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TAMIL ARASU

JULY-1985



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Hon'ble Central Rural Development Minister, Thiru Chandulal Chandurkar met the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. M. G. R. on 13.6.85 at the Secretariat. Hon'ble Local Administration Minister, Thiru P. U. Shanmugam, Hon'ble Dairy Development Minister, Thiru K. A. Krishnaswamy and Chief Secretary Thiru T. V. Antony, I.A.S. were also present.



Hon'ble Central Railway Minister, Thiru Bansi Lal called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. at his residence on 16.6.85.



Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. M.G.R. was met by the Chief of the Coast Guards Thiru E. S. Rama Rao on 17.6.85.



ACHIEVEMENT
SPECIAL

I wish all success in our march
towards the goal:

the goal of a world without
the miser's heartless, stony stare,
the piteous wail of want,
the pallid face of crime,
the livid lips of lies,
the cruel eyes of scorn,
a disease of flesh or brain,—
where life lengthens,
fear dies,
joy deepens,
love intensifies and
Man regains his dignity

—Perarignar Anna

Tamil Arasu

The Informative Monthly of Tamil Nadu Government.

Thiruvalluvar Year 2016

July, 1985

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The Tamil Nadu Police constantly endeavour to promote harmonious relationship among the different sections of the society by trying to resolve the conflicts amicably. In a pluralistic society like ours, the Police keep constant vigilance in the areas susceptible to communal or religious tension. Apart from collection of intelligence, they take all precautionary measures such as apprehension of anti-social elements, maintenance of close watch over potential miscreants, proper enforcement of regulatory orders, etc. Also they take possible steps to ease the tension by forming village vigilance committees for mediation, mutual understanding and for the establishment of durable peace.

With a view to enabling the police force to fulfil its onerous responsibilities expeditiously, the Tamil Nadu Government have provided the department with facilities of quick transport and effective communication system. Steps have been taken to introduce scientific aids in the investigation of offences and to

employ modern methods in day-to-day administration.

Some important current year sanctions:

During the year 1984-85 taking note of the growing requirements of the Police Department from the point of view of staff and equipment, sanctions have been accorded by Government, as detailed below:-

The scope for rapid expansion in Criminal Investigation Department, Planning and Co-ordination, Civil Supplies CID, Forest Vigilance Wing and Police Communication was engaging the attention of the Government for long. Keeping this in view, Government have sanctioned the creation of one post of Director-General of Police, CID by upgrading the post of Inspector - General of Police, Crime and Intelligence, till then kept in abeyance, to be in-charge of the wing.

The accidents on National Highways from Tindivanam to Madras was touching

alarming heights. The accident victims could not get timely medical assistance to save their lives. Bearing in mind the gravity of the problem and to contain the violation of traffic rules by haphazard driving, Government have recently sanctioned Highway Patrol Scheme.

The Highway patrol was further strengthened this year by additional staff of 9 Inspectors, 28 Head Constables, 20 Operators, 56 Grade II Police Constables, 10 Photographers (PCs), 10 Male Nurse compounders, 30 Helpers (Ambulance and Crane), 20 Ambulance drivers, 20 Crane drivers, 20 Patrol Van drivers for removing the vehicles involved in accidents, to restore the normal traffic, and to render immediate medical relief to the victims, affected persons.

Bearing in mind the concern caused to the security of International Airports in the country, Government, as a precautionary measure, have strengthened the Airport Security at Meenambakkam Airport

by an additional staff of 2 Head Constables, 2 Naiks, 4 Grade II Police Constables and accorded sanction for raising of a separate Police Wing for issue of photo identity cards.

Large scale thefts and dacoities in the Industrial establishments in and around the Ambathur Industrial Estate tended to result in erosion of confidence. For containing the alarming situation and to put an end to any such vagrancy, the Government as an apt measure, have sanctioned formation of one Additional Armed Reserve Platoon consisting of one Reserve Inspector, one Reserve Assistant Sub-Inspector, four Head Constables, four Naiks, four Lance Naiks and 48 Police Constables, Grade II for the safety of industrial establishment at Ambathur Industrial Estate.

Keeping in mind the growing Law and Order problems two additional Armed Reserve Platoons, one each at Dharmapuri and Kanniya-kumari district have been sanctioned by Government.

Two additional Armed Reserve Platoons have been sanctioned by the Government for Madras City Police for escorting under-trial prisoners/ prisoners from Madras Central Prison to Courts.

The recent spate of oil thefts has necessitated the Government to set up a Special Police Force consisting of 1 Assistant Commissioner, 2 Inspectors, 4 Sub-Inspectors, 6 Head Constables, 1 Head Constable Driver, 2 Naiks, 4 Lance Naiks, 76 Grade II Police Constables, 3 Grade II Police Constable drivers and 1 Junior Assistant-cum-Typist

for the safety of the oil pipe lines belonging to Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

To take into consideration the various amendments to the various Police Acts enacted by Government in the light of numerous changes in the sphere of activities, Government have sanctioned one post of Deputy Inspector General of Police, Tamil Nadu Police Acts, one Steno and 2 Office Assistants for formulating a consolidated "Tamil Nadu Police Act".

Government have sanctioned 2 posts of Sub-Inspectors of Police, 4 Grade I Police Constables and 2 Van drivers for forming flying squads to contain the trade in illicit felling of trees in Coonoor in Nilgiris district and to protect forest wealth from criminal activities.

The question of strengthening of Ministerial staff of the Police Department to cope with the increased workload has been engaging the attention of the Government for long. In view of this, 200 Ministerial Posts including 2 posts of Administrative Officers were sanctioned for distribution to various offices in Police Department.

One post of Special Branch Manager and 2 Special Branch Assistants were sanctioned by Government.

As many as 38 technical posts were sanctioned by Government in a move to strengthen the Police Transport Workshop at Avadi and to lessen the increased work load due to concentration of vehicles.

The Government have sanctioned 1 post of Inspector, 1 Head Constable, and 2 Grade II Police Constables to the Crime Branch, Criminal

Investigation Department to inquire into the malpractices and allegations, etc., in the Cement scandal in the Madras University.

As a welfare move, the Government have recently accorded sanction for raising its contribution to the level of 50 per cent of the prevailing current market prices under food subsidy scheme.

In order to have a better appearance in the turn out of the policemen, Government have switched over to the supply of terri-cotton clothings instead of cotton uniform at the rate of two sets per year in the beginning and one set each in the subsequent years, from the rank of Inspector of Police down to Police Constable and 2 sets per year for those serving in Tamil Nadu Special Police Battalions.

The Government, in principle, has accorded sanction for the supply of 5,000 raincoats and 3,500 gum-boots at a cost of Rs. 7.5 lakhs initially to Police personnel who have to discharge their duties braving inclement weather.

In keeping with the policy on welfare, the Government have enhanced its contribution to the Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund from Rs. 2.50 lakhs to Rs. 3.50 lakhs.

In an effort to modernise the police communication network, to achieve desired levels in the upgradation process, the Government have sanctioned the purchase of UHF sets and other sophisticated equipment at a cost of Rs. 64.30 lakhs, to gain quick access for effective communication, in case of failure of normal P and T telephone lines.



Banks are playing an increasing role in economic development of the country. Various schemes for economic development involve tie-up of bank credit with governmental expenditure. For effective co-ordination between Government and Banks, the Department of Institutional Finance was created in the Secretariat in

ing facilities all over the State. The department studies the need to open branches in unbanked areas and takes steps through the Reserve Bank and the commercial banks to open new bank branches. In our State, we are having a bank branch for every 14,000 of population. In 1983, there were 3,386 commercial bank branches in the

marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, artisans and small entrepreneurs. Rural Banks combine the best features of co-operative credit institutions and commercial banks. They are normally sponsored by a public sector commercial bank.

In Tamil Nadu, at present there is one Regional Rural Bank, viz, Pandyan Grama Bank sponsored by the Indian Overseas Bank, functioning in Tirunelveli, Kamarajar, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam and Ramanathapuram districts with headquarters at Sathur. There are 130 branches of this bank in these districts. As at the end of 1984, the outstanding advances of this bank stood at Rs. 25.25 crores with more than 1.51 lakh accounts.

Encouraged by the usefulness of the existing Regional Rural Bank, Government have decided to support one more Regional Rural Bank to be established in Dharmapuri District. This bank is being sponsored by the Lead Bank

Tiruchirappalli districts.
Deposits and Advances:

As at the end of June, 1984 the total deposits of commercial banks stood at Rs. 4,065.75 crores and the total advances at Rs. 3,583.10 crores. Compared to June, 1983 level, the deposits have increased by Rs. 614.32 crores or 17.8 percent. By the end of June 1984, the priority sector advances of commercial banks outstanding in the State stood at Rs. 1,437.10 crores as against Rs. 1,179.65 crores in June 1983 showing a rise of Rs. 257.45 crores (21.8 per cent). The percentage of differential rate of interest advances to total advances for commercial banks has for the first time crossed the minimum level of 1 per cent prescribed by Reserve Bank of India.

Lead Bank Scheme:

For co-ordination of bank-credit available in each district, the Lead Bank Scheme was introduced in 1978. In our State, the Indian Overseas Bank, the Indian Bank and the Canara Bank are the lead banks in the districts assigned to them. The Indian Overseas Bank also acts as the Lead Bank at the State level.

District Credit Plans and Annual Action Plans:

The scheme of preparing District Credit Plans reflecting the programmes of all the commercial and co-operative banks in each district for development activities has been in operation since 1978. The Credit Plan is prepared for a longer period and Annual Action Plans are prepared for each year. The performance of the Commercial Banks and Co-operative Banks under the Annual Action Plans has been quite impressive and outlays have been increasing as follows:—

The Annual Action Plan for 1985 is substantially higher than the plan for 1984.

The Credit Plan and Annual

INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE DEVELOPMENT

Sector.	Annual Plan Outlays		
	1983	1984	1985
(Rupees in Crores)			
Agriculture	394.78	400.16	481.92
Industries	80.68	91.29	137.95
Services	67.17	71.49	112.88
Total	542.63	562.94	732.75

Action Plan for each district are finalised and monitored by the District Co-ordination Committee of the district. The Collector is the Chairman of this Committee which includes representatives of major banks in the district and the district officer implementing programmes involving hand-credit. The Collector is assisted in this work by the Personal Assistant (Institutional Finance) and Lead Bank Manager of the district. The Action Plan for the State is reviewed by the State Level Co-ordination Committee presided over by the Chief Secretary. For closer monitoring of the flow of credit to different sectors of development, four Standing Committees have been set up to deal separately with Agriculture, activities allied to Agriculture, Industry, Services and other.

The Department of Institutional Finance closely monitors the implementation of the Credit Plans and Annual Action Plans at the district and State level.

The norm laid down by the Reserve Bank of India for Banks is that their advances to priority sector should be at least 40 per cent of their total advances. This norm has been achieved for the State as a whole. It has also been achieved in all the districts except Madras and Coimbatore which have higher urban population.

Loans for Weaker Sections of Society:

Banks have been charged with the task of assisting weaker sections of society by extending credit to them on soft terms.

The norm laid down by the Reserve Bank is that at least 10 per cent of the total credit should be for the weaker sections of society. Another norm is that at least 1 per cent of the total credit should be extended under the differential interest rate scheme to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes, and other weaker sections having income below Rs. 2,000 per annum in rural areas and Rs. 3,000 per annum in urban areas. In order that the credit thus set apart, reaches the right persons, it is necessary that the needy persons are identified and assisted to obtain loans from Banks. This is a major function of the Institutional Finance Department. The Institutional Finance Department has been helping the weaker sections of society in getting bank loans to enable them to come up in life through suitable economic activities.

Under this programme, targets have been fixed for each district with reference to its population and banking infrastructure. The District Collectors are identifying deserving persons and arranging for loans

INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE FURTHERS DEVELOPMENT

July 1983. The department monitors the preparation and implementation of long-term and annual credit plans for the districts and for the State as a whole. The department also plays a catalytic role in mobilisation of bank loans for assisting the weaker sections of society.

Bank Branch Expansion:

For proper implementation of development schemes involving banks, it is necessary that there is an even spread of bank-

State. The number increased to 3,750 by December 1984. In addition, there are 433 branches of co-operative banks and 130 branches of a Regional Rural Bank.

Regional Rural Bank:

Regional Rural Banks are being set up in the country to provide credit and other facilities for agriculture, trade, industry and other productive activities in the rural areas particularly to the small and

of the district, viz., Indian Bank. The Rural Bank will have a total share capital of Rs. 25 lakhs, of which the Government of India's share would be Rs. 12.50 lakhs, the sponsoring bank's share is Rs. 8.75 lakhs and the State Government's share Rs. 3.75 lakhs. After the concurrence of the Government of India is received, the Regional Rural Bank at Dharmapuri will start functioning. It is also proposed to open Regional Rural Banks for South Arcot, North Arcot and

to them through commercial banks.

The programme includes loans carrying subsidy under various Government programmes like I.R.D.P. Massive Scheme for Farmers. Programmes of the departments of Social Welfare, Adi-Dravida Welfare, Backward Classes Welfare etc. In addition, loans are also extended to persons outside the area of operation of the above schemes, under the Bank Programme of extending soft loans to weaker sections of society. In 1983-84 and 1984-85, the department implemented a number of crash programmes to extend loans. In 1983-84, about 5 lakhs persons belonging to the weaker sections of society received loan assistance. For 1984-85, a target of 6 lakh persons was set, which was achieved by December, 1984 itself. For 1985-86, a target of 8

lakh persons has been set and districtwise targets communicated to the Collectors.

Thanks to effective co-ordination between Government departments and Banks, the norms set by Reserve Bank of India for lending to weaker sections have been exceeded. Advances to weaker sections amounted to 13.3 per cent of the total advances in June, 1984. The norm (1 per cent) for extending loans under Differential Rate of Interest scheme has been achieved for the State as a whole and for all the districts except Madras and Coimbatore. Among the beneficiaries of loans for weaker sections, about 16 per cent belong to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

Evaluation of lending to weaker sections:

It is necessary to check the

working of the lending programmes at the field level to clear bottlenecks in the flow of credit. The Department of Institutional Finance has taken up the task of identifying and removing the bottlenecks in the credit system.

Recovery Camps:

Re-cycling of funds is as important as lending. Unless the loans extended by a bank are repaid, the bank will not be in a position to give financial assistance to more people. The beneficiaries should be taught the importance of prompt repayment of the loan instalments on the due dates. To achieve this end, periodical credit recovery camps are conducted in the districts by the District Collectors in coordination with the Banks.

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.

Anna 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.



EFFECTIVE FUNCTIONING OF STATIONERY AND PRINTING

This year is the one hundred and fifty-third year of the Stationery and Printing Department. Started in the year 1831 with only ten employees on the Printing side exclusively to print *Fort St. George Gazette*, this department has grown up in strength steadily over the years and now has three Presses in the City and five in mofussil, a Stationery Stores at Rajaji Salai, and two Publication Depots in Madras. The present total staff strength is 6,056. The Director of Stationery and Printing is the Head of the Department and he is assisted by a Joint Director on the ad-

ministrative side, a General Manager on the printing side, a Chief Accounts Officer on the accounts side and a Deputy Director on the Stationery side and an Assistant Director in respect of publication depots.

The Central Press executes major portion of printing work entrusted to it by the Secretariat, Heads of departments, Accountant-General (Tamil Nadu), Public Sector Corporations, Budget documents, Tamil Nadu Government Gazette, Confidential documents, Top Secret items like question papers and certain standardised and non-

standardised forms.

This press is provided with rest shed and a canteen run by a private contractor. A creche is provided as an amenity to the women employees to leave their children during the duty hours.

The department is on the look out for a suitable site in or around Madras for its own building. It is functioning in three shifts with a sanctioned staff strength of 696. This press mainly executes printing work relating to Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Police, Medical and Commercial Taxes Departments.

Ballot papers relating to 7 Parliament and 43 Assembly constituencies were printed and supplied as per the time schedule during December 1984.

One lathe machine has been purchased out of the allotment of Rs. 20.00 lakhs under the Sixth Five-Year Plan Scheme.

A creche is provided as an amenity to the women employees. A canteen is run by a private contractor to cater to the needs of the employees.

A lump sum payment of Rs. 10,000 each towards Family Benefit Fund was paid to the legal heirs of 3 deceased employees during the year. A sum of Rs. 100 each was also paid to the legal heirs of 3 deceased employees from the benevolent fund during the year 1984.

Procurement of Stationery

All the articles of stationery except paper, boards, typewriter, duplicators, Khadi and Handloom clothing, Press and Jail made articles are purchased annually from open market by inviting tenders.

Procurement of Paper and Boards

Paper and Boards are nor-

mally procured from the various Mills on the allocation made by the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi on rate contract basis.

Special varieties of paper and boards not covered by Director-General of Supplies and disposals rate contract, are purchased outside the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals rate contract by calling for open tenders or limited tenders after obtaining the approval of Special Purchase Committee consisting of the Commissioner and Secretary, Transport Department as Chairman with the Director of Stationery and Printing and the Deputy Secretary, Finance Department as members.

Amenities for the employees

Quarters.—The employees are provided with 300 quarters at Tondiarpet, Madras with amenities such as ceiling fans, weldmesh fittings, street lighting and supply of protected drinking water. It is proposed to construct additional 232 quarters at an estimated cost at Rs. 127 lakhs to meet the demand of the employees of the department.

Labour welfare.—The Labour Welfare Officer and Health Inspector look after the interest of the inhabitants. The Labour Welfare Officer visits all the units of this department both in the City and the Mofussil to hear the grievances of the employees. The Health Inspector frequently visits all the units in the city to see that good sanitation is maintained. Rest sheds, tiffin room, cycle stands, radios and room for conducting unit level classes are provided and the employees continue to utilise the above facilities.

Medical.—The Medical Officer attached to the Government Central Press dispensary

visits the Directorate, Stationery Stores and Branch Press at High Court Buildings and Anaikar Estate in the City once in a week. Medical facilities are provided to the employees and their families at the dispensary attached to Central Press daily.

Free Supply of Bun, Tea, and Milk.—All the employees in the unit presses including Central Press are paid a cash allowance of Rs. 10 each per month in lieu of free supply of bun and tea. In addition, 0.60 P. per day per head with multivitamin tablets are also given in lieu of 250 ml. of milk for employees who are exposed to metal fumes.

Labour Welfare Fund:—Funds are allotted from the Labour Welfare Fund for sports and welfare activities of the employees, celebration of Independence day and Ayudha Pooja.

Uniforms.—The employees of the department are supplied with uniforms free of cost in a phased manner, 1,018 employees have so far been sanctioned uniforms. Proposal for sanction of uniform for another 953 employees is under consideration of Government.

Benevolent Fund:—A sum of Rs. 100 is paid from the Benevolent Fund to the bereaved family in case of death of an employee as a measure of immediate relief. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 200 in each case is also paid from the Labour Welfare Fund to the legal heirs of the deceased employees.

Welfare Schemes.—As a welfare scheme to assist women in getting supplementary income, certain items of binding work and cover making are being entrusted to the Social Welfare Organisations like Police Wel-

fare Units, Pattinapakkam Magalir Manram and Physically Handicapped Welfare Co-operative Society in Madras City. Government have recently ordered to adopt 80 per cent of Appendix 'J' rates approved in July 1982 for the works entrusted to Social Welfare Units, instead of adopting the rates prescribed in the Binding Schedule.

Co-operative Society.—The Tamil Nadu Government Press and Stationery Department Employees Co-operative Society Limited, functioning in the Central Press, Madras, has a membership of 2,716 (as on 30th June 1984). Its share capital is Rs. 25.25 lakhs.

Co-operative Stores.—The Tamil Nadu Government Stationery and Printing Department Co-operative Stores renders useful service by selling essential commodities at fair prices including rationed articles. There are 1,535 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 36,810. The Stores has received a share capital assistance to the tune of Rs. 22,500 from the Government. Credit purchase is also allowed to the members subject to a maximum of Rs. 200 per mensem. Rationed articles are being issued to 554 ration card-holders as on date. Sales are made at a marginal profit of 3 per cent to 6 per cent. A sum of Rs. 9,607 was earned as profit in the Stores during 1st April 1984 to 31st December 1984.

Madras Government Press Party.—It is an association formed by the employees of the Press Wing. It continues to disburse death benefits to the nominees of the deceased members of the Party. This association commands a strength of 3,512 members as on 31st December 1984. During the year 1984, a sum of Rs. 65,237 was disbursed to the nominees of 65 deceased members of Government Press Party.

The Government plays a positive role in the regulation of industrial relations with a view to safeguarding the interests of the weaker sections of the society and accelerating the pace of economic development. The community at large has an interest in industrial relations and naturally expects the Government to afford protection against the dislocation of essential services caused by work stoppages. The Government have, therefore, to step in to prevent the labour management conflicts developing into individual unrests.

Apart from maintaining and monitoring industrial peace, the Government is also keen

by 50 points on an average at a point of time, has been strictly adhered to.

Keeping in mind that India is poised for a big leap in various developmental activities this Government wishes to place on record its appreciation to the management and labour in maintaining the spirit of understanding and co-operation in expanding the economic activities thereby promoting production and productivity.

The maintenance of industrial peace and harmony by the timely intervention and settlement of industrial disputes between the managements of industrial establish-

disposed of 6,277 disputes out of 7,925 cases.

Medical Unit for Health Care of Workers :

The medical unit functioning at Madurai is having two clinics, one at Pasumalai and another at Sellur, where there is concentration of labour and is rendering medical facilities to workers in the unorganised sector. During the year 1984, 1632 persons were treated at Main Medical Centre at Madurai as against 499 in the last year. 2,212 persons were treated at Sellur Sub-Centre as against 1893 persons in 1983 and 429 persons were treated at Pasumalai Sub-Centre as against 466 in the year 1983.



in safeguarding the interests of workers in unorganised section and in this direction during the year, enacted another piece of legislation for the benefit of construction workers, who account for a substantial portion of workmen in the unorganised section. Minimum Wages in various scheduled employments have been either revised/fixed for the first time, and the directions of the Government of India, that the Minimum Wages should be revised once in two years or whenever the cost of living index figures show an increase

ments and their workers is the main function of the Labour Department officials. In addition, they are also responsible for the enforcement of the various labour legislations which are designed to confer security of service, ensure better service conditions and welfare and promote social security measure to the workers.

It is proposed to strengthen the departmental set up further during 1985-86.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 :

During the year under review the Conciliation Officers have

Modernisation of Industrial Hygiene Laboratory :

It has been proposed to modernise the Industrial Hygiene Laboratory at Madras with all sophisticated instruments and equipments necessary to monitor the working environment as well as the health of the workers. In this connection, it is significant to point out that two Senior Officers of the Factory Inspectorate are being deputed for training abroad in Industrial Hygiene under U.N.D.P. Programme.

There are 1,218 industrial premises in this State employing about 11,993 workers. About 2 lakhs of home workers are employed in the beedi industry.

A sum of Rs. 23,656 has been collected as licence fee during the period.

Welfare :

For the welfare of Beedi workers, the Government of India collect Cess and have constituted an organisation for extending welfare measures. The organisation with the help and coordination of the officers of this department have carried out the following welfare measures in the State of Tamil Nadu during this year.

Employees State Insurance Scheme:

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme is being implemented in the State since 1955 and applies to factories using power and employing more than 10 persons and to factories not using power and employing twenty or more persons. Under the New Sectors of establishments having employees numbering 20 and more in Shops, Hotels, Restaurants, News Paper establishments, Cinemas including Theatres and Private Motor Transport undertakings have been brought under Employees State Insurance Scheme. Benefit under the Employees State Insurance Act apply to insured persons whose monthly wages do not exceed Rs. 1,000. This wage limit has since been raised to Rs. 1,600 with effect from 27th January 1985.

The total expenditure incurred in administering the medical benefits is being shared by the State Government and the Employees State Insurance Corporation in the agreed ratio

of 1:7. The Corporation has prescribed a ceiling on total expenditure on medical benefit.

The rate of ceiling now in force is Rs. 130 per employees' family unit per annum (full medical care for insured persons as well as families).

New Schemes for 1985-86:

The Government have proposed to sanction the following new schemes to cover more areas under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme during the current year.

(1) Extension of ESI Scheme to Bhavani area in Periyar District.

(2) Extension of ESI Scheme to Veerapandi Revenue Village in Coimbatore district.

(3) Extension of ESI Scheme to Karugambuthur in North Arcot District.

(4) Extension of ESI Scheme to Cowl Bazaar, Koilambakkam, Kilkattalai, Sithur, Hamlet of Gengambakkam area and to attach them to existing ESI Dispensary at Pallavaram and bifurcation of the existing ESI Dispensary into that of Dispensaries I and II.

In addition, the Government have also sanctioned additional posts of Medical Officers and other staff to the existing ESI Dispensaries, wherever necessary. The total cost of the

implementation of the above schemes works out to Rs. 38,07,900.

In the case of the death of a member, the Life Insurance Corporation will pay a sum of Rs. 5,000 to his or her nominee. In addition, Government will pay to the nominee an amount depending upon the period of contribution by the member.

In other cases, on completion of 58th year of age, a member will be paid a lump sum retirement benefit depending upon the period of his or her contribution. Thus, a member who has contributed for 10 years will get Rs. 1,200 for 20 years, Rs. 4,300 for 25 years Rs. 7,400 for 30 years, Rs. 12,400 for 35 years Rs. 20,400 and for 40 years Rs. 33,500.

Good Industrial Relations Award Scheme:

With a view to encouraging the managements of industrial establishments and the workers employed by them in the maintenance of peace in industry and promoting good industrial relations between them, the Government have instituted a scheme called 'Good Industrial Relations Award Scheme'. To select the winners under this Scheme for each Award Year, a Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Retired Judge of the High Court with representatives of Employers and employees. On the recommendations of the Committee, the winners for the Award Year 1981 were awarded a rolling trophy and a permanent shield as first prize and a certificate of merit as second prize at a function organised for this purpose on 24th January 1984 at Madras. The prizes were distributed by the Hon'ble Minister for Industries at a function presided over by the Hon'ble Minister for Labour.



FIELD PUBLICITY:

The field publicity programmes have been directed towards social education of the people and their co-operative participation in all welfare measures.

The film operators numbering 63 who work under the Information Public Relations Officers organise, on an average 20 film shows every month in the districts to enable the people to understand the development programmes. Cultural programmes like 'Villupattu', dramas, and meetings and mini-exhibitions are being organised

department has proposed to acquire and introduce video in a phased manner as a major field publicity effort of the Government. The estimated cost for the year 1985-86 will be Rs. 4.75 lakhs.

T.V.CENTRES:

Low Power transmitters have been commissioned at Vellore, Yercaud, Coimbatore, Kumbakonam and Tiruchirappalli during 1984 and recently at Neyveli. One K.W. Transmitter was set up at Kodaikanal and the 10 K.W transmitter at the Kodaikanal hills will be commissioned during

Information Services

In a democratic country like ours, the Information and Public Relations Department has a wider and indispensable role to play. The need for Public Relations has been increasingly felt in all branches of Public administration. To fulfill the exacting demands of the Government, we have to design, develop and adopt new scientific techniques, information systems and innovative measures in mass communication. People in a democracy have the right to know the policies and programmes of the Government. The Department of Information and Public Relations informs the people through the Press, Radio, Television and the Film, of the ideals and achievements of the Government. It successfully uses the mass media to educate, inform and enlighten the people, and to enlist their co-operation in implementing the schemes of the Government.

to publicise the schemes like small savings, removal of untouchability, family welfare, and to enlighten people about the evils of liquor.

During this year also the department set up District pavilions at the All-India Tourist Industrial Fair held in Madras. The pavilions presented a profile of art and cultural life of the people in the districts, the tourist potentials and the developmental activities.

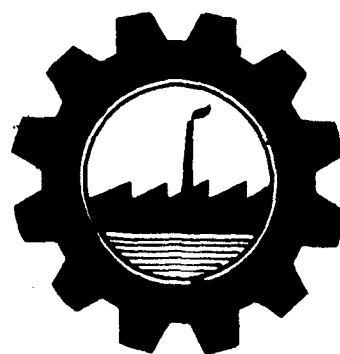
MODERNISATION OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

This Department has proposed to adopt the increased use of modern equipment in Information Technology and is moving towards modernisation. In this age of electronic explosion, the video has come to stay as powerful medium for mass communication and the

this year. The State Government have been extending all facilities and assistance for speedy implementation of the commissioning of T.V. Transmission centres.

This Government has taken up the issue of introducing colour transmission to the Madras T.V. Station with the Government of India. It is also requesting the Ministry of Communications to link Madras T.V. Centre with the Transmission centres at Kodaikanal and other Low Power Transmission Stations to telecast the Programmes of Madras T.V. Station to the viewers of this State through the existing Microwave system of Post and Telegraph Department.

Tamil programmes which were telecast between 8-30 p.m. to 9-00 p.m. by Madras T.V. Station was replaced by Net work sponsored programmes



which telecast mainly Hindi programmes with effect from 10th March 1985. This has taken away the prime viewing time for the viewers of Tamil Nadu and has caused inconvenience. The Chief Minister and the Information Minister have written letters to the Prime Minister and the Central Information and Broadcasting Minister respectively and have requested them to instruct the authorities to switch over to Tamil programmes as it was before 10th March 1985. The Information and Broadcasting Minister has replied that this will be accomplished when the second channel is introduced in Madras T.V.

The Prime Minister in his reply to the Chief Minister has stated that the T.V. Serials are proposed to be para-dubbed in Tamil as far as the telecast from Madras is concerned and that with the introduction of the Second Channel in Madras this would be reviewed.

ALL-INDIA RADIO

Nagercoil All-India Radio Station was commissioned during this year. This Government have impressed upon the Centre that A.I.R. Station should be opened in the areas covering North Arcot, Dharmapuri and Salem Districts where transmission facilities are completely denied. The tribal areas will also be covered if an All India Radio Station is opened in this area. It has also been requested that the transmission power of the Madras Station may be further increased.

Institute of Mass Communication :

The Government is examining the possibility of establishing an Institute of Mass Communication during the VII plan

period. It is proposed to conduct diploma courses in subjects like Mass Communication, Public Relations, Advertisement and Visual Publicity, Information and Communication media and Exhibition.

Extension of Photo Services :

During this year new photo Cameras and sophisticated equipments were purchased for the photo section. The Photo section at the Secretariat is functioning with sophisticated equipments. Further it is proposed to start three more photographic centres.

Functions :

With a view to inform and educate the people about the historical events and sacrifices of great leaders, birthday functions and commemoration day celebrations are organised by this department. During this year, the Centenary function of renowned freedom fighter Subramania Siva was celebrated in a grand manner on 22nd November 1984 at Papparpatti in Dharmapuri District. On the request of the Government of India the Centenary function of the late President of India Dr. Rajendra Prasad was also celebrated. On the occasion of the birth day of the late Prime Minister of India Tmt. Indira Gandhi, a massive tree planting and environmental cleaning campaign was organised in Madras City with the active participation of the students, as announced by the Government of India. Special arrangements were made in Madras to enable the people to pay their last respects to the urn containing the ashes of late Prime Minister of India Tmt. Indira Gandhi.

A Kokkali Kattai Dance troupe from North Arcot District participated in the Re-

public Day Parade Celebration held this year in New Delhi. This Department arranged a colourful float, pageantry and dance in the Republic Day Parade held at Madras.

In commemoration of the Mahakavi Bharati Centenary, Government have decided to publish the works of Bharati in three separate volumes viz., Poems, Essays and Stories and have assigned this work to Tamil University, Thanjavur. A sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been earmarked for this. The First Volume of this book is expected to be released shortly. The Government of India has a suitable site in New Delhi to instal a 10' high Bharati Statue. The statue has been completed. Central P.W.D. has undertaken the work of constructing the pedestal for the statue.

As a follow-up of Thanthai Periyar Centenary Celebrations action has been taken expeditiously to publish the biography of Periyar (first Volume) and illustrative events of his life in colour drawings and also to translate his sayings in Tamil into English. Action has been taken to establish, a 'Periyar Complex' at Vaikom in Kerala to commemorate the historical agitation against untouchability in 1924. For this the Government of Kerala is making arrangements to give an area of 91 cents, free of cost. On its receipt the work will be commenced by this Government.

Memorials :

The Information and Public Relations Department maintains the memorials like Valluvar Kottam, Anna Square, Kamaraj Illam, Rajaji Memorial, Kamaraj Memorial in Madras, Anna Illam at Kancheepuram, Periyar Anna Memo-

rial at Erode, Rajaji Illam at Thorapalli in Dharmapuri District, Valliammal Memorial Mandapam at Thillaiyadi. Kamaraj Memorial at Virudhunagar, Bharati Mandapam at Ettayapuram, V.O.C. Illam at Ottapidaram and Gandhi Mandapam at Kanniyakumari.

The construction of a library to house the works of and on Perarignar Anna is nearing completion. Improvements to Valluvar Kottam, Madras at an estimated cost of Rs. 11 lakhs which are under execution include beautification plans, provision of new facilities to visitors, construction of shopping complex, canteen and shed for tourist buses, and compound wall and a park to enhance the beauty of the Thora-navayil.

A building to accommodate Rajaji Museum at Rajaji Memorial, Guindy has been constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 3 lakhs and a museum has been set up in this building.

The works for erecting a fitting memorial at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.25 lakhs to the first Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Katthipara junction on the Meenambakkam Airport - Madras City Road are in progress.

The construction of a memorial in honour of Sheiku Thambi Pavalur at Nagercoil at a cost of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is nearing completion.

A memorial pillar for Subramania Siva was erected at Papparpatti in Dharmapuri District on 24th November 1984.

The statues of Jeevanandam at Nagercoil, Athankottasan at Athancode in Kanniyakumari District, and Kamarajar and

Vijayaraghavachariyar at Salem have been unveiled by the Chief Minister. Acquisition of land for construction of a library and erection of a statue in memory of Sathiyamurthi in Thirumayam in Pudukkottai District has been completed.

The scheme to take over the houses of Rasigamani T.K. Chidambaranathar at Courtallam, V.V.S. Iyer at Tiruchirappalli, Mahakavi Bharatiar at Triplicane and Kalaivanar N.S. Krishnan at Nagercoil and to maintain them as Memorials by the Government are under consideration.

The Government have decided to construct a Manimandapam in Memory of Kaviarasar Kannadasan at Karaikudi at an estimated cost of Rs. 40 lakhs and a memorial for Thirupur Kumaran at Thirupur at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs during 1985.

Information Centres :

There are three Information Centres in Madras, Madurai and Thanjavur. They have libraries and reading rooms and facilities for conducting film shows as well. These centres have compiled information on all general subjects for the use of the public. A scheme of establishing Information Centres cum Auditorium in other Districts and also one in New Delhi for conducting public meetings, and cultural programmes is under the consideration of the Government.

Subsidy to Feature Films and Awards to best Films and Artists.

To encourage production of quality Tamil films based on nationally desirable socio-economic themes such as prohibition, removal of caste system and untouchability and pro

motion of national integration, a Film Subsidy Scheme was introduced in February, 1978. Under this scheme, the Government offer financial assistance of Rs. 1 lakh each to five best films carefully selected from among the quality films. In order to give fillip to the production of Tamil films of excellent artistic skill and high technical quality, a scheme of annual State Awards has been introduced from the financial year 1978-79. Awards and prizes are presented to the Best Film Artistes and technicians under this scheme.

In memory of Jawaharlal Nehru, three prizes are awarded to the best three children's films. Gold Medal worth Rs 5,000 and a cash award of Rs 10,000 will be given as the first prize and the other two selected films will receive Gold Medals worth Rs. 5,000 each.

Tamil Nadu Films Division:

The object of Tamil Nadu Films Division is to inform and educate the people through films. This division produces fortnightly newsreels covering the Government's developmental activities, Family Welfare and important functions held in the State. It also produces documentary films on behalf of various departments of this Government; 35 mm copies are taken and released to theatres; through Films Division Government of India, Madras. News Reels and documentaries are taken in 16 mm also and sent to district publicity units for screening to the rural people.

During 1985 sanction was accorded for producing 10 documentaries explaining the importance of Family Planning Scheme at a cost of Rs. 15.15 lakhs of which 6 films had been completed. One

documentary each on Dental Care, Eradication of Untouchability, Social Welfare have been produced and released. Further, documentary films on the life of Mahakavi Bharati, Tourism and Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme are to be released.

Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1955 and the Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Rules, 1957.

Film industry serves as a source of entertainment to most of the people of Tamil Nadu particularly the poor and middle class besides being a source of revenue to Panchayats, Municipalities and to the Government. To encourage the development of film industry, and to increase the number of theatres, rules and regulations have been simplified.

To prevent black-marketing in the sale of tickets in theatres,

suitable instructions have been issued to all the licensing authorities to take stringent action against the theatre owners if they themselves indulge in black-marketing tickets. A proposal to provide suitable penal provision either in the Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Act 1955, or in the Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulations) Rules, 1957 is also under the consideration of the Government.

In the interest of the Tamil speaking public, an Act was passed to the effect that the cinema theatres in the state should exhibit Tamil Films for a period of not less than nine months in a year.

In order to prevent obscene film publicity materials, viz., posters, banners, etc., the Government are contemplating to bring in a legislation to censor film publicity materials also and another Bill to regu-

late or ban advertisements on road sides which cause hindrance to the traffic.

Non-provision of air-conditioned facilities in air-conditioned theatres is a serious offence affecting the health of the Cine-going public and also a fraud committed by the licensees. Government have issued Orders to the licensing authorities to conduct surprise inspection of air-conditioned cinema theatres and find out whether Air-condition facilities are provided to the public in proper manner and if not, to take severe action against such theatre-owners.

As on 1st July 1978, a total of 1728 theatres were functioning in Tamil Nadu of which, 36 theatres were air-conditioned whereas, on 31st March 1985, there are 2,423 theatres functioning in Tamil Nadu of which there are 82 air-conditioned theatres.

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IMPROVING INDUSTRY

It is the policy of the Tamil Nadu Government to eradicate poverty through employment generation. This objective is achieved by promoting Small Industries particularly in most backward and rural areas, and simultaneously encouraging major industries to increase the resources and revenue to the Government. The State Government's Policy is to orient the growth of Medium and Large Scale Industries simultaneously with Small Scale and Cottage Industries. With this object in view, TIDCO, TANCEM, SIP-COT, THIC, ELCOT, TNPL, Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation, TANSI, TAMIN, TANMAG and Sugar Corporations have taken various developmental steps for the growth of Major and Medium industries in the State.

Industrial Growth. —

The State Government have taken a number of steps to encourage entrepreneurs to set up industries in the State. Sanction of Letters of Intent and their conversion as Industrial Licences are being monitored closely. During the year 1984 (up to December) 90 Letters of Intent and 79 Industrial Licences have been issued by the Government of India to locate industries in Tamil Nadu.



(i) Tamil Nadu does not have any 'No Industry District'. Consequently, the State is in a disadvantageous position as certain types of licences are reserved only for 'No Industry Districts'. The State Government have been pressing the Government of India to change this concept and substitute it by a concept of 'No Industry Taluk' or 'No Industry Block'. The decision of the Government of India is awaited.

(ii) In spite of the above handicap, Tamil Nadu continues to stand first among all the States in the country, in respect of reimbursement obtained from the Government of India under the scheme of capital subsidy. Important Industrial clearances have to be issued by the Government of India. Cases recommended by the State Government have to be followed up in Delhi to obtain the clearances quickly. To do this work more expeditiously, it is proposed to set up an Industrial Liason Office for the State Government in New Delhi.

Among the various State Government Organisations, Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation has started a number of large and medium industries which are in the public sector and has also promoted a large number of units in the joint sector in association with private entrepreneurs, especially in the backward areas where ordinarily private entrepreneurs do not come forward to set up industries of their own. It has also assisted some sick units facing difficulties. It has promoted 31 joint sector projects in the backward areas of the State. Sufficient care is taken to see that the industries are located in different parts of TamilNadu.

The Tamil Nadu Cement Corporation was set up as a subsidiary of Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation. The main objectives of the company are to produce and sell cement, deal in lime, limestone, clinker, cement asbestos and other related items required for cement manufacturing. The Corporation has set up four units viz. (i) Alangulam

Cement Works, (ii) Ariyalur Cement Works, (iii) Tamil Nadu Asbestos and (iv) Tamil Nadu Asbestos Pressure Pipe Projects. It has plans to expand the capacity of Ariyalur Cement Plant and has applied for a letter of intent for setting up a new cement plant in Palayam in Madurai District.

Tamil Nadu Minerals Limited:

A project for the beneficiation of graphite at Sivaganga at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.50 crores has been sanctioned with Rs. 20 lakhs as share capital from Government. Another project for cutting and polishing black granite at a total outlay of Rs. 3.85 crores has been sanctioned, with Rs. 30 lakhs as part of Government's share capital contribution. The work on this project will start during 1985-86.

Tamil Nadu Magnesite Limited:

The Tamil Nadu Magnesite Limited has envisaged a project for beneficiation of Magnesite at a total cost of Rs. 80 crores. As a first step, it has proposed to instal a Rotary Kiln for dead burning of magnesite at a cost of Rs. 7.65 crores. This is expected to be commissioned in 1985. As a second phase another plant for chemically beneficiating the magnesite to improve the quantitative recovery of magnesite from mined ore is to be started during 1987 at a cost of Rs. 26.5 crores. The required share capital for the above projects will be sanctioned. As a third phase, it is proposed to start a special brick plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 45 crores to manufacture special refractory bricks for use in modern Steel Plants.

The Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited:

The Tamil Nadu News print and Papers Limited, has been

set up for manufacturing newsprint and printing and writing paper using as its main raw material, Sugarcane bagasse, which is at present burnt in the sugar mills. Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers will help the country to save foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 40 crores annually, on import of newsprint. Production with imported pulp has already begun and has been found to be successful. The mill will begin commercial production shortly.

Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation.—

Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation is one of the premier State Level Financial Institutions. The main objective of the Corporation is to provide financial assistance for promotion and accelerated growth of industries. The Corporation grants loan for acquiring fixed assets, like land, building, plant and machinery and equipment besides deferred payment guarantee and share assistance. With a view to dispose of the loan applications quickly, the Government have issued instructions to the TIIC

Ltd., to dispose of any loan application within 45 days of receipt.

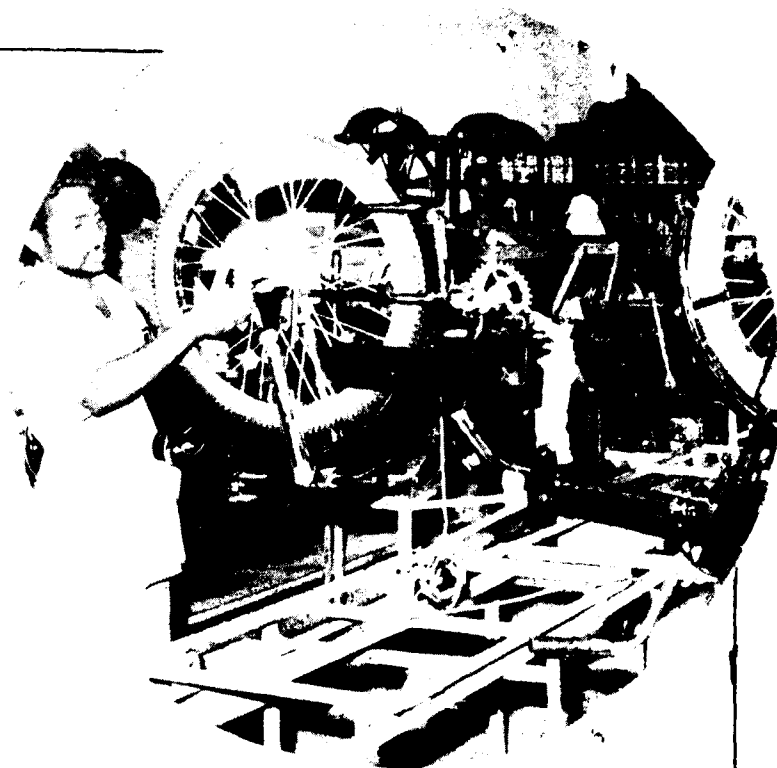
The scheme of assistance under soft loans to provide larger assistance to deserving first generation entrepreneurs, who are technically qualified or possessing adequate experience, has been liberalised with removal of restriction of upper limit of 10 per cent and 15 per cent on loan for units in non-backward areas and backward areas.

Central Investment.—

The Central Sector Investment in Tamil Nadu is disproportionately low. The State Government has been urging the Centre to set up more Central projects. The Government of Tamil Nadu are urging the Government of India to take up new projects in the State to correct the imbalance.

Madras Export Processing Zone:

An extent of 228 acres of land near Tambaram in Saidapet taluk has been provided



for setting up the Export Processing Zone. Civil works are under process for setting up phase I of the Zone, which will become operational during this year. So far, 26 entrepreneurs have been selected for setting up industrial units in the Zone. Acquisition about 292 acres of land for Phase II of the MEPZ has also been started.

Single Window Concept for Major and Medium Industries—

The Government have constituted a High Power Committee under the Chairmanship of Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Industries Department with other concerned senior officers as members, to act as "Single Window Agency" for Medium and Major Industries in Tamil Nadu. The Committee meets once every month and expedite issue of clearances and provision of infrastructural facilities needed by medium and large industries.

Electronic Industry.—

Electronic industry is extremely well suited to Tamil Nadu as the requirement for power and water are minimal and the industry is skill-oriented. With

a view to take special charge of the rapid expansion of electronic industry in the State and the proliferation of application of electronic technology in modern life, a new Department of Electronics, Science and Technology has been constituted at the Secretariat level. Attention is paid, in particular, for the development of Small Scale Electronic units which, with minimal investment offers vast employment opportunities and help promoting a technocrat entrepreneurial class.

The State has also got an abundant reservoir of highly motivated, technically skilled and competent manpower to achieve these objectives. A very large number of B.Sc., and M.Sc. women graduates can be gainfully employed in this industry. The State has also boast of several hill stations like Ooty, Yercaud, and Kodaikanal with pleasant climatic conditions which are ideally suited for electronic industry. A sound infrastructural base has been made available to facilitate the development of electronic industry by the setting up of industrial estates for electronic units exclusively test centres which, render testing and quality con-

trol at nominal rates thereby assisting in product development and also Data Bank and Information Centre, which supply basic technological information.

The ELCOT, a Government Undertaking set up to promote electronic industry in the State has taken up projects in the Public Sector such as Aluminium Electrolytic Capacitor Manufacturing Unit at Hosur, Communication Systems Project at Madras and Digital Electronic Watch Project at Instronics Campus, Adyar. Besides these, a number of joint sector projects are also on the anvil. This Corporation also renders marketing assistance to small scale manufacturers of Quartz Analogue Wall Clocks and Time Systems. The Corporation has proposed to give special emphasis to projects with export potential especially Computer Software Project. The Minister for Industries has already had detailed discussions with Dr. Sanjeevi Rao, Chairman, Electronic Commission, Government of India, while he was in Madras on 23rd March 1985, regarding acceleration of the pace of electronic industrialisation of the State.

At present 98 Municipalities and 8 Municipal Township Committees are functioning in the State under the administrative control of the Director of Municipal Administration.

With the rapid urbanisation in recent years, the influx of rural population into urban areas is increasing from year to year. As a result of the growing complexity of the urban problems, the volume of work to satisfy the public demand for the provision of basic amenities has increased manifold.

For the purpose of sanctioning financial assistance to the Municipalities for implementing various schemes, they have been classified into 4 categories on the basis of their *per capita* income based on the audited figures for 3 years from 1980-81 to 1982-83.

In order to supplement the Municipal finance, Government have undertaken various schemes under the Development and Welfare Programmes to provide basic amenities to the Urban population by providing financial assistance to Municipalities. The important among these are given below.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES :

1. Centrally Sponsored Integrated Development Programme of Small and Medium Towns:

With the assistance of Central Government a scheme called Integrated Development Programme for Small and Medium town having a population of less than one lakh with reference to the towns located in district and taluk headquarters was introduced during 1979-80. The object of the scheme is (1) to create more job opportunities and (2) to reduce or arrest rural migration to provide better standard of living to the people residing in these towns.



LAUDABLE LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

This programme is implemented in 28 Municipal towns at a cost of Rs.2,048.95 lakhs.

2. The Tamil Nadu Integrated Urban Development Programme:

At present many of the Municipalities are facing deficit finance and they are not able to cope up with the increased cost of establishment and rise in the cost of materials etc., With the result, they are not having adequate financial resources to provide basic amenities to the public. To augment the Municipal finances, the Government have come forward to assist the municipalities by way of sanctioning loans to the municipalities for taking up various development programmes under remunerative enterprises schemes, like construction of shops, stalls, markets, bus-stands, taxi stands, truck terminals and pay and use latrines etc. Under this scheme Rs. 3,00.75 lakhs

during 1980-81, Rs. 3,62.29 lakhs during 1981-82, Rs.73.46 lakhs during 1982-83, Rs.71.10 lakhs during 1983-84 and Rs. 140.10 lakhs, during 1984-85 have been sanctioned by the Town and Country Planning Board.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY SCHEME.

The financially weaker Municipalities are not able to provide even the basic amenities to the public. To enable them to undertake development programmes and provide minimum basic amenities urgently needed by the public, the Government have given financial assistance to Municipalities under "Self-Sufficiency Scheme". In the first phase of the scheme, the Government have sanctioned Rs.500 lakhs to 20 Municipalities in 1982-83. In that year, 1,492 works have been taken up by the Municipalities.

In the second phase, the Government have sanctioned Rs.500 lakhs to 31 Municipalities in 1983-84. In that year, 1,738 works have been taken up by the Municipalities.

In the third phase, the Government have provided for Rs.500 lakhs to 30 Municipalities in 1984-85. In that year, 1,560 works have been taken up by the Municipalities.

In the fourth phase, a sum of Rs.500 lakhs have been provided in the Budget for 1985-86. Sanction for implementing the works in this phase will be issued.

In the Seventh Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been allocated to implement the scheme in the remaining Municipalities.

WELFARE PROGRAMME:

Accelerated Slum Improvement Programmes

Government in the year 1977 decided that the Slum areas of Madras City, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore should be provided with basic amenities like (1) Road, (2) Drinking water supply, (3) Lighting, (4) Public Conveniences, etc., on a time bound basis.

It was decided to launch the Accelerated Slum Improvement Programme in the above 4 Towns and also in all Urban centres for the provision of basic amenities to the Slum dwellers.

Integrated Development of Backward areas:

The integrated Development of Backward areas was introduced during the year 1977-78 with a view to provide improved civic amenities to the areas occupied by the under-privileged classes and weaker sections of the societies in muni-

palities and Township Committees. Under this scheme in the denotified backward areas, amenities such as drinking water supply, roads, street lighting, public conveniences are provided to improve the living conditions of the people of the economically weaker sections.

Finances of the Municipalities:

The general financial position of the Municipalities in the State is considered to be not satisfactory in the recent years. On account of prevalence of inflationary trend, increase in cost of materials and also due to increase in the cost of establishment on account of revision of Dearness Allowance to the Municipal Employees on par with the Government servants from time to time, the Municipalities are not able to bridge out their resources with the increased administrative expenditure. As a result of this adverse financial position many Municipalities are struggling hard even to pay the salaries to the staff on the due dates and are also not able to repay their loan annuities and other committed abilities promptly.

Programmes to be implemented under 7th Five year Plan.— In the 7th Five Year Plan, the Study Group of the Planning Commission has approved Rs. 30 crores under Urban Development Programme, Rs. 250 lakhs under roads and bridges and Rs. 200 lakhs under the Centrally sponsored Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums Scheme for implementation of various developmental activities.



With the sum of Rs. 30 crores allocated the following schemes are proposed to be implemented in the next five years.

- (1) Revolving fund for improvement of private layouts—Rs. 50 lakhs.
- (2) Grant for construction of High and Higher Secondary School Buildings Rs. 50 lakhs.
- (3) Improvement of Municipal roads and Provision of Storm Water Drains Rs. 50 lakhs.
- (4) Self Sufficiency Scheme—Rs. 1,500 lakhs.
- (5) Grant for construction of Elementary School Buildings—Rs. 100 lakhs.
- (6) Improvement to Municipal Dispensaries—Rs. 50 lakhs.
- (7) Provision of Community T.V. Sets in financially deficit Municipalities—Rs. 150 lakhs.
- (8) Construction of quarters to Municipal Sanitary Workers—Rs. 150 lakhs.
- (9) Accelerated Slum Improvement Scheme—Rs. 250 lakhs.
- (10) Formation of Tamil Nadu Municipal Finance Corporation - Rs. 100 lakhs.
- (11) Integrated Development of Backward areas—Rs. 50 lakhs.
- (12) Improvements to the Municipal Maternity and Child Welfare Centres—Rs. 50 lakhs.
- (13) Subsidy to Municipalities for increasing the strength of sanitary workers Rs. 200 lakhs.
- (14) Dearness Allowances subsidy to Municipalities—Rs. 250 lakhs.

With the implementation of the above programmes and with the release of financial assistance enumerated above, it is hoped that the Municipalities can function without any financial strain in the coming years and play a vital role in the development activities of the programmes formulated by the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Government of India in all the spheres.



PROGRESS OF EDUCATION

The Outlay of Rs. 468 Crores under Education in 1985-86 will work out to more than 20 per cent of the total expenditure of Revenue Account namely Rs. 2,315 Crores.

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

School Education (including Higher Secondary Education) accounts for as much as Rs. 384 Crores out of the outlay of Rs. 468 Crores under Education Demand in the Budget Estimate, 1985-86.

School Improvement Conference:

In order to mobilise local efforts and initiative in improving the facilities in Schools, 740 School Improvement Conferences have been conducted from the inception of the scheme till December 1984, of which 165 conferences were held during the past five years mobilising a public contribution of Rs. 139 lakhs.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION:

Elementary Education gets priority in Budget allocations. As many as 355 additional Elementary Schools (299 Primary 56 Middle Schools) were opened during 1984-85. Universalisation of Elementary Education constitutes point 16 in the 20 point Programme.

Inclusive of the additional enrolment in 1984-85 a total number of 13.67 lakhs of pupils (8.15 lakhs under Age group 6-11 and 5.52 lakhs under the age group 11-14 (were additionally enrolled during the period of the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-81 to 1984-85).

The rate of dropouts (or wastage) at the Primary school level i.e. for age group 6-11 has been coming down in recent years. From 40 per cent in 1977-78 it has come down to 26 per cent in 1983-84. This welcome development is due mainly to the impact of the Nutritious Meal Programme.

Free Uniforms:

The scheme of free supply of uniforms to deserving poor

pupils in standards 1-8 will be implemented from the 15th September 1985.

Free supply of books and slates:

About 13 lakhs of poor pupils in Standards 1-3 have been getting text-books free and poor pupils in Standard 1 get slates also free. From 1972-73 the cost of text books is met by the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society from its funds. The Scheme now costs the society about Rs. 1.60 crores every year. From 1985-86, the Government will be extending the scheme of free supply of text books to all deserving, poor children in standards 1-8.

Book Banks:

Book Banks in Schools are intended to enable the weaker sections of students to save expenditure on school books. As on 1st October 1984 Book Banks had been established in 36,553 schools. The beneficiaries numbered more than 13 lakhs of pupils. These Book Banks were established on voluntary basis, by collecting books donated by students promoted to higher standards and by enlisting the co-operation of parents, social service organisations, etc.

SECONDARY EDUCATION:

Out of 17.95 lakhs of children in the age group 14-16 in Tamil Nadu in 1984-85, 47.45

percent (namely 8.52 lakhs) had been enrolled (in standard 9-10).

Science Education:

Under the phased Scheme for equipping High School with science Laboratories 1,123 High Schools have been covered by the end of 1984-85. In recent years, the schools benefitting under this programme are being provided with Laboratory building and equipment at a total cost of Rs.1.40 lakhs. All the 51 Educational districts in the State are having each a Mobile Science Laboratory Van for providing practical demonstration in Science teaching in Rural High Schools, not yet provided with Science Laboratories.

A phased programme is being implemented to provide lavatory facilities in all Government High and Higher Secondary Schools for girls at a total cost of Rs.5 crores of which Rs.3.25 crores in all were sanctioned in 1982-83 and 1983-84. Out of the balance of Rs.175 crores, Rs.75 lakhs will be incurred in 1985-86 and the balance of Rs.75 lakhs spilled over beyond 1985-86. The provision of Rs.144 lakhs for Minor works mentioned above includes the provisions for lavatories.

The scheme of special supervised study for pupils belonging to Adi Dravidar and Scheduled Tribes in English, Mathematics and Science subjects - continues to be implemented in Standard 8-10 of 500 High Schools and standards 11-12 of 300 Higher Secondary Schools. About 12,000 students benefited in all under this scheme during 1984-85.

For the first time a three month special coaching scheme for students (aged below 18) who have failed in S.S.L.C. was

conducted in 1,000 selected High and Higher Secondary Schools during July-October 1984, in order to enable them to appear for S.S.L.C. in October 1984. About 20 to 30 students were coached in each centre by two full time B. T. teachers specially appointed for the purpose. The coaching was done during or outside school hours according to local conditions.

The Chief Minister's Scheme of Life Oriented Education envisages the vocationalisation of school Education at all levels. Education should provide the necessary skills for boys and girls so that they could find suitable vocations or self-employment. Children should be taught to respect the dignity of labour and attitudes towards this end should be nurtured. The gap between our education system and life should be narrowed down and children should be prepared and equipped to face life situations. The scheme involves a massive outlay. The Government of India have also been stressing the need for vocationalisation of education and this Government are confident of getting substantial Central assistance for implementing this vital programme during the Seventh Plan period and also of obtaining assistance from World Bank with the good offices of the Government of India.

Tamil Nadu Test Book Society:

The text books published by the Society are distributed all over the State through 54 District and Taluk Co-operative Marketing Societies having 120 depots. The Co-operative Marketing Societies in turn sell the books through retailers appointed by them. In the city of Madras the Society directly distributes all its publications through 101 retailers.

ADULT EDUCATION AND NONFORMAL EDUCATION:

Adult Education Centres in Tamil Nadu are run under the various programmes described below:

Rural Functional Literacy Project:

Under this Centrally Sponsored Programme, 4,800 centres are now functioning at present at the rate of 300 centres in each of the 16 districts of the State. The Government of India revised the financial pattern of scheme with effect from 1st February 1984. Accordingly the cost for a Project has now been increased from Rs.5.20 lakhs to Rs.8.45 lakhs. These centres are located in districts other than Madras in two or three contiguous Panchayat Unions. One Supervisor has been appointed for a cluster of 30 centres and they are drawn from the category of unemployed graduates and trained unemployed graduates or retired army personnel on a fixed monthly salary of Rs.500 plus Rs.150 towards travel expenses. The Animators working in these centres are selected from among unemployed trained teachers, unemployed youths with S.S.L.C. qualification, etc. They are given orientation training in Adult education. The Animators are paid every month an honorarium of Rs.100 plus Rs.35 for Kerosene and contingent expenses.

State Adult Education Programme:

The Adult Education Centres 6,100 in all, started by the State Government in 61 Blocks in February-March 1980 have completed five phases benefitting 11.7 lakhs of adults and the sixth phase has commenced in March 1985. The 5,400 centres

in 54 blocks started from October 1983 have completed the first phase of the programme and the second phase of the Programme is in progress. These centres work more or less on the same lines as those under Rural Functional Literacy Project. The Supervisors appointed for 30 centres are paid every month a consolidated salary of Rs. 500 plus Rs. 60 towards travel expenses. A total provision of Rs. 2 crores has been made in 1985-86 for all these 11,500 centres.

It is proposed during 1985-86 to open 600 centres in 6 Blocks at the rate of 100 centres each.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

The provision for Collegiate Education in Budget Estimate 1985-86 is of the order of Rs.48 crores inclusive of the outlays on grants to Universities for general education, Buildings and Loan scholarships.

There are, now 193 Colleges of Arts, Science and Commerce functioning in Tamil Nadu.

Before the commencement of the Sixth Five Year Plan (i.e. in 1979-80) 1,36,000 students

were studying in Colleges and it will be seen that this strength has increased to 1,92,000 in 1984-85.

SPORTS, PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND YOUTH WELFARE.

(i) SPORTS, GAMES AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The total provision for the activities of the Department of Sports and Youth Welfare in 1985-86 will be of the order of Rs. 2 crores. There are now 19 District Sports Councils (including a second District Sports Council in each of the three big districts of Thanjavur, Tirunelveli and Madurai constituted in 1983-84). During 1985-86 District Sports Councils will be constituted for Kamarajar and Pasumpon Muthuramalingam Districts. All Sports Councils are to be provided during 1985-86 with "Multi trainers", weight training sets and gymnasium material at a total cost of Rs. 4.70 lakhs.

(ii) Sports Development Corporation

The Tamil Nadu State Sports Development Corporation has

been set up under the Chairmanship of Thiru Sivanthi Athithan with an authorised share capital of Rs. 1 crore. It has been registered on 15th November 1984 under the companies Act 1956.

The Department's monthly Journal "Thamizhar Vilaiyattu Madal" is very popular and about 1,000 copies are distributed free to Sportsmen and sports clubs. About 1,000 more copies will be printed from 1985-86 since it is expected that there will be good demand from subscribers for this journal priced at Rupee one per copy.

(iii) NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME

It is only in Tamil Nadu that the National Service Scheme is implemented at the Higher Secondary level. The annual expenditure per student is Rs.80 under National Service Scheme (General Programme) and Rs. 100 under Special Camp Programme. In both the cases, expenditure is shared between the State and Central Governments in the ratio of 5 :7 respectively. The provision for this scheme in 1985-86 is Rs.92 lakhs. During 1985-86, 10,000 more students will be additionally enrolled under the National Service Scheme.

COVER STORY

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW BUILDINGS AT THE TAMILNADU TEXT BOOK SOCIETY

The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. M.G.R. named the Rs. 54 lakh, 10 storied Text Book Society Buildings as 'E.V.K. Sampath Malligai', on 13.6.85. Earlier the Hon'ble Union Education Minister, Thiru K.C. Pant inaugurated the Buildings. Hon'ble Minister for Finance, Dr. Nedunchezian presided over the function.



B. GANESAN PASSES AWAY

Thiru B. Ganesan, a former Deputy Director (Information) and former Special Officer, Thanthai Periyar Centenary Celebrations committee passed away on 10.7.85 at Cuddalore.

Born on 30.8.1923, Thiru Ganesan showed keen interest in Periyar's Self-respect movement. He was an outstanding Public Speaker, poet and writer. Above all, he was a fine gentleman.

Tamil Arasu convey its deepest sympathies to the bereaved family.



THE ORGANISATION:

The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage (TWAD) Board created by an act of State Legislature as an autonomous body on a statutory footing has been vested with the powers for provision of Water Supply and Sewerage facilities in the entire State of Tamil Nadu except Madras Metropolitan Area. The TWAD Board came into existence on April 14, 1971 and took over the duties and responsibilities of the erstwhile Public Health Engineering and Municipal Works Department of the Tamil Nadu Government.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME:

In order to assess the status of Water Supply in rural areas, the Government of Tamil Nadu conducted a scientific survey during 1976-77. It was then identified that 18167 habitations had a real problem for protected, perennial, potable drinking water near their habitations. These 18167 habitations were declared as problem habitations. Tamil Nadu was the first State in the country in this sectoral study of Rural Water Supply.

The State Government increased its assistance for RURAL WATER SUPPLY and concentrated on problem areas based on the Survey classification on priority basis, since 1977-78. During the year 1977-78 to 1979-80, 3465 problem habitations were provided with

Water Supply. The State Government have decided to cover entire problem habitations before the end of Sixth Plan Period.

phase during 1981-82 in 150 Panchayat Unions and 111rd Phase during 82-83 in 159 Panchayat Unions. Further due to seasonal



SELF SUFFICIENCY PROGRAMME:

Meanwhile, the State Government proposed to make an integrated approach in order to develop rural areas similar to urban areas so that the rural habitations because self sufficient in the field of water supply, education, street lights, link roads, Hospitals etc. and accordingly priority was given to the Rural Water Supply under Self Sufficiency Programme. The first phase of SSP was launched during 80-81 in 69 Panchayat unions and SSP link

variation and drought, about 14826 habitations originally falling under type 6 are reclassified into type 3, 4 & 5 by the District Collectors. Government of Tamil Nadu decided to provide water supply to all problem habitations and 7600 reclassified habitations and agreed to allocate Rs. 170 crores vide G.O.Ms. No.1276/RD1A dt. 21.8.82 for the period from 82-83 to 84-85.

Upto March 1984, 10157 problem habitations have been provided with Water Supply along with 3726 reclassified



Administration of Justice

The policy of the Government has been to ensure justice to all Citizens according to the principles enshrined in the Constitution of India. The actual administration of Justice is the responsibility of the Courts, which function in absolute independence from the executive and the administrative machinery of the Government. The sphere, in which the Government can play a useful and dominant role, in the elimination of delays by sanctioning new and additional Courts, whenever necessary, on the recommendation of the High Court and by providing all amenities, that are required for functioning of the Courts including that of accommodation.

Civil Courts in Districts.—

There are 17 District Courts in the State. There are also Additional District and Sessions Courts in the State one each in Coimbatore, South Arcot, Ramanathapuram, North Arcot, Madurai (South) and Periyar Districts. There are also two Additional District Judges' Courts in each District of Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli. The District Judges are also the

Sessions Judges of the respective Divisions. They are also functioning as Special Tribunals under Special Enactments such as Employees State Insurance Act, Estate Abolition Act and Motor Vehicles Act. The District Judges are inspecting the subordinate Civil Courts and the Chief Judicial Magistrate Courts in the respective Divisions. The District Judges of Madurai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli have also been designated as Special Judges to try cases under the Criminal Law Amendment Act with jurisdiction over adjoining three or more Districts. They exercise Appellate Civil Jurisdiction upto Rs. 30,000

Further, the Government in August 1982, have sanctioned the constitution of six Additional Courts for the trial of cases under the Essential Commodities Act, in the cadre of District and Sessions Judges one each at Madras, Thanjavur, Pudukottai, Madurai, Coimbatore and Salem.

Subordinate Judges' Courts.—

There are 65 Sub-Courts in the State which includes two posts of Judicial Member

Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal Additional Bench at Coimbatore and Madurai. The Subordinate Judges exercise unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction on the original side. Their Jurisdiction is defined under the Civil Courts Act. The Subordinate Judges are also exercising appellate powers in respect of appeals arising from and out of the decisions of the District Munsifs functioning in their respective territorial jurisdiction upto the value of Rs. 15,000. The Subordinate Judges are also Assistant Sessions Judges. Further, now all the Sub-Courts have been constituted as Motor Accident Claims Tribunals and Sub-Judges who have completed 10 year of Judicial Service function as Motor Accident Claims Tribunal and preside over the said Tribunal.

District Munsifs Courts.—

There are 132 Courts of District Munsifs. In addition, there are 6 District Munsif-cum-Divisional Judicial First Class Magistrate Courts and 2 District Munsif-cum-Judicial First Class Magistrate Courts. District Munsifs exercise pecuniary jurisdiction

upto Rs. 15,000 from 7th March 1981. Each District Munsif Court is having defined territorial jurisdiction. They are exercising Small Causes jurisdiction also upto Rs. 500. They are also Rent Controllers of their respective areas.

The expenditure in respect of all District Courts, Sub-Courts and District Munsifs Courts in the Mofussil for 1985-86 including the copyist and Process Servers Establishments is estimated at Rs. 6,75,97,000.

(ii) Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrates Courts.—

There are 20 Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate Courts. They are borne on the cadre of District Munsifs. They are exercising First Class powers, but they have no appellate powers, over the decisions of the Judicial Second Class Magistrates.

(iii) Judicial First Class Magistrates Courts.—

There are 58 Judicial First Class Magistrate Courts including 21 Additional Courts for trial of Prohibition cases, 4 Additional Courts for trial of Protection of Civil Rights Act cases and 3 Additional Courts for trial of Commercial crimes. They are intended to help the Chief Judicial Magistrates in the disposal of First Class cases.

(iv) Judicial Second Class Magistrate Courts.—

There are 145 Judicial Second Class Magistrate Courts. These Magistrates entertain complaints and dispose of cases arising within their respective Jurisdiction as specified in the First Schedule to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

The expenditure in respect of all the Criminal Courts in Mofussil is estimated at Rs. 3,62,49,000 for 1985-86.

Apart from this, there are Railway Magistrate Courts at North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli Districts for trial of offences for ticketless travel etc., under the Indian Railways Act. The expenditure on the Railway Magistrate Courts is initially borne by the State Government and later get reimbursed from the Southern Railway through the Accountant-General Madras.

Setting up of a Bench of the High Court at Madurai:

This Government considered as early as in 1972 about the real need for setting up of a Bench of the Madras High Court at Madurai. Constitution and organisation of the High Court are exclusive powers of the Union Parliament under Article 246 of the Constitution of India. Therefore this Government addressed the Government of India as early as in 1973 to pursue action for setting up of Bench or at least a Camp Court of the High Court to cater to the needs of the litigant public of the Southern Districts of the State. The Government of India have already appointed Thiru Jaswant Singh, a retired Judge, Supreme Court of India, as the Chairman of the Commission to go into all aspects for the constitution of the High Court Bench in places other than the City Capitals. The Government of India have referred this Government's request to this commission. Thiru Jaswant Singh Commission visited Madras City in January 1984 and held discussion with the representatives of this Government and High Court. In June 1984 the above Commission visited Tamil Nadu again as part of its study tour and recorded evidence of litigant public, interested persons and representatives of organi-

sations in the places like Coimbatore, Uthagamandalam, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Madurai, Kodaikanal and Tirunelveli. The above Commission also visited Madras City for the third time in November 1984 and held discussions with the Chief Justice of the High Court, Madras and other Officials of this Government. The Government of India will take a decision in this regard on the report of this Commission.

Setting up of a Bench of Supreme Court at Madras.—

Constitution, Organisation Jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court are exclusive powers of Union Parliament under Article 246 of the Constitution of India. As per Article, 130 of the Constitution of India the Supreme Court shall sit in Delhi or in such other place or places, as the Chief Justice of India may, with the approval of the president from time to time, appoint. The concurrence of the Government of India is necessary to set up a Bench of the Supreme Court at Madras. This Government have been requesting the Government of India to take an early decision in the matter and have informed the Government of India that necessary facilities such as building for the proposed Bench and residential accommodation for the Judges would be made available. In June 1983 the Government of India, have appraised this Government that the proposal in this regard has been forwarded to the Chief Justice of India. The Government of India will take a decision on this proposal on receipt of the recommendation of the Chief Justice of India.

The Government and the High Court are of the view that the courts at the headquarters should be decentralised so as to

TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS 1980-85

<i>Year</i>	<i>Habitations</i>	<i>Expenditure. (Rs.in lakhs)</i>
1980-81	2300	1807
1981-82	3875	3165
1982-83	4059	2800
1983-84	3639	2163
1984-85		
(Program med)	5743	5027
1985-86		
(Projected)	2000	4200

ASSISTANCE FROM L.I.C.
OF INDIA FOR R.W.S.—

Government of TamilNadu have permitted the TWAD Board to obtain loan from L.I.C. of India for the implementation of R.W.S. Schemes in the State of TamilNadu. The Board has obtained a Loan of Rs. 4.96 crores in 83-84 for 125 schemes. The L.I.C. of India has sanctioned Rs. 6.30 crores in 84-85 for the execution of 97 new schemes and 4 ongoing Rural Schemes.

DROUGHT RELIEF PROGRAMME:

Consequent on the failure, of the monsoon during 1982 also adverse seasonal conditions prevailed in all the Districts of Tamil Nadu except Nilgiris District. To tackle the problem of drinking water scarcity and to make available the basic needs i.e. drinking water to the affected people in rural and urban areas, Government of Tamil Nadu entrusted the TWAD Board to sink 20000 bore wells in consultation with the District Collectors and Work taken up on war footing.

The programme of drilling bore wells in the affected areas was started in September 1982. Out of the proposed 20000 deep bore wells 9688 were completed during 1982-83 and the balance works were continued during 1983-84 in view of the continued drought condition. During 1983-84, 11850 bore wells with hand pump have been provided.

In total 21538 bore wells have been provided in the affected rural and urban areas. The cost of these works to date is about Rs. 45.79.

Even after the completion of the above by September 1983, drought continued to prevail in Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari Districts. Taking stock of this situation, Government ordered to continue the drilling programme in these Districts. 454 Bore wells have been drilled at a cost of Rs. 91.80 lakhs and further works are under progress.

UNICEF:

The UNICEF has so far supplied to TWAD Board 20 Numbers of drilling rigs out of which 17 Numbers are 4½" and 3 Numbers are of 6" dia.

In addition to this, UNICEF has supplied 33 Numbers of vans for maintaining the hand pumps and power pumps provided under RWS programme in the entire State of Tamil Nadu.

Regarding hand pumps, UNICEF has so far supplied 6070 Numbers India Mark II hand-pumps to install in the bore wells drilled under RWS Programme. Under rejuvenation of non-standard pumps into India Mark II Pumps, UNICEF had agreed to supply 7050 India Mark II pumps and 19 Mobile

vans and has so far supplied 6615 India Mark II pumps and 13 Vans.

DANIDA:

The Danish Government have extended assistance to the Government of Tamil Nadu through their Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) for implementing the following two Projects.

1. Rejuvenation of hand pumps in Salem and South Arcot District.
2. Providing high power drilling rigs for drilling Deep Bore wells.

(a) Rejuvenation of hand pumps in Salem and South Arcot Districts:

This project was launched to renew the old type of non-standard handpumps installed in the bore wells to provide water supply in rural areas, which frequently go out of order with new type of India Mark II hand pump so as to ensure uninterrupted protected water supply to the public in these two districts.

This project is estimated to cost Rs. 101.15 lakhs. Out of this the Danish contribution is Rs. 72 lakhs and the balance is met out by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The Danish contribution of Rs. 72 lakhs consist of 2500 India Mark II, 2 jeeps, 10 Vans, 75,000 Mtrs, of 32 mm G.I. Pipes and 10 sets of erectiontools.

The scope of the project is to replace, 2,500 numbers old type of hand pumps (1,200 numbers in South Arcot and 1,300 in Salem District). The project was commenced in August 1982 and as scheduled, completed by 31st July 1983 in the above two districts. The total Numbers of pumps rejuvenated is

12241. The balance 259 hand pumps is now being utilised to rejuvenate the non-standard pumps in Chengalpattu District.

Providing High Power drilling Rigs for Drilling Deep Bore-Wells:

In Tamil Nadu it is estimated that there are about 1360 habitations where the depth of ground water is beyond the reach of drilling equipments available at present in India. The Danish Government have come forward to help the Government of Tamil Nadu by providing 4 Numbers of high power drilling for drilling works in these habitations to drill 320 bore wells to cover the population in 1360 habitations with protected water supply.

The Danish Government have contributed a sum of Rs. 2.235 crores by way of supplying special drilling rigs and equipments under this programme. The equipments consist of 4 Numbers of deep drilling rigs with necessary supporting vehicles (8 Nos. of lorries, 4 Nos. of Jeeps) and Geophysical instruments. Their aid also includes imparting training programme for the staff of TWAD Board to operate these special type of rigs and equipments.

EEC ASSISTED WATER SUPPLY PROJECT:

In Tamil Nadu in certain districts, the water supply sources contain flouride more than, 1.5 mg/litre. This phenomenon was observed mainly in Coimbatore and Periyar Districts. There are 726 habitations with a population of about 4 Millions in these two districts suffering due to excessive fluoride in drinking water.

Special project report has

been prepared at a cost of Rs. 152.20 millions to provide water supply within the permissible limit of the affected villages in Coimbatore and Periyar Districts and to setup experimental defluoridation units in 10 villages, to import the equipments needed to survey the other districts of Tamil Nadu to identify habitations with excess flouride in the drinking water and to set up a laboratory at Coimbatore for conducting chemical and bacteriological analysis of water samples.

This Project has been posed for approval for assistance by E.E.C. and the investigation for the formulation of schemes have been taken up. The E.E.C. has agreed to assist for this project. As per preliminary survey this Project involves construction of 108 water supply schemes from distance source. The investigation and preparation of detailed designs and estimates are now in an advanced stage.

In the Budget Estimate for 85-86, Government have approved a provision of Rs. 6.51711 crores for this project.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE:

TWAD Board not only executed the Rural Water Supply schemes but also took the responsibility of maintaining the hand pumps and power pumps. But as per G.O.Ms.No. 1326/RDLA dt. 23.7.81 the maintenance of Hand Pump was handed over to the Collector and G.O.Ms. No.1837/RDLA dt. 29.11.82, the responsibility for operation and maintenance of power pumps was entrusted to the concerned local bodies. However the TWAD Board provides necessary technical guidance and accessories to the local bodies for the maintenance of hand pumps and power pumps.

As reported in the Draft Seventh Five Year Plan, it has been planned to complete the ongoing schemes very early and to augment the existing schemes in the local bodies where the present water supply is not sufficient. In this, priority will be given to towns of industrial, commercial pilgrimage and tourist importance. It is to be noted here that one separate Chief Engineer (Urban) has been appointed from January 1982 for the rapid implementation of Urban Water Supply and Sewerage schemes.

The Urban Water Supply and Sewerage schemes brought into beneficial use from 1980-81 to 1983-84 are given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Schemes</i>	<i>Expendi- ture incurred (Rupees in lakhs)</i>
1980-81	11	1269.15
1981-82	18	1104.04
1982-83	31	834.64
1983-84	16	1406.05

During 1984-85 it is proposed to complete 17 Urban Water Supply Schemes. An expenditure of Rs. 10.33 crores has been incurred upto February 1985 in this year. In this year, the Government of TamilNadu have accorded administrative approval for 6 new schemes at a cost of Rs. 3.34 crores.

**WORLD BANK LOAN
ASSISTED WATER SUPPLY
PROJECT:**

The World Bank is extending assistance to implement (i) new water supply schemes to 75 medium, small towns (ii) augmentation of water supply scheme for Coimbatore, Madurai and Salem and (iii) Low Cost Sanitation schemes for 14 towns in Tamil Nadu. The project will also provide water supply to about 740 rural habitations. The total cost of the Project is Rs. 149.42 crores.

avoid over crowding of courts at one particular centre and also to give sufficient relief to the litigant public, who are now finding it difficult to go to the head-quarters for their cases.

The Committee of the officials appointed by the Government in 1970 to undertake State-wide examination of the jurisdiction of Civil and Criminal Courts submitted its report in 1973. The said Committee has recommended the constitution of 28 new Civil Courts and 27 new Criminal Courts. The Government accepted in principle the recommendation of the Committee on the jurisdiction of courts in 1975 and have decided to implement the recommendations on a phased programme spread over a period of five years. To implement the recommendation of the Jurisdiction Committee, the High Court has drawn up a priority list for constitution of Civil and Criminal Courts.

Out of the 28 Civil Courts recommended by the Jurisdiction Committee, orders have been issued for the constitution of 27 Civil Courts.

Legal Aid to Poor.—

Under Article 39-A of the Constitution of India, provision of Legal Aid to poor is a Constitutional obligation. In order to provide legal aid to the poor this Government have constituted the Tamil Nadu State Legal Aid and Advice Board in 1977 which is now functioning under two eminent retired High Court Judges. Besides the District and Taluk Committees for legal aid, counselling centres have been formed in the city as well as in the Districts. There are 18 District Committees, 84 Taluk Committees in addition to 34 legal aid centres in the State. The Government are financing the Board by way of grants to meet its expenditure.

The Board is rendering legal aid to poor and deserving persons and to the members of the weaker sections of the society. Legal assistance is also extended to victims of motor accidents in securing compensation. The Board's programme includes assistance for securing relief through authorities in the District Courts and Tribunals and assistance to women and children for maintenance.

The affairs of the Board are managed by an Executive Com-

mittee consisting of officials and non-official members. The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 37 lakhs as Grants to the above Board for meeting its expenditure during 1984-85. A sum of Rs. 37 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1985-86. The Government will sanction additional grants as and when proposals are received from the Tamil Nadu State Legal Aid and Advice Board.

Mobile Courts.—

A Mobile Court is functioning in Madurai district by a Judicial Second Class Magistrate to dispose of cases relating to general crimes and traffic offences from 1976. To check the increasing incidence of crimes and to take effective action against the criminals to act as a deterrence, the Government have reviewed the systems of mobile courts, in Madras City also which was suspended in 1977. In August, 1982 the Government have sanctioned the constitution of two mobile courts in Madras city, one at Madras North and the other at Madras South in the grade of District Munsif with necessary staff to try and dispose off general crimes and traffic offences in Madras City. The Mobile Courts have started functioning from 31st March 1983. In September, 1984 the Government have sanctioned, the conversion of stationery Court of Judicial Second Class Magistrate No.4, Coimbatore into a Traffic Mobile Court.

Introduction of Tamil in Civil Courts.—

Tamil has been introduced as court language in Civil Courts also including Tribunal Courts, Rent Courts and Revenue Courts Subordinate to High Court with effect from 1st February 1982.



PUBLIC HEALTH AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Health is an important attribute determining the quality of life. It is not mere absence of illness. It is possession of positive quality wherein people live with maximum possible sense of well-being.

We aim to help all our citizens towards attaining this objective of maximum health by providing Primary Health Care Services, not only through Government Agencies but also by involving as many Voluntary Agencies as possible.

Towards this we are establishing a network of Primary Health Care Institutions with out-reach services which are preventive, promotive and curative. Health Sub-Centres and Primary Health Centres form the nucleus of these services. They will be effectively linked to the

Medicare Institutions at Taluk and District level and the Medical College Hospital so that every citizen can get comprehensive Health coverage.

Rural Health Services:

India is committed to attaining the goal of "Health for all by 2000 A.D." through the universal provision of Comprehensive Health Care Services, which lays considerable stress on the preventive, promotive and rehabilitative aspects of health delivery, especially among the rural masses, at their door-step and in which various health care parameters are to be achieved. In order to achieve the above objective it is proposed to establish one sub-centre per 5,000 population, one Primary Health Centre for

every 6 Sub-centres (30,000 population) and one Community Health for 1,00,000 population.

Primary Health Centres:

The Primary Health Centre is the focal point from which all activities relating to the preventive, promotive and curative health care of the rural population radiate. It is now proposed to reduce the coverage of Primary Health Centres from 1 lakh to 50,000 and ultimately a Primary Health Centre will cover 30,000 population which will render curative services, including higher referral service and co-ordinate the Public Health, Family Welfare Programmes and other Community-oriented Rural Health Training and Research Programmes.



The Rural Health care facilities are provided by maintaining the Primary Health Centres already functioning and by establishing additional Primary Health Centres, organising Mobile Health Teams, Mini Health Centres and establishing of Upgraded Primary Health Centres to offer specialist services. In Tamil Nadu, 434 Primary Health Centres are functioning as on 31st December 1984, out of 436 Primary Health Centres sanctioned. Out of 434 Primary Health Centres now functioning 383 Primary Health Centres deliver preventive, promotive, curative and Family Welfare Services, while the 51 Additional Primary Health Centres established render curative and Family Welfare services. The 30 Primary Health Centres which were upgraded into Community Health Centres provide specialists services with the employment of 2 Post-Graduate qualified doctors, one with M.S. qualification and the other with D.G.O. qualification, together with operation facility, X-Ray facility, biological and Pathological Laboratory facilities and facility to admit 30 in-patients. Each of the above upgraded Primary Health Centre will serve as a referral centre for every four surrounding Primary Health Centres. Additional buildings for the 23 Community Health Centres (upgraded Primary Health Centres) are nearing completion. During the I year of 7th Five Year Plan period (i.e., 1985-86) it has been proposed to establish 2 Community Health Centres (Upgraded Primary Health Centres). A total number of 1,315 posts of Assistant Surgeons are sanctioned and posted to all the 434 Primary Health Centres. Siddha wings are also attached to selected Primary Health Centres and they are functioning.

Subsidiary Health Centres:

The establishment of Subsidiary Health Centres (to be called Primary Health Centres) is a new scheme introduced by the Government of India under the Minimum Needs Programme during the 7th Plan period. The object of the Scheme is to involve as many as the existing Rural Dispensaries in the delivery of the total Health Package for a population of 30,000 each. During 1985-86 it is proposed to establish 20 Subsidiary Health Centres (Primary Health Centres) for the first time in Tamil Nadu.

Mobile Health Services:

This scheme, being the first of its kind, was introduced in the State of Tamil Nadu during 1977-78 in 24 Primary Health Centres and it has been extended to 274 Primary Health Centres in a phased manner.

The Government have sanctioned 116 vehicles under the Scheme. This scheme will render service to the rural population at the door-step of the rural people within the block area. Referral service is introduced through this Scheme. Village Welfare Committees formed by the Villagers are encouraged to help the teams to serve the rural public.

Mini Health Centres:

With the object of delivering Health Care and Medical Services even to the remotest parts of the villages Voluntary agencies are encouraged to deliver the services on a co-operative basis. The Agencies involving themselves have to organise the delivery of Comprehensive Health Care Services for a population of 5,000 with a total expenditure of Rs. 27,000 per Mini Health Centre per annum.

Two thirds of the expenditure will be given by the Central and State Government to a Voluntary agency as a grant-in-aid and the Voluntary Agency should meet the remaining expenditure of Rs. 9,000 by raising funds through donations of collections from the beneficiaries. Out of the 264 Mini Health Centres sanctioned so far, 251 centres are functioning as detailed below:—

Upto March 1980	.. 120
During 1980-81	.. 52
During 1981-82	.. 42
During 1982-83	.. 37
	251

The Mini Health Centres Scheme that has been accepted as an alternative for Primary Health Care delivery continues to get support from the Government during the VII Plan Period also.

Health Sub-Centres:

The Health Sub-Centres function as the peripheral units at the rural areas for Health Care delivery. Health Sub-Centres are established at the rate of one for every 3,000 population in hills and tribal areas and one for every 5,000 population in plains. They provide out-reach services under Health Care radiating from the Health Sub-Centre to the population attached to the centre. Till March 1984, 5,065 Sub-Centres were established. During 1984-85 (upto, 31st January 1985), 537 Sub-Centres were opened. As on 31st January 1985, 5,602 Health Sub-Centres were functioning in the State.

Control of Communicable Diseases:

The major communicable diseases in Tamil Nadu are the enteric group of diseases

(Cholera, Acute Gastro Enteritis, Typhoid, Infective Hepatitis) and Malaria, Filariasis, Encephalitis, Tuberculosis, Leprosy, etc. As a result of the implementation of various control and eradication programmes instituted against those diseases, the rates of morbidity and mortality have been considerably reduced.

During 1984, a total of 71,320 Malaria cases have been recorded in the State. Of the total number of cases, 68% were recorded in Madras City. The total number of Malaria cases recorded in the State, during last 4 years are furnished below.

The Corporation of Madras has reorganised the Malaria Control machinery and is taking up intensive vector control activities. Measures are also being taken to get the co-ordination of related agencies like the Water Supply and Drainage, Slum Clearance and Housing Boards towards this end. Due to the effective containment measures taken, the number of Malaria cases in Rameswaram Island has dropped when compared to the previous year.

DRUGS CONTROL ADMINISTRATION

Present set up:

1. Drugs Control Administration in Tamil Nadu is functioning as a separate department, with the State Drugs Controller as Head of Department with effect from 26th November 1981.

2. The State Drugs Controller is assisted by two Deputy State Drugs Controllers. State Drugs Controller is the licensing authority for the grant and renewal of licences for manufacture and sale of Drugs and Cosmetics.

3. The State has been divided into ten Zones for administrative convenience and each Zone is headed by an Assistant State Drugs Controller who is the licensing authority for the grant and renewal of sales licences for drugs.

4. There are 59 Drugs Inspectors in the State who are under the immediate control of Assistant State Drugs Controllers and they inspect the premises of manufacturers and sellers of drugs, takes samples, investigate into complaints received and enforce the various provisions of the Acts.

5. The Legal-Cum-Intelligence Wing for tackling the problems of spurious drugs in the Drugs Control Administration is functioning with the assistance of one Legal Adviser.

The Drugs Testing Laboratory has been brought under the control of State Drugs Controller with effect from 1st April 1982. The samples of the drugs drawn for test are tested at the Drugs Testing Laboratory at Teynampet and the King Institute, Guindy.

8. Details of the samples tested, prosecutions launched and cases pending in Court during 1984-85 are indicated below:—

Booked	98	as on 31st December 1984
Prosecuted	98	
Convicted	22	
Fine and Imprisonment	11	
Fine only	11	
In Court	76	

Total number of samples drawn is 1,179 (up to 31 December 1984), Samples tested both in the Drugs Testing Laboratory, Teynampet and the King Institute, Guindy are 1,380 as on 31st December 1984. In

Tamil Nadu, the total number of sales concerns are 16,807 and the total number of manufacturing concerns are 1,181 as on 31st December 1984. The number of Sales Licences issued during 1984-85 (up to 31st December 1984) is 3,652 and Manufacturing Licences 322.

9. During 1984-85, an audit party has started functioning. Audit on the accounts of the Zonal Offices are being conducted.

10. During 1985-86, it is proposed to sanction the schemes in order to strengthen the Drugs Testing Laboratory and the Legal-cum-Intelligence wing by increasing the number of technical personnel and Drugs Inspectors with supportive ministerial and supervisory staff respectively.

TAMIL NADU STATE HEALTH TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

The Tamil Nadu State Health Transport Department being a service department, attends to the repairs, maintenance and servicing of motor vehicles in the various Directorates under the administrative control of the Health and Family Welfare Department. The present fleet strength of the motor vehicles maintained and serviced by this Department is 1,656. This Department has been aiming to keep the off-road vehicles at any given point of time to the minimum level possible. With this aim in view the Government have expanded the repair and service facilities in the districts and Regional Centres. The Department has, under its control, 3 Regional Workshops, at Madras, Madurai and Salem, one Central Workshop at Tiruchirappalli, 15 Mobile workshops located at various District Headquarters

and 11 District level Repairs and Maintenance Units.		Regional Workshops at Madras, Madurai and Salem and the Central Workshop at Tiruchirappalli.	Programme during 1985-86:
2. The Department has been progressively reducing the percentage of off-road vehicles year after year.			
3. The total number of repairs attended to by the Department during the years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 (up to December 1984) is furnished below:—		(ii) The Government have also sanctioned the installation of new telephones at the five District Workshops, located at the following places, at a total cost of Rs. 40,000.	1. It is proposed to employ watchmen for all the 11 District Workshops and to sanction additional staff for the department at the headquarters, the Regional and the Central Workshops.
Year	Total number of repairs attended		
(1)	(2)	(1) Vellore.	2. It is also proposed to establish five more mobile maintenance units at the following places at a cost of Rs.96,000.
		(2) Dharmapuri .	(1) Madras-II
		(3) Coimbatore.	(2) Chengalpattu
		(4) Pudukkottai.	(3) Villupuram
		(5) Nagercoil.	(4) Perambalur .
			(5) Sivaganga.
During 1984-85, 91 Family Welfare Vehicles have been condemned. The Government of India have allotted 67 vehicles (60 Standard 20 Diesel Mini bus and 7 Jeeps) as replacement for the condemned vehicles and have promised to provide replacement for the balance number of condemned vehicles early in 1985-86.			3. It is also proposed to establish central Reconditioning and Body repair units at Madras at a cost of Rs. 2.68 lakhs.
Schemes sanctioned during 1984-85			4. It is also proposed to establish one more Regional Workshop at Coimbatore, at a cost of Rs. 2.84 lakhs.
(i) The Government sanctioned additional staff for the			

NO. OF MALARIA CASES :-

Year	Entire State	Madras City	Rameswaram
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1981	71,517	44,951	4,224
1982	66,133	44,981	3,223
1983	67,192	44,817	5,706
1984	71,320	48,523	3,321

OFF-ROAD VEHICLES REDUCED

	Fleet Strength	On Road	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
As on 1st January 1983	1,672	1,404	84
As on 1st January 1984	1,626	1,395	86
As on 1st January 1985	1,656	1,389	89

90 vehicles stopped for condemnation.



This Government has been concentrating on the development of Rural areas, which are in need of communication facilities. Besides "Rural Road Scheme", "Bus Route Take Over Scheme" and "Self Sufficiency Scheme", the rural roads are being improved under the "Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme" with the full assistance of Government of India. The progress achieved so far and expected to be made in 1985-86 under rural oriented schemes is given below.

Rural Oriented Scheme:

Rural Road Scheme

Under this Scheme all-weather roads to connect the villages with population of 1,500 and above, to the nearest motorable road are laid. Panchayat and Panchayat Union roads are taken up for improvement and then taken over by the Government for future maintenance, thereby reducing the financial burden on the local bodies. New formations are also taken up under this Scheme. So far, this scheme has been sanctioned in six phases covering a length of 6,363.66 Kilometres on an

outlay of Rs. 7,567.19 lakhs.

Upto 31st March 1984, a total length of 5,536 kilometres of roads has been completed at a cost of Rs. 5,162 lakhs benefitting 2,248 main villages and serving 1,977 incidental villages. The first five phases have been almost completed. The works in the Sixth Phase sanctioned in January 1982 at an estimated cost of Rs.4,388 lakhs covering a length of 1,750 kilometres to benefit 1,030 villages are under advanced stages of execution.

Improvements of 350 Kms. of Rural Roads have been completed during 1984-85 benefitting 170 main villages and 70 incidentally benefitted habitations at an expenditure of Rs. 855.64 lakhs.

It is proposed to improve 250 Kms. of Rural Roads during 1985-86 to benefit 165 villages (130 main villages plus 35 incidental villages). An amount of Rs. 657.77 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate for 1985-86.

For 1984-85, a provision of Rs. 10 crores made towards spill over works has been spent

in full. A provision of Rs. 10 crores has been made in the Budget Estimate for 1985-86 for this scheme.

State Roads Scheme:

The following works of original nature are taken upto meet the growing needs of traffic.

- (a) Strengthening of existing weak structures;
- (b) Construction of culverts and bridges over the unbudgeted crossings;
- (c) Widening and strengthening of pavement; and
- (d) Improvement to the geometrics of the road, etc.

Maintenance of Government Roads:

The cost of maintenance of roads has been steadily on the increase due to (i) high cost of materials (ii) increasing cost of bitumen (iii) increasing wage structures and allowance for mazdoors working on road maintenance.

VII Five-Year Plan:

The State Planning Commis-

sion has indicated an outlay of Rs. 170.00 crores for Roads and Bridges in VII Plan (1985-90). An outlay of Rs. 27.36 crores has been provided for 1985-86.

National Highways Urban Links :

The stretches of National Highways lying in the Municipal limits with a population of 20,000 and above are classified as National Highways Urban Links. Urban links suitable for through traffic with a minimum of 100 land width (i.e. 50 for National Highways proper and 25 for service roads) on either side of National Highways and free from encroachment or leased portion are termed as "Permanent National Highways Link". The Government of India accept financial liability both for development and maintenance of such permanent links. Any road link in any town not having sufficient width as per the above criteria will be regarded as temporary link and will be eligi-



ble for Central assistance in regard to maintenance only, that too till such time a new bye-pass is constructed. Once the bye-pass is constructed, the old National Highways stretch is abandoned and vested with the State Government for maintenance.

The Central assistance for maintenance of these National Highways Urban stretches is given at the rate of Rs. 8,000 per Km per year or the actual expenditure whichever is less. A sum of Rs. 11.14 lakhs has been released for 1984-85 by

the Government of India towards reimbursement of maintenance cost. These National Highways Urban links are improved and maintained by the State Government. In order to maintain these stretches to standards, the improvement works on these stretches are taken up in a phased programme under State Scheme.

Major Road Works taken up under Forest Department Funds:

During 1984-85, one work, viz., Kadamalaigundu Vellimalai road to a length of 41 Kms. at a cost of Rs. 260 lakhs in Andipatti area in Madurai District has been sanctioned by the Government. The work inaugurated by the Honourable Chief Minister on 18th July 1984 is in progress. The expenditure during 1984-85 is Rs. 30.00 lakhs.

Programme for 1985-86:

During 1985-86, it is proposed to complete 50 per cent of the balance works left over by the original contractors. It is also proposed to complete the approach formation works.

The Budget Estimate provision for 1985-86 is Rs. 2.50 crores. The entire work is programmed to be completed by February 1987 as per the agreement conditions.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY in FOOD



The year 1984-85, followed two successively adverse seasons. Yet the total rice production in Kuruvai, 1984 and Samba, 1985 is expected to be 56 lakh tonnes. This has been possible thanks to the good monsoons, the efforts of the farmers and the policies of the Government.

PROCUREMENT POLICY AND ACHIEVEMENTS

During 1982-83 the Government had introduced monopoly procurement system in the Cauvery delta and certain other parts of the State by banning private trade so as to enable the Government to meet the requirements of the Public Distribution System.

The comfortable stock posi-

tion of foodgrains led to the revocation of the policy of monopoly procurement from 1st April 1984. The system of 50 per cent traders' levy which was introduced during Samba, 1984 was continued during Kuruvai, 1984 and Samba 1985.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

The Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation which was mainly performing the role of a wholesaler was also involved in retail distribution of essential commodities in the four districts (viz) South Arcot, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli and Dharmapuri. It was decided to restrict the role of the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation to that of a wholesaler because the

volume of wholesale business handled by the Civil Supplies Corporation was very large and adequate attention had to be paid to wholesale business. Accordingly, orders were issued transferring all the Fair Price Shops run by the Civil Supplies Corporation to the Co-operatives with effect from 1st July 1984. The employees Union of the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation filed Writ Petitions in the High Court of Madras and the Supreme Court to quash the orders of the Government transferring the shops to Co-operatives. The issue is still pending.

In 1984, the Government took another major decision to expand and strengthen the infrastructure of Public Distri-



bution System by bifurcating the ration shops which had more than 1,000 family cards attached to them. The Honourable Chief Minister announced that Fair Price Shops with more than 1,000 cards will be bifurcated on Perarignar Anna's Birthday (i.e.) 15th September, 1984. The long queues and over-crowding in front of fair price shops were to a large extent reduced when 2,714 new shops were opened by the Co-operatives following the directives of the Government. Now, there are 20,723 fair price shops in this State.

The Government have also introduced a new scheme for the supply of 1 kg. of rice free of cost to those who draw their maximum entitlement of 20 kgs. per month. This scheme was introduced mainly with a view to provide some relief to the economically weaker sections of the population who depend mainly on the supplies made through Public Distribution System.

Consequent on the increase in the price of petroleum products by the Government of India the price of kerosene has been fixed in this State in Madras City and belt areas at Rs. 2.10 per litre. In the districts, prices are fixed by the Collectors taking into consideration the distance from the Oil Company installations.

Controlled cloth is being distributed in Tamil Nadu only through the fair price shops run by the Government agencies (viz) the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation and the Co-operatives. For the year 1985-86, 18 million square metres of controlled cloth has been allotted to this State.

Essential commodities are distributed through the fair price shops with a view to enabling the general public to get the commodities at the prices

fixed by the Government. Further, some irregularities in the functioning of fair price shops were also brought to the notice of the Government. This Government are anxious to eliminate the irregularities in the functioning of the fair price shops.

In each fair price shop a Visitor's Book is being maintained to enable the consumers to record their complaints. This Book will be inspected periodically by the members of the Vigilance Committee constituted for each shop.

The prices of all essential commodities are monitored daily at Government level. The prices of consumer items other than rationed commodities including vegetables are being reviewed by Commissioner of Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection every week and a report is sent to Government. Whenever an increase in prices is noticed, steps are taken to hold the price line. During 1984-85, open market intervention was resorted to by the Government to contain the price of sugar. The Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation purchased about 7,000 tonnes of open market sugar and this helped the Government keep the price of sugar under control. In the case of edible oils, the allotments made by Government of India were promptly lifted and supplied under the Public Distribution System. This helped stabilise the prices of edible oils to a considerable extent.

In the case of chillies and tamarind, the Government called a meeting of the Trade Associations concerned during December 1984 and persuaded them to bring down the prices. Moreover, the Food Cell Wing of the Civil Supplies Department was also alerted whenever there was an increase in prices. The stringent action

taken by the Civil Supplies, C.I.D. under the various control orders also helped to stabilise the prices of essential commodities. There is a proposal to purchase a computer to process the data on prices of essential commodities.

The Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation acts as an agent of Government for procurement of paddy and rice under the Direct Purchase Scheme and also under the Levy Scheme. During 1984-85 the Corporation procured paddy and rice required for the Public Distribution System and for other Welfare Schemes implemented by the State Government through 680 Direct Purchase Centres and nearly 147 Levy Collection Centres in Thanjavur District and certain taluks of Tiruchirappalli, Pudukottai and South Arcot Districts. During 1984, the total quantity procured by Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation in Samba and Kuruvai seasons was of the order of 10.55 lakhs tonnes.

The Civil Supplies Corporation has its own scientific storage godowns having a capacity of 3.20 lakh metric tonnes. The Construction of 37 godowns with a total capacity of 62,900 tonnes at an estimated cost of Rs.314 lakhs is under progress.

The Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation is running on a consistent profit for the last many years. The performance of the Corporation for the last 5 years is shown under:—

Year	Profit. RUPEES IN LAKHS).
1979-80	22.35
1980-81	24.62
1981-82	69.31
1982-83	84.58
1983-84	100.10

The Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation remitted a sum of Rs. 13.79 lakhs as 6 per cent dividend to the State Government for the year 1983-84.



WORLD ACCLAIMED HAND LOOM FABRICS

The handloom industry which is a traditional and labour - intensive industry, second in employment potential only to agriculture, has to survive competition from the mills sector and the powerlooms. The attempt of the Government is to channelise the activities of the three sectors in such a way that they complement to one another, eliminating unhealthy competition.

Hand-loom products have millions of customers. In fact, there has been an increase in the demand for handloom products of cotton, man-made fibre and silk not only within the country but also abroad.

In our State, this industry is well established particularly in rural areas. In order to devote special attention to the development of handlooms, the Government have recently created a new Department of Handlooms, Textiles and Khadi in the Secretariat. Handlooms Industry has inherent strength and captive market to survive, but yet the patronage of the Government of India and the Government of Tamil Nadu

(ii) Providing financial assistance towards nursing Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies with marketing support.

(iii) Strengthening the equity base of the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies and the Apex Weavers Co-operative Societies in the State to provide adequate marketing support.

(iv) Supplying essential inputs such as yarn (including man-made Fibre), Silk, Art Silk, Polyester, Zari and dyes and chemicals at reasonable prices to the handloom weavers within the co-operative sector.

(v) Implementing schemes involving product development and diversification by upgrading of technology, setting up of design centres and providing training to weavers on modern lines.

(v) Provision of processing facilities for processing of cotton fabrics as well as synthetic fabrics.

(vii) Stepping up of exports of handloom fabrics to foreign countries in the interest of earning foreign exchange for the Nation.

(viii) Implementing welfare schemes such as "Co-operative Handloom Weavers Savings and Security Scheme" and "Weavers Housing Scheme".

Scheme for upgradation of Technology in Handloom Industry

In tune with the fast changing fashion and consumer preference and to meet the growing demand in the internal and international markets for new handloom products, the Handloom Industry should also adopt modern techniques of weaving. For this purpose, the Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies are being en-

is necessary to save it from unhealthy competition and domination by the mill and powerloom sectors.

The new 20 Point Programme envisages an integrated approach to handloom development covering the area of infrastructure, raw material supply, production and marketing.

Against 60 percent of National target of co-operativisation for the Country by the end of the Sixth Plan, Tamil Nadu has achieved the target that it has set for itself, namely, 67 per cent coverage by the end of March 1985.

With the twin objectives of providing employment and an assured income to the handloom weavers in the State, the Government are implementing the following Handloom Development Programmes:—

(i) Increasing the co-operative coverage of handlooms by giving financial assistance to weavers for participation in primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies.

couraged to undertake renovation/modernisation of looms or purchase of new modern looms. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 42 lakhs has been spent during 1984-85 and it has been proposed to spend an amount of Rs. 21.00 lakhs during 1985-86.

Assistance to Handloom Development Projects.

With financial assistance from Government of India, the Government of Tamil Nadu have set up four Co-operative Intensive Handloom Development Projects one each at Kancheepuram, Erode, Salem and Madurai and two Co-operative Export Production Projects, one each at Karur and Kurinjipadi. These projects have so far covered 16,674 looms. They have produced 62.58 lakhs metres of good valued at Rs. 464.23 lakhs and sold to the extent of Rs. 590.91 lakhs upto 31st March 1985. These projects are also adopting some weak and dormant Weavers Co-operative Societies and are providing continuous employment to the weavers.

Marketing support to Handloom Industry

The Apex Weavers Co-operative Society, popularly known as "Co-optex" is providing marketing support to its affiliated Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies to the extent of about 50 per cent of their production. The production of the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies during 1984-85 was to the extent of Rs. 157.36 crores. During the period from 1st July 1984 to 31st March 1985, Co-optex has procured handloom goods valued at Rs. 55.00 crores from the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies and achieved a sales turnover of Rs. 72.00 crores. It has a net work of 630 selling units all over India.

Steps have been taken to decentralise the activities of the administrative set up of Co-optex for frequent contact and consultation with Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies at district level.

One of the measures undertaken by the Government to boost the marketing of handloom fabrics is, grant of rebate to the consumers. The Government of India have come forward to provide a special rebate of 20 per cent for 60 days in a year on 50:50 matching basis between the State and the Centre. For the year 1984-85, a sum of Rs. 16.00 crores has been sanctioned by Government under the scheme. For 1985-86, a provision of Rs. 10.00 crores has been made in the Budget. This will help to liquidate major quantity of handloom cloth in stock in the Co-operative sector.

The Co-optex has a separate export wing known as "Co-optex International" and is gradually building up export sales. For 1985-86 it has fixed a minimum of Rs. 2 crores for export of handloom cloth. The State Government have approached the Defence and other para military forces to buy a part of their cloth requirements from handloom sector. Already steps had been taken to utilise handloom cloth for the uniforms proposed to be supplied free of cost to all the students studying in I to VIII Standard and who are beneficiaries under the Chief Ministers Nutritious Meals Programme.

With a view to finding a permanent solution to the problem of shortage of raw material supply to the handloom weavers outside the Co-operative sector, it has been proposed to set up a separate Raw Material Bank especially to

supply coarse count yarn. The Tamil Nadu Handloom Development Corporation will operate the scheme from the current financial year. The overall expenditure will be around Rs. 100 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been made in 1985-86 for this purpose.

Setting up of New Textile Mills/Expansion of Mills in the private sector:

During the year 1984, fifteen letters of offer have been issued by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay to set up 15 Textile Mills in Tamil Nadu. If these new mills are set up they will provide employment to about 3,000 persons.

Sixth Plan Target and Achievement:

For the Sixth Plan, the total provision for the handloom industry is Rs. 8,458.47 lakhs while a total expenditure of Rs. 10,414.19 lakhs has been incurred. Thus the financial target is exceeded by 20 per cent.

Powerloom

As on 29th February 1984, 95,591 authorised powerlooms are functioning in the State. It is feared that an equal number of unauthorised powerlooms are also functioning. The Government of India have allotted 700 powerlooms during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period and they were allotted to the 14 Powerloom Weavers Co-operative Societies. In the allotment of powerlooms, Government of India have laid down a welcome policy that new powerlooms will be allotted only to handloom co-operative societies. This will enable the handloom weavers to acquire better technology resulting in higher income.



TOWARDS AN EGALITARIAN SOCIAL ORDER

Our scriptures glorified food and those who provided it to others and condemned those who tasted its flavour by themselves. Poet Subramania Bharati declared that the entire world deserved to be destroyed if even a single human being went hungry. Gandhiji wrote that for the poor, God revealed Himself in the rice bowl. Anna took this philosophy one step further and said that his vision of God reposed in the smile of the poor. And scientists tell us that it is hunger among children that is particularly deadly, causing, as it does, irreversible damage.

Hence the new Nutritious Noon Meals Programme of Tamil Nadu-lest our children also be exposed to such a cruel fate...

Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme for Children

On the 1st July, 1982, Tamil Nadu introduced a scheme of historic significance, for providing a nutritious free meal to lakhs of poor children in the age group 2 to 10.

The beneficiaries-age group of 2 plus to 4 plus

The beneficiaries have been divided into two age-groups. The children in the age group 2 plus to 4 plus are catered to in the Child Welfare Centres where a trained Bala Sevika and two helpers to assist her are incharge. We have taken pains to recruit the Bala Sevika and the two helpers from the women of the locality itself as far as possible. The Bala

Sevikas in most cases are S.S.L.C. passed girls in the age group 25 to 35 and in the case of widows 25 to 40. The helpers have been recruited from those with an ability to read and write Tamil and are in the age group 25 to 40. In both cases, preference has been given to widows and destitute women.

In this age group 2 plus to 4 plus, 19.89 lakhs children were beneficiaries as on 1.8.82.

37.88 lakh children are the beneficiaries of the midday meal programme in the schools. Of these 21.55 lakhs are boys and 16.33 lakh girls, thus establishing the fact that primary education among girls in Tamil Nadu has registered commendable advance. Of the total number of beneficiaries, in the

order of 57.77 lakhs are in the age group 2-10 as on 1.8.82. Those who belonged to the Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes are 17.74 lakhs. This works out to a percentage of 30.70 among the beneficiaries as compared with their strength of 18.51 in the population of the State. These figures bear out the fact that the scheme is a boon to the under-privileged and seeks to strengthen their educational advancement by giving the required economic support.

Instrument of the New 20 Point Programme

Tamil Nadu had always stood in the forefront in the enrolment of children in the age group 5 to 10 in the primary school. The present midday meal scheme has had a tremendous and instantaneous impact on the enrolment of children in the primary schools. It is most gratifying to note that 1.64 lakhs children in the age group 6-11 have been additionally enrolled in standards from 1 to 5 in the two months since the inception of the scheme, as compared to the additional enrolment of 60000.

A detailed scheme for providing health cover for the pre-school children covered by this Midday Meal Scheme has also been drawn up. The scheme



envisages the maintenance of health cards for all the beneficiaries in the feeding centre itself. The medical officers of the Primary Health Centres and the public health personnel will visit every Centre to examine the children and provide proper treatment and care.

Another innovative scheme introduced by the Tamil Nadu 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 will now receive 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.

A Mighty Employment Programme for Women:

Under this scheme, employment opportunities have been provided for 1,05,802 women, in the rural areas, particular preference being given among them to 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 for the rural areas in independent India in the last 35 years.

The programme has been extended from the 15th September, 1982 to cover the 2 Plus to 4 plus children in the urban centres and the school children in the Corporations of Madras, Coimbatore and Madurai who had not been covered under the earlier phase.

From 1st January 1984, this scheme has also been extended to Ex-servicemen, their widows, drawing old age pension from Tamil Nadu Ex-servicemen Benevolent Fund. From 1st May 1984, this has been extended to old age pensioners. About 63,000 persons come under this scheme.



DISCOVERING INDIA

Sir,——I have just come back from a wide tour of Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry along with my family. I had heard and learned so many things from my kith and kin who has earlier toured Tamil Nadu and specially from those who went on a pilgrimage in their old age to Rameswaram, Meenakshiamman Temple and Vivekanantha Rock Memorial at Kanniyakumari. But this time I looked at these with my own eyes, and apart from these places visited the Queen of all the hill stations, Ootakamund, Mahabalipuram, Suchindram and the 'Sunset' at Kanniyakumari.

I came to the conclusion that Tamil Nadu leads in many respects, such as Hinduism, Dharma Old Hindu Culture

and heritage, philosophy and customs etc. And I bow in obeisance.

In every way I am nicely influenced by the love and affection I got from the local people inspite of some language problems.

One thing I want to complain is that you and the entire Tamilians are quite selfish. You people are leading so peaceful a life. There are no communal, religious, political or linguistic disturbances of any nature and your social life and set up are so superb that they can be followed by the rest of India if your State leaders and social reformers can take the initiative in this respect. You share meals with others with

equal ease and without any discrimination of caste, religion or wealth. Your educational standard is unique. Why do you not provide a Bharati, a E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker, A. N. Annadurai and a M.G. Ramachandran to the rest of the country and specially the North, where such persons are needed most?

Finally, I salute and say "Vanakkam", to the entire Tamil people and pay my respectful regards to you for your excellent writings. I am a small businessman and can't visit the South every now and then, but one thing is sure-in my remaining life once in a year I will visit the South and enrich my knowledge by coming in contact with the people there.

G. P. Sharma
The Hindu
Dated 5-7-1985

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EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION OF COMMERCIAL TAXES LAW

The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act and Other Commercial Taxes contributed to more than 69 per cent of the State's own revenue for Tamil Nadu in 1983-84. The receipts from Commercial Taxes were Rs. 751.18 crores in 1983-84 as against Rs. 696.04 crores in 1982-83 registering an increase of about 8 per cent over that of the previous year.

The Commercial Taxes Department administers the following tax laws.—

1. The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959.
 2. The Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax Act, 1970.
 3. The Tamil Nadu Sales Tax (Surcharge) Act, 1971.
 4. The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.
 5. The Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax Act, 1939.
 6. The Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act, 1961.
 7. The Tamil Nadu Betting Tax Act, 1935.
 8. The Tamil Nadu Tax on Luxuries in Hotels and Lodging Houses Act, 1981.
 9. The Tamil Nadu Advertisements Tax Act, 1983.
- During the year 1984-85 an amount of Rs. 905,32.00 lakhs was collected as against Rs. 751,18.00 lakhs during the previous year. This shows an increase of Rs. 154,14.00 lakhs which works out to 21 per cent.

Coming to the levy of tax on other transactions authorised by the Constitution amendment the States have been asked to go ahead with necessary Legislation. The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1984 empowers the levy of Sales Tax on works contract, lease of goods and hire purchase, etc., which came into force with effect from 29th

May 1984. Consequently, the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Rules, 1959 have been amended with effect from 1st October 1984. The provisions of the levy of Sales Tax on works contract, were given effect from 1st October 1984.

Consequent on the upgradation of certain Town Panchayats in Madurai, Tirunelveli, Chengalpattu, Salem, North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Kanyakumari, The Nilgiris, Periyar and Ramanathapuram districts as Selection Grade Town Panchayats necessary amendments to the Schedule-II to the Act were made for the purpose of the levy of tax applicable to the theatres in the Selection Grade Town Panchayats.

Consequent on the upgradation of certain Municipalities in Tirunelveli, Madurai, Salem, Ramanathapuram, Thanjavur, North Arcot, Dharmapuri and Chengalpattu districts, neces-



sary amendment to the Schedule I to the Act were made.

New Measures for Additional Revenue.—Consequent on Budget announcement for 1985-86 in order to augment the revenue resources of the State, the Government have increased the rate of Sales Tax on arrack from 6 per cent to 25 per cent on 26th March 1985.

Revenue

Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959.—The receipts under the above Act during the years from 1979-80 to 1984-85 were as follows:—

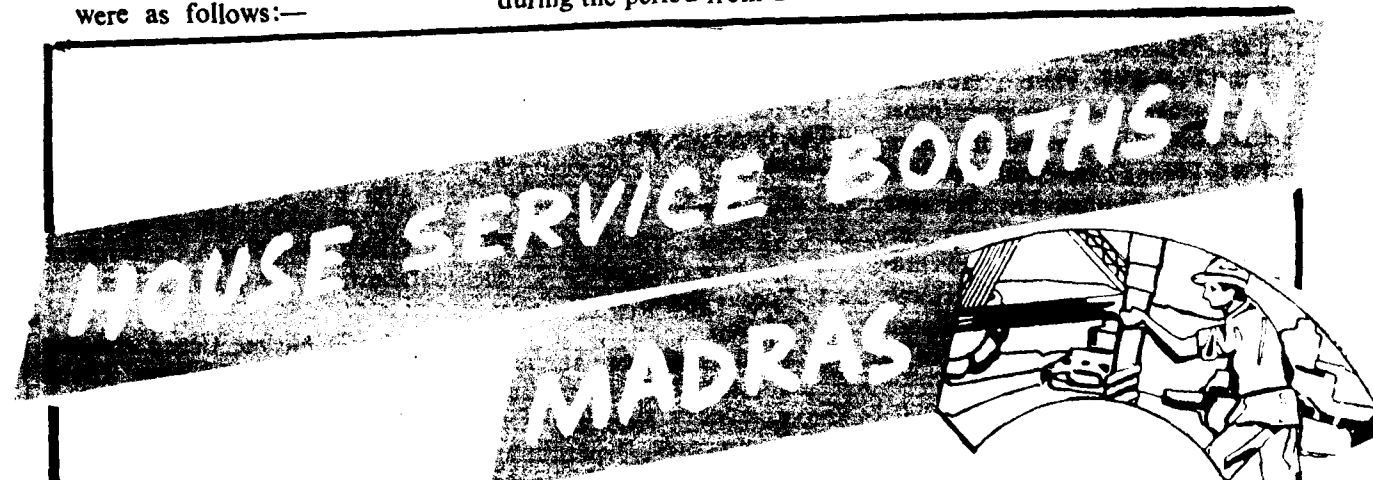
Period	Gross receipts. (RUPEES IN LAKHS)
1979-80	25,827.90
1980-81	34,361.75
1981-82	44,937.50
1982-83	53,782.95
1983-84	58,840.00
1984-85	71,896.00

When the receipts under this Act for 1984-85 is compared to the receipts in the previous year 1983-84, there is an increase of Rs. 13,056 lakhs (22%).

Tamil Nadu Advertisement Tax Act, 1983.—The revenue derived under this Act is Rs.6 lakhs during the year 1984-85 as against Rs. 2 lakhs realised during the period from Decem-

ber 1983 to March 1984 (4 months). This Act is a new Act which came into force from 5-12-83.

As a result of several improvements made in the Department and the concessions and facilities afforded to the trading public, there was cordial relationship between the Department officials and the assesseees and this helped a good deal in the smooth administration of the Commercial Taxes Law to the best advantages of the State and with least hardship to the business community and the public. The Government hope that the same cordial relationship and close co-operation between the Department and the public will continue to prevail.



HOUSE SERVICE BOOTHS IN MADRAS...

It happens often that we curse ourselves for not knowing even the fundamentals of electrical wiring or plumbing when we have to make a new fixture for a tube-light in our house or the kitchen facet springs a perpetual leak and we are left wringing our hands. The situation is further aggravated with our not knowing where a plumber or electrician is available nearby, who will charge reasonable rates and also do a good job.

Precisely keeping this kind of predicament in mind, the Tamil Nadu Government has come forward to set up "House Service Booths" in 50 important locations in Madras city. The first of five such booths (which were opened on June 3) were inaugurated on the same day by the Hon'ble Finance Minister, Thiru Dr. V.R. Nedunchezhiyan on the Tamil Nadu Housing Board's super market complex at Besant Nagar. The four other booths are located at T. Nagar, Doveton, Anna Nagar (East) and Anna Nagar (West).

There will be an electrician, plumber and carpenter all ITI qualified—in each booth and they will be equipped with the necessary tools and implements also. The local residents can avail themselves of their services for any domestic repair work for a fee. If the carpenter or plumber is not available when the resident visits the kiosk, the resident can fill up a requisition form available in the Kiosk and the electrician or carpenter or plumber, as the case may be, will quickly visit the house where repairs are needed.



RURAL INDUSTRIES IN FOREFRONT

Tamil Nadu Government's approach to Rural Industrialisation is through promotion of industries in the rural areas so as to create employment opportunities in that sector. Towards this end, the State places special emphasis on promotion and development of Small Scale and Cottage Industries including the tiny and house-hold sector. Specific programmes have been chalked out to provide stimulus to the existing units and create favourable conditions for starting new units in rural areas.

Directorate of Industries and Commerce.—The Directorate of Industries and Commerce is responsible for planning and implementation of programmes for promotion of industries in general and small scale industries in particular. Its field organisation, viz., the district-industries centre, acts as a model agency for promotion of rural industries by co-ordinating assistance to small scale entrepreneurs. Government have taken steps to strengthen the district industries centres so that these could provide greater assistance to the new units as well as existing entrepreneurs. An indicator of success of this programme is available from

the growth of small scale industries. The number of small scale industries registered in Tamil Nadu in 1977 was 18,789 and by March 1984 it had gone up to 49,920. This had further gone up to 60,259 by March 1985. The other wing of the Directorate looks after the organisation of Industrial co-operatives, which cover the fields of matches, tea, coir, polythene bags, autos, etc. Apart from organising industrial co-operatives in these traditional areas the Department has this year taken up organisation of co-operative in modern areas like electronics.

Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation (SIDCO).—SIDCO continues to provide assistance to Small Industries in three crucial areas, viz., Infrastructural facilities by way of sheds and developed plots, distribution of essential raw materials and provision of marketing assistance. SIDCO also implements interest free sales-tax loan and margin money assistance scheme, revival of sick units scheme and disbursement of central and state capital investment subsidy and also other incentives, given by the State Government to the industries. The corporation

plans to enlarge considerably the activities in the coming years keeping in tune with the changing requirements of the small scale sector.

Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation (TIIC).—Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation is one of the premier state level financial institutions. The main objective of the corporation is to provide financial assistance for promotion and accelerated growth of small and medium scale industries in Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry administration. The corporation grants loan for acquiring fixed assets like land, building, plant and machinery and equipment besides deferred payment guarantee and share assistance. With a view to dispose of the loan applications quickly, the Government have issued instructions to the TIIC limited to dispose of any loan application within 45 days of the receipt thereof.

Tamil Nadu Leather Development Corporation.—This Corporation has been set up to provide infrastructural facilities to the leather industry. It plans to assist small artisans by providing a package of service which will include new techno-

logies, finance and marketing of finished goods. It is also setting up an effluent treatment unit as a common facility to meet the pressing need of the leather industries.

Stores purchase policy.—One of the main objects of the Government policy is creating employment opportunity in rural areas by encouraging the rural industries such as village, cottage, small scale industries. The main hurdle for the growth of these industries is the marketing of their products. With a view to ensure reasonable availability of market for the products manufactured by these industries the Government have made a policy decision on the purchase of requirements of stores by Government Departments, Boards, corporations etc. Accordingly, purchasing departments/corporation/statutory boards/local bodies shall place their orders with the following institutions in the order of priority..

(i) Units of the Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board and the units under the control of the Board.

(ii) Jails, borstal schools and units of the jail department.

(iii) Modern training-cum-production workshop at Muttukadu.

(iv) Government owned corporation and the corporations controlled by the Government.

(v) Co-operative institutions with share capital assistance sanctioned by Government.

(vi) Other co-operative institutions.

(vii) Products manufactured within the state.

(viii) Products manufactured outside the state.

Self employment programme for the Educated unemployed Youth.—This Centrally sponsored scheme was implemented during the current year also by the District Industries Centres. Our State was one of the few to have exceeded the target in 1983-84. The target for 1984-85 was 21,700 and this has been exceeded this year also and as many as 22,500 persons have been sanctioned a loan assistance of Rs. 42.49 crores upto the end of March, 1985, thanks to the active and purposeful working arrangement between the District Industries Centres and Nationalised banks.

Institutional Finance Cell Committees.—

To help entrepreneurs to get term loans and working capital loans from bank an apex level committee under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Institutional Finance Department with Heads of Departments as Members has been created.

Another Committee under the the Chairmanship of Industries Commissioner and Director of Industries and Commerce has been constituted to sort out the problems faced by the entrepreneurs of Guindy and Ambathur Industrial Estates in getting adequate working capital from the banks.

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED

Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Limited (TANSI) is a multi-discipline organisation with 56 industrial units under its control. These units were started in the Department of Industries and Commerce as service-cum-training centre and were transferred to the corpora-

tion with effect from 1st December 1965 with a view to running them as economically viable units.

TAMIL NADU HANDICRAFTS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

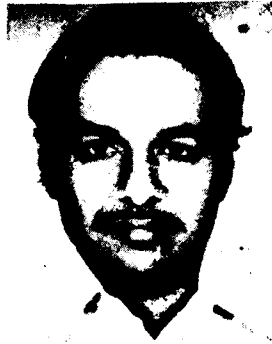
The Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Development Corporation was established in 1973 to give a special impetus and a new direction for the promotion and development of handicrafts in the State by rendering technical and developmental assistance to the artisans and by marketing the handicrafts through a network of show rooms.

SERICULTURE

Sericulture, is a highly labour intensive agro-based rural industry. Hence marked attention is being paid for the development of this industry all over the State. As a result of creation of various infrastructural facilities during the Sixth Plan period and extension of financial and technical assistance to the new entrepreneurs, the mulberry acreage in the State has increased from 21,419 acres in April 1979 to 67,062 acres in March 1985.

As a result of intensive propaganda and publicity, a general awareness of sericulture practices has been created among the farmers. Hence, it has been proposed to reduce the duration of training to farmers from 3 months to one month at a stipend of Rs. 100 per farmer during 1985-86. During 1984-85 3,000 farmers have been trained in the modern package of practices of Sericulture. It is programmed to train 1,500 farmers in Sericulture during 1985-86.

Reeling facility is proposed to be strengthened in the Co-operative sector by assisting three societies during the year 1985-86.



HOUSING IN TAMILNADU

The provision of affordable shelter for the homeless is vital for the development and improvement of the quality of life of the people. This Government has always attached high priority to the housing sector in the development programmes under the Five-Year Plans. Housing has emerged as one of the most important felt needs of the country, perhaps next only to food. This Government has a number of social housing schemes implemented through the Tamil Nadu Housing Board, Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board and Housing Co-operatives to meet this need.

The New Twenty Point programme:

Under the new Twenty Point Programme which stresses the imperative need to provide house-sites and construction assistance to rural families and houses to Economically Weaker Sections, as well as environmental improvement of slums, we are well on the way to achieving the targets.

Social Housing through the Tamil Nadu Housing Board:

The Housing Board plans and co-ordinates Urban Housing activities and ensures the increase in the housing stock of the State

by implementing various social housing schemes for various categories of people from the Economically Weaker Sections of the Community to the Higher Income Groups. The Housing Board's works outlay for 1985-86 has been stepped up to Rs. 52.50 lakhs for completing 15,273 units during 1985-86. The break-up details are given below:

	Units.
1. Economically Weaker Section	3,629
2. Slum Clearance Scheme..	608
3. Industrial Housing	72
4. Low Income Group..	2,488
5. M.I.G. and H.I.G...	5,746
6. Tamil Nadu Government Servants Rental Housing Scheme..	2,730

Tamil Nadu Housing Board stands second at All India level in getting loan assistance from HUDCO.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme:

The Tamil Nadu Housing Board formulates Low Income Group Housing scheme for the benefit of those whose monthly income is between Rs.351 to Rs. 600. The present ceiling cost

per house under this category is Rs.20,000. Payment terms provide for 25 percent of the cost of the house as initial payment. The balance of the cost will be collected in 15 years in monthly instalments. The Housing Board has constructed 23,858 units under this scheme till 1984-85 (end of March 1985). During 1985-86 it is proposed to complete 2,488 units. The Housing Board's Budget provision for the L.I.G. Scheme is Rs.275 lakhs including Government assistance of Rs.75 lakhs.

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme/Higher Income Group Housing Scheme:

The Middle Income Group Housing Scheme is for those whose monthly income is between Rs.601 and Rs.1,500. A ceiling cost of Rs.30,000 for M.I.G.I category and Rs.50,000 for M.I.G.II category has been prescribed for each such unit. 30 percent of the total cost is collected as initial deposit and the balance in monthly instalments spread over a period of 12 years.

Higher Income Group Housing Scheme:

This scheme is intended for providing housing accommodation to those whose monthly

income is above Rs.1,500. The present ceiling cost per house under this category is Rs.1,25,000 and the payment terms provide for 30 percent of the cost of the house as initial payment. The balance of the cost will be collected in 10 years in monthly instalments.

The Board has constructed 20,082 units till 1984-85 (upto 31st March 1985) under the MIG/H.I.G. schemes and it is proposed to construct 5,746 units during 1985-86. A sum of Rs.1560.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme in the Housing Board's Budget Estimate for 1985-86.

Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers:

Under this scheme, the Tamil Nadu Housing Board constructs tenements for industrial workers, whose monthly income is less than Rs.350 and allots them on rental basis. The Housing Board has constructed 3,130 units under this scheme till 1984-85. From 1984-85 onwards the scheme is proposed to be implemented with financial assistance from HUDCO and the tenements will be allotted on hire purchase basis.

Tamil Nadu Government Servants Rental Housing Scheme:

This scheme is intended to provide rental accommodation in District and Revenue Divisional Headquarters and in Madras City for the employees of the State Government on subsidised rent. The Housing Board implements this scheme on behalf of the Government and is also maintaining the buildings after execution. The ownership of the buildings vests with the Government. The Tamil Nadu Housing Board has so far constructed 15,364 units till 1984-85 (upto March, 1985).

A sum of Rs.6.50 lakhs has been provided for this scheme in the Budget Estimate for 1985-86. It has been programmed to complete 2,730 units during 1985-86 which includes the construction of dwelling units at Virudhunagar, Sivagangai and Ramanathapuram, Headquarters of Kamarajar, Pasumpon Muthu Ramalingam and Ramanathapuram districts.

Town and country planning Department:

The 1981 Census figures reveal that a little over 33 percent of Tamil Nadu's Urban population of 48.3 million, live in the 434 Towns and Cities in the State. The urban population has registered an increase of 34.63 lakhs in the last decade indicating a decennial growth of 27.72 percent.

Maraimalai Nagar New Town:

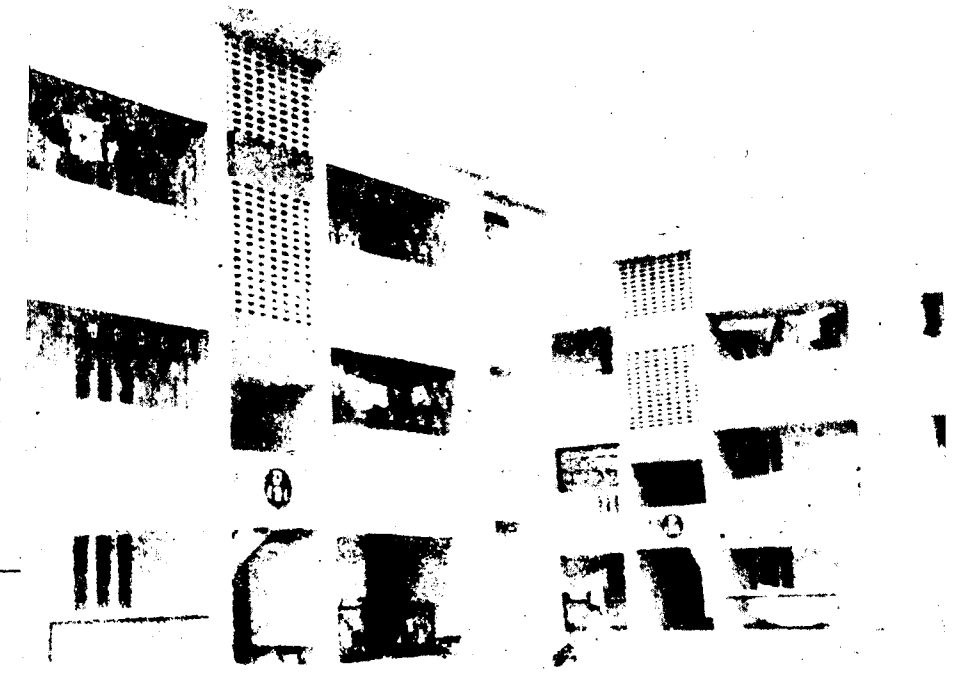
An extent of 152 acres has so far been developed resulting in the allotment of 483 Open developed plots, 20 Open developed Plots with Bath and FOL and 1186 Ready Built-Houses. An extent of 456 acres has already been developed for industrial complex resulting in the allotment of 87 industrial plots. 60 Industrial Units have started

functioning. During 1985-86 an extent of 84 acres will be developed into 35 industrial plots. A sum of Rs.75 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan for 1985-86. HUDCO provides loan assistance for construction of houses.

Other Activities of the M.M.D.A:

Madras is one of the most rapidly growing cities in the country with an urgent need for preventing haphazard growth leading to congestion and unhygienic conditions. Owing, however, to the great demand for housing commercial and other purposes, there has often been unregulated and unauthorised developments in various parts of the metropolitan area particularly in the periphery of the city. A publicity campaign explaining "Planning regulations" and the ill-effects of such unauthorised developments to the public, has been taken up by the Authority to guide the public.

This Government is very enthusiastic and has Co-operated with the Railways to expedite the implementation of this project within the stipulated time.





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Employment Guaranteed for Educated youth

With a view to accelerate the
placement of technically quali-
fied personnel, three separate
Employment Exchanges for
technical personnel are already
functioning in Madras, Madurai
and Tiruchirappalli. It is
proposed to open during the
current year 1985-86, one more
Office for technical personnel
in Coimbatore.

In order to cater to the special
problems of the physically
handicapped there is an Employ-
ment office in Madras with
five units at Madurai, Coim-
batore, Tiruchirappalli, Salem
and Thanjavur.

One more unit has been
proposed to be set up at Nager-
coil shortly.

*Vocational Guidance Employ-
ment counselling:*

The Vocational Guidance
Units in the District Employ-
ment Office arrange program-
mes in schools for disseminat-
ing information to the students on
careers as to enable them to
choose careers suitable to them.
As the number of schools are
too many to cover by these
units in a year, it has been

proposed to carry the message
of Vocational Guidance to the
students studying in the Higher
Secondary and High schools
through the school teachers
themselves. It has been
proposed to select 370 school
teachers and train them in the
methodology of career guidance.
These trained teachers will
train 630 teachers working in
other schools so that 1000
teachers can have the benefit
of this programme.

Career Study

It is considered necessary
that the Vocational Guidance
Units and also the teachers to
be trained in the methodology
of career guidance are supplied
with upto date information on
careers and occupations for
giving effective career counsel-
ling. For this purpose, it is
proposed to set up a "Career
Study Centre" at the Directorate.
This Centre will identify
new occupations, prepare de-
tailed job specifications of new
occupations, identify the train-
ing needs of the Industries
which provide these occupa-
tions, prepare career pamphlets
for the new occupations and
undertake surveys to identify

shortage and surplus occupa-
tions.

Unemployment Relief Scheme:

This Government's scheme
of payment of Unemployment
Relief to the educated unemp-
loyed who have been on the
live registers of the Employ-
ment Exchanges for a period
of more than 5 years and whose
parental monthly income is less
than Rs. 2,000 p.m. has been
under implementation from
1st July 1980 and this scheme
has been extended to S.S.L.C.
Plus 2 and P.U.C. passed candi-
dates also with effect from
15.9.84. The amount of relief
to Graduate unemployed
persons has also been
increased from Rs. 50 to
Rs. 100 per month. S.S.L.C.
candidates are getting Rs. 50
per month and the under-
graduates are getting Rs. 75
per month. The Government
have also empowered with
effect from 15-9-1984 the Emp-
loyment Officers concerned
instead of Tahsildars to sanc-
tion and disburse the Unemp-
loyment Relief amount to the
beneficiaries, with a view to
ensure the sanction and dis-
bursement in time.



Self-employment:

As the number of unemployed persons is increasing day by day and the job opportunities in the Government departments, private and public under-takings are limited, there is imperative need to advocate self-employment. The Government of India sanctioned 30 Special Vocational Guidance Cells throughout India for promotion of self-employment. One of the cells has been set up at Vellore, North Arcot district in September 1983. This cell has arranged self-employment to 647 jobless persons and assisted them to obtain loan from the Nationalised Banks to the tune of Rs. 34 lakhs. As the scheme has achieved commendable success, the Government of India have sanctioned the setting up of one more cell at Coimbatore during 1985-86.

This Government have introduced a scheme for creation of self-employment opportunities for persons trained under TRYSEM scheme in all the districts, except Madras. The persons trained under TRYSEM Scheme, in the Industrial Training Institutes and in similar Institutions, are encouraged to take up self-employment in semi-engineering trades. Financial assistance are provided by the Commercial Banks ranging

from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 10,000. As on 31st December 1984, 3,326 persons have actually been sanctioned with assistance to the tune of Rs. 1.35 crores.

One Job Per Family Scheme:

This Government have committed to the policy of One Job Per Family Schemes as part of its efforts to tackle the general problem of unemployment.

Industrial Training Institutes:

There are 38 Industrial Institutes in this State including 3 exclusively for women with a total seating capacity of 14,728. The seating capacity of three women ITI's is 480. The Government have introduced third shift in the Industrial Training Institutes at Coimbatore, Madurai and North Madras during 1983-84 in order to meet the increasing demand for admission in the Industrial Training Institute. In 1984-85, shift has been introduced in one more Industrial Training Institute at Salem. The introduction of third shift in the 4 Industrial Training Institutes has increased the seating capacity by 788. Besides this, the Government have also sanctioned from 1st September 1984 starting of separate sections for 96 women in six selected trades in the Industrial Training Institutes at Ambattur, Guindy and Industrial Training Unit at Adayar to give more opportunities to women trainees in the State.

It is proposed to start two new Industrial Training Institutes for Women at Gandhigram and at Tiruppur. It is also proposed to introduce third shift at the Industrial Training Institute, Pettai (Tirunelveli) during 1985-86. The Government is keenly aware of the need to equip the

Industrial Training Institutes with modern machinery and equipment.

The Government of India have sanctioned the establishment of an Instructional Media Institute in Coimbatore in collaboration with the Government of Federal Republic of Germany. Land has been selected for this purpose and the land acquisition proceedings has been initiated. This Institute will undertake the preparation of Instructional materials such as books, audio visual aids, etc., for use in all the Industrial Training Institutes.

Development of Industrial Training Institutes:

The provision of Rs. 63,000 in the B.E. 1985-86 relates to expenditure in purchase of machinery and equipment for III Shift programme in the ITIs. at North Madras, Coimbatore, Madurai and Salem. *Training in Mechanic (General Electronics) Trades:*

A sum of Rs. 5,000 has been provided in the B.E. 1985-86 towards purchase of machinery and equipments for the training Unit at Adyar.

Modernisation of existing Industrial Training Institutes:

Provision of Rs. 3,43,000 is made to meet the balance expenditure on construction of building at ITI, Coimbatore, Madurai and Ambattur already started under Advanced Vocational Training System Scheme. It also covers the expenditure on purchase of machinery and equipment for the Advanced Vocational Training System Scheme at ITI Madurai and Ambattur.



ADI-DRAVIDAR

ON THE ROAD

TO PROGRESS

As per 1981 census, the total population of the State is 484 lakhs. Of this, the Scheduled Caste population constitutes 88.81 lakhs which works out to 18.35 per cent. The population of the Scheduled Tribes is 5.20 lakhs which comes to 1.07 per cent of the State's total population. The level of literacy among the Adi-Dravidar is 29.67 per cent and 20.45 per cent among the Scheduled Tribes, while it is 46.76 per cent for general population.

This Government assign high priority to the task of improving the socio-economic condition of the Adi-Dravidar. There is nexus between their economic plight and the social disabilities to which they are

subjected to and atrocities committed against them. This Government is therefore keen to find a permanent solution based on sound economic planning for the uplift of the Adi-Dravidar and Scheduled Tribes.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have been implementing a number of schemes for the socio-economic betterment of the Adi-Dravidar and Scheduled Tribes for a long time.

The development of Adi-Dravidar and Scheduled Tribes received a fillip because of the advent of Special Component Plan for Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Sub-Plan for Scheduled Tribes. These two plans have brought new hope in their life. Under the Special

Component Plan, each development department has been assigned a specific role in the development of Adi-Dravidar by fixing targets under the divisible schemes to achieve the twin goals of (i) helping 50 per cent of the total Adi-Dravidar families to come

above the poverty line and (ii) to provide basic amenities and facilities in the Adi-Dravidar colonies in the Seventh Five Year Plan period. Against the target of assisting 9 lakhs of Adi-Dravidar families for the Sixth Five-Year Plan, 8.90 lakhs of Adi-Dravidar families have been assisted through economic development programmes. The target for Seventh Five-Year Plan is to assist 10 lakhs of Adi-Dravidar families and for 1985-86, it is 2 lakhs of Adi-

(3) Supply of furniture to 81 Kallar Schools at an estimated cost of Rs. 81,000.

A sum of Rs. 1,84,13,000 has been provided for 1985-86 for running these schools for the benefit of 52,573 students.

A sum of Rs. 4,000 is provided every year for the award of first and second prizes to Backward Classes and Denotified Communities students who secure the highest and the second highest percentage of marks in the annual examinations held for the VIII Standard and S.S.L.C. in each District. Apart from this, State level prizes to the value of Rs. 500 each is awarded to one boy and one girl belonging to Backward Classes and Denotified Communities who secure the highest marks in S.S.L.C. examination.

Industrial Training Centres:

The Industrial Training Centres are functioning for the Welfare of Denotified Communities and Backward Classes.



Job-Oriented Training Courses for Backward Classes:

The Scheme for imparting in Job Oriented Courses for Backward Classes, Denotified Communities for three months has been introduced from 1984-85 onwards. Under this scheme, a sum of Rs. 500 towards tuition fees is sanctioned.

Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Economic Development Corporation:

With a view to improve the economic condition of the Backward Classes, the Government have set up the Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Economic Development Corporation Private Limited, with an authorised share capital of Rs. 10 crores. The Corporation's objectives are as follows:-

(i) To provide margin money to Backward Classes and Denotified Communities at low interest to pursue activities for their economic uplift; and

(ii) To undertake directly or indirectly such trading, com-

mercial, industrial and general activities as may be considered necessary for the economic uplift of the Backward Classes.

For implementing the scheme the Government have so far sanctioned Rs. 30,00,000 as share capital. Further, a sum of Rs. 10,00,000 has been sanctioned for ways and means for the Corporation.

The Corporation is sanctioning loans only to the Registered Co-operative Societies for undertaking programmes of Agricultural Development, Animal Husbandry, Village and Cottage Industries and all such allied activities to enable the Backward Classes to improve their standard of living. The corporation advances upto 20 percent of the cost of the project as margin money on interest at 4 percent. The balance 80 percent of the capital is advanced by the Nationalised Co-operative Banks.

During 1983-84, the Corporation sanctioned margin money to the tune of Rs. 11,09,000 to set up 23 industrial Co-operative Societies with a total capital cost of Rs. 55,47,000. These Schemes cover 717 families.

The Tamil Nadu Second Backward Classes Commission:

In December, 1982, the Government constituted the Second Backward Classes Commission under the Chairmanship of Thiru J.A. Ambasankar, I.A.S. (Retd.). The Commission has submitted its report to the Government on 28-2-85. The report is under examination of the Government.

The Government are thus taking several steps to raise the standard of living of the Backward Classes and Denotified Communities.



The Child is The father of man

A major part of the Department's activities is directed towards provision of nutrition, education and health services to children. The Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme covers children in the age group of 2+ to 4+ in Nutrition. The I.C.D.S. is an Integrated Programme which is closely associated with Chief Minister's Noon Meal Programme. It extends health coverage to the children.

Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme;

There are so many 'firsts' to the credit of Tamil Nadu. One such is the Honourable Chief

Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme which was introduced in the rural areas of Tamil Nadu from 1st July 1982 and extended to urban areas from 15th September 1982 to tackle the problems of malnutrition and to provide facilities for pre-school education and health coverage for the children in the age group of 2+ to 4+. At present 23,040 Child Welfare Centres are functioning in rural areas and 5,065 Child Welfare centres are functioning in Urban areas. The total number of beneficiaries both in rural and urban areas in the age group of 2+ to 4+ is about 23.3 lakhs.

The unique programme is doing yeoman service to the Society through its three main components of nutrition, school education and health coverage.

Pre-school Education: All the Welfare Centres have been supplied with educational aids and equipment at a cost of Rs. 600 per set. The children above 3 years receive pre-school education in the Child Welfare Centres with the help of educational aids.

Health Coverage Immunisation: Health Check up and Weight Taking - Under this scheme the Primary Health Centres Medical Officers and Municipal Health Officers

Dravidar families. Besides economic development programme of the Adi-Dravidar, the Special Component Plan also aims at providing basic amenities in the Adi-Dravidar colonies within the Seventh Five-Year Special Plan. Under Component Plan during 1985-86, a sum of Rs. 125.34 crores will be spent by various development departments.

To sum up, because of the efforts of the Government, there is significant improvement in the socio-economic condition of the Adi-Dravidar and Scheduled Tribes. To cite an example, in the field of education, the Adi-Dravidar have registered an increase of 7.85 per cent over the level of literacy among Adi-Dravidar in 1971 and the Scheduled Tribes 11.43 per cent over the level of literacy among the Scheduled Tribes in 1971 while the general population has shown an increase of 7.30 per cent only over its own literacy level for the same period (71-81). During 1985-86 this Government will spend a sum of Rs. 172.66 crores, totally, for socio-economic betterment of Adi-Dravidar and Scheduled Tribes of Tamil Nadu.

Economic Development:

About 7.40 lakhs of Adi-Dravidar are farmers. To improve their economic condition, a sum of Rs. 5,000 is given as subsidy for sinking of irrigation well and Rs. 600 for purchase of plough bulls. This subsidy will be 1/3 of the total cost and the remaining two thirds will be from financing institutions. During 1985-86, a sum of Rs. 10.13 lakhs will be spent to benefit Adi-Dravidar and Scheduled Tribe farmers.

To help rural artisans to stand on their own feet, tools

and implements are distributed free of cost.

Under rural Housing Scheme about 1.54 lakhs houses have been constructed by Adi-Dravidar during the Sixth Five-Year Plan. Besides the above, houses are constructed by/for Adi-Dravidar under National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme.

Infra Structure Development:

Provision of protected water to Adi-Dravidar colonies is one of the important programmes. Practically, all Adi-Dravidar colonies have been provided with drinking water facilities.

As a step towards the creation of a casteless society, inter-caste married couple are awarded Gold Medals and Certificate of Appreciation. Besides this, if the combined income is Rs. 6,000 per annum and below, a sum of Rs. 4,000 will be invested in National savings Certificate in the name of the couple and another sum of Rs. 300 will be given to meet marriage expenses. Six seats in the first year of integrated M.B.B.S., two seats for B.S.M. & S., one seat for diploma in Pharmacy Course in Indian System of Medicine and five seats in first year B.E. courses are reserved for the children born of inter-caste marriages.

Rule of Reservation:

Admission to Educational Institutions:

To ensure proper representation of Adi-Dravidar and Scheduled Tribe in educational institutions including Medical, Engineering and other professional institutions, 18 per cent of the seats in each course have

been reserved for Adi-Dravidar and Scheduled Tribes.

Recruitment to Public Services:

Eighteen per cent of the posts in State Government Services have been reserved for Adi-Dravidar and Scheduled Tribes. Adherence to the Rule of Reservation by appointing authorities is kept under periodic review by prescribing annual returns to be submitted by each Head of the Department and the Administrative Departments in Secretariat. A High Power Monitoring Committee headed by the Special Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Personnel and Administrative Reforms Department reviews the implementation of the rule of reservation.

Special Component Plan:

To accelerate the phase of development of the Adi-Dravidar in Tamil Nadu, the Government are implementing the Special Component Plan since 1980-81.

Scheduled Tribes:

The population of Scheduled Tribes in Tamil Nadu is 5.20 lakhs which works out to 1.07 per cent of the total population. To accelerate the development of Scheduled Tribes, and the areas where they are in concentration, the Tribal Sub-Plan was introduced during Fifth Five-Year Plan. For implementing the Tribal Sub-Plan, 9 areas of tribal concentration were identified. About 2.10 lakhs of Tribals of Tamil Nadu live in these 9 identified areas. Under the Tribal Sub-Plan, economic development programmes like horticulture, animal husbandry, Soil Conservation, Minor Irrigation, Sericulture, Small Industries, bee-keeping, etc., are implemented.



With a view to highlighting the programmes undertaken for the upliftment of Backward Classes and Denotified Communities, a separate demand

Education:

The Government consider that education is the major instrument for bringing about

books, etc.

The Government have decided to sanction the following schemes during 1985-86 for the



on Welfare of Backward Classes was introduced in 1971. The provision of Rs. 1,61,40,000 for the Welfare of Backward Classes made in 1967-68 has been stepped up gradually and it has reached the level of Rs. 11,54,12,000 in 1985-86. The step up indicates the rapid progress made by the Backward Classes Department in implementing programmes for the betterment of the conditions of Backward Classes.

overall advancement of the Backward Classes. Hence, the Government have been paying special attention to the educational advancement of the Backward Classes. The Government have made available to the student community various facilities such as schools and hostels. The Government have been extending financial assistance through offer of pre and post-matric scholarships, uniforms, note-

improvement of Denotified Communities Schools run by the Backward Classes Department:

(1) Supply of teaching aids to 36 Kallar Higher Elementary Schools at an estimated cost of Rs. 54,000.

(2) Supply of play materials to 36 Kallar Higher Elementary Schools at an estimated cost of Rs. 72,000.

INTERESTS OF BACKWARD CLASSES WELL PROTECTED

have been entrusted with the duty of making regular visits to the Child Welfare Centres to conduct health check up of children. Regular immunisation Programme is also conducted in the Child Welfare Centres. Honorarium is paid to the Medical Officers of the Primary Health Centres for their visit to the Child Welfare Centres regularly. During the current year, it is proposed to conduct an intensive campaign in the Districts of Madurai, Coimbatore, Periyar and Dharmapuri in the first instance to ensure that all children below 6 years are immunised.

2,400 Noon Meal Centres were supplied with Weighing Bar Scales at an expenditure of Rs.5,68,800 under UNICEF assistance. The UNICEF has started supplying weighing scales for the remaining Centres also so that the growth of the children is properly monitored. Health Cards have been supplied to the Child Welfare Centres in the State so that the weight of the children can be recorded and their growth watched.

In order to ensure that Children take good care of their teeth, tooth powder is supplied to them free of cost in all the rural Child Welfare Centres.

Extension of the Scheme to old Age Pensioners and Ex-service men- This scheme has been extended to the Old Age Pension beneficiaries from 15 January 1983. About 2,80,032 old Age pensioners are supplied with one noon meal every day comprising of the following ingredients:

Rice	200 gms.
Dhall	15 gms.
Oil	3 gms.
Vegetables and condiments	50 gms.

The cost of the above meals is 90 paise. In addition to this nutritious meal the old Age Pensioners are supplied $\frac{1}{2}$ kilo of rice per head per week. Those

pensioners who are not taking the meal are given one kilogram rice per head per week.

From 1st January 1984, the Government have extended the benefits of the scheme to Ex-Servicemen and the widows of Ex-Servicemen who are receiving pension from the Ex-Servicemen's Welfare Fund. At Present, about 102 people of this category are taking the nutritious meal in the Child Welfare Centres.

All the Children in the age group of 6-36 months are weighed and supplementary feeding is given to selected malnourished children and pregnant and nursing women. In addition to this, the children are given Vitamin 'A' every 6 months and deworming medicines every four months. The children are immunised by the Multi-purposes Health Workers of Health Department.

Health Sub-centres are established at the rate of one donor for every 5,000 population and are manned by one male Multi-purpose Health Worker. Health Visitors and Health Inspectors supervise them who are under the control of Medical Officer of Primary Health Centre. Out of the proposed 1,600 Health Sub-Centres in 8 T.I.N.P. districts, construction of 795 buildings has since been completed by the end of 1984-85 and the work in respect of remaining Health Sub-Centres is in progress.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES FOR THE WELFARE OF TRIBAL CHILDREN:

One hundred and sixty-nine Child Welfare Centres were functioning in the nine Tribal areas located in the Integrated Tribal Development Programme districts of South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Dharmapuri, and Tiruchirapalli Districts and 49 Child Welfare Centres functioning in North Arcot, Madurai,

Kanyakumari, Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Periyar and Salem Districts for the Welfare of Children of Tribals and Primitive Tribes respectively. These have since been merged with Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme with effect from 1st July 1982. A sum of Rs.43.21 lakhs has been provided during 1985-86 for running these centres.

ORPHANAGES RUN BY GOVERNMENT:

(a) Prior to September 1984 only four orphanages were functioning for children in the age group of 5-18 years with a sanctioned strength of 250 in each orphanage. They were located at Madras, Madurai, Salem and Kanyakumari.

(b) Following the announcement of the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 15th August 1984, further 15 new orphanages have been started in the districts and one more orphanage in Madras City with a minimum strength of 100 and maximum strength of 250 children in each orphanage. Accordingly 16 orphanages were opened one by one, at Madras, Tiruvannamalai, Kancheepuram, Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram Town, Srivaikuntam, Dharmapuri, Erode, Avinasi, Udhamandalam, Manamadurai, Virudhunagar and Dindigul. By March 1985 all the orphanages became functional.

Grant to Child Welfare Home run by Indian Council for Child Welfare, Thanjavur. The administrative control of the Child Welfare Home run by the Indian Council for Child Welfare, Thanjavur has been transferred from the Department of Approved Schools to the Social Welfare Department and a maintenance grant of Rs.30,000 is being sanctioned to this Home every year.



KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES TO ELIMINATE RURAL POVERTY

The Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board was formed in April 1960 to accelerate the promotion and development of Khadi and Village Industries. The main object of the Khadi and Village Industries Programme is to develop Khadi through Boards own units spread all over the State, thus enabling the weaker sections of the people to get atleast some employment at their door-step with the lowest possible level of investment. Similarly, under the Village Industries also the main aim is to utilise the existing local resources to generate employment at the door-steps of the village artisans with the lowest possible investment of capital. With these objectives in view, the main functions of the Board are to plan, organise and implement suitable programmes throughout the State.

The yarn production which was of the order of 377.92 lakhs of hanks during 1982-83 increased to 412.67 lakhs of hanks during 1983-84 and the production during 1984-85 was 421.69 lakhs of hanks. The cotton Khadi production which was of the order of Rs. 739.87

lakhs during 1982-83 went up to Rs. 805.29 lakhs during 1983-84. Production during 1984-85 was of the order of Rs. 844.57 lakhs (Khadi and Polyvastra).

Prior to 1983-84, the Government were sanctioning special rebate on sale of khadi cloth at 10 per cent for 30 days to commemorate the birth anniversaries of Thiru K.Kamaraj, Perarinar Anna and Thanthai Periyar every year, and at 5 per cent for 60 days for festival occasions. From 1983-84 onwards the Government have enhanced the rate of special rebate for festival occasions from 5 per cent to 10 per cent. Thus it made the total rebate sanctioned by the Government on the sale of khadi at 10 per cent uniformly for 90 days in a year.

The State Government are also sanctioning a special rebate at 10 per cent on the sale of Polyvastra cloth for 60 days in a year from 1983-84 onwards. In the whole of India, Tamil Nadu is the only state which has sanctioned rebate on Polyvastra produced in khadi sector.

Khadi is sold through 155 Khadi Kraft emporia. The

Khadi sales which were of the order of Rs. 903.68 lakhs during 1982-83 went upto Rs. 1078.65 lakhs during 1983-84. The sales made during 1984-85 was of the order of Rs. 1074.78 lakhs.

Under the Khadi Industry additional employment was provided to 1,830 persons during 1983-84. During 1984-85, 2,310 persons were provided with the additional employment.

In order to offset the depleting number of traditional weavers and also to generate additional employment of the youth in the rural areas, the Board has installed 15 New Model looms and they are functioning with the assistance of Khadi and Village Industries Commission and State Government. Each Nepali Model Loom could provide employment to 40 weavers and 10 helpers. With a view to meet the demand for the fine and super fine varieties, the Board has taken steps to convert the existing coarse count looms with the weavers to produce fine and superfine varieties with the assistance received from the State Government.

Village Industries:

Village Industries schemes have been designed to alleviate rural poverty by utilising the locally available raw materials and manpower in producing consumer goods. Large scale employment with low capital outlay is another key aspect of the Village Industries Programmes. The Board has created employment for 5.05 lakhs persons upto the end of March 1984. During the year 1984-85, the Board has created additional employment for 65,000 persons.

There are 225 Departmental units and 1421 Industrial Co-operatives functioning under the Board as on 31st March 1985. The Board has provided financial assistance to 1,62,625 individual artisans so far. The value of production and sales of Village Industries Products rose from Rs. 6512.02 lakhs and Rs. 7150.80 lakhs respectively in 1982-83 to Rs. 8411.79 lakhs and Rs. 9000.56 lakhs respectively during 1983-84. During the year 1984-85 they are of the order of Rs. 9774 lakhs and Rs. 10583 lakhs respectively.

Leather Industry:

The scheme of distribution of cobbler's bunk has been acclaimed by one and all. The Board has distributed 500 bunks

during 1983-84. Sanction has been accorded for the distribution of another 500 bunks out of which 347 bunks have been distributed during 1984-85. Each Cobbler has also been provided with leather sewing machine free of cost. There are 44 Department Units. The foot wear and other leather products produced by the Board are comparatively cheaper than those obtaining in the market and their quality is on par with those produced by established concerns.

Special Schemes:

Integrated Tribal Development Programme—The Government have sanctioned Rs. 35.69 lakhs during the Sixth Plan period (1980-85) for assisting 2,000 Tribals by providing gainful employment opportunities. The scheme envisages supplying of beehives or carpentry or blacksmithy tools with subsidy and training for tribals in Cane and Bamboo Industry. So far, 2,452 persons have been assisted under this scheme. Sub units in the tribal areas of Kolli Hills and Kalarayan Hills in Salem District, and Jawadhi Hills in North Arcot District each under the control of a separate Assistant Director for the implementation of the Khadi and Village Industries Schemes have been started. For 1985-86, the Government have provided a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

Hill Area Development Programme—The Government have sanctioned Rs. 36.40 lakhs to benefit 875 persons during the Sixth Plan period (1980-85) by way of distribution of beehives distillation of essential oils, organisation of Industrial Co-operatives for Eucalyptus oil, Lemongrass Oil and Bakery etc., under the Hill Area Development Programme in the Nilgris District. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided by the Government for the implementation of these schemes in the Budget Estimate 1985-86.

Drought Prone Area Programme—Under the Drought Prone Area Programme the Government have so far sanctioned a sum of Rs. 137.55 lakhs to benefit 4,855 persons for implementation of the scheme in Dharma-puri and Ramanathapuram District.

Integrated Rural Development Programme—The Board is taking full advantage of the various types of assistance available under the Integrated Rural Development Programme. The Government have so far sanctioned a sum of Rs. 137.30 lakhs towards infrastructure and training programme to benefit 13,206 individuals who are below the poverty line.

Special Component Plan, Cluster Development Programme:

Under Special Component Plan and Cluster Development Programme Schemes, the Board is creating employment for the benefit of Adi Dravidas under various Khadi and village Industries Schemes. So far, a sum of Rs. 567.70 lakhs for the benefit of 14,759 persons under Special Component Plan and a sum of Rs. 856.98 lakhs to benefit 9,385 persons under Cluster Development Programme have been sanctioned and the schemes are in various stages of progress.



IRRIGATION MODERNISED

The year 1985-86 is the first year of the VII Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 38.37 crores is proposed for Major and Medium Irrigation Sector and Rs. 7.14 crores for Minor Irrigation Projects having CCA less than 2,000 ha. An additional Irrigation potential of 20,000 ha. is targetted to be created during 1985-86.

Major Irrigation Projects:

The Modernisation of Periyar Vaigai Irrigation System envisaged for extending Irrigation over an extent of 10,305 ha. in Phase I and an extent of 7,512 ha in. Phase II. An amount of Rs. 44.50 crores has been sanctioned for the reformulated project to carry out works under Phase I. This project has been implemented from July 1977 with the World Bank Aid of U.S.\$ 23 Million and has been completed on 31st December 1984.

The Government have accorded sanction for an expenditure of Rs. 56.86 crores, for Phase II of this project and the works have been taken up for execution. The aid of the World Bank for Phase II of the project is U.S.\$ 35.00 M. The Phase II of the project is programmed to be completed by March 1988.

The Budget provision proposed for 1985-86 is Rs. 14.056 crores.

The Parambikulam Aliyar Project Ayacut Extension Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 18 crores to benefit 56,660ha. in Coimbatore and Periyar Districts, is in progress. Further, the work of providing Irrigation facilities to an additional extent of 14,170 hectares (35,000 Acres) at an estimated cost of Rs. 600 lakhs has been recently approved and the detailed estimate is under preparation.

Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects:

The following twenty one Medium and Minor Irrigation Schemes having ayacut potential of 42,941 ha. sanctioned in the previous years are in different stages of progress.

Medium Schemes:

1. Vaniar Reservoir Scheme.
2. Vembakottai Reservoir
3. Strengthening Periyar Dam.
4. Ichambadi.
5. Thoppaiar.
6. Sidhamalli.
7. Noyyal
8. Anaimaduvu
9. Kuthiraiyar.
10. Orathupalayam
11. Remodelling Ananthanar Channel.

Minor Irrigation Schemes:

1. Kullursandai.
2. Nagavathy
3. Sulagiri Chinnar.
4. Kesarigulihallah.

5. Golwarpatti
6. Anaikuttam
7. Kariakoil
8. Sothuparai
9. Perumpallam
10. Extension of R.B.C. of Thirupparappu Anicut.

Creation of Additional Irrigation Potential:

Creation of additional irrigation potential is the first item of 20 Point Programme launched by the Government of India. Due importance is given in Tamil Nadu to create additional irrigation potential.

Tank Modernisation Project with the aid of European Economic Community:

It is proposed to modernise about 150 non-system tanks having an ayacut less than 200 ha. with the aid of European Economic Community. The Project costing Rs. 27.60 crores has been taken up for implementation during 1984-85. This scheme is proposed to be executed in the Districts of Chinglepattu, North Arcot, South Arcot, Pudukottai and Ramanathapuram. So far, 24 Schemes costing Rs. 527 lakhs have been sanctioned by the Government. During 1985-86 an outlay of Rs. 600 lakhs has been provided.



Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme:

The Government of India have launched a scheme called "Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme" in August 1983.

During 1984-85 the Government have allotted Rs. 16 crores for the implementation of this programme under "Minor Irrigation."

The proposal envisages creating employment opportunities to the extent of 80 lakhs man-days. During 1984-85 2232 schemes have been implemented at an expenditure of Rs. 12 crores.

It is proposed to implement schemes costing about Rs. 20.00 crores during 1985-86 to create employment to Landless Labourers for about 100 lakhs Man-days in 14 Districts of the State.

The Modern Engineers Construction Co-operative Society

consisting of unemployed Engineers has been formed by the Government at Madras in an attempt to solve unemployment problem among the technically qualified persons and also to provide an alternative to private contract system in the execution of works in Public Works Department. This Society is functioning satisfactorily and has taken up works about Rs. 5.890 lakhs during 1984-85. Another Modern Engineers, Construction Co-operative Society of unemployed Engineers has also been formed at Madurai and it will start functioning shortly.

Consequent on trifurcation of Ramanathapuram District the Government have issued orders for shifting the Head-quarters of the existing circle from Madurai to Sivaganga and creating a new Public Works Department Circle and one Electrical Division with 3 Sub-Divisions at Sivaganga, by re-organising the Ramanatha-

puram circle. Moreover orders have also been issued for creation of a new buildings Circle with headquarters at Virudhunagar with 3 Divisions and 12 sub-divisions for construction of office-cum-residential complexes at the Headquarters of new Districts of Pasumpon Muthuramalingam, Kamarajar and Ramanathapuram for which the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 3 crores.

This programme also imparts training to other lower level field staff, viz., Irrigation Gumasthas and Lascars of Public Works Department, Village Level Extension workers of Agricultural Department, Land Development officers and other Agricultural Engineering Department. Besides the above the farmers who are the main beneficiaries of Irrigated Agriculture including the local leaders who take care of the water distribution within the Pipe outlet Blocks of Irrigation Commands, are also proposed to be trained under this project. The training Institute is currently organising a number of Training programmes with the expertise and services of Anna University, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University and Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore.

Total number of blocks 378
Number of dark area blocks in which micro level studies have been completed 80.

Number of grey area blocks in which micro level studies have been completed 108.

Total number of blocks in which micro level studies have been completed both in dark and grey area block 188.



The Co-operatives in Tamil Nadu have been playing a significant role in supporting the farmer, the worker, the artisan and the consumer. Particularly, they offer a countervailing force against the exploitative propensities that develop in the economy and thus protect and promote the interest of the weaker sections. The co-operatives have made steady progress in the provision of credit and agricultural inputs, marketing of agricultural produce and distribution of consumer goods during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period. The objectives of the Seventh Five Year Plan are to accelerate the growth in food production, increase employment opportunities and raise productivity. In tune with these objectives, the co-operatives will play a vital supporting role in their spheres of activity.

Postponments of loans:—

On account of drought and floods that prevailed in the State during 1982-83 and 1983-84 short term loans to an extent of Rs. 30.81 crores were converted into medium term loans repayable over the succeeding three years and converted loans to the extent of Rs. 2.20 crores were rephased repayable over the succeeding four years. 1.89 lakhs borrowers have thus become eligible to obtain fresh cultivation loans for further seasonal operations. Long term loan instalments to the extent of Rs. 13.03 crores have also been postponed. The State Government bear 15 per cent of the burden of conversion of short term loans into medium term loans.

Reducing the debt burden of agriculturists:—

With a view to reducing the debt burden of agriculturists,



GREAT STRIDES IN CO-OPERATIVES

Government have given financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 99 crores since 1979-80 upto 1983-84—by way of waiver/refund of interest to the extent of Rs. 42 crores and write off of converted/rephased loans outstanding against small farmers to the extent of Rs. 57 crores. During 1984-85, Government have refunded the amount of interest on overdue instalments and penal interest collected during 1983-84 to the tune of Rs. 82 lakhs to 48,476 borrowers of primary land development banks, who had fully repaid their entire overdues in 1983-84. The Government also waived recovery of interest on overdue instalments and penal interest from borrowers of primary land development banks who repaid their entire overdues as

on 30th June 1984 before 31st March 1985. More than 45,000 borrowers availed themselves of this interest concession to the extent of Rs. 2.75 crores.

Interest concession for prompt repayment:—

As an incentive for prompt repayment of dues by the borrowers of agricultural service co-operative societies, the Government are providing since 1981-82, a rebate of two per cent in the interest to small farmers, who repay their short term loans and medium term loan instalments promptly.

Development of Hill Tribes:—

There are 13 LAMP co-operative societies in the State with 42,186 members. The

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societies have enrolled all the Tribal families in their areas. The LAMP co-operative societies are continued to be assisted by the Government liberally in view of the poor economic condition of the tribal population. The societies continue to provide credit for cultivation and other productive purposes at a concessional rate of interest viz, 4 per cent per annum.

Social Service:—

The co-operatives in Tamil Nadu have undertaken social service also, by the co-operatives voluntarily donating blood to the blood bank, by maintaining co-operative Voluntary Camps at State and District levels by providing appliances like wheel chairs 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 Ministers' Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme. Co-operative community centres are being constructed for the use of members and employees of the co-operatives and for running libraries. Co-operative Guest Houses are also being constructed by the apex co-operative institutions. Co-operative sports councils have been organised and competitions are held.

CONSUMER CO-OPERATIVES.

Retail sale of consumer goods:—

The net work of consumer co-operatives consists of 3,839 primary co-operative stores (including 3,013 stores for college and high school students, 302 stores for industrial and plantation workers and 15 stores for women) with 449 branches, 29 co-operative wholesale stores with 1,134 branches and the State Consumers Co-operative Federation. The value of retail sales effected by the consumer co-operatives increased from Rs. 228 crores during 1982-83 to Rs. 268 crores during 1983-84 and to about Rs. 285 crores during 1984-85. This will be further increased to Rs. 300 crores during 1985-86.

Bifurcation of fair price shops:—

In order to enable the card-holders to draw the essential commodities from the fair price shops quickly, it was decided that no fair price shop should have more than 1,000 cards attached to it. Accordingly, shops having more than 1,000 cards each were identified and bifurcated with Government assistance. Consequently, 2,850 additional shops have been opened by co-operatives, 1,437 in rural areas and the rest in urban areas.

Sales by super markets and mini super markets:—

Thirty department stores (super markets) and 188 modern retail units/large sized retail outlets (mini super markets) of co-operative wholesale stores and primary stores are now functioning in the State. These units have effected sales to the tune of Rs. 95 crores during the co-operative year 1983-84. The State Government have assisted during 1984-85, the setting up of five modern retail units of which four have been opened. Of them, one was located in the area contiguous to the Adi-Dravidar Colony at Palacode in Dharmapuri district. Provision has been made in the budget for State assistance during 1985-86 for setting up of five more modern retail units. Government of India have sanctioned financial assistance during 1984-85 for setting up of three more large sized retail outlets.

Service to weaker sections—

The 71 small branches set up to cater to the needs of the weaker sections of the community in backward areas, industrial workers etc., and 100 smaller branches (Makkal Angadigal) to serve the weakest of the weaker sections in slum areas of cities and towns, increased their sales to the ex-

tent of Rs. 12.06 crores during 1983-84 from Rs. 9.35 crores during the preceding year. Five small sized retail outlets to meet the needs of industrial/factory workers, plantation workers/labour, low income groups, backward classes/slums and other residential areas where there is concentration of Scheduled Castes/Tribes were sanctioned during 1983-84 and have started functioning. Government of India have sanctioned financial assistance during 1984-85 for setting up of nine small sized retail outlets.

Service to students community—

The consumer co-operatives continue to serve the students community by distributing nationalised text books and exercise note books worth Rs. 7.27 crores and Rs. 1.50 crores respectively during the academic year 1983-84 and 9.86 crores and Rs. 1.79 crores respectively during the academic year 1984-85.

Opening mobile shops:—

The Chinthamani Co-operative Super Market, Tiruchirappalli has opened a mobile shop to cater to the needs of the consumers in places, which are not covered by consumer co-operatives. Financial assistance has been given to wholesale stores for opening three more mobile shops at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore. These shops will be opened shortly.

Extending the scheme for distribution of vegetables beyond district headquarters.—

The scheme of distribution of vegetables to ensure a fair return to the growers and reasonable price to the consumers, introduced in Madras City during 1981-82 has been extended to other district headquarters from time to time.

With the sanction of financial assistance by the Government during 1984-85, all the district headquarters in the State except Sivaganga and Virudhunagar being the headquarters of the newly trifurcated districts would be covered by the scheme. During 1985-86, the scheme will be further extended to five towns viz., Tiruppur, Thiruvallur, Rajapalayam, Perambalur and Ariyalur. Government provide financial assistance to co-operative wholesale stores for purchase of auto tri-wheelers and kiosks for the purpose. The consumer co-operatives have distributed vegetables to the value of Rs. 1.70 crores during 1983-84 and Rs. 1.75 crores during 1984-85.

Consumer Protection units-

Proposals for purchase of cassette recorder, public address system, books and projectors and for conducting exhibitions, seminars, etc., by the Tamil Nadu Consumers Co-operative Federation and the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union with financial assistance from Government of India as a measure of consumer protection are under the consideration of the Government.

Organisation of Women Consumer Co-operative Stores:—

In order to change the status or poverty, deprivation and exploitation in which rural and urban poor women live, the consumers co-operative movement proposes to contribute its mite in alleviating the sufferings by organising consumers co-operatives for women, through which articles like bread, jam, appalam, pickles, etc., prepared by the members can be sold to their advantage to enable them to eke out their livelihood. It is proposed to organise one such store at Coimbatore during 1985-86.

Expansion of distribution of electric power:—

The rural electric co-operative societies are functioning for the decentralised distribution of electric power to rural areas and to promote rapid economic development. The co-operative societies at Kumbakonam and Thirumayam released upto March 1985 17,612 service connections including 5,452 connections under the 'one light for one hut' scheme for the weaker sections. Proposals for organising a third society of the type at Wandavasi in North Arcot district are under examination.

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