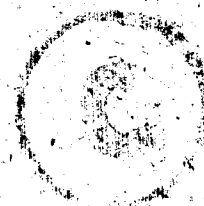


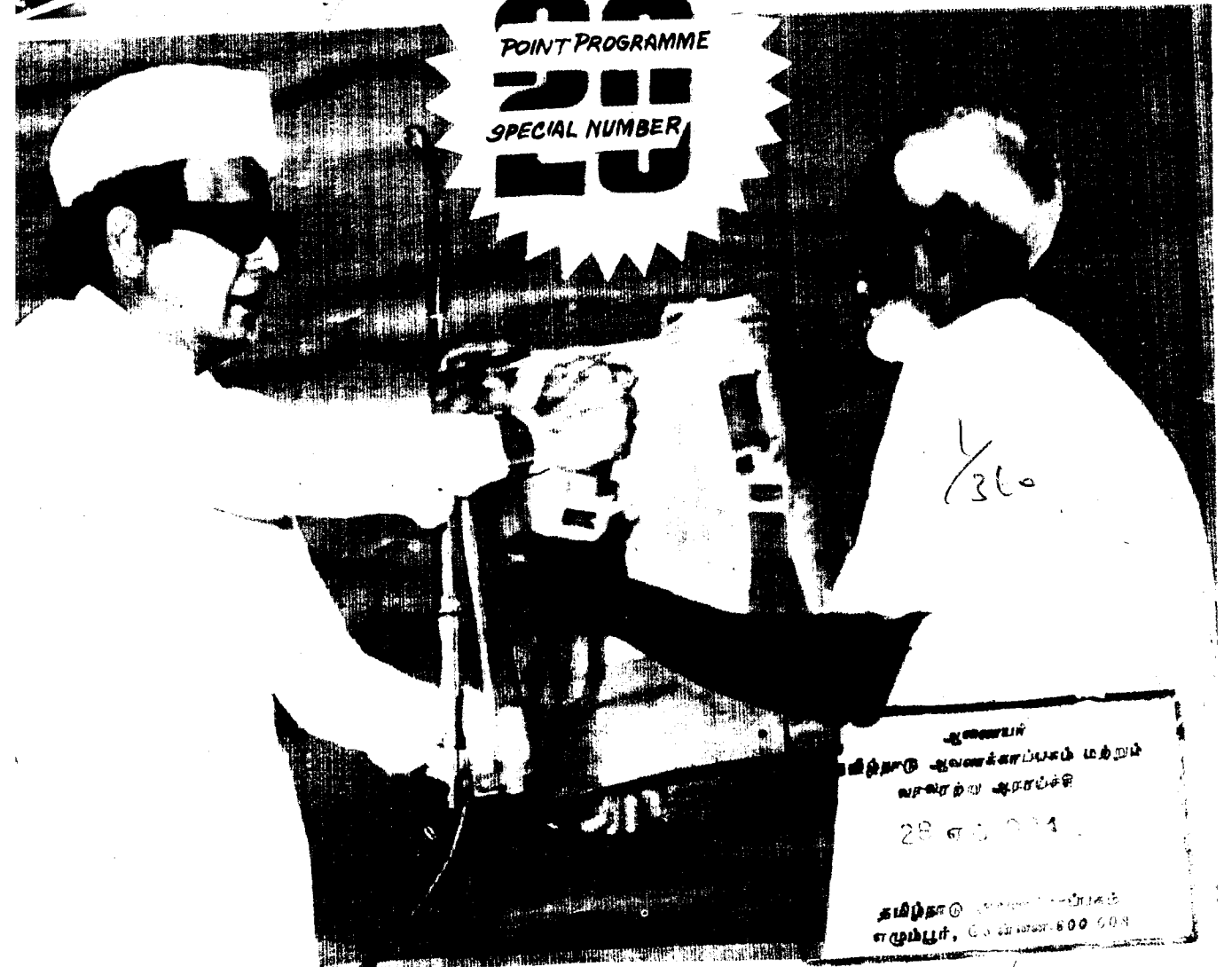
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TAMIL ARASU

APRIL - 1984

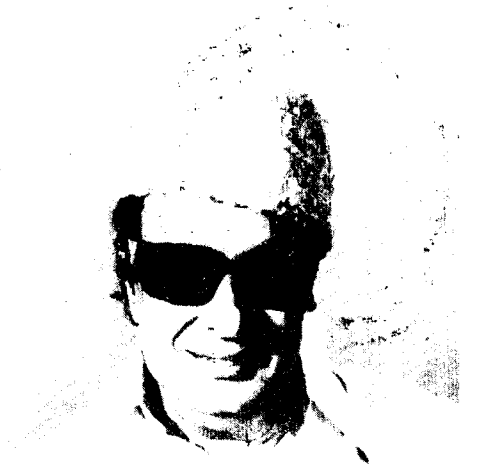




The Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. G. R. inaugurated the 40th National Football Championship Tournament and switched on the floodlights at Nehru Stadium on 15th March 1984.

The Tamil Nadu Press Annexe built at a cost of Rs. 6.5 lakhs was declared open by the Hon'ble Minister for Information and Religious Endowments Thiru RM. Veerappan on 19th March, 1984.





NEW

POINT

Programme

Achievements Special Number

Tamil Arasu

Thiruvalluvar Year 2015
Rudrothkaari-
Panguni-Chithirai

APRIL 1984
VOL; XIV NO. 10

TAMIL NADU GRADED 'A'

The Union Planning Commission has graded the performance as follows:

Category A — achievement made 70% and above of the target.

Category B — achievement made above the national average

Category C — achievement made below national average.

Category D — Nil performance

Out of 16 points reviewed by Union Planning Commission, Tamil Nadu has been graded under Category-A in respect of 12 items. Tamil Nadu has no doubt secured the highest marks 41 against 33 secured by Himachal Pradesh and 39 secured by Rajasthan.



S. L. Khurana,
Governor of Tamil Nadu
*Raj Bhavan,
Madras-600 022
26th March 1984*

MESSAGE

The New Twenty Point Programme, announced by the Prime Minister of India on the 14th of January 1982, is aimed at giving an impetus to certain critical developmental programmes and at improving the living conditions of the disadvantaged sections of our people. During the last two years that the programme has been in operation in the State of Tamil Nadu it has registered significant success. Performance in areas such as dryland farming, IRDP schemes, health, slum improvement, family planning have been particularly notable. It has been acknowledged and appreciated by the Government of India as well as the beneficiaries in the State. This performance is obviously due to the direction, guidance and supervision provided by the State Government, under the leadership of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

I extend my sincere felicitations to all those who are connected with the implementation of the programme and wish them continued success through diligent application in the future.

(S.L. KHURANA)



K. Chockalingam, I.A.S.,
Chief Secretary to Government
of Tamil Nadu.
*Fort St. George,
Madras-600 009.*

MESSAGE

Tamil Arasu deserves commendation for bringing out a Special Number on Tamil Nadu's performance on the New Twenty Point Programme. I feel particularly gratified that Tamil Nadu has been in the forefront during 1982-83, 1983-84. This has meant hard work for one and all. It has also meant constant and consistent monitoring at all levels to ensure that the administrative machinery functioned as one team to produce results with a view to reaching out to the weaker sections of society. Tamil Nadu has really done well. I extend to all the participating Government servants my personal commendation for the excellent work done by each one to keep Tamil Nadu in the forefront of progress.

—K. CHOCKALINGAM.



M. G. Ramachandran,
Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu

MESSAGE

I congratulate 'Tamil Arasu' in bringing out a Special Number on the Prime Minister's New Twenty Point Programme on 1st April 1984. Tamil Nadu's performance has been remarkably good under all sectors particularly in all those programmes that are aimed at improving the standard of living of the rural poor and other weaker sections of society. Tamil Nadu has embarked upon massive new programmes for the benefit of the poor, particularly children. Noon Meal Programme covering 64.18 lakhs children and providing employment for 1,58,387 women has become the corner stone of a very quiet social transformation which is beginning to make its impact in the rural areas. Shortly the educational system will also be made more meaningful by vocationalising it, so that it becomes immediately relevant to the child-

ren, to the parents, and to the society. These are development programmes which need heavy investment in terms of money, effort and devoted work. I have every faith that the investment we are making in all these development programmes will keep Tamil Nadu in the forefront. My Government's performance in the implementation of the New Twenty Point Programme of the Prime Minister which has been adjudged as the best in the country during 1982-83, and continues to be in the forefront during the year 1983-84 also, is because we are conscious of the tremendous potential of all these programmes in reaching out to the weaker and downtrodden sections of the society. I would like to commend each and every Government servant who has been involved in the implementation of these programmes at every level. I hope the Tamil Arasu Special Number will be of special interest to the readers.

(M.G. RAMACHANDRAN)

C.M.'S TELEX MESSAGE TO P.M.- TO SAVE TAMILS IN SRI LANKA

As soon as the news of large scale massacre of Tamils in Jaffna (Sri Lanka) by Sri Lankan Air Force Personnel reached here, there was widespread reaction among the people of Tamil Nadu. At Madras, students of Law College, Madras, marched towards Sri Lanka Deputy Commissioner's Office last night around 2 a.m. Timely intervention and alertness of Police Officers in tackling students prevented them from causing any major incidents and they were persuaded to go back to their hostel by Police Officers. Sri Lanka Deputy High Commission Office has been given Police protection.

News of massacre of Tamil-speaking population in Sri Lanka is likely to result in serious repercussions throughout Tamil Nadu as witnessed during July-August 1983 and disturbing effects on the minds of the people.

I pray that Prime Minister may intervene immediately and take action in the matter as you were kind enough to do under similar circumstances during July-August 1983.

M. G. Ramachandran,
Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

ONLY TAMILNADU DOING WELL AT VOCATIONALISATION.

The Union Education Ministry's working group for the Seventh Plan has taken a grim view of the snail's pace at which vocationalisation of +2 stage is going on, although eight years have passed since all the States and Union Territories accepted vocationalisation in principle.

Only six States and five Union Territories have begun implementation of vocationalisation. Even among these, only Tamil Nadu has taken it up in an appreciable way.

In Tamil Nadu, vocationalisation of +2 stage is so structured as to make it both terminal and continuing. Andhra, Maharashtra and Karnataka, which are among the other States to intro-

duce vocationalisation, have provided for weightage to students of this stream if they wish to go in for higher education.

For vocationalisation to succeed, Dr. R. P. Singhal, Member-Secretary of the National Review Committee on Higher Secondary Education, has suggested evolving strong linkages between schools and industry, farm sector and other agencies so that vocational students could be given placement straight away without insistence on university degrees.

So far, only Tamil Nadu and Karnataka have been able to establish effective linkages with the industry.

Courtesy : The Hindustan Times,
12th March '84.

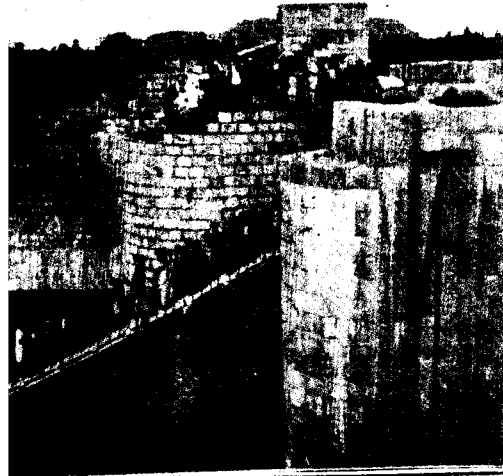
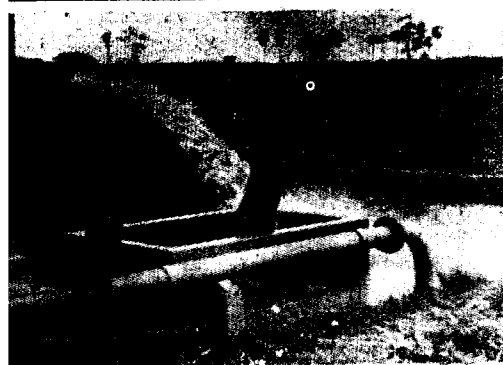
watersheds have been covered.

Outside the watershed areas

Known dry farming technologies of few selected items like strip cropping, summer ploughing etc. are proposed to be adopted in 3.24 lakhs. 3,24,095 ha. have been achieved upto January 1984.

II. Families benefited:

The total number of families benefited within the watersheds are 29124 scheduled castes and scheduled tribes accounting for 5142. Of the total 25,992 farmers in the watersheds 8252 belong to small farmers and 7932 marginal farmers categories.



III. Training:

The staff entrusted with the watershed work i.e. Assistant Director of Agriculture, Agricultural Officer etc. are already covered by an inbuilt system of training under Training and Visit Programme. 8732 farmers within micro watersheds and 3066 farmers outside the micro watersheds were trained on package of practices in dry land farming.

IV. Inputs:

It is programmed to cover 6360 ha. under improved seeds during

1983-84 and so far an area of 12,700 ha. have been covered. Under chemical fertiliser an area of 11323 ha. have been covered so far against 3180 ha. Besides the department has arranged for the supply of inputs including economic and horticultural seedlings.

Improved seeds to the tune of 633,000 Mts. have been distributed besides 1805,000 Mts. of fertilisers. 2118,020 Mts. of Gypsum within micro watersheds.

Demonstrations were arranged under the following items:

1. Forming of broad beds and deep furrows.
2. Use of seeds drills
3. Treatment of seeds with B.C
4. Spraying of DAP
5. Gypsum application.

V. Distribution of Agricultural Implements:

Against 11,960 of Agricultural implements to be distributed, 21225 have been distributed so far. Necessary funds (Rs. 20 lakhs) have also been sanctioned to enable the officers to procure and distribute the implements and so far a sum of Rs. 7.10 lakhs have been spent under this item.

Seed cum fertiliser drills :—

Against 440 assigned to the State 215 have been distributed so far. The balance will be distributed in the coming months. The department is acquiring different models from various States for organising demonstrations and popularising them among the farmers in a big way. The District Joint Directors of Agriculture have also designed or improved some models which are also in the process of large scale manufacture.

POINT No. 2

MAKE SPECIAL EFFORTS TO INCREASE PRODUCTION OF PULSES AND VEGETABLE OIL SEEDS :

Pulses :

The requirement of Pulses for Tamil Nadu is 9 lakh tonnes whereas the production is around 3 lakh tonnes thereby necessitating sizable quantities are imported from

neighbouring States. During 1983-84, it is proposed to cover an area of 9.20 lakh hectares under pulses and to produce 2.83 lakh tonnes.

Strengthening of extension machinery in the whole State under Training and Visit system.

By this changed set up wherein farmer contact is well built the propaganda on pulses cropping and production techniques will be much more effective.

With the above additional measures the following Pulses Development Scheme are implemented in 1983-84.

- (i) Integrated schemes for pulses seed centre and seed multiplication through the seed wing set up as a support to Training and Visit system.
- (ii) Scheme for DAP Foliar Spraying.
- (iii) Pulses production Six Year Programme
- (iv) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for pulses Development.

Upto the end of January 1984 an area of 7,08,000 ha. and a production of 217,800 tonnes have been achieved.

Oil Seeds :

The coverage of area and production under oilseeds fixed for 1983-84 and the achievement upto January 1984 are given below :

	Target for 1983-84
Area coverage in ha. lakhs ..	14.54
Production in tonnes lakhs ..	14.25
Achievement made upto January 1984	

Area coverage in ha. lakhs .. 12.73

Production in tonnes lakhs .. 12.75

Since production of required quantity of certified seeds of groundnut could not be made for want of adequate breeders/foundation seeds, necessary arrangements are made to procure and distribute truthfully

labelled seeds of groundnut as in previous years. In respect of other crops improved quality seeds are being procured and distributed. against which upto the end of January 1984, we have achieved 2.55 crore mandays. The progress made during 1981-82, 1982-83 and upto December 1983 is given below :

The target and achievement in respect of various kinds of oilseeds are given below :

Item	Unit	1981-82 actuals	1982-83 actuals	Achievement upto January '84.
NREP	in '000 mandays	41557	49423	25491
Oil seeds	Target 1983-84 in lakhs (tonnes)	Achievement upto January '84 (in lakhs) tonnes		
Groundnut	13.00	11.82		
Gingelly	0.60	0.45		
Sun Flower	0.59	0.42		
Caster	0.06	.06		
	14.25	12.75		

POINT NO 3 :

STRENGTHEN AND EXPAND COVERAGE OF INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME :

(a) Integrated Rural Development Programme :

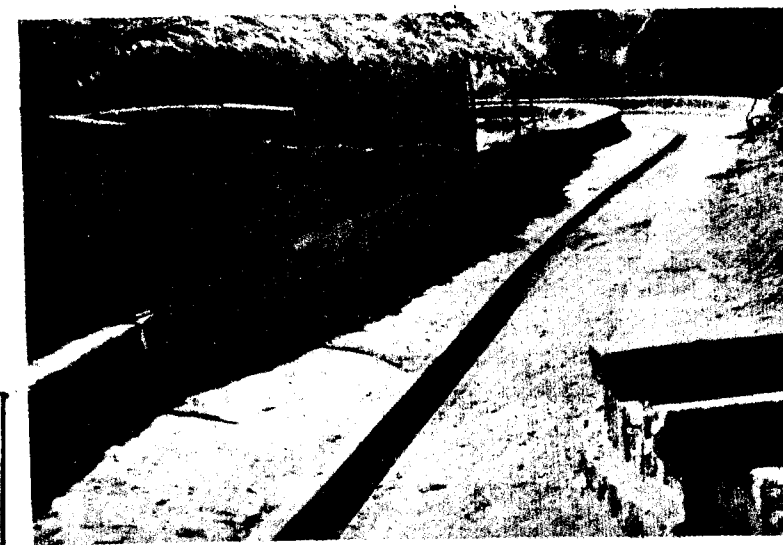
The target under IRDP is 2,25,600 families for 1983-84. Of this, 173,431 families were benefited upto January 1984. 65,469 families belong to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. There were 32,943 women.

Financial allocation for 1983-84 is Rs. 3008 lakhs. Upto January 1984, Union and State Governments have released funds to the tune of Rs. 2734.72 lakhs together with an unspent balance of Rs. 95.51 lakhs and miscellaneous receipts of Rs. 260.21 lakhs, significant expenditure of Rs. 1514.73 lakhs have been achieved for subsidy under IRDP and 90.04 lakhs under TRYSEM and Rs. 36.30 lakhs for infrastructure.

Credit flow from Commercial banks amounted to Rs. 2496.91 lakhs and Rs. 928.72 lakhs from Co-operative Banks.

(b) National Rural Employment Programme :

The target for NREP during 1983-84 is 3.05 crore mandays,



POINT NO 4 :

DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS LAND :

Out of 154,581 acres of lands declared as surplus, an extent of 11,106 acres has been covered by stay orders of the Courts. Hence only an extent of 1,43,475 acres has been taken possession. Out of 143,475 acres taken possession an extent of 12,344 acres has been covered by stay orders of the Court. Only an extent of 8,000 acres is pending distribution. The remaining 1,23,131 acres have been distributed. The cumulative achievement during the current year upto January 1984 is 9272 acres out of the target of 10,000 acres.

The legal and administrative bottlenecks in the implementation of Land Reforms is the large number of cases pending in various courts. An extent of 23,450 acres is covered by stay before and after taking possession. To get over the bottleneck, steps have been taken to quicken the disposal of the cases not only by issuing reminders to the High Court periodically but also by studying the Judgment of Courts and undertaking necessary amendments

has been undertaken and the bill awaits the President's assent. The Tribunal, if constituted, will out the jurisdiction of High Courts as far as the Land Ceiling cases are concerned. In order to avoid the delay in the disposal of appeals the entire State has been brought under Land Tribunals with District Revenue Officers as Presiding Officer.

Regarding the administrative bottlenecks it may be stated that based on the experience in the implementation of the Land Ceiling Act and with references to the National Guidelines and in view of the decision of Courts, various amendments have been carried out and certain amendments are under process. Steps are being taken to quicken the process of legislation in the cases. Even if the amendments are carried out, proceedings had to be initiated afresh taking into accounts the position of the holdings and size of the families of those landowners as on date of the Amendment Act. The time taken for finalising cases of landowners cannot therefore be reckoned from the date of enactment of the Principal Act. In a considerable number of cases, Proceedings under the Land Ceiling Act could not be continued in view of the

decisions of Courts contrary to the intention of the Legislature.

Under the Central Sector Scheme of granting financial assistance to the assignees of surplus lands, out of a sum of Rs.10,00,000/- granted under this scheme for the year 1983-84 a sum of Rs.7,00,873/- has been spent till 31st December 1983. A sum of Rs. 2,31,271 has been spent so far to the scheduled castes during the year 1983-84. The assistance has been given to 689 persons belonging to scheduled castes.

POINT No. 5.

MINIMUM WAGES FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOUR:

In Tamil Nadu, minimum rates of wages for employment in agriculture and works ancillary to agriculture were initially fixed in 1959 under the provisions of the Minimum Wage Act, 1948. These rates were being revised periodically. On the basis of the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee headed by the Commissioner of Land Reforms, the Government have further revised the minimum rates of wages with effect from 5th April 1983. The details of the revised minimum rates of wages in respect of different classes of employees as compared to the pre-revision rates are indicated in the table below:

TABLE

Class of Employees	Minimum rates of wages	
	Before revision	After revision
	(a) Rs.	(b) Rs.
1. Employee engaged in ploughing with bullocks and ploughs supplied by him	12.00	18.00 per day
2. Employee engaged in ploughing with bullocks and ploughs not supplied by him	7.00	11.00 per day
3. Employees engaged in harvest in respect of paddy crop (reaping, thrashing, winnowing, measuring and bagging)	7.00 or cash value of the worker's share in 1/8th of the gross yield of products, whichever is higher	11.00 or cost value of the worker's share in 1/8th of the gross yield of produce, whichever is higher.
4. Employee engaged in harvest in respect of crops other than paddy	7.00	11.00 per day
5. Employee engaged in transplanting or weeding.	5.00	8.00 per day

6. Employee engaged in other operations like trimming bunds and fields, bee-keeping, poultry farming etc.

7.00

10.00 per day

7. Attached labourer/ Resident labourer

(Not fixed for this category)

210.00 per month

In fixing the minimum wages in enforcement of minimum wages, now in vogue, no distinction in the in our States, the enforcement is payment of wages has been made in being done smoothly and firmly. the case of men and women workers Additional complement of revenue where the same work or work of a staff have been sanctioned to reduce similar nature is performed by the the jurisdiction of Revenue Inspectors. Further, the Government tors over a smaller area. Besides have also fixed the number of hours District Collectors have been asked of work for the class of employees to give wide publicity to the enforcement in agricultural operations, ment of minimum wages. as follows:

- i) All employees engaged in by 13th April, 1983, 10886 inspection agriculture 7 hours per day were carried out. Of the 2289 claims except those engaged in 2283 were settled leaving a balance of 6.

- ii) Employees engaged in ploughing 5 hours per day with a view to discouraging child labour, no separate wages have been fixed for non-adults.

POINT No: 6

REHABILITATE BONDED LABOUR:

This point deals with the rehabilitation of the released bonded labourers. The target fixed for 1983-84 is 1300 bonded labourers.

As against the target of 1300 bonded labourers, 2060 bonded labourers have been rehabilitated during the period ended with January 1984. This works out to 158%. The programmes for the rehabilitation of the bonded labourers include.

- 1) Supply of milch animals
- 2) Supply of poultry units.
- 3) Mulberry cultivation
- 4) Sheep rearing
- 5) Cottage Match Production
- 6) Land Colonisation schemes
- 7) Assistance in starting Gem cutting and
- 8) Artificial diamonds Industry

ACCELERATED PROGRAMME FOR THE BENEFIT OF SCHEDULED CASTES

(a) SCHEDULED CASTES:

Under the New 20 Point Programme, a target of 1.80 lakhs of scheduled caste families was fixed for 83-84. Out of this target, 1.74 lakh of



scheduled caste families have been helped to cross the poverty line upto 31.1.84. by mobilising the efforts of various departments of this Government under special component plan. The strategy adopted to achieve the goal is multi-dimensional. Since the scheduled castes depend mainly on agriculture, every effort is being made to increase their income through increasing the productive levels and also by encouraging them to have a subsidiary occupation like rearing of milch animals, sheep, poultry etc. The scheduled caste cultivators are given seeds, fertilizers and plant production chemicals at 25% subsidised cost. Through the Tamil Nadu Tube Wells Corporation, irrigation facilities are provided by sinking tube wells. To improve the economic conditions of the scheduled castes through dairying, steps are being taken to increase the representation of scheduled castes in the Co-operative Milk Societies to 18% by enrolling about 13,500 scheduled caste members additionally during 1981-85. The rate of subsidy for milch animals to be purchased by scheduled caste has been raised to 50%. The development of scheduled castes women has received a filip since the Government have set up a separate Corporation for the development of women. Because of the efforts of the Department of Institutional Finance, the flow of credit to scheduled castes has increased considerably. About 30,000 scheduled castes have been provided with Institutional Finance.

To diversify their occupational pattern new avenues of employment are created by setting up small industries, Co-operative Industrial units like coir twisting, brick making, toy making, leather tanning, foot

wear making units, textile mills, handloom industries etc. These industries are given liberal financial assistance by way of subsidy, seed, money etc. to expand their activities or to start new ones.

The coverage through I.R.D.P. is yet to pick up. The collectors and other Heads of Departments are being requested to expedite the coverage of scheduled caste.

(b) SCHEDULED TRIBES:

Under this Point, the target for 83-84 is 4200 scheduled tribes. The sector-wise break up is as follows:

1. Horticulture	900
2. Sericulture	250
3. Horticulture & Animal Husbandry	800
4. Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Village Industries and Forestry	1200
5. Integrated Rural Development Programme	1050
	4200

The coverage upto January 1984 is only 3,128 scheduled tribes families.

ACCELERATED PROGRAMME FOR THE BENEFIT OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

There are 7226 villages identified as problem villages. On 1-4-80 i.e. the commencement of the Sixth year's budget has been released to

Plan, the total number of problem villages to be provided with drinking water was 6649. Schemes to provide drinking water to problem villages are executed from the funds made under M.N.P. and Central subsidy given under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

The target for 1983-84 was 1400 problem villages. The progress made upto January 1984 are as follows:

Subject	Target for 1983-84	achievement upto the end of January 1984
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Problem villages to be covered 1,400 1000 (includes 668 PC)

A target of 348 villages has been fixed for claiming bonus from Government of India. Upto the end of January 1984, Thirty Six villages have been covered which includes 10 partially covered. As against the target of 2157 habitations fixed other than problem habitations 918 habitations have been covered.

The entire provision of Rs.13 crores provided under Minimum Needs Programme in the current



for the construction of houses by them. The ceiling cost of each house with a plinth area of 200 sq. ft. is Rs.6000/- with effect from April 1983 out of which 25% has to be borne by the individual members by cash on building materials or physical labour. The Adi-Dravidar beneficiaries are eligible for a capital subsidy of Rs.1000/- for each house and the loans given to them are interest free. Up to the end of January 1983 the number covered was 22702 as against the target of 40,000 numbers.

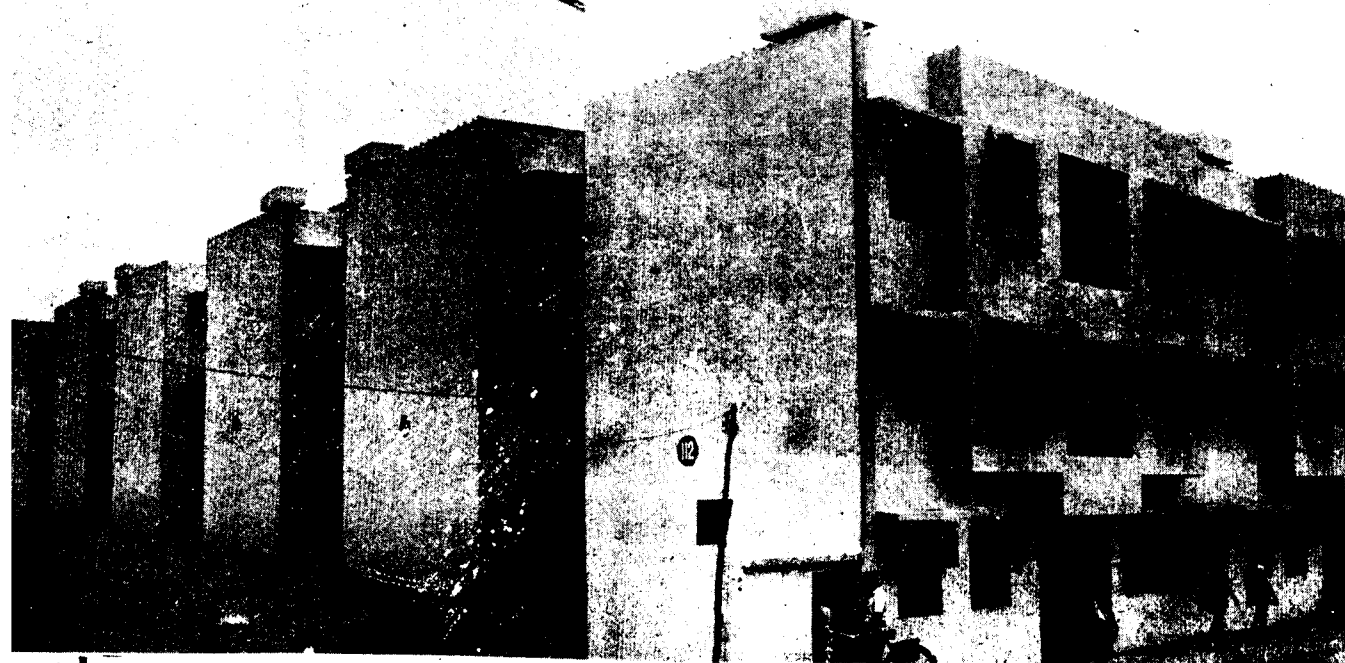
POINT No. 10:

IMPROVE THE ENVIRONMENT OF SLUMS: IMPLEMENT PROGRAMMES OF HOUSE BUILDING FOR ECONOMICALLY WEAKER SECTIONS AND TAKE MEASURES TO ARREST UNWARRANTED INCREASE IN LAND PRICES.

the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board. The Government of India have released a total grant of Rs.6.88 crores under Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. It is expected that the target of 1400 problem villages for 1983-84 will be achieved.

this State. Wherever available Government poramboke lands are assigned as house sites to rural landless poor by the Revenue Department where such Government lands are not available, private lands are acquired and are distributed as house sites to Adi-Dravidars and Tribals by the Social Welfare Department. The projected figures for families

Slum Improvement works are done through three categories of schemes viz. (1) Accelerated Slum Improvement Scheme (2) Slum Improvement under MUDP (World Bank Schemes) and (3) Slum Im-



POINT No. 9:
ALLOT HOUSE SITES TO RURAL FAMILIES WHO ARE WITHOUT THEM AND EXPAND PROGRAMMES FOR CONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE TO THEM.

There are two schemes under this point under implementation in

without house sites in the State by March 1983 is 7,43,474. Up to the end of January 1984, 1,96,214 house sites were allotted as against the target of 1,75,000 families. This works out to 112%.

Under the Rural Housing Scheme loans are given to the individual members of these societies repayable in a period of 20 years

Improvement Programmes in the mofussil areas done through various local bodies. Up to the end of January 1984 the beneficiaries under the scheme was 1,52,075 persons as against the target of 1,72,000 persons. Housing for economically weaker sections viz. the provision of constructed houses and developed sites with services, the Government of Tamil Nadu has two significant scheme

both of whom emphasis self-reliance and self-help. The other is the sites and services approach, wherein developed plots and loan assistance are made available to economically weaker sections with small business and industry development in the area so as to stimulate employment opportunities. This is apart from the traditional approach of providing constructed houses. The progress under this item inherently slow because the construction programme is spread over a period of 8 to 10 months and maximum coverage is achieved in the last quarter. However the number of houses constructed upto January 1984 is 21,793 houses as against the target of 39,450 houses.

POINT NO. 11.

MAXIMISE POWER GENERATION IMPROVE THE FUNCTIONING OF ELECTRICITY AUTHORITIES AND ELECTRIFY ALL VILLAGES:

Maximisation of Power Generation has always been the first concern of the Government of Tamil Nadu. However, with the total failure of both the South West and North East monsoons, the hydel generation suffered a severe set back. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board applied itself fully to the task of maximising thermal generation.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION:

Electrification of all the villages by 1984-85 was the original target for the sixth plan. Of the 15,735 villages in the State 15,652 villages have been electrified till the end of January 1984. The balance of 83 villages are located in tribal areas in the Kalrayan, Yercaud, Kolli

hills in Salem and North Arcot Districts. There is no approach road of any kind for transportation of the materials to these areas. Government of India's permission is also needed under Forest Conservation Act 1980 to lay the lines through forest area. The permission of Government of India is still awaited.

The target for rural electrification for the current year is 44 villages. Out of this, it has been proposed



by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board to electrify 24 villages, and till January 1984, 16 villages have been electrified.

ENERGISATION OF PUMP SETS:

The target for energisation of pumpsets during the VI Plan is 1,50,000 out of which 77,790 pumpsets were energised upto March 1983. In Tamil Nadu as against 12 lakh irrigation wells till April 1984, 9,65,017 pumpsets have been energised. During 1983-84, a target of 48,000 pumpsets were fixed by the Government of India. As the power supply position in the State had worsened the State was forced to impose severe restrictions and ban all new connections including agricultural services with effect from April 1983 to July 1983. On account of this, it is programmed to energise 20,000 pump sets. However, upto the end of January 1984, 12,194 pumpsets have been energised.

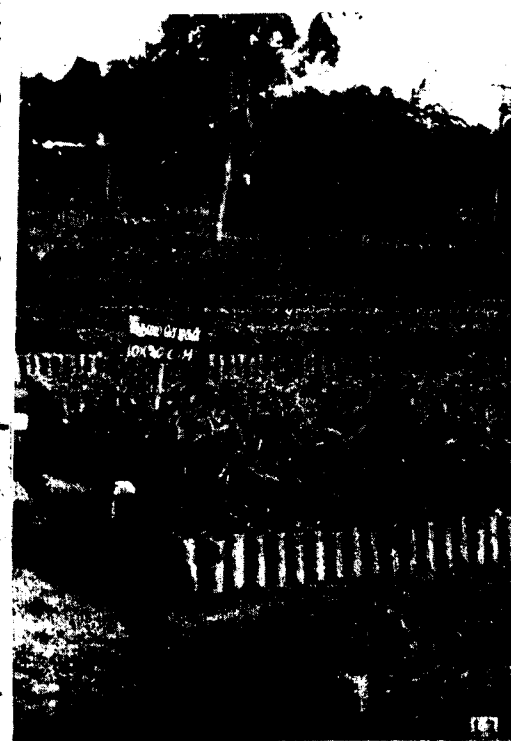
POINT No. 12

PURSUVE VIGOROUS PROGRAMMES OF AFFORESTATION SOCIAL AND FARM FORESTRY AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF BIO GAS AND OTHER ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES:



(a) TREE PLANTATION: The target fixed and the achievements made under the Tree Plantation are as follows:—

Target for Total achievement for the year till 1983-84 Dec.1983.





a) Plantation raised under Social Forestry 37,000 ha. 26928 ha.

b) Tree Planted 1260 lakhs. 1086.33 lakhs

(b) BIO GAS: Upto the end of January 1984, the State Government has installed 5532 bio-gas units as against the target of 5000. The State has over-achieved the target.

POINT NO. 13:

PROMOTE FAMILY PLANNING ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS AS A PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT:

During 1983-84 a target of 3.99 lakhs under sterilisation has been fixed. This 60% over and above the target fixed for this State during last year with special intensive campaign during the fourth quarter of last year, the State was able to achieve 92.71% of the target fixed for 1982-83. Unlike last year, this year, special efforts are being taken to achieve the special proportionate target right from the beginning and the achievement upto the end of January 1984 is 377827 which works out to 94.7% of the total target. Monitoring is being made by the Commissioner & Secretary to Government, Health & Family Welfare Department, Chief Secretary to Government and the Hon'ble Minister for Health. As suggested by the Government of India, Intensive Family Welfare Campaign is on from 1st

November 1983 and will continue upto March 1984. During the quarter ended in December 1983, monsoon and agricultural operation have combined in the way of the higher performance in respect of sterilisation. During the last quarter of the current year 1983-84 the performance in regard to sterilisation is further accelerated and the achievement of the State at the end of the year is expected to exceed the annual target considerably.

POINT No.14.

SUBSTANTIALLY AUGMENT UNIVERSAL PRIMARY HEALTH CARE FACILITIES AND CONTROL OF LEPROSY, TB AND BLINDNESS:

According to the Alma Ata Declarations, a large number of additional sub-centres, primary health centres and upgraded primary health centres will have to be established to meet the requirements of increased population by 2000 AD.

The ultimate aim of this Government is to establish additional pri-



mary health centres in a phased manner, so that one primary health centre is available for every 50,000 population. Taking into account, the availability of 407 primary health centres 333 additional will have to be established in the course of the next 19 years. During VI Five Year Plan Period, it is proposed to establish 80 additional primary health centres. Of these 20 primary health centres in general, 2 primary health centres under Hill Area Development Programme during 1981-82 and 2 primary health centres in Pudukkottai District during 1982-83 have been set up. The target of 15 additional primary health centres have been set up during 1983-84.

The details of primary health centres opened year wise:

1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
20	20	2	2	15	15

The details of sub-centres opened year-wise are as follows :-

1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Sanctioned upto Jan. 84.
622	422	733	754	712	231

CONTROL OF LEPROSY:

Leprosy Control Programme is implemented in the State along the lines of National Leprosy Programme. Treatment is given to all patients detected by means of mass survey, school survey etc. One month's requirement of drug is given at a time.

The particulars of cases detected by General and school survey treatment given etc. are shown below:-

Particulars.	Total upto December 1983
Population examined by General Survey	46,32,221
By School survey	48,33,888
Total cases detected by General survey	19,455
Cases released from control	12,566
Cases rendered inactive	11,375
Cases registered for treatment	31,302
Healthy contacts examined	6,96,906
Healthy contacts traced as patients	1,328
Known cases added	39,042

TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL:

The salient features of TB Control Programme are detection of the persons suffering from TB and providing them a continuous treatment. The target for detection of TB cases is 87500 for the year 1983-84 and 241800 sputum examinations have to be done during 1983-84. Out of which upto December 1983, 68912 TB patients were detected and 50,919 sputum examinations have been done in P.H.Cs. Among them 1165 found positive. Upto the end of December 1983, the total expenditure incurred was Rs.14.77 lakhs under this item. Free TB Diagnostic and treatment facilities are available in Primary Health Centres, Hospitals and dispensaries TB Sanatorium, District TB Centres and Chest Clinics.

NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR CONTROL OF BLINDNESS:-

One central Mobile Ophthalmic Unit has been established at Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai in November 1980 to cover the districts of Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram



and Madurai. All the posts sanctioned for this unit have been filled up except one Senior Surgeon Rehabilitation Assistant and Health Educator. One Mobile Ophthalmic van, two cine projectors and equipments were received from Government of India for this unit. The Central assistance being received towards establishment charges is 100%.

This unit has performed 400 intra ocular operations and loglucoma during 1983-84 upto the end of December 1983.

One Carl zeiss operating microscope and a transport truck have been received for the ophthalmic department of Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai upgraded under National Programme. Government have sanctioned Rs 5/- lakhs (non-recurring) being the central assistance offered by the Government of India for the upgradation of ophthalmic department in Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai.

Government of India have identified 45 Primary Health Centres in Ramanathapuram, Pudukkottai and Madurai Districts and 9 district hospitals viz. Srivilliputhur, Sivaganga, Kanadukathan, Palani, Aranthangi, Pollachi, Mettur Dam, Krishnagiri and Coonoor under the National Programme. Equipments were supplied by the Government of India for the district hospitals. Government of India have sanctioned Rs.3000/- for each of the 45 Primary Health Centres towards purchase of equipments and drugs besides Rs.2000/- for purchase of furniture and Rs.500/- for contingencies for each of the Primary Health Centres. In the record phase ano-

ther three hospitals viz. Kovilpatti, Kuzhithurai, Tiruchendur and in the third phase district hospitals at Kumbakonam and Gobichettipalayam have been identified under National Programme.

Government have also approved the proposal for training Medical Officers from each of the identified Primary Health centres for implementing the training at a cost of Rs. 71,000/- towards travelling allowance etc. and so far 82 Medical Officers have been trained in eleven batches.

Ophthalmic Assistant training course has been started in Madurai Medical College, Madurai and Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur. The duration of the course is 2 years. First batch of 15 candidates were recruited in Madurai Medical College, Madurai on 15th September 1981 and second batch for 17 candidates started on 19th February 1982. Third batch of 15 students were recruited in December 1982.

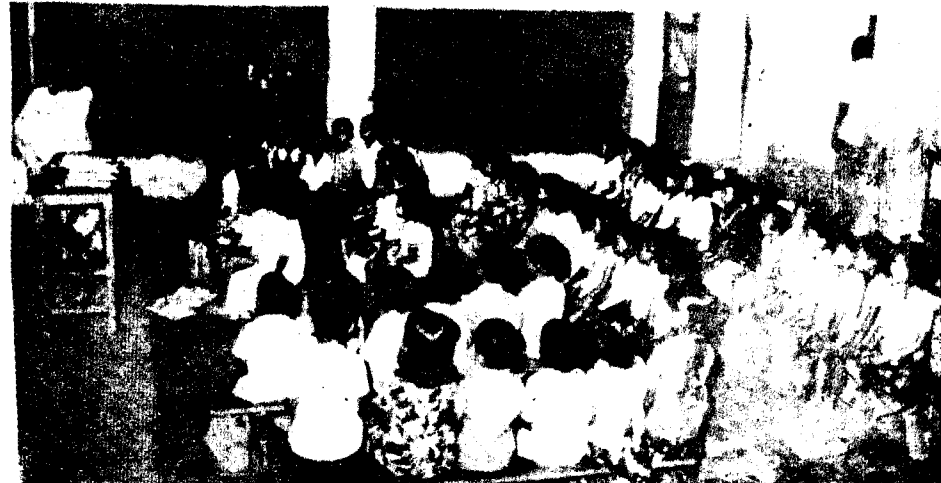
One Central Mobile Ophthalmic Unit in Tirunelveli Medical College Hospital, Tirunelveli during 1982-83 and another at Government Rajaji Mirasdar Hospital, Thanjavur during 1983-84 has been sanctioned to cover the Districts of Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari Districts and Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli Districts. With 100% Central assistance Government have sanctioned Rs.4/- lakhs to each of the Units towards the purchase of vehicle and equipments.

A sum of Rs 96571.55 has been incurred upto the end of 1983 by the Madurai and Tirunelveli Ophthalmic Hospitals out of the Central Budget allotment of Rs.1.5 lakhs.

POINT No. 15:

ACCELERATE PROGRAMMES FOR WELFARE OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN AND NUTRITION PROGRAMMES FOR PREGNANT WOMEN, NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN SPECIALLY IN TRIBAL, HILL AND BACKWARD AREAS:—

At present 39 Integrated Child Development Projects functioning in Tamil Nadu which includes 9 I.C.D.P. started in 1983-84. All these 9 I.C.D.P. have started to function. Under this project, nutrition supplement is supplied to children at the rate of 35 paise per day each and at 60 paise per pregnant women per day. All the anganwadies func-



tioning under the I.C.D.P. pre-schools centres under special nutrition programmes etc. have been brought under the Chief Minister's Noon Meal Programme. Therefore, the cost of nutritious meal to children in the age group 2+4 is 44 paise per day each. Children below 2 years and pregnant and lactating mothers will be covered under CARE feeding. Including the I.C.D.C. 22910 centres in rural areas and 4936 centres in urban areas provide nutritious meals to 25 lakhs of children in the age group of 2+4 years. Besides improving the Nutrition status of the children, the programme has created employment of potential to 1.06 lakhs of women in rural areas. Further about 38 lakhs of school going children in the age group of 5-9 years are also provided with nutritious meal through 33000 schools.

The integrated child development services besides providing nutrition supplement to the children and women provide health, education also. Mass immunisation campaign are also organised.

Under the Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project, implemented with the assistance of the World Bank, nutrition supplement and health, education are provided to the children of 6-36 months and mothers. The project aims at improving the nutrition status of the children in the age group of 6-36 months pregnant and lactating mothers coming from families below the poverty line. As on July 1983, 1.34 lakhs of children were benefited. Upto January 1984, 468 industrial societies were sanctioned and 325 were registered. Among them, 138 commenced production. 5353 women were trained and 3832 were employed.

POINT No. 16:

SPREAD UNIVERSAL ELEMENTARY EDUCATION FOR THE AGE GROUP 6-14 WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON GIRLS AND SIMULTANEOUSLY INVOLVE STUDENTS AND VOLUNTARY AGENCIES IN PROGRAMMES FOR THE REMOVAL OF ADULT ILLITERACY:—

The target of additional enrolment set for Tamil Nadu for 1983-84 under age groups 6-11 and 11-14 taken together was 2 lakhs. It will be gratifying to note that the final figures of achievement (taking into account the enrolment till 30th September 1983) was 3.82 lakhs (2.40 lakhs - 1.13 lakhs boys, 1.27 lakhs girls) additionally enrolled under age group 6-11 and 1.42 lakhs-0.73 lakhs boys 0-69 lakhs girls - additionally enrolled under age group 11-14. This record of 3.82 lakhs of additional enrolment is an all time high. (It will be remembered that during 1982-83 also Tamil Nadu exceeded this target i.e. 3.11 lakhs were enrolled against the target of 2 lakhs). This gratifying performance under this programme was due to the intensive and massive enrolment drive made by the School Education Department, using among other things, the leverage of Chief Minister's Nutritious Meals Programme. Special emphasis was devoted to the enrolment of girls and to that of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

(b) ADULT EDUCATION: The target for 1983-84 is 4,25,000 adult learners. As on 31st December 1983, 17012 adult education centres were functioning with 5.49 lakhs of learners (1.95 lakhs men 3.54 lakhs women) of whom 2.94 lakhs (53%) belonged



to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Thus, the target has already been exceeded.

POINT NO. 17.

EXPANSION OF PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

The State Government are taking all possible steps in order to make available all essential articles to the common men and to ensure that consumer goods are available at fair prices. The number of fair price shops have been considerably increased with the main vigilance in the public distribution system so that the expenditure there on may be met with. Periodical surveys are made to have an idea or the mode of trade and the budget of whole sale and retail dealers of the open market. Inspections are carried out wherever necessary when offences violate the provisions of essential commodities Act 1955 and also those who indulge in hoarding food grains are booked and punished.

During the quarter ended December 1983 more than 18,009 fair price shops are distributing essential commodities to the public.

The prices of boiled rice, ragi, black gram, ground nut oil, firewood have gone down during December 1983 when compared to the prices in the open market during September 1983. The prices of wheat, bajra, toor dhal, bengal gram, green gram, chillies, tamarind, coriander, coconut oil, gingilly oil and sugar were

slightly on the increase. The prices of essential commodities are being watched keenly. Taluk Committees and District Committees consisting representatives of the public have been constituted and these committees watch equal distribution of the essential commodities to the public.

POINT NO. 18.

LIBERALISE INVESTMENT PROCEDURES AND STREAMLINE INDUSTRIAL POLICIES TO ENSURE TIMELY COMPLETION OF PROJECTS. GIVE HANDICRAFTS, HANDLOOMS, SMALL AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES ALL FACILITIES TO GROW AND TO UPDATE THEIR TECHNOLOGY:—

As far as simplification of licensing procedure is concerned, the State Government have already taken action by authorising local bodies to issue new licenses for selected small scale units. District industries, centres have been made model agencies for

identifying the problems of the entrepreneurs and render help in getting clearance and other assistance provided by various agencies for setting up industrial units.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES:— The State Government have simplified the licensing procedure for small scale units. The local bodies can now issue licences in declared 'industrial areas' to small scale units (excepting 14 specified types of Industries) without referring the matter to Public Health and Town Planning Departments.

District Industries centres have been made model agencies for identifying the problems of entrepreneurs and rendering help in getting clearance and other assistances provided by various agencies like SIPCOT, SIDCO etc. such as provision of developed plots, industrial sheds, infrastructural facilities, financial incentives etc. Out of the target of 8000 units to be set up during the year 1983-84, 6372 units have been set up upto the end of January 1984.





CHANGING THE RURAL SCENE

The Rural Development and Local Administration Department has been entrusted with the implementation of three points out of 20-Point Plan of our Prime Minister.

Point 3 of the 20 point Programme envisages the strengthening and expanding of the coverage of Integrated Rural Development Programme and National Rural Employment Programme. The aim of Point 8 of the Programme is to supply drinking water to all problem villages and a part of Point 12 of the programme stresses the need for developing the biogas.

We have created tremendous impact in the rural areas by implementing these programmes.

THE INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Integrated Rural Development Programme which has been extended to all the blocks from 2nd October 1980 has proved to be one of the major instruments for raising the income of some of the poorer segments of the rural population. As per the guidelines of the Government of India, assistance has been provided to the identified families for raising their income to a level which will take them above the poverty line. The target group consists of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, rural artisans and craftsmen, agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers and others who are now living below poverty line. Families with an annual income below Rs.3,500/- are eligible for assistance under the programme.

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

Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Rural Development and Local Administration

and loans to enable them to take up viable economic activities which in turn will generate adequate incremental income. The target is to assist on an average 600 families per year in each block during the Sixth Plan period. The benefi-

aries are assisted for acquiring productive assets with subsidies and loans and are made to engage themselves in various land based and nonland based activities like minor irrigation, land development, dairy, poultry, piggery, sericulture, fisheries, village and cottage industries and trades and services through integrated support by way of credit, technical assistance including training, supply of inputs and marketing facilities. Care has been taken to see that at least 30% of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe families are assisted under the Integrated Rural Development Programme. The nationalised banks play a vital role in providing the loan facilities.

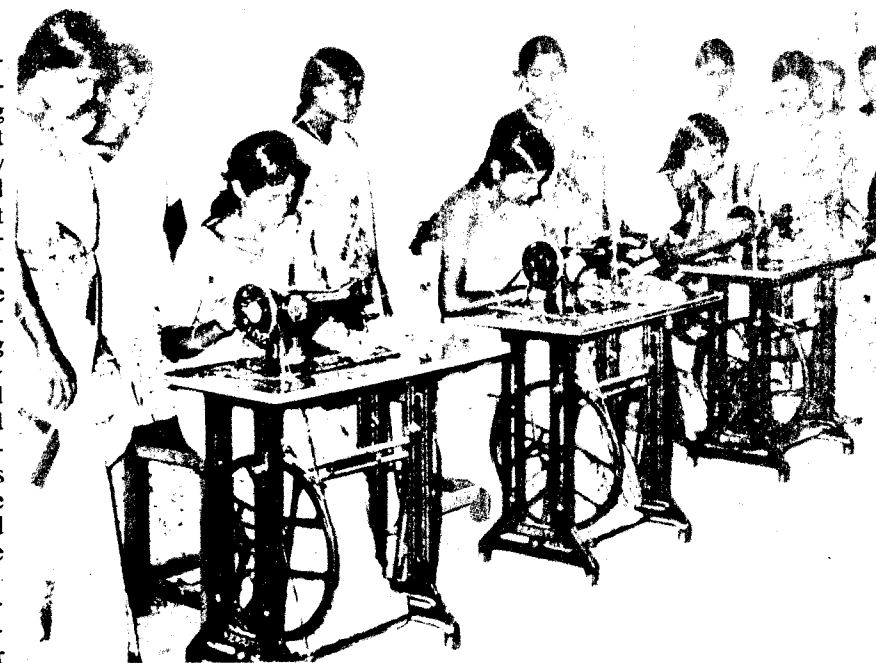
ACHIEVEMENT DURING THE SIXTH PLAN PERIOD

Description	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (till 31-1-84)
Total allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	1880.00	2256.00	2256.00	3022.00
Additional funds released	—	279.96	88.18	..
Total expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	1691.09	2810.64	3416.14	2028.03
Total term credit (Rs. in lakhs)	2966.52	4736.44	6286.87	3425.63
Total investment mobilised (Rs. in lakhs)	4657.61	7547.08	9703.01	5453.66
Total number of beneficiaries. (Numbers)	2,55,323	3,58,225	2,71,563	1,73,431
No. of SC/ST beneficiaries (Families)	48,511	97,417	1,02,020	61,933
Percentage of coverage to target	113%	152%	120%	76%
Percentage of coverage to SC target	71%	143%	151%	90%

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME : INFRASTRUCTURE:

The importance of improvement of existing infrastructure facilities are keenly felt in implementing the Integrated Rural Development Programme in the State. The very nature of physical inputs supplied to Integrated Rural Development Programme beneficiaries call for strengthening of various departmental activities for which the State is not in a position to meet the expenditure from its resources. During the last 3 years, State Level Coordination Committee on Integrated Rural Development Programme had sanctioned large number of infrastructure proposals. The proposals sanctioned by the Committee include provision of supply of milk cans and delivery vans to the cooperative societies wherein Integrated Rural Development Programme beneficiaries had been enrolled. Marketing facilities for fisherman under Integrated Rural Development Programme was another important and notable scheme. Health cover for milch cattle, sheep etc. distributed under the Integrated Rural Development Programme so far has also received sufficient attention. A number of Mobile Veterinary Vans, Frozen Semen Technique facilities etc. have been established. Major shift in emphasis from Animal Husbandry Sector has taken place under 1981-82 and 1982-83. A number of Industrial and Handloom Cooperative Societies have been strengthened and efforts are taken to establish powerloom complexes under the Cooperative Sector with the help of Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation and Tamil Nadu Adidraavidar Housing and Development Corporation and from the Integrated Rural Development Programme allocation. The amount sanctioned by State Level Coordination Committee on Integrated Rural Development Programme on such infrastructure schemes during the last 3 years works out to nearly six crores.

A close coordination between the Integrated Rural Development Programme and the Nutritious Noon Meal Programme was envisaged. It was decided to dovetail the implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme with that of the Nutritious Noon Meal Programme operation in Tamil Nadu and supply vegetables to the noon meal centres by establishment of Vegetable Growers Cooperative Societies under Integrated Rural



Development Programme. Small and Marginal Farmers who are the targetted Integrated Rural Development Programme beneficiaries will organise themselves into Vegetable Growers' Cooperative Societies for this purpose.

So far, in Tamil Nadu 61 Vegetable Growers' Cooperative Societies in various districts (except The Nilgiris) have been established with Integrated Rural Development Programme subsidy assistance.

NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME

The food for work programme which was started in April 1979 in Tamil Nadu has been subsequently changed as National Rural Employment Programme in October 1980. The aim of the programme is to create additional gainful employment for the unemployed and underemployed persons - both men and women in the rural areas by creating

durable community assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure which will lead to rapid growth of rural economy and steady rise in the income level of the rural poor. The programme also aims to improve the nutritional status and living standards of the rural people. To achieve this aim, the programme is implemented in all the 378 blocks in this State. The labourers - both men and women engaged under this programme are paid one Kg. of rice and Rs.5.15 in cash per head per day thereby giving them the minimum wage of Rs.7/- prescribed for agricultural labourers.

To maintain the ratio of wage and non-wage components, labour intensive works are chosen and the works are implemented directly by the departments and no work is entrusted to contractor or middle man.

The allocations of fund and rice for the programme during the year from 1979-80 to 1983-84 are given below:

Year	Rice allotted (M.T.)	Funds allotted (Rs. in lakhs)
1979-80	73,000	..
1980-81	60,000	1059.50
1981-82	26,638	2960.00
1982-83	24,358	3241.80
1983-84	28,289	3685.58

The achievements the state Further this programme was has made under National Rural fully utilised for the construction of Employment Programme from its school buildings, community centres inception are given below, with kitchen and store room and

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (upto 31-1-84)
Number of works taken up ..	42,390	38,226	55,213	57,231	42,156
Number of works completed ..	32,914	28,518	38,710	45,345	25,523
Food grains utilised. (M.Ts.)	58,232	47,378	31,137	25,819	17,989
Cash components wage etc. utilised (Rs. lakhs) ..	126.73	345.50	2629.00	3782.58	2342.03
Value of works done (Rs. lakhs) ..	920.90	872.30	3117.00	4260.00	2322.48 (upto 31-12-83)
Mandays generated (lakhs) ..	142.04	146.75	415.57	485.13	254.91

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (upto 31-12-83)
Minor Irrigation works ..	7142	62152	13483	74721	2082
Drainage and Anti-logging works benefitting cultiva- tion fields (in hectares) ..	501.1	1034	378.34	462	1811
Rural Roads, formed and improved including link roads. (in kilo metres) ..	12390	4965	9472	30869	5943
Other works such as school buildings, panchayat ghars, community centres etc. (in numbers) ..	3403	3366	1992	4115	4256
Supply channels, improved and formed drinking water wells etc. (in numbers) ..	3078	2444	1870	9154	1334
Afforestation (in hectares) ..	26.7	103.4	1139	415	6200

houses for scheduled caste/scheduled tribes.

A massive scheme of construction of 2000 school buildings was taken up and upto 31st January 1984, 1860 school buildings have been completed thus fulfilling the keenly felt need of this state. 2344 community centres with kitchen and store room have been completed as on 31st January 1984 and the remaining centres are also nearing completion. Construction of 9000 houses for scheduled castes and 1000 houses for scheduled tribes have also been taken up and are being implemented speedily.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY

The next point which comes into the fold of this department is point Number 8 viz. supply of drinking water to all problem villages. The objective is to provide atleast one source of drinking water in each problem village before

the close of 6th Five Year Plan. Needless to say that Tamil Nadu Government has taken vigorous measures to provide protected drinking water in problem villages of the State and considerable work has been done for solving drinking water problem to a large extent. According to a State-wide survey conducted in 1976-77, 7226 villages were identified as problem villages. Out of these, 6649 problem villages were yet to be provided drinking water supply at the beginning of 6th Five Year Plan on 1st April 1980. Schemes to provide drinking water to these problem villages are executed from the funds made available under Minimum Needs Programme and Central subsidy given under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. A target of 1400 villages was fixed for 1983-84 and out of which 1182 villages have been covered till February 1984. Under incentive scheme during the current year, a target of 372 villages has been fixed, out of which 171 villages have been provided with drinking water till February 1984. The target of 1400 problem villages under the normal programme and 372 problem villages under the incentive problem would be achieved by the end of the year. During the current year, a sum of Rs.13 crores has been released to Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board under Minimum Needs Programme. The Government of India have released a grant of Rs. 7.69 crores under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and a sum of Rs.5 crores additionally under the incentive scheme.

An important point meriting

special mention here is the policy of the State Government in which we do not rest content with merely providing just one source of protected water supply in each problem village but arrangements are made for providing adequate drinking water supply to the problem villages. This is achieved by creating as many sources of protected water supply as required in a problem village or by providing a power pump scheme with over head tank and distribution system by public fountains.

HELPING HAND.

The Chief Secretary Thiru K. Chickalingam, I. A. S., released a documentary film entitled "உதவிக்கரம்" (Helping Hand) produced by the Director of Social Welfare on 30th March. It is an interesting film with a story highlighting the activities of the Government in the field of welfare of the handicapped and enlightening the handicapped on various assistance, concessions, priorities, facilities etc. offered to them by the Government; Banks and the other Voluntary agencies.

It also insists on the integration of the handicapped with the normal people through marriages of the handicapped with the normal persons.

It highlights the hidden potentialities of the handicapped to the general public particularly to the employing sector.

BIO-GAS

Next, a part of Point No.12 of the 20 Point Economic Programmes, viz. the development of biogas, relates to this department. I am happy to write that the targets fixed by the Government of India for the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 have been exceeded by this department. During these two years 10,536 biogas plants were erected as against the target of 10,000 plants. It has also been proposed to implement this programme on crash basis by fixing a target of 10,000 units during the year 1984-85. It is also proposed to implement the programme of installations of two types of "Chulhas" throughout the State. To start with, as a pilot scheme, this programme will be implemented in Kattankulather and Sarkar Samakulam blocks.

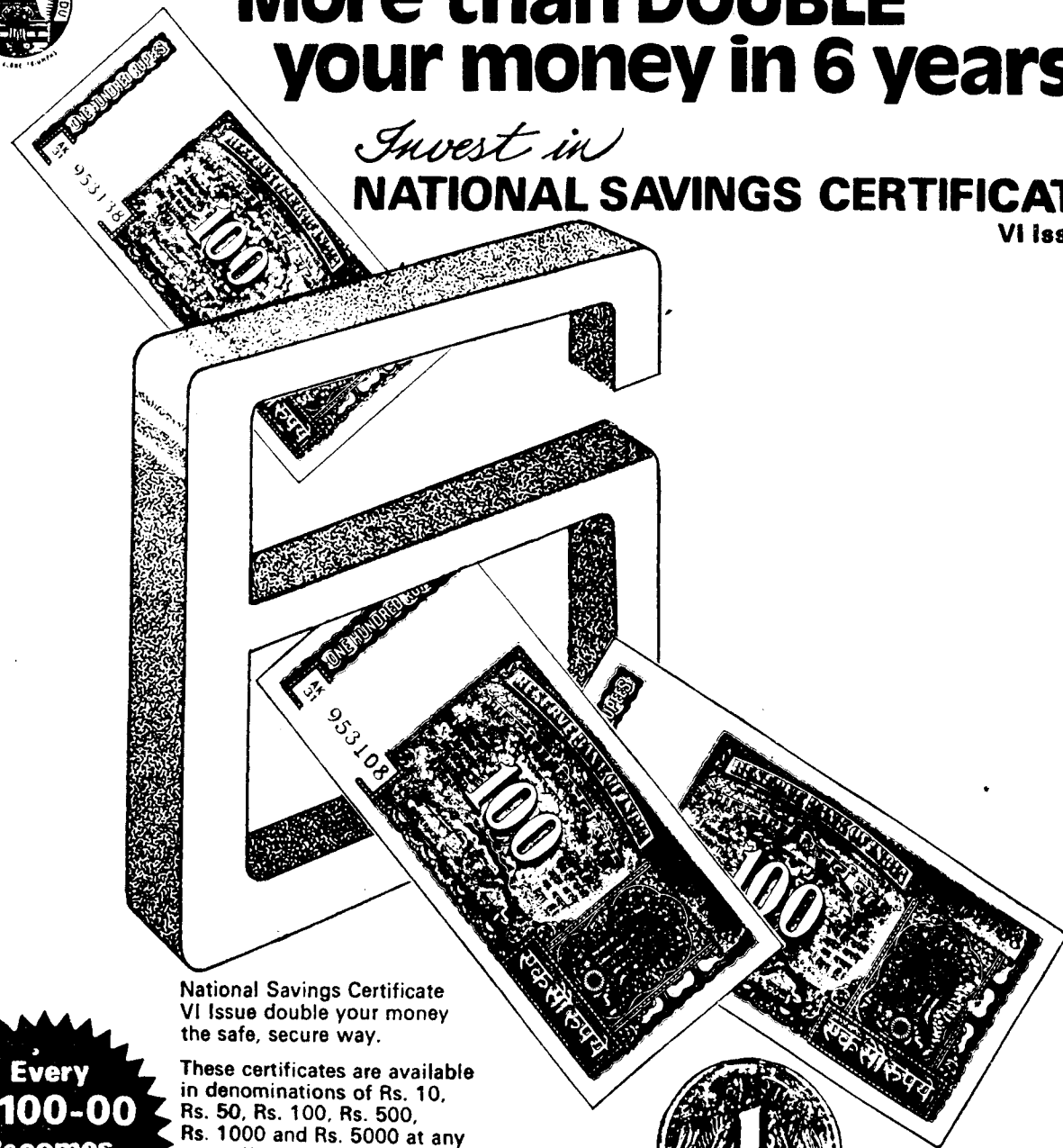
To put in a nut-shell, while the Integrated Rural Development Programme has salvaged those who are below the poverty line, the National Rural Employment Programme has solved unemployment crisis and has also created durable community assets. The vital and day-to-day problem of drinking water is also being solved on a war-footing. Biogas as an alternate source of energy has created an awareness to conserve the other sources of energy for the betterment of the Nation.





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DIPR-509/83-EP

DECISIONS OF THE PRESS COUNCIL OF INDIA AGAINST ETHIROLI MURASOLI

Decisions of the Press Council of India on the complaints of the Government of Tamil Nadu against Ethiroli alleging publication of false news items in the issues of the paper dated April 17, 1982, June 16, 1982, November 30, 1982 and March 12, 1983 rendered on March 12, 1984:

The Government of Tamil Nadu in its four separate complaints against Ethiroli have alleged that the said news paper by publishing news items in various issues on the paper has made an attempt to cast aspersions on the Chief Minister, Ministers and other high officials of the State.

All the four complaints were found to be time-barred but the Chairman decided to condone the delay under the powers vested in him in this behalf.

The Editor, in his preliminary comments, raised an objection as to limitation and submitted that he should have been afforded an opportunity by the Council before condoning delay in these matters. Since, as already stated above, the delay had been condoned, the Chairman directed issuance of show cause notices to the editor requiring him to file his written statements in the matters. The Editor has not so far filed his written statements inspite of sufficient time and opportunity having been afforded to him to do the needful.

These matters came up for consideration by the Inquiry Committee of the Council at its meeting held on December 9, 1983. The complaint was represented by Thiru A. V. Rangam, Advocate, Thiru N. Amirthalingam and Thiru K. Pattabiraman, Deputy Director, Information and Public Relations and Section Officer, Public (Law & Order) Government of Tamil Nadu, respectively. There was, however, no appearance on behalf of the respondent/Editor.

The learned Counsel for the complainant submitted that the respondent-editor had been indulging in scurrilous writings and had always volunteered to prove the alleged facts which he never did. On a perusal of the material on record, the Council was clearly of the opinion that the respondent newspaper was to blame for publication of objectionable material in that the facts alleged in the writings were never substantiated by the respondent. The Council, therefore, decided to uphold these complaints.

Decision of the Press Council of India on the complaint of the Government of Tamil Nadu against Murasoli rendered on March, 12, 1984.

In a complaint dated March 31, 1983 lodged with the Press Council of India, the Government of Tamil Nadu has alleged that the Editor, Murasoli by publishing an objectionable news item in the issue of his paper dated August 11, 1982 under the caption "ANOTHER THIRUCHENDUR", has cast aspersions on the Minister for Local Administration of the Government of Tamil Nadu. According to the complainant the contents of the impugned news item were false and baseless.

Initially the complaint was found to be time-barred as per Press Council (Procedure for Inquiry) Regulations, 1979 but subsequently, the delay was condoned by the Chairman under the powers vested in him.

In his preliminary comments, the Editor, while objecting to the fact that he should have been afforded an opportunity by the council before the delay was condoned in the matter, has submitted that the contents of the news item in question are correct. The Government of Tamil Nadu in its counter-comments has reiterated that the impugned material has been published with an ulterior motive of spoiling the reputation of the Minister of Local Administration.

Consequent upon that, show cause notice was issued to the Editor requiring him to file his written statement. The written statement was however never furnished by the Editor.

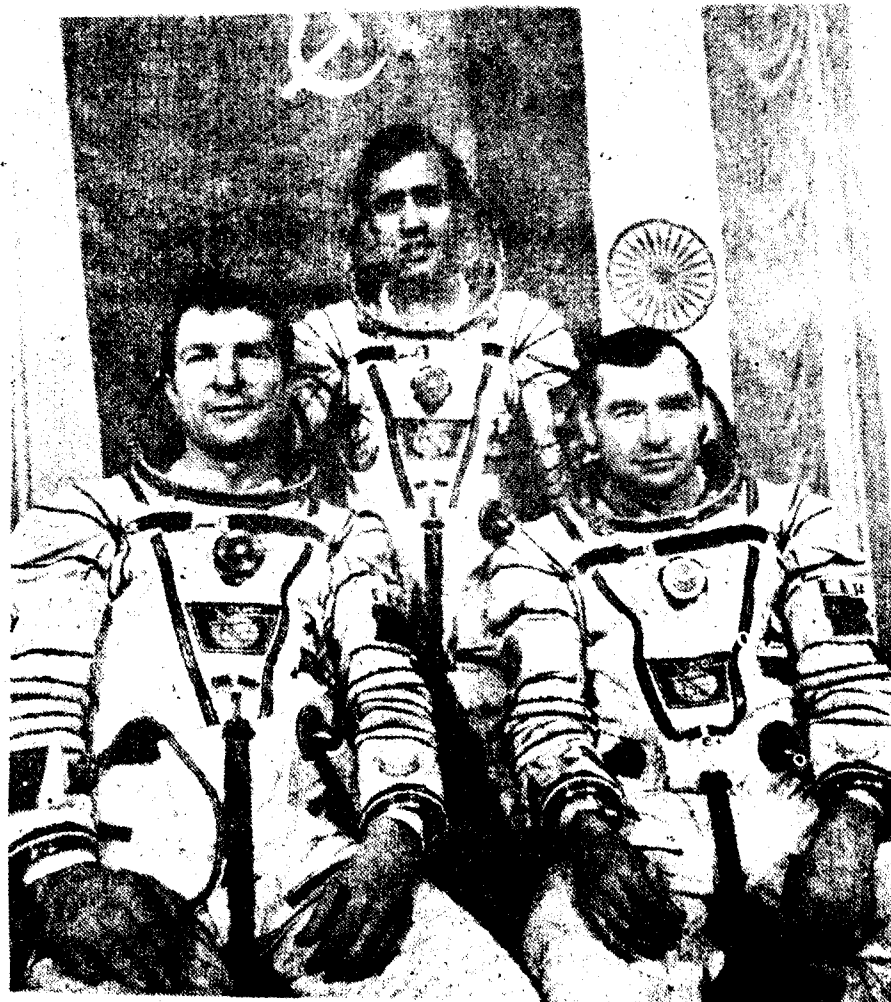
The matter was then listed before the Inquiry Committee when the complainant was represented by their counsel Thiru A. V. Rangam, Thiru N. Amirthalingam and Thiru K. Pattabiraman while no one appeared on behalf of the respondent.

The Council felt that even though the respondent had stated that he was in a position to prove the authenticity of the write-up, neither did he appear before the Committee nor had he substantiated the allegations contained in the impugned material. The Council accordingly decided to uphold the complaint.

PROGRESS OF ACHIEVEMENTS

The Union Planning Commission has graded the progress of achievement under category-A in respect of the following items for the month of February 1984.				Nos.		
Point	Items	% of achievement	Cumulative achievement			
3-A	I.R.D.P.	89%		200530	8	Drinking water 84.1
3-B	N.R.E.P.	91%		27835000	9	House sites 112%
4	Surplus land	98%		9764	10	Slum population 94%
6	Bonded labour	158%		2060	12(a)	Tree Planting 90%
7(a)	SC families	105%		189167	(b)	Bio-gas 120%
(b)	ST families	103%		4348	13	Sterilisation 107%
						1182
						196687
						160950
						114251
						6002
						427565

FIRST INDIAN COSMONAUT IN SPACE



Members of the Indo-Soviet joint space flight, Yuri Malyshev, Rakesh Sharma and G. Strekalov

The Soyuz T-11 spacecraft carrying the first Indian cosmonaut, Squadron Leader Rakesh Sharma blasted off from the Soviet cosmodrome on 3rd April at 6.38 pm. and, minutes later, achieved orbit. Soon after the take-off the space craft went into staging orbit and all systems on board were working normally.

Squadron Leader Rakesh Sharma and his crewmates-Yuri Vasilevic Malyshev and Gennady

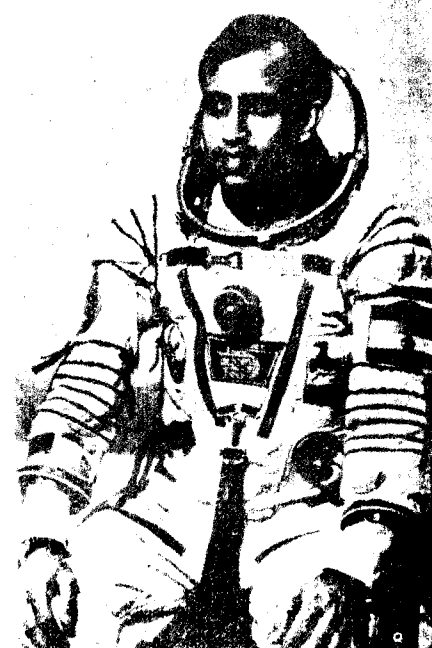
Mikhailovich Strekalov-will conduct experiments in space.

The historic flight was witnessed by the Indian delegation including Dr. V. S. Arunachalam, Defence Science Advisor, Prof. Nurul Hassan the Ambassador, Prof. U.R. Rao, Director of the I.S.R.O. Satellite Centre and Dr. Abdul Kalam, Director of the Defence Research Laboratory in Hyderabad. The people all over the world also witnessed this historical event through Television.

Greetings to Cosmonauts

President of India

I have great pleasure in extending my warm felicitations and greetings to the Soviet and Indian friends participating in the joint space venture. Our thanks are due to the several citizens of both our countries who have worked hard to bring this about.



—Squadron Leader Rakesh Sharma

The first Indian cosmonaut

I am particularly happy that for the first time an Indian cosmonaut is going into space. Your mission is a symbol of Indo-Soviet friendship and an outstanding example of how two countries can work together constructively for the advancement of science for mutual benefit and for the good of mankind.

I would like to wish you the very best for successful completion of the important tasks assigned to you.

Zail Singh,

His Excellency President of India.

PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA

The Government and the entire people of India join me in sending you felicitations and good wishes on your joint mission into space. Months of intensive planning and effort have thus been brought to a successful take-off. Our thanks are due to the many Soviet and Indian

citizens who worked together to make this possible. For India, this is indeed a historic moment.

This venture is an important event in the history of relations between our two countries. It is yet another outstanding example of the constructive cooperation for the good of our two peoples which our friendship has always fostered. Your joint efforts will contribute to the advancement of science.

Our thoughts are with you as you go into space. I wish you a safe journey and the very best in the successful fulfilment of the responsibilities entrusted to you.

Indira Gandhi,
Hon'ble Prime Minister of India.

Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

In the branch of science that relates to astronomy and space exploration, India has scored a marvellous achievement. Squadron Leader Rakesh Sharma has become the first Indian citizen to have gone to space for conducting experiments.

This fills the hearts of all Indians with pride and joy. Thanks to the cooperation extended by the Soviet Union, India has been able to start a glorious, new chapter.

Very friendly relations already exist between our two countries. The joint manned space flight has come now as yet another milestone in the friendly relations between India and Soviet Union.

I am happy that Rakesh Sharma is going to conduct many-sided experiments in relation to science and medicine. His bravery and his service should be an example for our young generation.

I am eagerly awaiting the day when another Indian would be flying to the space in India's own space vehicle. I am quite sure the Soviet Union will help in this also.

Our Prime Minister deserves our praise and gratitude. It was she who had shown consistent interest in scientific research.

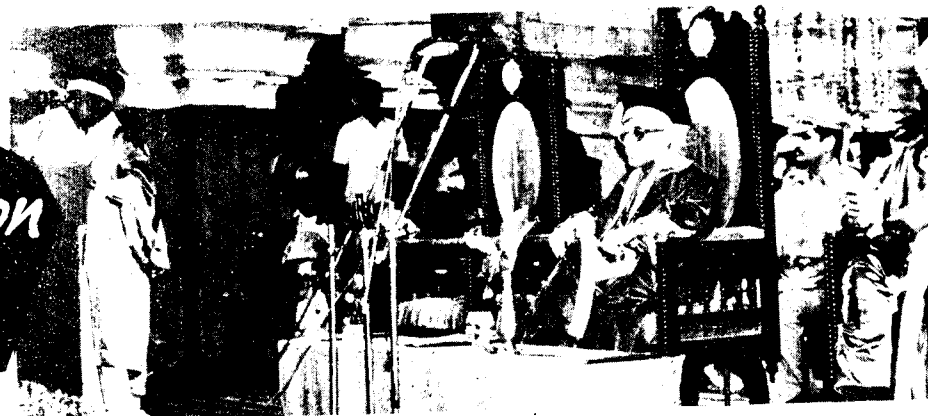
The Indian Space scientists and research scholars also deserve our gratitude. On behalf of the people of Tamilnadu, I send my greetings to the Prime Minister and the community of Indian and Soviet scientists.

M. G. Ramachandran,
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

INDIA JOINS SPACE CLUB

India has become the 14th nation in the world to have sent their men into space. Apart from the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. the countries are Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Poland, East and West Germany, Romania, Mongolia and France.

The First Convocation of Tamil University



The First Convocation of the Tamil University was held at Thanjavur on 24th March. His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu Thiru S.L. Khurana presided over the convocation. The Hon'ble Minister for Education Thiru C. Aranganayagam delivered the first convocation address.

The Tamil University was established to revive the glory of the Tamil language and literature of the past and to develop it effectively as a medium for all levels and branches of learning, since the mother tongue was the best medium of instruction, said the Hon'ble Minister for Education, Thiru C. Aranganayagam, while delivering this first convocation address of the University.

The Minister said Tamil was a growing and living language, unlike Greek and Latin. It continued to grow and meet the needs of a modern, complex and scientific era, because Tamil pandits of the past and the present were closely associated with the day-to-day economic, social, religious, spiritual and political lives of the people and hence

Thiru Thiruvengadu Subramaniam, the First Nadaswara Vidwan honoured by the University with Doctorate.



had established a rapport with the masses. This was the secret of the dynamism of the Tamil language.

Though the Tamil University was only 30 months old, it had made a good beginning, and was now bridging the gap between the Tamil-speaking people in 40 countries, all over the world, the Minister said.

The Education Minister stressed that the Tamil University should also develop on scientific lines, keeping pace with the changes taking place around, so that Tamil could be used as a medium of learning. Teaching through the medium of one's mother tongue would pave the way for rapid economic and social changes, he said.

The Rajarajan award of the Tamil University for the best creative work in Tamil was presented to the eminent scholar Thiru Suddhananda Bharathi for his epic "Bharata Sakthi". The award carries a cash grant of Rs. 1 lakh. The Education Minister presented the award with a golden shawl to the Veteran.

The Governor of Tamil Nadu and Chancellor of the University who presided, conferred an hono-

rary doctorate of Science on Thiru T.S. Avinashilingam Chettiar, a great educationist, and honorary degrees of Doctor of Literature on the five eminent personalities of various fields, Thiru S.M. Gowri Shankar Sthapathi, Thiru S. Dandapani Desigar, an authority on Thirukkural and a Tamil and Sanskrit scholar, the nadaswara vidwan, Thiru Tiruvengadu Subramania Pillai and the late Rev. Fr. Xavier S. Thaninayagam (Posthumously).



RAJARAJAN AWARD TO

THIRU SUDDHANANDA BHARATHI

The Rajarajan award of the Tamil University for the best creative work in Tamil was presented to the eminent scholar Thiru Suddhananda Bharathi for his epic "Bharata Sakthi."

The award, which consists of a cash prize of Rs. one lakh was presented during the university's first convocation on March 24. This is the highest award instituted for Tamil literature so far.

Thiru Suddhananda Bharathi (88) is the author of over 1,500 creative works.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN DISTRICTS FACTS AND FIGURES

MADURAI DISTRICT

Point 1.

Irrigation :	hectare
Target fixed ..	2795
Achievement upto January 1984.	1326.49

Point 2.

Target fixed for pulses production ..	Tonnes
Achievement upto January '84 ..	46.1
	26.877

Oil seeds Target fixed ..	153.4
Achievement upto January '84.	139.066

Point 3.

RDP—Target fixed ..	Families benefited
Achievement upto January '84 ..	20400
	13045
IREP—Target fixed ..	Mandays
Achievement upto January '84 ..	2940
	15672

Point 4.

Distribution of Surplus Land—	Acres
Target fixed ..	1900
Achievement upto January '84	3037

Point 5.

Minimum wages for Agricultural Labour upto January '84 ..	labourers benefited.
	624

Point 6.

Rehabilitation for bonded labour ..	persons benefited.
	13

Point 7.

Development of Scheduled Castes and Tribes :	persons.
Target fixed ..	12,721
Achievement upto January '84 ..	13,544

Point 8 :

Drinking Water to problem villages :	villages.
Target fixed ..	102
Achievement upto January '84 ..	81

Point 9.

(a) House sites for rural families:

Target fixed ..	Families.
Benefited upto January '84 ..	17500
	20230

(b) Construction Assistance for rural families :

Target fixed ..	families.
Benefited upto January '84 ..	6000
	4441

Point 10.

(a) Improve the environment of slums :

Target fixed ..	hut-dwellers
Beneficiaries ..	1510
	700

(b) House Building for EWS :

Target fixed ..	Persons
Beneficiaries ..	4304
	1634

Point 11.

Pumpsets to be energised :

Target fixed ..	numbers
Achievement upto January '84 ..	3000
All the Villages in Madurai District have been electrified.	237

CHIEF MINISTER'S GESTURE

Just a day after he promised the City soccer fans a pucca stadium for the game before the 1986 Nehru Cup International Tournament, comes the news that the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Mr. M.G. Ramachandran has come forward to bear the expenses towards the coaching of Indian players for the 1986 tournament.

Talking to newsmen Mr. Asoke Ghosh, Secretary of the All India Football Federation, said that the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister "Personally promised me to sponsor the coaching camp for Indian players. Mr. Ramachandran was kind enough to suggest that he would even bear the cost of remuneration payable to the foreign coach."

The Hindu 17th March

Point 12.		
(a) Tree plantation		
Target fixed	Numbers	13,381
Achievement upto January '84..	—	13,447

(b) Bio-gas plants to be set-up :		
Target fixed	450	
Achievement upto January '84..	413	

Point 13.		
Promote Family Planning :		
Target fixed	Persons	43000
Beneficiaries upto January '84..		35,152

Point 14.		
Primary Health Centre has been opened at Sedappatty Village for the benefit of the people there.		

Point 15.		
Beneficiaries under the Nutritious Programme for Women and Children upto January '84		
Children (age group 3 months to 36 months)	3,22,661	
95715 Women		

Point 16.		
(a) Universal Elementary education for the age group 6-14 :		
Target fixed	Children.	18,830
Benefited upto January '84 ..		20,088
(b) Adult literacy :		
Target fixed	Persons	39,600
Achievement upto January '84		53,334

Point 18.		
Worth of Rs. (lakhs)		
Handloom production : —90.21 Lakh mtr.	834.51	
Foot Wear production	16.41	
Soap production	20.40	

Point 19.		
Action taken against Hoarders under Essential Commodities Act upto Jan '84—398 persons.		
Seized Commodities : Worth Rs. 18,15,054		
Loans recommended through Nationalised Banks Rs. 72,37,650 for 129 persons.		
Recommended amount of loans to weaker sections through Banks Rs. 1,96,085 to start small scale industries.		
Clearance Certificates issued to start small scale industries—1748.		

COIMBATORE DISTRICT

Point 1.		
Irrigation :		

SOLAR POWER FOR STREET LIGHTS IN TAMIL NADU.

Solar powered street lights are being set up on an experimental basis in five villages of Tamil Nadu, the Hon'ble Union Minister for Energy, Thiru P. Shiv Shanker, informed the Rajya Sabha. He gave the names of the villages as Thonur, Sikkadu, Maruthai, Mattayanur and Undakkilavalaru in South Arcot District.

Target fixed	hectare	5365
Achievement upto March 1984.		6558

Point 2.		
Target fixed for pulses production		
	Tonnes	34,400
Achievement upto March '84..		46,306
Oil seeds Target fixed :		89,000
Achievement upto March '84..		81,620

Point 3.		
IRDP—Target fixed		
	Families	12,600
Beneficiaries upto March '84..		12,000

NREP—Target fixed	Mandays	15,30,000
Achievement upto March '84		11,00,000
Expenditure	Rs. 135 lakhs	

Point 4.		
Distribution of Surplus Land—236 acres distributed.		

Point 6.		
Rehabilitation for bonded labour 30 Persons benefited		

Point 7.		
The Development of Scheduled Castes and Tribes		
Adi Dravidar	Families benefited.	5253
Scheduled Tribes		44

Point 8.		
Drinking Water to problem villages provided		
32	Villages.	

Point 9.—		
(a) House sites for rural families:		
Target fixed	Families.	3500
Benefited upto March '84		6,438

(b) Construction Assistance for rural families :		
Work under Progress	No. of Houses	1500
Work Completed		600

Point 10		
-----------------	--	--

slums	Families.	6,640
Target fixed		5,469
Beneficiaries		

Point 11.		
Pumpsets to be energised		
450	Numbers	

Point 12.		
(a) Tree plantation		
Target fixed	Numbers	37,18,000
Achievement upto March '84..		49,30,828

(b) Bio-gas plants to be set-up :		
Target fixed	500	
Achievement upto March '84..	1027	

Point 13.		
Promote Family Planning :		
Target fixed	Persons.	34,000
Beneficiaries upto March '84..		25,000

Point 14.		
21 Primary Health Centres have been opened.		

Point 15.		
Beneficiaries under the Nutrition Programme for Women and Children upto March '84		
Above 200 Women and Child Welfare Centres and 20 dispensaries are functioning.		

Point 16.		
(a) Universal Elementary education for the age group 6-14 :		
Target fixed	Children.	15,865
Benefited upto March '84		19,970

(b) Adult literacy :		
Target fixed	Persons.	25,600
Achievement upto March '84..		29,715

THIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT

Point 1.		
Irrigation :		
Target fixed	hectare.	2684
Achievement upto February '84.		1,932

Point 2.		
Pulses production upto February 1984		
12,871	Tonnes	
Oil seeds Production upto February 1984		92,736 Tonnes

Point 3.		
IRDP—Target fixed		
	Families	18,600
Achievement upto February '84		17,390
NREP—Target fixed	Mandays	2,380
Achievement upto February '84.		12,480

Point 4.		
Distribution of Surplus Land—		
Target fixed	Acres.	1250
Achievement upto February '84		1253.67
220 Adi Dravidars were benefited.		

Point 5.		
Minimum wages for Agricultural Labour from 1980 to August 1983.		
1,26,386	labourers benefited.	

Point 6.		
Rehabilitation for bonded labour		
542	persons benefited.	

Point 7.		
The Development of Scheduled Castes and Tribes :—		
Target fixed	Families.	10,891
Achievement upto February '84		13,327

Point 8.		
Drinking Water to problem villages:		
Target fixed	Villages.	498
Achievement upto February '84		173

Point 9.		
(a) House sites for rural families:		
Target fixed	Families.	57,000
Beneficiaries upto February '84		52,882
(Including 24,452 Adi dravidar families were benefited).		
(b) Construction Assistance for rural families :		
Constructed	3600	Houses.

Point 10.		
(a) Improve the environment of slums :		
Target fixed	hut-dwellers.	20,000
Beneficiaries upto February 84.		31117

Point 11.		
Pumpsets to be energised		
Target fixed	Numbers.	2,500
Achievement upto February '84.		1847

Point 12:		
(a) Tree plantation :		
Target fixed	Lakhs	100.59
Achievement upto February '84.		205.55

(b) Bio-gas plants to be set-up		
Target fixed	Numbers.	300
Achievement upto February '84.		232

Point 13.		
Promote Family Planning :		
Target fixed	Persons.	30,000
Beneficiaries upto February '84		34,487

Point 14.		
(a) Control of leprosy;		
Beneficiaries	Persons	8.44
(b) Tuberculosis Control:		
B.C.G. Vaccination applied to	Persons	79,294

ACHIEVEMENTS IN RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1984

Point No.	name of the point	district target	achievement upto the end of previous month	achievement during the month	achievement upto the end of the month	% of cumulative achievement to the District target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Increased Irrigation Potential	Major Medium Irrigation 2350 Ha.				
		MIP surface 312 ha.	227.08 ha.	—	227.08 ha.	
		MIP Ground 806 ha.	4176.00 ha.	—	4176.00 ha.	
		water				
		Total	3468 ha.	4403.08 ha.	4403.08 ha.	126.98 %
2	Pulses Production	26500 MT	15048.38 MT	1099 MT	16147.38 MT	61 %
	Oil seeds	78.700 MT	62.620 MT	2.635 MT	65.255 MT	82.9 %
3	IRDP	19200 families	16791 families	1168 families	17959 families	93.53 %
	NREP	1910000 mandays	19.99 lakhs mandays	1.20 lakhs mandays	21.19 lakhs mandays	110.94 %
4	Surplus land assumed for allotment	300 acres	60 acres	123 acres	183 acres	61 %
5	Bonded labour to be rehabilitated	8 Nos.	8 Nos.	Nil	8 Nos.	100 %
7	Families to be assisted SC	11008	8849	297	9146	83 %
8	Drinking water prob-lem villages to be covered	186 villages	122 villages	12 villages	134 villages	72 %
9	(i) House sites to be allotted	11500	8026	2373	10399	90.42 %
	(ii) Construction assistance to be provided	3500 Nos.	3361 Nos.	523 Nos.	3884 Nos.	110.97 %
10	(i) Slum population to be covered	5000	—	1178	1178	23.56 %
	(ii) Economically weaker section Houses to be provided	991	62	—	62	6.25 %
12	(i) Trees to be planted	13196000 trees	11542256 trees	108504 trees	11650760 trees	88.29 %
13	Sterilisation to be done	25000	30065	3055	33120	132.48 %
14	(i) Primary Health Centre to be established	1	1	—	1	100 %
15	ICDS Block	1	1	—	1	100 %
16	(i) Enrolment in age group 6 to 14	15670	33175	Nil	33175	210.17 %
	(ii) Adult Literacy	25700	32715	Nil	32715	80 %

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TAMIL NADU
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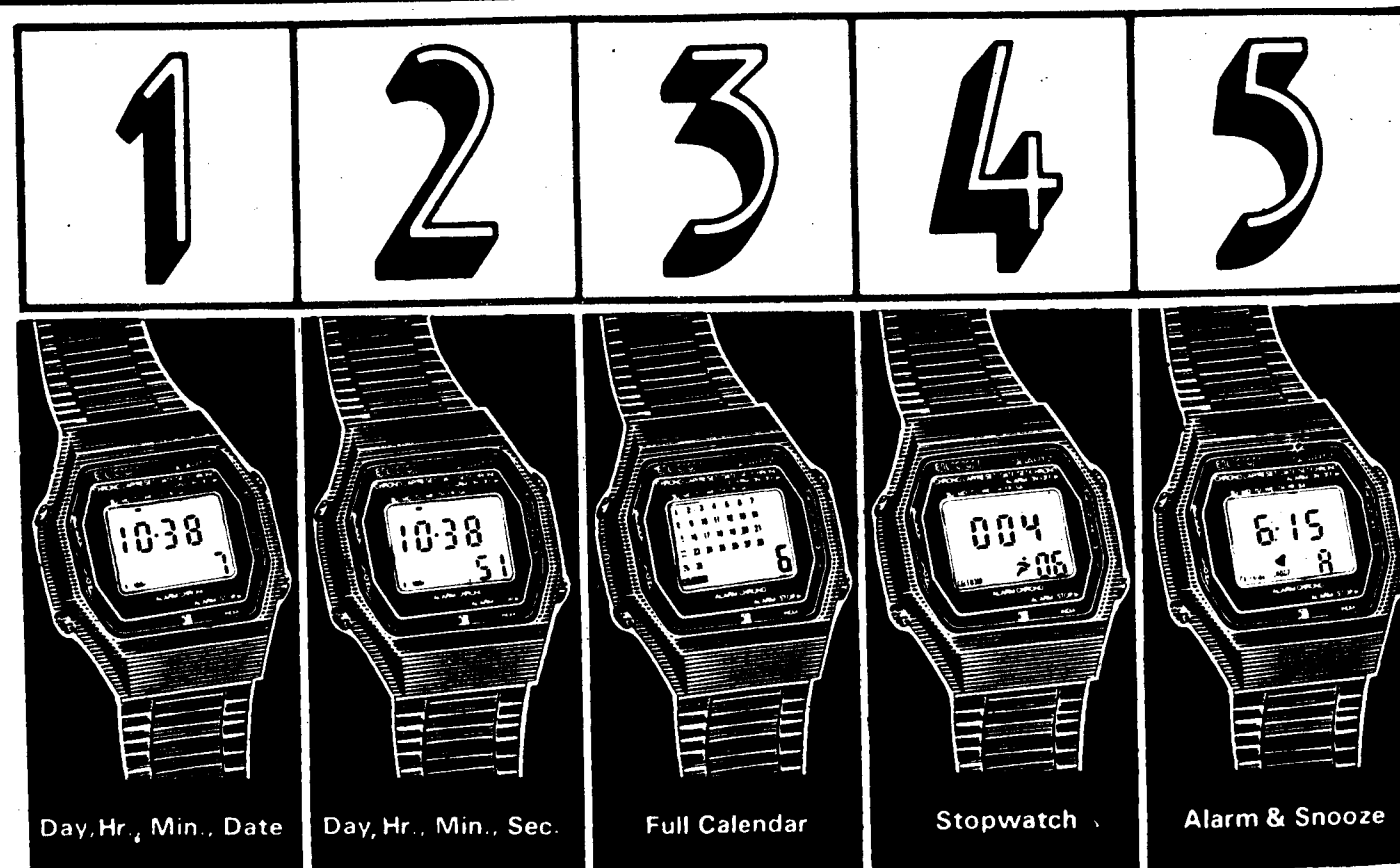
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This Government is not an authoritarian Government. It is not an arrogant Government. It is the Government of the tillers of the soil. It is the Government of the workers. It is the Government of the labouring masses. And this Government needs the Co-operation of the people.

PERARIGNAR ANNA

Tamil Arasu
VOLUME 12

OUR JOURNEY WITH,

MISSIONARY ZEAL



We march ahead towards the goal of ushering in a new social order and we continue our journey with the massive support of the people and with a missionary zeal to serve the people.

Seven years in the history of the development of Tamil Nadu State is not a long period and yet, looking back, over what has been achieved over the last seven years between 1977 and 1984—I feel a sense of achievement. It has often been stated over the last few years that industrial progress of Tamil Nadu has slowed down. I can only answer such erroneous statements by quoting a few statistics which will go to show our achievements between 1977 and 1984.

When the rate of industrial growth for the entire country was 1.2% in 1979, it was 5.2% in Tamil Nadu; when it was 4.2% in 1982 for the whole of the country, it was 12.1% for Tamil Nadu. Between 1977 and 1983, 449 major and medium industries have been set up in Tamil Nadu with an investment of Rs. 850 crores and with a vast employment potential. The consumption of power for industrial progress which was of the order of 30.51 million units in 1976-77 has increased to 40.99 million units by March 1981.

The position of small scale sector is also equally impressive. The number of permanent

Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. G. R.

registration certificates granted to small scale industries has gone up from 18,789 in March 1978 to 48,667 in December 1983. The co-operative sector which has been effectively used as an instrument for promotion of small scale units mostly in the backward areas has witnessed significant growth. The number of industrial co-operative societies has increased from 297 in March 1978 to 913 at the end of 1983.

Our policy is that the small scale and cottage industries should also register substantial growth so as to provide the needed input as well as market for the small units. The TIDCO, SIPCOT and TIIC play a very crucial role in developing this sector. These promotional institutions administer different types of assurance given by the State Government to industrial units, large, medium and small and to cottage industries.

Tamil Nadu ranks third in the country in securing financial credit from various financial institutions. The total industrial investment in the State is high even though no worthwhile central project has been set up during the last two decades. Tamil Nadu accounts for 20% of total production of cement in India; 25% of total spindlage; 25% of total number of automobile accessories and various parts. Tamil Nadu lays emphasis on small scale sector and uniform dispersal of labour intensive units which can fight unemployment and industrial backwardness.

The Government of Tamil Nadu is starting a bagasse based Newsprint project in Pugalur with the World Bank assistance. This is a Rs. 200 crore major project in Tamil Nadu.

We have got a number of sugar mills in the State in the Joint, Co-operative and Private sectors. The Centre has given clearance for three more mills. It is proposed to open a new sugar mill in the Co-operative sector during this year.

When the rate of industrial growth for the entire country was 1.2% in 1979, it was 5.2% in Tamil Nadu; when it was 4.2% in 1982 for the whole of the country, it was 12.1% for Tamil Nadu. Between 1977 and 1983, 449 major and medium industries have been set up in Tamil Nadu with an investment of Rs. 850 crores and with a vast employment potential. The consumption of power for industrial progress which was of the order of 30.51 million units in 1976-77 has increased to 40.99 million units by March 1981.

Power :

The installed capacity of power generation was 2424 M.Ws in 1977-78. This has increased to 3344 M.Ws during 1983-84. This means that in the preceding six year period power generation has increased by 920 M.Ws.

The above facts will briefly reveal the tremendous progress achieved by Tamil Nadu over the last seven years. If we have not been able to achieve even more, it is not because we have not attempted, but because in the federal set up obtaining in our country, the role of the State Governments is to a certain extent limited. Major schemes have to depend on the clearance and financial assistance from the Centre.

While talking about industrial growth, we must not forget the fact that the economy of Tamil Nadu is basically agricultural. Our Government has, therefore, done its utmost to strengthen its agricultural base. We have taken several steps not merely to improve agricultural production but also to improve living conditions of the farmers. The Minimum Wages Act has been enacted for securing reasonable wages for the farmers. We are also giving them support price for their produce.

Fertilizers are being supplied at subsidised rates. Also due to difficulties faced by the farmers on account of droughts and floods, we have written off loans to the tune of nearly Rs. 210 crores in respect of small farmers. Old age pension scheme has also been extended to cover agricultural labourers in indigent circumstances. All these schemes have been undertaken consciously with a view to improve the lot of the Small and Marginal farmers and also the poor agricultural labourers. Separately, a High Level Committee is examining ways and means for solving the problem of agriculturists.

I am particularly happy about a programme undertaken by our Government which has brought about a tremendous change in the entire rural countryside viz., the Self-Sufficiency Programme. Under the Self-Sufficiency Programme, we have made available to the rural masses basic amenities like link roads, drinking water supply, opened up bus route communications to the villages, constructed school buildings, dispensaries, and provided sanitation and health care and rural electrification. The intention behind this has been to ensure that each village has all the basic amenities.

I am happy that the programme has been successfully implemented in all the community development blocks in our State and we have recently extended the programme to



cover the townships and municipalities. Under the Rural Electrification Scheme, we have not merely provided street lights but we have also undertaken electrification of the huts. So far, 5.62 lakh huts in the villages have been electrified.

Tamil Nadu occupies a place of pride in the educational map of India. Our budgetary provision for education is the largest and has been increasing all these years. For the current year, the budget provides for about Rs. 404 crores for

While talking about industrial growth, we must not forget the fact that the economy of Tamil Nadu is basically agricultural. Our Government has, therefore, done its utmost to strengthen this agricultural base. We have taken several steps not merely to improve agricultural production but also to improve living conditions of the farmers. The Minimum Wages Act has been enacted for securing reasonable wages for the farmers. We are also giving them support price for their produce.

education. By linking +2 education to the high-schools, we have made Higher Secondary education available to children in the remote rural



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areas. We are now proposing to vocationalise education right from the primary stage so that when the student passes the higher secondary his placement in society in a suitable vocation becomes easier.

Another highlight of our administration is that we have started five new Universities namely the Anna University of Technology, Bharathidasan University, Bharathiar University, Tamil University, and Mother Teresa University for Women.

Children are the wealth of a country. What the child needs is a package of inputs for wholesome development of its personality. The package includes clean environment, nutrition, health care and education. Tamil Nadu has 75 lakh children, 85% of whom are rural poor. Of them, nearly 63 lakhs live below the poverty line. Article 47 under the Directive Principles of the Constitution lays down that "the State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition standard of living and the improvement of public health as one of its primary duties." In accordance with this objective, Tamil Nadu has introduced yet another scheme, first of its kind in India, called "Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme", for the benefit of the poor children in the age group of 2-14.

Nearly 65 lakh children in the age group of 2 to 14, studying in schools in rural and urban areas, are provided with nutritious meal every day. The scheme has also been extended to Old Age Pensioners and Ex-servicemen. Old age pensioners who include destitute women and widows numbering 1,99,639 are covered under this scheme. Another important feature of the

Noon Meal Programme is the employment generation. Mostly women and Adi-dravidars have been employed. It is significant to mention that the scheme has not only improved the intake of school children but also brought down the number of drop-outs. A survey conducted recently with the help of UNICEF has made it clear that the health of the children has improved considerably and certain physical ailments have been combated. This programme is a multi-pronged attack on under nutrition, squalor, poverty and illiteracy.)

The Krishna Water for Madras was a 102 year old dream of Tamil Nadu. It has now come true as a result of the co-operation of the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh Thiru N. T. Rama Rao. The drinking water needs of the people of Madras city who were facing a chronic-drinking water scarcity is to be fully met. The Prime Minister Tmt. Indira Gandhi inaugurated the Krishna Water Project in May last year and the work is already in progress within the Tamil Nadu boundary.

The State Government has also been paying due attention to water supply schemes in all municipalities and townships. Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board has spared no pains in meeting the growing needs of the people in rural and urban centres inspite of various constraints.

Government have recently set up the Department of Institutional Finance to co-ordinate the activities of all departments and to ensure the flow of credit to help the weaker sections of the society in their endeavour to improve their economic status. This department enables the other departments to get credit from financial institutions for the weaker sections. The beneficiaries include, among others, Adi-dravidars, physically handicapped, desitutes and artisans and ex-servicemen and serving personnel, etc.

To mitigate the hardships of the educated unemployed among poorer sections, Government have set up the Department of Employment Services to identify the eligible persons and to provide necessary assistance. Nearly twenty thousand persons have been selected and given employment relief from 1980 to 1983.



The welfare of Adi-dravidars and the backward classes is accorded priority and preference. Between 1980 and 1984 about 7.20 lakh families have benefitted. Amenities like housing, health, education are given to a larger section of the depressed classes. The second Backward Classes Commission appointed last year is expected to give its report shortly. Backward classes Economic Development Corporation is engaged in promoting the welfare of the backward classes people in various areas of their economic development.

The New Twenty Point Programme of our Prime Minister has opened new vistas for economically weaker sections. Tamil Nadu has been

in the forefront among the States in the implementation of the various items of the programme. Tamil Nadu was adjudged the best among the States in terms of performance under the Twenty Point Programme for the year 1982-83. The performance levels are being maintained.

Our social and political philosophy is to assure a harmonious and well balanced development of all sections of the society in a peaceful atmosphere with no threat to law and order and a welfare-oriented administration. We are not complacent with what we have achieved. We march ahead towards the goal of ushering in a new social order and we continue our journey with the massive support of the people and with a missionary zeal to serve the people.

FOREST PROPERTY FORTIFIED

In the forest works and allied dealings, the contract system is being gradually eliminated by the Tamil Nadu Government. The minor forest items are entrusted to LAMPS and other Co-operative societies. Even fuel coupes are entrusted to the co-operative societies.

Since 1981, open sale of bamboo coupes has been stopped. These bamboo coupes are taken over by the forest Department or by the Paper Industries.

Departmental dealings are en-

couraging and profitable increasing the revenue for the Government. If the fuel coupes are entrusted to the contractors they seek to violate the agreement and start cutting down the coupes beyond the accepted boundaries.

By the department's direct dealing, theft of forest fuel and violations by contractors have been prevented and destruction of forest property has been contained. Thus the forest property has been preserved and protected bringing profits to the Government.



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To issue essential commodities to the people in rural areas, this Government are running Fair Price Shops in revenue villages from 1977. For easy distribution of the essential articles to the people in the best manner, fair price shops have been increased from 8,566 to 18,009 in 1977. These Fair Price Shops have been run by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation and Co-operatives. Some shops have been run exclusively for labourers. Essential Commodities have also been issued to the students hostels based on the production of bulk consumer cards. Besides rice, wheat, edible oils, sugar, kerosene, commodities like tamarind, pepper, tea, salt etc., have also been issued through Fair Price Shops. To avoid irregularities in running the fair price shops, this Government have formed vigilance committee to supervise the shops, which was not done so far.

For easy distribution of the essential articles to the people in the best manner, fair price shops have been increased from 8566 to 18009 in 1977.

Essential Commodities have also been issued to the students hostels based on the production of bulk consumer cards.

In the past few years, Tamil Nadu has been affected by drought and flood. This Government have taken immediate action to supply rice and other essential commodities to the people in these areas and managed the situation well. Commodities to the value of about 4 crores of rupees have been supplied to the people in the areas which have been recently affected during flood in February/March 1984.

The rice allotted by the Government of India from Central Pool are not enough for us. This Government have, therefore, procured paddy from Thanjavur and other monopoly areas by giving Rs. 15 from 22-1-83 to 7-9-1983, Rs. 45 from 8-9-83 to 30-9-83 and Rs. 35 from 1-10-83 to 31-3-84 respectively over and above the prices fixed by Government of India. The agriculturists have therefore given reasonable prices and the Government is also able to have buffer stock. The loss to Government this is Rs. 18 crores. In 1983, 1,91,005 tonnes of rice have been supplied to Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Programme. The issue price of rice through Fair Price Shops in Tamil Nadu is less



**FAIR
DISTRIBUTION**

Hon'ble Dr. V. R. Nedunchezhiyan,
Minister for Finance.

than that of other States except Punjab. Still, rice is being sold at Rs. 1.75 per Kg. and it is really an achievement.

The issue price of rice through Fair Price Shops in Tamil Nadu is less than that of other States except Punjab. Still, rice is being sold at Rs. 1.75 per Kg. and it is really an achievement.

This Government have taken efforts to popularise 'wheat' among the people. It has been ordered that 20 Kgs. of wheat have been

issued to all the places except hilly places when 30 Kgs. of wheat have been issued, if there has been enough stock.

The levy sugar allotted by Government of India has been issued to card holders at the rate of 450 grams per head. Further during festive seasons, more levy sugar has been issued to the card holders.

About 7,000 tonnes of Palmolein and Soyabean oil have been imported every month and issued to the people. Hence, the people

could get Edible oils to certain extent.

Kerosene and edible oils have been supplied to the people in rural areas and city areas in an easy manner, without deficit.

Separate control orders were there for rice, wheat, wheat products etc. This Government have changed this procedure and issued a single control order to deal with commodities like paddy, rice etc., viz., Tamil Nadu Essential Trade Articles (Regulation of Trade) Order 1984. This will be a benefit for the traders.

To protect the consumer against buying a commodity at prices higher than fixed, to check the businessman who earn more profit through illegal means and to issue the best commodities at reasonable rates to the consumers, this Government encourages the consumer movement through the following actions :—

(1) At the Secretariat level the Food Department will be dealing with 'Consumer Protection' and the nomenclature of this department will be changed as 'Food and Consumer Protection Department.'

(2) The Commissioner of Civil Supplies has been redesignated as 'Commissioner of Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection.'

(3) The District Supply Officers will be responsible for Consumer

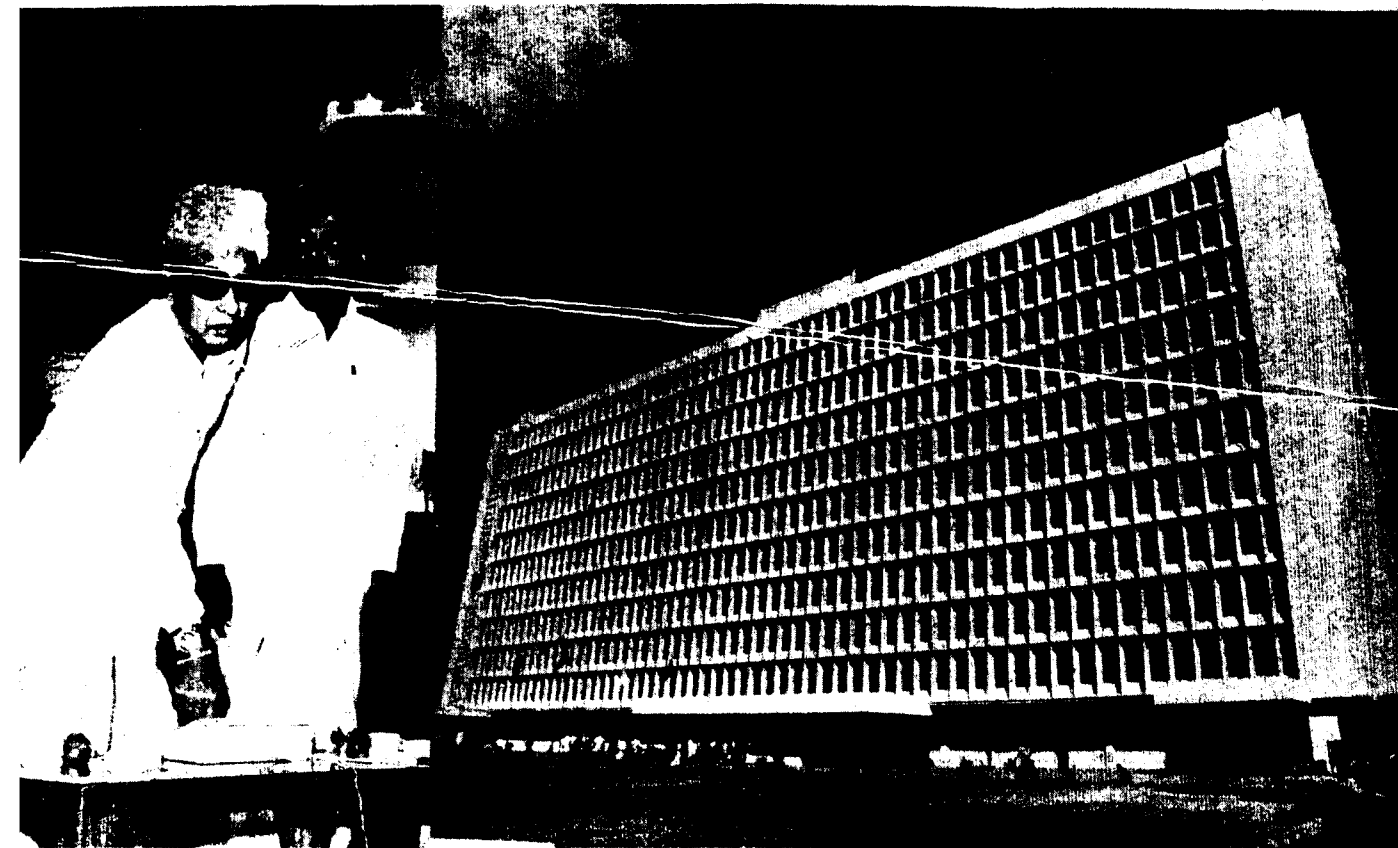
Protection at the District level.

(4) District Consumer Protection Council will be constituted and Madhar Sangams will be involved in them.

(5) The Government are considering enactment of a separate act

for the protection of consumers.

Thus this Government have taken every step to protect the consumers and to issue essential commodities like rice, kerosene etc., through Fair Price Shops at reasonable rates and without any deficit.



POWER TO PROSPER

The economy of a State is tied to the availability of adequate electric power. Power development involves high investments and long gestation periods. It therefore calls for a good foresight and a long term planning. In the Seventies, considerable time was lost in debating on the policies to be adopted for power development. With the exploitation of most of the economic hydel potential by the early seventies, it was debated whether the State should harness the remaining hydel potential even though they are seasonal or uneconomic and small or the State should avail the surplus power from Kerala and Karnataka even by jointly participating in their execution or put up coal based thermal stations by getting coal from far away States or exploit the lignite at Neyveli by setting up an additional thermal station. In the late seventies, it was realised that the State should try to achieve self sufficiency in power generation and this objective can be achieved only by evolving a large number of power schemes. In pursuance of the above, the following schemes with a total capacity of 1238 MW were got sanctioned after this Government took

Hon'ble Thiru S. Ramachandran,
Minister for Electricity.

over.			3 Micro Hydel schemes		
			Punachi	Aug. '82	
			Vilampatti	2.25 June '83	
			Maravakandy	Jan. '84	
			In addition, proposals for the following schemes for a total capacity of 2163 MW were evolved and sent to Central Government.		
Scheme	Capacity (MW)	Sanctioned in	Scheme	Capacity (MW)	Project report sent in
Tuticorin II Stage	210	Sep. '77	North Madras Thermal station	1050	Dec. '81
Additional Unit at Kundah P.H.V.	20	May '80	Tuticorin Extension	710	"
Lower Mettur H.E.P.	120	Sep. '80	Gas Turbines	300	"
Mettur Thermal Scheme	420	Sep. '80	Pykara ultimate stage	100	Aug. '82
3 Micro Hydel schemes at Pykara Lower Bhavani & Vaigai Dam	16	Aug. '81	Siruvani Micro Hydel	3	Oct. '82
Parsons Valley H.E.P.	30	June '82			
Mettur Thermal (Extn.)	420	May '83			
					2163

When we implement the schemes of the Government, we do not discriminate between people. We do not bother about the political party affiliations of individuals or people. We execute the programmes for the good of the society treating all equally.

Aana said that, if a party comes to power, then the party members should become servants of the people.

We carry on our duty in consonance with this teaching of Anna. We don't have any discrimination on the basis of caste or creed or politics.

We are aware of the needs of the people and act accordingly.

Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R.



We have been ordained by history to shoulder the great responsibility of creating a prosperous Tamil Nadu in a strong India and a bright future for our posterity.

Hon'ble Chief Minister
Dr. M. G. R.

The other important factor in achieving a desirable power development is the allocation of adequate funds to execute the new schemes. As against an outlay of Rs. 213.88 Crores. in the Fourth Five Year Plan and Rs. 375.13 crore in the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79), the outlay for Power in the Sixth Five Year Plan was increased to Rs. 1022.80 Crores. This marks a significant change in the Plan priorities.

Out of these schemes, the Central Electricity Authority has revised the scheme for North Madras with three units of 210 MW and Tuticorin Extension scheme with two units of 210 MW and have cleared the schemes accordingly. Though the Government of India is not agreeable to clear the scheme for Gas Turbine, the State Government is pressing for its early clearance. Besides the above schemes under the State sector, because of the efforts taken by the State, the scheme for establishing a second mine cut and a second thermal station at Neyveli at a cost of Rs. 358 crores was sanctioned in February 1978.

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The following are the additions to the generating capacity after this Government assumed charge.

Scheme	Install-Date of ed Commis- capa- sioning city.	(MW)
Suruliar H.E.S.	35 Aug. '78	
Kundah-IV Stg. Extn.	50 Oct. '78	
Tuticorin Thermal Station I Unit	210 July '79	
" II Unit	210 Dec. '80	

III Unit	210 Apr. '82
Kalpakkam (Central sector)	715 235 July '83 950

The total installed capacity in the State increased from 2424 MW as at the end of March 1978 to 3344 MW now.

At present, the following schemes are under construction. The target dates when those schemes are expected to come to fruition are also given in the table below :

Name of scheme	District	Benefits MW mu	Est. cost (Rs. cr.)	Target date of commi- ssioning
Servalar HES	Tirunelveli	20 75	34.67	Mar 1985
Kadamparai Pumped storage	Coimbatore	400 79 (4x100)	145.86	I Unit 6/85 II .. 12/85 III .. 6/86 IV .. 12/86
Lower Mettur HES	Salem & Periyar	120 537 (4x2x15)	129.61	I Unit 6/85 and other units at 3 months in- terval.
Kundah PH V. Addl. Unit	Nilgiris	20 36	6.34	1986-87
Micro Hydel at Pykara Dam		1x2 10	1.49	
Lower Bhavani Vaigai Dam	Coimbatore	4x2 38	6.26	
Punacthi	Madurai	2x3 22	3.97	1986-87
Vilampatti	Coimbatore	1x1 3.9	0.85	
	Madurai	1x0.5 1.62	0.48	
Parsons Valley HES	Nilgiris	1x30 53	13.73	1987-88
Mettur Thermal scheme I Stg.	Salem	2x210 2247	316.85	I Unit 6/86 II .. 12/86
Mettur Thermal scheme II Stg.	Salem	2x210 2247	238.28	1987-88

In the present power shortage situation in the State, it is imperative that the thermal Stations in the State perform at its optimum capacity. In this context the performance of Tuticorin Thermal Station deserves commendation. After the initial teething troubles the Station has stabilised and has been performing extremely well. The

Station has touched a maximum generation of 640MW. The monthly plant load factor has been averaging above 70% from December 1983 onwards.

During the period of 1980-84 about 10600 Kms of EHT/HT lines and about 23170 Kms. (Upto 1983 only) of L.T. lines were erected besides the above. 74 Substations were commissioned. In order to improve the supply conditions in the Madras City, for the first time a 110 KV U. G. cable is being laid from Vyasarpadi in the north to Velacheri in the South. In addition, works are going on in a number of

T & D. schemes for satisfactory evacuation of power from various generating stations.

The State has been a pioneer in the matter of rural electrification. The status of electrification as at present compared to the level of 1980 is given below:

This Government is very keen that the benefits of electricity should also reach the common man, particularly the weaker section of the society to meet basic needs. In accordance with the above mandate, a novel scheme to provide electric light for those living in huts in rural areas was introduced in 1979 and with the emphasis attached to this scheme, within a short span, 5.62 lakh huts have been provided with this facility.

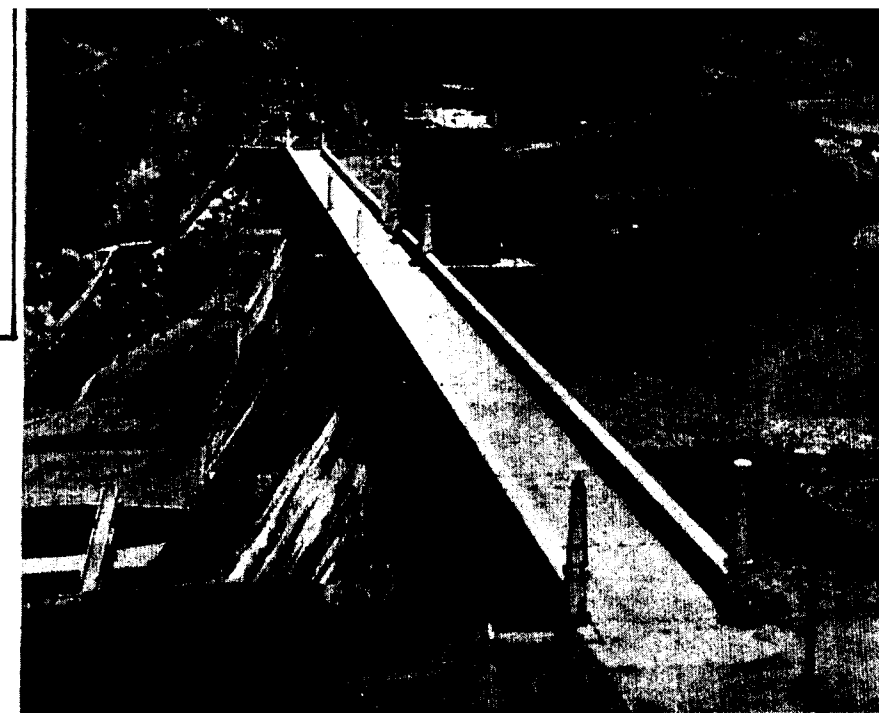
	Electrification status as on	
	31-3-80	31-3-84
Towns	439	439
Villages	15,550	15,673
Hamlets	47,439	47,502
Total:	63,428	63,614

Adi-dravidar colonies	25,653	26,112
Pumpsets connect- ed	8,87,227	9,82,806
Huts (lakhs)	1.67	5.62

This Government is very keen that the benefits of electricity should also reach the common man, particularly the weaker section of the society to meet basic needs. In accordance with the above mandate, a novel scheme to provide electric light for those living in huts in rural areas was introduced in 1979 and with the emphasis attached to this scheme, within a short span, 5.62 lakh huts have been provided with this facility.

Tamil Nadu has achieved more than 99.8% in village electrification. The remaining villages are in the hilly tracks where extension of lines become difficult. Hence electrification of some of these villages by installation of diesel sets was introduced. So far 20 villages have been electrified under this programme. In addition to the above 3 Villages in South Arcot District and 2 villages in Salem District have been provided with street lights by means of photo voltaic cells.

Under the self-sufficiency scheme introduced by the Government in 1980-81, the role of T.N.E.B. is to provide electricity to ground level reservoirs (GLR) and over head tanks (OHT). Encouraged by the progress made in phase-I, the



scheme has now been extended to another 150 blocks selected under phase-II. So far 2955 GLR's and OHTs serving drinking water supply have been electrified under this scheme.

The Board has taken over the maintenance of street lights from Local Bodies and the level of maintenance has vastly improved.

The ultimate objective in the field of power generation and distribution is that the consumer should get quality supply and he is satisfied with the services offered by the Electricity Board. In consonance with the above, a number of administrative measures aimed at improving the efficiency in the functioning of the Electricity Board were introduced in the recent past. In the distribution of electricity the pivotal role is played by the Superintending Engineers in charge of systems. In order to make these systems, a coherent and administrative unit, big systems were bifurcated and in all seven new distribution systems have been formed. In order to effectively supervise the distribution systems, the State was divided into four regions and each region was put under the control of a Regional Chief Engineer. Also at the Board level, a separate member is appointed to be in charge of distribution.

In order to quicken the process of receiving and processing various types of complaints, a complaint cell has been formed in the head

quarters office. Apart from this, in order to deal with the complaints effectively at system level, a PRO in the rank of ADE has been posted to each distribution system. Similarly the need for an organisational set up to look into the grievances of the employees have been felt and a grievance cell has been formed.

With a view to curb theft of energy, the Board in April 1983 instituted a scheme for payment of cash rewards extending upto Rs. 10,000 to the public who give information leading to the detection of power thefts and other offences. In addition, two S.Es have been put in charge of anti-power theft measures.

The Board is very keen on educating the consumers on the importance of conserving energy. A committee on Conservation of energy in agricultural pumpsets and another committee for industries have been constituted to make a detailed study and give recommendation. Also a scheme of banking of captive generation by H. T. industries having a total captive generation capacity of 500 KVA and above have been introduced for the benefits of H.T. industries.

With the measures indicated above, the Government hopes that there will not be any power shortages in the years to come and the Electricity Board would strive to serve the consumers to their satisfaction.



MILK IN TAMIL NADU

Hon'ble Thiru K. A. Krishnaswamy,
Minister for Dairy Development.

There was a time when urban consumers were worried that quality milk was not available for their consumption. The rural milk producers were also equally worried in as much as they were dissatisfied with the unremunerative prices offered to them by private trade. The consumers and the producers were facing untold hardships. The former were in the firm grip of adulterators and black marketeers and the latter were in the hands of intermediaries and individuals totally not connected with milk production.

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What is the present status?

Thanks to the efforts of Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Production Federation Ltd. which

took over the activities of Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation with effect from 1st February 1981, spectacular changes occurred in milk industry.

The urban consumers were assured of good quality milk and the rural milk producers were guaranteed with remunerative prices for the milk produced by them throughout the year.

Price of milk:—

During 1983, the Federation increased procurement price of Buffalo milk from Rs. 35 per kg. of fat to Rs. 38 per kg. of fat and a corresponding increase in the price of cow milk in order to assure a

remunerative price to the farmers. When the State was affected by a serious drought, the Federation increased the procurement price further to Rs. 40 per kg. of fat in order to alleviate the suffering of the farmers. The Federation also arranged for supply of special cattle feed at a concessional rate of Re. 1. per kg. as a drought relief measure. However, a corresponding increase in the sale price of milk to the consumers has not been effected.

I would like to highlight a few achievements. Exhaustive report is not attempted here; only essential points are hinted.

The Village Dairy Co-operatives on the increase:

The Village Dairy Co-operatives have increased from 2079 in the year 1980 to 2499 in the year 1981. This has further increased from 2689 in the year 1982 to 3112 in the year 1983.

Growing Members:

The number of members of the Milk Co-operatives increased as indicated below:

Year	Nos. (In lakhs)
1980	2.77
1981	3.12
1982	3.65
1983	4.69

Increased Milk Procurement :

Mere formation of Co-operative Societies will not serve the purpose. Production and procurement of milk should be stepped up so that the impact of White Revolution will be made known to outside world. Let us look at the procurement figures which are self explanatory.

Year	In lakh litres
1980	1093.51
1981	1077.18
1982	1358.11
1983	1703.00

1981	1462.71
1982	1709.96
1983	1900.47

Towards consumer welfare

With a view to create consumers' awareness and their involvement in milk distribution, Consumers' Milk Co-operative Societies were formed as a first step in this direction.

This prosperity and sustained growth to last for ever, I shall briefly outline the plans and projects presently being implemented and also on the anvil.

(1) Position at the end of 5th Five Year Plan (1980-81) Target at the end of 6th Five Year Plan (1984-85)

(a) Value of assets: Rs. 1360 lakhs Rs. 3355 lakhs

(b) No. of persons employed : 3726 5904 (and 15000 persons employed by milk-co-operatives)

(c) Total capacity of milk Chilling

3.8 lakh litres a day 6.3 lakh litres a day

(d) Total milk processing capacity:

7.13 lakh litres a day 13.87 lakh litres a day

(e) Milk Powder producing capacity :

10 MT a day 40 MT a day

Expanded Market:

The milk and milk products sold by the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Production Federation Ltd. are in great demand. They are popular among city consumers. This accounts for the reasons for expanding market.

Year	Quantity of milk marketed (In lakh litres)
1980	1232.57

At present there are 31 Milk Consumers' Co-operative Societies in Madras city. As on date there are 124 milk depots under the control of these Societies with daily milk distribution of 88,000 litres. In the ensuing year, 19 more milk consumers' co-operative societies are to be formed.

Under the able leadership of our Chief Minister Dr. M. G. R., White Revolution is progressing well in our state. Milk production in Tamil Nadu is quite satisfactory.

(f) Cattle Feed producing capacity :
200 MT a day 300 MT a day

(g) Milk procurement :
4 lakh litres a day 8 lakh litres a day

(h) No. of Farmers benefited :
4 lakh 8 lakh

(2) Progress of T.C.M.P.F. Ltd :

	Achieve-ment during 1983 vis-a-vis 1982	Targeted achieve-ment during 1984 vis-a-vis 1983
--	---	--

Milk procure-ment	22 %	11 %
Milk Sales	15 %	12 %
Milk Product Sales	49 %	22 %
Total sales (Rs.)	22 %	14 %

(3) Achievement—a few details :

- Two new milk Chilling Centres were inaugurated (Thiruvannamalai and Sathiahope).
- Construction work is in progress for four Chilling Centres (Tiruvallur, Pattukkottai, Pudukkottai, Anakkavur).
- Two Feeder Balancing Dairies started functioning (Salem, Krishnagiri).
- Construction work is in progress for three dairies (Uthamandalam, Thirunelveli, Karaikkudi).
- The first Buffalo Frozen Semen Station was inaugurated (Erode).

4. Concessions given to Milk Producers :—

- Milk Procurement price has been increased by 35 paise a litre since May 1983.
- As a drought relief measure 500 MT of special aavin feed distributed to farmers at Re. 1 a kg.

The Village Dairy Co-operatives have increased from 2079 in the year 1980 to 2499 in the year 1981. This has further increased from 2689 in the year 1982 to 3112 in the year 1983.

(c) 330 MT of Cattle Feed was distributed at concessional rates in the flood affected area of Thanjavur Dist.

(d) Nearly 2 lakh Artificial Inseminations were done.

5. Concessions to Milk Consumers:

- No hike in milk selling price inspite of considerable increase in total milk procurement cost
- Milk with higher Fat content (6 %) is being supplied.
- Milk sales in sachets have been started in other places also.
- Milk is supplied in more places particularly the belt areas of Madras city.

(e) More Milk Consumers' Co-operative Societies are being formed (31).

6. Concessions to Employees :

- Advance for the purchase of cycle has been introduced.
- Earned Leave, surrender leave facilities have been implemented.
- Terricotton uniforms have been supplied from 1984.
- Rain Coats have been distributed to the Transport workers
- A Rest Room with a Radio has been provided. Soap, Coconut oil, Bread slices, milk are being supplied.
- A scholarship scheme / Trust to finance to the wards of the staff/workers has been instituted.

(g) An enhanced bonus from 8.33 % to 10 % has been declared and disbursed.

(h) The Industrial Relations have been cordial and facilitated the smooth functioning of work.

7. Future Plans :

- Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli and Pudukkottai Districts will be brought under Operation Flood-II at an investment of Rs. 10 crores. Total estimated expenditure of Operation Flood-II schemes will be enhanced to Rs. 60 crores. Nearly Rs. 15 crores were spent under Operation Flood-I Schemes.

(2) 1000 more Milk Producers Societies will be organised.

(3) A third Dairy at Madras will be established at a cost of Rs. 4 crores.

(4) A Cattle Diagnostic Lab will be set up at a cost of Rs. 9 lakhs at Madurai.

(5) A scheme will be implemented to test the progeny of cattle at a cost of Rs. 80 lakhs in five districts (Coimbatore, Periyar, Salem, Dharmapuri and South Arcot).

(6) Liquid Nitrogen Plant will be set up at Salem and Virudhunagar (Rs. 50 lakhs each).

(7) A new Chilling Centre will be established at Valliyur (Thirunelveli Dist.) at a cost of Rs. 19 lakhs.

"TAXES ARE THE PRICE WE PAY FOR CIVILIZED SOCIETY"—O.W.Holmer.

Tamil Nadu was the first State in our country to introduce "Sales Tax" in the year 1939. After, the abolition of the erstwhile Board of Revenue, the Commercial Taxes Department is functioning under the control of the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes. The Commercial Taxes Department contributes more than 65% of the State's own tax revenue. The major taxes administered by this Department are:

- The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax
- The Central Sales Tax
- Entertainment Tax and
- The Betting Tax.

The single major source of revenue which occupies the most important place in the State's resources is the revenue from sales tax. The various policies undertaken by the Government and the tireless efforts of the Departmental Officials together with the co-operation of traders, have led to the substantial increase in the Commercial Taxes revenue from year to year. The following figures depicting the picture for the past few years reveal that the C.T. Revenue has more than doubled during the past 5 years:—

1979-80	Rs.355 Crores
1980-81	Rs.490 "
1981-82	Rs.581 "
1982-83	Rs.696 "
1983-84	Rs.751 "

The expenditure of the Department is only 1.4% of the total receipts under C.T.Acts.

The Government have been making every endeavour to augment its resources by adopting a pragmatic policy of taxation consistent with the dictum of our beloved Chief Minister to tax the rich and spare the poor. This is reflected in the various measures taken in recent years to obtain maximum revenue from this source and at the same time to help the poorer and weaker sections of the Society.

Tamil Nadu is, perhaps the only State which does not levy any tax on essential commodities like paddy, rice and other foodgrains. The various welfare measures undertaken by the Government for the upliftment of the poorer classes of Society have placed a growing demand year after year on additional resources. The Sales Tax is the only source of revenue available to the State to fall back upon for meeting the growing needs of the Government. From time to time it has become necessary to raise more and more revenue from this source. But the Government has always kept in mind the interests of the common man in selecting goods for increased taxation as well as

for giving relief by way of exemption. To cite a few examples, the sale of food and drinks in hotels and restaurants, Sales of Spectacles, Kerosene Lamps Appalams and Vermicelli and Kerosene stoves etc. were exempted from tax, in the interests of the common man. Student Note Books, Account books, Pencils etc. were exempted from tax. The tax on Kerosene was reduced from 8% to 4% and it

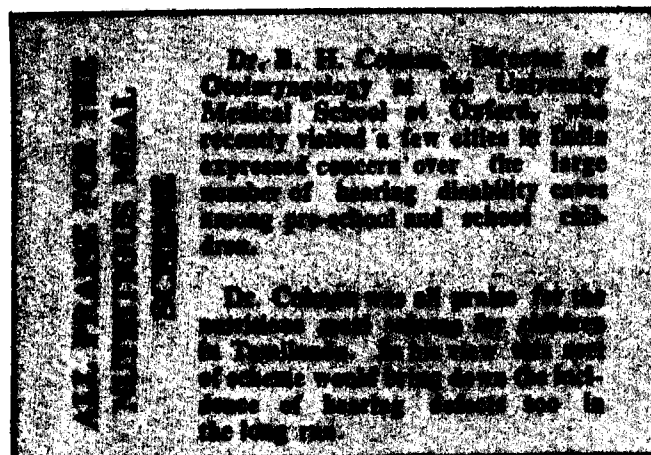


Commercial Taxes For Our Comforts

Hon'ble Thiru S. D. Somasundaram,
Minister for Revenue.

was given exemption from surcharge. The tax on bicycles, rickshaws, tricycles including tyres and tubes were reduced from 6% to 3%. The tax on poly-





these bags, furniture canes and sacks, polythene granules etc. were reduced from 8% to 4% for the benefit of the artisans. The exemption given for purchase of groundnut by country oilchekkus was extended to other oil seeds. Small bakeries and dealers upto a turnover of Rs. 2 lakhs were exempted on the sale of bakery products. Handmade washing soaps and detergent cakes sold by dealers with less than Rs. 2 lakhs turnover were exempted. Similar benefits were also given to encourage local industries and trade taking into account the difficulties experienced by them. The rate of tax on tea sold at Coonoor and Coimbatore auctions was reduced from 6% to 2½% to help the small growers. Similarly on the sales of chassis of trucks and buses, the rate of tax was reduced from 15% to 9% and again to 6% and on tyres and tubes the rate of tax was reduced from 12% to 9%.

The interests of the trade in general and the small manufacturers and dealers in particular, continued to receive special care from the Government in formulating a taxation policy. The exemption limit for Multi-point goods which remained at Rs. 50,000 for the last ten years was increased to Rs. 1,00,000 this year taking into account the representations from the trade in recent years. This is expected to benefit more than 20,000 small dealers or nearly one-fifth of the total number of assesseees in the State. A similar increase was made in respect of the prescribed limit for registration of dealers in multi-point goods from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 50,000 which is bound to benefit more than 7000 dealers. The concessional rate of tax under section 7 which is known as the "compounded rate" was available to dealers having an annual turnover between Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 1,00,000 and remained so, for the last ten years. This year the turnover range has been increased covering the dealers from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 2 lakhs of turnover with suitable slab rates in between. Dealers eligible for this concession have to pay only about 50% of the tax payable at full rates of 5% on multipoint goods. The extension of this benefit from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 2 lakhs is expected to help more than 13000 dealers.

It is well known that no Government can carry the trade with it in sales tax policies but this Government has been making every effort to examine the representations of the various sectors

of trade and providing appropriate machinery for ascertaining their views in regard to matters of administration, procedures etc., Meetings are frequently held with the representatives of the Trade and Commerce and their views are discussed at the Sales Tax Advisory Committee presided over by the Collectors at the District level and by the Minister in charge of sales tax at the State level. These meetings provide forum for free and frank discussions of all the difficulties encountered by the trade in the matter of levy and administration of sales tax. Another Committee known as the 'Traders Welfare Advisory Committee' was formed in 1980 by the present Government with the Minister for Commercial Taxes as Chairman and the Ministers for Finance, Industries and Rural Industries as ex-officio members. The setting up of this committee has gone a long way in promoting a meaningful relationship between Government and the trading community.

There is a constant review of the system of levy of tax on goods, particularly regarding single point and multipoint. The Government found that small dealers and manufacturers in certain goods like combs, stationery articles, plastic articles, candles etc. were experiencing difficulties in complying with the rules and regulations and were not getting the benefit of the exemption limit. These goods were restored to multipoint levy. Because of this small dealers with a turnover upto Rs. 1 lakh have the benefit of the exemption and those upto Rs. 2 lakhs have the benefit of the concessional rate of tax. Similarly readymade garments which were taxed at single point were brought to a reduced rate of multipoint tax of 3%. Wherever it is found feasible to bring goods under single point levy without hardship to small dealers or to offset administrative problems, the Government have been selecting them for single point levy. The recent additions to the single point taxation are weighing machines, lottery tickets and compounded cattle and poultry feed.

In January 1984, the Government decided to revoke the exemption from sales tax on lottery tickets and to levy a single point tax of 20%. This was not only for the purpose of additional mobilisation of resources as suggested by trade in general but also to ensure that this State receives a part of the huge amounts spent by the people of this State on lottery tickets issued by other States so that it can be utilised for the welfare measures in our State.

Last but not the least, though the Government introduced legislation for the levy of tax on the entry of goods as a measure of additional mobilisation, a measure which is already prevalent in many other States, it was held in abeyance in deference to the wishes of the trade in general.

ENTERTAINMENT TAX

Cinemas are the most popular and cheapest form of entertainment and the State of Tamil Nadu has the pride of place in the map of the film

industry. There are more than 2000 cinema theatres in our State, 985 permanent; 151 semi permanent; 867 touring and 8 open air theatres. Practically all the touring theatres and a large number of permanent theatres are located in the rural areas. There was large scale evasion of tax by theatres in rural areas where it was difficult to check the malpractices because of the remoteness of their location. In December 1977, this Government took a practical approach to the problem of the exhibitors as well as that of the Department and introduced a scheme of payment of tax as a percentage of the collection capacity of the theatres in the village town panchayats, third grade and second grade municipalities to begin with. The results were found to be very encouraging because there was not only an increase in the revenue from the theatres but the system did away with the need for repeated inspections of theatres to combat the evasion of tax and ensure more revenue. The Government decided to extend the scheme to the theatres in the Townships, First Grade and Selection Grade Municipalities from 16th November 1982. The Government also took this opportunity to review the compounded rates in the existing area and refixed them. There are different rates for theatres in different grades of Municipalities and Panchayats as also for theatres based on their classification namely permanent, Semi-permanent Touring and Openair. Out of the total number of 2011 theatres in 1983, 1766 theatres come under the compounding scheme which has solved many of the problems of the Exhibitors as well as the administration.

TAX ON EXHIBITION OF FILMS BY VIDEOS

The mushroom growth of video parlours in many places in recent times not only posed a serious threat to the revenue from regular theatres but also adversely affected the interests of the film industry in general and the exhibitors in particular. Prohibited films (Blue films, uncensored films etc.) were being shown clandestinely in coffee bars, snack bars and the like, corrupting the moral and ethical values. The Government took prompt action to put this down and promulgated an Ordinance to regulate and control the exhibition of films by videos. The Ordinance which came into effect from 14th January 1984 has been replaced by the Tamil Nadu Exhibition of films on T V Screens by VCRS (Regulations) Act 1984. This Act also provides for the levy of entertainments tax on the licensed exhibitions of films through video cassettes, by suitable amendments of the TNET Act 1939.

Territorial Jurisdiction and Staff Strengthening:

For the effective enforcement of the Commercial Taxes Acts, the department has been functioning under three wings.

1. Assessment Wing
2. Enforcement Wing
3. Appellate Wing.

Assessment Wing:

Registration of dealers, assessment of their annual accounts, collection of tax due etc., are the main functions of this wing. An assessment unit normally consists of Assessing Officers in the Cadre of Assistant Commercial Tax Officer, Deputy Commercial Tax Officer and Commercial Tax Officer. The total number of assessment circles in Tamil Nadu increased from 225 in 1980-81 to 272 as at present. Bifurcation of territorial jurisdictions resulted in increasing the number of C.T. Districts from 26 in 1980-81 to 31 in 1983-84 and C.T. Divisions from 4 to 8.

Enforcement Wing:

The main function of the Enforcement Wing is to tackle problems of large scale evasion by gathering intelligence and organising inspections and raids. There are Two Deputy Commissioners (Enforcement)-One at Madras and the other at Madurai. Checkposts are under the control of the Enforcement Wing. Shop and Cinema inspections and verification of bills at Checkposts etc., has resulted in fetching an amount of Rs. 1514 lakhs during 1982-83 as compared to Rs. 1306 lakhs in 1980-81 by way of tax and penalty for turnover suppressed and compounding fees collected.

Appellate Wing:

In order to provide an opportunity to the traders to appeal against the assessments made, the Appellate Wing was formed. The Appellate Assistant Commissioners are functioning under the control of the Chairman, Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal. The Tribunal is the next higher Appellate Authority.

The Assessment made on the basis of the best of judgement of the Assessing Officers sometime failed to withstand the acid test in the appeal. The S & R Cell functioning under the guidance of a Joint Director of Statistics is carrying out various Statistical Surveys with the object of arriving at a sound and scientific results for adoption by the Assessment Officers.

The Commercial Taxes Staff Training Institute was inaugurated in February 1980 with the intention of imparting refresher training to the Assessing Officers on all the Acts administered by the Commercial Taxes Department and about the judgements delivered on the Sales Taxes cases, etc.

GREEN CARDS TO COUPLES

The Tamil Nadu Government have proposed to introduce a system of issuing "green cards" to couples accepting the norm of two children, the Hon'ble Minister for Health Dr. H. V. Hande, told the Legislative Assembly.

Replying to the debate on the demands for grants for the Departments of Medicine and Public Health, the Minister said the card would entitle the family to a comprehensive medical check-up and other facilities in Government Institutions. This was one of the result-oriented programmes in the field of family welfare.

Computerisation

Electronic processing of C.T. data is being done at the Government Data Centre, Madras. Though the C.T. data was being computerised for 72-73 onwards, the work gained momentum in the past 4 years. The TNGST data for the assessment year 79-80 relating to assesseees with a total turnover of Rs. 1 lakh and above was computerised quickly for furnishing it to the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi which studied the system of C.T. data computerisation in Tamil Nadu during 81-82. The outputs from 76-77, 77-78, and 80-81 relating to TNGST data were also expedited in the above period. The inputs for 81-82 have been collected from all Assessing Officers in the States and manually checked and the inputs for 82-83 have also been substantially collected and are being checked. In puts based on the returns filed under the TNGST Act by assesseees with a total turnover of Rs. 1 lakh and above for the half year ending September have been computerised and the respective commodity groupwise data furnished to the Government duly before the budget finalisation every year. Substantial data, based on computerised commodity wise TNGST revenue statements, has been furnished to various bodies such as the Finance Commission, Sukhadia Committee and the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi. The data compiled from computer outputs have been found to be useful for day-to-day decision-making and policy formulation and study of revenue trends.

The Organisation and Method Cell was created to undertake systematic study of the quantum of work involved in assessment offices, consequent on the rapid expansion of the department and to suggest the necessary or otherwise for additional staff. The Cell is also attending to visits of other State officers. This cell is also attending to the work relating to grant of Chief Minister's merit certificate and cash grants to the Officers of the Department and grant of rewards to the private informants furnishing information regarding dealers who are evading tax under the CT Acts. During the past four years i.e. 1980-81 to 83-84 a sum of Rs. 13,873 - has been disbursed to five informants as interim reward and final reward. Probable revenue likely to be realised from the cases detected on the basis of information given by the informants is Rs. 38,00,000/-.

To hear the complaints from the traders and to clear their doubts regarding various tax matters

Houses of Great men

The Hon'ble Minister for Information and Religious Endowments, Thiru RM. Veerappan said proposals to take over the houses of T. K. Chidambaramanathan at Courtallam, V.V.S. Iyer at Tiruchirapalli, Poet Bharathi at Triplicane, and Kalaivanar N. S. Krishnan at Nagercoil, and maintain them as memorials were being pursued by the Government.

and to give them requisite advice, a Public Relations Officer in the rank of Deputy Commissioner is functioning in the Office of the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes.

Building and Amenities

With the intention of reducing Government expenditure towards payment of rent to private buildings accommodating the Commercial Tax Offices, the Government have approved proposals to construct buildings in a phased manner in various centres in Tamil Nadu.

In the year 1980-81 a sum of Rs. 30.52 lakhs was sanctioned for the construction of

1. Office buildings in Karur and Theni
2. Additional floor in Palayamkottai and Vellore and
3. Buildings for three Major Checkposts and three minor checkposts.

Among these, the work at Palayamkottai, Vellore and Meerakshipuram Checkpost have been completed.

In the year 1981-82, a sum of Rupees 71.92 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government for the constructions of buildings in Kadambarkoil, Hosur and Poonamallee Checkposts, Office building at Nagercoil Annexe building in Salem and additional floor at Madurai. The construction work at Poonamallee, Hosur, Salem and Nagercoil have been completed. The work at Madurai is nearing completion.

For the year 1982-83, a sum of Rs. 38.55 lakhs was sanctioned for the construction of additional floor in Dindigul office and C.T. Building at Tiruchirapalli.

The work at Dindigul is over, while the construction at Tiruchy is in progress.

For the year 1983-84, a sum of Rs. 42.24 lakhs was sanctioned under part-II Scheme for the construction of an additional floor in Coimbatore C.T. Buildings, Office building at Poonamallee as well as for a checkpost at Katpadi, besides residential quarters for the Deputy Commissioner (CT), Salem.

In Madras city, the C.T. Building at Greaves Road will accommodate all administrative Offices. In the mofussil, C.T. Buildings are available in all C.T. District Headquarters except Pudukottai and Madurai. In Madurai, the building is nearing completion.

New C.T. Building Complex at Greaves Road, Madras

A common office complex to house all the Zonal Offices of this Department in Madras city was contemplated by Government a few years back and the four storey building in an area of 38 grounds site at a cost of 1 crore of Rupees is ready for occupation. This building will accommodate the offices of the Deputy Commissioners, Madras North and Madras South, C.T. Divisions and the Deputy Commissioner (Enforcement) as also the C.T. Training Institute.



**INFORMATION
INEVITABLE**

Hon'ble Thiru RM. Veerappan,
Minister for Information and Religious Endowments.

The fruits of the programmes and performance of the Government must reach the people properly. People must be aware of the activities of the Government and they must avail themselves of the achievements of the Government. They must know what is done for them. They have a right to know it. They must be informed of the policy and programme of the Government and then only they can co-operate with the Government. The Information and Public Relations Department is effectively carrying on its duty of informing the people of the activities, achievements, programmes and policies of the Government to create good will among the people and to elicit their co-operation in implementing the programmes of the Government.

Millions of people are informed through the powerful and popular media such as Newspaper, Film, Radio and Television. The Films Division of the Tamil Nadu Government produces two news bulletins a month and screens them in the theatres all over Tamil Nadu. The bulletins present our achievements and other historical events to the people on the screen. Besides, special documentaries of our developmental programmes are also produced. To the remote villages having no theatres, the 16 m.m. projectors are taken and the films are screened there, and every month not less than 1200 film shows are conducted and thousands of people are informed and enlightened.

The film and Television Institute of TamilNadu offers courses in Acting, Direction and Editing and many of those who studied in this Institute have become very popular in the film world. Students from other States also are studying in this Institute. The number of students was previously only 40 and under the administration of our Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr.M.G.R. the strength has shot up to 166.

There is a library which is of great use to the students of film technology. Such an Institute is being commendably run only by Tamil Nadu Government in the whole of India.

The Institute has recently got a colour processing section, film archives and sophisticated sound equipments.

At the Government studio known as the 'Arasu Studio', students get training in film production and the floor is rented out for shooting private films also. The hire charges are much lesser than those of other studios.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. ordered that the birthdays of great personalities of Tamil Nadu must be celebrated by the Government irrespective of caste, creed or

political parties. And accordingly great Tamil savants, freedom fighters, and martyrs are honoured and their birthdays are celebrated by the Information and Public Relations Department. The birth centenaries of Thanthai Periyar, and Maha Kavi Bharthiar were celebrated throughout the year. The centenaries of Rajaji, Thiru.V.Ka, V.V.S.Iyer, were also celebrated. The birth centenary of the great martyr 'Subramania Siva' is to be celebrated in October this year.

The birthdays of our revered Perarignar Anna, Poet Bharathidasan, Quaid-E-Millath Mohammed Ismail Sahib, Muthuramalinga Thevar, Netaji Subash Chandrabose and Ambedkar are celebrated every year.

Anna Square, Kamaraj Memorial Rajaji Memorial, Gandhi Illam, Kamaraj Illam, Valluvarkottam, Bharthi Illam and Bharathi Mandapam at Ettayapuram, the Periyar-Anna Memorial at Erode, Anna Illam at Kancheepuram, Rajaji Illam at Thorapalli, Thillaiyadi Valliammai Memorial Mandapam, Gandhi Mandapam at Kanyakumari V.O.C. Illam at Ottapidaram are all under the control of this Department and the great responsibility of maintaining and protecting these memorials has been entrusted to this Department.

Works are on to erect a big statue of Nehru near Guindy in Madras and a very tall statue of Thiruvalluvar at Kanyakumari.

In memory of Thanthai Periyar, the Periyar Centenary Memorial Pillars with inscriptions of Periyar's sayings have been erected at the head quarters of the districts in Tamil Nadu.



Exhibitions are conducted with the Co-operation of the Tourism Department in Madras. In districts, this Department conducts exhibitions every year at places like Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchi, Tirunelveli and Vellore to disseminate valid information to the people. In these Exhibitions various departments put up attractive pavilions and impart information interestingly.

Anna Square, Kamaraj Memorial Rajaji Memorial, Gandhi Illam, Kamaraj Illam, Valluvarkottam, Bharathi Illam, and Bharathi Mandapam at Ettayapuram, the Periyar-Anna Memorial at Erode, Anna Illam at Kancheepuram, Rajaji Illam at Thorapalli, Thillaiyadi Valliammai Memorial Mandapam, Gandhi Mandapam at Kanyakumari, V.O.C. Illam at Ottapidaram are all under the control of this Department and the great responsibility of maintaining and protecting these memorials has been entrusted to this Department.

What can be gained from various books and journals, can be gained by the people through these exhibitions. The exhibitions is not only a source of entertainment to the people but also a source of revenue to the Government.

The Tamil Nadu Government is bringing out the journal 'Tamil Arasu' both in Tamil and English publishing the speeches of the Chief Minister and other Ministers and highlighting the achievements of the Government.

The Tamil edition is fortnightly and the English edition is a monthly. For bringing out the journal properly in time, a separate press has been set up. In this 'Tamil Arasu Press' other journals namely Thittam, Thirukkoi, Ulaippavar Ulagam are also printed. A new building at a cost of Rs.6.5 lakhs has been recently constructed for the press which has a capital outlay of Rs.40 lakhs.

Small booklets and folders are brought out giving details of the concessions granted by the Government to the farmers.

With the efforts and co-operation of the Tamil Nadu Government, Television Centres will be commissioned at Kodaikanal, Yercaud, Vellore, Coimbatore, Tiruchi, Kumbakonam and Neyveli this year.

Radio Stations are to be commissioned at Madurai and Nagercoil.

The Information and Public Relations Department which is functioning as a bridge between the people and the Government is carrying on its works with zeal and zest.



Custodians of Culture and Arts

The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department holds a special place by virtue of its varied services rendered to the people of Tamil Nadu in Social and cultural spheres, through the numerous Religious Institutions like Thirukkoils, Mutts and Endowments and Charities attached to them. These institutions from ancient times to this day, are serving as important centres of learning, cultural, heritage and development.

Hon'ble Thiru RM. Veerappan,

Minister for Information and Religious Endowments.

The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department holds a special place by virtue of its varied services rendered to the people of Tamilnadu in Social and cultural spheres, through the numerous Religious Institutions like Thirukkoils, Mutts and Endowments and Charities attached to them. These institutions from ancient times to this day, are serving as important centres of learning cultural heritage and development. They catered to the needs of the people by maintaining Libraries, Hospitals, Archives etc. They served also as courts where justice was delivered to the people. Having been entrusted with the work of administering these Religious institutions, this department has a very important role to play in the social structure of the people of Tamilnadu.

Temples and Religious institutions:

This department has made noticeable progress during the last 4 years. A total number of 34,230 Religious Institutions are under the administrative control of this department.

Among them 32,193 are temples. 55 temples, inclusive of the categories of Archakas, Poojaris etc., 40% of the income of these temples is spent by way of pay and allowances to these temple employees.

Of them, 25,930 Religious Institutions are having the required income for assessment of this department. The total income of these Religious Institutions was 17.72 crores during last year. There is an increase of Rs. 0.85 crore during this year and their present total annual income is Rs. 18.57 crores.

Temple Servants:

A total number of 1743 temples are administered by 481 Executive Officers who are Government Servants under the control of this department. To achieve more efficient administration of these temples, additional staff of 57 executive officers in four different grades were appointed during the year. There are 82,600 employees in these

Service Benefits to the temple employees:

Family benefit Fund Scheme:

The scheme of Family Benefit Fund has been introduced in respect of the temple employees under the L.I.C. Group Insurance Scheme with effect from 15th July 1982. Under this scheme the temple employees receiving a monthly pay exceeding Rs. 100/- remit a premium of Rs. 25/- every year while others receiving Rs. 100/- and less per month need not remit even this token premium.

After the introduction of this scheme, the families of 40 such employees were benefited at the rate of Rs. 5,000/- per family and a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs has so far been disbursed.





vided with financial assistance. For this purpose, Government Grant of Rs. 7.78 lakhs has been given. A sum of Rs. 3.14 crores has been spent for the completion of 1090 Thiruppani works. Thiruppani works are also in progress in another 39 temples. To provide adequate facilities to the devotees and pilgrims 58 rest houses, 213 cottages, 936 lodging rooms and 103 Thirumana Mandapams have been constructed.

Increase in the Revenue from Temple Lands:

By undertaking detailed investigation of Temple lands and by retrieving records relating to the titles of the temple lands, large extent of lands which were under the adverse possession of private parties, were taken back by the Temples concerned resulting in an additional revenue of Rs. 14.24 lakhs. The revenue realised by the temples from the lands, buildings and sites was very much lower than what it should normally be. This position has now changed, and the rates of rent and lease have suitably been enhanced. By such

Death cum Retirement Gratuity

The Death cum Retirement Gratuity also is paid to the Temple employees having put in 10 years of service in those temples having an annual income of Rs. 10,000/- and above. The Death-cum-retirement Gratuity is worked out on the basis of half a month pay for every year of service put in by the employee.

Dearness Allowance

The temple employees are given Dearness Allowance subject to revision from time to time.

General Provident Fund:

In the cases of employees working in about 400 Temples, the scheme of General Provident Fund has been introduced and the employees are benefited.

Establishment Ratio:

The maximum limit upto which the expenditure on establishment can be incurred was formerly fixed as 30% of the annual assessable income of Temples. This has been enhanced to 40% with a view to provide liberal scheme of revision of pay and Dearness Allowance etc.

The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department is also rendering eminent service for the improvement of Education. The Temples under the control of this Department, run 7 Colleges at Palani, Thirukutalam, Poompuhar, Kanyakumari and Rameswaram, 15 High Schools and 5 Higher Secondary Schools at Panpozhi, Thirunelveli, Thiruvengadu, Madurai, Rameswaram, Mailam, Kallankurichi, Marudamalai and Iyampalayam, etc. Of these, 7 High Schools, 2 Arts Colleges and 1 Tamil Oriental College are run solely for women.

During the last four years, 4498 persons belonging to Adi Dravidar Community have been appointed as trustees of the Temples; similarly about 319 ladies were also appointed as trustees.

Thiruppani Works

During the last 4 years the HR & CE Department had shown remarkable progress in respect of renovation of Temples and building works. During this period 292 temples were renovated and Kumbabishegams got performed. Administrative sanction has been accorded for carrying out Thiruppani works to the tune of 12.97 crores. Estimates for 1357 Thiruppani works have been approved. Government grant amounting to Rs. 69 lakhs has been sanctioned to 114 temples, with a view to provide aid to the backward communities 35 temples in Adi-dravidar settlement have been pro-

vided with financial assistance. For this purpose, Government Grant of Rs. 7.78 lakhs has been given. A sum of Rs. 3.14 crores has been spent for the completion of 1090 Thiruppani works. Thiruppani works are also in progress in another 39 temples. To provide adequate facilities to the devotees and pilgrims 58 rest houses, 213 cottages, 936 lodging rooms and 103 Thirumana Mandapams have been constructed.

Collection of arrears of Revenue.

The following departmental dues have been collected from the religious institution.

(a) Arrears of Audit fees for the year 1983 amounting to 0.23 lakhs.

(b) Arrears of contribution for the year 1983 amounting to Rs. 1.10 crores.

(c) Arrears by way of reimbursement of Executive Officers pay and allowances for the year 1983 amounting to Rs. 77 lakhs.

The collection of statutory dues in 1983-84 has reached its high peak viz 2 crores and 10 lakhs.

Surplus funds of Religious Institutions

So far a total amount of Rs. 26.87 crores has been invested by the Religious Institution from out of their surplus funds.

New Religious Institutions brought under the Control

So far 8936 Religious Institutions have been brought under the control of this department.

Government grants and Common Good Fund

In 1983-1984 Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 23 lakhs for Thiruppani Works and for the protection of idols in the Temples.

Thiruppani works amounting to Rs. 0.46 lakhs have been carried out in 6 Temples located in the Adiravidar settlements. A sum of Rs. 91,225/- (Rupees Ninetyone thousand two hundred and twenty five only) has been sanctioned from the Commissioner's Common Good Fund towards expenditure on Thiruppani works and for protection of idols in Temples. During this year, Cumbabishegam was performed in 08 Temples.

Service in the cause of Education:

The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Administration Department is also rendering eminent service for the improvement of Education. The Temples under the control of this Department, run 7 Colleges at Palani, Thirukutalam, Poompuhar, Kanyakumari and Rameswaram, 15 High Schools and 5 Higher Secondary Schools at Panpozhal, Tirunelveli, Thiruvengadu, Madurai, Rameswaram, Mailam, Kallankurichi, Marudamalai and Iyampalayam, etc. Of these, 7 high schools, 2 Arts Colleges and 1 Tamil Oriental College are run solely for women which is worth mentioning.

Incentive to Tamil Isai

With a view to preserve traditional Nadaswaram, training is given for learning Nadaswaram and Thavil. The students are given Rs. 500/- and Rs. 300/- as incentive for learning Nadaswaram and Thavil respectively. Under this scheme, 5

Students in Nadaswaram and 3 students in Thavil are undergoing training.

Siddha Hospitals:

Twenty Siddha Hospitals are being maintained at Vadapalani, Manavalanallur, Tiruttani, Thiruvallangadu, Kallankurichi, Sankarankoil, Kumaravayalur, Thirupugalur, Palani, Rameswaram, Irukkankudi, Veervanallur, Panpozhil, Vaideeswarancoil, Bennari, Tiruchendur, Marudhamalai, Dindigul, Karuvur and Kodumudi for service of the people and pilgrims.

Kambar kottam at Therazhundur

In the budget for 1978-79, it was proposed that a memorial would be established to honour the memory of Tamil savants like Kambar and Vallalar at Madras. In the birth place of Kambar at Therazhundur in Myladuthurai Taluk, Thanjavur District, a foundation stone was laid by the then Governor of then Composite State of Madras, Thiru Sri Prakasa on 10th October 1954 but it did not take off. In pursuance of the decision to honour such savants like Kambar and Vallalar, construction has been commenced on 18th March 1984 for erecting a Kambar Kottam on an extent of 1.10 acres of lands belonging to Arulmigu Amaruviperumal Temple at the same site where the foundation stone was laid in 1954 by the then Governor, at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs and this work has been entrusted to the Tamil Nadu Construction Corporation.

Golden Chariots:

Golden Chariots are available already in 9 temples at Palani, Tiruthani, Tiruchendur, Swamimalai, Samayapuram, Madurai, Rathnagiri, Thiruverkadu, and at Vadapalani, and the one at Kandakottam, the work is to be started shortly.

Financial Assistance to needy Temples

The proposal to create a "Reserve Fund" of Rs. 1 crore out of the surplus funds of Arulmigu Dhandayuthapaniswamy Temple, Palani and invest it in long term deposit in order that the interest thereof can be made available to needy temples is being implemented.

Arrangements for atleast one kala pooja

The proposals to invest Rs. 5 crores from out of the surplus funds of the Temples in Tamilnadu and invest the same in long term deposits,



In order that such of those as are too poor to conduct one kala pooja may be financially aided from out of the above interest, is being implemented.

Temple employees getting less than Rs. 50/- P.M.

The proposal to invest Rupees One Crore from out of the surplus funds of the Temples in Tamilnadu and to grant loan etc., from out of the above interest to the Temple employees who get a monthly salary of less than Rupees 50/- is also being implemented.

Marriages under the auspices of the temples:

In pursuance of the Government's Policy, a sum of Rs.750/- to Rs.1000/- is being spent for each marriage of Hindu Adi Deravidars and Hindu Backward Classes. The temples with surplus income are conducting such marriages. So far, 944 marriages involving an expenditure of Rs. 7.86 lakhs have been celebrated from 15th August 1981 onwards.

It is fervently hoped that this Department with the vigorous support and willing co-operation of the people of Tamil Nadu will be able to carry out many more useful and benevolent services to the society.





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போன் இலம் : 1157, 1137

வியாபாரம் : 637

**உத்திரவாதமுள்ள போன், வெள்ளி நகைகள்
வாங்க சிறந்த இடம்**

**சங்கர் ஜிவல்லா
G. D. சில் உத்திரவாதமுள்ளது**

**20, லாரன்ஸ் ரோடு. * திருப்பாப்பிலியூர்,
கடலூர் - 607002.**



Education for Enlightenment and Employment

**Hon'ble Thiru C. Aranganayagam,
Minister for Education.**

Education is a powerful instrument of National Development—Social, Economic and Cultural. Therefore the Government of Tamil Nadu is evincing interest to impart Education at all levels.

Outlay on Education:

The outlay under Education Demand in the Budget for 1984-85 is Rs. 402 crores which works out to 21% (out of the total expenditure of the Government of Tamil Nadu on Revenue account of Rs.1946 crores). In 1980-81 the expenditure on Education Demand was only Rs. 224 crores and the step-up to Rs. 402 crores in 1984-85 is impressive.

Elementary Education :

It is a Directive principle of the Constitution of India that Elementary Education should be provided to all children upto the age of 14 compulsorily. The All India targets are that by the end of the VI Five Year Plan, 95% of the children of Age group 6-11 and 50% of the children of age group 11-14 should be enrolled in Schools. In Tamil Nadu even now (by the end of 1982-83) 97.96% of children of age group 6-11 and 69.40% of age group 11-14 have been enrolled in Schools. The percentages of enrolment in Elementary Schools (mostly in group 6-11 and 59.68 under age

group 11-14). In 1983-84, 3.82 lakhs of pupils have been additionally enrolled in Schools. It was because of the launching of Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme that it was possible to achieve such a huge additional enrolment.

Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme in Elementary Schools :

Under CMNMP free Nutritious Meals are given from July/September 1982 to all poor pupils of age group 5 to 9 studying in Elementary Schools (mostly in Standards 1-5). Under this mammoth programme more than 44



lakhs of pupils are fed every day June 1981. This was in response to (at a cost of more than 45 paise per head per day) in 34,000 schools. The scheme will be extended to age group 10-15 with effect from 15th September 1984. In every school part time staff of 1 Organiser, 1 Cook and 1 Helper have been appointed exclusively for attending to CMNMP.

Other steps for promotion of Elementary Education :

Poor pupils studying in Standards 1-3 in Elementary Schools are given free text books at a cost of Rs. 1 crore per annum.

From 1977-78 detention has been abolished in Standards 1-3. It is gratifying to note that the rate of drop outs at the primary level, i.e. for age group 6-11 (Standards 1-5) has been coming down in recent years. From 40 per cent in 1977-78 it has come down to 29% in 1982-83. The Government have sanctioned the starting of a Nursery section in each of 4343 Kuzhanthaigal Kappams in rural areas. This will promote school going habits from an early age among rural children.

Most of the Elementary Schools are Panchayat Union Elementary Schools. All the 95,000 teachers and basic servants working in those schools have been absorbed

long standing demand of these teachers. Under the Self Sufficiency Scheme in rural areas buildings have been constructed for 5154 Panchayat Union Elementary Schools during the past three years at a total cost of Rs. 33 crores.

Secondary Education :

From 1977-78, 525 new High Schools have so far been opened in the State. With a view to improve educational standards in High Schools, the Government are providing outlays every year (to the extent funds permit) for Science Laboratories for High Schools; Mobile Science Laboratory Vans and High School Buildings.

With a view to promote Education of Scheduled Castes and

The outlay under Education Demand in the Budget for 1984-85 is Rs.402 crores which works out to 21% (out of the total expenditure of the Government of Tamil Nadu on Revenue account of Rs. 1946 crores). In 1980-81 the expenditure on Education Demand was only Rs. 224 crores and the step-up to Rs. 402 crores in 1984-85 is impressive.

With a view to ensure that constant attention is devoted at all levels to the development of Science and Technology the name of the Secretariat Department of Education has been re-designated as the Department of Education, Science and Technology. The Government have decided to establish a State Council of Science and Technology.

Scheduled Tribes a scheme of special 1978 has been widely welcomed. From 1978-79 free education has been introduced for Anglo Indian pupils studying in Anglo Indian

for the benefit of the students belonging to those communities in Standards 6-10 of 500 selected High Schools from 1981-82 and about 37,000 students are benefited every year. From 1982-83 this scheme has been extended to I & II year of Higher Secondary Classes in 300 Higher Secondary Schools. This is an innovative programme introduced by this Government.

Exercise Books made out of concessional paper are produced through the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society and supplied at fair price to students. Students Cooperatives have been formed in High Schools for supplying text books and Exercise Books to students. The system of compartmental pass in SSLC introduced by this Government in

Higher Secondary Education :

The Higher Secondary Course or +2 course was introduced in Tamil Nadu from 1978-79. The Government's decision to locate it in Schools has meant that facilities for post-secondary education have now become available in thousands of rural centres. The former pre-University course was offered only in 188 colleges, whereas Higher Secondary course is now available in more than 1,400 Higher Secondary Schools of which vocational courses are available in 1000 schools. Out of 3.02 lakh pupils who were studying in Higher Secondary course in 1983-84 57,000 were studying Vocational subjects. (The number of students who were studying Vocational courses at Higher Secondary level throughout India in 1982-83 was only 85,000). Tamil Nadu is a pioneer to other States in the matter of the coverage and the quality of Vocational courses at Higher Secondary level. A special training programme of six months duration has been arranged to be conducted for students who complete vocational courses at Higher Secondary level. About 1,300 candidates will be given training in one or other of 19 specified vocational subjects under the auspices of the Board of Apprenticeship training. The trainees will get a stipend of Rs. 200 per mensem. The Government have improved facilities for Science Education by incurring during the past few years, the huge outlay of Rs. 12 crores on class room-cum-laboratory buildings for Government Higher Secondary Schools and Rs. 6 crores on equipment for Science Laboratories. A 10 month certificate course is being conducted for 4,000 'inducted' teachers of Higher Secondary Classes so as to enable them to get the same service benefits as fully qualified Higher Secondary teachers.

Benefits to School Teachers :

The quality of Education depends on the willing co-operation of satisfied teaching community. Among the important benefits extended to teachers in recent years are :

1. 10 Days Earned Leave per year.
2. Special grade for those who have put in 20 years service.
3. Upgrading of Higher Grade Teachers as Secondary Grade teachers under a phased programme.

Backward Classes should be made in all appointments made in Aided Schools and Colleges (Other than those run by minorities). The pension and Family Pension benefits for teachers have been very much liberalised in recent years.

Adult Education :

4. Constitution of special Committees at Education District level, Revenue District level and State level to redress the grievances

According to the 1981 census, out of the 4.83 crores of population in Tamil Nadu the literates were 2.21 crores and the illiterates were 2.62

A number of new schemes have been taken up for promoting Tamil Development. The Tamil University was started at Thanjavur on 15th September 1981. The World Tamil Sangam is being established. Among the important schemes being implemented are: Publishing of Tamil translations of standard works in other languages and translations of Tamil Classics into other languages; Schemes of grants in aid of promoting Tamil Studies and Research in other States and foreign countries; Pension for indigent Tamil Scholars; and Collection and Publication of Tamil Manuscripts. The Government are encouraging Tamil Poets, Writers and Scholars by giving suitable awards and honours. A three-year intensive scheme has been launched from 1981-82 to ensure proper and full implementation of the Tamil Official language programme in all State Government Offices.

of teachers.

5. Protection of service conditions of private school teachers.

The Government have extended to the teaching and non-teaching staff of Aided schools, the concession of appointment on compassionate grounds of the sons/daughters/wife/husband of staff members dying in harness, leaving the family in indigent circumstances, such appointment being allowed in relaxation of the general procedure of recruitment through Employment Exchange.

It has been ordered that reservation at 18% for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and 50% for

crores (54%). It is only in the past few years that sufficient importance is given to Adult Literacy work. As against barely Rs. 11 lakhs allotted for Adult Education in 1976-77, the annual allotment is now more than Rs. 3 crores. As many as 16 lakhs of adults were made literate during the past four years. The number of adult literacy centres run by the Government during 1983-84 was 17,000. The number of learners in those centres were 5.50 lakhs including 3.55 lakhs of women. Further more than 30,000 pupils of age group 6-14 are benefiting from the 1000 or so non formal education Centres meant for drop-outs.

Recently Tamil Nadu has

won award of Rs. 25 lakhs from India for excellent performance in enrolling women in adult Education Centres during 1982-83.

New Universities :

The increase in the number of Universities in recent years is a major achievement. The Anna University, Madras, Bharathiyar University, Coimbatore, Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli and the Tamil University, Thanjavur were the four new Universities established because of the active efforts of this Government. In order to impart higher education to women, a Women's University has been established at Kodaikanal in the name of Nobel laureate Annai Teresa.

Benefits to Teaching staff of Colleges:

The emphasis in Collegiate Education is on the qualitative improvement, after the abolition of the Pre-University Class from 1978-79. The number of colleges of Arts and Sciences is 187. Two lakhs of students are studying in all these Colleges. New additional degree and post graduate courses are being started every year. Among the important benefits extended in recent years to teaching staff in colleges are extension of U.G.C. scales of pay; upgradation as Assistant Professors of Tutors and Demonstrators who possess the prescribed qualifications, and promotion as Professors of Assistant Professors on completion of 10 years service. During the past three years 626 teachers have been deputed for M. Phil. and 35 for Ph. D. The system of direct payment of salaries to staff of Aided Colleges is in force from 1st April 1980.

Law Colleges ;

There are now 4 Law Colleges in the State inclusive of the two Law Colleges—one at Tiruchi and one at Coimbatore—started by this Government. In accordance with the suggestion of the Bar Council of India, the 5-year (5 years after passing Higher Secondary Course) Law Course has been introduced from 1983-84 in the Law Colleges in the State.

With a view to ensure that constant attention is devoted at all levels to the development of Science and Technology the name of the

Secretariat Department of Education has been re-designated as the Department of Education, Science and Technology. The Government have decided to establish a State Council of Science and Technology.

The Anna University was constituted in September 1978 for fostering Technical Education. During the past six years, 37 new Polytechnics have been started. Shift system was introduced in 7 Polytechnics.

The Government have announced a scheme to permit private Managements to start Private Polytechnics in Tamil Nadu without involving any financial commitment to the Government (either non recurring or recurring) at any time subject to strict conditions aimed at ensuring their proper functioning. Among other things, those conditions provide for the provision of adequate land; creation of cash endowment of Rs. 10 lakhs; following the admission rules laid down by the Government; non-levy of any Capitation fee for admission; and undertaking conceding the right of the Government to take-over the Polytechnic if the conditions are not fulfilled. Many managements have come forward to start private Polytechnics under this scheme.

The Government have sanctioned the establishment of Periyar Science and Technology Centre at Madras and a Planetarium at Madras at a cost of Rs. 3.85 crores and 1.59 crores respectively. The Planetarium will be established from the funds donated by Thiru C.K. Birla and will be named "Birla Planetarium". One of the members of the Birla family or his nominee will be included as a member of the Board of Governors of the Society.

Sports and Youth Welfare :

A separate Department for Sports and Youth Welfare was established in September 1979. Among the institutions started are sports schools at Madras, Coimbatore and Annamalai, Sports School for Girls at Coimbatore; and Sports hostels at Madurai, Tirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli. In 1983-84 Sports Schools and Hostel facilities at Higher Secondary level have been extended to YMCA Sports School,

Madras and the Sports School at Maruthi College. Recently a Sports Development Corporation has been set up for the development of Sports activities.

With a view to identify young talents in sports and games and to groom and develop such talents by systematic coaching the department is conducting a "Catch them young" Programme, as well as "Catch them very young" for preschool children.

The Government are encouraging the scout movement in Schools. The Scouts and Guides of Tamil Nadu Schools form one fourth of their total number all over India. It is in Tamil Nadu that the N.S.S., is functioning at Higher Secondary level. The number of students of Higher Secondary Classes who participated in N.S.S. in 1983-84 was 20,000.

Tamil Development :

A number of new schemes have been taken up for promoting Tamil Development. The Tamil University was started at Thanjavur on 15th September 1981. The World Tamil Sangam is being established. Among the important schemes being implemented are: Publishing of Tamil translations of standard works in other languages and translations of Tamil Classics into other languages; Scheme of grants in aid for promoting Tamil Studies and Research in other States and foreign countries; Pension for indigent Tamil Scholars; and Collection and Publication of Tamil Manuscripts. The Government are encouraging Tamil Poets, Writers and Scholars by giving suitable awards and honours. A three year intensive scheme has been launched from 1981-82 to ensure proper and full implementation of the Tamil Official language programme in all State Government Offices.

Conclusion :

Thus the record of the achievements of this Government in educational development in recent years has been impressive, in all spheres viz., quantitative expansional facilities at all levels of education; qualitative improvement; supply of nutritious meals throughout the year to all poor pupils in elementary schools; development of Science and Technology, improvement of service conditions of teachers; extension of various concessions to students; promotion of Sports and Youth Welfare; and Tamil Development.

Agriculture Accelerated

Hon'ble Dr. K. Kalimuthu,
Minister for Agriculture.

The 6th Five Year Plan is being successfully implemented in Tamil Nadu from the year 1980-81. Green revolution has recorded its success in the State due to the tireless efforts of the Department by implementing Productive Schemes to the tune

Plantation Crops Department, Agricultural Engineering Department, Department of Agricultural Marketing and the Department of Seed Certification have been formulated with the view to serve the farmers in a better way.



of Rs.8074-94 lakh. The State has been affected by severe drought for the past 3 years and by flood in the recent past. In spite of this vagaries of monsoon, the farmers of Tamil Nadu have registered good harvest by adopting new Technologies advocated by the Department, thereby maintaining food production in a comfortable position. A record production of 58 lakhs M.Tonnes of rice was achieved in the year 1979-80 that is the end of 5th Five Year Plan and 50,000 tonnes of rice was exported to foreign countries as the first time in Tamil Nadu. In the year 1980-81, 66,000 bales of Cotton was exported to Soviet Union and Phillipines.

The Department of Agriculture through its various productive schemes has helped the farming community all these years. New service departments like Oil Seeds Department, Horticulture and

Seeds, Seed Processing and Inputs distribution.

Good strains of high yielding varieties and hybrid varieties of seeds and certified seeds are being produced, multiplied and processed through 46 State Seed farms and 13 Seed processing units of the Department and through 772 Agricultural depots quality seeds and plant protection chemicals are being distributed to the farmers.

The following are the Agricultural Inputs distributed in the last four years.

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Paddy Seeds	8263	11511	11238	20241
Millets	750	840	768	1139

Pulses	2298	2183	2166	2485
Plant Production Chemicals				
Liquid(Litres)	165400	190400	198721	431268
Dust (M.Tonnes)	6717	6466	5287	8543

A subsidy of 25% and 50% was given to small farmers and marginal farmers and harijan farmers while distributing seeds and chemicals. The year 1983-84 recorded the all time high distribution of paddy seeds to the farmers.

During Khariff and Rabi seasons of 1983-84 minikits were distributed to small farmers and marginal farmers and an expenditure of Rs.40 lakh was incurred. High yielding varieties of paddy, millets and pulses were distributed as minikits to layout demonstration plots. Modern Agricultural implements were also distributed at subsidised costs.

Drought Relief and Flood relief works.

The drought hit Tamil Nadu thrice and flood once in the last 4 years. The State had to pass through Testing period due to Natural Calamities. But for the timely remedial measures of the Government, the yields would have been lost completely. But it is a fact that in the year 1983-84 food production has been slightly affected due to the drought followed by the flood in Southern districts of the State.

The Central and the State Government have shared the expenditure incurred for implementing remedial measures in the drought hit areas in 50:50 ratio.

New high yielding varieties of Paddy, Millets, Cotton, Oilseeds, Sugarcane and Coconut were released both by the Department and by the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University. A few Agricultural Labour saving implements and processing



units have been released by the Agricultural University. To advocate Dryfarming practices to the small farmers, 212 numbers 1000 Acre Demonstrations were conducted in almost all the Districts of the State in the year 1983-84.

An amount of Rs.74 Lakhs was spent as subsidy towards distribution of seeds and plant protection chemicals to the small and marginal farmers in the year 1983-84 under Drought Relief Programme.

A subsidy of Rs.17 lakhs has been incurred under Flood Relief Programme in 1983-84 for distributing seeds and plant protection chemicals to small and marginal farmers. Apart from this, Rs.28.50 lakhs was incurred as subsidy under Component Plan for distribution of seeds and chemicals to Harijan Farmers.

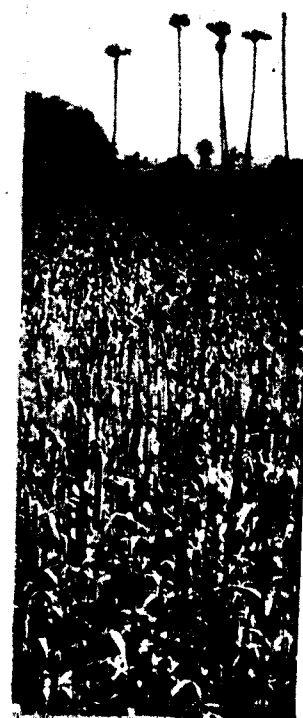
Agricultural Production:

Tamil Nadu continues to occupy a distinct place in All India Level with regard to productivity of food crops.

Crop	Productivity Kg/ha	
	Tamil Nadu	All India Level
1. Rice	2262	2082
2. Cholan	958	668
3. Cumbu	1112	381
4. Ragi	1528	1047
5. Groundnut	1242	797
6. Pulses	381	385

Agro Forestry:

A little over 2 crores of Fruit seedlings, Avenue Seedlings, Fuel, fodder and economic seedlings have been distributed to Small and Marginal farmers at free of cost and to others at subsidised rates under the newly implemented Farm Forestry Scheme in Tamil Nadu.



High Level Committee on Agriculture:

To investigate into various practical difficulties of farmers and to find out required remedial measures a High Level Committee has been set up by the Government. A Chairman in the rank of Cabinet Minister with members representing different districts have been appointed in the year 1981.

Training and Visit System:

With the financial aid of Rs.36.47 crores extended by the World Bank, a new Extension Programme with the name and style "Training and Visit System" is being implemented at present in all the districts of the State. To start with the scheme was implemented in 8 Districts of the State in the year 1981-82 and extended to other parts of the State in 1982-83. The periodical training of Village level workers in the new Agricultural Technology required for the season and for onward transmission of the technology to the farmers in their fields and regular streamlined, fixed schedule of visits of the field level workers to the farmers holdings is the essence of this World Bank Scheme.



New Departments:

i. Oilseeds Department.

It was started in the year 1980-81 with a view to augment the vegetable Oilseed production in the State. Integrated Coconut Development Scheme, Scheme to increase the productivity of the Coconut Trees, Coconut Hybridisation Scheme, Production and distribution of Tall Dwarf, Hybrids are the some of the productive schemes being operated by this 3 year old Department. In the year 1983-84 alone a quantity of 35,51,000 Tall Coconut seedlings and 5,92,000 numbers of Tall Dwarf coconut seedlings have been distributed in the State. 3 New Schemes in Coconut Development with the aid of Government of India and 5 New Schemes with the aid of All India Coconut Development Board are now implemented in the State.

ii. Department of Agricultural Marketing.

257 Regulated Market Committees, 102 Grading Centres, 36 Agmark Laboratories are functioning in the State to facilitate the growers to get good price for their Commodities and consumers to get quality products.

iii. Horticulture and plantation Crops Department

There are 23 Giant orchards in the State. Quality grafts of the fruit plants are prepared and supplied to the farmers at cheaper rates. City Vegetable Development Scheme has been extended to Madras, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli and Vellore cities and quality vegetable seeds in packets and vegetable and fruit seedlings are distributed for use in Kitchen gardens. Scheme for plantation crops improvement, Banana Development Scheme, Western Ghats Development Project are some of the productive schemes of the Department. About 30,150 farm families were so far benefitted in the Nilgiris Hill Area Development Project. To augment the production of spices and fruit crops and also to increase the area under these crops in Madurai, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari Districts, development project in Western Ghats is being successfully implemented at a cost of Rs.15.2 lakhs.

A special cell has been constituted to investigate and findout the natural fertile areas suitable for cultivation of spices and other plantation crops successfully.

Department of Seed Certification

Paddy crop in 23,000 hectares, Millets in 2,000 ha, Hybrid Millets in 10,000 ha, Cotton in 10,000 ha, Pulses in 14,000 ha were brought under Seed Certification Scheme in the last 4 years and this facilitated procuring quality seeds and supply them to the farmers.

The Department of Agriculture with her sister departments continues to serve the farming community even in the year of strain and stress due to vagaries of monsoon.

Agricultural Engineering Department:

Development of lands, conservation of soil and water resources, Ground water Development for irrigation, Water Management in irrigated areas, Supplimenting Farm power requirements for reducing the drudgery of farmers and economising for operations for successful crop production are the areas in which Agricultural Engineering Department is of help to the farmers of Tamilnadu.

The following schemes are implemented by the Department.

1. Land Development
2. Minor Irrigation



3. Soil and Water Conservation
4. Command Area Development Programme

Land Development :

Reclamation of virgin lands and undulating lands and bringing them fit for cultivation, by providing Bulldozers and providing tractors and implements for performing farm operations such as ploughing, harrowing, puddling etc., on hire are done under this scheme. The Department has 154 Bulldozers and 194 tractors. The achievement are as follows.

	Land Level- ling in Hours	Mechanised cultivation in Hours.
1980—81	2,10,599	95,302
1981—82	2,10,321	1,13,411
1982—83	1,96,388	1,11,958
1983—84	1,83,077	1,07,579
1984—85 (Target)	1,75,000	75,000

Minor Irrigation :

To increase the irrigation facilities the Department is implementing the following schemes.

1. Private Tube Wells Scheme
2. Boring in Wells Scheme
3. Filter Point Tube Wells Scheme
4. Deepening of Wells Scheme

Under these schemes the departmental drilling rigs, R.B. Units, H.B. sets are hired out farmers, for sinking Tubewells, Borewells, Filter Point Tube Wells, Deepening of Wells and Boring inside the wells. The Department has 318 power drilling equipments and 410 Hand Boring sets.

Soil and water Conservation :

To conserve the Soil and Water resources and for controlling sediment deposition in reservoirs irrigation channels etc. the department is implementing number of Soil Conservation programmes.

Command Area Development Programme :

Command Area Development Programme is implemented in the commands of Cauvery, Periyar, Vaigai and Lower Bhavani Project Commands with Government of India's 50% assistance. The present practice of field to field irrigation has been found to be the main reason for the poor water use efficiency in these command Areas. Hence, abolition of field to field irrigation by providing individual field irrigation channels, construction of control structions, introduction of warabandhi are implemented.

Special Programmes

The Department takes up relief measures on warfooting during Natural Calamities either due to drought or flood. During 1981-82 drought, the department sunk 819 Tube/Borewells, deepened 8,442 drinking water wells, and in 473 wells side bore were put up. Besides 126 number of Percolation Ponds were constructed at a cost of Rs. 46.55 Lakhs. During the drought of 83-84 Department constructed 287 percolation ponds at a cost of Rs. 147.16 lakhs. At present the department is actively involved in reclaiming the sand cast lands affected during the floods of December 1983.

Crash Programme for Sinking 5,000 Filter Point Tube Wells in Thanjavur District :

Due to uncertainty of water supply from Mettur Stanely reservoir the crop production in Thanjavur District is very much affected. To overcome this a Crash Programme to sink 5,000 Filter Point Tube wells was launched and 2938 wells have been sunk so far.

Rural Land less Labourer's Employment Guarantee Programme:

This programme aims to provide employment for landless labourers atleast 100 days in a year at the same time to create permanent community assets such as percolation ponds etc., The department will be constructing 1078 percolation ponds under this programme.

Tamil Nadu Agricultural University :

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural University has formulated research programmes involving multi-disciplinary approach for solving location specific problems. As a result of these programmes and also due to the combined efforts of the Scientists, 6 varieties in paddy, 5 in millets, 12 in pulses, 2 in oilseeds, 5 in cotton, 2 in sugarcane and one in Forage crops were released and recommended during the years 1977-83. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural University has also introduced new technologies in the field of crop production, Soil Management, Seed technology, Farm machinery and processing equipments.

The Government have issued orders for the establishment of one more Agricultural College at Killikulam in Tirunelveli District to be commenced from the academic year 1984-85.

The State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu (SIPCOT) was set up in 1971 as a Public Limited Company wholly owned by the Government of Tamil Nadu, with the specific objectives of playing a catalytic role in the promotion and development of Medium and Major industries and to hasten the industrial dispersal in backward and under-developed areas of the State. The Corporation commenced its activities in January 1972, with a comprehensive promotional programme designed to stimulate entrepreneurship. Ever since, SIPCOT has been playing its role in the promotion and development of Medium and Major industries in Tamil Nadu.



SIPCOT's role is to plan, promote and develop Medium and Major industries and its promotional activities comprise the following :

1. Provision of Financial assistance on liberal terms to Medium and Major industries, under IDBI Refinance Scheme.
2. Implementation of a package of incentives for the benefit of entrepreneurs.
3. Development potential growth centres and provision of developed lands at reasonable cost on easy payment term.
4. Provision of various ancillary services for the entrepreneurs.



Hon'ble Thiru C. Ponnaiyan,
Minister for Industries and Law.



Term loan :

The yearwise detail of term loan assistance extended by the Corporation for the last four years is as follows :

Year	Sanctions		Disbursements			
	During the year		Cumulative net effective		During the year	Cumulative
	No	Amount	No	Amount		
	(Rs. in crores)					
1980—81	45	19.58	150	35.88	7.87	17.41
1981—82	48	18.99	194	52.63	14.06	31.47
1982—83	73	30.37	257	78.23	15.76	47.27
1983—84	87	37.89	334	111.68	19.37	66.64

Seed Capital Assistance:

The yearwise detail of seed capital assistance extended by the Corporation during the last 4 years t

technocrats/professional entrepreneurs. Area Development : The work in respect of the

Year	Sanctions		Disbursements			
	During the year	Cumulative net effective	During the year	Cumulative		
	No	Amount	No	Amount		
					(Rs. in lakhs)	
1980—81	7	26.50	13	52.55	16.28	41.75
1981—82	7	38.58	20	91.13	20.10	61.85
1982—83	7	69.07	27	160.20	29.70	91.55
1983—84	10	86.20	37	246.40	91.78	183.33

Interest Free Sales Tax Loan :

During the last 4 years the Corporation extended IFST loan assistance to the units set up in 9 backward Districts of the State.

following Industrial Growth centres so far set up during the period 1980 to 84.

Industrial growth	Area	Capital Detail
	(in acres)	(Rs. in lakhs)
Gummidipoondi	805.00	286.00
Manamadurai	495.00	225.00
Ranipet II Phase	145.00	59.00
Pudukottai	425.00	155.00
Cuddalore	465.00	365.00

Central Investment subsidy :

During the last 4 years the Corporation has extended Central Investment subsidy to units set up in selected Taluks identified by Central Government as eligible for 15% Central subsidy.

Year	Sanctions	Disbursements
	(Rs. in crores)	
1980—81	4.93	2.65
1981—82	2.57	2.75
1982—83	6.63	3.17
1983—84	3.41	3.63



Gummidipoondi Complex :

So far, 162.00 acres of land were allotted to 47 units in the Complex.

Manamadurai Complex : So far 66.00 acres were allotted to 27 units in this Complex.

Ranipet II Phase :

So far 52.00 acres were allotted to one unit in this complex.

Pudukottai : So far 30 acres of land were allotted to 6 units in this complex.

Cuddalore :

So far 100 acres of land were allotted to 9 units in this Complex.

(i) SUBSIDY SCHEME FOR SELECTED CATEGORIES OF INDUSTRIES :

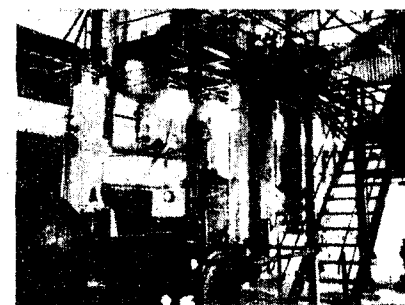
The Government declared special subsidy of 10% or at the rate of Rs. 20,000 per every regularly employed worker with an over all

monetary ceiling of 10.00 lakhs to the following three categories.

1. Electronics,
2. Drugs and formulation of scheduled drugs.

3. Ancillary automobile units.

The Government extended the special subsidy to Jute processing industries in selected six taluks and manufacture of solar energy based equipments respectively. So far an amount of Rs. 14.00 lakhs was sanctioned to 4 units and an amount



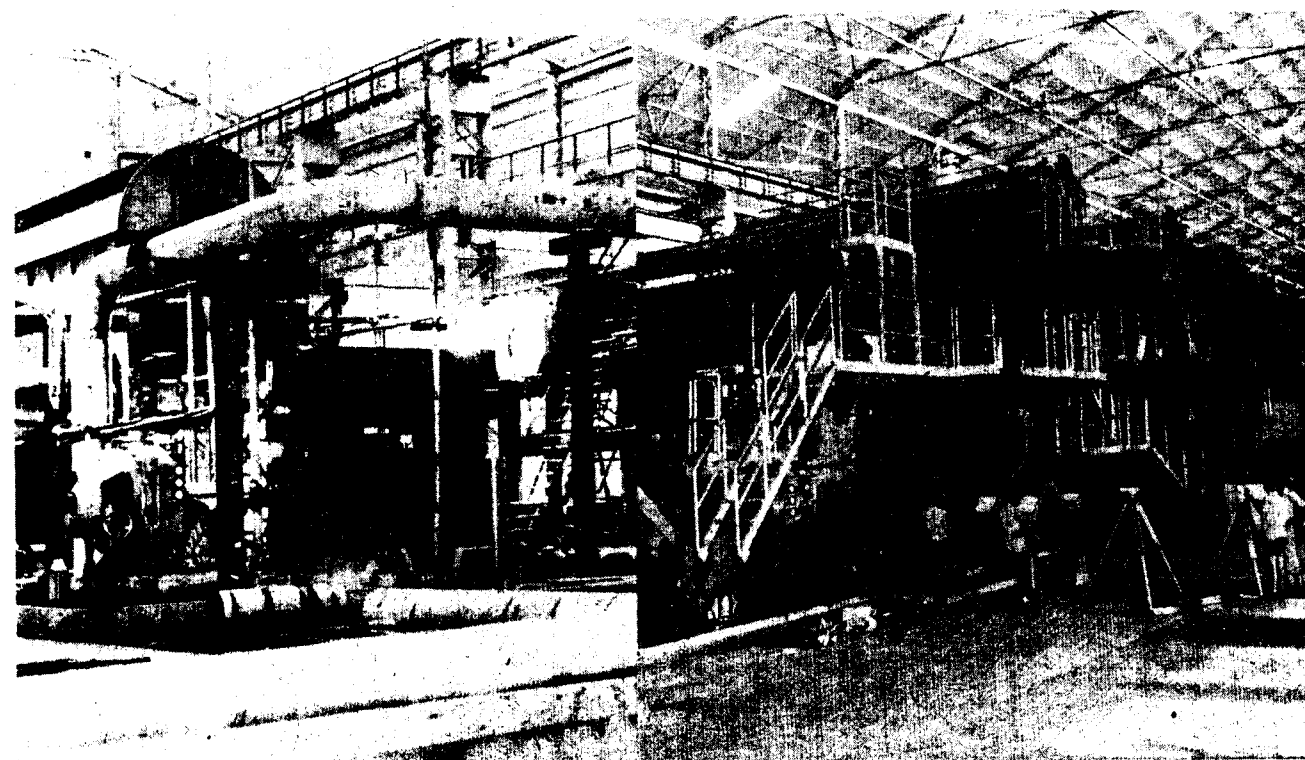
selection and Approval Committee set up by the Government of India has already inspected the site located

Government to supervise the works and to co-ordinate the works with the Government of India.

(iii) INTEREST FREE SALES TAX LOAN :

The Government extended IFST Loan to the following five categories of industries.

1. Textiles.
2. Sugar
3. Cement
4. Mining and mineral industry



of Rs. 6.00 lakhs was already disbursed under this scheme.

(ii) FREE TRADE ZONE :

The Government of India have approved the proposal for establishment of an Export Processing Zone (Free Trade Zone) near Meenambakkam in Tamil Nadu. An Empowered Committee has been set up at the State level under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to examine and take immediate decision in respect of facilities to be provided in the zone. It has been decided to set up the Free Trade Zone initially over an area of 150 acres and ultimately expand it to an extent of 450 acres. Site

near Tambaram Sanatorium and unanimously endorsed the site. The State Government have appointed SIPCOT as the Nodal agency for carrying out the Export Processing Zone work. Work on developing infrastructure facilities for the Export Processing Zone has been already initiated by SIPCOT. A Development Commissioner has been appointed by the Central

5. Distillery industries excluding potable liquor.

So far an amount of Rs. 196.00 lakhs was sanctioned to 12 Textile units and an amount of Rs. 86.00 lakhs was already disbursed under this scheme.

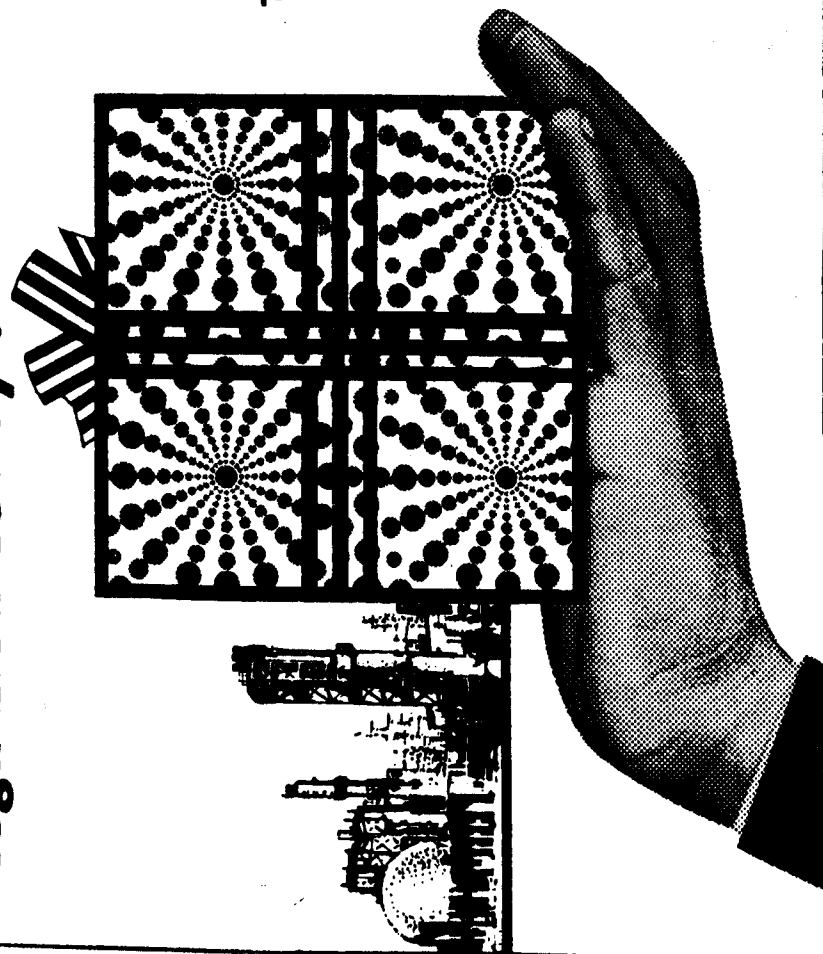
(iv) STATE INVESTMENT SUBSIDY :

The State Government has sanctioned State subsidy for SSI units in 24 taluks and extended the subsidy scheme to the medium and large scale industries also. So far an amount of Rs. 284.00 lakhs has been sanctioned to 25 units under this scheme.



What's special about SIPCOT?

Our huge package of Incentives is like 'legalized dowry'!



We've already told you about Central/State/Special Subsidies and Interest-free Sales Tax Loans.

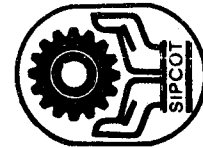
Now start counting other Incentives:

- Income Tax benefits under Section 80 HH
- Exemption from Power Cuts for first 5 years in all new Complexes
- Concessional Power Tariff for HT & LT supply
- Concession in Water royalties
- Heavily subsidised Project Profiles & Feasibility Reports

- Contribution to Promoter's capital and lower interest rates for SC/ST entrepreneurs
- Many ancillary services and assistance in licence and financial clearances from other institutions, procedural guidance, Entrepreneurial Development Programme for budding industrialists, Special Cell for Non-Resident Indian Investors, etc.

Yes, all this in addition to Term Loans.

Tempting enough? We believe so — from results achieved.



Do please contact us for full details.

SIPCOT

Managing Director
State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu Ltd.
51-52, Greaves Road Madras-600 006.
Phone : 88261(5 lines), Telex: 7736.

DIPR/209/84/ADWAVE/SIPCOT/2659

INSCRIBE THEM IN GOLDEN LETTERS

Hon'ble Thiru P. Kulandaivelu,
Minister for Local Administration.

After the completion of four years of stewardship of Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivar, the Rural Development Department can be aptly called as Rural Developed Department, thanks to the implementation of the Self-Sufficiency Scheme in the village and town panchayats and municipalities.

The Self-Sufficiency Scheme, the brain child of our Chief Minister is unique in many aspects. No other State in India has so far implemented such a massive time bound programme providing all basic amenities to the rural population.

The Self-Sufficiency Scheme in rural areas was launched by the Government with the main

object of providing basic amenities like water supply, roads, schools, etc., to the villagers within a short time frame for their speedy socio-economic development. The programme was implemented in the State in 3 phases covering all the blocks, as follows:

First phase	(1980-81)	69 Blocks
Second phase	(1981-82)	150 Blocks
Third phase	(1982-83)	159 Blocks
Total		378 Blocks

I give below the achievements, of the Self-Sufficiency Scheme implemented in the Panchayat Unions.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY SCHEME

PANCHAYAT UNIONS

Achievements & Expenditure

Type of work	Physical Achievements	Amount spent (Rs.in lakhs)
Drinking water supply	6,762 Habitations	6,181.21
Link roads	24,429.30 Kms.	6,065.32
Culverts	29,615 Nos.	4,030.05
Pathways to burial grounds from Adi-Dravidar Habitations	2,960.91 Kms.	234.82
Improvements to Minor Irrigation Sources	2,446 Nos.	206.92
Rural Dispensaries	460 Nos.	321.96
Maternity & Child Welfare Centres	1,170 Nos.	747.54
School Buildings	5,154 Nos.	3,264.20
		21,052.02

Total 6,762 Habitations
27,390.21 Kms
38,845 Nos. (works)

When the Self-Sufficiency Scheme was implemented in the Panchayat Unions, the people in town panchayats and municipal areas were envious of the vast achievements made under this scheme and started glamouring that those benefits should be extended to their areas also.

The Government of Tamil Nadu, which is always close to the heart of the people, immediately responded to the call of the people and extended the Self-Sufficiency Scheme to town panchayats and municipalities.

During the 1st phase, 146 town panchayats were selected for implementing this scheme during 1982-83 with a grant of Rs.5 Crores at the rate of Rs.3.42 lakhs for each town Panchayat. An additional grant of Rs.101.32 lakhs was sanctioned for completing the spill over works in the first phase.

The works included supply of drinking water, laying of link roads and pathways to Adi-Dravidar burial grounds, construction of culverts, dhobikhans and provision of drainage and street lights. During 1983-84, this scheme was extended to 200 Town Panchayats and a grant of Rs. 5 crores at Rs.2.50 lakhs to a town panchayat, was disbursed.

In order to enable the financially weaker municipalities to undertake development programmes and to provide certain basic amenities to the public, the Government have come forward to give financial assistance to municipalities under Self-Sufficiency Scheme Programme. As a first phase



of the programme, the Government sanctioned Rs. 500 lakhs. Rs.420 lakhs as grant and Rs.80 lakhs as loan in lieu of municipal contribution for the scheme, during 1982-83.

The following works have been executed in the selected 20 municipalities during 1982-83:

(1) Water Supply Rs.65.34 lakhs, 2) Road Improvement Rs.180.83 lakhs; 3) School buildings Rs.55.37 lakhs; 4) Maternity and Child Welfare Centres Rs.14.89 lakhs; 5) Construction and Improvement to dispensary buildings Rs. 20.41 lakhs; 6) Street lighting Rs.9.39 lakhs; 7) Culverts and Storm water drains Rs.108.81 lakhs, 8) Pathway to Adi-Dravidar Colonies and burial grounds Rs.24.77 lakhs; 9) Housing to Sanitary workers Rs.20.19 lakhs.

During the year 1983-84, the Government have selected 31 municipalities for implementation of the scheme as the second phase of the programme and allotted Rs.500 lakhs. The works are in progress. It is programmed to continue the scheme during 1984-85 in the other financially weak municipalities also and an another sum of Rs.500 lakhs has been included in the budget for the purpose.

To put in a nutshell, that the Government of Dr.Puratchi Thalaivar has implemented this scheme which has never been attempted on such a large scale and been implemented by any of the previous Governments in Tamil Nadu.

I would like to mention three other major schemes that are also implemented in Tamil Nadu. They are the N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P. and the IRDP.

National Rural Employment Programme, a Centrally sponsored scheme is being implemented in this state from October 1980 onwards. The expenditure on the programme is being shared by the Centre and the State on 50:50 basis.

Under the scheme the workers are paid a minimum wage of Rs. 5.15 in cash in addition to 1 Kg. of rice per day. The works are executed without contractors so as to pass on the full benefits of the programme to the rural poor.

Tremendous progress has been made in the rural areas through this programme and the achievements are staggering.

A new scheme called the "Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme" is being implemented from this year, with cent percent assistance from the Government of India. The programme has two basic objectives as under (i) to improve and expand employment opportunities for Rural landless people with a view to providing guarantee of employment to atleast one member of every landless labour household upto 100 days in a year. (ii) Creation of durable assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure which will lead to rapid growth of rural economy.

The Government of India announced that for the year 1983-84, a grant of Rs.8.90 crores would be given and for the year 1984-85, the allotment will be Rs. 44.50 crores.

Shelf of Projects involving a total outlay of Rs.70.69 crores were forwarded to Government of India for approval. They have approved the following schemes and have also released Rs.8.90 crores for the year 1983-84;

	Rs. (In Crores)
Construction of rural link roads I Batch	6.00
Construction of rural link roads II Batch	18.18
Land development and reclamation of waste land or degraded land, soil conservation, etc.	14.34
Minor Irrigation - I Batch	6.00
Group Housing for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	6.15
Minor Irrigation - II Batch	10.00
Total	60.67

Steps are being taken to implement the approved schemes through the Heads of Departments concerned. This scheme is to be implemented more or less on the same pattern as the National Rural Employment Programme and it is expected to provide large scale employment to the rural



landless people and at the same time strengthen the rural infrastructure.

Integrated Rural Development Programme:

During the last 30 years after independence our economy has been modernised and made more self reliant and there has been a modest rate of growth in the per capita income, in spite of the growth of population. However the number of unemployed has not shown any downward trend and more than 40 per cent of the population still live below the poverty line. Experience has also shown that the fruits of development have been mostly availed of by the better endowed areas on the one hand, and the better of members of the rural society on the other. In other words, sectoral approach has not really made any impact on the rural poor. This led to the realisation, that, unless a direct attack on poverty is launched by identification of the members of the 'target group' and providing assistance to them in terms of credit,



inputs subsidy and facilities for marketing etc., the development efforts are not likely to benefit the poor to the extent they should.

The Integrated Rural Development Programme along with other on going special programmes is expected to contribute significantly to the realisation of the following two goals.

(i) the removal of unemployment and under employment.

(ii) an appreciable rise in the standard of living of the poorest sections of the population.

As the Integrated Rural Development Programme has its main focus on raising families above the poverty line, the basic criterion to be used for identifying the family should be income of the family. For this purpose of identifying a family below the poverty-line, an income of Rs.62 per head per month is adopted, and an income of Rs.3500/- per family per annum is adopted.

The programme was implemented in 161 Blocks in 1978-79 and in 187 Blocks in 1979-80.

This programme was extended to all the Blocks in the State with effect from 2nd October 1980.

The subsidy allocation per block during the sixth plan period is as follows:

1980-81 - Rs.5 lakhs per block for 376 Blocks
1981-82 - Rs.6 lakhs per Block for 376 Blocks
1982-83 - Rs.8 lakhs per block for 376 Blocks
1983-84 - Rs.8 lakhs for 377 blocks and
1984-85 - Rs.6 lakhs for 1 block in Ramanathapuram District per annum.

The block plans for implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme in the Districts, are prepared every year by the Integrated Rural Development Programme planning team constituted under the scheme. The block plans and the district consolidated plans are approved by the State Level Co-ordination Committee on Integrated Rural Development Programme. Under Integrated Rural Development Programme infrastructure can be provided to the extent of 10 per cent of the total allocation. 71/2 percent of the allocation is utilised for meeting the expenditure on administration. Another 21/2 percent of the allocation could be used for meeting the expenditure on training, survey, etc.

The remaining 80 per cent of the allocation is utilised for sanctioning subsidy assistance to the targetted beneficiaries for taking various schemes under Agriculture, Minor Irrigation, Animal Husbandary, Forestry, Fisheries and Sericulture sectors. Assistance is also provided for industries services, business sectors and TRYSEM training.

Wherever crucial gaps in infrastructure facilities are noticed, infrastructure subsidy assistance is provided under Integrated Rural Development Programme.

Under Animal Husbandry, to provide health cover for milch cattle supplied under Integrated Rural Development Programme, sanction has been accorded for the establishment of Mobile Veterinary Units and Frozen Semen Centres. Under Agriculture, sanction has been accorded for establishment of Mobile Soil testing laboratory to aid the agriculturists. A large number of chawkie rearing centres have been sanctioned under sericulture. Sanction has also been accorded for establishment of power loom complexes and for installation of looms in Industrial Weavers Societies to aid the Weavers, who are targetted Integrated Rural Development Programme beneficiaries.

During the years 1983-84 and 1984-85, Integrated Rural Development Programme is implemented in 378 Blocks in Tamil Nadu at the rate of Rs.8 lakhs per block for 377 blocks and Rs.6

lakhs for one block in Ramanathapuram District. A sum of Rs. 33,68,96,000 has been incurred upto 31st March '84 and a total number of 2,77,641 families have been benefitted upto 31st March 1984.

The National scheme of TRYSEM was initiated in 1979 with the principal object of removing unemployment among the rural youth. TRYSEM trainings are organised for the Integrated Rural Development Programme beneficiaries. Full cost of such training is met from Integrated Rural Development Programme funds. The target is to train atleast 40 youths per block per year. During the training period stipend is allowed for six months After completion of training the trainees are given appropriate assistance under Integrated Rural Development Programme for setting up of their own enterprise.

I would like to add a few words about the achievements of this Government in the development of bio-gas. The Government of India have fixed the target of 6000 units for Tamil Nadu for the year 1983-84. Out of this 5000 units have been assigned to the State Government. The Department of Rural Development has already achieved this target. During these two years 11394 biogas plants were erected as against the target of 10000 plants. It has also been proposed to implement the programme on crash basis by fixing a target of 10,000 Units during the year 1984-85.

Before concluding, I would like to mention a few other achievements of the present Government briefly.

Construction of latrines for ladies and gents have been constructed during the last three years in the 16000 revenue villages at a cost of Rs.22.56 crores. For the construction of latrine for ladies in the town panchayats a sum of Rs.27 lakhs was paid as subsidy.

To help the rural masses to acquire knowledge by reading newspaper, magazine, books and other publication, financial assistance was provided to

13496 social education centres and 378 information centres. So far 47893 community radio sets and 692 TV Sets have been installed.

The largest concentration of tribals are found in Kalrayan Hills and Elagiri Hills in our State. To develop these tribal areas, it is considered necessary to constitute separate blocks in these hills. For this purpose a sum of Rs.8 lakhs at Rs.4 lakhs for each block has been provided in the budget for 1984-85.

The talks held with the officials of World Bank at Washington during February 1984 for financial assistance has ended successfully.

The Town Panchayats in this State maintain 1320 KM length of tar roads, 3200 KM length of metal roads and 5650 KM length of gravel roads. For improvement of these roads a sum of Rs.15 lakhs was paid in 1983-84 and again an another sum of Rs.15 lakhs was paid in 1984-85. For the formation of drainages a sum of Rs.45,000 is being paid to each town Panchayats as subsidy.

A sum of Rs.342.31 lakhs has been sanctioned for construction of super markets, business places, pay and use latrines by the Town Panchayats.

For providing basic amenities in the tourist places of Mahabalipuram, Rameswaram and Kanyakumari a sum of Rs.58 lakhs has been sanctioned and the work is in progress.

To improve Tiruchendur, Swamimalai, Thiruparankundram, Thiruverkadu a sum of Rs.10 lakhs has been sanctioned.

To facilitate the town panchayats to construct own office buildings, to begin with a sum of Rs.5 lakhs has been sanctioned.

For the benefit of small and marginal Towns bus stands, super markets etc. are being constructed at an estimated expenditure of Rs 2048.95 lakhs.

For constructing bus stands, super markets



etc. by the financially weak municipalities, a sum of Rs.300.75 lakhs was given as loan by the Government in 1980-81 and this amount was raised to 362.29 lakhs in 1981-82 and this loan assistance is being continued.

Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme:

Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme for the children in the age group of 2 to 4 is being implemented in all the 106 municipalities and township committees. The number of children coming below the poverty line is 3,95,741. The total number of children actually fed is 2,12,397. The total number of centres now functioning for implementation of the scheme is 2,965 out of which, 176 centres are located in rent free buildings, 210 centres are functioning in rented buildings and 2,579 centres are functioning in the newly constructed buildings under this scheme. Out of the total number of beneficiaries viz., 2,12,397 children 1,05,155 are boys and 1,07,242 are girls, out of which 65,825 belong to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

School Meal Programme:

Similarly, the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme for children in the age group of 5 to 9 and 10 to 14 are also implemented in the urban areas from 15th September 1982 onwards.

The common kitchen and central kitchens serving these municipal elementary schools and middle schools have been abolished and individual kitchens have been started to implement the scheme. At present 1,023 feeding centres are functioning, out of which 256 centres are having permanent kitchens and 767 kitchen centres have been newly constructed. The total number of children in the school as per rolls is 3.36 lakhs and 1.70 lakhs children are fed with nutritious meal under this scheme.

Under this programme, 1,049 cooks, 1,034 helpers and 1,023 organisers are employed, out of which 180 are males and 2,926 are females. Among these employed, 360 belong to scheduled castes, 16 belong to scheduled tribes, 1872 belong to backward classes and the remaining 858 belong to other communities. Among the females employed 603 are widows and 266 are destitutes. The scheme is becoming popular, as a result of which the enrolment is on the high side, while the drop-outs are diminishing. Apart from this, the general health conditions of the pupils improve due to the nutritious diet served to them. Above all, it provides employment opportunity to the weaker sections.

To put it in nutshell, I am sure that the achievements of the present Government during the last four years deserve to be inscribed in golden letters in the history of rural development.

HONEYED NEWS

In the midst of a series of unpleasant news of famine, hunger, flood, natural calamities murder, plunder, riot and shootings there is a honeyed news that consoles us.

There is an overall increase in food production in the country.

In Punjab, in spite of riots, the production of food has gone up.

In Tamil Nadu, the food production has increased from 58 lakh tonnes in 1981-82 to 65 lakh tonnes despite devastating floods and drought.

Another item of the good news is that Tamil Nadu stands first in preserving wild life, even ahead of the Himalayan region.

From the editorial of
ANANDA VIKATAN
17-6-84

FIRST IN FAMILY PLANNING

The achievements in family planning are better than what we had last year.

Tamil Nadu is in the fore-front in birth control, and next come Kerala and Pondicherry.

I admire Tamil Nadu for standing in the fore-front in family planning.

Hon'ble Union Minister for Health
Thiru Shankaranand.
(25.7.83)



LIFT TO THE LABOURERS

Hon'ble Thiru S. Raghavanandham,
Minister for Labour.

Tamil Nadu continued to have the benefit of comparatively peaceful industrial relations since the present Government came to power. This was due to the policy of this Government to ensure industrial peace wherein, the workmen are able to get their dues and at the same time the Industries are able to function without any disturbance by effectively maintaining industrial peace through timely intervention in disputes and strict enforcement of the various labour legislations which regulate the service conditions of the workmen.

The policy of the Government is that the rights and welfare of the workers should, as far as possible be assured to them by progressive legislations so that there would be no need for them to agitate for it. This policy has been the main cause for the enactment of the several progressive labour legislations for the betterment of the working class in this State. Besides this, the Government have also introduced various labour welfare measures through the Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board which is functioning under the stewardship of the State Labour Minister who is the Chairman of this Board.

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishments (Conferment of Permanent Status to Workmen) Act, 1981 which is a new piece of legislation enacted by this Government confers permanent status to workmen in Industrial Establishments who have put in a continuous service of 480 days within a period of 24 months. This legislation, came into force on 1st January 1982.

The Government have introduced another piece of legislation

viz. The Tamil Nadu Payment of Subsistence Allowance Act, 1982. This Act makes it obligatory on the part of the managements of Industrial Establishments to pay subsistence allowance to the employees during the period of their suspension.

While introducing various legislative measures for the working class in organised sectors, the Government are also aware of the plight of a good number of workers in the unorganised sector who do not have, any legislative protection except through legislations like Minimum Wages Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, etc. In this respect, the Handloom Workers form a bulk of the unorganised labour force in this State. With a view to protect the interest of this class of workers, this Government have introduced a new legislation

viz., The Tamil Nadu Handloom Workers (Conditions of Employment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1981. This Act establishes employer and employee relationship between the weavers and the master weavers and assures them payment of wages, continuity of service, health and welfare amenities. Tamil Nadu is the first State in this Country which has introduced such a piece of legislation for the benefit of large section of workers in the unorganised sector. The High Court has since upheld the validity of this progressive piece of Legislation in its judgement while disposing of a number of Writ Petitions filed by some Master Weavers.

The manual workers are another section of unorganised workers who are also bargaining hard to achieve service conditions. This Government have extended a helping hand to them by introducing a new legislation for regulating their service conditions and to provide them welfare amenities. This Legislation entitled "The Tamil Nadu Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Work) Act, 1982, is to be enforced shortly as soon as the schemes and rules under this Act are finalised by the Government. Besides, the Government are considering the question of enacting a self contained special piece of legislation for the benefit of the workers, in construction Industry and this legislative measure will go a long way in uplifting the welfare of a large section of unorganised labour in this State. A Bill for this purpose has already been introduced in the State Legislature and is pending consideration by the House.

Besides the above venture on new legislations, the Government have also taken due care to amend the existing Laws viz., Factories Act, Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966, Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, and the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 to provide for supply of Service Books/Time Cards to the workers in such establishments so as to enable these workers to make use of these Ser-

vice Books/Time Cards as a proof K.N.R. Textiles Vellore, Coimbatore by way of attachment with the existing ESI Dispensary at Vellore.

1980 to as on date

The Government have issued orders for the extension of ESI Scheme to the following areas by way of opening of Static Dispensaries :—

ESI Dispensary :

- Sivakasi (Thiruthangal)
- Kumarapalayam.
- Thiruverambur and Thuvakudi
- Korattur.
- Chinnampalayam
- Kodungaiyur
- Salem II (Salem suburbs)
- Arumuganeri
- Manamadurai
- Hosur.
- Pettai.
- Ooty
- Thiruvellore.

Kanniyakumari Cooperative Spinning Mills, Aramboly by way of attachment with the existing ESI Dispensary at Nagercoil

I. C. C. Unit at ESI Hospital, Coimbatore.

Convalescent home at the ESI Hospital, Coimbatore.

Padianallur and Alamathi areas by way of attachment with the existing ESI Dispensary at Red hills.

Ariyur by way of attachment with the existing ESI Dispensary at Vellore

Chembrapakkam area by way of attachment with the existing ESI Dispensary at Tambaram



While enacting the various legislations for safeguarding the service conditions, the Government are also keen on ensuring the workers to get a statutory minimum wage through the Minimum Wages Legislation. Under this Act, this Government have added as many as 13 employments to the schedule which covers largely unorganised labour force so as to enable the Government to fix statutory minimum wages for these workers. Mention in this connection may be made in respect of the employments in Hospital and Nursing Homes, Forestry, Soap Manufacture, Taxi and Auto-rickshaw, small Engineering Units, Tailoring Establishments and Waste Cotton Mills.

The Government are also taking up periodical revision of minimum rate of wages for the various scheduled employments at frequent intervals, so that, the workers are assured of a minimum wages according to the current cost of living.

Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board

On the welfare side, the Government are keen in implementing the various welfare programmes through the Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board. Among the various welfare measures special mention may be made about the construction of a building for providing accommodation to the Trade Union representatives at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs at Teynampet, Madras-6. For this purpose, the Government have given a grant of Rs. 2 lakhs and an extent of land measuring 5 grounds and 1590 sq.ft. free of cost. The cost of land is Rs. 3,81,500 at the rate of Rs. 76,300 per ground.

This building was opened by the Hon'ble Chief Minister in November, 1981 and was named 'Jeeva Illam' after the late eminent Trade Union Leader Thiru P.J. Jeevanandam. For the benefit of workers and their families, the Board has constructed a Holiday Home for accommodating 58 persons at Courtallam at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs. Similarly Holiday Homes are being constructed at Mamallapuram, Kodaikanal, Ooty, etc.

The Board is also running as many as 39 Labour Welfare Centres at various industrial sectors concentrated places where tailoring classes and kindergarten schools are run for the women workers and worker's children. The Board is also granting scholarships to worker's children for 2 courses, Engineering Course, M.B.B.S. Course, Diploma in Engineering Classes and I.T.I. Courses. Besides, running book banks for the benefit of the workers.

With a view to augment funds for the Labour Welfare Board for implementing various welfare schemes for the benefit of the workers, the Government have amended the Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Fund Act enhancing the annual contribution of workers and management at Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 respectively per worker per year. The special feature of this amendment is that the Government will also be contributing for the fund for the cause of workers at Rs. 2 per worker per year.

Besides introducing various labour legislative measures and welfare measures for the sake of the

working class, the Government are also extending timely monetary help to the workers affected by strikes and lockouts. This will be evidenced from the grants announced from out of the Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund from time to time 10 workers affected by various strikes and lockouts. Such a relief has been sanctioned in 11 cases, since this Government came to power. In this connection, special mention may be made about the sanction of Rs. 26 lakhs from out of this fund for payment at the rate of Rs. 200 per worker for about 13,000 workers in B & C Mills in 1981 which is the highest amount sanctioned so far from this fund for the cause of workers.

With a view to educate the workers about their rights under various labour enactments this Government have introduced a publication of Labour Journal by name 'Uzhaippavar Ulagam' through the Tamil Nadu Institute of Labour Studies. There is very great response for this journal from working class which would be evidenced from the number of subscribers to this journal which has come to 6,000.

Tamil Nadu Institute of Labour Studies

The Institute of Labour Studies, which has been upgraded as the Class I Institute with the objective of developing healthy trade unionism, and of attitudinal change of labour leaders, managerial personnel and strengthening of Labour Administration, is conducting several courses and seminars in that direction. This Institute is also actively engaged in translating various labour legislations in Tamil for the benefit of workers in this State.

The above improvements for the sake of working class in this State was achieved due to the unstinted co-operation received by this Government from the employers of Industrial Establishments and the representatives of the Trade Unions and due to pragmatic policy of this Government in securing the welfare of the workers keeping in view the interest of the society at large.



The Primary objective of the Government is to actively promote the objective of "Health for all by 2000 AD". Based on this policy, several Health Care Programmes have been implemented for the welfare of the people of Tamil Nadu especially for the welfare of rural population. The various Health Care Programmes sanctioned and achievements made during the past four years are given below:

Sub-Centres :

The Health Sub-Centres are the institutions which render out-reach services of Primary Health Care to the rural population at the peripheral level. These centres are established at the rate of one per 5,000 population in the plains and one per 3,000 population in the tribal and hill areas. Yearwise achievement in the establishment of Sub-centres is given below :—

As on 1st April 1978	..	2964
1978—79	..	377
1979—80	..	19
1980—81	..	30
1981—82	..	442
1982—83	..	754

HEALTH

for WELFARE

Hon'ble Dr. H. V. Hande,
Minister for Health.

1983—84	
(Upto January 1984)	323
..	4909

It is expected by the end of the current year 5000 sub-centres will be functioning.

Primary Health Centres :

At present 424 Primary Health Centres (383 + 41) regular as well as Additional Primary Health Centres established during the 6th Five Year Plan Period are functioning in the state of Tamil Nadu to provide Curative, Preventive and Promotive Services to the entire masses of the rural population. 1295 Assistant Surgeons are serving in the Rural areas at the rate of three Assistant Surgeons for regular Primary Health Centre and 2 Assistant Surgeons for the Additional Primary Health Centres. In 186 Primary Health Centres Siddha Doctors are also appointed to provide treatment to the public under the Indian systems of Medicines. Medicines (Allopathy) worth of Rs. 20,000 per Primary Health Centre per annum is supplied. The establishment of Additional Primary Health Centres for every block forms part of the Prime Minister's New 20 Point Programme under Health Care. Before the end of VII Plan period it is estimated to have a total Number of 1409 Primary Health Centres at the rate of one for every 30,000 population which is also a norm already fixed by the Government of India.

Out of the 424 Primary Health Centres, 30 Primary Health Centres are upgraded into that of a Community Health Centre to serve as a referral centre with provision for Additional 24 bed strength (Total 30). Specialist Services, Clinical and Pathological Services, Operation facilities etc. Mini Health Centres :

Establishment of Mini Health Centre in lieu of the Community Health Guide Scheme is also

implemented. In this scheme the Voluntary Agencies who came forward to deliver comprehensive Health and Medicare Services to the rural public on a co-operative manner are encouraged to run Mini Health Centre for every 5,000 population at a total cost of Rs. 18,000 per Mini Health Centre Per Annum, of which 50% Rs. 9,000 will be reimbursed by the State Government. This amount is raised to Rs. 27,000. The Voluntary Agency is also permitted to raise funds privately by donation or collection from Beneficiaries to meet the extra expenditure. Till now 251 Mini Health Centre are functioning in this State.

Maternity and Child Health Services and immunisation Programmes :

Women in child bearing age and children below 16 years form 60 percent of the State population. It is the policy of the Government to give highest priority of M.C.H. Services to cover this vulnerable cross section of the population. M.C.H. services comprise of anti-natal, intra-natal and post natal care to the mothers and infants, pre-school and school health care programme to children so as to minimise sickness and death among children under 16 years.

Maternity and Child Health Services in the rural areas are rendered through a close net work of Primary Health Centres and their sub-centres backward area scheme main and sub-centres and Maternity Centres and Homes opened by Government in Poonamallee Health Unit Area. In the urban areas, the concerned local bodies are responsible for the services. The District Health Officers entire Maternity and Child Health Services in their respective jurisdiction.

There are 372 Municipal Maternity Centres and 128 Maternity Homes maintained by various Municipalities and 3 Corporations in our State. The Municipalities receive the grant from State funds. The grant-in-aid sanctioned to these local bodies are as follows :—

1981—82	..	17.00 lakhs
1982—83	..	7.79 lakhs
1983—84	..	7.21 ..
(Upto December 1983)		

Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme

The Public Health Department is actively associated with the provision of health care facilities to children in the age group of 2 to 4 under the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme.

The Field Public Health Staff, the District Health Officers and Regional Assistant Directors periodically visit the feeding centres in their jurisdiction to ensure proper Sanitation and hygiene of the feeding-centre and personal hygiene of food handlers.

Two days training to the Child Welfare Organisers and their assistants in the feeding centre are given by the Medical Officers of the Primary Health Centres. Subject on Sanitation, Hygiene



of persons, Food, Food handlers for proper maintenance of sanitation and hygiene of the premises were given.

Government have accorded sanction for the payment of Honorarium to the Medical Officers of the Primary Health Centres for the visit of the Feeding Centres at the rate of Rs. 10 per centre by using Government vehicle, and Rs. 30 for each Medical Officer per centre when they can not use the Government vehicle.

Free distribution of Tooth Powder to Rural Children:

In November 1982, the Government have sanctioned a scheme for free distribution of tooth powder to rural children through the centres under the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme for children. Under this scheme 30 grams of tooth powder are given monthly free of cost to each of the 54 lakhs children.

Danida Project

With a view to improve the Health and Family Welfare states of the rural population, a new project with assistance of Denmark Government have been implemented in Salem and South Arcot District from the year 1981 at a cost of Rs. 14.40 Crores. Under the Project the following construction works have been proposed to be taken up within 5 years from 1981-86.

1. Sub-Centres buildings	..	523
2. Health Supervisors Quarters	..	285

3. Dispensary buildings at Primary Health Centres ..	16
4. Medical Officers Quarters at Primary Health Centres ..	36
5. Maternity Wards ..	2
6. Operation Theatres ..	4
7. Paediatrics Wards ..	2

Cataract Operations :

In order to prevent visual impairment, Cataract operations are being conducted in Government Hospitals and in Eye Camps. The number of Cataract operations done during the past three years and during 1983-84 (Upto January 1984).

1980—81 ..	52,350
1981—82 ..	78,810
1982—83 ..	79,641
1983—84 (Upto January 1984) ..	60,546

Accident and Emergency Scheme :

For providing quick transport and immediate Medical facilities to the victims of the accidents, the Accident and emergency scheme was introduced by the Government during the year 1979. This has been extended upto 13 districts.

Leprosy Eradication Programme :

The Tamil Nadu stood first in implementation of Leprosy Eradication Programme. Year-wise details are as follows :

	1980	1981	1982	1983
School Children Examined ..	18.06	25.27	46.78	52.09
New cases detected among school children ..	0.10	0.12	0.16	0.13

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	1980	1981	1982	1983
(In lakhs)				
School Children Examined ..	18.06	25.27	46.78	52.09
New cases detected among school children ..	0.10	0.12	0.16	0.13

Medical Education :

There are 8 Medical Colleges, One Dental College, 19 Teaching Hospitals, 3 Peripheral Hospitals, 4 Institutes (Institute of Rehabilitation

and Artificial limb Centre) K.K. Nagar, Institute of T. B. and Chest Diseases, Chetput, Madras, Arignar Anna Memorial Cancer Institute, Kancheepuram and King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy), 6 Minor Medical Institutions and 8 Dispensaries under the control of Director of Medical Education.

With a view to meeting the required Medical Man Power in various disciplines, the Government have introduced new courses and sanctioned additional seats in existing courses.

Open Heart Surgery at Government Hospital, Madras :

Open Heart Surgery is costly and sophisticated Surgical treatment for certain types of heart diseases is provided for all indigenous patients free of cost at Government General Hospital, Madras. The Number of people seeking this treatment is fast increasing.

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Hence the facilities for open heart Surgery at Government General Hospital, Madras have been strengthened immensely by the sanction of 80 more beds for cardio-thoracic Department with the required staff.

Open Heart Surgery at Madurai :

At present facilities are available for conducting Open Heart Surgery only at Government General Hospital, Madras. So far 2043 cases of Open Heart Surgery have been done. To extend these facilities to the people in the Southern Districts the Government have sanctioned staff and equipment for starting the Open Heart Surgery Unit at Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai.

Medical Relief for the People in the Slums :

With a view to improve the medical facilities to the slum people, Government have ordered the adoption of slums by two Medical Colleges one



in the City and another in the district. Madras Medical College, Madras and Madurai Medical College, Madurai have been chosen for this purpose. The Medical students will have to go to the slums and monitor their health needs under this scheme.

Equipments to Teaching Hospitals : WHOLE BODY SCANNER AND HEAD SCANNER :

The Head Scanner provided for Government General Hospital has bestowed immense benefit to the people. So far, 13497 scans have been taken at Government General Hospital, Madras.

In order to provide specialised medical services of the first order for the people in the Districts the Government have sanctioned highly sophisticated equipments for teaching Hospitals.— In the districts of Madurai and Thanjavur whole Body Scanner at cost of Rs. 103.00 lakhs for Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai and Head Scanner at a cost of Rs. 41.00 lakhs for Thanjavur Medical College Hospitals, Thanjavur.

The sanctioned bedstrength of all the teaching Hospitals from 14265 in 1980-81 has been increased to 15212 in 1983-84.

Indian Medicine :
The Government have attached utmost importance to the development of Indian system of Medicine. Particularly in Siddha System which is indigenous in Tamil Nadu.

The achievements during the past 3 years.
(1) It has been ordered for the establishment of 225 Siddha Wing in Government hospital and Primary Health Centres.

(2) The seats for Siddha Degree Course have been increased from 44 to 77 in Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai during 1980-81. The seats in Unani Medical College, Madras has also been increased from 15 to 16 from the year 1983-84.

(3) 15 seats in Diploma Course in Pharmacy under Siddha system has been enhanced to 60 seats.

(4) Stipend for the post-Graduate Course in Siddha system has been increased on par with Allopathy students.

(5) Government have sanctioned 20 Government Rural Dispensaries during the February 1980 and also sanctioned 1 more Rural Dispensary during May 1983.

Year	Sterilisation Operation			IUD			C.C. Users		
	Target	Achievement	Percentage	Target	Achievement	Percentage	Target	Achievement	Percentage
1980—81	182200	138831	76.2	47800	32597	68.2	158300	70120	44.3
1981—82	182200	188828	103.6	47800	32991	69.0	158300	58544	37.0
1982—83	292000	270719	92.7	89000	37261	41.9	175000	43007	24.6
1983—84	399000	496780	124.4	168000	55877	34.0	244000	65815	26.9

The Government have constituted an autonomous corporation for Medicinal Plants and Herbal Medicine during 1983.

(6) A three months Orientation Training course to train 15 Nurses in Siddha, Ayurveda and Unani system of Medicine have commenced in December 1983 in Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras.

Candidates from Tamil Nadu was deputed for undergoing Naturopathy training course from the year 1979-80 with annual intake of 3 students for every year. The students are studying in the Gandhi Nature cure College, Hyderabad.

Government have accorded recognition to Yoga as a system of treatment in Tamil Nadu during 1982-83.

State Health Transport Department :

This Department is created for the maintenance and upkeep of the Motor vehicles of Health and Family Welfare Department vehicles. Before 15th July 1981 this Department was the part and parcel of the Public Health and Preventive Medicine.

This Department has now one Central Workshop (Health), at Tiruchirapalli, three Regional Workshops at Madras, Salem and Madurai, 11 District level Repair and Maintenance Units at the District Headquarters and 15 Mobile Maintenance Units in 15 districts.

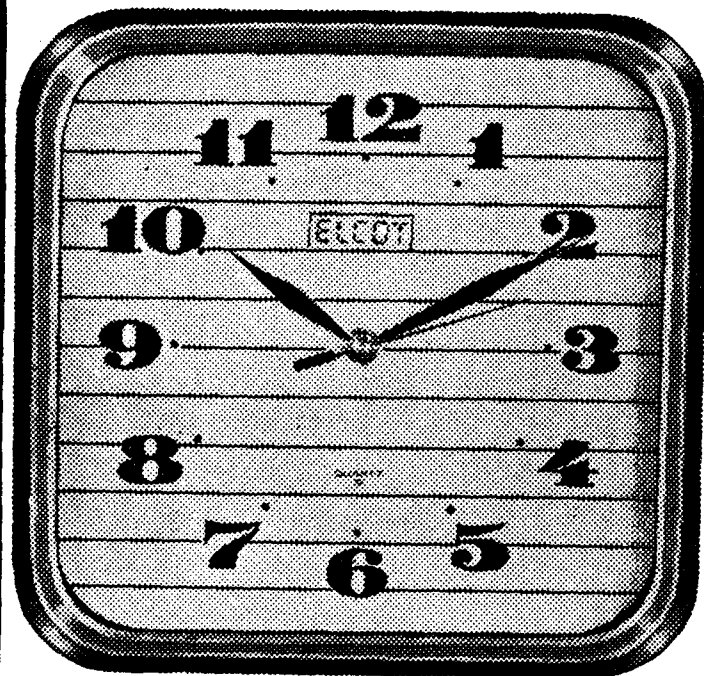
Family Welfare Programme :

The Family Welfare Programme is implemented in Tamil Nadu vigorously without any compulsion or coercion. During the year 1981-82 the target has been exceeded in Family Planning Operation by achieving 103%. During 1982-83 against the target of 2.92 lakhs, 2.70 lakhs of Family Planning Operations have been conducted. For the year 1983-84, the Government of India have fixed a target of 3.99 lakhs. Achievement under sterilisation 4,96,780. There has been a popular demand for sterilisation under laparoscopic technique. At present 49 laparoscopes have been provided to the hospitals. In order to provide Taluk hospitals with Laparoscope, the Government have sanctioned the purchase of 26 Laparoscopes. Sufficient number of Doctors have been trained in laparoscopic technique.

Growth rate of Population 1971-81 Percent.

India ..	24.75%
Tamil Nadu ..	17.23%

Achievements under Family Welfare Programme from the years 1980-81 to 1983-84 are given below :—



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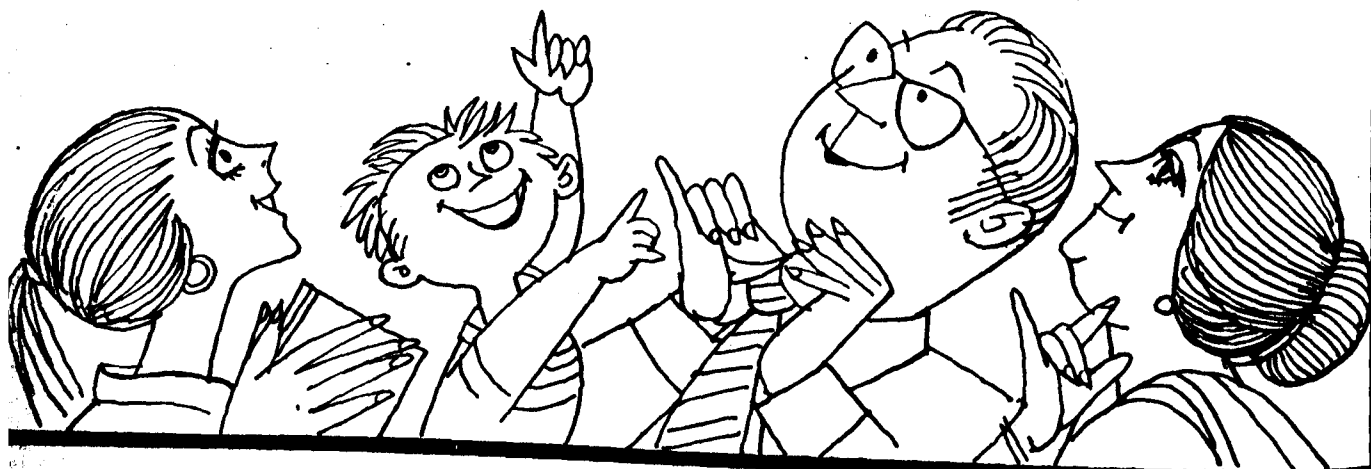
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The achievements in the nationalised Transport system of Tamil Nadu are widely acclaimed. The fleet strength has increased from 4953 to 8512. Percentage of Nationalisation has risen from 52% to 62%. The Physical achievements for the past seven years are:

No. of new routes opened	2432
No. of Villages newly benefitted	.. 5234
Population benefitted (in lakhs)	.. 84.91
No. of new buses purchased	.. 8559
No. of employees 1977:..	36366
1984:..	65906

The number of Transport Corporations in Tamil Nadu has increased from 7 to 12. The new Corporations are:

Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation at Madras from ..1- 4-1980

Pattukkottai Azhagiri Transport Corporation at Vellore from 1-12-1982

Marudhu Pandiyar Transport Corporation at Karaikudi from ..1- 4-1983

Jeeva Transport Corporation at Erode from 1- 4-1983

Nesamoni Transport Corporation at Nagercoil from ..1- 4-1983

During December 1977, a comprehensive Road and Transport Survey was taken up throughout the State and results were analysed with the aid of a Computer. Based on the findings of the Survey, orders were issued to open 476 new bus-routes to connect 968 new Villages.

The Transport Corporations have introduced 87 mini-buses, 218 short-wheel buses and 10 Shandy buses in rural areas.

The Town-route length was increased from 25 Km. to 30 Kms.

In order to reduce accidents due to overspeeding, the Transport Corporations have fitted Electronic Speed Control device in all these buses. Cheran Transport Corporation has manufactured one such device.



WIDELY ACCLAIMED ACHIEVEMENTS

Hon'ble Thiru S. Muthusamy,
Minister for Transport.

Government have introduced in the Transport Corporations "Safety Driver Award Scheme" by which the drivers with accident free record get substantial cash awards.

In order to improve the bus-service in Madras Metropolitan Area and to reduce congestion, Pallavan Transport Corporation obtained a loan of Rs. 4 crores from World Bank in 1978 to purchase 285 buses and to construct three depots, 8 terminals and 400 shelters. The project was completed well ahead of the schedule by Pallavan Transport Corporation. As a token of appreciation, the World Bank permitted the corporation to purchase another 20 buses. The World Bank again sanctioned a loan of Rs. 12.6 crores in 1981 for purchase of 555 buses and construction of one depot. The second project also has been completed.

A separate Corporation in the name of Pallavan Transport Consultancy Service was set up on 20th February 1984 with the objective of providing Consultancy Services for Transport Corporations of other States and abroad.

For the first time in the history, of Tamil Nadu the Transport Development Finance Corporation arranged for a loan of Rs. 3.78 crores from L. I. C. to Transport Corporations for purchase of buses, during 1981-82. For the years 1982-83 & 1983-84 it arranged for a loan of Rs. 1.79 crores and Rs. 2.40 crores from L.I.C.

Details of Measures taken and concessions granted:

Introduced A. C. Sleeper buses between Madras and Erode and A.C. buses from Madras to Trivandrum, Bangalore and Kanniyakumari.

Introduced wireless service in Pandiyan Roadways Corporation and Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation.

Constituted District Transport Committees to formulate new routes.

Introduced "Diesel Incentive Schemes" in all Transport Corporations to conserve diesel.

In order to promote tourism, all the State Transport Corporations have been requested to develop District Executive Centres in all Districts, in a phased manner, with provision for parking facilities, rest-sheds with drinking water and toilet facilities, with their surplus funds, if any, after meeting their normal demands.

For the benefit of the physically handicapped, arranged for reservation of seats in buses, concession to 'physically handicapped students, granting of soft loan for purchase of three wheelers for physically handicapped employees. Pallavan Transport Corporation has won prizes for the past several years from the President of India for offering employment to largest number of physically handicapped.

Labour Welfare Measures :

Effected Wage revision twice within the span of 7 years ; first from 1st September 1980 and second from 1st September 1983 resulting in substantial rise in wages of

Transport Workers.

Effected improvements in Longevity pay scheme.

Removed ceiling on Production Incentive.

Increased the Collection Batta for the running crew.

Fixed Dearness Allowance based on the All India consumer Price Index for Industrial Works.

Granted minimum House Rent Allowance at 12%

Introduction of "Rural Allowance" for employees working outside towns in lieu of City Compensatory Allowance.

Other concessions and allowances :

Granting of Health Allowance.

Increase in Washing Allowance.

Increase in age of Superannuation from 55 to 58.

Increased the Maternity leave benefits.

Increased Sick-leave from 6 days to 8 days in a year.

Granting of Casual leave of 10 days in a year.

Establishment of canteens in more places and supply of eatables at subsidised rates.

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Effected improvements in Longevity pay scheme.

Removed ceiling on Production Incentive.

Increased the Collection Batta for the running crew.

Provision of Radio sets and T. V. sets in crew rest rooms.

Supply of free Bun and Tea for night shift workers.

Establishment of 'Holiday Homes' at select places for workers.

Granting of scholarship to children of employees, who stand first in the District in the final school examination.

Sanctioned a grant of Rs. 150 for funeral expenses if an employee dies while in service. If the employee dies while on duty due to violence on the part of others the legal heirs of the employee would get cash assistance of Rs. 5,000.

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If an employee becomes invalid while in service he is provided with an alternative suitable job.

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Increased the quantum of festival advance and Marriage Advance.

Provision of Housing facilities for workers under 'Own your own Housing Schemes.'

Supply of Terricotton and cotton uniforms along with stitching charges. Supply of woollen uniforms to employees working in hill-stations.

Payment of Performance Incentive of Rs. 300 per year to the employee of strike-free branches.

Payment of substantial ex-gratia amount in addition to the statutory bonus.

General :

In spite of steep hikes in prices

of diesel, tyres and spare parts most of the Transport Corporations earned profits as may be seen below:

Year	Total No. of Corporations	No. of Corporations which earned profits.
1977-78	7	6
1978-79	7	7
1979-80	7	6
1980-81	8	1
1981-82	8	3
1982-83	9	6
1983-84	12	9

They have contributed more than Rs. 22 crores to State Exchequer as Additional Sur-charge on M.V. Tax.

In view of the fact that our Transport Corporations have attained expertise in bus-body-building, Corporations of other States have entrusted the body-building work to our Corporations.

Cholan Roadways Corporation bagged the first prize in Diesel conservation for the year 1982-83 at All-India-level.

Cholan Roadways Corporation and Thanthai Periyar Transport Corporation were awarded the first and second prizes in productivity by the Union Ministry of Industry during the year 1982-83.

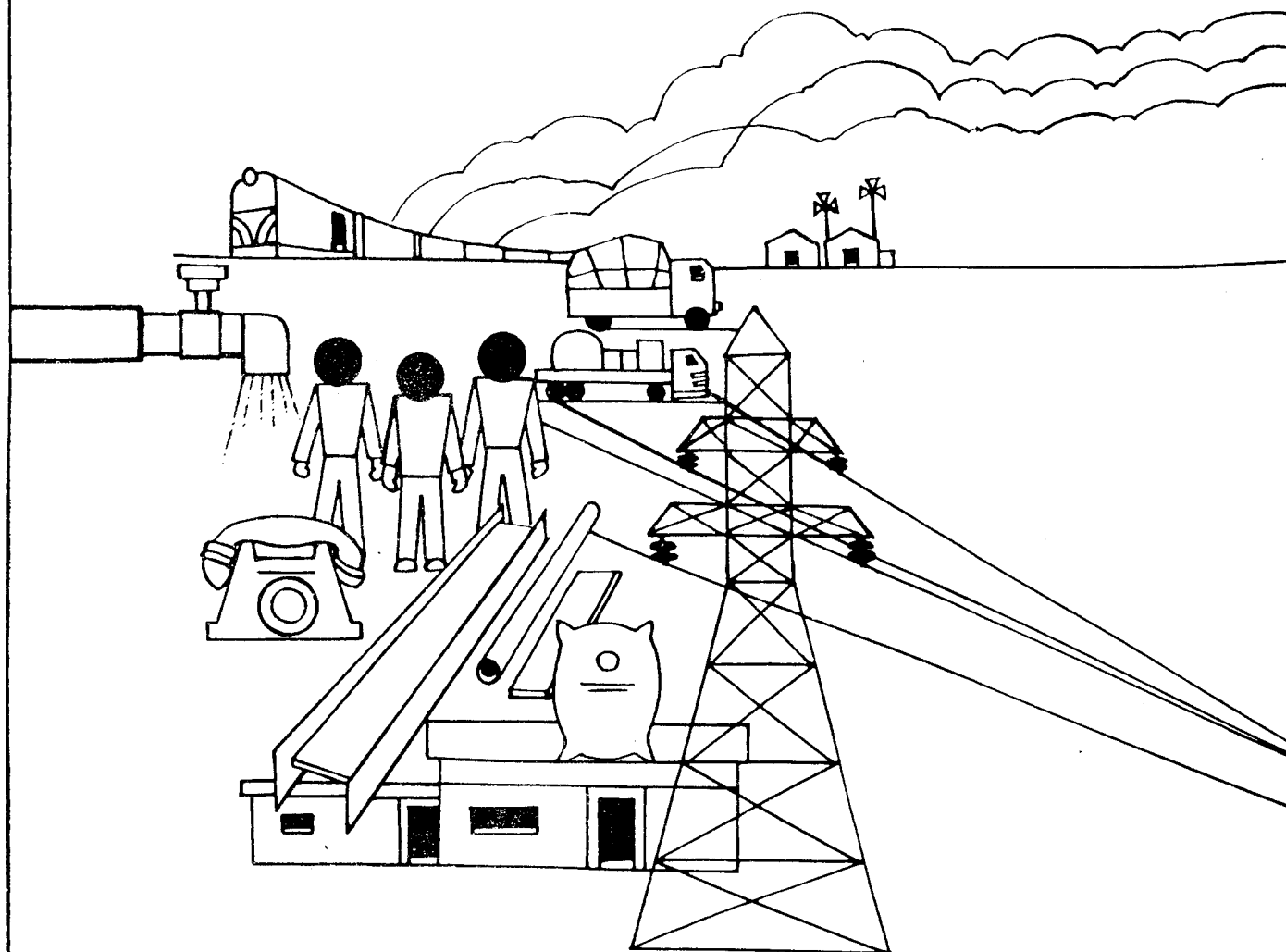
The Union Planning Commission has ranked the Tamil Nadu Corporations as second best amidst the 24 Transport Corporations in the country.

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The Co-operative movement has the noble aim of bringing about improvement in agriculture and industry, better methods of production, better business and better living on the basis of thrift, self-help and mutual aid. As has been stated by Perarignar Anna, the Co-operative movement has developed into a perch ia between socialism and communism in the society. Cooperation is a movement that has been accepted by all as a via media between socialism and communism, which have opposite economic principles. This movement is approved by every one irrespective of caste, religion, politics or sex.

CO-OPERATIVE Movement Revitalises Rural Economy

The Co-operative movement has the noble aim of bringing about improvement in agriculture and industry, better methods of production, better business and better living on the basis of thrift, self-help and mutual aid. As has been stated by Perarignar Anna, the Cooperative movement has developed into a perch in between socialism and communism in the society. Cooperation is a movement that has been accepted by all as a via media between socialism and communism, which have opposite economic principles. This movement is approved by every one irrespective of caste, religion, politics or sex. Co-operative movement which was introduced 80 years ago with the aim of saving poor agriculturists from the clutches of private money-lenders to whom they were heavily

indebted, and to provide agricultural loans to them has today widened its spectrum in Tamil Nadu not only to the agriculturists, but also to the benefit of people in different walks of life like handloom weavers, labourers, salary earners, those engaged in small scale and cottage industries, those engaged in sheep rearing, dairying and poultry, fishermen, hill tribes, educated unemployed youth, students, women and those who want to construct their houses. The movement which is developing mostly in rural areas is playing a vital role in

Hon'ble Thiru S. Thirunavukkarasu,
Minister for Handlooms & Co-operation.

revitalising the rural economy of the State. This movement is the best source for the economic uplift of the people living below the poverty line.

A friend indeed to the agriculturists

Coverage of agriculturists in Tamil Nadu.—About 4,700 village agricultural service co-operative societies at the rate of one for about three villages and 183 primary co-operative land development banks at taluk and block levels are functioning in Tamil Nadu for the benefit of agriculturists. There are 53.14 lakh agricultural families (in terms of operational holdings) in the State. About 83 per cent of these agricultural families have now been covered by cooperatives, including 7 per cent of the families covered during the last four years.

With the support given by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. M.G.R., there are 42.05 lakh families of small and marginal farmers. About 81 per cent of these families have at present been covered by co-operatives, including 7 per cent of such families covered during the last four years.

Provision of subsidy to the Scheduled Castes for coming into the cooperative fold.—

At the instance of Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. M.G.R., to bring into the Co-operative fold agriculturists belonging to Scheduled Castes in a big way, agricultural families belonging to Scheduled Castes are being enrolled by admitting one person from each such family to the membership of the agricultural service co-operative societies, by providing Government subsidy of Rs. 100 towards the share capital to be paid by him to the society. 80,000 agricultural families have thus been covered during the last three years. 10,000 more such families will be covered during the current year by providing Government subsidy.

Agricultural Credit Supply: The village agricultural service co-operative societies continue to provide loans to the agriculturists towards cultivation expenses and for enabling them to undertake subsidiary occupations like sheep breeding, dairying, poultry etc. Cultivation loans are provided even to the tenant cultivators and loans for subsidiary occupations are given to the landless agricultural labourers also. These loans are given upto Rs. 30,000 to a person, based on requirements. Of this, loans upto Rs. 25,000 are given on personal surety. These loans are issued at 11.5 per cent interest in the case of small farmers and 12.5 per cent in the case of others. The short term loans given towards cultivation expenses are to be repaid from the sale proceeds of the crops harvested. The medium term loans for subsidiary occupations are repayable within three to five years. The primary cooperative land development banks continue to provide long term loans for land development and for diversified purposes allied to agriculture, such as raising plantation crops like coconut, grapes, mango, coffee, tea, cashewnut, casurina, mulberry and jasmine and training up subsidiary occupations like dairying, sheep breeding, poultry and prawn culture. The long term loans are issued at 10

per cent interest to small farmers. They are issued to big farmers at 10 per cent for minor irrigation purposes and 12.5 per cent for other purposes. The long term loans are repayable within a period of 7 to 15 years.

Loans to the extent of Rs. 4.22 crores have been provided during 1983 to 9,056 agriculturists in the state with Government assistance, for deepening of private irrigation wells in the areas affected by drought. Under the crash programme for sinking of 5,000 filter point tube wells in Thanjavur District, loans up to Rs. 15,000 each are being given with Government assistance, for sinking of filter point tube wells, including installation of pumpsets and construction of pump rooms. So far loans have been sanctioned in 3,295 cases and 2,690 wells have been completed. Of them, 2,322 were declared successful. Action is pursued to provide loans with Government assistance, under another scheme for sinking of 2,400 medium and deep bore wells in the new delta areas in Thanjavur district. Under the Massive National Programme of assistance to small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production, the cooperatives have involved themselves in the provision of the needed long term credit in the areas allocated to them, for minor irrigation development, horticulture development, forestry etc, for purchase of seeds and fertilisers and for land development.

The quantum of short term loans issued for cultivation purpose rose from Rs. 37.16 crores during 1979-80 to Rs. 75.34 crores during 1983-84. The medium term loans issued for agriculture and subsidiary occupations rose from Rs. 5.54 crores during 1979-80 to Rs. 13.22 crores during 1983-84. The long term loans issued for land development and other diversified agricultural purposes also increased from Rs. 8.85 crores during 1979-80, to Rs. 15.41 crores during 1983-84. Action is pursued to implement the programme to provide during the current year short term loans to the tune of Rs. 100 crores, medium term loans to the tune of Rs. 17 crores and long term loans of Rs. 16 crores.

The credit cooperatives have continuously strengthened their internal resources, so as to enable them to provide the required short term and medium term loans. The deposits held by them which were of the order of Rs. 313 crores at the end of 1979-80, increased considerably from year to year and rose to Rs. 513 crores at the end of 1983-84, recording an increase of 64 per cent during the last four years.

Increasing the share of weaker sections in the agricultural credit: According to the guidelines of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, 20 per cent of the total short term lendings should go to the weaker sections. The policy objective under the Sixth Five Year Plan is to increase the share of weaker sections at All India level to a minimum of 50 per cent of the total credit disbursed. But, the share of weaker sections in the short term lendings by the Cooperatives in Tamil Nadu, which was 42 per cent during 1979-80, increased to 56 per cent during 1983-84.



87 per cent of medium term loans and 37 per cent of long term loans go to weaker sections. Action is pursued to further increase the share of weaker sections in the loans issued by the cooperative societies.

Introduction and implementation of Crop Insurance Scheme: The Cooperative societies are implementing crop insurance scheme for paddy and groundnut crops in the selected taluks to protect the farmers from losses on account of any risks, except war and allied risks and nuclear risks.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. M.G.R., had also stressed this for the upliftment of the farmers. The maximum amount that can be insured by a farmer is Rs. 5,000 per annum in the case of unirrigated crops and Rs. 10,000 in the case of irrigated crops. Small and marginal farmers get subsidy to the extent of 50 per cent of the premium paid by them. Where the actual yield was low, indemnity to the tune of about Rs. 10 lakhs has so far been paid to 6,059 farmers since 1979-80.

Reducing the debt burden of agriculturists: With a view to reducing the debt burden of agriculturists, the Tamil Nadu Government headed by Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. have given during the last four years financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 99 crores, consisting of Rs. 42 crores by way of waiver/refund of interest and Rs. 57 crores towards write off of converted loans outstanding against small farmers. Besides, the Government have also provided Rs. 84 crores to the central cooperative banks towards wiping out of deficits/due date defaults and to the Tamil Nadu Co-operative State Land Development Bank to meet the commitment arising out of the postponement of repayment of long term loans issued.

In order to provide relief to the agriculturists affected by natural calamities like drought and floods, short term loans to the extent of Rs. 27.75

crores due from them were converted, during the last four years, into medium term loans repayable over the succeeding three years. Further, the recovery of long term loan instalments to the extent of Rs. 8.01 crores was also postponed. Arrangements have been made to postpone the recovery of short term and long term loans of the borrowers affected by the recent floods in Thanjavur, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts. Where the wells of the members who have received long term loans for digging of wells have failed, assistance is given from the Failed Well Fund towards interest and principal, upto 100 per cent in the case of small farmers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 90 per cent in the case of other small farmers and 75 per cent in the case of big farmers. Such assistance has so far been given to the extent of Rs. 112 lakhs for 2,110 failed wells.

As an incentive for prompt repayment of loans by the borrowers of Agricultural Service Cooperative societies, Government are providing, during the last three years, subsidy to the societies towards a rebate of 2 per cent in the interest extended to small farmers, who repay their short term loan and medium term loan instalments promptly.

Increasing the distribution of chemical fertilisers: The cooperative societies in Tamil Nadu continue to distribute chemical fertilisers as kind portion of cultivation loans to members and for cash to members and non-members. The distribution of fertilisers is made throughout Tamil Nadu, particularly in villages, through 4,852 retail fertiliser sales depots including about 300 depots opened during the past four years. Chemical fertilisers worth Rs. 48.98 crores was distributed by co-operatives during 1983-84, as against Rs. 25.82 crores during 1979-80. It is proposed to increase this distribution to Rs. 60 crores during the current year.

In order to help the farmers, the co-operatives allowed, during the last four years, purchase rebate ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per bag on certain varieties of fertilisers distributed. Rebate to the extent of Rs. 84 lakhs was thus allowed to about 7 lakh farmers on the sale of fertilisers to the total value of Rs. 31 crores. As a drought and flood relief measure, fertilisers were sold in the affected areas with Government subsidy upto 25 per cent. of the cost in the case of small farmers and 33 1/3 per cent in the case of marginal farmers. Subsidy to the extent of about Rs. 7 crores was thus given to about 6 lakh poor farmers in all, during the past four years.

Assisting the agriculturists in the marketing of their agricultural produce: The 115 cooperative marketing societies in the State continue to assist their members in the marketing of their agricultural produce and thereby help them in securing a reasonable return for their produce. The value of agricultural produce marketed by the cooperatives rose to about Rs. 102 crores during 1983-84 from Rs. 65.83 crores during 1979-80. The programme for the current year is to market agricultural produce worth Rs. 125 crores. It is significant to note that the cooperatives have exported during the last four years, groundnut extractions, cotton, chillies and cardamom, to the value of Rs. 1.5 crores to Soviet Union, Singapore and Malaysia.

With a view to providing cheap processing facilities to the members, the cooperative societies are running 98 processing units including rice mills, groundnut decorticators, Cotton ginning units and oil mills. During the last four years, Government have provided financial assistance to the cooperatives for establishing a modern rice mill at Tiruvannamalai, eight ginning units in the State and a turmeric powdering unit at Erode.

The cooperatives construct godowns in villages and at Mandy level, for the storage of agricultural inputs, agricultural produce, consumer goods etc. The storage capacity of these godowns increased to 5.79 lakh tonnes at the end of 1983-84 from 4.61 tonnes at the end of 1979-80.

Provision of Jewel loans

The creditcooperatives are providing loans on the pledge of jewels throughout Tamilnadu both in rural and urban areas. These loans are given at Rs. 800 per sovereign upto Rs. 5,000 per individual. Interest on these loans is charged at 14 per cent per annum. Such loans were issued to the tune of Rs. 111.42 crores to 9.81 lakh persons through 1,581 cooperative units during 1979-80. There has been a steady progress in this regard and during 1983-84 loans to the tune of Rs. 193.74 crores, an all time record, were issued to 10.24 lakh persons through 1,846 cooperative units. With the cooperatives continuing to provide jewel loans during the current year also lakhs of agriculturists, labourers and others will be benefited.

Loan assistance at concessional rate of interest for undertaking small scale industries.

In order to fulfill the intension of Hon'ble

Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. the cooperatives are providing, during the last three years loans at a very low rate of interest viz 4 per cent per annum to weaker sections in the State for undertaking small scale and cottage industries. The Government pay the difference between the normal rate of interest and the concessional rate of interest as subsidy to the co-operatives. Such loans are issued upto Rs. 7,000 per individual, to those whose annual income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 2,500 in rural areas and Rs. 3,000 in semi urban and urban areas. Such loans to the tune of Rs. 3crores have so far been provided.

Urban Credit

The 133 cooperative urban banks functioning at taluk level in the State, besides providing banking facilities, are issuing short term and medium term loans to the urban and semi urban population. The loans issued by these banks rose to about Rs. 150 crores during 1983-84 from Rs. 88 crores during 1979-80. These banks are providing loans of about 2.5 crores per year for undertaking small scale and cottage industries. These banks have also collected deposits to the tune of about Rs. 140 crores.

The employees cooperative societies formed for the benefit of the employees of Central and State Governments, local bodies, and private concerns, factory workers, etc. are issuing loans to their members to the tune of Rs. 185 crores per annum. Besides, they have shown remarkable progress in the collection of thrift deposits from their members every month. The service rendered by these societies in the matter of encouraging thrift among the salary/wage earners will be clear from the fact that the thrift deposits of these societies are of the order of about Rs. 98 crores.

Assistance for promoting self-employment.

In order to finance the educated unemployed youth for undertaking self-employment, cooperative thrift and credit societies have been formed in the districts of Madras, Coimbatore, Thanjavur and Salem. These societies issue loans on personal surety and on the collectoral security of the immovable properties purchased out of the loans. The possibilities of organising such societies in the remaining districts are being examined.

Protection of consumer interest

Distribution of consumer articles.—About 3,800 consumer cooperative societies spread over the entire State and their branches numbering more than 1,500 distribute to the people of the State, consumer goods of good quality at fair prices and at correct weights and thus serve as an effective shield in protecting the interests of the consumers from the profiteers. It is significant to mention here that the consumer cooperative movement in Tamil Nadu stands first, when compared to other states in the country. Under the programme of "one revenue village-one fair price shop", to ensure free availability of essential commodities in rural areas at reasonable prices, the cooperatives are running 11,159 shops in the village

throughout Tamil Nadu and are ensuring regular availability of essential commodities to the rural masses. The value of retail sales effected by consumer cooperatives increased to Rs. 230 crores during 1983-84 from Rs. 141 crores during 1979-80. Of this, the value of sales effected in villages under the village shop programme was Rs. 125 crores during 1983-84, as against Rs. 18 crores during 1979-80 and this manifold increase in the sales clearly shows the valuable service rendered by the cooperatives in this regard. The Council for Social Development, New Delhi which studied the impact of this service has commended Tamil Nadu as being a model for other States in this respect. It is programmed to increase the retail sale of consumer goods, during the current year to Rs. 260 crores. Action has been taken to see that a quality testing laboratory functions in each district, so as to ensure that the cooperatives distribute articles of only good quality to the consumers.

Distribution of vegetables: With a view to ensuring a fair return to the producers and reasonable price to the consumers, a scheme for distribution of vegetables by cooperatives in a big way is being implemented since 1981-82. For this propose vegetable growers cooperative societies are being formed at atleast one society in each block. Vegetables valued at Rs. 170 lakhs are being distributed by cooperative societies every year.

Service to students: With a view to serve the student community, the consumer cooperatives are distributing annually nationalised text books worth Rs. 7 crores and note books worth Rs. 2 crores.

Service to Weaker sections

The interest taken by the cooperative movement in the welfare of the weaker sections of the community is disclosed by the functioning of special types of cooperative societies in the State like labour contract cooperative societies to secure works for their labour members, separate types of cooperative societies to serve the washermen, barbers, salt workers etc., separate type of cooperative societies to provide subsidy and loan to cycle rickshaw drivers, to enable them to energise their cycle rickshaws, construction cooperative society to provide employment to unemployed engineering graduates and diploma holders; physically handicapped welfare cooperative societies to improve the socio-economic condition of the physically handicapped, LAMP cooperative societies for hill tribes to provide loans at a concessional rate of interest viz 4 per cent per annum and other services like procurement of minor forest product, distribution of agricultural inputs and consumer goods under one roof.

Family Benefit Fund scheme for the employees of cooperatives.—Under the scheme introduced by the Government during May 1983 for the benefit of the employees of cooperative societies, if an employee dies in harness, his family will be in a position to get an indemnity of not less than Rs. 6,000.

Enactment of new Co-operative Societies Act

For the healthy growth of the co-operative movement, a new Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act has been enacted. In order to fulfill the intension of Hon'ble Chief Minister of TamilNaduDr. M.G.R. the new Act provides for representation of Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes, economically weaker sections and women in the Boards of many cooperative societies disposal within the prescribed period, of applications for registration of a cooperative society, registration of amendments to the bylaws of the cooperative societies and admission of an individual eligible for membership, completion of enquiry, inspection, or investigation audit of accounts, proceedings for supersession of the Board and surcharge proceedings within the prescribed period, holding of meetings of Board and general body of the societies, proper use of properties and funds of the societies, raising of the limit of dividend to members on the profits of the societies, purchase, for resale, of standardised goods having Agmark or ISI mark etc. After the Rules that are being framed by the Government under the new Act are finalised, of the Act will be brought into force. Elections to the boards of cooperativesocieties will be held under the new Act.

Social Service

The cooperatives in Tamil Nadu have undertaken social service also by the cooperators voluntarily donating blood to the blood bank by maintaining cooperative volunteer corps at the State and district levels, by providing appliances like wheel draw to the physically handicapped persons, by distributing sewing machines to the poor women and by making donations to the Tamil Nadu Legal Aid and Advice Board and the Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme. Co-operative community centres are being constructed for the use of members and employees of the cooperatives and for running libraries. Co-operative sports councils have been organised and competitions are held.

Conclusion:

It may be clear from the above details of the valuable services rendered by the cooperative societies in Tamil Nadu, that the cooperative movement is the principal instrument of revitalising the rural economy. I would like to appreciate the cooperators in Tamil Nadu in this regard. I would earnestly request those in the State who have not yet come under the cooperative fold, to join the cooperative societies of the classes according to their requirements and all the members of the cooperatives to make use of the services rendered by the cooperatives and to discharge their duties to the societies such as prompt repayment of their loans to the societies, and thus help in the efforts of the State to bring about an improvement in the rural economy.

WITH COMPLIMENTS FROM:

1. Elegant Publicities,

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Phone: 89784 & 87070.

2. Elegant Process,

Block Makers,
57, Peters Road,
Royapettah, Madras-600014.
Phone: 847288.

3. Elegant Process Offset Printers,

75, General Patters Road,
Mount Road, Madras-600 002.
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4. Eminent Enterprises,

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FOUNDER: **M. SUBRAMANIAM**

Protection of environment is of prime importance for the survival of humanity. Hence, the Government of Tamil Nadu is executing properly the schemes for the protection of environment in consultation with the Central Government. For this, a Department for Environment Control with a full time Secretary to Government is functioning from 15th July 1983.

Among the various aspects of the protection of environment, supervising industrial and trade effluents and emissions into the air by air-polluting industries as well as

Protection of environment is of prime importance for the survival of humanity. Hence the Government of Tamil Nadu is executing properly the schemes for the protection of environment in consultation with the Central Government. For this, a Department for Environment Control with a full time Secretary to Government is functioning from 15th July 1983.

Nadu has also been notified as "air pollution Control area". The Government have taken decision and issued Orders on recommendations of the Committees on Tannery efflu-



A NEW DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT

Hon'ble Thiru S. N. Rajendran,
Minister for Environment.

supervising the methods of treatment of urban sewage are the important functions of this Department.

Within three months of its formation, the Department has published Tamil Nadu Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Rules and Tamil Nadu Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Rules. Apart from this, the entire state of Tamil

ents set up by the Government to examine the measures to control the pollution tanneries and on the recommendations of the Cauvery River Study Team.

The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board.

The Central Government enacted the Water (Prevention and

Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to prevent and control Water Pollution. This Act was brought into force on 31st August 1981 by the Government of Tamil Nadu and a Board was constituted with effect from 27th February 1984 for the effective implementation of this Act. The name of this Board has been changed now as "The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board". The industries which discharge trade effluents and pollutants either in the form of liquid or gas or solid in such a way as to mingle with the water sources and land and to do so, have to obtain the consent of Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board. Notification has been published in the Government Gazette stating that the industries should apply before 31st May 1984 to obtain the consent of the Board. The Board will Control by its consent order, the chemical and biological factors in the trade effluents discharged from each and every industry. Accordingly to it is

With in three months of its formation, the Department has published Tamil Nadu Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Rules and Tamil Nadu Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Rules. Apart from this the entire state of Tamil Nadu has also been notified as "air pollution Control area".

the responsibility of the industries to treat the trade effluents properly according to the standards fixed by the Board. This Board has full power to launch criminal proceedings in the Court, against the industries which violate the above said conditions and which do not come forward to obtain the consent of the Board.

Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act enacted by the Central Government in 1981 to prevent air pollution has been implemented in this State also. The entire state of Tamil Nadu has been declared as "air pollution control area". The industries which discharge air pollutants into the atmosphere should apply to the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board to obtain its consent within six months from the date of this declaration.

Under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, new and existing industries and Local Bodies have to obtain the consent of the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board for the discharge of sewage. The Board has published notification in this regard in impor-

tant dailies. Only 815 industries have applied to obtain the consent of the Board upto 30th March, 1984. Out of these, 277 industries have been issued consent order.

The Tamil Nadu State Environmental Committee

The Government have constituted a committee to review the development project costing over Rs.50.00 lakhs from the environmental point of view and make suggestion to the Government. This Committee is called, "The Tamil Nadu State Environmental Committee". Before recommending this kind development project to the Government, the concerned Head of the department has to submit this scheme to this committee. This committee has accorded sanction to the Thermal Power Stations at Tuticorin, North Madras and Neyveli. The Hon'ble Chief Minister is the Chairman of the committee. The Member Secretary of the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board is the Member-Secretary of this committee also.

Scheme for the Conservation of coastal areas' environment

With a view to conserve the coastal areas' environment the Government have constituted a high level committee headed by the Chief Secretary to Government. All the development projects that may take place within 500 metres of the high water mark along the sea-shore should obtain the consent of this committee.

Airfield Environment Management Committee:

To control bird-strike hazards to the aeroplane in the vicinity of airports in the state, and also to protect the airfield environment, a committee has been constituted headed by the Secretary to Government, the department of Environment Control. On the recommendation of this committee, the tanneries near Tiruchirappalli airport have put up iron mesh to prevent birds coming in and to dry their solid wastes. It is proposed to shift the bus and lorry terminal to be constructed by Madras Metropolitan Authority to other place as this may cause birdstrike hazards to the aeroplane. The Member-Secretary of the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board is the Member-Secretary of this committee also.

World Environment Day:

World Environment Day

The Government have constituted a committee to review the development project costing over Rs.50.00 lakhs from the environmental point of view and make suggestion to the Government. This Committee is called, "The Tamil Nadu State Environmental Committee". Before recommending this kind of development project to the Government, the concerned Head of the department has to submit this scheme to this committee. This committee has accorded sanction to the Thermal Power Station at Tuticorin, North Madras and Neyveli. The Hon'ble Chief Minister is the Chairman of the committee.



is observed on the 5th June of every year. On that day functions regarding environment pollution control are held by the District Collectors to spread environmental awareness among the people.

Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 (Central Act 36 of 1977)

This Act was enacted by the Central Government in 1977. The Industries and Local Bodies, should pay the Water cess on Water consumed by them. Recently, the collection of water cess is commenced.

Go to the people
Live among them.
Learn from them.
Love them.
Serve them.

Plan with them.
Start with what they know.
Build on what they have.

Perarignar Anna.

Seven and a half percent of the cess amount collected is to be deducted towards expenditure incurred for collection and the balance has to be remitted to the Central Government. The Central Government would reimburse to the State Government 80 percent of the amount cess. This amount will be paid to the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board.

(1) As the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act was newly enforced, the Pollution Control Board has constituted a separate cell, in order to supervise the consent given to the Industries under this Act.

(2) Effective steps will be taken under Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act. Particularly, steps will be taken by the Board to purify the effluents of the Tanneries, Paper Mills, Spirit Industries which are of excess pollution.

(3) Criminal Action will be initiated against the Industries which contravene the restrictions. In this regard, the Board will also create a legal cell.

(4) The important measure to control the pollution is to set up an organisation for examining the pollutants. For this purpose, the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board will establish a laboratory at Madras for the analysis of samples of water and air effluents in addition to the appointment of special staff at Regional Offices.

(5) The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board will conduct a survey of the quality of water from the samples collected from the rivers and catchment areas throughout the State and send recommendation to the Government to demarcate different Water-type zones with reference to the quality of water. This Board will also send proposals to the Government suggesting the types of industries that can be encouraged in different water-type zones, with reference to their nature without affecting the nature of water and land further.

(6) The collection of water cess under Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 will be intensified.

(7) A proposal is under the consideration of the Government to constitute a committee to go into the question of disposal and treatment of solid wastes in urban areas.

Uplift of Adi-Dravidans and Tribals

Hon'ble Thiru M. Vijayasathy,
Minister for Adi-Dravidar Welfare.



The Government of Tamil Nadu is taking effective measures to ameliorate the conditions of the Adi-Dravidans and Scheduled Tribes in a developing Society bearing in mind all the interests of these people in giving a helping hand as a friend and guide.

The Adi-Dravidans and Scheduled Tribes represent 19.41 percent of the total population of Tamil Nadu.

It is my bounden duty to record here, with pleasure that a sum of about Rs. 44.61 crores has been allocated during the financial year 1983-84, to implement the various Welfare Schemes for the people and those schemes are effectively implemented.

Education is the basic need for the welfare of Adi-Dravidans and Scheduled Tribes & Tamil Nadu Government is giving all kinds of encouragements



to give them Education. The Adi-Dravidar and Scheduled Tribes boys and Girls are offered all Educational facilities in addition to boarding and lodging facilities. This Department is running 952 Adi-Dravidar Welfare Schools, 149 Tribal Residential Schools and one Non-Residential Tribal School. From the year 1980-81 onwards, 48 Tribal Residential Schools have been opened and they are functioning well. This Department is maintaining 685 Adi-Dravidar students hostels and 20 Tribal students hostels.

Before 1st July 1982 Adi-Dravidar & Tribal Welfare students who were studying in Standards 1 to 8 were given midday meals at the rate of 22 paise per meal. But after 1st July 1982 under the Chief Ministers' Nutritious Noon Meal Programme the students in the age group of 5 to 14 are fed at the rate of 45 paise per meal. It is a well known fact that these young children numbering 1.78 lakhs in the schools run by this Department are fed to their hearts content and thereby they are able to evince interest in their studies.

For the past four years the following amounts were set apart for the development of Educational activities.

Year	Amount Rs. in lakhs
1980—81	1607.80
1981—82	1791.25
1982—83	2117.58
1983—84	2378.27

House site pattas numbering 79695 were issued to the Adi-Dravidars and Scheduled Tribes in the three years. During the year 1983-84 alone 23,915 house site pattas were issued. A sum of Rs. 125 lakhs has been provided for this purpose during the current financial year. So far as housing scheme is concerned, houses are constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,000 each with a plinth area of 201 Sq. feet and a sum of Rs. 3250 is given as subsidy to enable to construct their houses. The balance amount of Rs. 750 is met as of their own beneficiary contribution by way of labour. Now the estimated cost of Rs. 4000 is increased to Rs. 6,000 and the entire cost is treated as subsidy.

Under the above housing scheme, the following amounts were placed at the disposal of Thadco for the past three years.

1. 1981—82	Rs. 200 lakhs
2. 1982—83	Rs. 200 lakhs
3. 1983—84	Rs. 200 lakhs

To encourage the intercaste married couple a sum of Rs. 4,000 in the shape of National Savings Certificate, Rs. 300 as cash grant for marriage expenses, one appreciation certificate, and one gold medal of 14 carat purity of 8 gram weight are given. In addition to this, the children born to these intercaste couples are allotted seats in Medical and Engineering Colleges at 6 and 5 seats respectively. If we have a close watch over the implementation of these schemes continuously, we would realise that the dream of Perarignar Anna is coming true.

The Special Component Plan is being implemented with the aim of achieving a target of 1.80

lakhs of families to be helped to cross the poverty line in each year. To mention a few schemes included in the Special Component Plan, Agricultural sector is one under which all kinds of assistance are rendered to the Adi-Dravidar agriculturists. Under the schemes of Integrated Rural Development Programme most of the Adi-Dravidar are benefited. In addition to this, one third portion of the concession under Integrated Rural Development Programme is treated as subsidy. This Government is taking all efforts to encourage these people in the Veterinary development. There is now an awareness among the Adi-Dravidars to join the white revolution. Accordingly subsidy portion of 33 1/3% is now converted as 50% subsidy for milch animals and thousands of Adi-Dravidars are benefited under this scheme. The present condition is that besides eking out their livelihood, through this scheme they also meet the demands of the country.

In order to improve the employment opportunities to the educated Adi-Dravidar youths in the Armed forces and Police Services, training exclusively for Adi-Dravidar youth is imparted from the year 1981 onwards, and the physical fitness and intelligence are improved. This Training has been permitted by the Government for 100 youths each in Ramnad and Tirunelveli Districts for a period of two months. If these training camps are found to be useful, it has been ordered by the Government that in the months of August 82 in each District 100 Adi-Dravidar youths, will have to be selected to impart training for 60 days. A sum of Rs. 11,16,800 has been ordered to be released from the Special Central Assistance for this purpose. 636 youths and 167 youths respectively were selected for Armed Forces and Police Services.

Though the population of Scheduled Tribes is only 1.07 per cent out of the total population of Tamil Nadu, as is being done for the Welfare



of Scheduled Castes under the Special Component Plan, Special steps were taken under the Tribal Sub Plan for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes. This Sub Plan is implemented from the year 1976-77 onwards.

During the year 1980-81 the Budget allocation was Rs. 345.25 lakhs. But this has been increased to Rs. 600-58 lakhs during the year 1983-84. Under this Scheme, it has been proposed to bring atleast 50% Scheduled Tribes people to cross the poverty line before the year 1984-85 by providing them the basic amenities (viz) Housing, Schools, Road, Medical facilities. For the past four years, 12,466 Scheduled Tribes families have crossed the poverty line by the economic developmental Programmes. Under this Tribal Sub Plan various Developmental multipurpose schemes viz Horticulture, Soil Conservation, Minor Irrigation, Co-operation, Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Education, Health, Social Welfare, Village Industries, Sericulture, Communication, Water supply and Electrification are included.

The P.C.R. Act is effectively implemented from the year 1976 onwards. To enforce the various provisions under this Act Twenty Mobile Police Squads are functioning in the State. Four Special Courts have been set up in the Districts of Tiruchirapalli, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Thanjavur (Kumbakonam) to try offences under P.C.R. Act. In order to explain the untouchability to the Public at large, one documentary film is also being prepared to give wide publicity. The victims of Adi-Dravidars and Scheduled Tribes and their families due to the atrocities committed by the members of the other communities due to the caste consideration are given monetary relief ranging from Rs. 250 to 2000 under the Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund.

The Pre-Examination Training Centre for coaching Adi-Dravidars and Scheduled Tribes candidates for appearing for All India Services Competitive Examinations like I.A.S., I.P.S., and other Central Services which was started in the year 1966 is being continued. A sum of Rs. 1000 to each of the trainee is given for those who come out successful at the All India Services Examinations—44 Students have been selected and appointed for All India Services since the inception of this Scheme. The details of successful students from the years 1981-82 and 1982-83, are as follows:

Year	No. of Successful Candidates
1981—82	8
1982—83	2

I hope that the Adi-Dravidar and Scheduled Tribes will utilise these concessions and facilities extended by this Department and prosper along with the others in all aspects and find a bright future.

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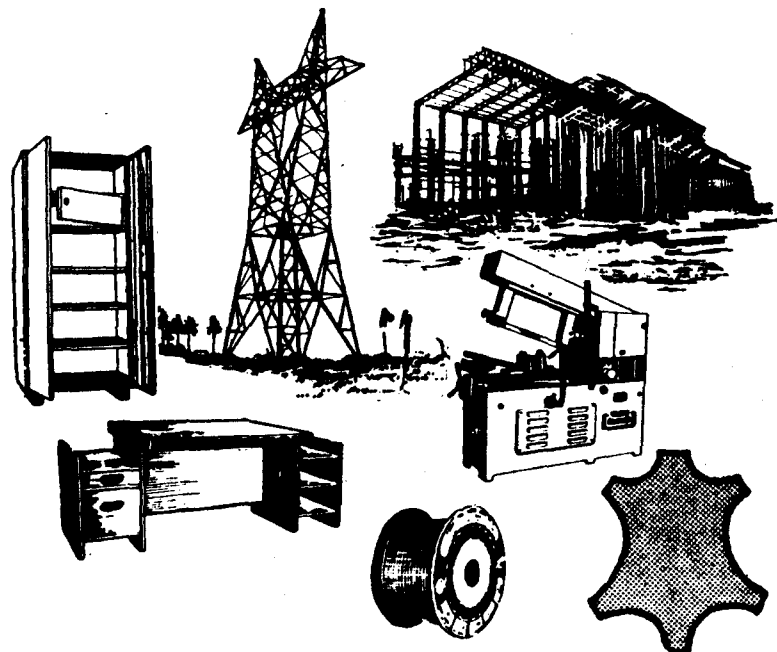


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A Nation is considered prosperous only when there is none who suffers from hunger and disease. The Great Builders of the Nation therefore always attempt to eradicate hunger and disease—the major impediments to progress and prosperity—from the society and liberate the multitudes from the clut-

desires that a State should be unaware of hunger, disease and perennial enemies. Hunger and disease, as long as they exist in a State, are obstacles to development. Thinkers like Karlmarx have declared that unless the evil of hunger is eradicated all other welfare measures will simply fail to fetch the desired fruits



A REVOLUTIONARY LEADER'S REVOLUTIONARY SCHEME

Hon'ble Thiru R. Soundararajan,
Minister for Nutritious Meals.

ches of the above. It is of paramount importance that for a State to be sound it should be absolutely free from the menace of hunger. The Great Saint Thiruvalluvar

of success.

Perarignar Anna's dictum is 'In the Smile of the Poor God is Seen.' Following the lofty ideals of Dr. Anna, our beloved Chief

Minister, Hon'ble 'Puratchi Thalavar' Dr. M.G.R. has been working untiringly to translate the ideals of Anna, our Mentor, into action whereby the multitudes of the state will be benefited and the state becomes a truly 'Welfare State.'

The 'Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme' is one such scheme introduced by our Hon'ble Chief Minister to feed the poor children in the age group of 2 to 4 and 5 to 14. It was introduced in rural areas on 1st July 1982 and in urban areas from 15th September 1982.

The Ingredients of the meal consists of rice, dhall and oil and fed to children in the following scale of ration :

	2 -4	5 -9
Rice	80 grams	100 grams
Dhall	10 grams	15 grams
Oil	5 grams	5 grams
Vegetables and condiments	50 grams	50 grams

Beneficiaries.—When the scheme was introduced in 1982, 16.93 pre-school children in the age group 2 to 4 were benefited. Now there are 27,897 pre-school centres all over the State and 24.34 lakhs of pre-school children are benefited by the scheme. In schools, 39.84 lakhs children in the age group of 5 to 9 and 10 to 14 are now fed in 34,087 School centres, under the administrative control of respective heads of departments. On the whole, 65 lakh children are the beneficiaries of the scheme.

From 15th January 1983 the scheme was extended to nearly 1.99 lakh Oldage Pensioners in the State. They are fed in the pre-school centres nearest to their residences.

From 1st January 1984, the scheme has also been extended to Ex-servicemen/their widows drawing Oldage Pension from the Tamil Nadu Ex-servicemen Benevolent Fund.

Further, from 1st May 1984, the scheme has been extended to Oldage Pensioners who are eligible to draw

Oldage Pension from Tamil Nadu Government. About 63,000 persons including widows, destitutes, physically handicapped, agricultural labourers, persons afflicted with leprosy are benefitted under the scheme.

Instrument of the new 20-Point Programme : Tamil Nadu has always stood in the fore front in the enrolment of children in the age group 5 to 9 in the primary schools. The introduction of Nutritious Meal Scheme has contributed much to achieve this goal. After the introduction of the scheme, there is specific increase in the enrolment of children in schools. During the year 1982-'83, though the target of additional enrolment was only 2 lakhs, the actual enrolment reached above the target viz. 2.63 lakhs. During 1983-'84, the school children additionally enrolled were 3.62 lakhs. Thus the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme has helped us to attain unprecedented ideal set out in Point 16 of the Prime Minister's New 20 Point Programme namely enrolment of more children in the Primary Schools under universalisation of Primary Education.

A mighty employment Programme for women.—This massive scheme has generated employment opportunities to over 1.86 lakh persons especially women. Preference is being given to widows and destitutes. Out of the total number of persons employed in the scheme 1,65,482 are women, 30,094 are S.C. and B.C. 42,457 are widows and destitutes. This massive provision of employment opportunities has brought about a revolutionary change in the rural landscape and has been heralded as the single largest employment programme in the rural areas in free India in the last 35 years.

Health coverage.—A detailed scheme has been drawn for the health coverage of children in the pre-school sector. The scheme envisages maintenance of Health cards in pre-school centres. With the assistance from UNICEF, over 2,400 weighing scales have been distributed in pre-school centres. The sample survey conducted by the Sri Avinashilingam Home



Science College for Women in Coimbatore has disclosed that there is definite increase in the weight, height and arm circumference of children after their participation in Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme.

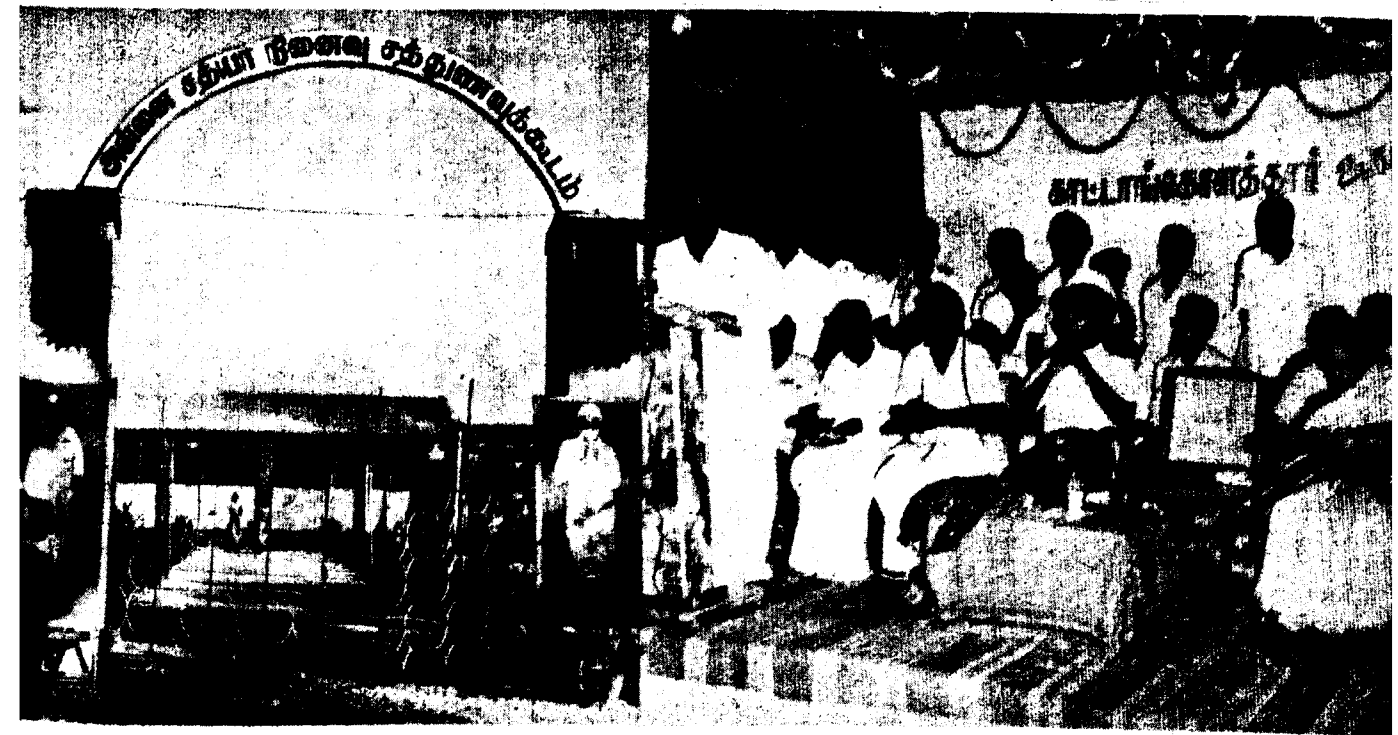
Another innovative scheme introduced by the Tamil Nadu

After the introduction of Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme, there is specific increase in the enrolment of children in schools. During the year 1982-83, though the target of additional enrolment was only 2 lakhs, the actual enrolment reached above the target viz. 2.63 lakhs. During 1983-84, the school children additionally enrolled were 3.62 lakhs. Thus the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme has helped us to attain unprecedented ideal set out in Point 16 of the Prime Minister's New 20 Point Programme, namely enrolment of more children in the Primary Schools under universalisation of Primary Education.

Government is the scheme for free supply of scientifically prepared tooth powder to the children in the rural areas. All the beneficiaries of the nutritious meal programme have started receiving free of cost, 30 grams of tooth powder every month. This scheme aims at teaching proper dental hygiene to the children from the very early days. The preparation of the tooth powder is done in the public sector under the close supervision of dental experts.

Harbingers of New Social Order:

As envisaged by us, this is not a mere feeding programme, although the feeding of poor children will, by itself, be a satisfying achievement. The Child Welfare Centres to-day stand out as harbingers of the new social order which we seek to bring about in the country. Children in the age group 2 to 5, irrespective of their caste and religious differences, learn to move and mingle together, eat, play and learn together, thus equipping themselves from a very early age to be true citizens of India transcending all differences and divi-



sions. The Bala Sevikas in charge of the centres have also been entrusted with the task of teaching the children to sing national and patriotic songs. They will introduce the children to the glorious cultural heritage of the country. Our revered leader Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru once said that if children learn to sing in chorus our national songs, we would have taught the future citizens of the country to work in unison for the common good. It is this new environment which we seek assiduously to build in these child welfare centres. The Bala Sevikas are also being equipped to teach the children basic facts of health and hygiene.

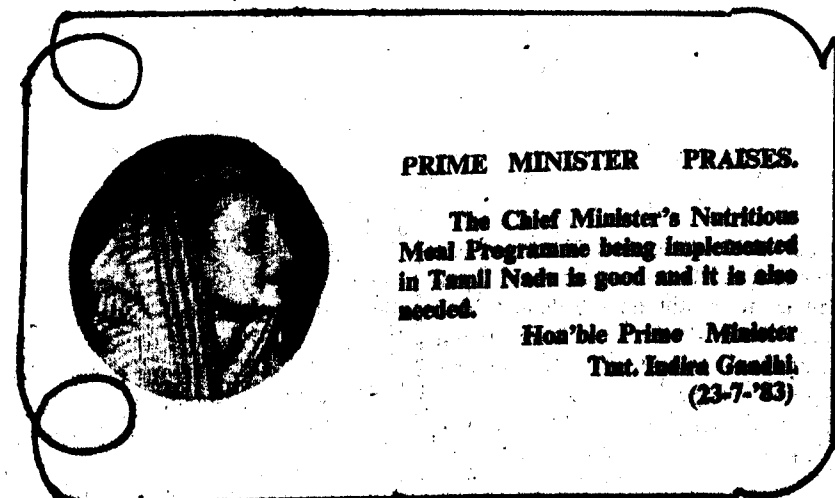
Everyone interested in the Welfare of humanity earnestly hopes that the day is not far off when the scheme implemented by our Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivar Dr.M.G.R.in the State of Tamil Nadu will be followed not only in other States of India but also in all the countries of the world. Let the lamp lit in Tamil Nadu illuminate the entire world.

The Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme is uniformly accepted as a very sound investment for the future, for these young children—the beneficiaries of the scheme—are going to grow up as

healthy individuals to contribute to the growth of their motherland in future. It has created a favourable climate for the education, health, growth and overall well-being of the children and has given social security to the aged especially to widows and destitutes.

It is, therefore, a thoughtful step ahead of others towards providing a better tomorrow for the people, by the people and of the people. In the History of Tamil Literature, we come across the 'benevolent seven' (EZHUVALALGAL) who have extended their helping hand to the needy—human beings and even to plants and animals. It will not be an exaggeration to say that the Hon'ble Chief Minister has excelled the benevolent seven and stands peerless by introducing a scheme that has brought forth a fresh hope to the vast multitudes of children in the state.

Everyone interested in the welfare of humanity earnestly hopes that the day is not far off when the scheme implemented by our Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivar Dr.M.G.R.in the State of Tamil Nadu will be followed not only in other States of India but also in all the countries of the world. Let the lamp lit in Tamil Nadu illuminate the entire world.



PRIME MINISTER PRAISES.

The Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme being implemented in Tamil Nadu is good and it is also needed.

Hon'ble Prime Minister
Tmt. Indira Gandhi.
(23-7-'83)



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roducing Tamilnadu Housing
ard:

Housing ranks among the major problems in a developing country. To cater to the needs of growing population with provisions of houses/houses, the City Improvement Trust was formed during 1947 and is functioning in a moderate way due to financial constraints. The increasing housing problem in the city as well as in the districts called for a bigger body and hence the Tamil Nadu Housing Board was constituted in the year 1961 with powers to raise funds for housing and improvement schemes contemplated under the Act. The Board has taken up various social housing schemes on a massive scale and has far provided more than 1,00,000/-selling units throughout the state. The capital expenditure of the Board has increased from Rs. 6.0 crores in 1970 to Rs. 45.0 crores in 1984-85.



Houses to the Houseless

ousing Demand:

The major factors that determine the basic amenity of a dwelling unit are (a) population growth, (b) doubling of families, (c) depletion of existing housing stocks and (d) accumulated back log over time. In Madras City alone, it is estimated that there will be demand for 20 thousand dwelling units per annum.

ousing and improvement Scheme
Tamilnadu Housing Board:

In order to meet the increased demand for housing in the State, Tamil Nadu Housing Board is trying to intensify its activities throughout the State. The Tamil Nadu Housing Board is striving hard to provide more houses for the economically weaker section to keep up with the policy of the Government. The essential policy of the Board is as follows :

Hon'ble Thiru S. R. Radha,
Minister for Housing and P.W.D.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| 1. Economically Weaker Sections | } 55% |
| 2. Low Income Groups | |
| 3. Middle Income Groups | } 45% |
| 4. Higher Income Groups | |

This policy is followed to accommodate more number of dwelling units at lesser cost. The HUDCO, New Delhi, is major financing agency for Tamil Nadu Housing Board for fulfilling its various social housing schemes.

The various housing and improvement schemes now being undertaken by the Board are:

1. Land Development Schemes:

In fulfilling a social obligation, the Tamil Nadu Housing Board

apart from building houses/flats has been providing developed house sites to public with all infrastructure facilities such as wide roads, street lights, protected water supply, underground drainage, schools, hospitals, playgrounds, community facilities etc.

2. Sites and Services Schemes:

Tamil Nadu Housing Board has taken up this special land development scheme at Arumbakkam, Villivakkam, Kodungaiyur, Mogappair and Maduravoyal under the Madras Urban Development Project. This scheme aims at improving the housing conditions of the urban poor who form 60% of the population of Madras by providing house sites with basic amenities like infrastructure facilities, hygienic atmosphere etc., at a cost affordable by the economically



weaker section group. Adopting different pricing policy plots/units are allotted to the poor at a subsidised cost. It also aims at mobilisation of allottees participation in completing the semi built or incremental housing from out of their own resources. Under this scheme, so far 11870 units have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 1495.55 lakhs and 15703 units are going to be developed.

3. Town Expansion Schemes:

Tamil Nadu Housing Board has proposed to encourage growth of panchayat towns around municipal towns on priority basis to discourage overcrowding of further growth of municipal towns. The under utilised and cheap urban land within these panchayats are proposed to be utilised for accommodating the anticipated population with all the urban infrastructures. It is also proposed to provide work sheds for small scale industries along with housing. 70 panchayat towns having less than 10,000 population falling within municipal agglomeration are selected for the programmes.

4. House Accommodation Schemes

(a) Housing for Economically Weaker sections.

The beneficiaries under this are artisans, weavers, washermen, fishermen and so on. These units are allotted to those whose annual income is upto Rs. 4200/- The interest rate charged is 7% and the cost repayment period is 20 years.

Under this scheme, Tamil Nadu Housing Board has replaced many slums and rehabilitated the dwellers in tenements. After the formation of the Slum Clearance Board, slum clearance in Madras City is being looked after by the Slum Clearance Board. In other towns, Board continues to do the work. Under the new 20 Point programme, one of the important benefits that should be channelised to Scheduled Castes is to improve the environment of slums and implement programmes of house building for Economically Weaker Sections. The Tamil Nadu Housing Board has proposed to provide 18195 dwelling units under Sites and Services and housing for Economically Weaker sections during 1984-85.

The Board also enables the industrial workers to have accommodation near about their spot at subsidised rent.

(b) Housing for Low Income Group:



This group ranks next to Economically Weaker Section. The house/flats under this group are allotted to those whose annual income is upto Rs. 7,200/- The interest rate charges is 8% and the cost repayment period is 15 years.

(c) Housing for Middle Income Groups:

The dwelling units constructed are allotted to individuals whose annual income is between Rs. 7200/- and Rs. 18000/- The interest rate charged is 10½% to 11½% and the cost repayment period is 12 years.

(d) Housing for Higher Income Groups:

The dwelling units constructed are allotted to those whose annual income is Rs. 18000/- and above. The interest rate charged is 12½% and the cost repayment period is 10 years.

(e) Tamil Nadu Government Servant Rental Housing Scheme :

Government of Tamil Nadu has entrusted to Tamil Nadu Housing Board the construction and maintenance of houses/flats for its employees throughout the state over the lands belonging to Government. These houses/flats are allotted to Government employees at a subsidised rent, by the Government.

(f) Police Housing Scheme:

Tamil Nadu Housing Board has also been entrusted with the work of construction of quarters at various places in Tamil Nadu for Police

personnel. This work has been undertaken by Tamil Nadu Housing Board as a deposit scheme.

Allotment Procedure:

The houses constructed by Tamil Nadu Housing Board and plots are being allotted to the applicants in their presence by lot system to the various sections of the people as below :

1. Scheduled caste and scheduled Tribe	18	per cent
2. State Government Employees	18½	"
3. Central Government Electricity Board and other local body employees	11	"
4. Defence personnel	7½	"
5. Dhobies and Barbers	5	"
6. Journalists	3	"
7. Other Public	37	"

Out of the categories in items (1), (v) and (vii) 5% for Artist, 1% for political sufferers and 1% for physically handicapped will be allotted on priority basis.

Cost Reduction and Innovations Made:

Tamil Nadu is adopting various techniques to reduce cost in consultation with C.B.R.I., I.I.T. and S.E.R.C. and they are:

1. Precast channel units for floors and roofs in the place of R.C.C. slabs.
2. Use of flyash to reduce cement cost.
3. Provision of under-reamed piles for foundation in clay soil.
4. Adoption of ultimate strength design for R.C.C. to reduce the quantities of steel.
5. Using Ferro-cement for small overhead tanks and minor structures to bring down volume of cement and cost.
6. Half brick load bearing walls.

7. One brick load bearing wall for structures upto 4 floors.

8. Use of celcrete for masonry and roofing.

9. Use of cheaper, but durable seasoned and treated country wood secondary species of timber for doors and windows.

10. Use of stone masonry blocks where granite is available cheaply and where bricks are not available and costly.

11. Adoption of pre fabricated brick panel roof system.

12. Use of single stack system for plumbing.



Material Production:

Tamil Nadu Housing Board has the distinction of having its own factories to provide unit erupted supplies of building materials. CELCRETE: Light weight material of uniform porous structure ideally leads itself to pre fab techniques.

It is highly suitable for walls and roofs, resulting in economy in foundation. Savings in cement and steel lead to over-all construction cost reduction. Celcrete also possess thermal insulation and sound absorption properties.

Wood Working Unit:

Tamil Nadu Housing Board's Wood Working Unit manufactures doors and windows at very economical cost. As the cost of teakwood has become prohibitive, secondary

species country wood is steam seasoned and treated with wood preservative. By this, there is 40% reduction in cost and quality of end products also maintained.

Mosaic Tiles Unit:

Tamil Nadu Housing Board has set up a mosaic tiles unit with a production capacity of 3 lakh tiles per year. The tiles manufactured here are utilised by Tamil Nadu Housing Board in their construction activities and will be offered for sale to public also.

Housing Management and Administration:

Tamil Nadu Housing Board is a Government sponsored statutory

authority for all housing activities in the State. The Chairman heads the administration of the Board and the Chief Technical Officer is the Chief Engineer who is responsible for all the technical matters. Tamil Nadu Housing Board has under its control divisions in the City and units at Tiruchi, Coimbatore, Salem, Erode, Madurai, Hosur, Vellore and Tirunelveli.

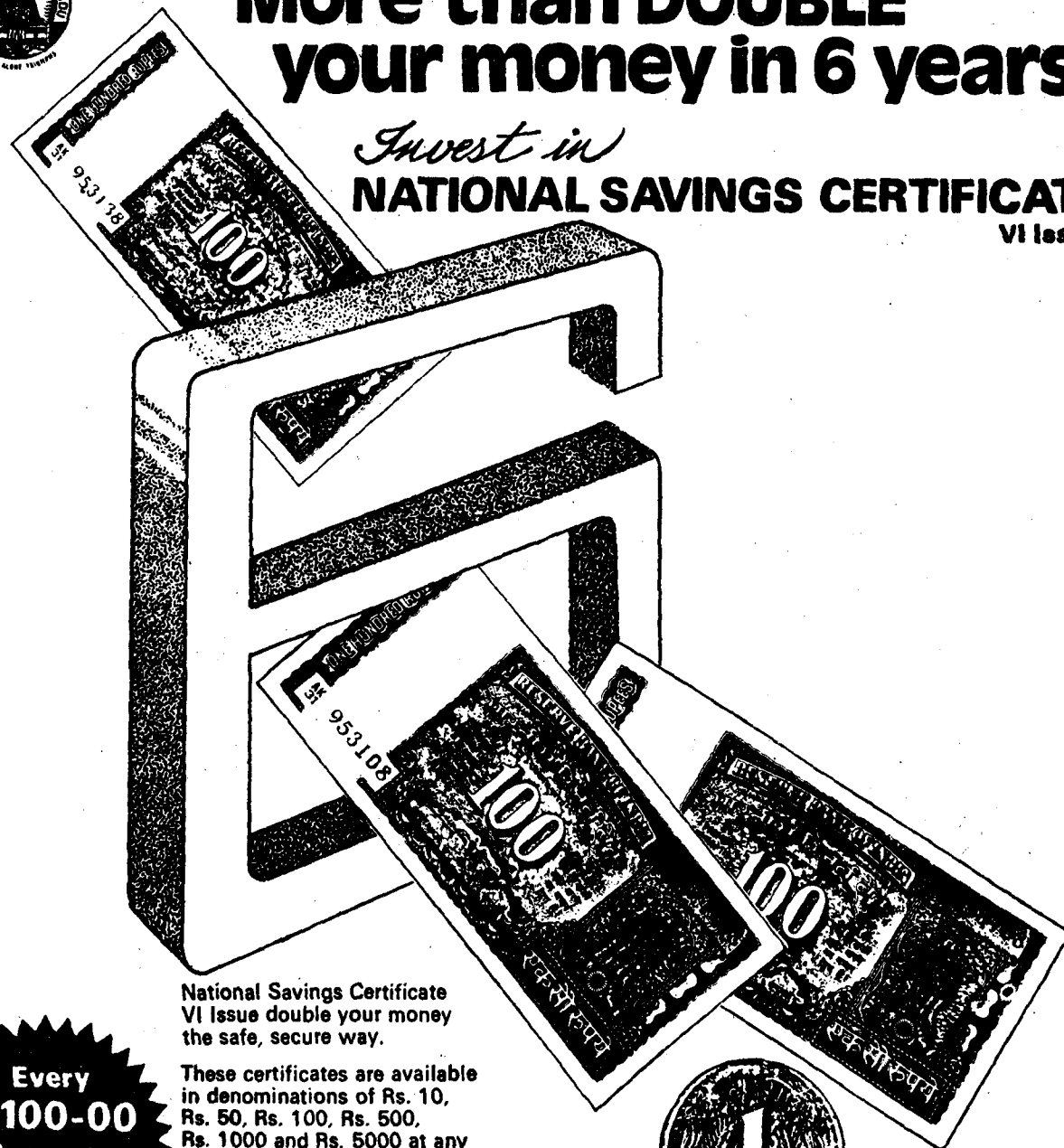
Conclusion:

The success of the development of housing and improvement schemes is due to the co-operation extended by the Tamil Nadu Government in extending liberal financial assistance keeping in view of extending housing to the poor. The Housing Board is taking all measures to ensure expeditious and efficient implementation of housing and improvement schemes throughout the State.



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FORWARD

MARCH

of
**Backward
Classes**

Hon'ble Thiru M. R. Govendhan,
Minister for Backward Classes.

The Backward Classes Department has been functioning since May 1969. The activities relating to Backward Classes and Denotified Communities hitherto looked after by the Adi-Dravidar Welfare Department were transferred to the new department. The Backward Classes department is headed by an officer of the I.A.S. cadre. The District Backward Classes Welfare Officers in the cadre of Deputy Collector are working under the control of the District Collectors. A separate demand on "Welfare of Backward Classes" was introduced in the year 1971. Achievements of this department in the past four years are as follows.

Scholarship

Scholarships are granted to the students belonging to the Backward Classes from the IX standard onwards and to the students belonging to Denotified Communities from IV Standard onwards by this department. Books are supplied to those students upto III Standard free of cost by the Education department. The annual income of parents fixed at Rs. 2500/- for availing the above concessions was increased to Rs. 5,000/- during 1981-82. Educational institutions have been empowered to sanction scholarship to the students belonging to Backward Classes from the year 1982-83.

Schools

This department manages 277 schools for Denotified Communities. The break up are 2 Higher Secondary Schools, 8 High Schools, 36 Middle Schools and 231 Elementary Schools. There are 50,453 students and 1754 teachers are working in these schools.

Hostels.

For the advancement of Backward Classes and Denotified Communities in the field of Education, Hostels are opened and maintained by the Backward Classes Department. Students whose parent's annual income do not exceed Rs. 5,000/- are eligible for admission in these hostels. 483 hostels have been opened and maintained by the Backward Classes department. The number of beneficiaries is 28,862. The Government have decided to open 40 more hostels during the year 1984-85.

Award of prizes

In order to encourage the students belonging to Backward Classes/Most Backward Classes /Denotified Communities prizes are awarded to them as follows:

(i) 2 State level first prizes (1 boy and 1 girl) at the rate of Rs. 1000/- each for 2 course.

(ii) 2 State Level first prizes (1 boy and 1 girl) at the rate of Rs. 500/- each for S.S.L.C.

Value of district level prizes.

S.S.L.C. First prize Rs. 100. Second prize Rs. 50. Total Number of beneficiaries are 32.

VIII Standard 1st prize Rs. 50/- Second prize Rs. 10/- Total Number of beneficiaries are 32.

Boarding grants.

Boarding grants are sanctioned for 10 months to meet the food charges of the boarders of 47 private hostels. The Number of beneficiaries are 2623. The students of urban areas are given Rs. 45/- p.m. as Boarding Grants, whereas the students of rural areas are given Rs. 40/- p.m. as Boarding Grants.

Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme: Midday meals are served in all Government Denotified Communities Elementary Schools run by the Backward Classes Department.

ment. 37,000 students in the age group of 5-14 years are benefitted by this scheme. 537 people are given employment.

Supply of Free Dresses

2 sets of dresses are supplied to the students studying in the Classes I Standard to VIII Standard and also to the inmates of High School Hostels by this department. Number of beneficiaries are 60,000.

Loan Scholarships: Students studying in professional courses, whose parents' / guardians annual income is between Rs. 5001 and Rs. 10,000 per annum are granted loan scholarships at the rate of Rs. 500 per annum from 1981-82. Total amount of scholarships to a student studying in a particular course is restricted to Rs. 2,500 for the entire duration of study not exceeding 5 years.

Supply of tools: The scheme of free supply of tools to barbers and dhobies continues to be in force.

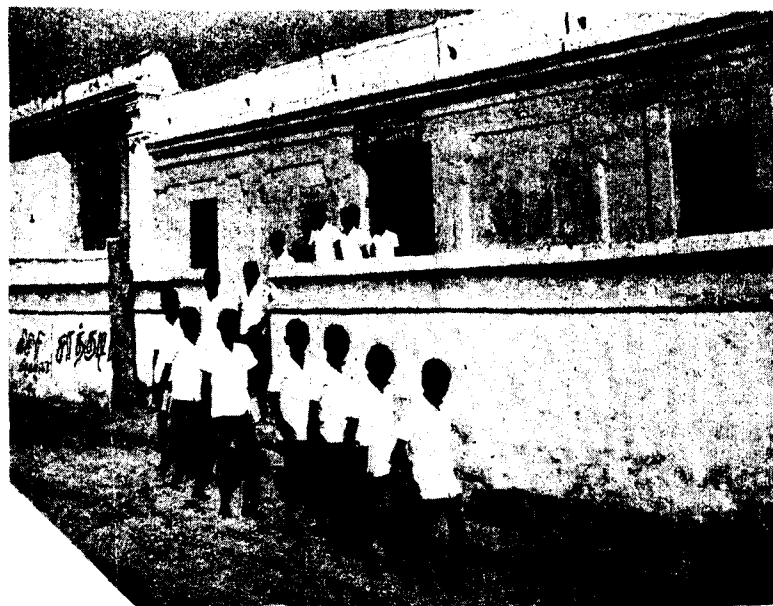
Dhobikanas: Construction of Dhobikana is an important facility provided for Dhobies. Financial assistance is given to local bodies viz. Town Panchayats and Municipalities and Corporations which are financially sound on half grant and half loan basis. So far financial assistance has been given to 54 Local bodies. Recently Government have modified the pattern of financial assistance in respect of Town Panchayats and Municipalities as follows:

1. Government subsidy 75%
2. Local Body contribution 20%
3. Beneficiary contribution 5%

Construction of building for Hostels: At present 40 hostels are located in Government buildings. The proposal of constructing more buildings for hostels is under the consideration.

Furniture: In order to supply furniture like Karnam desk etc., to the inmates of Backward Classes Denotified Communities hostels, Rs. 4.00 lakhs and Rs. 50,000/- have been provided respectively for the year 1984-85. This scheme has been implemented since 1981-82.

General Purpose Engineering Workshops: Three General Purpose Engi-



neering Workshops at Mudukulathur in Ramanathapuram District, Checkanurani in Madurai District and Veerakeralampudur in Tirunelveli District are under the direct control of the Director of Backward Classes. In these workshops, training is imparted in trades like fitting, blacksmithy, sheet metal trade, tinkering etc. The object of the scheme is to provide adequate technical knowledge to Denotified Communities so as to enable them to settle themselves in those trades and to improve their economic condition. The period of training is 18 months. So far 479 candidates have been trained.

With a view to enable the trainees to get jobs on completion of training the Government have decided to upgrade the three General Purpose Engineering Workshops to the level of the I.T.I. and to transfer them to the control of the Director of Employment and Training. The total cost involved in the proposal is Rs. 12,37,000.

Assignment of House Sites: The Government launched a scheme during the year 1981-82 for acquiring lands for assignment of house sites to the most Backward among the backward classes particularly Narikuravar, Oddar, Navithar, Vannar, etc.,

New Schemes:

Dr. Rao's I.A.S. Study Circle: The object of this scheme is to give training to those students who secure

high marks in their post graduate studies in Dr. Rao's I.A.S., studies circle at New Delhi so as to enable them to appear for the I.A.S., I.P.S. and other examinations conducted by the Central Government. Two persons were selected for appointment to the central services by this scheme during 1983. This scheme has been implemented since 1983.

Training for Law Graduates: Law graduates belonging to Backward Classes and Denotified Communities are not able to get training under prominent senior lawyers. As such, Government have decided to select 20 law graduates from among, Backward Classes and Denotified Communities each year and place them under senior and famous Lawyers who are specialists in different fields for 3 years so that the candidates may secure sufficient experience. During the period of training the trainees will be paid a stipend of Rs. 500 p.m. The senior Lawyers will be paid an honorarium of Rs. 5,001 per annum in token of their involvement in this scheme. The cost of the scheme works out to Rs. 1,81,000 per annum.

Opening of Hostels for the Job oriented trainees: With a view to enable Backward Classes students to get systematic coaching through leading coaching Institutions in the city, Government have decided to sanction tuition fees for them not exceeding Rs. 500 and to enable the candidates throughout the State to avail of the coaching facilities in Madras City, two hostels- one for

boys and one for girls with a strength of 50 students are proposed to be opened in Madras City as mentioned above. Besides this, 50 candidates will be assisted as Day Scholars. The entire cost towards tuition fee subject to the ceiling of Rs. 500 per student is borne by the Government. Boarding and Lodging charges and other incidental expenses will also be borne by the Government. The total number of beneficiaries through this scheme will be 600 per year. 150 candidates will be benefited in a quarter.

Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Economic Development Corporation Private Limited: This corporation has started its function on 25th February 1982 for the Welfare of Backward Classes. It was registered under the Companies Act of India. The share capital of this corporation is Rs. 10 Crores. This corporation implements economic schemes. So far a sum of Rs. 11.09 lakhs have been released by this corporation as loan to start 23 Industrial Co-operative Societies.

Second Backward Classes Commission: The Government have reserved 50% of seats for Backward Classes in Public Services and in Education Institutions.

In order to review the existing Backward Class List and also to review the 50% reservation for Backward Classes and to examine the ways and means for the upliftment



of them, the second Backward Classes Commission constituted by the Government is now functioning.

LOAN SCHOLARSHIP

Year	No. of students benefitted.
1980-81	64
1981-82	51
1982-83	46
1983-84	3

HOSTELS:

Year	Total No. of Hostels	Beneficiaries	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs.
1980-81	357	22,732	142.13
1981-82	397	24,742	166.89
1982-83	440	26,862	266.68
1983-84	483	29,012	574.80

SCHOOLS:

Year	No. of schools	No. of students	Expenditure amount in lakhs
1980-81	275	49607	100.33
1981-82	276	49072	108.49
1982-83	277	49941	121.47
1983-84	277	50413	159.65

MIDDAY MEALS

Year	No. of beneficiaries	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs
1980-81	42106	9.65
1981-82	42975	9.65
1982-83	42000	
1983-84	40000	

Social Justice...when?



Social Justice can prevail only when the down-trodden man at the lowest strata of the society is elevated to the status of equality with the rest of the society. I wish that this social order must be established by the Government.

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WELFARE OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The progress of any society can be measured by the upliftment of the under privileged and weaker sections of the society.

Before Independence, women were confined to households only and with a view to bring them out of the social barriers and for their emancipation, a women's welfare wing started functioning under the Community Development Department in 1947. Subsequently it was formed into Women's Welfare Department in 1955. With an expansion of its scope to cover wider sections of the society, it was later redesignated as Social Welfare Department in 1972.

Every single scheme of this department is specially oriented towards special problems of these sections of the population.

The fast and vast development of the department and the achievement during the past few years can be seen from the remarkable six fold increase in the budget allocation when compared to the year 1980-81 i.e. the present budget of the department is Rs. 68-67 crores against Rs. 10.82 crores provided for 1980-81.

WOMEN'S WELFARE SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME

To involve women in economic development by providing opportunities for work and wages through suitable programmes by organising production units and co-operatives and to provide training in selected trades to improve their job chances for employment in the co-operative sector a number of co-operative industrial units have been set up and these units are given share capital loan, subsidy for purchase of machinery, tools and equipments etc. through co-operatives. The major co-operatives set up under this scheme are stationary goods manufacturing, palm based Industries, Rural Textile Centres, Chalk and Candle Unit, Coir Industry, Sericulture, Tailoring Societies and Catering Establishment for Widows.

So far 5,345 women have been trained in various Industries and 3810 have been given employment. In the past 4 financial years Rs. 70.65 lakhs have been spent for these schemes.

Vocational Training Scheme :

At the first instance i.e. in 1978 under this scheme women in the age group of 16-30 whose family income per annum is below Rs. 3,000



Hon'ble Tmt. Gomathi Srinivasan,
Minister for Social Welfare.

are given training in typewriting only. Now training is given in Book-keeping and Shorthand also. So far 8920 women have benefitted by this scheme. In the past 4 years from 1980 Rs. 9.05 lakhs have been spent for this scheme.

Production cum Training Centre :

To impart training to rural and urban destitute women in the age group of 18-35 for one year in trades like Tailoring, Cumbly Weaving, Palm Leaf, Mat Weaving, Carpet Weaving etc. 53 production cum training centres and 4 production units are run under this Social Welfare Department.

ment. The trainees get a stipend of Rs. 30. p.m. and this training enable them to get employment to supplement their family income. Every year 900 women are trained in these centres-Out of these training centres 4 training centres are exclusively for tribal women and are at Athipet (North Arcot) Kolli Hills, Kalarayan hills and Yercard (Salem Dist.) During the past 4 years Rs. 43.69 lakhs have been allotted for these schemes.

As a step towards modernity in employment programmes for women, the women's Entrepreneurial Development programme has been set up in conjunction with the centre for Rural Development of the I.I.T. which envisages training and employment of 100 rural women in Modern Sectors like electronics, detergent chemicals screen printing etc. The total cost of the project is Rs 11.40 lakhs.

Service Homes:

With a view to provide security, dignity and opportunity for training in leading gainful employment, to widows and deserted women in the age group of 18-40 Service Homes have been started and run by this department at Tambaram (Chengleput Dist) Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli and Salem. Besides providing them education upto VIII to X Stds. training in crafts and secretarial courses are also given to them and they are sent for Government examinations also. The children of these inmates, are also maintained in the Service Homes for 3 years and given education upto V Std. Government also aids two voluntary Institutions, Madurai sevashram and Kasturiba sevikashram running such Service Homes. Rs. 46.96 lakhs have been spent for running these service homes during the past four years.

Secondary Grade Teachers Training Institute :

The Teachers Training Institute started in 1969 still continues to train women who have passed X std. through the Service Homes and is run at Pallavaram. So far, 320 women have been trained in this Institute with a stipend of Rs. 50 p.m.

Hostels for working women :

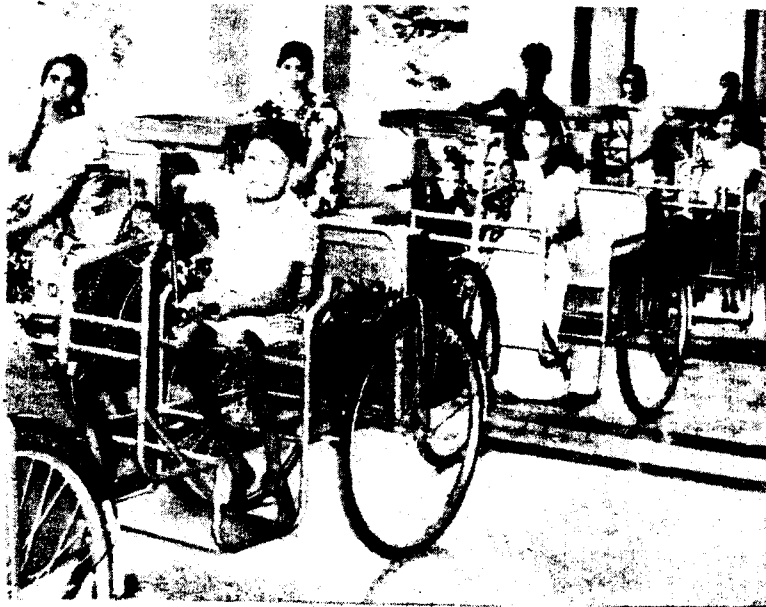
Hostels for working women have been established by Government in 6 places, 2 in Madras, Trichy, Madurai, Hosur and Tuticorin with accommodation facility for 285 women. For these hostels Rs. 12.34 lakhs have been provided from 1981-82. For construction of hostel buildings by Voluntary institutions grant is given at 75% by Government of India, 15% by the State Government and 10% by the institution.

Mahalir Mandrams.—At the rate of 30 Mahalir Mandrams in each Panchayat Union, 11250 Mahalir Mandrams are now functioning throughout the state and help women to come together cutting across the various social and economic barriers in the mandrams. Nutritious food demonstrations, baby shows, educational tours and distribution of books for social education are some of the activities of the Mandrams. Rs. 30.08 lakhs were allotted for this programme for two years 1983-85.

Guidance Bureaux.—In addition to the 4 Guidance Bureaux already started in 1978, 4 more Bureaux have been started during 1983-84 in Salem, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari and Trichirappalli with a view to provide self employment to the illiterate or semi-literate women. These bureaux arrange loan assistance from various nationalised Banks. So far 15,797 women have been helped through loans to the tune of Rs. 35 lakhs. These bureaux also help needy women in getting admission of their children in the Social Welfare Institutions, Orphanages in getting L.I.C. dues P.F. and Pension benefits etc.

Supply of free text books/Note books for Children of Widows:

A scheme for free supply of text books and Note Books to children of widows, whose family



income is less than Rs. 3,000 per annum is implemented from 1978-79. So far 17061 children have been benefitted under this Scheme. Every year Rs. 1.01 lakhs is spent on this Scheme.

Marriage assistance to daughters of poor widows

Realising the difficulty experienced by the poor widows whose family income is Rs. 3,000 p.a. in settling the marriages of their daughters, the Tamil Nadu Government has extended financial assistance for the marriages of widows' daughters who are in the age group of 18 to 30. Every year 1,000 beneficiaries are being assisted at Rs. 1,000. Every year Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided under this scheme.

Supply of sewing machines:

To help destitute widows, socially handicapped women or physically handicapped women and men in the age group of 20-40 years and knowing tailoring sewing machines are supplied free of cost. Till 1983-84 9,300 sewing machines have been thus distributed and is continued in 1984-85 also. Every year Rs. 6.000 lakhs is spent on this scheme to benefit 1,000 beneficiaries.

Widow Re-marriage :

The scheme of widow remarriage started during 1975-76 envisages rehabilitation of destitute widows by presenting incentives in the form of National Savings Certificate to both husband and wife to the bank of Rs. 5,000 to be deposited for 7 years. It is restricted to destitute widows only. So far 1094 couples have been benefitted under this scheme. During 1984-85 Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been allotted for this scheme from 1980. Rs. 30.15 lakhs was made for this scheme.

Maternal and Child Health Services Scheme

Under M.U.D.P. with World Bank Assistance package of services like supplementary nutrition health check up, referral services, health and nutrition education etc. are rendered to children in the age group of 6 months to 3 years and three years to five years and pregnant and lactating mothers. There are 135 centres under this scheme to benefit the vulnerable group. Rs. 44.43 lakhs has been provided.

Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project

This project implemented with the aid from World Bank, aims and to increase the efficiency, coverage, and impact of the Government's nutrition and health efforts, by systematic concentration on the nutritionally more vulnerable group viz. children in the age group of 6-36 months. The children are weighed and supplementary feeding is given to selected malnourished children and pregnant and nursing women, vitamin 'A' deworming medicines and immunisation are given to the children at the proper time. In five phases from 1980 this programme has been extended to Madurai, Ramnad, Pudukottai, Tirunelveli, North Arcot and, Chingleput districts. The total outlay on this programme is Rs. 55-78 crores.

With the object of rehabilitating the destitute children as normal citizens a scheme based on the cottage system each unit consisting of 25 children was introduced in 1979 to provide food, shelter, clothing, medical care, education etc. Liberal grant to voluntary institutions as Government share is given to run this scheme. At present 9235 children are benefitted under this scheme in 131 institutions. From 1980 Rs. 255.86 lakhs have been spent for this grant.

Orphanages run by Government :

4 orphanages are run by Tamil Nadu Government in Madras, Madurai, Kanyakumari and Salem for children in the age group of 5-18 years with sanctioned strength of 250 children in each orphanage. The Children are provided with free food, shelter, clothing, medical attention and education Rs. 6.39 lakhs in 1980-81, Rs. 6.63 lakhs in 1981-82, Rs. 7.75 lakhs in 1982-83 & Rs. 9.08 lakhs in 1983-84 and have been incurred for this purpose. 3358 children were benefitted under this schemes in the past four years.

I. Education of the handicapped

To instil self confidence on them and to make them stand on their own, special educational

opportunities are provided. Provision of education to them is different from that of normal children; special techniques have to be applied in teaching them keeping this in mind, Government have been running special schools for the handicapped. The number of special schools which were 41 in number in 1981 have been increased to 51 in 1984. At present there are 51 special schools out of which 26 are Government schools and the remaining 25 are aided, and about 4,500 children avail themselves of the special education with free boarding and lodging facilities. Out of the 51 schools 21 schools are for the blind, 21 for the deaf, 3 for Mentally retarded, 2 for orthopaedically handicapped, 3 teacher training schools and one school for the leprosy affected persons.

II. Scholarship for the handicapped :

Those handicapped students studying I to VIII Std. in normal as well as special schools are given a stipend of Rs. 25 per annum per individual for the purchase of books and note books. 8,000 handicapped students avail of this facility every year and a budget allocation of Rs. 2.05 lakhs is made every year. 24,000 handicapped children have been benefitted so far. Besides, under the scheme of Government of India, scholarship is given for handicapped students pursuing academic education from 9th Std. and above and undergoing technical/inplant training. The rate of scholarship varies from Rs. 60 to Rs. 170 p.m. depending upon the course of study. From 1981 to 1984, 28,101 students have been benefitted and a sum of Rs. 31.29 lakhs has been spent so far.

III. Government Institute for mentally retarded:

A Government Institute for mentally retarded at Chrompet near Madras with 25 children has been started on 29-9-83. The institute aims to provide comprehensive rehabilitation facilities including medical care, education, training etc with free boarding & lodging facilities to the mentally retarded children.

Modern Training cum Production Workshop, Muttukadu :

Modern Training cum Production Workshop was set up at Muttukadu in Chengalpattu District at a cost of 30 lakhs in June '75. Here, physically handicapped persons are trained in manufacturing and fabrication of steel products like tricycle, bunks, etc. A sum of Rs. 60.97 lakhs has been spent so far. It has so far provided training to 77 physically handicapped persons. They were placed in Government Establishments like Government Press, Electricity Board, Transport undertaking etc.

Government Industrial Training Centre for Adult Blind, Guindy:

The Light Engineering Project for the Adult Blind at Guindy which was established in 1967, gives training to the blind in light Engineering trades. It was upgraded as I.T.I. from 82-83. So far 453 have been trained and 268 out of 453 have been provided with employment. Training is imparted also in fitter-cum-basic machine operator, book binder and winder trades from 82-83.

Establishment of Special section for the Deaf in the existing I.T.I.

One batch of deaf candidates was trained in the trade of fitter in I.T.I. Madras and another batch in the trade of wireman at I.T.I., Madurai during 81-83. So far 20 deaf candidates were trained for 2 years.

Assistance to handicapped for setting of Bunk Stalls:

Handicapped persons are assisted to set up bunk stalls in various places of the State with loan assistance from banks at differential rate of interest at 4% and with Government subsidy ranging from Rs. 250 to 500 to each, according to the cost of the bunk. 779 handicapped people have been assisted so far during the period from 81 to 84 and a sum of Rs. 3.47 lakhs was released as Government subsidy.

Scheme of placement of trained handicapped apprentice:

The Government introduced a novel scheme viz. special apprenticeship programme in the year 79-80. According to this scheme, trained physically handicapped persons who are registrants of the Employment Exchange are placed as apprentices in different industrial establishments of the state. The apprentices are paid a stipend of Rs. 150 p.m. for 1 year and after that they are to be absorbed as regular workers on completion of 1 year. 942 handicapped people have been benefitted so far under this scheme from 81 to 84 and a sum of Rs. 11.46 lakhs has been released as stipend by the Government.

Rehabilitation home with sheltered workshop for blind Women:

A Rehabilitation Home with sheltered workshop with hostel facility has been functioning in Madras since 78. Blind women who are poor and destitute and below 40 years of age are admitted into this Home and they are given training in Weaving, Chalk making etc. for 6 months and paid a stipend of Rs. 50 p.m.

After the training, they are placed in the Home itself and paid wages on piece rate basis. So far, 127 blind women have been trained out of the 40 sanctioned strength of the Home, 10% of the seats viz. 4 seats have been reserved for admission of students studying in Colleges and are in need of hostel accommodation.

Regional Rehabilitation Centres :

This is set up on pattern of Vocational Rehabilitation Centre run by Government of India. These centres are functioning at Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore, Thanjavur and Vellore covering all districts of this State from 1980. Each Regional Rehabilitation Centre provides rehabilitation assistance to 100 handicapped every month. So far 3190 physically handicapped persons have been assisted by 5 Regional Rehabilitation Centres and a sum of Rs. 32.37 lakhs have been spent.

Training and Workshop cum Weaving Cooperative Society for the Blind:

82 blind person have been trained in the work



shop cum weaving co-operative society for the blind of the Government Higher Secondary School for the Blind, Poonamallee, during 81-83, in weaving of bandage cloth, bed sheets, towels etc. required by the Government hospitals. The training was given in 4 batches of 6 months duration each and each candidate was given a monthly stipend of Rs. 100.

Government subsidy to the handicapped for self employment ventures

Special efforts have been taken for the economic upliftment of a large number of handicapped persons by way of giving government subsidy for setting up of small units with loan assistance through banks for self employment ventures. The Government subsidy is equal to the amount of loan sanctioned by the bank subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 per beneficiary. 11,231 handicapped persons have been benefitted under this scheme.

DISTRIBUTION OF AIDS TO THE HANDICAPPED :

Aids and appliances like hearing aids, tricycles, wheel chairs, calipers etc. are supplied depending upon the degree of their disability.

Tricycles : Tricycles are distributed free of cost to poor ortho handicapped. For the past four years, 1934 tricycles have been distributed at a cost of about Rs. 21.01 lakh.

Hearing aids:

Hearing aids are distributed free of cost to poor deaf children whose parents/guardians income does not exceed Rs. 500 p.m. During the years 80-81 and 83-84, 1017 hearing aids have been distributed.

Wheel Chairs: Wheel Chairs are supplied to paraplegic patients free of cost from the year 81-82. 300 persons have been benefitted under the scheme from 81-84 at a cost of Rs. 3 lakh.



EMPLOYMENT EXTENDED TO VILLAGES

Hon'ble Tmt. Vijayalakshmi Palanisamy,
Minister for Khadi

Khadi & Village industries generating large scale employment opportunities in rural areas with low capital outlay. Prompted by this the Government of Tamil Nadu has changed its purchase policy of stores and stocks required by it, its undertakings, Autonomous Bodies and Statutory Boards only from the units of the Board or the units assisted by the Board. Consequently the performance are under the Boards' units and its societies have increased considerably.

In each Rural Textile Centre 30 women are given employment opportunity. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is required to establish each such centre. The wage structure for them was revised with effect from 1st April 1984. On account of the increase in wages a spinner would be able to earn a wage of Rs. 5.75 to Rs. 7 per day.

In order to enable the spinners to spin without hindrance and at the same time to increase the quality of yarn and cloth woven by them, the Government of Tamil Nadu have offered financial assistance to the Board to purchase and erect cards and scutchers.

Spinning

With the encouragement given by the Government during the last 4 years, the Board started 190 Rural Textile Centres newly. Now there are 580 Rural Textile Centres functioning.

Khadi production:

The Khadi production which was of the order of Rs. 409.71 lakhs

rose to Rs. 805 lakhs during 83-84.

The silk produces under the Board has ready market for them. The production during 79-80 was of the order of Rs. 109.78 lakhs, during 83-84 it increased to Rs. 270.86 lakhs.

The Board has also began to produce polyester. The Board has taken steps to establish show room for polyvastra at Attayampatti in Salem district.

Khadi sales:

The Government have been sanctioning special rebate of 10% for 30 days on the sale of Khadi in connection with the Birth Anniversary of Thiru Kamaraj, Perarignar Anna, Thanthai Periyar every year and 3%

for 60 days in connection with festival occasions. The Government have enhanced the rebate during the festival occasions for 60 days from 5 % to 10% from 83-84 onwards. Thus it made the total rebate sanctioned by the Government on the sale of Khadi at 10% uniformly for 90 days. Similarly the Government have sanctioned 10% rebate on the sale of polyvastra for 60 days during the festival occasion.

There are 155 Khadi Krafts all over the Tamil Nadu for sale of Khadi. During 79-80 the sales was made to the order of Rs. 615.24 lakhs, the sales during 83-84 was of the order of Rs. 1078.70 lakhs.

Village industries.

Village industries schemes have been designed to alleviate the rural poverty by utilising locally available raw materials and man power in producing consumer goods. The all 26 villages that are coming under the purview of Khadi & village industries Commission, the Board is actively involved in the development of 16 village industries besides Khadi.

1. Palmgur
2. Village oil
3. Handpounding of paddy (including processing of Cereals and pulses)
4. Village leather
5. Pottery (brick and tiles)

6. Lime stone and lime kiln.
7. Bee-keeping
8. Carpentry and Blacksmithy
9. Fruit processing and preservation
10. Handmade paper
11. Cur and Khandasari
12. Non-edible oil and soap
13. Fibre industry
17. Cane and bamboo
12. Polyvastra
13. Lokvastra

The following Village industries notified by the State Government are also promoted and developed by the Board:

1. Agarbathi
2. Soap nut powder
3. Tooth powder
4. Eucalyptus oil

Performance under village industries:

The Board is implementing village industries programme through its 187 departmental units, 1287 industrial Co-operatives. Apart from this the Board has financed 41,476 individual artisans to develop the industries with which they are concerned.

The Board has programmed to provide additional employment to 40,000 persons during this year.

The following village industries are developed in a big way.

Palmgur:

As every part of the palm tree is useful the Government have announced it as State Tree. In order to tap every part of the palm with advantage it has been decided to establish palm complexes in each district. Accordingly so far palm complexes have been established in 8 districts and the complexes will be established in the remaining districts in a faced programme.

The Government have permitted to allot the palm trees belongs to the Public Works Department to the primary cooperative societies under Palmgur on lease. According each tapper will be given 100 trees on lease to each artisans. The Government have offering Rs. 5,000 as financial assistance to tappers who die in accident.

By using palm sugar, palm cola, palmta soft drinks are manufactured. There is good demand for them. The Board has started a unit for selling this in New Delhi in the Okla Industrial Estate. Palm fibre are exported to foreign countries. Neera is now sold in polythene sachet.

Soap:

By using non-edible oil seeds, Board is producing washing and toilet soaps. Toilet soap with various

perfumes like Jasmine, Sandal and Aurvedic are now produced. The Board has introduced detergent soap powder. In order to increase the sales it has to introduce Agency system.

Village oil:

Oil seeds are available plenty in Tamil Nadu. In order to enable the oil crushing, the Board has distributed 3428 power drives to artisans. During this year it has been decided to introduce 300 power drives.

Leather:

Considering the plight of the cobblers with regard to their place, condition of work, the Board embarked on a novel scheme for distribution of bunks for the welfare of the artisans with necessary accessories. Accordingly each artisan is provided with a bunk, a sewing machine and accessories worth Rs. 7,000/-. During 82-83, 500 bunks have been distributed. Another 500 bunks will be distributed shortly.

Hand made paper:

The Board is having 10 Handmade paper units. Another 23 units will be started shortly. On this 15 are exclusively for Adi-Dravidars, and thereby 1500 Adi-dravidars provided with employment. The Government have accepted the proposal of the Board to purchase a part of requirement from this Board. This has opened a new vista to increase the production and sales of Handmade paper.

Carpentry:

The Government have sanctioned for establishment of a Saw Mill at Tiruvottiyur with a view to give fillip to the Carpentry industry.

Handpounding of paddy:

In order to increase the earning capacity of the artisans engaged in this industry and to raise them above the poverty line some of them have been engaged in the production of bread. The Government have ordered to purchase the bread produced by the Board units.

Special Scheme:

With the Government assistance the following special schemes are being implemented by the Board for the welfare of the weaker sections.

1. Integrated Tribal Development programme.
2. Hill Area Development programme.
3. Drought Prone Area Programme

4. Trysem
5. Integrated Rural Development programme.
6. Special component plan
7. Cluster development programme

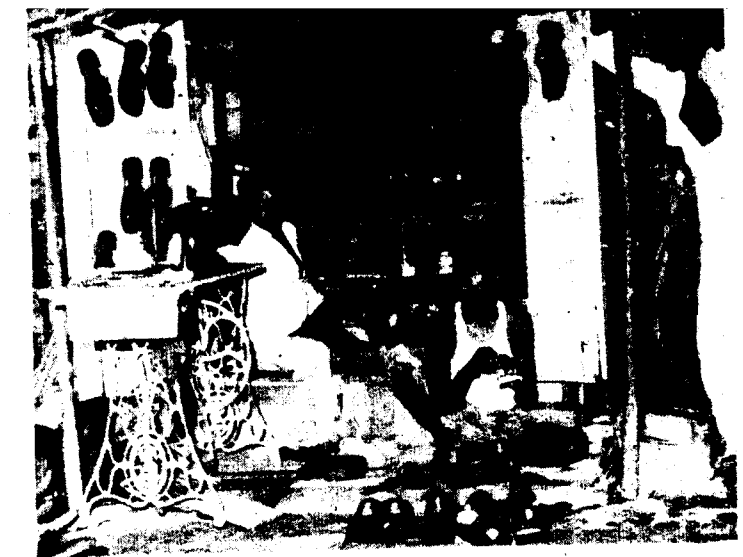
In order to raise the standard of living of the SC & ST and to raise them above the poverty line, the Tamil Nadu Government has drawn an ambitious programme. In this endeavour the Board associated itself in a big way in implementing the programme.

Conclusion:

Apart from the Khadi Board in Tamil Nadu several private institutions are engaged in the promotion and development of Khadi & Village Industries. Tamilnadu accounts for the production of Rs. 24.45 crores of Khadi and stand, second and next to Uttar Pradesh. Under Village industries it accounts for the production of Rs. 91.65 crores and stands first at All India level.

34.34 lakhs of persons are provided with employment through Khadi & Village Industries sector at All India level; against each in Tamil Nadu alone 5.82 lakhs persons are provided employment under this sector.

I may take this opportunity to point out that in each sector of the Khadi & Village industries, Tamil Nadu occupies highest place with the patronage and unstinted cooperation of the State Government and the liberal financial assistance of the Khadi & Village Industries Commission.



IRRIGATION POTENTIAL IN TAMILNADU

Hon'ble Thiru Y. S. M. Yusuf,
Minister for Irrigation and Wakf.



The total geographical area of Tamil Nadu is 130 lakh hectares. Out of this an extent of 9.3 lakh hectares are irrigated by reservoirs and canal systems; about 9.1 lakh hectares by about 39200 tanks and about 10 lakh hectares by private wells, tube wells and spring channels. So, of the 28.4 lakh hectares of irrigated area, 7.9 lakh hectares are irrigated by 23 pre-plan irrigation systems.

The prosperity of a country depends mainly on the availability of water resources in abundance. Even though Tamil Nadu has mountains with rivers and streams, most of them lie in the rain-shadow area of the Western Ghats and as such the State is not self-sufficient in its water requirements. Most of the mountains and vast forest areas with high intensity of rainfall lie in our neighbouring States. Since the Cauvery river, formerly known as one of the perennial rivers of the South, originates in and runs through Karnataka State and then through Tamil Nadu State, its full benefit is not available to Tamil Nadu. The flows in other rivers, viz., the Vaigai, the Tambraparani the Ponnai etc. are short lived during the brief monsoon period only.

The total geographical area of Tamil Nadu is 130 lakh hectares. Out of this an extent of 9.3 lakh hectares are irrigated by reservoirs and canal systems; about 9.1 lakh hectares by about 39200 tanks and about 10 lakh hectares by private wells, tube wells and spring channels. So, of the 28.4 lakh hectares of irrigated area, 7.9 lakh hectares are irrigated by 23 pre-plan irrigation systems.

In Tamil Nadu, the Lower Bhavani Reservoir Project is the biggest project among the irrigation

schemes taken up in the First Five Year Plan period. The capacity of this Reservoir is 32,800 M.cft. About 80,000 hectares of lands are getting irrigation facilities through this scheme. It has served very successfully for the past 26 years. Coimbatore and Periyar districts are benefitted by this scheme. In the same plan period, the Amaravathy reservoir was constructed across the Amaravathy river. The capacity of this reservoir is 4050 Mcft. About 8,700 hectares of new ayacut is benefitted besides 12,950 hectares stabilising of existing cultivation by this project.

During the British rule a major project called Periyar Reservoir Project was constructed, with the consent of the neighbouring State, for diverting the west flowing river water which falls into the Arabian Sea eastwards through a tunnel to provide irrigation facilities in Madurai district and generate power.

With a view to store the water used in the Periyar Dam for generating power in the summer season and to utilise the same later on for irrigation purposes, the Vaigai reservoir was formed in the first Five Year Plan period. This reservoir has a capacity of about 6830 mcft. and an extent of about 8,800 hectares of new ayacut gets irrigation facilities through this scheme.

Another major irrigation project viz. Manimuthar Reservoir project was constructed during the first Five Year Plan period. The capacity of reservoir is about 5500 Mcft. About 8100 hectares of new lands get irrigation facilities besides stabilising about 33600 hectares of existing ayacut through this project.

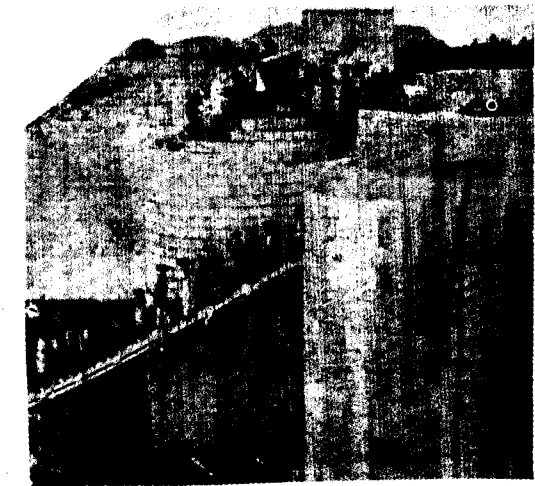
During the current five year plan period the following five medium irrigation schemes were completed. 1. S. R. B. C. scheme to benefitting N.A. and S.A. district. 2. Thumbalahalli and Pambar reservoir schemes in Dharmapuri district. 3. Gundar reservoir scheme in Tirunelveli district and 4. Uppar reservoir scheme in Trichy district. To provide irrigation facilities to drought prone areas in Dharapuram Taluk of Perior district and Pollachi, Udumalpet and Palladam taluk of Coimbatore district, the Government of Tamil Nadu have accepted the proposal of extending irrigation facilities to an extent of 56,660 ha. in addition to the existing ayacut of 1,01,250 ha. under P.A.P.A. portion of this Parambikulam Aliyar Project Ayacut Extension scheme has been completed and the remaining works are being executed at utmost speed.

The Tamil Nadu Government have accorded administrative sanction in 1983 to form a reservoir of 115.8 Mcft. capacity, across the river, Perumpallam in Sathyamangalam Taluk of Periyar district and the works have been commenced. The estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 381 lakhs and it aims to provide irrigation facilities to an extent of 1,400 ha. of new lands.

The scheme for modernising the Periyar-Vaigai system, which was commenced in the year 1974 and later taken up for execution in the year 1977 with the World Bank aid, Modernising Thanjavur Channels scheme and 22 medium irrigation projects are, at present, under execution.

For the modernisation of Cauvery Delta, the Government have spent the following amounts from 1980-81 :

Year	Rupees in lakhs
1980-81	219.45
1981-82	109.61
1982-83	320.86
1983-84 (B.E.)	474.20
1984-85 (B.E.)	490.00



A project to modernise Cauvery Delta at a cost of Rs. 366.60 crores was prepared and sent to Government of India on 26th March 83 for posing it to the World Bank for its assistance. As advised by the Government of India, an identification Report for modernisation of Cauvery Delta—Phase I at a cost of Rs. 103 crores was prepared and sent to the Government of India. Their approval is awaited.

The schemes being erected under Minor Irrigation branches are :

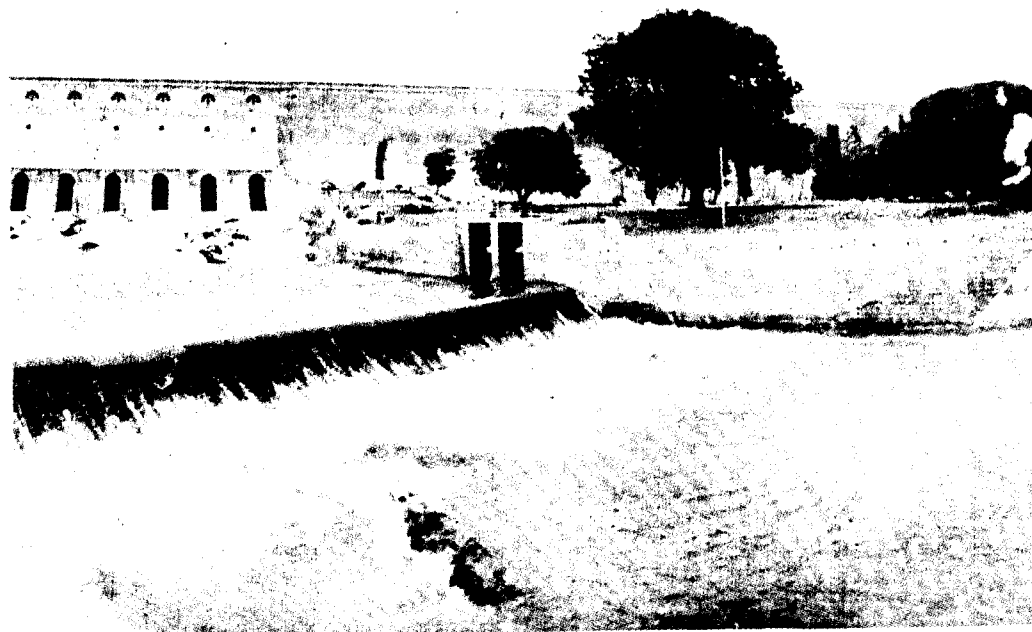
1. SMIP and DCR
2. Integrated Tribal Development Programme
3. Hill Area Development Scheme.
4. Drought Prone Area Programme.
5. Anti-Sea erosion.

Under SMIP, an outlay of Rs. 993 lakhs has been spent during 1980-81 to 1983-84. 108 schemes benefitting 8762 hectares of land have been completed.

Under Integrated Tribal Development Programme, 39 schemes, benefitting 1,400 acres of land, have been completed and the expenditure incurred is Rs. 29.46 lakhs.

45 works, with an expenditure of Rs. 23 lakhs have been completed, under Hill Area Develop-





ment Scheme. About 260 hectares of land will be benefitted under this scheme.

Under DEAP in Dharmapuri district, 14 schemes, at a cost of Rs. 137.69 lakhs have been completed. This will benefit 1092 ha. of land. In Ramanathapuram district 5 schemes, at an expenditure of Rs. 42.14 lakhs has been completed. This will benefit 185 hectares of land.

Anti Sea Erosion works are undertaken in Madras and Kanyakumari district. Out of 32 works in Kanyakumari district and 4 works in Madras City, sanctioned by the Government, 8 works in Kanyakumari district and 2 works in Madras have been completed. A sum of Rs. 258.55 lakhs has been spent during 1980-84. 6.52. k.m. of the sea coast has been protected.

To Modernise minor irrigation sources, this Government have secured a grant of Rs. 25 crores under European Economic Assistance. This work will be implemented in Chengalpattu, North Arcot, South Arcot, Pudukottai and Ramanathapuram districts.

The practice of using Ground water resources was in vogue in Tamil Nadu from the time immemorial. The United Nations Development Project (UNDP) started detailed Ground Water Investigation in 4 areas (viz) Cauvery Delta, Neyveli, Palar Basin and Madras Basin in the year 1966 and completed the survey in the year 1972. Having fully understood the importance of Ground water survey, the Government of Tamil Nadu has started in 1970, a separate wing in the Public Works Department to take up detailed ground water investigation all over the state and to assess the Ground Water potential.

Ground Water investigation was carried out at macro level with Panchayat Union blocks as an unit, until July 1978. To access the exact quantum of ground water, micro-level study has been taken up from July 1978. In this study a village

is taken as the smallest unit and sub basinwise ground water assessment is done.

The following studies are undertaken in the micro level village-wise ground water investigation.

Elementary watersheds have been selected in 13 river basins of Tamil Nadu in different soil types. A meteorological station is installed in each watershed and geometeorological data such as temperature, humidity, wind velocity, sunshine hours, rainfall, infiltration, evaporation and run off etc. are collected. These data are used to make correlation study between rainfall, runoff, evaporation and soil moisture accumulation.

The entire Tamil Nadu is classified into two main geological formations, namely sedimentary and hard rock. Due to increasing extraction in hard rock areas water level is declining gradually in these areas especially in Salem and Coimbatore districts. The hydrogeological conditions of these areas are being investigated regarding the suitability of the area for artificial recharge.

Due to increasing demand for water, the conjunctive use of surface and ground water is a must. A pilot project study in the following command areas are in progress.

- (i) Lower Bhavani Project
- (i) Krishnagiri Reservoir Project.

In addition to the regular ground water survey, when Tamil Nadu experienced a severe drought condition during the year 1981 and again in the year 1983, this Ground water branch took up investigation and recommended suitable locations in the beds and rear sides of bunds of major/minor irrigation tanks to dig large diameter open wells. The work of constructing large diameter open dug wells under Drought Relief Programme was taken up by this ground water wing. 237 wells against the allotted funds of Rs. 100 lakhs were completed in the year 1981. Similarly, 555 wells against

By connecting the major rivers in the country with the rivers in Tamil Nadu the irrigation problems can be greatly solved. As a first step towards this aim, the Telegu Ganga Project is being implemented by the Tamil Nadu Government to provide drinking water supply to Madras City. If the above proposal is extended a little beyond and for connecting the Mahanadhi also and taken up for implementation, several lakhs of hectares of new ayacut in Tamil Nadu can be irrigated, so that Tamil Nadu becomes self-sufficient in food production besides having the scope for many industrial developments.

Rs. 300 lakhs, allotted for the year 1983 were successfully dug. These wells fulfil the requirements of drinking water supply to the villages in a splendid manner.

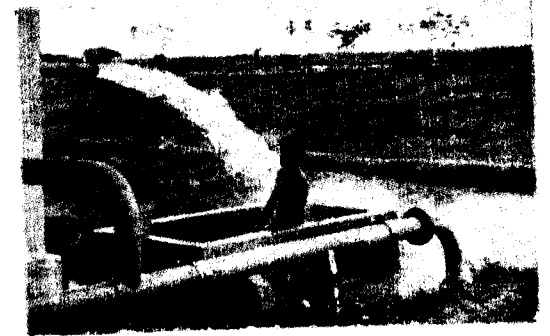
Water is being supplied to Madras Atomic Power Project (MAPP) at Kalpakkam from an infiltration gallery constructed across Palar river. In order to maintain the ultimate requirement of MAPP, which is estimated to be 3 mgd. second phase of water supply scheme at a sanctioned amount of Rs. 78 lakhs has been taken up by this ground water wing and is in progress.

In new delta area in Thanjavur district 36 bore wells were constructed at a cost of Rs. 12 lakhs to supply water for irrigation.

In Tamil Nadu, most of the available surface water potential has been utilised and the State has to depend upon the ground water resources to meet the requirements of agricultural and other purposes. In March, 1982, the Government formed the Tamil Nadu State Tubewells Corporation Limited with a share capital of Rs. 3 crores to provide assured irrigation facilities to the parched dry land. The primary objectives of the Corporation is to sink, operate and maintain community wells to provide irrigation facilities especially to small and marginal farmer in the State.

Tamil Nadu Tubewells Corporation Ltd.,

FOOD PRODUCTION COMMENDED. Despite heavy floods and drought last year, Tamil Nadu has produced 65 lakh tonnes of grains. In 1981-82, the food production in Tamil Nadu was 58 lakh tonnes, and Tamil Nadu has now surpassed that level and has produced more. I commend this achievement. Hon'ble Union Minister for Agriculture— Thiru Rao Birendra Singh.	TAMIL NADU EXPEDITES 20 Point Programme. The State Government has introduced the Self-Sufficiency Scheme with the purpose of implementing the 20-point programme effectively and expeditiously. The Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. is implementing the State schemes admirably to the benefit of the people. Hon'ble Union Minister for Defence Thiru R. Venkataraman 16-5-1984.
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is the executing agency of the tubewells, in the State. The funds are being made available by Tamil Nadu Adi-draavidar Housing and Development Corporation and commercial banks.

Since Tamil Nadu has almost utilised the available surface water potential through the irrigation schemes completed so far, the following are the only means by which irrigation facilities can be extended further in future.

1. By modernising the existing irrigation systems, thereby the water saved can be utilised by additional ayacuts.
2. By diverting the west flowing rivers eastwards to provide irrigation facilities to dry areas in Ramnad and Tirunelveli districts.
3. By connecting the major rivers in the country with the rivers in Tamil Nadu the irrigation problems can be greatly solved. As a first step towards this aim, the Telegu Ganga Project is being implemented by the Tamil Nadu Government to provide drinking water supply to Madras City. If the above proposal is extended a little beyond for connecting the Mahanadhi also and taken up for implementation, several lakhs of hectares of new ayacut in Tamil Nadu can be irrigated, so that Tamil Nadu becomes self-sufficient in food production besides having the scope for many industrial developments.



Hon'ble Thiru R. Arunachalam,
Minister for Rural Industries.

The Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Limited (TANSI) was formed in the year 1965 with a view to take over the Small Scale Industrial Units functioning under the Department of Industries and Commerce and to run them as commercial units. At present there are 56 production units in TANSI providing employment to about 6000 persons under the following groups:

1. Structural Workshops
2. Tool Room & Allied Units
3. Leather Units
4. Engineering Workshops
5. Furniture Units
6. Foundry Units
7. Fabrication workshops
8. Miscellaneous/Special type.

Most of the Units of TANSI execute jobs received from the Government Departments and the Public Sector Undertakings like Railways, Electricity Boards, Posts and Telegraphs, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Indian Space Research Organisation, etc. besides specific orders from private firms.

The production in the units of the company has been increasing steadily from a value of Rs.389/- lakhs in 1965-66 to Rs.2300 lakhs in 1983-84.

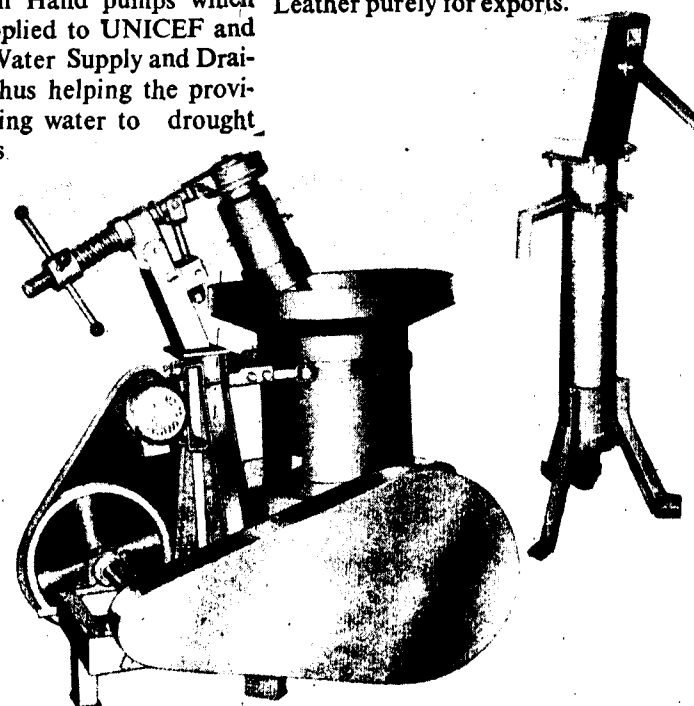
The activities of the various groups of units in TANSI are as follows:—

The Tansi Structural and Galvanizing Works at Mettur Dam is equipped with a Galvanizing Bath and undertakes fabrication and supply of galvanized towers for Electricity Boards, Posts & Telegraphs Department and Railways.

Tansi Tool Rooms and Allied units have undertaken production of Deep Well Hand pumps which are being supplied to UNICEF and Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board thus helping the provision of drinking water to drought affected areas.

Tansi Machine Tools Unit at Ranipet produces Power Hacksaw and Drilling Machines in collaboration with Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore.

The Tansi Tannery at Vinnamangalam has been producing finished leather mostly for export. The Wool Processing Centre at Vinnamangalam also exports processed goat hair. The recently started Tansi Garment Leather Unit at Madhavaram produces garment Leather purely for exports.

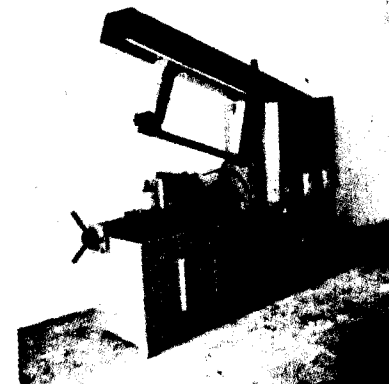


Foundry Units produce cast iron pipes and specials for the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Madras, Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board, etc.

Fabrication Workshops produce steel furniture, Fire and Burglar-proof, iron safes, etc. They also undertake sheet metal items like Panel Boards for institutions like SHARI, Sriharikotta.

The Engineering Units of Tansi fabricate and erect light structurals for work sheds, school buildings, godowns, etc. They also manufacture items like Water Tanks, Foot Bridges, Cart Bridges, Bunks etc.

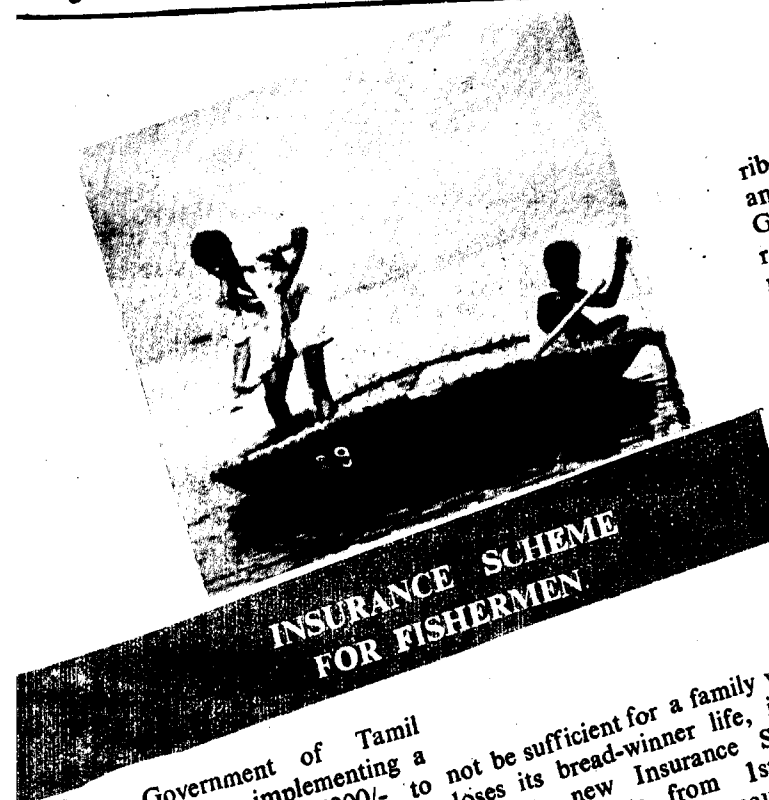
The Furniture Group of Units in Tansi produce standard and non-standard and special types of furniture required by Government Departments and Public Sector Organisations.



Tansi has developed a mechanised Power Ghani for oilseeds and is regularly supplying the same to Khadi and Village Industries Commission and State Khadi Boards for use by Artisans.

The Tansi Watch Assembly Unit at Uthagamandalam assembles watches for the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore. Approximately 23000 watches are assembled in this unit every month.

TANSI has also the privilege of having participated in the Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme by supplying Kitchen utensils worth Rs.523 lakhs.



tribute Rs. 12 annually and, of this amount, the Central and State Governments pay Rs.6 and Rs. 3 respectively and the balance of three rupees only has to be paid by the fishermen.

Due to the love of Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M. G. R. towards fishermen it has been decided that even this share of three rupees need not be paid by the fishermen and it will be paid by the State Government itself.

Under this scheme 1,03,839 fishermen families will be benefited, including 86,299 sea fishermen families.

The family of the fisherman who joins this scheme will get Rs. 15000 if he dies in harness. For permanent injury to any part of the body, the fisherman will be granted Rs. 7,500/-.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have been implementing a scheme of granting Rs. 5000/- to each of the fishermen families who die in harness, either while fishing or pearl-fishing.

Since the Government felt that the amount of Rs. 5000/- would not be sufficient for a family which loses its bread-winner life, it evolved a new Insurance Scheme against accidents from 1st April 1983, raising the amount to Rs. 15,000.

According to this new scheme, the fishermen have each to subsc-

Marine Fishing Regulation Act :

To prevent frequent clashes between two sectors i.e. traditional and mechanised sectors, to regulate the fishing and also to conserve the fishery wealth, Tamil Nadu Government have enacted an Act "Marine Fishing Regulation Act" in January 1983 as desired by the Government of India. It is hoped that this act will certainly settle the disputes among these two fishermen sectors.

Inland Fisheries :

The present level of inland fish production is 1.75 lakhs tonnes has been proposed to increase to 2.25 lakhs tonnes during the end of the seventh plan period. At present, culture and stocking is confined to major irrigation reservoirs only. It is proposed to extend culture, stocking and exploitation to all major irrigational tanks so as to increase the fish production and income of small inland fishermen. The main constraint in increasing the fish production is the non-availability of adequate and quality fish seeds for stocking in all the water spreads in the state. Therefore all the efforts have been taken up to establish more number of Induced Carp Spawning Centres at various places and to provide adequate space for rearing the hatchlings into fingerlings in the fish farms so as to increase the fish seed production.

Fish Farmers Development Agencies:

With a view to increase the inland fish production by encouraging the small fish farmers through composite fish culture and management practices, twelve Fish Farmers Development Agencies are functioning at the districts.

As a result of the services rendered by these agencies, the average fish production has gone up from 250 kgs. to 750 kgs. per hectare. This scheme has helped the small fish farmers to increase their income beside making available quality nutritious food to the public.

Brackish water prawn farming:

Prawn fishing in the sea is a

goldmine and it brings valuable foreign exchange. However there are certain limits to the cropping of available prawns. In recent years the catch level has almost reached the maximum substantial yield. Time has come to look for new practices and technology for increasing the prawn production. Therefore new Brackishwater prawn farms were started on experimental basis near the estuaries. In view of improved culture practices, distribution of seeds etc. the production has increased to 500 kgs. per hectare per crop. Normally two crops of prawns are harvested in a year. In view of the encouraging results shown by the demonstration farms it has proposed to take up 150 hectares for prawn farming and distribute them after development to the small fishermen in groups.

Fishermen Welfare Schemes :

Tamil Nadu Government is foremost in the introduction of welfare schemes and providing infrastructural facilities in coastal villages like provision of link roads, transport, water supply etc.

Fishermen Saving-cum-Relief Scheme :

With a view to assist the coastal fishermen during the period of lean months on account of cyclonic or other seasonal conditions, this scheme has been introduced by this Government. Under this scheme a sum of Rs. 10 per month is collected for a period of nine months in a year from the fishermen who are the members of the Fishermen Cooperative societies. A sum of Rs. 90 thus accumulated is doubled through a matching contribution of Rs. 90 from the State Government. The total sum of Rs. 180 will be disbursed to the individual fishermen at the rate of Rs. 60 per month over a period of three months when the fishing season is lean.

Tamil Nadu which is a cyclone prone area disturbs the dwelling of fishermen almost every year. To alleviate their sufferings, free pucca houses are being constructed in the coastal areas and allotted. The Government have sanctioned the construction of 9931 houses for the marine fishermen and out of these 7535 houses have been cons-

tructed so far. The Government provide funds at Rs. 100 lakhs every year for this purpose.

Most of the fishing villages have no proper access roads linking them to other villages or town. The Government have been implementing a programme from 1983 for the formation of link roads to connect fishermen colonies and habitations to consumption centres. 52 roads have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 130 lakhs of which most of them have been completed. During 1983-84 Government have sanctioned Rs. 62.5 lakhs for the formation of 20 link roads. A sum of Rs. 28.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget estimate 1984-85 for execution of this scheme.

To inculcate the habit of savings among the fisherwomen and enable them to earn money to supplement their family incomes fisherwomen are given training in fish marketing, tailoring, sewing, net making etc. Under this scheme three Fisher-Women Cooperative Societies have been registered in three selected fishing villages one each in the district of Chingleput, Thanjavur and Tirunelveli.

Twelve more such societies, five in Madras district, four in Chingleput district and one each in Thanjavur, South Arcot and Tirunelveli have been recently registered and this scheme is working under a separate women Assistant Director of Fisheries in the Directorate.

The commercial activities of the department are looked after by the Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation. The Corporation operates two imported Mexican trawlers and they are used mainly for catching prawns. It has started exporting prawns from February 1983 and so far 75 tonnes of prawns have been exported at a value of Rs. 70.45 lakhs.

The interest of the consumer is also taken care of in a big way by the Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation. It is now running 59 retail fish stalls in Madras city and another 54 stalls in Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchy, Periyar and North Arcot District. Quality fish is sold at very reasonable price to the consuming public.

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Puratchi Thalaivar **Dr. M.G.R.**

The Slum Clearance Board

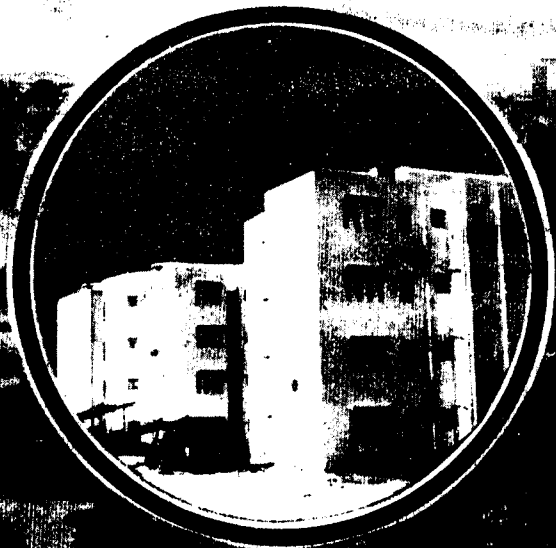
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