govindarajan, TTDC Chairman, detailed the progress made by TTDC in the last five years. Thiru. P. B. Krishnaswami, I.A.S., Secretary, Information Tourism & (Tamil) Culture Department said that the Expert Committee appointed by the Government had given its report on the proposed open air museum at Mamallapuram.

Thiru. J. R. Ramanathan, I.A.S., TTDC Managing Director proposed a vote of thanks. The Chief Minister earlier gave away prizes to employees of TTDC and others.

T.T.D.C.

COMES

OF AGE



The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation was set up in the year 1971 with the main objective of promoting Tourism in Tamil Nadu by building up the tourist infrastructure on a commercially viable basis. The Corporation made a modest beginning by taking over the 5 Tourist Bungalows which were till then run by the Government. The Corporation initially concentrated on developing two main activities, namely, provision of accommodation facilities and operation of Coach Tours. Over the years, the Corporation has made rapid strides in increasing its area of activities. The year 1977 was a turning point in the history of the Corporation when it was restructured on commercial lines and its activities expanded manifold.

The transport and accommodation facilities offered by TTDC have become much sought after by the tourists visiting Tamil Nadu mainly because of the inexpensive nature and high standard of the services offered. This is reflected in the rapid increase in turnover from about Rs. 4.58 lakhs in 1971 - 72 to Rs. 68.51 lakhs in 1976 - 77 and to Rs. 223.55 lakhs in 1981 - 82 and this is expected to go upto Rs. 308 lakhs in 1982 - 83. With this rapid increase in turnover, the Company automatically became a Public Limited Company with effect from 1-7-1980. The number of hotel units which were only 5 in 1971 - 72 and 12 in 1976 - 77 has become 20 in 1981 - 82.



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One of the significant events in the recent history of TTDC is the inauguration of the first 3-star hotel at Madurai in December 1980. The second 3-star hotel at Coimbatore has just been commissioned.

The Coach Tours operated by the TTDC are extremely popular not only among the domestic tourists from other parts of the country but also among the overseas visitors. In response to suggestions from the customers, the TTDC has appointed overseas selling agents at Kuala Lumpur and Singapore. TTDC has the unique distinction of being the first State Tourism Corporation to do this and this has resulted in increased foreign exchange earnings. It is also proposed to appoint such selling agents in other countries.

During the past 4 years, the Corporation has taken up many new lines of activities to widen its range of services to the tourists like the chain of Youth Hostels for the budget tourists, motels to provide highway tourist amenities and supplementary accommodation in the form of Camping Sites. As regards recreation and transport facilities also, the range of services is continually growing.

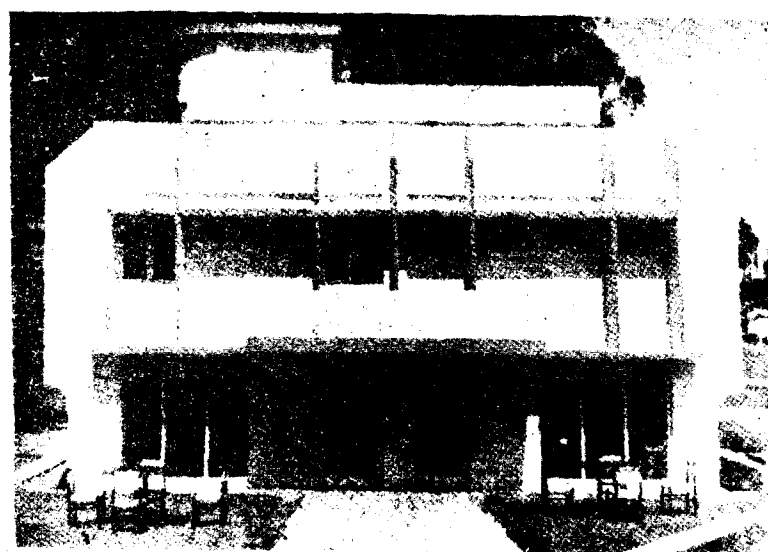
The TTDC has the distinction of operating the largest chain of hotels in South India. "Hotel Tamil Nadu" is a popular point of rendezvous in all the places of



tourist importance in Tamil Nadu (Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur, Chidambaram, Madurai (two units), Rameswaram, Tiruchendur, Kanniyakumari (two units), Udthagamandalam, Kodaikanal, Yercaud, Hogenakkal and Mamallapuram). These are centrally located and are easily accessible to tourists. One of the unique selling points of TTDC's Hotels which has contributed to its popularity is its moderate tariff when compared to the hotels of similar standards. The other selling points are its cleanliness, comfort and the high standards of service, besides provision of vegetarian and non-vegetarian (Western and Oriental) cuisine in hygienic environs. The clients include not only the domestic tourists but also the budget tourists from other countries.

In 1978, the Corporation took up a new line of activity, namely a programme of providing wayside amenities on the important Highways. As part of the first phase, 'Motel Emerald' was constructed at Ranipet (N.H. 4) and 'Motel Diamond' at Ulundurpet (N.H. 45). The 'Motel Ruby' at Krishnagiri (N.H. 7) is ready to be commissioned. Motels on other important National Highways are in various stages of planning and execution.

To provide inexpensive, clean and comfortable dormitory accommodation to the youth, budget tourists and middle/low-income domestic tourists — at in-



credibly low tariff — T.T.D.C. has constructed a chain of Youth Hostels at all the important tourist centres of the State — at Yercaud, Mamallapuram, Mandapam, Hogenakkal, Kodaikanal, Udhagamandalam, Rameswaram and Kanniyakumari.



'Camping Site' — a novel concept — has been set up on the seashore at Mamallapuram for providing inexpensive accommodation to the budget tourists. The Camping Site comprises of Cottages, Youth Hostel, Restaurant and Tents. Situated over an area of 10 acres near the beach and close to the Shore Temple amidst picturesque surroundings, the TTDC's Camping Site is the first of its kind in India.

The Transport Wing of TTDC has been greatly enlarged, completely remodelled and rationalised since 1977 - 78.

Constantly monitored feedback from the tourists has enabled TTDC not only

to amend and streamline existing Coach Tour itineraries but also to introduce exciting new tours, covering tourist attractions even outside the home-state.

TTDC's Coach Tours have been acknowledged to be best of its kind in the country.

Meticulously maintained at peak fitness by its own well-equipped workshop, TTDC coaches are also provided to Tourist Groups.

The Tourist Fair, an annual tourist attraction in Madras is organised by TTDC since 1974 during Pongal Festival, the peak tourist season in Tamil Nadu. In order to highlight the industrial progress of Tamil Nadu, the recently concluded 1982 Fair was organised as 'Tourist and Industrial Fair'.

The participants in this Fair include Departments of Tourism and Tourism Corporations from different parts of India apart from the other Departments of the

State and Central Governments and Public Sector undertakings. Leading private sector units also put up their pavilions.

The Fair not only highlight the tourist attractions in different parts of the country but also portrays the cultural and artistic achievements of Tamil Nadu and other States and the latest developments in other sectors. The other attractions include a shopping arcade of handicrafts, open air theatre and cinema. The special shows in the Fair include Horticultural Show, Food Fair, Dog Show, Book Fair, Fashion Parade and Boat Race.

Held at 'Fairlands' opposite to War Memorial near the Island Grounds, the

extensive spread of about 22 acres, an ideal location in the City, the Fair attracts over 20 lakh visitors every year.

Besides providing accommodation and transport facilities, TTDC launched a programme of providing recreation facilities in the tourist centres.

TTDC's Boat Houses are very popular among the tourists. In addition to the Boat Houses at Udhagamandalam and Yercaud, TTDC is putting up another Boat House at Pichavaram.

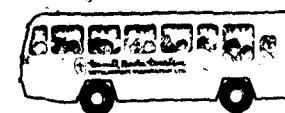
Mounted at a cost of Rs. 40 lakhs, the son-et-lumiere programme is conducted everyday by TTDC at the historic Thirumalai Nayak Mahal at Maadurai. This sound and light programme which recollects the history of the Tamils is an ideal means of educating the unlettered. It also provides entertainment to the visiting tourists. Similar son-et-lumiere programmes are proposed at other historical locales including Mamallapuram to bring history alive.

An unusual and attractive tourism service offered by TTDC is by way of Telescope Houses, which offer tourists panoramic views of the distant landscape.

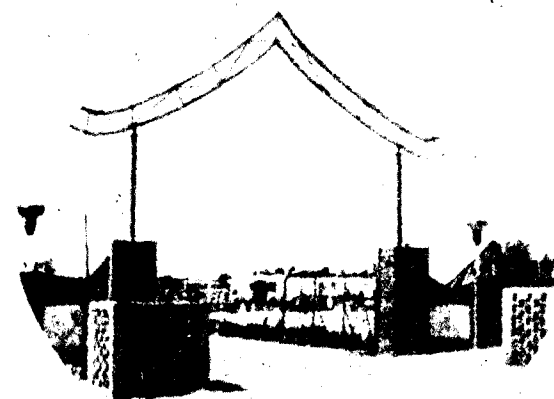
Two Telescope Houses at Kodaikanal and one at Yercaud are functioning. Another Telescope House at Udhagamandalam is under construction.



Tourists always wish to cherish the memories of their enjoyable trips. Souvenirs are, therefore, a common need. With this in view, TTDC has set up a Souvenir Division in 1980, which provides 'take home' mementoes such as purse-cum-bag, picture post cards, tourist maps, etc.



Artistically reflecting the rich culture Tamil Nadu, these souvenirs will grow widely in their range in the near future.



A well motivated staff is the greatest single asset of any organisation, the more so in a service organisation like TTDC.

Alive to this crucial need, TTDC does its utmost to motivate the staff towards greater efficiency and service orientation. With this end in view, TTDC staff wages

have been placed in regular pay scales also ensuring periodic increments. Besides bonus, an incentive bonus scheme has been introduced since 1979, linking higher bonus with productivity. Group insurance scheme, payment of gratuity and provident fund, medical facilities, provision of staff quarters and subsidised food and constitution of Staff Welfare Council are among the other staff welfare measures implemented by TTDC in the recent past.





A NEW FACET OF DEVELOPMENT ON RURAL FRONT

H. B. N. Shetty, I.A.S.

Commissioner and Secretary to Government,
R. D. & L. A. Department.



INTRODUCTION:

The Community Development Programme launched on 2nd October 1952, aimed at bringing out an integrated development of rural areas covering the social, cultural and economic aspects of community life. This was sought to be achieved through the fullest development of available human and material resources on an area basis and thereby raise the rural community to higher levels of living with the active participation and on the initiative of the people themselves. The programme aimed at scientific methods of agricultural and animal husbandry practices, development of village and cottage industries, and raising the standard of living in the country side. The emphasis was on the felt needs of the people and inculcating community sense and community participation. Investments made how ever could not keep pace with the growing needs. Despite three decades of development, the felt needs of most of the villages remained to be sought for.

Genesis of Self Sufficiency Scheme:

In spite of the fact nearly three decades have lapsed since the launching of Community Development Programme and not to speak of initiation of Panchayat Raj Administration during 1959, the intensity of development in regard to structural activities or otherwise have not yielded salutary or satisfactory results

much less in respect of basic amenities like drinking water, net work of roads, etc., even though considerable amount was spent year after year through massive programmes.

Anguished at the sight of women folk trekking a few Kilometres to fetch a few pots drinking water, children studying at places which are in appalling condition and the weary farmer walking several kilometres for disposing of his farm products for want of communication facilities, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu conceived the concept of Self Sufficiency to provide basic minimum amenities within a short time span.

Approach:

The volume of work involved is such that it will take a pretty long time to fulfil the needs of the several people in the normal course. The development work cannot afford to wait for long period as the villages have to be brought into the level of urban life, by hurrying the creation of rural basic infrastructure. It was therefore decided to commence and complete this stupendous task in a short span of three to four years commencing from 1980-81.

In the first stage 69 blocks which were already enjoying the fruits of Integrated Rural Development Programme were selected. The objective behind this selection was to supplement beneficiary oriented, Integrated Rural Development Programme

with the integrated Area Planning to afford employment opportunities to the poor and disadvantages group in villages to raise their standard of living by providing the requisite access towards the fulfilment of basic minimum needs. by taking up 69 Blocks during the first stage of the scheme in the year 1980-81, the coverage of rural area and population was of the order 22,182 sq. km and 59.99 lakhs respectively which constitute 19.5% and 18.7% of the total rural area and population of Tamilnadu.

The second stage of the programme originally envisaged a coverage of 100 more blocks in the state. However, due to persistent demand of the rural people for early inclusion of the programme in their blocks, it has been decided to take up 150 blocks during 1981-82 and the remaining 159 Blocks in the third stage of the scheme during 1982-83. As result of extending the scheme to 150 Blocks an additional area of 46438 Sq.km. with the population of 122.13 lakhs representing 40.8% and 30.0% of total rural area and Population of Tamilnadu has been covered.

The vital role of the scheme can well be judged from the fact that all the High Level Committee meetings so far held by the Government and attended to by all the District Collectors who play pivotal role at implementation level, were presided over by the Chief Minister and participated by the Cabinet Ministers. During the discussion in the

High Level Committee meetings to review the target set forth, financial allotment warranted, time schedule for the completion of targetted works, requirements of personnel both technical or otherwise, materials and equipments required for execution of works, regulation to carry out the works, mobilisation of matter and man power resources, sharing of contribution by local bodies, it was time and again stressed by the Chief Minister to do the job with dedication and determination by one and all involved in translating his ambition of Self Sufficient villages, a reality before the people of Tamilnadu.

The well conceived Self Sufficiency Scheme has nine well defined components.

Drinking water supply, Link roads, Culverts, Pathways to Adi Dravidar habitations, School Buildings, Minor Irrigation, Rural Dispensaries, Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, Adi Dravidar Housing.

Water Supply:

Greater emphasis has been given for providing drinking water to all the rural folks within the easy reach of each habitation. The primary and foremost aim of Self Sufficiency Scheme is to provide all the habitation with potable water. During 1980-81 in the first stage covering 69 blocks it was targetted to provide water supply to 3108 habitations with the financial outlay of Rs. 2033.79 lakhs. During the said period 2300 habitations were provided with drinking water with an expenditure of Rs. 1807.00 lakhs. In the current year viz: 1981-82 in the second stage of covering 150 blocks, it has been aimed to cover 5922 habitations

for providing water supply with an outlay of Rs. 2105.00 lakhs. The Tamilnadu Water Supply and Drainage Board has been entrusted with this stupendous task and the achievement upto 31-1-1982 is that 3080 habitations have been covered and an amount of Rs. 1336.00 lakhs has been spent on this account.

Link Roads:

This programme aims at laying of new link roads and to carry out improvements to existing link roads. Roads are already there connecting important places with nearby towns or block headquarters. However the hamlets and many interior villages are lacking net work of communication facilities and as such those people find it hard to avail the facilities of quick transporting of agricultural inputs or marketing of their agricultural products in the nearby markets. Therefore laying of link roads gets the second priority in the Self Sufficiency Scheme.

During the first stage of Self Sufficiency Scheme in 1980-81 it was targetted to cover 6565.06 km. of link roads with the allotment of Rs. 1272.69 lakhs and 6590.96 km. of link roads were formed as well as improved incurring a sum of Rs. 1239.70 lakhs. In the current year 1981-82, a provision of Rs. 2822.25 lakhs was made for laying out and improvement of link roads to an extent of 11510.78 km. and upto 31-1-82, 6288.22 km. of link roads have been formed / improved incurring an expenditure of Rs. 1833.68 lakhs.

Culverts:

Culverts play a vital role. It maintains free flow of water across the road and maintains the condition of road in good condition.



It was proposed to construct 3044 culverts at the estimated cost of Rs. 334.55 lakhs in the first stage of the scheme in the year 1980-81 during which 3044 culverts were constructed with an expenditure of Rs. 350.86 lakhs. In the course of second stage of the scheme during the current year (1981-82) it is targetted to construct 11785 culverts with an estimated cost of Rs. 1441.38 lakhs. Upto the period ending 31-1-82, 7346 culverts have been completed with an expenditure of Rs. 1157.42 lakhs.

Pathways to Adi Dravidar Habitations:

In many places it is a pathetic and deplorable sight to see the Adi Dravidars carry the dead bodies of their kith and kin through thorny bushes and over the bunds of the fields, and in certain places walk across in tanks in hipdeep of water to burial or cremation grounds. To alleviate these difficulties the scheme proposes to form roads to burial or cremation grounds. During the first stage of the scheme it was targetted to lay roads to a length of 927.71 km. with a financial allocation of Rs. 84.57 lakhs. The achievement for the said period was 927.71 km. roads with an expenditure of Rs. 79.89 lakhs. During the second stage of the programme for the current year it is targetted to lay 980.65 km. length of roads to Adi Dravidars habitation with an allotment of Rs. 56.10 lakhs. Upto 31.1.82, 659.23 km. of road have been laid incurring an expenditure of Rs. 35.64 lakhs.

Minor Irrigation:

The availability of water in adequate quantities and at the right time and at the right place is one of the

basic determinants of agricultural productivity. The vulnerability of Tamil Nadu's agriculture owing to vagaries of the monsoon has made it imperative to accord irrigation a high place in various development plans. As such the primary objective of irrigation in Tamil Nadu is to achieve a regular level of higher productivity in cultivation areas. Irrigation involves not merely supply of water but also conservation and control of water supply.

Schemes for the stabilisation of irrigation cover areas where irrigation was previously available but now made more certain through supplemental measure. The supplemental measure includes repair and renovation of tanks, raising of full tank level proper maintenance of sluices and regulators, periodic desilting of channels, tanks etc.

The Panchayat Unions are vested with responsibilities of maintaining minor irrigation tanks and resources. As a fillip to agricultural production, the repair and renovation of minor irrigation tanks have been included under the Self Sufficiency Scheme. During 1980-81 in the first stage of the scheme 1023 Minor Irrigation tanks were repaired or renovated at a cost of Rs. 68.67 lakhs. In the current year it was aimed to repair 609 tanks with the estimated cost of Rs. 53.75 lakhs. Upto 31-1-82 Rs. 33.70 lakhs has been incurred on the improvements of 435 tanks.

School Buildings:

The literacy rate in rural areas in Tamil Nadu has gone up from 32.11% in 1971 to 37.69% in 1981. Four out of five children in the age group of 6-11 are today at school compared to one out of three, two and half decades ago. Even though schools have been started and functioning in large numbers especially at the primary level in all villages, many schools are not housed in proper building worth the name and the students are not adequately accommodated.

Out of 28784 elementary and higher elementary schools functioning 2630 schools are functioning in temporary structures and rental buildings. During the first stage of Self Sufficiency Scheme, 949 school buildings were constructed at a total cost of Rs. 487.45 lakhs. In the current year viz. in second stage of the programme, it has been targeted to construct 1793 school buildings



with a financial provision of Rs. 954.56 lakhs. So far upto 31-1-82, 566 school buildings have been completed with an expenditure of Rs. 751.22 lakhs.

Rural Dispensaries and Maternity and Child Welfare Centres:

The broad objectives of the health programmes are first to control and then eradicate communicable diseases to provide curative and preventive health services in rural areas through establishment of at least one primary health centre in each block supplemented with Regular and Rural Dispensaries as well as Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. Even though years of planned development has resulted in vastly improved health facilities, the institutions are not located in properly constructed buildings. Out of the total number of 426 and 259 Rural and Regular Dispensaries only 173 and 159 centres respectively are functioning in own buildings with proper hygienic layout appropriate for health services. So also in regard to Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, out of 2827 centres, 1686 centres are functioning in own buildings.



During 1980-81 in the first stage of the scheme 82 Rural Dispensaries and 237 Maternity and Child Welfare Centre buildings were constructed incurring an expenditure of Rs. 47.43 and 118.95 lakhs respectively. It has been targeted to construct 170 and 490 buildings at an estimated cost of Rs. 112.95 lakhs and Rs. 273.90 lakhs respectively during the current year 1981-82. Upto 31-1-82, 26 and 63 buildings to accommodate Rural Dispensaries and Maternity and Child Welfare Centres respectively have been completed and an expenditure of Rs. 74.26 lakhs Rs. 196.16 lakhs respectively has been incurred so far.

Adi-Dravidar Housing

Thousands of Adi Dravidar families have no houses of their own and live in small huts. These economically and socially weaker segment of the society are required to be provided with houses and necessary action is proceeded on to build their own houses through Co-operative housing loans. The scheme aims at constructing 15000 houses at an estimated cost of Rs. 450 lakhs. So far 10,966 houses have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 388.28 lakhs.

Latrine for women:

A pilot scheme for construction of public latrines for women in a first batch of 69 Self Sufficiency Scheme blocks at a rate of 2 per block was sanctioned during 1980-81. Under this scheme 138 latrines have been constructed and they are generally being put to use. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 8.74 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 6330/- per latrine. The type design of latrine for women is



Latrine with seater R.C.C. roofing and porcelain pans.

Personnel:

The Government of Tamil Nadu had ordered the creation of 61 sub-divisions for Self Sufficiency Scheme blocks to quicken the process and preparation of estimates, execution of works, measurements and check measurements during the first stage of the programme. Similarly for the second stage of the scheme 150 sub divisions have further created. The powers of Union Engineer and Assistant Divisional Engineer for according technical sanction upto Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 50,000 respectively have also been enhanced. Moreover Government have also raised the estimated cost of a school building from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 40,000 for entitlement of grant. The Collectors have also been empowered to post additional Engineering staff to Self Sufficiency Scheme Blocks.

Monitoring:

A High Power Committee to review and Co-ordinate the activities of various development departments involved in the implementation of the Self Sufficiency Scheme has been constituted at the state level with the Chief Secretary to Government as the Chairman and the Secretaries to the Government involved in the scheme as members with the Commissioner and Secretary to Government, RD&LA Department as its convener. Similarly district committees have been formulated with officials and non-officials with collector as Chairman to review the scheme periodically.

Evaluation:

The Directorate of Evaluation and Applied Research has been entrusted with the task of concurrent evaluation of the scheme. An assessment report on the Self Sufficiency Scheme in the first stage of 69 block has been made available by the Director of Evaluation and Applied Research during May 1981. Technical Audit cells with an Assistant Divisional Engineer/Assistant Executive Engineer have been empowered to super check works under the scheme.

Integration with other programme:

The concept and execution of Self Sufficiency Scheme do not stop with the mere strengthening of infrastructural base. Sufficient precautions have been taken to see that the delivery systems and the level of services to the weaker sections particularly women and children in the selection of blocks are maintained at optimum levels. This is the horizontal integration in the programmes like National Rural Extension Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme for obtaining package of services to the common man.

Thanks to the efforts of Chief Minister of Tamilnadu and Minister for Local Administration adequate quantities of cement and steel have been made available and adequate quantity pipes for water supply work have been procured with the efforts of Minister for Labour. The blocks have been authorised to purchase power rollers besides the Highways Department to acquire some more power rollers and stone crushers.

For implementing the Self Sufficiency Scheme, besides Government grant, local contribution is also necessary. With a view to lighten the burden of panchayat unions in raising local contribution on such massive scales, the Government have revised the sharing pattern according to which the local contribution to be raised by fifth to sixth category blocks has been reduced from 25 to 20 percent, 15 to 5 percent respectively. As a further step the Government have also ordered to give the ways and means advances to such of the panchayat unions whose financial position is not sound to share the local contribution.

Conclusion:

Such a comprehensive strategy for solving the tremendous problems of the society touching on all aspects of community life at each village in the selected blocks and eventually in all the villages have not so far been thought of or attempted on such a huge measure. The sum total of benefits accruing out of this well thought out Self Sufficiency Scheme would be definitely larger through interaction of other welfare measures implemented along side with this scheme. On seeing this multifaceted activities towards Self Sufficiency in the rural areas, other semi urban and urban, are also clamouring for implementation of similar type of Self Sufficiency Scheme especially in town panchayats and even in municipal town.

Thus the Self Sufficiency Scheme gives a new dimension to rural development.

INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK FOR TAMIL NADU

Dr. B. Natarajan



Industrial development in our context means more than what the term conventionally means. The objective is not simply to start more units and produce more. The objective is, in fact, manifold. Higher production has to be compatible with balanced regional growth. The employment angle too has to be kept in view. More important, the main thrust is in the hands of the Centre which wields the ultimate decision and means to determine the industrial progress of the States in line with national objectives. Therefore, the ups and downs in the States' ranking in industrial output should not be accepted on the face of it. The progress has to be measured on a broader plane.

Industrial progress of Tamilnadu, according to one view currently doing the rounds, is stagnating. Indeed, according to this view, the State is actually slipping. The charges, I believe, are too sweeping, if not biased. A sober look should reveal a more realistic picture and show the State in a better light. The industrial scene

of the State has, by and large, waxed and waned with the industrial fortunes of the country. In fact, considering the many intrinsic constraints the State has to reckon with, to have kept up with the national trends itself should be taken as an achievement.

Beginning with the fifties and through the sixties, the State formed the industrial trioka, along with Maharashtra and West Bengal, setting the pace for the rapid industrialisation of the country. In the sixties the State registered an average annual growth rate of 6.2 per cent and was contributing about 16 per cent of the gross industrial output of the country from its mushrooming factories which accounted for 11 per cent of the total number of such units in India.

The head-start the State enjoyed during the colonial days, the liberal Central investments by way of large industries and infrastructure, in the form of power and irrigations projects, the steady, favourable support from the farm sector and, not the least of all, the existence of a relatively better educated and skilled work-force led by a sizable entrepreneurial class, all helped the State to overcome its natural constraints (especially its lack of key minerals) and march swiftly ahead in industrialisation.

Diversified Base

Thanks to these factors, the State's industrial base emerged from a conventional textiles dominated one to a diversified one on modern lines, comprising a chain of engineering, chemical and electronics complexes. The State exhibited a gratifying industrial base in the major

complexes of Manali, Madras, Mettur and Tuticorin, a widespread network of small units and emerging industrial estates. The success of Ranipet and Hosur estates alone can give the State a pioneering place along with others such as Punjab, Haryana or Gujarat. But here, the State has stopped, not aware that industrialisation is a ceaseless endeavour.

The uptrend continued well into the seventies. However since the middle of last decade the State seems to have gradually been overtaken by a syndrome similar to the one that has been afflicting the industrial progress of the country as a whole. The annual index of industrial production of the State peaked during 1974 and since then has fluctuated sharply. In 1979 it stood at a rather discomfiting level of 171 compared to 180 in 1974. So much so, the structural pattern of the State changed only marginally in the seventies. The share of industrial sector in the State's domestic Net Product went up from 25.6 per cent in 1970-71 to only 25.8 per cent in 1977-78.

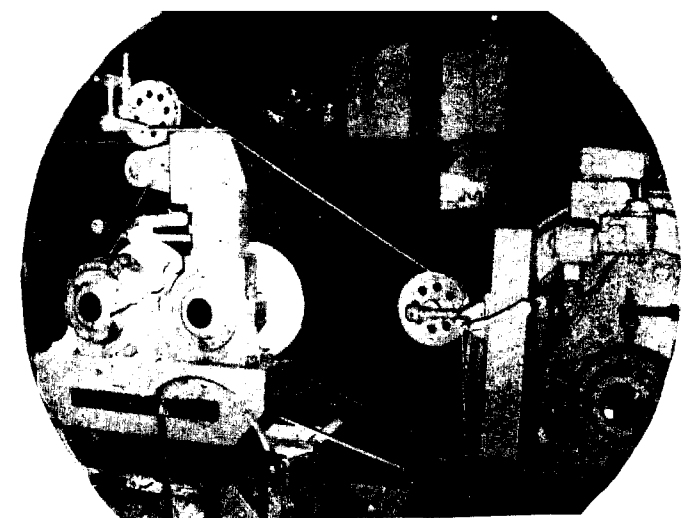
Slower Pace

The slower pace of industrialisation was due to varied reasons, some originating within the State and some outside. The Central investment gradually dwindled, understandably, having been diverted to other parts of the country which needed it more. Infrastructural constraints reared their heads. The power position particularly began to show its limitations. In general, the expected response from the private sector to the initial public investments in infrastructural and basic industries failed to come true. Also, the industrial relations began to deteriorate gradually.

The vacuum created by the declining Central investment was appreciably made good by the resilience of the small units sector and a more active role by State Government. The small units continued their buoyancy in respect of numbers, output and employment. In employment, especially they ranked first among the States of India, accounting for about 15 per cent of the all India total. The growth of industrial cooperatives too was impressive during this period. The State Government for its part, set up a number of financial and other agencies like the SIPCOT, TIDCO, TIIC and SIDCO to promote new activities. As a result, though the general progress could not keep pace with that of the sixties, the State maintained its lead in selected areas. Its share in leather and leather products remained at about 70 per cent. In the manufacture of auto-ancillaries, machinery and machine tools its contribution was appreciable next only to Maharashtra. 1975-76 the State cornered 142 industrial licences-second most among the States. In 1978-79 it could get only 31 licences. Yet its tally was third among the States.

Gradual Improvement

In the last two years, there has been a gradual improvement in the industrial climate. The key factor of power has been behaving less erratically and the industrial relations seem to have become more congenial. The last two budgets also carried some incentives by way of concessions in sales tax etc. The State received 37 industrial licences in 1980 and between January and June of 1981 fourteen more have been issued.



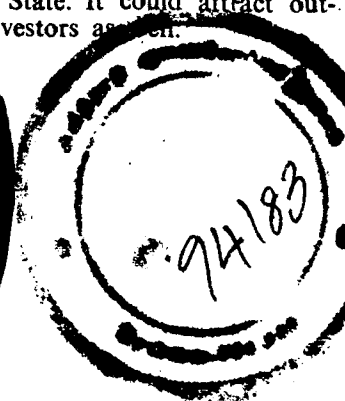
Future prospects, as it is for other States too, would depend as much on the Centre's investment role in the State as the State's own endeavour. No doubt the power situation will be the decisive factor. With little scope for tapping any more hydel capacity, the State is now dependent on thermal power. The second cutting of the Neyveli Lignite will give relief, but the promise of nuclear power has been eluding in a time consuming process. Here, if the Centre has the responsibility for investments, the State's responsibility is no less in efficiently managing them. The scope for non-conventional power, especially, biogas, seems to be bright in the State. The Government should not let go these opportunities.

The small units, which have immense potential, have been voicing their woes in the matter of the clearance of licences, supply of raw materials, transport, sanctioning and processing of credit etc. These are not surely insurmountable problems. The State can offer solutions within its means.

Better industrial relations, a competitive tax structure and prompt service in allotting land, water, power etc. simplifying procedures and so on, which are well within the State's ability to provide, can do wonders to the industrial activity in the State. It could attract outside investors as well.

Nevertheless, the total effect of all these can but be limited, in view of the centralised system we have in the country. It has been my contention all along that for sustained industrialisation of the State, the way out would be a chain of large nucleus plants, say one for each district at least, which alone can maintain the growth impulses without break. The small units would have better chances of growth and proliferation, if they are hitched on to these nucleus units as ancillaries. Now if the policy is that such large units should be only in the public sector, then, the progress may be very tardy, notwithstanding the vast resources and powers of the Government. It is my belief that an imaginative fillip to the concept of joint sector would be the answer. Combining social objectives and capitalist motives will no doubt be difficult. But then we have no choice in the mixed economy world of ours.

In conclusion, all I can say is, though the State's industrial progress in recent years has not been as spectacular as we would have wanted it to be the situation can on no account be termed as one of gloom and doom. I must point out here the woeful lack of data that stands in the way of a precise evaluation exercise. The climate can be made even better by effecting certain improvements which are well within the State's means. Some fresh dynamic thinking is called for-the view that the State's industrial future would depend more on the policy and progress of the country as such, should be no excuse for complacency or for swallowing malicious criticism. The facts must speak. Let the State Government go about collecting and presenting them in an informed and enlightened way.





A FLOURISHING MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

An imposing polished triangular granite pillar with the name Tamilnadu Minerals Ltd. engraved on its sides both in Tamil and English, with TAMIN logo carved out of a piece of polished granite slab perching on top of the pillar, greets one as one enters the Registered Office of the company situated in the Ground Floor of TWAD House, a newly constructed multi-storied building on the Marina, opposite to the "Triumph of Labour" statue, near Anna Square. A number of polished slabs made out of black and multicoloured grey gneiss granite slabs have been prominently exhibited in the Reception lounge. Some of these bear artistic profiles engraved on their surfaces.

The Office purposefully set to receive the numerous visitors both from within and outside the country who call on the office in connection with the various mineral exploitation programmes of TAMIN. A geological map and a glass almyrah of reference books on Geology and mineral development adorn the office.

In an interview with the Tamilnadu correspondent, Thiru Saravanan, Chairman and Managing Director of the Tamilnadu Minerals Ltd. (TAMIN) gave a graphic account of the activities and prospects of this Government undertaking.

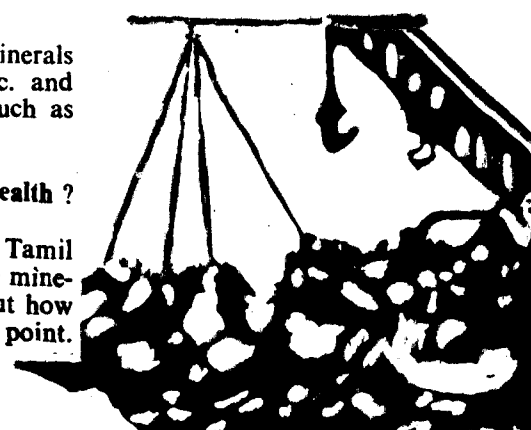
What are mineral wealth ?

All naturally occurring deposits of economic interest which can be mined or quarried from the earth are known as mineral wealth.

Is Tamilnadu rich in mineral wealth ?

Yes. Even the ancient Tamil literature broadly outlines the mineral wealth of Tamilnadu. But how far it is exploited is a moot point.

A FLOURISHING MINERAL DEVELOPEMENT CORPORATION



What is the importance of mineral wealth ?

The economic development of any country depends on the industrial development which in turn depends on the mineral wealth. Therefore the extent of economic development of a nation can be judged by the extent of exploitation of its mineral wealth.

When was the Tamilnadu Minerals Ltd. (TAMIN) established ?
During April 1978.

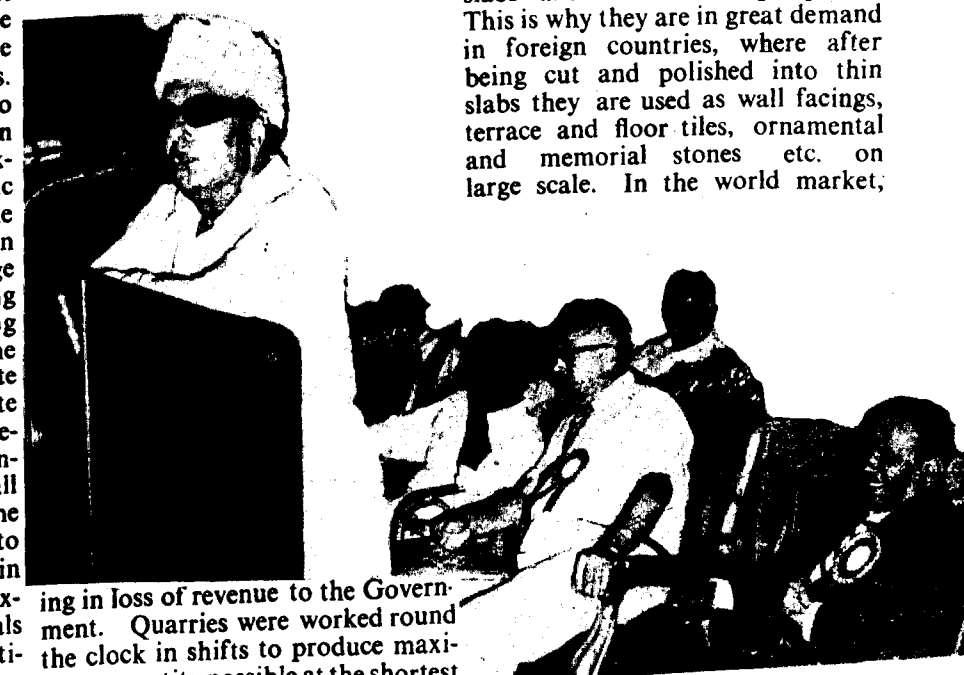
Why was TAMIN established in the Public sector ? Black granite which is one of the minerals of commercial importance, is being exported to foreign countries for the past so many years. A very few private individuals who dominated the trade have been earning huge profits. The State Government decided to enter the trade with a view to syphon these profits to the national exchequer so as to benefit the public at large. This is one reason. The private parties were indulging in large scale evasion of seigniorage and permit fees by illicit quarrying and other unlawful practices causing a heavy drain in the revenues of the State. Further the black granite trade in the hands of the private parties was itself rampant with numerous irregularities. The Government wanted to put an end to all these. This is also one of the reasons. Further, the necessity to create an exclusive organisation in public sector to commercially exploit various industrial minerals occurring in Tamilnadu in a scientific and systematic manner was keenly felt by the Government. This was yet another reason.

At the outset, the Government tried to rectify the irregularities and to regulate the black granite trade by various amendments to the rules. At a later stage, the Government took upon themselves the power to grant black granite leases. Then the Government brought into force new rules to the effect that no fresh black granite quarry lease on Government lands would be granted to any private party nor the existing quarry leases to the private parties be renewed on their expiry and that henceforth such leases would be granted only to Government owned Corporations or to co-operatives. These rules came into force with effect from 7-12-1977. Consequently the Tamilnadu Minerals Ltd. a company fully owned by the

Government of Tamilnadu was established to take over the black granite trade.

What you refer as irregularities that were rampant in the black granite trade of the private parties ?

No incentives or safe working conditions were provided to the quarry workers and the workers were constantly exposed to accidents. The permits issued by the Revenue authorities to transport black granite blocks from the quarries to the harbour were grossly misused. Permits issued to transport a lorry load, say 7 to 8 tonnes, were used over and over again 10 to 15 times to illicitly transport the blocks result-



ing in loss of revenue to the Government. Quarries were worked round the clock in shifts to produce maximum quantity possible at the shortest possible time and these were exported at whatever price was offered by the buyers to earn as much profit as possible at the shortest possible time. Most of the private parties sold their products at minimum profit locally to a handful of persons who controlled the export trade who in turn exported the same at huge profits. By adopting unsystematic quarrying, they scattered the huge debris resulting therefrom on the very deposits to be exploited in the wastage of the minerals but also in steep increase in the cost of production by way of development of the quarries.

Where do black granite deposits occur in Tamilnadu ?

Black granites occur abundantly in about 140 areas in Tamilnadu out of which about 70 areas (i.e.)

50% are being exploited for the present. Good quality black granites known as Dolerites occur in South Arcot, Dharmapuri, Salem, Coimbatore, North Arcot and Chengalpattu Districts. Of these, the black granite of Kunnam area of South Arcot District, Pennagaram sub-taluk of Dharmapuri District and Mettur taluks of Salem Districts are comparable in quality to the world famous black granite deposits of Sweden.

What are the special features of black granite ?

Black granites are very hard and are not affected by weather conditions such as wind, rain or sun. They can be cut into thin slabs and can take high polish. This is why they are in great demand in foreign countries, where after being cut and polished into thin slabs they are used as wall facings, terrace and floor tiles, ornamental and memorial stones etc. on large scale. In the world market,

only Sweden and South Africa were in the export trade of black granite. Now Tamilnadu are able to compete successfully with the above countries because of the excellent quality of our black granites.

To which countries are granites exported at present ?

Granites are at present exported to Japan, West Germany, Italy, Australia and England.

Can you enumerate some of the important objectives of TAMIN ?

Export trade of black granite is our primary objective. However, with a view to play a leading role in the industrial development of the state, we have also taken up the commercial exploitation of some of the other important industrial minerals

by systematic and scientific methods, revising the export policy for granites. We had however to face many hurdles during this initial period. We had to fight many legal battles both in the High Court and the Supreme Court initiated by the private parties who were affected by the take over of the trade by TAMIN. This had affected to some extent our production and sales targets. However, we were able to overcome all this and by the end of the second year, we were able to earn an operative profit of about Rs. 11 lakhs. By the end of third year we could further improve it to about Rs. 24 lakhs. The profit is increasing year after year. Among the State Government Undertakings, TAMIN not only earns profits but also secured for the country large amounts of valuable foreign exchange. So far TAMIN has earned over Rs. One crore as foreign exchange to the Nation.

Has TAMIN shares its expertise in mineral exploitation with any organisation outside Tamil Nadu ?

Yes. The Mineral Development Corporations of West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have sought our advice on the development of their granite quarries and the export promotion. The Chairman of the Madhya Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation who visited Tamilnadu recently was highly appreciative of the various mineral exploitation programmes of TAMIN.

Has TAMIN earned profits after taking over the black granite trade ?

It is four years since TAMIN was established. Within two years of its inception, we were on the road to progress by systematically developing the various quarries and by

When did TAMIN first export black granite ?

The first export of black granite by TAMIN was to Japan on 16th June 1979. Our Hon'ble Chief Minister inaugurated the export at a ceremonious and pleasant function arranged for that occasion at the Madras Harbour in the presence of the representatives of the various giant Industrial houses of Japan.

Other than black granites, what are the other varieties of granites which

TAMIN produces and exports ?

TAMIN also produces and exports multicoloured grey granites. These are produced in an area of about 80 acres in Sendarampalli village of Krishnagiri taluk of Dharmapuri District. So far TAMIN has exported about 1200 cubicmetres of these granites to a West German firm. We have secured an export order for 1800 cubicmetres of these granites per year for a period of three years. TAMIN has been the first to export grey granites which till then were not considered to be of any economic value. TAMIN is presently exploring markets for this material in Australia and other European countries.

What are the other minerals which TAMIN exploits commercially ?

The other minerals which we have taken up for commercial exploitation are vermiculite, limestone, quartz, feldspar and silicasands. Besides we have also programmed to commercially exploit graphite in a big way.

Shall we have more details about graphite ?

Geological survey has confirmed the occurrence in abundance of graphite ore over an extent of about 602 acres of Puduratti, Senth-



udayanathapuram and Kumari - patti villages of Sivaganga taluk of Ramanathapuram District in Tamil nadu. The deposit is estimated to produce about ten million tonnes of graphite ore which on beneficiation would yield about 2.5 lakh tonnes of pure graphite with high per cent of fixed carbon content. These graphites are mostly flaky type and are considered to be one of the best available graphite varieties in India. The project is to be implemented in three stages namely mining, beneficiation and manufacturing of end products. TAMIN is now actively engaged in the preliminary steps for speedy implementation of the project. When fully implemented the project is expected

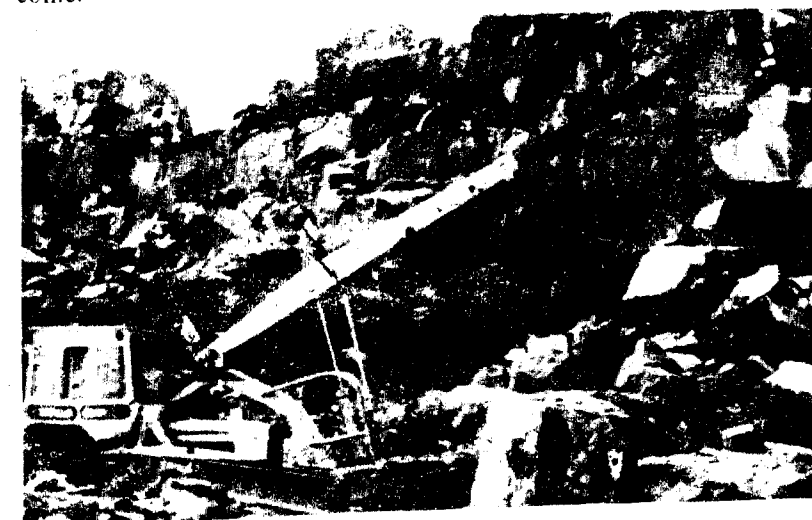
to provide job opportunities to about 600 persons in the backward and rural areas of Ramanathapuram District.

What are the uses of Graphite ?

Graphite is used to manufacture crucibles, lubricants, carbon brushes, electrodes, grease, paints etc.

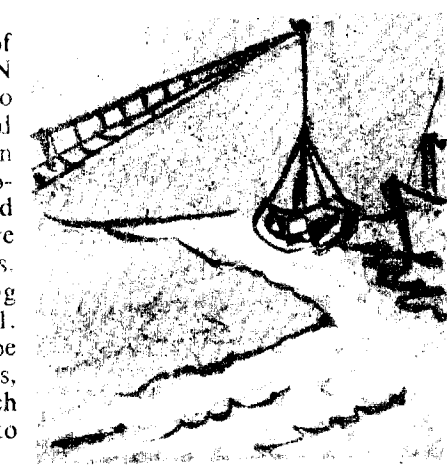
To what extent TAMIN is engaged in providing job opportunities ?

As I told you already, one of the basic objectives of TAMIN is to provide job opportunities to rural people. As the quarries and mines of TAMIN are situated in forests and rural areas we are providing jobs mostly to backward and rural people. During 1978-79, we provided jobs to about 500 persons. This was increased to 850 during 1979-80 and 1400 during 1980-81. In view of the new schemes to be taken up during the coming years, we are sure to provide jobs to much more people during the years to come.



What are the other schemes proposed to be implemented by TAMIN ?

We have programmed to set up a granite cutting and polishing industry at an estimated cost of Rs. 152 lakhs, near Madras. The export of cut and polished granite slabs would fetch four to five times more profit than those earned by exporting the raw blocks. The project which is to be implemented



during 1982-83 is to provide jobs to about 120 persons.

What are the other achievements of TAMIN ?

During the third year itself, TAMIN earned profits by wiping out the carryover loss of the previous years and declared bonus to its workers as well as dividends to the shareholders. The Government of India have been kind enough to exempt the amounts spent by companies on social welfare programmes from Income tax. Fully utilising this provision, TAMIN has contributed Rs. 1.53 lakhs to the Tamilnadu Rural Reconstruction Agency (TARRA) for providing basic amenities such as drinking water, public health centres, elementary education, roads etc. to most backward rural areas. Besides TAMIN has also contributed Rs. 1 lakh to the Chief Minister's Drought Relief Fund.

In what way the Tamil nadu Government is assisting TAMIN for its progress ?

The very idea of setting up a State mineral development corporation was conceived by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Thiru M. G. Ramachandran and TAMIN was established by him. TAMIN stands testimony for his foresight as well as his concern for the welfare of the masses especially the weak and down trodden. The credit goes to him for effectively putting Tamil Nadu on the mineral map of India by fully exploiting through TAMIN the mineral wealth of the State. Towards this end, TAMIN receives the required financial assistance as well as guidance from the State Government. With the support of the Government and the Hon'ble Minister, TAMIN marches ahead and has established for itself a prominent role in the industrial development of the State. TAMIN is sure to achieve new heights of glory and prosperity year after year and be reckoned as one of the most important foreign exchange earners for the nation.

Dr. Saravanan concluded the interview with the above promising note and as we came out of his room we felt convinced that the Government, having entrusted an important task to a right person, can rest assured that it will be done.

School Education (including Higher Secondary Education) accounts for Rs. 239 Crores out of the outlay of Rs. 291 Crores in the Budget Estimates for 1982-83. As on 1st October 1981 there were 36,896 schools in Tamil Nadu. Out of them 27,767 were Primary Schools, 5,556 were Middle Schools and 3,573 were High Schools—including 1,405 Higher Secondary Schools. (The figure of 137 schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education, etc.—79 High Schools and 58 Higher Secondary Schools is also included in the total number of 36,896 schools). 2.71 lakhs of teachers were working in all the schools and 93.75 lakhs pupils were studying in them.

For 1982-83 the following additional posts of teachers will be sanctioned—namely 1,000 Secondary Grade teachers; 150 Physical Education Teachers for Middle Schools and High Schools; 500 Tamil Pandits for Middle Schools and Middle School standards of High Schools; 50 Headmasters for High Schools and 300 B. Ed. Grade teachers for High Schools. Further 100 posts of part-time Craft teachers in Middle Schools will be upgraded as full time posts.

School Improvement Conferences

The public contribution realised through the 50 School Improvement Conferences held in 1981-82 (till December 1981) was Rs. 63 lakhs. The number of pupils given free uniforms through voluntary effort during 1981-82 (till December 1981) was 49,378.

Educational Administration :

There are now 16 Chief Educational Officers, 51 District Educational Officers, 12 Inspectresses of Girls Schools, 366 Assistant Educational Officers and 453 Deputy Inspectors of Schools—of whom 411 in charge of Deputy Inspectors' ranges and the rest are in charge of Mobile Science Laboratory Vans, etc. Two additional Inspectresses of Girls Schools will be appointed in 1982-83. 25 Additional posts of Personal Assistants to District Educational Officers/Inspectresses of Girls Schools will also be created in 1982-83. An Internal Audit Wing will also be formed for the department. The quarterly journal Tamil Nadu Education, continues to be published by the Directorate.

Pre-primary Education—

For the first time the Government of Tamil Nadu will be launch-



EDUCATION IN Tamil Nadu

ing a massive programme of Pre-Primary education in 1982-83. The provision of pre-primary educational facilities will promote universal elementary education by making young children school-minded; and also free school-age girls from the work of taking care of their siblings and enable them to attend school. The new 20 point programme also lays special emphasis on spreading universal elementary education among girls. In the first phase to be taken up in 1982-83, a nursery section will be established in each of the 4,433 child welfare centres (Balwadies) in the State. A committee has been constituted in November 1981 for framing syllabus for the Nursery sections. The provision for this scheme in Budget Estimates 1982-83 is Rs. 1 Crore.

Elementary Education

The percentages of children of age groups 6-11 (Standards 1-5) and 11-14 (Standards 6-8) already enrolled in schools in Tamil Nadu were 94.76 per cent and 64.55 per cent respectively in 1981-82. Universalisation of elementary education is one of the points in the 20 point programme. The All India VI Plan targets of enrolments at the end of VI Plan (i.e. by 1984-85) are 95 per cent under age group 6-11 and 50 per cent under age group 11-14. It will be gratifying to note that in Tamil Nadu the enrolment percentage has already reached the said target in the case of age group 6-11; and far exceeded that target under age group 11-14. The number of children of these two age

groups enrolled additionally was 1.83 lakhs in 1981-82. The total number of pupils who studied in 1981-82 in the 33,323 Elementary schools—27,767 Primary Schools (Standards 1-5) plus 5,556 Middle Schools (Standards 1-8 or 6-8) was 70.12 lakhs and the number of teachers 79,257; and the overall teacher pupil ratio worked out to 1:39.

The rate of drop-outs (or wastage) at the Primary School level, i.e. for age group 6-11 was 30 per cent in 1980-81 as against, 51 per cent in 1973-74. The schemes of free midday meals, free supply of books and slates, etc., and the abolition of detentions in Standards 1-3 from 1977-78 have contributed to this welcome development.

Midday Meals Scheme ✓

About 20.51 lakhs of poor pupils in Standards 1-8 of Ele-

Rs. 8 lakhs for the two godowns under construction in Madras and Tuticorin. Over and above the said 20.51 lakhs of pupils, 60,000 pupils in Madras Corporation Schools are also getting Midday Meals.

In non-Central Kitchen areas, the State Government grant for the Midday Meal Scheme is paid to Midday Meal centres in Elementary Schools at 10 paise per pupil per day for 200 days every year and the Local Body contribution is 5 paise per pupil per day for 200 days. This is supplemented by gift food from the CARE organisation. Till 1980-81 about 20,000 tonnes of CARE food was being supplied every year and this food sufficed for 100 feeding days, in the case of grain and all the 200 days in the case of salad oil. The 15 paise got by way of Government grant and Local Body contribution was utilised for buying rice or other

will have to step up their outlay on this programme if current feeding levels are to be maintained. An additional expenditure of Rs. 45 lakhs has been sanctioned even in 1981-82, to set off the reduction in CARE food made this year.

Free supply of Books and Slates :

Poor pupils receiving midday meals in Standards 1-3 get text books free and poor pupils in Standard 1 get slates also free. More than 13 lakhs of pupils get this free supply every year. From 1972-73 the cost of text books is met by the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society from its funds. The scheme now costs the society about Rs. 67 lakhs every year. About Rs. 7 lakhs are spent from State Government funds every year on the free supply of slates to pupils in Standard 1. About 8 lakhs of pupils belonging to the Adi Dravidar and



mentary Schools get Midday Meals, including the 1.65 lakhs fed in schools run by the Adi Dravidar Welfare and Backward Classes Departments. Out of this, 4.46 lakhs are in Central Kitchen areas—viz. Chengalpattu, North Arcot and South Arcot districts (where 97 kitchens are functioning) and the rest in non-Central Kitchen areas. The provision for the Midday Meals Schemes in the Budget for 1982-83 is about Rs. 5.63 lakhs inclusive of cereals for the 100 non-CARE days and for expenditure on condiments, firewood, etc., for all the 200 days. From 1981-82 CARE are implementing (as a policy decision applicable to all States availing themselves of CARE food for Midday Meals) a progressive reduction in the quantum of CARE food made available, with the ultimate objective of reducing the supply in 1985-86 to about half the level of 1980-81. This means that this Government Scheduled Tribes get free supply of books in standard 4-10 from the funds of the Department of Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare.

Book Banks :

Book Banks in Schools are intended to enable the weaker sections of students to save expenditure on school books. As on 1st October 1981 Book Banks had been established in 32,630 schools. The stock

of books in all these banks was more than 22 lakhs of books, of the value of more than Rs. 32 lakhs. The beneficiaries numbered more than 10 lakhs of pupils. These book banks were established on voluntary basis, by collecting books donated by students promoted to higher standards and by enlisting the co-operation of parents, social service organisations, etc.

Science Education—

Grants were given in 1981-82 to 200 Middle Schools for purchase of Science equipment at the rate of Rs. 3,750 per school which had to be supplemented by an equal sum of Rs. 3,750 from the management funds or the funds of the Parent-Teacher Association. 200 more Middle schools will be covered on the same basis in 1982-83.

The CARE assisted programme to promote Health Education among Primary school children, is being implemented in Tirunelveli District.

Elementary School Buildings

The total provision for Elementary School Buildings in Budget Estimates 1982-83 is of the order of Rs. 10 Crores. Out of this Rs. 9.50 Crores have been provided for Panchayat Union Elementary Buildings under Community Development Demand. The provision for grants to Aided and Municipal Elementary schools is Rs. 22 lakhs, and that for Government Elementary school buildings is Rs. 6 lakhs.

Panchayat Union Elementary Schools

The Panchayat Union Elementary School teachers and the basic servants working in those schools have been absorbed as Government Servants from 1-6-1981. The administrative control of Panchayat Union Schools, except that relating to the maintenance of school buildings was transferred to the School Education department. The department is administering these schools through an Assistant Educational Officer in each of the 366 Panchayat Unions. 1 Junior Assistant and 1 typist have been sanctioned for the office of each Assistant Educational Officer. To cope with the additional work 1 Assistant and 1 typist were also sanctioned for the office of each District Educational Officer. An Additional Director of School Education was also sanctioned for attending to Elementary Education.

The implementation of the epoch making decision to make Panchayat Union teachers as Government servants is a major step towards qualitative improvement as well as expansion of Elementary education.

Municipal Corporation Elementary Schools—

The number of Elementary Schools run by Municipalities and the Corporations of Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore in 1981-82 was 1,508 (1,107 Primary and 401 Middle). The Government pay 50 per cent of the Education tax realised by a Municipality as Government contribution. They are also meeting the entire net deficit of the Municipal Elementary Education Fund Accounts, except in the case of the Madras Corporation.

Secondary Education

Out of the 17.25 lakhs of children in the age group 14-16 in Tamil Nadu in 1981-82, 41 per cent namely 7.13 lakhs had been enrolled (in standards 9-10). The following are the details of the schools which had High School standards in 1981-82:

(1) Progress of Education.			
	Ordinary (including Anglo-Indian and Matriculation)	Central Board of Secondary Education etc.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
High Schools	2,089	79	2,168
Higher Secondary Schools	1,347	58	1,405
Total	3,436	137	3,573

The number of students studying in the above 3,573 schools at various levels was as follows in 1981-82:

	Pupils in lakhs
Standard 8 and lower	13.75
Standards 9 and 10	7.13
Standards 11 and 12	2.75
Total	23.63

During 1981-82, 118 High Schools were newly opened (97

Government High Schools, 2 Municipal High Schools and 19 Aided High Schools—excluding minority institutions).

Science Education

Under the scheme for equipping High Schools with Science Laboratories, 1,068 High Schools had been covered by the end of 1981-82. Under the scheme, Laboratory equipment is purchased centrally and supplied to the beneficiary schools by the Director of School Education. The value of the equipment per school which was Rs. 18,000 till 1981-82 will be increased to Rs. 20,000 from 1982-83. The expenditure on Laboratory building for each Government School is Rs. 80,000 with effect from 1980-81. The quantum of grant for Laboratory building paid to each Local Body and Aided High school is 60 per cent of the cost of construction or Rs. 48,000 whichever is less. An additional 25 schools will be provided with Science Laboratories in 1982-83.

42 Educational districts in the State are having each a Mobile Science Laboratory Van for attending

ing to the needs of Science teaching in rural High schools not yet provided with Science Laboratories and more vans are being provided for the remaining Educational districts.

The annual State level Science exhibitions were conducted at Madurai in 1978, at Coimbatore in 1979, at Tirunelveli in 1980, and at Tiruchirapalli in 1981. These exhibitions are aimed at encouraging the Science talent of pupils and improving the quality of Science teaching.

Library facilities

A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made in 1982-83 for improving library facilities in high schools.

Audio-Visual Education

It is proposed during 1982-83 to add additional films and filmstrips to the State Film Library at the Directorate of School Education, at a cost of Rs. 48,000; provide television sets to 30 Elementary schools and conduct seminars, workshops, and other training programmes in Audio-Visual Education and Educational Television programmes at a cost of Rs. 1,86,000.

Educational concessions, scholarships and other incentives.

School Education in Tamil Nadu is generally free at all stages from standards 1 to 12. The pupils belonging to the Adi Dravidar and Scheduled Tribes get special scholarships and other benefits from the



funds of the Department of Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare. The Backward class students get similar benefits from the funds of the Department of Backward Classes. The School Education department is administering the scheme of Rural Talent scholarships, under which scholarships are awarded every year to four students in each Panchayat Union in the State. The scholarships are tenable for the entire school course inclusive of Higher Secondary classes.

With a view to promote the education of Adi Dravidar and Scheduled Tribe pupils, a scheme of special supervised study in the subjects English, Mathematics and Science for about 1½ hours every day after school hours was introduced for the benefit of students belonging to those communities in standards 8, 9 and 10 of 500 selected High schools in 1981-82. About 37,600 students benefited under this scheme this year. This innovative scheme will be continued in 1982-83 also.

The scheme of special supervised study will be extended in 1982-83 to the Higher Secondary standards in 300 Higher Secondary Schools.

Curriculum, Syllabus and Text Books

Revised versions of school text books are being brought out by the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society.

A committee has been constituted to frame relevant syllabus in Moral and Social education for use in schools in Tamil Nadu from Standard 6 onwards.

The text books published by the Society are distributed all over the State through 52 District and Taluk Co-operative Marketing Societies having 119 depots. The Co-operative Marketing Societies turn sell the books through retailers appointed by them. In the city of Madras the Society directly distributes all its publications from standards 1 to 12 through 101 retailers.

Exercise note books :

The Society is also attending to the work of making and distributing the Exercise note books made out of the concessional paper allotted to Tamil Nadu by the Government of India. The exercise books are made by 224 registered converters, spread all over the State. Priority is given to the units sponsored by the Social Welfare department and the units in which handicapped persons are employed. The total quantity of concessional paper required by this State is of the order of 9,200 tonnes, whereas the annual allotment is only of the order of 5,300 tonnes. Hence it is possible now to meet only about 60 per cent of the needs of students by way of concessional note books.

Teacher Training

In the context of the large extent of unemployment among trained teachers prevailing for the past many years, admissions for Secondary Grade teacher training are made only in alternate years, and that too, in reduced numbers. Admissions were made during 1981-82 at the rate of 30 candidates in each Institute.

The scheme of "Correspondence-cum-contact Course" of 5 months duration to enable Higher Grade teachers to acquire Secondary Grade qualification and get Secondary Grade scale is being implemented through the State Council of Educational Research and Training. The coverage under this programme will be stepped up from 5,000 teachers to 10,000 teachers every year from 1982-83.

The ten English Language Teaching centres continued to do useful work in 1981-82. They conducted 3 or 4 week courses in English teaching for the benefit of about 1,350 teachers of standards 6-8 and 9-10.

State Council of Educational Research and Training

The State Council of Educational Research and Training (functioning in the Directorate of School Education) is continuing to play a vital role in promoting qualitative improvement in the field of School Education. Apart from running the Correspondence-cum-contact course for Higher Grade teachers, it is conducting special orientation courses for teachers handling standards 1-3, for Tamil Teachers etc. It will be conducting various training programmes for teachers and conducting research and the units in which handicapped persons are employed. The total quantity of concessional paper required by this State is of the order of 9,200 tonnes, whereas the annual allotment is only of the order of 5,300 tonnes. Hence it is possible now to meet only about 60 per cent of the needs of students by way of concessional note books.

Scheme

Implemented in

- Primary Education Curriculum Renewal (PECR). 130 Primary Schools.
- Developmental Activities in Community Education and participation (DACEP). 5 districts
- Comprehensive Access to Primary Education (CAPE)—to develop a non-formal system of education for drop-outs in the Age group 9-14. 74 Teacher Training Institutes

The following special experimental projects in the field of primary education are being implemented by the State Council of Educational Research and Training, with UNICEF assistance :—

The implementation of the above programmes in Tamil Nadu has been commended by NCERT as the best in India.

Population Education

Government have sanctioned the implementation in schools in Tamil Nadu of a State Population Education Programme for a period of three years from April 1980 to March 1983 with financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 25 lakhs from the United National Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). The State Government will be spending from its own resources about Rs. 3 lakhs during the three year period. The S. C. E. R. T. is taking active steps to implement this programme. Key personnel and resource persons have been trained and Population Education syllabi have been prepared for all standards.

The S. C. E. R. T. is engaging itself also in examination reforms, and also running Continuing Education centres for the benefit of teachers at Madras and a few other centres.

Open School

With a view to extend Non-Formal Educational facilities at Secondary level, a Committee has been constituted to formulate an Open School system at Secondary level. Working adults and housewives who have completed 8th standard can continue their studies at Secondary level through the Open School.

Welfare of Teachers and Non-Teaching Staff of Schools

An important benefit extended to a major sector of teachers was the conferment of the status of Government servants on Panchayat Union Elementary School teachers from 1st June, 1981.

From 1st June 1981, Higher Grade, Secondary Grade and equivalent teachers have been awarded Special grade on completion of 20 years of satisfactory service in the same category, even though they have not completed 10 years of service in Selection Grade in the same category.

Further with effect from 1st June 1981, the Higher Grade and Secondary Grade teachers have been sanctioned one increment in their respective scale of pay in consideration of the two year training they have undergone after passing 8th Standard/S.S.L.C.

In each High/Higher Secondary School the Headmaster and one Junior Assistant have been declared to belong to the non-Vacation department and they will be eligible for leave benefits as admissible to non-Vacation departments.

Aided Schools.—

An Expert Committee has been constituted under the Director of School Education to suggest comprehensive amendments to the Tamil Nadu Recognised Private Schools (Regulation) Act, 1973 and Rules, 1974.

The staff of Aided schools have attained parity with staff of Government schools in almost all matters like retirement benefits; free supply of spectacles and hearing aids; and payment of advances for various purposes.

National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare

The collections under this Fund are utilised to give relief to teachers and their dependants, who may be in indigent circumstances. From 1977-78 about 80 fresh scholarships are awarded from this Fund every year to children of teachers for pursuing higher education in Professional courses like Engineering and Medical.

The Government have approved also of the institution from the funds of the National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare, Tamil Nadu of a Scheme for rendering financial assistance towards the payment of tuition fees by children of Elementary School teachers, studying in College and Universities in degree and post graduate courses.

State Awards

The Scheme of State Awards to school teachers at various levels continues to be implemented.

HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION

The number of Higher Secondary schools functioning in 1981-82 was 1,347 as detailed below (including 106 schools upgraded, in 1981-82):

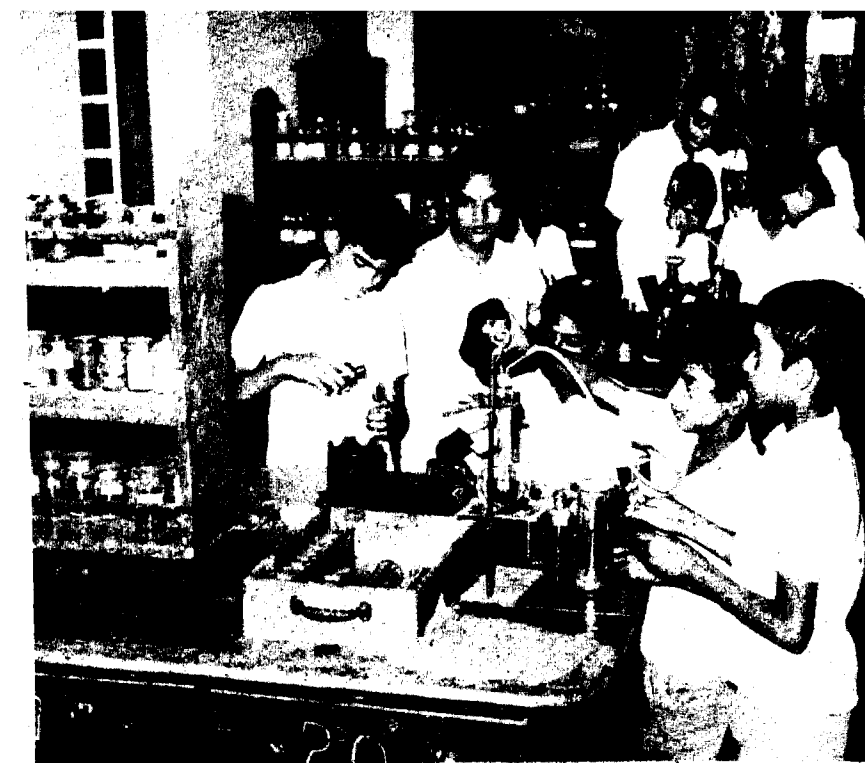
Type of School	Number
S.S.L.C.	1,274
Anglo Indian	26
Matriculation	33
Technical Schools	14
Total	1,347

(The 58 Higher Secondary Schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education etc., are not included in the above figures). The strength in Higher Secondary standards in 1981-82 in the above 1,347 schools was as follows :—

	Boys	Girls	Total
I Year Class	87,525	57,083	1,44,608
II Year Class	82,424	48,364	1,30,788
			2,75,396

The bulk of the needs of teachers for Academic subjects in Higher Secondary Schools in '78-79 was met by transferring from High Schools teachers fully qualified for Higher Secondary, and also by 'inducting' from High Schools, teachers without Post Graduate qualification. For meeting the further needs of Higher Secondary teachers in that year and the need in later years 7,040 additional posts of Higher Secondary teachers in all have been sanctioned so far. 200 posts of Physical Directors and 900 posts of Laboratory attenders have also been sanctioned.

Service rules for posts of Headmasters of Higher Secondary schools and teachers of Higher Secondary standards were issued in April 1981. The "Inducted" teachers have been allowed 5 years from 1-7-1978 for acquiring Post graduate qualifications and getting regular appointment as Higher Secondary teachers. The Special pay paid to these "inducted" teachers has been increased from Rs. 25 per month to Rs. 40 per month with effect from 1-9-1981. The Government have arranged for conducting special courses for the inducted teachers to enable them to acquire post graduate qualification



and become fully qualified. A part of their tuition fee (for Postgraduate courses) is met by the Government and a loan of Rs. 1,000 is also given from the funds of Tamil Nadu Text Book Society (to enable them to meet the expenses involved in maintaining themselves and their families separately during their vacation studies.)

The vocational courses are handled by 491 full time staff who were formerly handling Bifurcated courses in High Schools and by about 4,300 part time vocational teachers (on Rs. 150 per month.) drawn from various departments of the Government and other public

Major area to which the Vocational course belonged	Number of students in 1981-82.		
	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Total (4)
(1)			
Agriculture	4,561	35	4,596
Home Science	73	2,818	2,891
Commerce and Business	20,884	10,617	31,501
Engineering and Technology	15,037	86	15,123
Health	327	3,919	4,246
Miscellaneous	66	97	163
Total	40,948	17,572	58,520

Vocational Higher Secondary Courses

The number of Higher Secondary Schools which were offering

undertakings wherever feasible and from among other suitable private persons, in other cases. The innovative scheme of Vocational Moni-



tors also continues to be implemented.

In January 1982, the Government have constituted a High Power Committee to restructure the curriculum and courses of Vocational subjects at Higher Secondary level with a view among other things, to improve the job opportunities of Vocational Higher Secondary students and also improve their vertical mobility.

Building Equipments etc.

The Government sanctioned the construction of one Classroom and one Laboratory in each of the 563 Government Higher Secondary schools opened in 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 at the huge cost of Rs. 10 crores. The construction of buildings for the 67 Government Higher secondary Schools upgraded in 1981-82 will be sanctioned in 1982-83 at a cost of Rs. 1.68 crores of which the outlay in 1982-83 will be restricted to Rs. 1.34 crores. The provision for spill over works in 1982-83 is Rs. 87 lakhs.

The equipments required for all the Government Higher Secondary schools opened so far, are being procured and supplied at a total cost of more than Rs. 5 crores through the Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation (SIDCO), a State Government undertaking engaged in the promotion of small industries. An expenditure of Rs. 24 lakhs has been sanctioned on furniture also.

The Government have sanctioned a scheme for giving matching grants to non-Government (Aided and Local Body) Higher Secondary schools towards meeting 40 per cent of the expenditure on building and equipment, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1 lakh for each school. About 525 non-Government schools have so far been admitted for aid under this scheme, and more schools will be covered in 1982-83. A provision of Rs. 60 lakhs has been made for this scheme next year.

With a view to enable Higher Secondary School students to utilise the facilities in Laboratories in Colleges and Polytechnics, College Complexes and Polytechnic Complexes have also been set up wherever possible.

An expenditure of the order of Rs. 43 lakhs has been incurred by the Government on strengthening

the libraries in Higher Secondary Schools.

A detailed survey of the scheme of Higher Secondary Education by the Director of Evaluation and Applied Research has been ordered recently, with a view to derive optimum benefits from Governmental expenditure and also fix norms for future expansion.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

There are now 187 Colleges of Arts, Science and Commerce functioning in Tamil Nadu with a strength of about 1,71,100 in 1981-82 as against 1,54,700 in 1980-81.

Five Regional Offices of the Directorate are functioning since 1979-80 at Madras, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore with Deputy Directors of Collegiate Education and other auxiliary staff. These Offices will be strengthened in 1982-83 by the sanction of one Assistant Director to each.

With the constitution recently of the Bharathiar and Bharathidasan Universities, the following is the University-wise break up of the said 187 Colleges :—

University	Districts under its jurisdiction	Number of Colleges of Arts, Science and Commerce
(1)	(2)	(3)
Madras University	Madras, Chengalpattu, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem & Dharmapuri	44
Bharathiar University, Coimbatore	Coimbatore, Periyar and the Nilgiris	33
Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli	Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Pudukkottai	33
Madurai Kamaraj University	Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari..	77
		187

Action is being pursued for acquisition of land and for provision of various other requirements of the two new Universities.

The third new University established in 1981-82 was the Tamil University set up at Thanjavur in September 1981.

Steps are being pursued to start a University at Karaikudi as promised by late Arignar Anna Combining all the institutions of higher

learning there. A "Campus Development Committee" has been constituted to assess the needs of the proposed University at Karaikudi. It is also proposed to start a Women's University in Tamil Nadu.

Autonomous Colleges :

With the conferment of Autonomy newly on 3 Colleges in 1981-82, there are now 13 Autonomous Colleges in the State. These Colleges have academic freedom in designing courses, syllabi and also conduct of examinations. However, the degrees are awarded by the Universities concerned.

Continuing Education :

Evening courses are being conducted in 33 colleges with an enrolment of about 8,000 students (including evening colleges run by Madurai Kamaraj University and Law Colleges). During 1981-82, a crash programme of Summer-cum-Correspondence courses in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Home Science and Economics was conducted in the affiliated Post-Graduate Colleges for the benefit of inducted teachers in Higher Secondary Schools. 172 teachers

the Open University course conducted by the Madurai Kamaraj University for persons without formal education, who have completed 21.

Qualitative Improvement :

In keeping with past trends, a large number of seats remained vacant in 1981-82, especially in Rural colleges. The number of vacant seats was 10,020—English Medium 7,350; and Tamil Medium 2,670. This underlined the fact that in general there is no need for quantitative expansion of facilities for College education. The emphasis therefore continues on qualitative improvement.

During the past 4 years, as many as 104 new Degree Courses and 28 new Post Graduate Courses were opened in Government Colleges. Provision of Rs. 10 lakhs for opening new Degree Courses and Rs. 5 lakhs for opening new Post Graduate Courses have been made in 1982-83.

A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided in 1982-83 for purchasing furniture for Government Colleges, to meet the needs of increased students' strength in Degree and Post-Graduate courses in recent years. Laboratory facilities in Government Colleges have been improved in recent years, at a cost of Rs. 21 lakhs and an additional Rs. 31 lakhs will be spent for the purpose in 1982-83. Text Book libraries have been set up in Government Colleges. Rs 1 lakh will be spent in 1982-83 on development of playgrounds and provision of Sport articles in Government Colleges.

In 1982-83 also adequate provision has been made for construction of new or additional buildings, hostels, and buildings for Students, amenities like, canteen, tiffin sheds, cycle sheds, sanitary facilities, and other minor works. The total provision in this regard in 1982-83 is Rs. 62 lakhs—Rs. 25 lakhs for new works; and Rs. 37 lakhs for spill over works.

College teachers are deputed for research under the Faculty Improvement Programme sponsored by the University Grants Commission as well as under the State Government's own programme. Under the latter as many as 494 teachers were deputed for M. Phil. Courses at Government cost and 122 were so deputed in 1980-81.



29 Professors have so far been deputed from Government colleges for Research leading to Ph. D. There are now about 280 Graduate Tutors/Demonstrators in Government and Aided Colleges. It has been decided to depute them to undergo M.A./M.Sc., courses at Government cost, in a phased manner; and accordingly 30 persons were deputed in 1981-82.

Orientation courses were conducted in 1981-82 for teachers handling English under Part II-General English and Part III special English in Degree Courses; and those handling M. A. English. The scheme will be continued in 1982-83, and also extended to English teachers in Colleges of Education.

Scholarships and stipends

The following is the extent of coverage under the important Scholarship schemes implemented by the Directorate of Collegiate Education :—

From 1977-78, full fee concession is given in Degree course and above, to all students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, irrespective of the annual income of their parents. They get scholarships from the funds administered by the Director of Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare and the Backward Class students from the Director of Backward Classes. Besides, an ad hoc merit grant of Rs. 300 each is given to all students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who obtain 60 per cent and above in the Higher Secondary examination to enable them to prosecute higher studies.

Tamil Medium in Colleges

The incentive stipend of Rs. 180 per year continues to be paid to every student studying in Tamil Medium in Degree classes. 18,040 students got this stipend in 1980-81 and 20,695 in 1981-82. The provision for this scheme is Rs. 35 lakhs

Scheme	Number of fresh scholarships allotted for 1981-82 (including Higher Secondary)	Total number of scholarships (fresh and renewals) sanctioned in 1981-82	Provision in Budget Estimate 1982-1983
			(Rupees in lakhs)
National Scholarship Scheme	1,700	5,205	60
National Loan Scholarship	1,397	6,590	45
Scholarships scheme for children of School teachers	70	225	4

in 1982-83. The number of books published in Tamil for Tamil medium College students so far by the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society is 901. Rs. 50 lakhs worth of these books are being supplied free to Book Banks in all Colleges. A Committee is now engaged in evaluating this programme and preparing plans for further publications in future.

Ensuring the smooth functioning of Colleges

Welfare Committees have been constituted for attending to the Welfare of the teaching staff, the non-teaching staff, and the students in Colleges with a view to mitigate the problem of students unrest in Educational Institutions. Two All-Party meetings were conducted in May-June 1981 and guide-lines are being evolved for conducting elections to college unions peacefully, and within a short period.

Benefits to staff in Colleges

Among the important benefits extended to staff in Colleges in recent years were extension of University Grants Commission scales of pay; Upgradation as Assistant Professors, of Tutors and Demonstrators, possessing the prescribed qualifications; promotion from 1st April, 1980 as Professors, of Assistant Professors on completion of 10 years of service; direct payment of salaries to staff in aided colleges; ensuring parity to staff of Aided Colleges in such matters like retirement benefits, leave benefits and Group Insurance Scheme. State Awards have also been instituted for College teachers from 1979-80 and 10 awards are given every year. Each award consists of a cash prize of Rs. 1,000, a Silver medal and Certificate.

Legal studies:

The strength in Law Colleges during 1981-82 was as follows:

The strength in Law Colleges during 1981-82 was as follows:

Name of Law College	Degree Regular total	Number learning through Tamil Medium-out of the total.	Degree (evening)	Post Graduate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madras	1,045	114	444	106
Madurai	707	48	80	..
Coimbatore	360	..	..	..
Tiruchirappalli	360	..	..	..

The construction of buildings and hostel for the Government Law College, Coimbatore has been sanctioned in recent years. A Women's hostel for the Law College, Madurai has also been sanctioned. The Budget for 1982-83 includes provision of Rs. 10 lakhs for taking up construction of a building for the Law College, Tiruchirappalli and Rs. 5 lakhs for a Men's hostel for the Law College, Madurai.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The provision for Technical Education (inclusive of the provision for buildings and loans and grants to Anna University) is Rs. 15.66 crores in B. E. 1982-83. The Department of Technical Education has under its direct control 7 Engineering Colleges, 50 Polytechnics (including 7 Women's Polytechnics and 8 Special Institutions) and 14 Higher Secondary Schools (Vocational).

The present level of sanctioned annual intake is 1470 students for Degree Courses (full time) including the State quota in the Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli; 6,800 students for Diploma courses in Polytechnics; and 840 students in the Higher Secondary Schools (Vocational). The increase in the intake of Polytechnics was due to the stepping up of the intake of the existing Polytechnics and also the opening of new Polytechnics.

The shift system was introduced in 1981-82 in the Annamalai Polytechnic, Chettinad and Muthiah Polytechnic, Annamalai nagar. The system will be extended to some more institutions after watching its working in those two Polytechnics.

A new Government Engineering College was opened at Tirunelveli in 1981-82.

Diversification

In order to meet the current man power requirements of Industry, new job-oriented and diversified courses are introduced every year in polytechnics. Among the new courses introduced in 1980-81 and 81-82 were.

Post-Diploma Courses: Foundry Engineering, Construction Technology, Industrial Electronics, Plant Maintenance, Production Engineering.

Diploma Courses.—Refrigeration and Air-conditioning, Production Engineering, Electronics.

Electives.—Modern Farm Machinery Technology, Industrial Electronics, Instrumentation.

During 1982-83 it is proposed to introduce the following new courses in Polytechnics:—



Post-Diploma Courses. —

Central Polytechnic, Madras—Instrument Techniques.

Government Polytechnic Vellore — Foundry Engineering.

Nachimuthu Polytechnic, Pollachi—Industrial Engineering.

Diploma Courses.—

Bakthavatsalam Polytechnic, Kancheepuram—Electronics and Communication Engineering.

Government Polytechnic, Nagercoil,—Machine design and drafting (for Girls).

Electives.—

Rajagopal Polytechnic, Gudiyatham—Power Systems.

P.A.C. Ramasamy Raja Polytechnic, Rajapalayam—Fundamentals of Television and Servicing.

Additional facilities for Polytechnic and Qualitative Improvement

A Micro-Processor based computer system will be set up at the Central Polytechnic, Madras in 1982-83. Additional buildings will be constructed for the Alagappa Polytechnic, Karaikudi, and an additional over-head tank will be constructed to augment the water supply of the Tamil Nadu Polytechnic, Madurai. A separate Curriculum Development Centre for Polytechnics will be established in the Directorate of Technical Education in 1982-83. A loan of Rs. 2 lakhs will be sanctioned in 1982-83 for constructing a hostel for the students at the Sakthi Institute of Technology, Athani, Periyar district.

Engineering Colleges under the Directorate of Technical Education.—

With a view to give practical training to students in the use of computers, a mini computer will be set up in 1982-83 at the Government College of Engineering, Salem at a cost of Rs. 4.50 lakhs. Library facilities in the 3 Private Engineer-

ing Colleges will be strengthened at a cost of Rs. 1 lakh each. The construction of a girls hostel will be sanctioned in 1982-83 for the Government college of Technology, Coimbatore and the work of augmenting the water supply of the A. C. College of Technology, Karaikudi will also be taken up in 1982-83. A provision of Rs. 3 lakhs has been made in 1982-83, for providing modern Teaching aids in Government Technical Educational institutions.

Anna University:

The Anna University was established at Madras on 4th September 1978, with a view to build up a centre of excellence in higher education in Engineering and Technology. The University was formed by bringing together and integrating the following four institutions—namely the College of Engineering, Guindy; the Technology departments of the University of Madras situated in the A. C. College of Technology campus; the School of Architecture and Town Planning of the University of Madras and the Madras Institute of Technology, Chromepet. The enrolment in the University exceeds 3,900 students of which 3,255 are in Undergraduate programme and 686 are in Post-graduate programme. This includes about 300 women students. The University offers 21 Undergraduate courses, 31 Post-graduate courses besides 7 Post-graduate Diploma courses. Facilities are available for M. Phil programmes in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry and Doctorate Programmes in the Faculty of Engineering, Technology and Sciences. Research work in emerging areas of national priorities, like Ethanol fuel for Automobiles, are being undertaken and centres for Energy resources and Building Technology are being established. The B. E., 1982-83 includes a provision of Rs. 180 lakhs for Non-plan grants to the University and Rs. 62 lakhs for Plan grants, in order to enable the University to launch further development programmes, availing itself of assistance from the University Grants Commission also.

The Government have sanctioned the setting up by the Anna University of a Remote Sensing Centre, with financial assistance from this Government. The Centre will help in surveying, identifying, classifying, and monitoring several forms of Earth resources—so that

optimum management of resources is possible in a number of fields including Agriculture, mineral survey, etc.

Other Institutions.—

The Budget for 1982-83 includes provisions of Rs. 28 lakhs for Grants to the Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli and Rs. 5 lakhs for Grants to the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Madras. The Food Craft Institute established at Tiruchirappalli with Central assistance has started functioning from 1981-82.

Science and Technology Centres.—

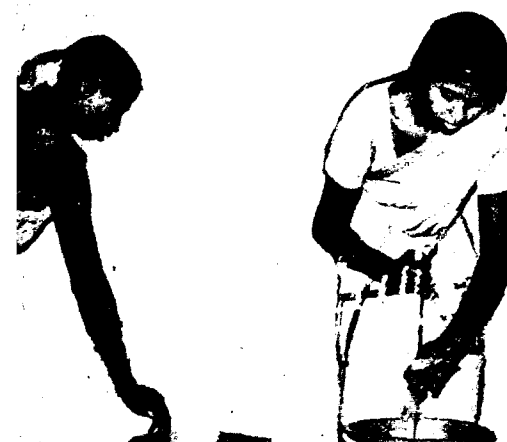
A Committee has been constituted in January 1982 to prepare detailed Project reports for the Science and Technology Centres to be set up at Madras, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore and to co-ordinate the work of establishing those Centres.

This Government have accepted the setting up at Tirunelveli of one of the 5 District Science Centres proposed to be established in 5 districts in India by the National Council of Science Museums. This Government have also sanctioned the requisite expenditure from State Government funds for the establishment of the District Science Centre at Tirunelveli.

'Catch them very young'

With a view to identify young talents in sports and games and to groom and develop such talents by systematic coaching, the department is already conducting the "Catch them young" programmes. It is proposed in 1982-83 to extend this principle to pre-primary stage also and implement a programme of "Catch them very young" under which children with aptitude for sports and games will be identified at Pre-Primary stage and their talents nurtured carefully. These children will be taken as "Sports Stream" children when they enter schools formally.

Among other new programmes to be undertaken by the Department in 1982-83 are: Starting 150 more Rural Sports Centres; Starting 8 Hobby Centres attached to District Sports Councils, for children and non-student youth, and giving grants to private Sports Clubs/organisations for purchasing sports articles.



Scouts and Guides

At present there are 1.42 lakh of Scouts and Guides in Tamil Nadu, who formed nearly one-fourth of the total number of Scouts and Guides all over India. The 20th President's Scouts and Guides Rally was conducted at Madras in an impressive manner, when the highest award in the movement was conferred on the Chief Minister, the first ever Chief Minister in India to receive this award.

The annual grant to the Tamil Nadu Scouts and Guides has been increased from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 3 lakhs with effect from 1981-82. An expenditure of Rs. 5 lakhs has also been sanctioned in 1981-82 for the supply of free uniform to needy Scouts and Guides. A State level camp site for Scouts and Guides, 21 acres in extent, has been allotted by the Government at Alathur, Chengalpattu District. It is proposed to provide camp sites in the districts also.

National Cadet Corps

The National Cadet Corps in Tamil Nadu is organised with the Directorate Headquarters along with 5 Group Headquarters under it 2 located in Madras city, and one each in Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirapalli. The authorised strength of N.C.C. in Tamil Nadu is as given below :

	(1)	Units Troops	Officers	Cadets.
		(2)	(3)	(4)
Senior Division (Boys)	..	45	218	17,370
Do (Girls)	..	5	43	3,680
Junior Division (Boys)	..	616	616	61,650
Do (Girls)	..	51	51	5,300
Total	..	717	928	87,500

The expenditure on the National Cadet Corps from this Government funds in 1982-83 will be about Rs. 138 lakhs. The number of State Government Staff (Ministerial staff as well as drivers, peons, etc.) serving under the department is 1,100.

National Service Scheme

The following was the strength of the National Service Scheme in Tamil Nadu in 1981-82 :—

	(1)	Total Number of Students participating	Number (out of the total) participating in Special Camping Programme
Colleges	..	40,000	20,000
Higher Secondary Standards of Higher Secondary Schools	..	10,000	5,000
Total	..	50,000	25,000

The annual expenditure per student is Rs. 60 under National Service Scheme (General programme) and Rs. 80 under Special Camp Programme. In both the cases, expenditure is shared between the State and Central Governments in the ratio of 5:7 respectively. The provision for this scheme in 1982-83 is Rs. 60 lakhs, of which 7/12th will be reimbursed by the Central Government.

The Government of India have approved of the extension of the scheme to 10,000 more college students and 10,000 more Higher Secondary students in 1982-83.

The National Service Scheme provides opportunities to students

to intensify the use of Tamil for all official purposes in all departments. A three year intensive scheme has been taken up to ensure the proper and full implementation of the scheme of having Tamil as Official language for all purposes in all State Government Offices. The first phase of the scheme has been implemented in 1981-82 in 17 departments. More departments will be covered in the second phase, i.e. 1982-83.

A bibliography of the Tamil books published during the period 1867-1935 has already been published in 19 volumes. Work on the books published after 1935 is in progress.

The Department is implementing a scheme of financial assistance to authors for bringing out original books in Tamil ; and authors of 7 books were assisted in 1981-82. The Government have arranged to bring out through the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society, the second edition of the Tamil Encyclopaedia.

Under the scheme of awards for the best books published in Tamil, awards for the books published during the period 1975-80 were given on Thiruvalluvar Day 1982 (15th January).

History of Tamil Nadu

The first volume on the Pre-Historic period has been published already and the second on the Sangam age will be published shortly in two parts.

Programme of translations :

Six books have been published so far under the programme for publishing in Tamil valuable books from other languages, and for pub-

TAMIL DEVELOPMENT

The Directorate of Tamil Development is taking effective steps to

lishing valuable Tamil classics in other languages. Two more are likely to be published shortly and work on other book is under way.

Honours to Tamil Poets and Scholars

The Government have instituted so far a Reader's Chair in the name of Umaru Pulavar in Madurai Kamaraj University for research in Islamic Tamil literature ; an endowment in Madras University for development of Tamil Christian literature and two Endowment lectures in Madras University—One in the name of Pavendhar Bharathidasan and the other in the name of Pattukottai Kalyanasundaram. The Pavendhar Bharathidasan award of Rs. 10,000 has been given so far to the poets Thiruvallargal Suradha, Vanidasan, S.D. Sundaram, Pattukottai Kalyanasundaram and Muthulingam. The Thiru. Vi. Ka. award of Rs. 10,000 for Tamil writers has been so far given to Thiruvallargal Naranaduraiakannan and A. K. Paranthamanar.

Financial Assistance to Indigent Tamil Scholars

Tamil Scholars whose income does not exceed Rs. 400 per mensem are given a monthly pension of Rs. 250 under this scheme and 120 scholars have been covered so far.

Promoting Tamil Studies outside the State

24 Universities and institutions in other states have so far got the grant of Rs. 15,000 each for introducing part time diploma courses in Tamil. Grants have been sanctioned also to the International School of Dravidian linguistics, Trivandrum for its research activities.

The International Institute of Tamil Studies is engaged in bringing out a book of Course Materials to enable the learning of Tamil by Tamils settled abroad.

Tamil Etymological Dictionary Project

The first part of the first volume



of the Tamil Etymological Dictionary compiled by the late scholar Thiru G. Devaneya Pavanar will be published shortly and work on the remaining portion of the Etymological Dictionary is continuing.

International Institute of Tamil Studies

The International Institute of Tamil Studies is now having 19 Readers, 12 full time Research students and 38 part-time students doing Ph. D. research. It publishes the half yearly Research Journal—the Journal of Tamil studies. This year it imparted coaching in Tamil to 28 students from other States and countries. The Institute is conducting monthly popular lectures on Tamil literary theories and weekly research seminars. It has conducted major seminars on the heritage of Tamils in the literary, cultural and other fields. The seminar on "Historical heritage of the Tamils was held in 1981-82. The

Institute has published so far standard books on Tamil literature and history, besides certain valuable unpublished manuscripts. Post Graduate Diploma courses on Translation and Manuscriptology are offered in the Institute.

Tamil University

The Tamil University inaugurated on 15th September 1981 functioning at Thanjavur with several faculties and departments. A Publications Division has been started recently. About 1,000 acres of land near the Thanjavur Medical College are being acquired for the University and construction work is likely to start in a few months.

World Tamil Sangam

The World Tamil Sangam announced on the occasion of the 10th International Conference Seminar of Tamil Studies at Madurai



will be established with its headquarters at Madurai, at a site to be provided shortly. This organisation would be staffed by Tamil scholars who will be undertaking intensive research work. This Sangam will function with complete academic autonomy and with its own branches in various parts of the world. A provision of Rs. 105 lakhs has been made in Budget Estimates 1982-83 for establishing this Sangam.

TAMIL CULTURE

The Government are continuing to implement a number of schemes to encourage and develop Tamil Culture and Arts. A new Department of Information, Tourism and (Tamil) Culture was organised in the Secretariat in July 1981. The Directorate of Traditional Tamil Arts set up newly under a separate Director is also functioning under this Department.

Tamil Nadu Iyal, Isai, Nataka Manram

For the past 26 years, this Manram has been implementing a number of programmes for developing music, dance, and drama, and it continued its good work in 1981-82 also. This year it gave "Kalai-mamani" awards to 33 eminent artistes. Under the programme for encouraging young artistes it assisted 80 artistes to conduct performances in 16 Sabhas.

With a view to extend the activities of the Manram, the Government have decided in principle to constitute such manrams for each district. The object is to survey the local art forms in various districts, select forms worthy of preservation and take steps to encourage and preserve them. The young artistes in the district will also be encouraged. A provision of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been made for this scheme in 1982-83.

Tamil Nadu Ovium Nunkalai Kuzhu

In addition to its usual programmes, the Tamil Nadu Ovium Nunkalai Kuzhu implemented the following important schemes also in 1981-82 :-

(i) A notable programme was the conduct of Refresher courses for Art Masters in schools, held in collaboration with the State Council of Educational Research and Train-



ing, with a view to keep them posted with the latest developments in Art teaching. This training has so far been imparted to about 110 Art masters in the Educational districts of Madras, Vellore and Coimbatore. This training will be extended to Art masters in many other districts next year.

(ii) Under the programme for conducting Art exhibitions in other States, Tamil Nadu Art exhibitions were conducted at Jaipur (Rajasthan) and Bhubaneswar (Orissa). The exhibitions were well received.

(iii) The quarterly journal of the Kuzhu, entitled "Nunkalai" was published.

(iv) The Government have given a grant of Rs. 1 lakh to the Kuzhu for instituting a fund for giving financial assistance to artistes.

It is proposed to provide mobile unit to the Kuzhu to enable it to hold Art exhibitions in District headquarters and moffasil towns. A sum of Rs. 3.90 lakhs will be provided for this purpose next year.

Music Colleges : ✓

The Government Colleges of Music at Madras and Madurai and the Music wing of the Oriental college at Thiruvaiyaru, are conducting courses in Music and Bharatha Natyam. In order to solve the

accommodation problem at the Music college, Madras the construction of additional building at a cost of Rs. 6 lakhs will be sanctioned in 1982-83.

It is proposed to modernise the teaching methods in the Government colleges of music. With a view to instil in students the techniques and methodology of maestros in music and dance, it is proposed to conduct demonstrations and lectures in those colleges. It is also proposed to make available to students tapes (Audio and video) of the performances of such maestros. Musical demonstrations of Thevaram and Thiruvasagam etc., will also be arranged.

Directorate of Traditional Tamil Arts :

The main objects of the newly formed Directorate of Traditional Tamil Arts are (i) survey, compilation and publication of details of traditional Tamil arts ; (ii) and their preservation.

In accordance with the above objects, provision has been made for the following programmes in 1982-83 ;

(I) It is proposed to survey and document rare rural art forms in all districts and compile and publish a cultural profile of Tamil Nadu. It will be a compendium of



the history and culture of the rural folk in Tamil Nadu. Action will also be taken to preserve the worthy art forms identified in the survey. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made for this scheme next year.

(2) Collection, preservation and publication of ancient Tamil manuscripts.

(3) Building up a collection of tape recordings of Tamil folk music and traditional Tamil classical music.

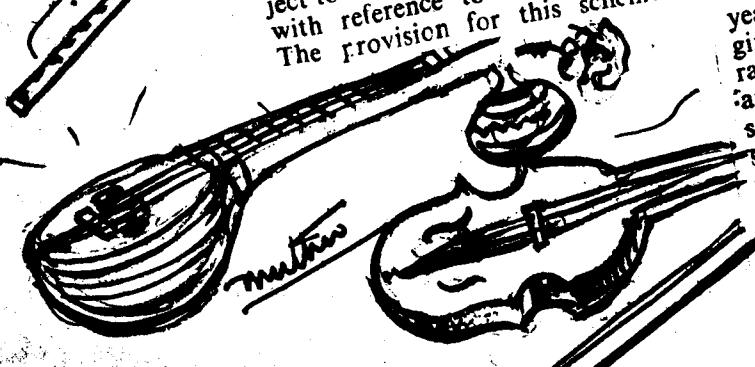
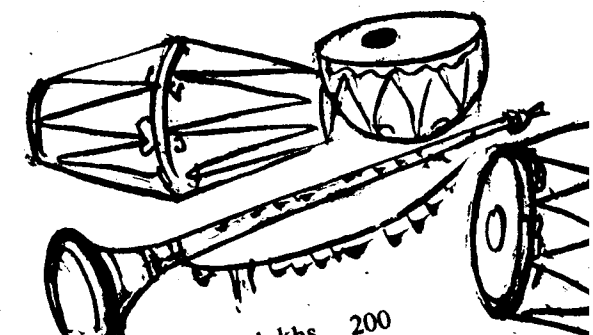
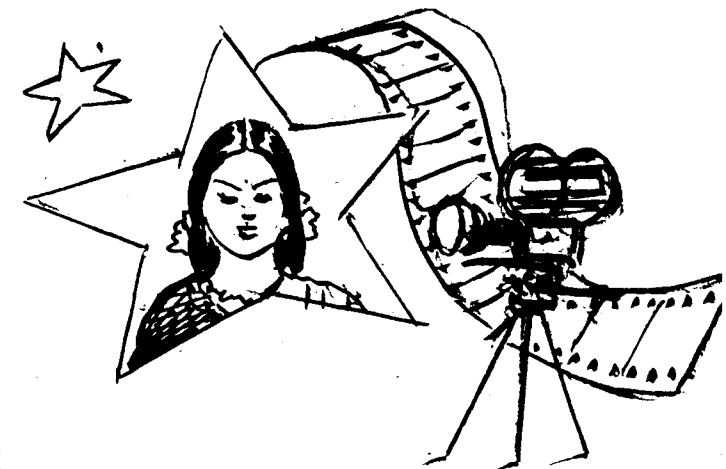
(4) A number of valuable art pieces from Tamil Nadu and Tamil palm leaf manuscripts are found among the collections of museums and art galleries in foreign countries. It is proposed either to acquire the originals themselves or microfilms of manuscripts and replicas of art pieces.

Pension to indigent artistes

Under this scheme about 1,000 artistes who are in indigent circumstances are receiving a monthly pension of Rs. 150. This pension is given for a period of 3 years in the first instance, but renewals for periods of three years at a time are admissible, if the artistes still continue to be indigent. When an indigent artiste dies, his widow can get the pension till her death, subject to renewals at 3 yearly intervals, with reference to financial status. The provision for this scheme in

1982-83 is Rs. 24 lakhs. 200 more artistes will be given Pension under this scheme next year.

The Government are implementing from 1979 a scheme under which State Artistes are nominated. 12 more State Artistes were nominated in October 1981 for a three year period. By way of encouraging artistes who have attained a rare talents even at an early age and also secured a name for themselves in the world of fine arts, three such persons have also been nominated as "State Artistes."





The Government have sanctioned the formation of one Horticultural Society to popularise the cultivation of Horticultural crops in the North Madras area. The Society was formed with the District Collector of Madras as Chairman with 20 Members in the Executive body. The Assistant Director of Horticulture, North Madras will be the Secretary. The Hon'y. Secretary of Horticultural Society Madras will be the Vice-Chairman of the proposed Society. Besides Horticultural crops, it is proposed to give importance for planting of coconuts in the house compounds. Hence the Society was named as "Madras Horticultural and Coconut Development Society", since main function of the Society will be planting Coconut seedlings in all available protected areas. Out of 20 Executive Committee Members, there will be 5 non-officials and the rest will be from the official sides representing Department of Horticulture, Collegiate Education, Forest, Director of Oilseeds, Corporation of Madras, N. S. S. Organisation and the Collectorate of Madras.

OBJECTIVES OF THE MADRAS HORTICULTURAL AND COCONUT DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY

1. Increasing the total number of coconut trees in MADRAS CITY.
2. Make MADRAS CITY Green with coconut palms.
3. Increasing the total food productivity in the city.

4. Utilising as much of protected land as possible for coconut cultivation.
5. Channelising students and other youth Groups like N. S. S. into this creative effort of lasting nature.
6. Creating permanent assets for the society.
7. To assist and advise members in developing their gardens and supply of seeds plants, manures, etc.,
8. To hold competition to encourage horticulture and coconut development.
9. To conduct seminars, symposiums, group discussion and disseminate information on coconut development.
10. To undertake all other activities not repugnant to the object and rules of the society.

In pursuance of the above objects, a series of functions were arranged to popularise coconut planting. The Society was inaugurated on 19th March 1982 by Hon'ble Minister for Finance, Thiru V. R. Nedunchezian under the Presidentship of Hon'ble Minister for Education, Thiru C. Aranganayagam. The Director of Horticulture, Director of Oil seeds, N. S. S. Co-ordinator have participated in the function. To mark the inauguration of the Society, 25 Coconut seedlings planted in the Presidency Girls' Higher Second-



dary School, Egmore. There was a good response from the staff and students of the School and a few more seedlings will be planted in July 1982.

Similar function was arranged in Government Arts College for Women, North Madras. 20 Numbers of Coconut seedlings were planted on that occasion. As there is a lot of scope for planting more number of seedlings in the hostel compound of this College, the Principal has informed that about 50 coconut seedlings would be planted in July 1982. This Society has also celebrated World Forest Day by arranging a tree planting function in Venkatesa Nagar near Virugambakkam. About 500 Numbers of Avenue trees sapling were distributed to be planted in that area. The Forest Department had given them free of cost.

The Society has programmed to distribute about 20,000 Coconut seedlings during 1982-83. Besides planting coconut seedlings, it is also proposed to conduct a Horticultural and Coconut show.

At present, the Society is functioning in the office of the Assistant Director of Horticulture (North) at No. K-60, Anna Nagar, Madras-600 012.



94183

12/11/82
18-2-83



Government Museum

MADRAS - 600 008.

Acquisition of art objects

The Art Purchase Committee for the Government Museum, and National Art Gallery will meet at 11-00 A.M. on 9th July 1982 at the Centenary Exhibition Hall of the Museum for considering the acquisition of the following categories of art objects through purchases.

Category: 1

Antique art objects of the following types:

Indian stone sculptures; textiles; Tanjore paintings on wood, glass, ivory, mica, paper, wooden sculptures; temple paraphernalia such as VAHANAS and temple hangings; folk and tribal art objects; Indian coins and copper plate grants.

Category: 2

Contemporary works of arts: Sculptures, paintings etc.

Persons desirous of offering art objects, under both categories may write before 1-7-1982 to the "Secretary Art Purchase Committee" for Government Museum and National Art Gallery, Madras-600 008 enclosing a detailed itemwise list, including the minimum price acceptable, and may present the object personally before the committee on 9-7-1982. The unselected objects have to be taken away by the concerned parties on the same day after the meeting is over. In the case of art objects under category II, not more than two works of an artist may be offered.

Note: In the case of contemporary works of art, only these which are framed properly will be accepted.

*Director of Museum,
Government Museum, Madras-8.*

DIPR No. 28648/82-2/APRC



