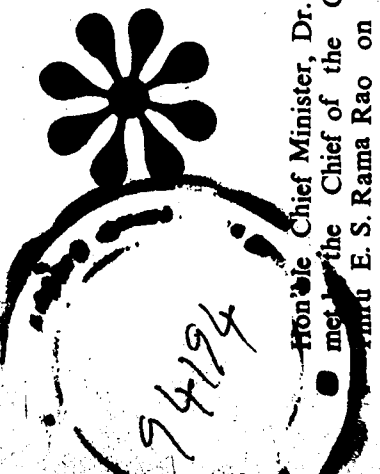




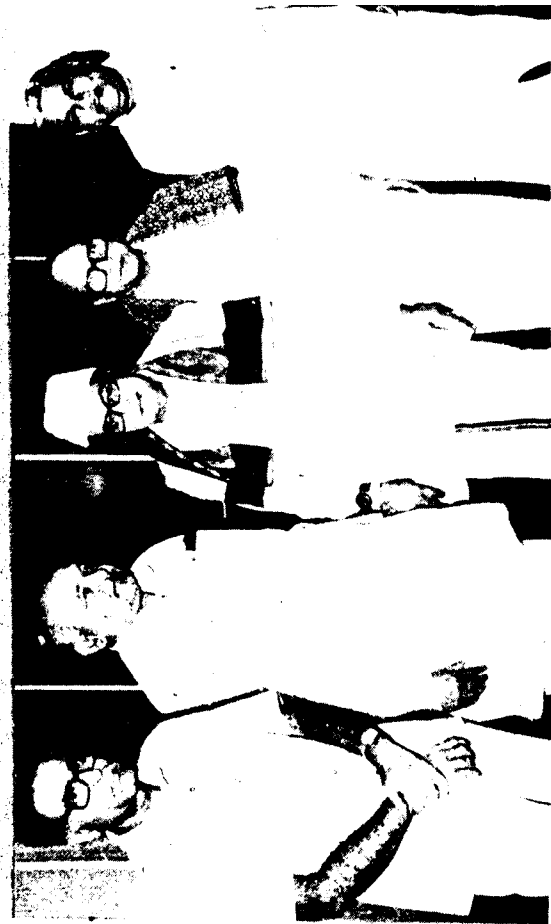
Tamil Nadu



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.



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.



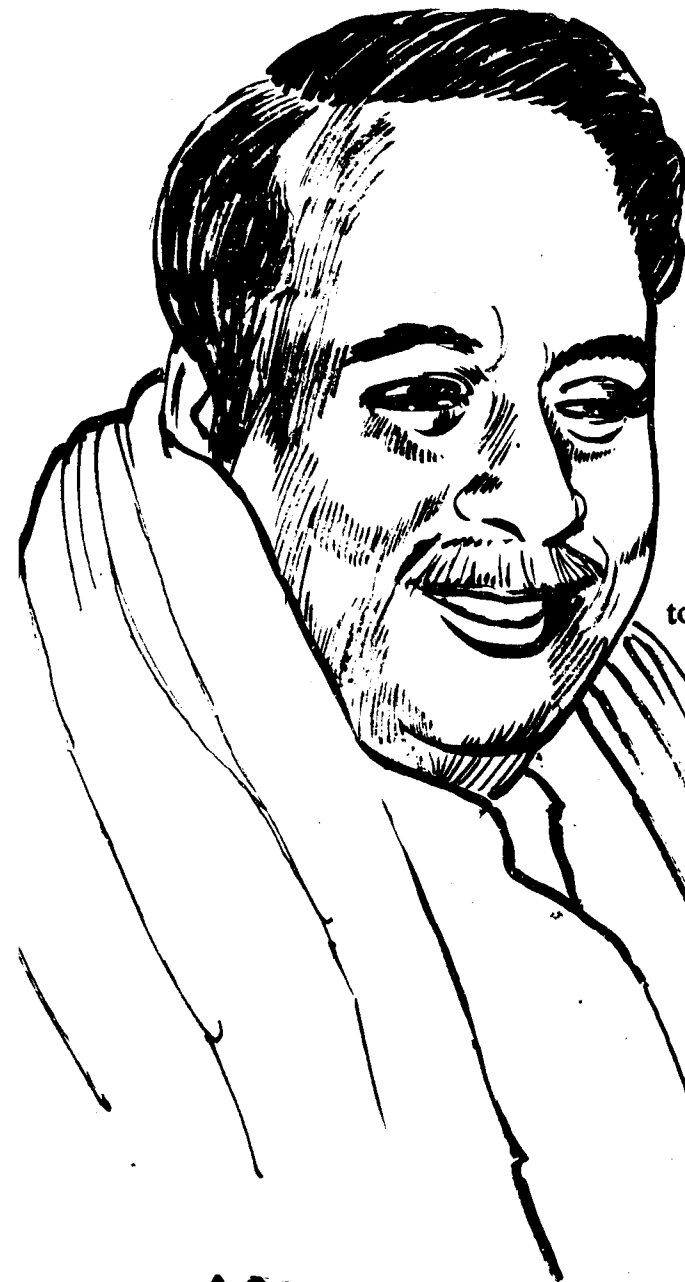
July, 1985

Tamil Arasu

The Informative Monthly of Tamil Nadu Government.

Thiruvalluvar Year 2016

Aani - Aadi



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



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 crèche 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 crèche 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.

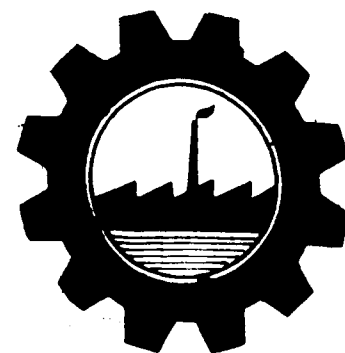
(1) Extension of ESI Scheme to Bhavani area in Periyar District.

(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 Papparapatti 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 birthday 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 Thoranavayil.

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 Pavalar at Nagercoil at a cost of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is nearing completion.

A memorial pillar for Subramania Siva was erected at Papparapatti 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.

QUALITY GOODS AND FIXED PRICE

PLEASE CONTACT AND PURCHASE :

SENTHIL STORES
**P. JAYARAJA FERTILISER &
PESTICIDE DEALER**

**ATHUMEDU,
VEDASANDUR (P.O.) 624 710,
MADURAI (DT).**

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, SIPCOT, TIIC, ELCOT, TNPL, Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation, TANSI, TAMIL, 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 Liaison 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 Tamil Nadu.

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:

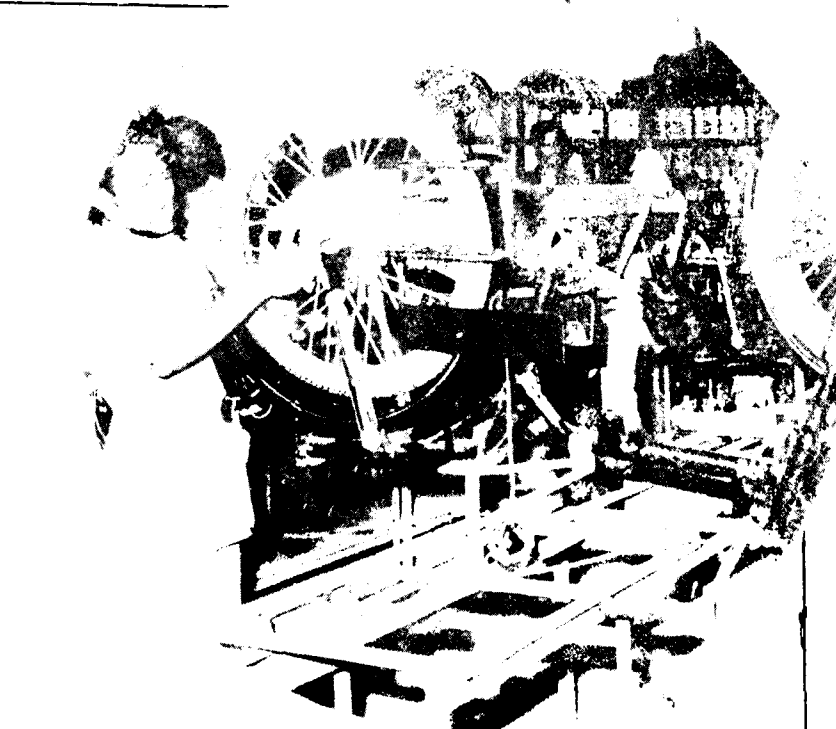
A project for the beneficiation of graphite at Sivaganga at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.50 crores has been sanctioned with Rs. 20 lakhs as share capital from Government. Another project for cutting and polishing black granite at a total outlay of Rs. 3.85 crores has been sanctioned, with Rs. 30 lakhs 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.

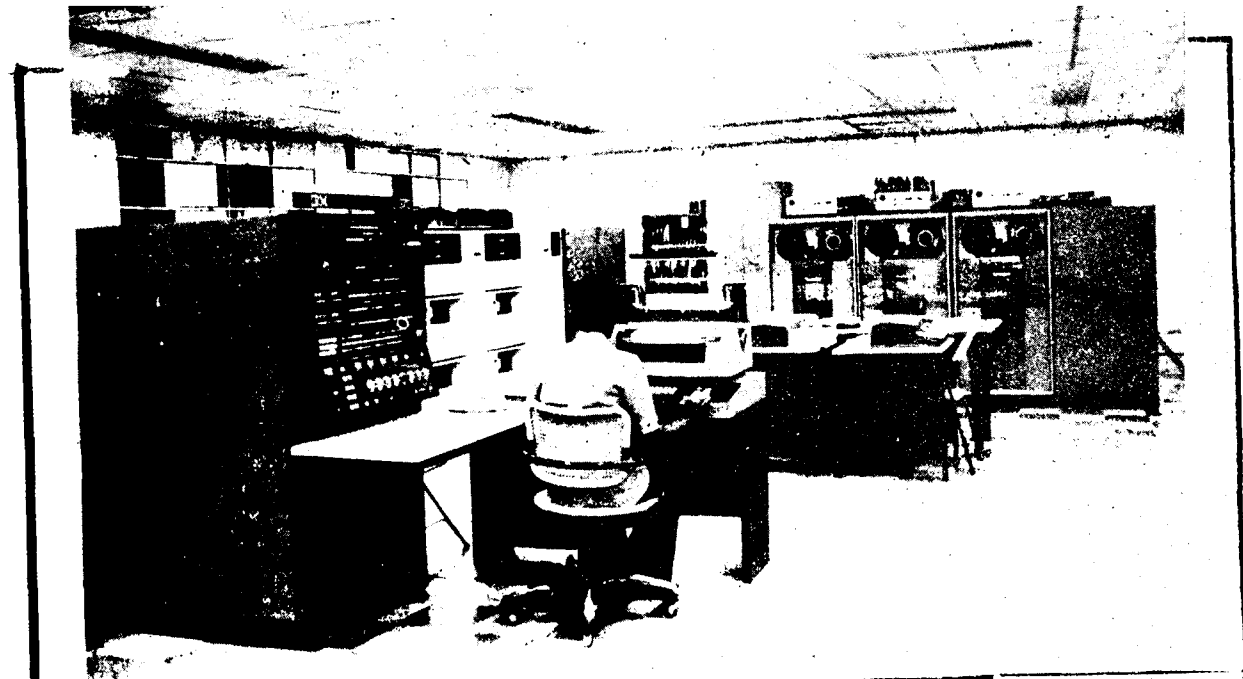
The scheme of assistance under soft loans to provide larger assistance to deserving first generation entrepreneurs, who are technically qualified or possessing adequate experience, has been liberalised with removal of restriction of upper limit of 10 per cent and 15 per cent on loan for units in non-backward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

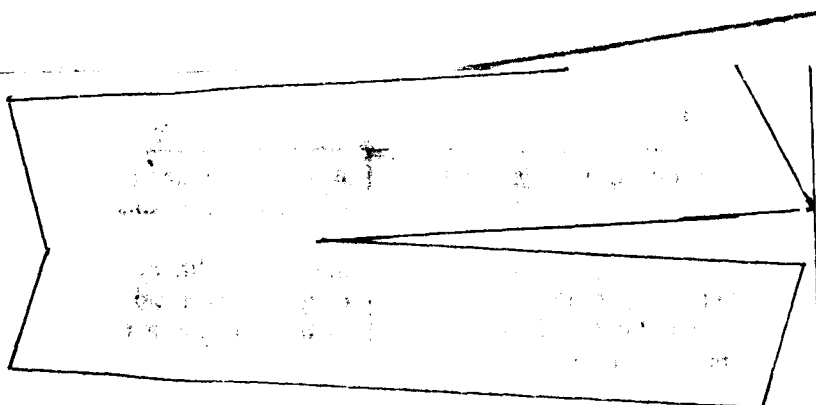
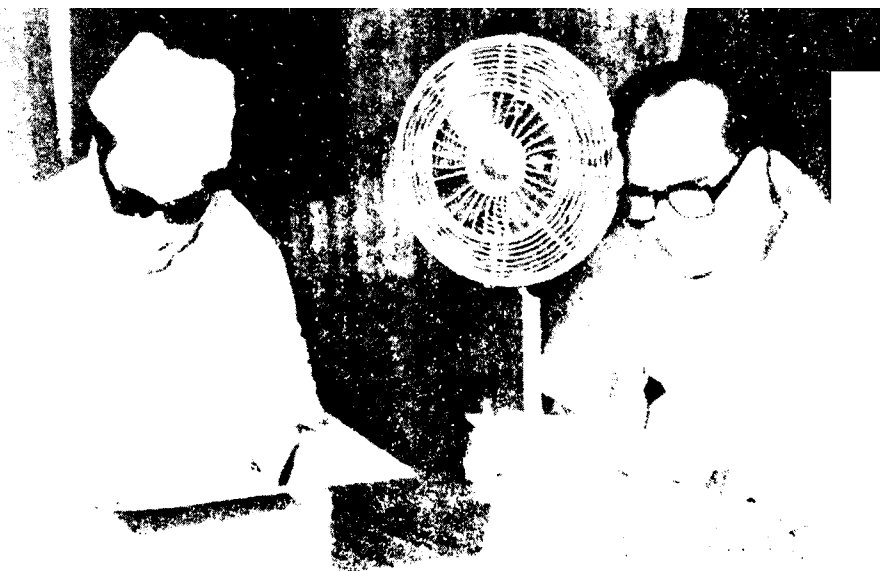
For the purpose of sanctioning financial assistance to the Municipalities for implementing various schemes, they have been classified into 4 categories on the basis of their *per capita* income based on the audited figures for 3 years from 1980-81 to 1982-83.

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.



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 liabilities 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 benefiting 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.

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.

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.

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 benefiting 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.

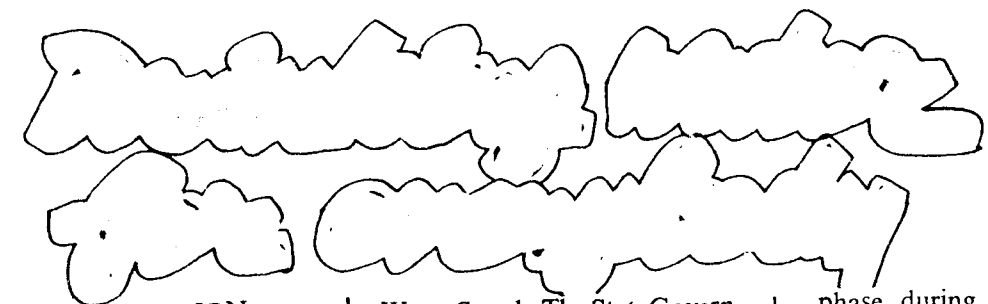


B. GANESAN PASSES AWAY

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 IIIrd 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/RD.I.A 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

habitations. During 1984-85 with the revised outlay of Rs. 50.27 crores including L.I.C. Loan of Rs. 6.30 crores it is programmed to cover about 5743 habitations.

TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS 1980-85

Year	Habitations	Expenditure. (Rs.in lakhs)
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 Works 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 erection tools.

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 bactriological 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. 6.5171 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:

Year	No.of Schemes	Expenditure incurred (Rupees in lakhs)
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.



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

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.

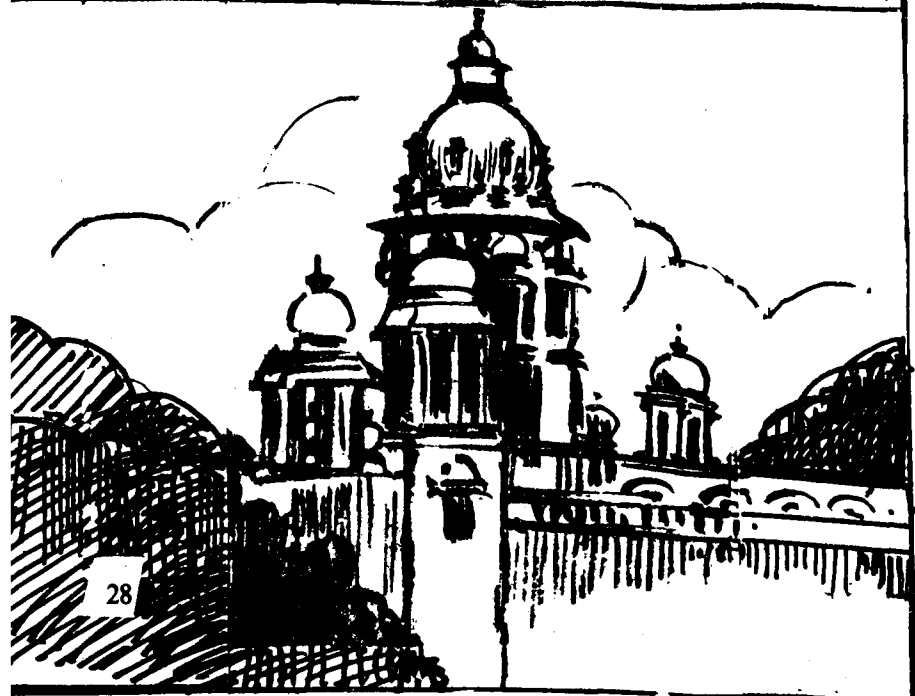
Rural Health Services:

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.

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:—

Year	Total number of repairs attended
(1)	(2)
1982-83	772
1983-84	1,200
1984-85 (upto December 1984)	964
<i>Schemes sanctioned during 1984-85</i>	

(i) The Government sanctioned additional staff for the

Regional Workshops at Madras, Madurai and Salem and the Central Workshop at Tiruchirappalli.

(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) Vellore.
- (2) Dharmapuri.
- (3) Coimbatore.
- (4) Pudukkottai.
- (5) Nagercoil.

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.

Programme during 1985-86:

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.

2. It is also proposed to establish five more mobile maintenance units at the following places at a cost of Rs.96,000.

- (1) Madras-II
- (2) Chengalpattu
- (3) Villupuram
- (4) Perambalur.
- (5) Sivaganga.

3. It is also proposed to establish central Reconditioning and Body repair units at Madras at a cost of Rs. 2.68 lakhs.

4. It is also proposed to establish one more Regional Workshop at Coimbatore, at a cost of Rs. 2.84 lakhs.

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.

Finer roads in

TAMILNADU

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 unbridged 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.

Handloom 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

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.

(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-

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 network 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 over all 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 in charge. 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 18.5 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 60,000.

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, Ootacamund, 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

With best Compliments from :

NEEDLE INDUSTRIES (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.

Manufacturers/Distributors of :

- | | |
|--|---|
| PONY : Hand Sewing Needles-Knitting Pins - Crochet Hooks and Accessories - Snap Fasteners - Indent Safety Hooks - Mantle Hooks and Eyes - Ring Spring Fasteners - Four Part Fasteners and Jeans Buttons - | RATHNA : Hand Sewing Needles - Hardware Needles - Snap Fasteners - Buffing Tacks - |
| DELTA : Knitting Pins | SABRE : Stainless Steel Suture Needles |
| GLYDIN : Hypodermic Needles | ZODIAC : Steel Crochet Hooks |



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:—

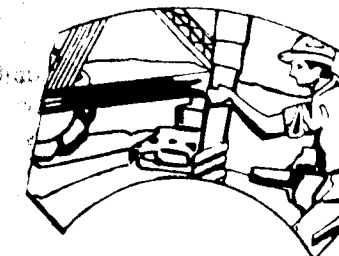
Period	Gross receipts. (RUPEES IN LAKHS)
1979-80	25,827.90
1980-81	34,361.75
1981-82	44,937.50
1982-83	53,782.95
1983-84	58,840.00
1984-85	71,896.00

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.



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

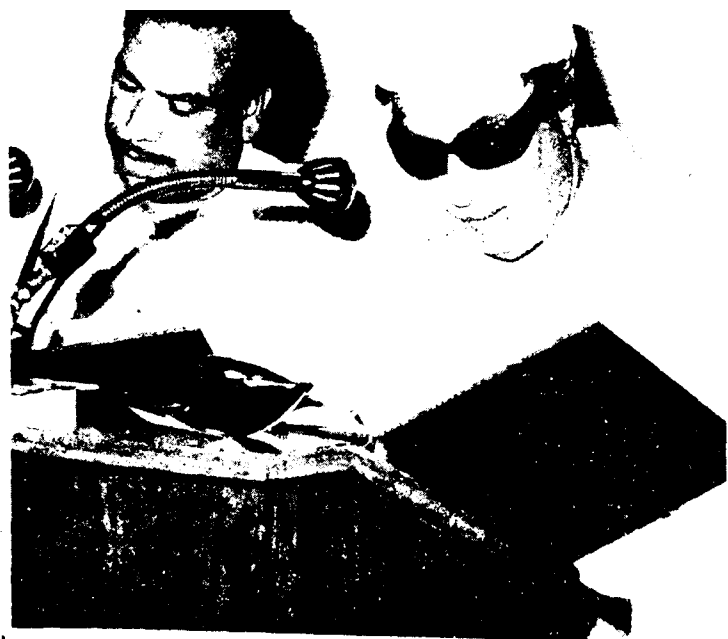
functioning. During 1985-86 an extent of 84 acres will be developed into 35 industrial plots. A sum of Rs.75 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan for 1985-86. HUDCO provides loan assistance for construction of houses.

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.





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 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.



It's no financial jugglery
to double your money.

It's a matter of Small Savings.

Your money doubles just in 6 years.
All you need to do is buy National
Savings Certificates from your nearest
Post Office. They are available in
denominations of Rs. 10, 50, 100, 500,
1000, 5000, and 10,000.

If you are an Income-tax assessee,
it is all the more important that you buy
National Savings Certificate because the
entire amount upto the prescribed limit
is eligible for rebate under 80 C of the
Income-tax Act!

So, if you want to save for the
future and save on Income-tax, invest in
National Savings Certificate. And double
your investment.



Invest in NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

VI Issue

For further details :

THE DIRECTOR OF SMALL SAVINGS

143 Anna Salai, Madras 600 002

OR District Collectors/District Savings Officers
or your nearest Post Office.

Anyone for doubling?



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 disseminating
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-

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.

INTERESTS OF BACKWARD CLASSES WELL PROTECTED



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 Denoted 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.

(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

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, Pudukottai, 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.



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 4,655 persons for implementation of the scheme in Dharmapuri 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.



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.

IRRIGATION MODERNISED

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. Kesari gulihallah.

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 mandays. 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,

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



GREAT STRIDES IN CO-OPERATIVES



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 Volunteer 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 Chintnamani 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.

INDU Sends you its best

The entire range of
PHOTOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS..

**PHOTO
CINE
X-RAY
GRAPHIC ARTS
INDUSTRIAL X-RAY
PROCESSING
CHEMICALS**

HINDUSTAN PHOTO FILMS MFG. CO. LTD.

(A Government of India Enterprise)

Regd. Office : Indunagar,
OOTACAMUND - 643 005.

MARKETING DIVISION :

Ambal Building,
Pathari Road, Post Box 748,
Madras - 600 006.

Branches/depots at:

Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Bangalore,
Cochin, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Bhopal,
Jaipur, Kanpur, Chandigarh, Patna,
Gauhati, Cuttack.

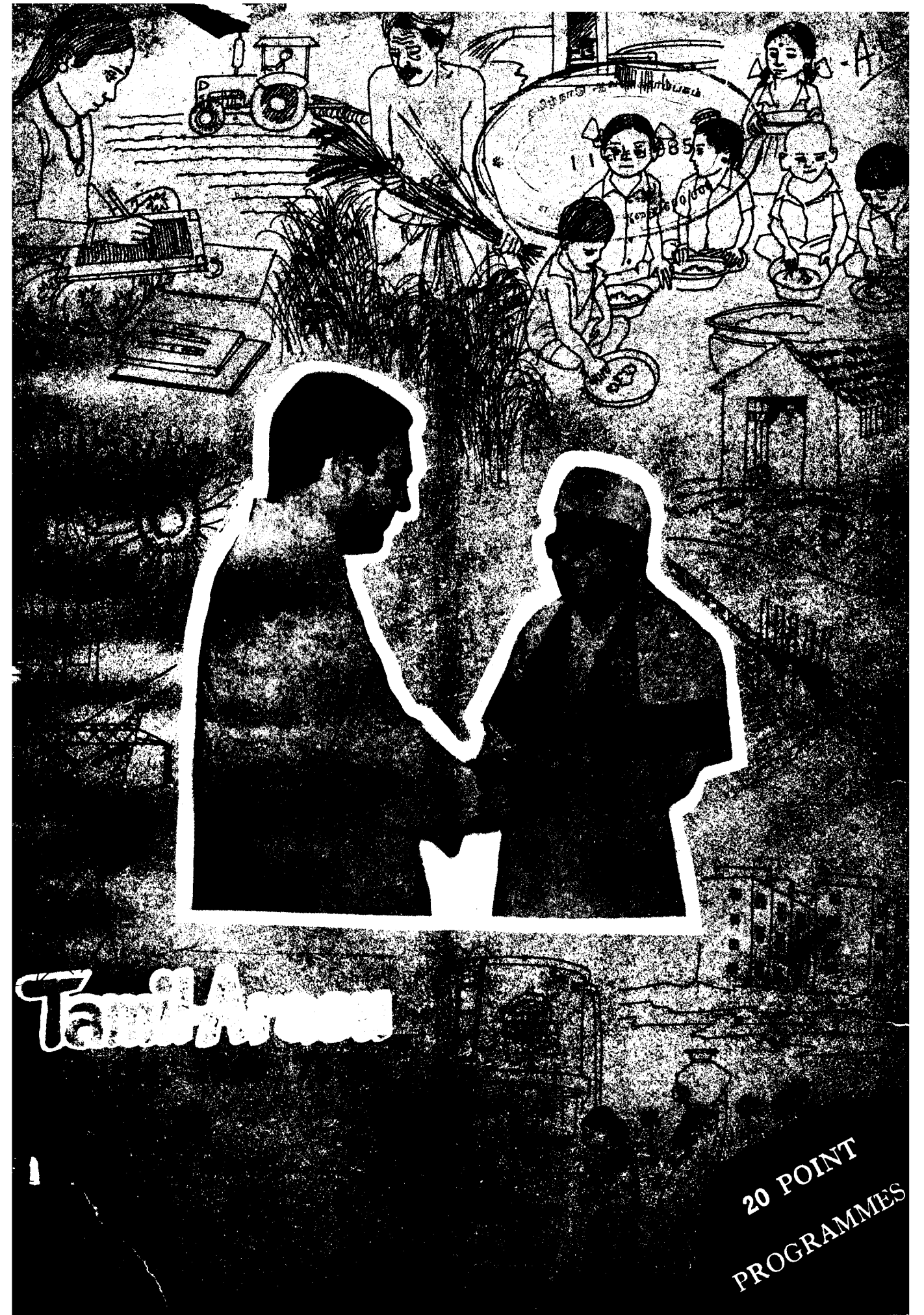
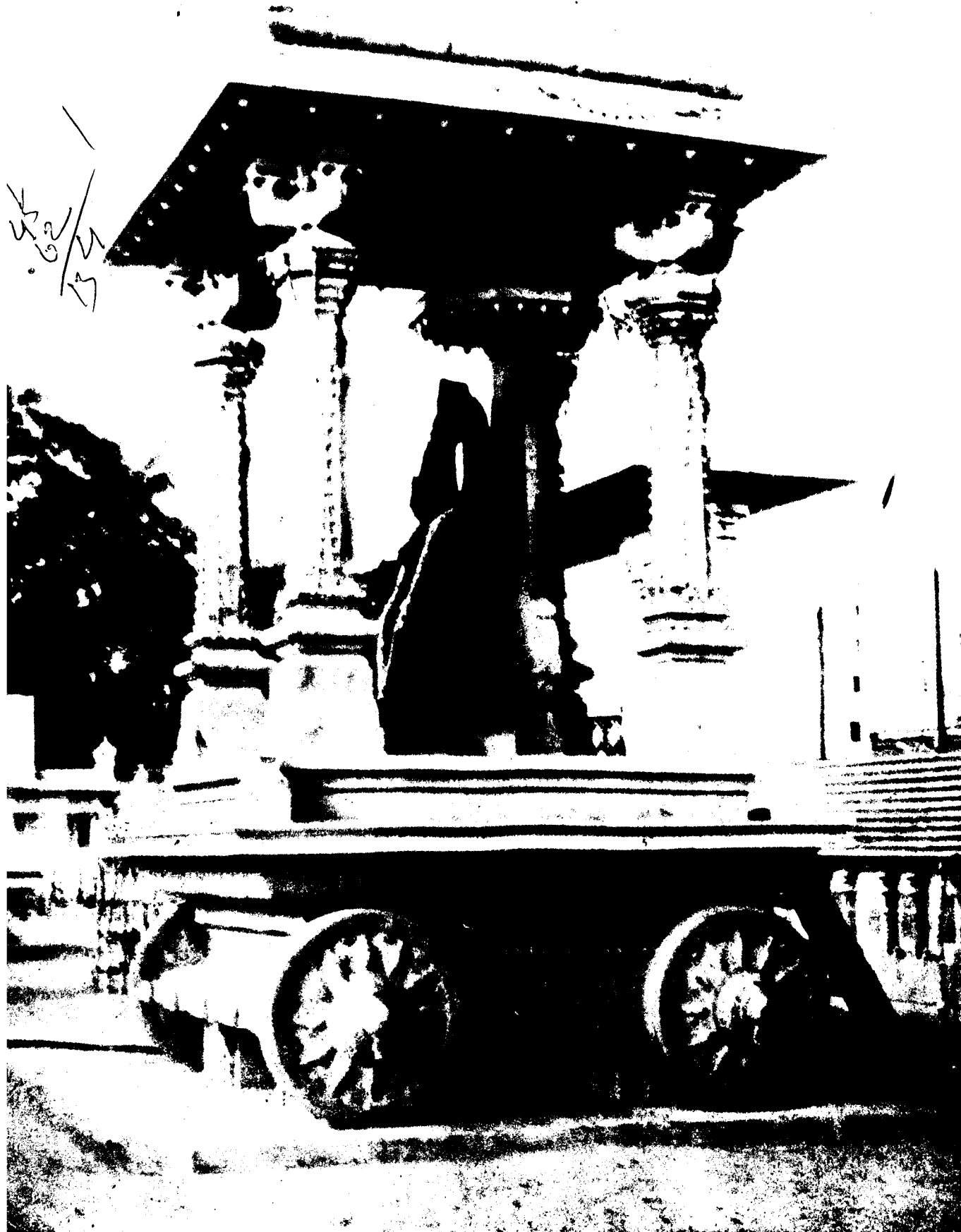
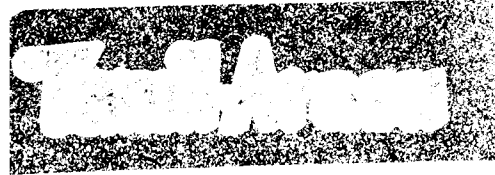
**HPF IS INDU
AND
INDU IS FILM**

**PHOTO
CINE
X-RAY**



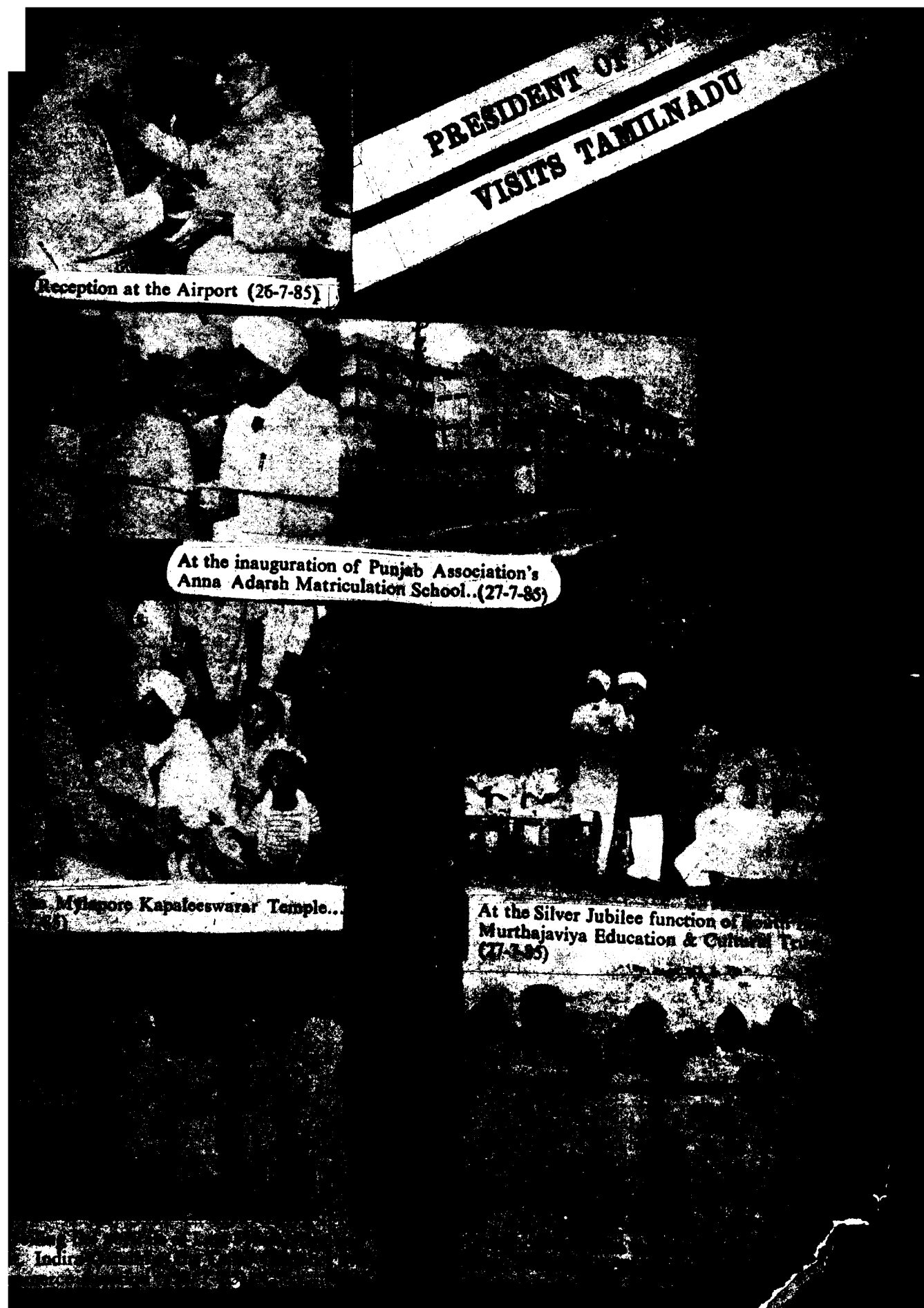
Licence No. TN/MS(C)/PP-23

Regd. No. M. 8676-A



Tamil Arasu

20 POINT
PROGRAMMES



NEW

20-POINT

PROGRAMME

When the 20-Point Programme was first announced in 1975, I had cautioned you not to expect miracles. Then, as now, there is only one magic which can remove poverty — and that is hard work helped by a clear sense of purpose and discipline. Our national motto is “Satyameva Jayate” — Truth Alone Wins. In our daily lives we should adopt an additional motto: “Shramaeva Jayate”. Dedication to truth and toil is the bedrock of respect, progress and prosperity.

Our economy is on the move. It is in our hands to maintain the improvement to lighten burdens of our millions. This programme is for each one of you, and for this nation which is ours to serve, to cherish and to build. I seek your whole-hearted co-operation in making the programme a success.

—Late Smt. INDIRA GANDHI

Tamil Arasu

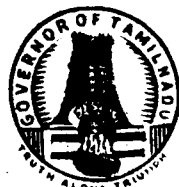
The Informative Monthly of Tamil Nadu
Government.

Thiruvalluvar Year 2016

AUGUST, 1985

Aadi-Aavani





RAJ BHAVAN
MADRAS-600 022

16..8..1985

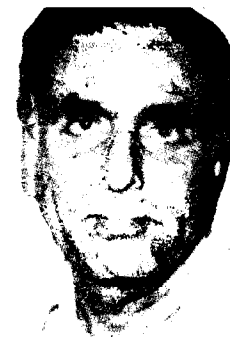
MESSAGE

The Twenty Point Economic Programme represents a blue print for the rapid economic growth of India. While launching the Vith Plan, Smt. Indira Gandhi wished to ensure that performance in significant areas of the country's economy should be monitored carefully and special action plans undertaken to maximise the achievements. The New Twenty Point Programme thus incorporates within it measures for the upliftment of the poor, key development programmes, rapid growth of the core sectors, as well as measures to introduce structural changes in favour of the poor and down-trodden.

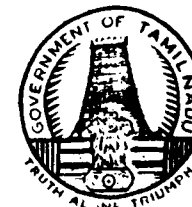
Tamil Nadu has been in the forefront in implementing the New Twenty Point Economic Programme. In 1982-83, it secured the first place in the country. In 1983-84, it slipped to the fourth position. I am, however, glad to note that with special efforts and constant monitoring, Tamil Nadu has once again regained first position in the whole country in 1984-85. This represents a significant achievement, of all round progress in different sectors, which can in no small measure be attributed to the dedicated efforts of the personnel working in various departments.

I am glad to know that Tamil Arasu proposes to bring out a Special Issue to commemorate the achievement. It is also an occasion for us to rededicate ourselves to the challenging task of building a modern, strong and vibrant society.


S.L. KHURANA



T. V. ANTONY, I.A.S.
CHIEF SECRETARY
GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU



FORT ST. GEORGE
MADRAS-600 009

13..8..1985

MESSAGE

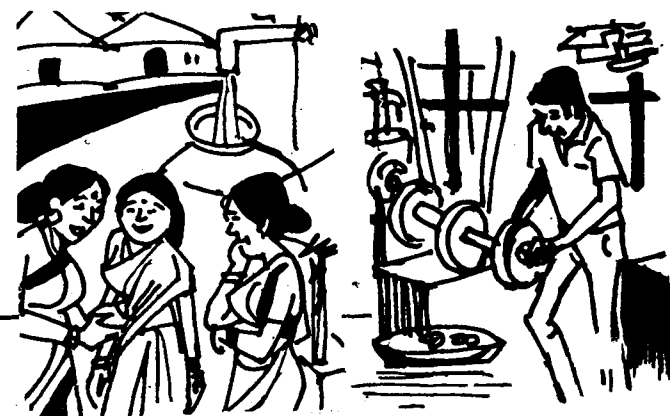
Tamil Arasu deserves commendation for bringing out a Special Number on Tamil Nadu's performance under the New Twenty Point Programme. I am particularly happy to find that Tamil Nadu had secured the first rank in the assessment of this programme during 1982-83 and again during 1984-85. This is the result of hard work of one and all. This is also the consequence of frequent and consistent monitoring at all levels to ensure that the administrative machinery functioned as one team. Tamil Nadu has done well in this important programme which has beneficial consequences particularly for the weaker sections of Society. I extend to all participating Government servants, my personal commendation for the excellent work done by every one to ensure that Tamil Nadu remains the leader in implementing development programmes.


(T.V. ANTONY)

NEW 20-POINT PROGRAMME

THIS PROGRAMME PROPOSES TO:

1. Increase irrigation potential, develop and disseminate technologies and inputs for dry land agriculture.
2. Make special efforts to increase production of pulses and vegetable oil seeds.
3. Strengthen and expand coverage of Integrated Rural Development and National Rural Employment Programmes.
4. Implement agricultural land ceilings, distribute surplus land and complete compilation of land records by removing all administrative and legal obstacles.
5. Review and effectively enforce minimum wages for agricultural labour.
6. Rehabilitate bonded labour.
7. Accelerate programmes for the development of Scheduled Castes and Tribes.
8. Supply drinking water to all problem villages.
9. Allot house sites to rural families who are without them and expand programmes for construction assistance to them.
10. Improve the environment of slums, implement programmes of house building for economically weaker sections, and take measures to arrest unwarranted increase in land prices.
11. Maximise power generation, improve the functioning of electricity authorities and electrify all villages.
12. Pursue vigorously programmes of afforestation, social and farm forestry and the development of bio-gas and other alternative energy sources.
13. Promote family planning on a



voluntary basis as a people's movement.

14. Substantially augment universal primary health care facilities, and control of leprosy, T.B. and blindness.
15. Accelerate programmes of welfare for women and children and nutrition programmes for pregnant women, nursing mothers and children, specially in tribal, hill and backward areas.
16. Spread universal elementary education for the age-group 6-14 with special emphasis on girls, and simultaneously involve students and voluntary agencies in programmes for the removal of adult illiteracy.
17. Expand the public distribution system through more fair price shops, including mobile shops in far-flung areas and shops to cater to industrial workers, Students' hostels, and make available to students, text books and exercise books on a priority basis and to promote a strong consumer protection movement.
18. Liberalise investment procedures and streamline industrial policies to ensure timely completion of projects. Give handicrafts, handlooms, small and village industries all facilities to grow and to update their technology.
19. Continue strict action against smugglers, hoarders and tax evaders and check black money.
20. Improve the working of the public enterprises by increasing efficiency, capacity utilisation and the generation of internal resources.

UNION PLANNING COMMISSION PRAISES

TAMILNADU

TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME REVIEW

Point	Unit	Target fixed by the Govt. of India 1984-85	Achievement for the year 84-85.	% of cumulative achievement to the target fixed.	Remarks of the Union Planning Commission on the progress report for the year 84-85	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
3. I.R.D.P.	.. Families benefitted	226800	226800	233264	102.85	A
N.R.E.P.	.. Mandays Employment '000		32500	36673	112.84	A
R.L.E.G.P.	... -do-		29816	31443	105.45	A
4. Surplus land assumed for allotment	Area acres		5000	5067	101.34	A
6. Bonded labour to be rehabilitated	Number		1294	1554	120.09	A
7. Families to be assisted:—			180000	219913	122.17	A
i) Scheduled Castes	"		5850	11235	192.05	A
ii) Scheduled Tribes	"		552	552	100.00	A
8. Drinking water problem villages to be covered	"		170500	205108	117.20	A
9. i) House sites to be allotted	"		40000	42476	106.19	A
ii) Construction Assistance to be provided	"		245044	262927	107.29	A
10. Slum population to be covered	"		33702	36081	107.05	A
ii) EWS Houses to be provided	"					
11. Rural Electrification:			20	27	135.00	A
i) Villages to be electrified	"		12500	39998	319.98	A
ii) Pumpsets to be energised	"		105000	110686	105.41	A
12. i) Trees to be planted	"		10000	17549	175.40	A
ii) Bio-gas plants to be set up	"		475000	504000	106.10	A
13. Sterilisation to be done	"					

POINT I.

Increase irrigation potential, develop and disseminate technologies and inputs for dry land agriculture.

Improve the irrigation potentialities and using Chemical fertilizers and other input and technologies.

INTRODUCTION

The Twenty Point Programme originally commissioned from the year 1975 in India with an ambitious aim of improving the Economic Status of the country is being successfully implemented in all the States and Union Territories for the Tenth year in succession and now with the new name and style with a little modifications to the original plan, as NEW 20 POINT PROGRAMME from 14-1-1982.

Tamil Nadu is next to no other state in implementing the New 20 Point Programmes.

Dry Land Development Programme:

Tamil Nadu with its 160 Lakh hectares of geographical assets, devotes her attention

in cultivating food crops and non food crops in about 69 lakh Hec.

Millets like Cumbu, Cholam, Ragi, Cotton and Pulses are cultivated as Dry lands Agriculture and is carried out in about 52% of the cultivated area and hence improved dryland Technology is the need of the hour. The dryland cultivation depends only on monsoon rains and there are limited possibilities of using modern agricultural Technologies and adequate inputs, with the result the productivity and production of the crops get deteriorated.

Technology:

The New Twenty Point Programme aims at improving the dryland farms by adopting latest Agricultural technologies and judicious use of inputs.

The Department of Agriculture demonstrates dryland technologies and educate the powers to adopt them in full,

through 1000 AC. demonstrations arranged in almost all districts. Water harvest technologies, conserving soil and rain water, mixed cropping, summer ploughing for preserving soil moisture and other low cost technologies are taught to the farmers through Farmers Training Programmes. Usage of adequate agricultural inputs more so in using chemical fertilizers and improvised Agricultural implements, timely plant protection, preparing Farm Yard Measure to conserve the farm-waste are some of the technologies taught and largely adopted by the farmers.

Achievements:

In the watershed areas about 1 lakh hectare of land is selected in about 212 places in the Districts. Demonstration fields were laid out to demonstrate the following technologies for the adoption by the farmers of that area and neighbouring areas.

1. Summer ploughing across the slopes of the fields.

2. Broader beds and deep furrows.

3. Cultivation of two or more crops in the monocrop lands.

4. Cultivation of pulses as mixed crop.

5. Cultivation of Oilseed Crops as mixed crop.

6. Line sowing through Gorru Seed Drill.

7. Judicious use of recommended dose of chemical fertilizers.

8. Application of Gypsum groundnut.

9. Use of micro nutrient mixtures.

10. Use of Bacterial cultures with seeds.

11. Application of Tank Silt to the fields.

12. Preparation of Farm yard manures and compost.

13. Using labour sowing agricultural implements.

Farmers Involvements :

More than 54,273 small and marginal farmers' families were directly benefitted by the pro-

gramme of which 7641 farm families are SC & ST farmers. An arranged peripatetic training to these farmers was given by the Farmers Training Centres.

Input supply :

Inputs like quality seeds, chemical fertilizers, timely plant protection chemicals, improvised agricultural implements etc. were supplied to 20,332 Hec. 1214 seed cum fertilizer drills and 26,823 other agricultural implements were supplied to the beneficiaries.

Agro-Forestry:

For assured income to the small farmers of the selected watershed areas 13 lakh fruit, fuel, fibre and fodder seedlings were distributed to cover an area of 15,000 Hec.

Twenty Point Programme:

Under the Twenty Point Programme, "Increase in Irrigation potential" is the first point. The Irrigation branch of the Public Works Department is implementing the Irrigation projects for creating the irrigation potential. In Tamil Nadu most of the surface waters have been utilized by implementing various major and medium irrigation projects.

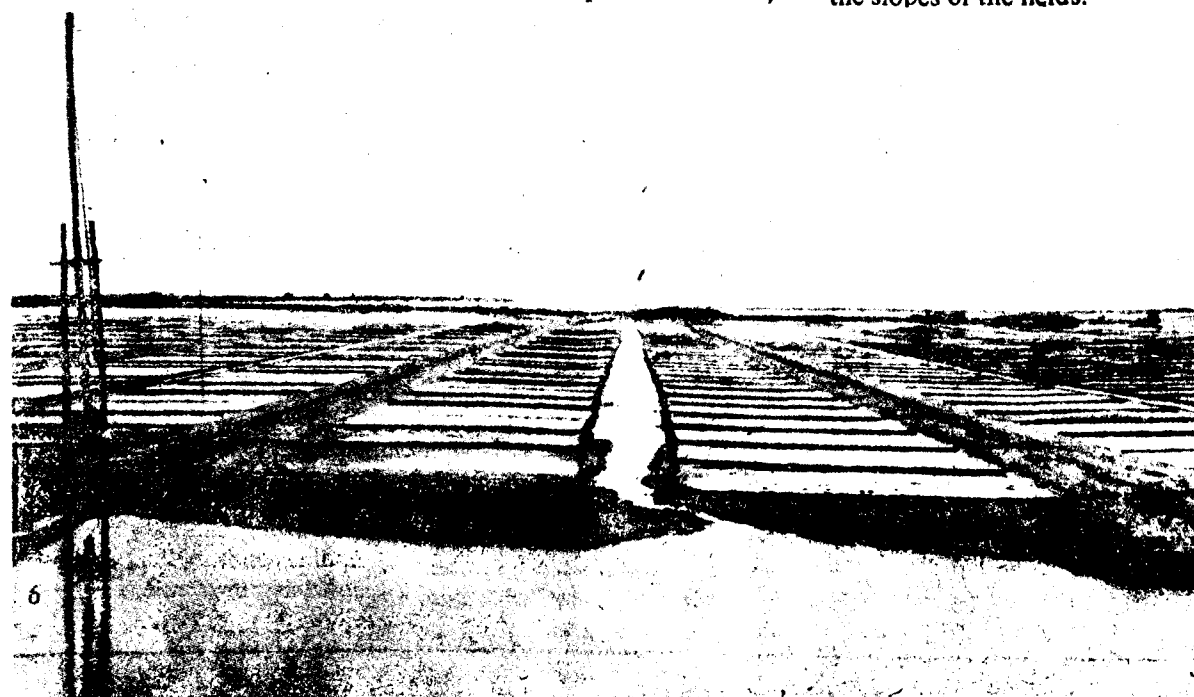
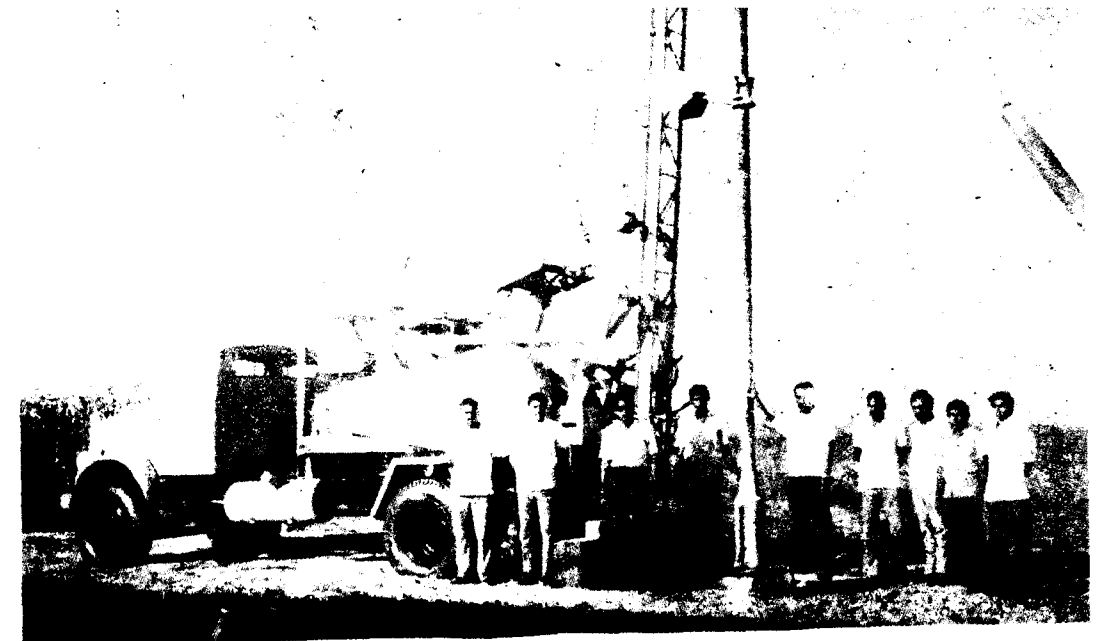
Till the beginning of the first five year plan an irrigation potential of 1101 thousand hectares was under operation in the State. During the Five Year plan and Annual Plan periods, upto 1979-80 an additional irrigation potential of 288.30 thousand hectares was created. During the Sixth Five Year Plan a target of 66.00 thousand hectares has been fixed. The yearwise achievement made is indicated as below.

	Hectares
1980-81	11,560
1981-82	8,300
1982-83	10,600
1983-84	18,640
1984-85	23,621
Total	72,721

or Say 72.70 Thousand hectares.

The target for creating additional irrigation potential for the year 1985-86, the first year of 7th Five Year Plan is 20,000 hectares.

Out of an outlay of Rs. 43.35 crores during the year 1984-85, a sum of Rs. 33.34 crores (Tentative) has been spent. The final expenditure will be assessed only after finalising the supplemental accounts.



POINT . 2.

Make special efforts to increase production of pulses and vegetable oil seeds.

a) Oilseeds Development:

Since the production of vegetable oilseeds, a source of fat to human body, seems to be inadequate, a productive scheme envisaging the extension of cultivation area of oilseeds crops and also to improve the productivity is launched in Tamil Nadu as a part of implementation of New 20 Point Programme.

A separate department by name "Oilseed Department" has been formed and intensive development measures are taken for the last two years.

Oilseeds of the State:

Groundnut, gingelly, castor, sunflower and coconut are the

chief oilseeds of Tamil Nadu of which groundnut occupies 80% of the Oilseed cultivated area and accounts for 90% of vegetable oil production.

There are many high yielding varieties in groundnut, gingelly, castor and sunflower and hybrid varieties of coconut are popular in the State.

Area and Production:

Though drought struck twice in the year 1984-85 in early Kharif period there were rains in the later part of the year which helped to increase the area under oil-seeds considerably and increased yield over the expected target.

As against the target of 14.67 Lakh Hec. cropped area, there was 5% increase and the production too registered 12% increase in the oil production. All these were made possible by timely and successful implementation of the New 20 Point Programme.

Crop wise area and production of oilseeds in the State are as follows:

Programme:

To further increase the area under oilseed crop and increase the yield potentiality both under irrigated and rainfed condition, concerted efforts will be taken. By utilising water potential and the perennial wells, tanks, and diverting surplus water the



command area projects, successful oil seed crops will be raised.

Developmental programmes under the 20 Point Programme:

1. Maintenance of adequate plant population by adopting recommended seed rate and seed drill for sowing.
2. Using high yielding variety seeds.
3. Seed treatment with fungicides.
4. Timely plant protection.
5. Summer ploughing maintaining the optimum soil moisture.
6. Application of balanced fertilizers.
7. Use of micro nutrient mixture.
8. Application of Gypsum as top dressing.
9. Protective irrigation.
10. Inter cropping of pulses, millets.

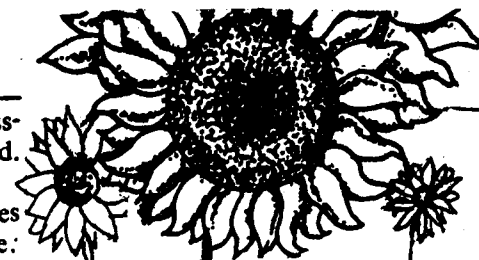
Inputs Supply:

Quality oilseeds with good germination are being supplied to the farmers through agricultural depots. Nowhere in India this system of seed distribution is taken by Government to increase the productivity. Chemical fertilizers, plant protection chemical, agricultural implements of other inputs are supplied to the farmers.

Minikits: To advocate the practice of improved farm technology like seed dressing, inter spacing use of seed drill and also to popularise new varieties crops quality seeds in small packets are given free of cost to the small farmers. Larger quantity of groundnut seeds, sunflower seeds and coconut seedlings were distributed.

Programmes / projection for 1985-1986:

1. Raising of oilseeds under dryland condition will be encouraged with the suitable dry-



land technology. 2. Agricultural inputs will be supplied in time. 3. Conduct of demonstration and training in 1000 Acre watershed areas. 4. Sunflower and Castor will be advocated as mixed crop in groundnut. Ragi and Cumbu will be cultivated as mixture with groundnut and coconut.

In all about 15 lakh hectares of area will be covered under oilseeds in 1985-86 with an estimated production of 15.85 lakh tonnes. The yield of oilseeds obtained so far is encouraging and it is no doubt a success in implementing New 20 Point Programme.

Taking special efforts to increase one and production of pulses in Tamil Nadu.

Human body requires a lot of vitamins, minerals to supply required calories of heat for normal living. We derive fat, Protein, Carbohydrate, etc. from our daily food which mainly comprise of rice, pulses, vegetables, fruits, oil etc. To supply protein a variety of pulses like blackgram, greengram, horse gram, red gram, cowpea, Bengal gram are to be included in the balanced diet. As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned we are not self sufficient in pulses production and have to depend on other states.

Area and Production: In 1983-84, Pulses were cultivated in an area of a little over 8 lakh hectares and recorded a 2.5 lakh tonnes production, by registering a productivity of 340 kg. per hectare. But in the year 1984-85 there is an increase yield of 30% area over the area of 50% increase yield over 1983-84. By producing 3.7 lakh tonnes over

an extent of 10.9 lakh hectares Tamil Nadu has broken the previous record. This is a light example for the victorious implementation of the prospective 20 Point Programme.

Programme: To maximise the yield of pulses over increased area of cultivation, number of productive programmes are being implemented. Selection of right seed, seed treatment, using of bacterial culture, application of recommended doses, chemical fertilizers, weed control, timely plant protection, DAP spraying are some of the technologies advocated to augment the pulses yield.

Timely supply of inputs and bacteria culture are assured by the department to the pulses growing farmers. The farmers were aware of 15 percent increase in yield for the bacteria culture treated seeds, DAP registers another 15 percent increase in yield. The department is training farmers through farmers training programme and advances subsidies for DAP spraying and plant protection operation. This apart honoraria for seed farm ryots for production of quality seeds.

Minikit: To advocate the practice of improved farm technology like seed dressing, inter spacing, use of seed drill and also to popularise new varieties packets are given free of cost to the small farmers. Larger quantity of black gram and green gram seeds with B.C. packets and DAP in small bags were distributed to small farmers.

Conclusion: Many farmers take active part in the implementation of the 20 Point Programme by cultivating more areas under pulses. Even small farmers are benefitted to larger extent by adopting the technology in dry lands.

POINT 3

Strengthen and expand coverage of Integrated Rural Development and National Rural Employment Programmes.

Many Plan schemes have been initiated for combating poverty in rural areas and the Block Administration has been entrusted with these schemes.

(a) I.R.D.P.: The physical target under I.R.D.P. for 1984-85 is 226650 families. Of this 233264 families were benefited upto March 1985. 106156 families belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and among them 76581 are women.

Under the programme, 17250 persons were got trained under TRYSEM. 4817 persons got self-employment venture and 5299 got wage employment.

Financial allocation for 1984-85 is Rs.3375.19 lakhs. Upto March 1985, Union and State Governments have rele-

ased funds to the tune of Rs.3022 lakhs and together with unspent balance of Rs.221 lakhs and miscellaneous receipts of Rs.271 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 3541 lakhs was placed at the disposal of Director of Rural Development agencies for IRDP. Out of this, Rs.3375 lakhs was spent upto March 1985. Significant expenditure of Rs.2864 lakhs have been achieved for subsidy under IRDP, Rs.216 lakhs for training and Rs.257 lakhs under TRYSEM.

Credit flow from Commercial banks amounted to Rs.4395 lakhs and Rs.1368 lakhs from co-operative Bank.

(b) N.R.E.P.: N.R.E.P. is a centrally sponsored scheme. The expenditure on the programme is being shared equally by the State and Centre. The aim of the scheme is to generate

gainful employment for the unemployed and under-employed persons and to create durable community assets, for strengthening rural infrastructure. Minor Irrigation works, formation and improvements of rural roads, drainage, construction of school buildings, Panchayat Office Buildings, Community Centres, supply channels, afforestation etc. are the items of work taken up under this scheme.

The physical target for NREP for 1984-85 is 325 lakhs of mandays, against which we have achieved 36.73 lakhs mandays.

A sum of Rs.4917.88 lakhs was spent upto March 85 under his item. Out of this, a sum of Rs.1028.72 lakhs was spent for schemes benefiting scheduled castes/scheduled tribes Rs.115.74 lakhs scheduled castes/tribes

Late Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi visited a scene of the progress of the National Rural Employment Programme



POINT 4

Implement agricultural land ceilings, distribute surplus land and complete compilation of land records by removing all administrative and legal obstacles.

The land assignment is made with reference to the following priority.

- Persons who has been cultivating the land on the date of commencement of the Act and who is completely dispossessed of the land;
- Person whose holding is reduced below 3 acres of dry land and 1.5 acres of wet land;
- Landless agricultural labourers of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes attending to direct cultivation;
- Member of armed forces;
- Repatriate from Burma or Sri Lanka;
- Landless agricultural labourers of other Community attending to direct cultivation.
- Cultivating tenant holding land of less than 3 acres of dry of 1.50 acres of wet;
- Co-operative forming society;

The conditions of assignment include non alienation for 15

years, payment of land value instalments regularly, engaging himself in direct cultivation of the land etc.

A sum of Rs. 40,00,000 has been provided for the year 1984-85 under the Central Sector Scheme for the disbursement of financial assistance to the allottees of surplus lands. The Government of India have now raised the quantum of financial assistance from Rs. 1,000 per hectare to Rs. 2,500 per hectare. A sum of Rs. 39.82 lakhs has so far been spent upto 31-3-85 during the current financial year, 1984-85.

The ceiling area for a family is 15 standard acres and the overall ceiling area is limited to 30 standard acres. The progress made under the Land Ceiling Act upto 30-4-85 is furnished below:

Acres	
1. Extent notified as surplus lands less extent cancelled before and after taking possession	1,62,667
2. Extent covered by stay before and after taking possession	23,199
3. (i) Extent assigned under disposal of	

surplus lands to eligible persons 1,19,079

(ii) Handed over to Tamil Nadu Sugarcane Farm Corporation 4,041

(iii) Extent reserved under Rule 13 9,976

According to the orders in force an extent of 3 acres of dry or 1.5 acres of wet lands is being assigned to the eligible persons.

An extent of 28,517 acres have been distributed upto 31-3-85. An extent of 5,067 acres have been distributed to the landless poor from 1-4-84 to 31-3-85 as detailed below:

Districts	Area Distributed (In Acres)
Chengalpattu	64
South Arcot	50
Thanjavur	912
Tiruchirapalli	185
Periyar	60
Pudukkottai	120
Salem	187
Dharmapuri	...
Coimbatore	821
Madurai	1694
Ramanathapuram	256
Tirunelveli	700
Kanyakumari	18
Total	5067

Point No.3 Continued from previous page

were benefited under NREP during 1984-85.

(c) R.L.E.G.P. is implemented from the year 1984-85 with cent percent assistance from the Government of India. The programme has two basic objectives as under (i) to improve and expand employment

opportunities for rural landless labourer with a view to providing guarantee of employment to at least one member of every landless labour household upto 100 days in a year (ii) creation of durable assets for strengthening economy.

The physical target for 1984-85 is 298.16 lakhs of mandays

of employment, out of which upto the end of March 1985, 314 lakhs have been achieved. 119.89 lakhs and 22,72 lakhs of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes respectively were benefited under this programme. The total value of works completed during the years is Rs.2174.30 lakhs.

POINT : 5

Review and effectively enforce minimum wages for agricultural labour.

In Tamil Nadu, minimum rates of wages for employment in agriculture and works ancillary to agriculture were initially fixed in 1959 under the provision of the Minimum Wages Act 1948. These rates were being revised periodically on the basis of recommendation made by the Advisory Committee headed by the Commissioner of Land Reforms. The Government have further revised the minimum wages act effective from 5.4.83. The details of the revised minimum rates in respect of different classes of employees as compared to the prerevision rates are indicated in the Table below:



TABLE Minimum rates of wages

Class of employees (1)	Before revision (2)	After revision (with effect from 5-4-1983) (3)
1. Employee engaged in ploughing with bullocks and ploughs supplied by him	Rs. 12/-	Rs. 18/-
2. Employees engaged in ploughing with bullocks and ploughs not supplied by him	7/-	11/- per day
3. Employees engaged in harvest in respect of paddy crop (reaping, thrashing, winnowing, measuring, bagging)	Rs. 7/- or cash value of the worker's share in 1/8 gross yield of produce which is higher.	Rs. 11/- or cash value of the worker's share in 1/8 of the gross yield of produce is higher
4. Employees engaged in harvest in respect of crops other than paddy	7 -	11 -per day
5. Employees engaged in transplanting of weeding	5 -	8 - "
6. Employees engaged in other Operations like trimming bunds and fields, bee-keeping, poultry farming etc.	7 -	10- per day
7. Attached labourers Resident labourers	Not fixed for this category	210 - p.m.



In fixing the minimum wages now in vogue, no distinction in the payment of wages has been made in the case of men and women workers where the same work or work of a similar nature is performed by the workmen. Further, the Government have also fixed the number of hours of work for the class of employees engaged in agricultural operations are as follows:

been sanctioned to reduce the jurisdiction of Revenue Inspectors, so they could make their inspection more effectively over a small area. Besides District Collectors have been asked to give wide publicity to the enforcement of minimum wages.

All India Radio and Television, Madras Stations have been requested to give publicity through periodical broadcasts telecasts to the minimum rates of wages for agricultural labourer and the penal provisions against under-payment and non-payment of these rates.

(i) All employees engaged in agriculture except those engaged in ploughing 7 hours per day.

(ii) Employees engaged in ploughing 5 hours per day.

The Revenue Department has been entrusted with the responsibility of enforcement of minimum rates of wages. Unlike other States, Tamil Nadu faced law and order problems in their enforcement smoothly and firmly. Additional complement of Revenue Staff have



POINT : 6

Rehabilitate bonded labour.

The prevalence of this pernicious system of Bondage is in northern parts of India and in adjoining States of Tamil Nadu, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa and Maharashtra. The downtrodden sect of people from certain Backward Districts of Tamil Nadu move to this neighbouring States, where the stone quarries are in abundance. Prior to 1980, the similar class of large number of Bonded Labourers were identified in the Nilgiris District (Panniya Labourers), in Kalrayan Hills (Goundan), and in Ramanathapuram District (Palliyar Tribes) and by our efforts they were all liberalised from the clutches of the Land lords. We can proudly say that there are no bonded labourers in our States.

Among the Prime Minister's new 20 Point Programme, the subject "Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour" is Point No.6. The Government of India, strives hard to eradicate the Bonded Labourer System in our Country. They also stress the need to formulate helpful schemes to prevent relapse or sliding back to bondedness. The Government of India also help, the State, by providing 50% central assistance. This State Government also has fallen in line with the Union Government in identifying the bonded labourers of Tamil Nadu origin in neighbouring States, to liberate them and to rehabilitate them by providing attractive welfare measures. Various schemes such as provision of dwelling houses at a cost of Rs. 6,000 (in par with the schemes for S.Cs, S.Ts.)

distribution of milch animals, distribution of agricultural implements, stone cutting implements, grant of subsidy for cultivation, purchase of plough bulls, poultry etc., at a cost not exceeding Rs. 4,000 per beneficiary is sanctioned depending on the aptitude of the labour. To provide permanent employment opportunity to the freed Bonded Labourer, a Jalli Co-operative Society with a stone crusher, was started at Omalur Taluk in Salem District. It is proposed to start a Gem cutting society in Tirupunguzhi in Tiruchirappalli District. This Government have also relaxed the age restriction upto 40 years in respect of Bonded Labourers who have been released under Bonded Labour System for recruitment to Group 'C' and 'D' posts in State Government Departments and comparable posts in State Public Sector Undertakings.

To speed up the rehabilitation work in our State, the State Level Screening Committee, with the Chief Secretary as the Chairman has been formed in 1984. The Committee meets frequently and

approves the schemes sent by the Collectors to rehabilitate the Bonded Labourers. Nearly 1,554 bonded labourers were rehabilitated during 1984-85. Various schemes with an expenditure of Rs. 8.95 lakhs were approved by the above Screening Committee. Against the target of 1300 Bonded Labourers for the year 1983-84, this State's achievement was 2,060.

For the current financial year the Government of India has fixed a target of 1,000 Bonded Labourers for rehabilitation. So, the Collectors have been geared up to send new proposals by formulating healthy schemes for permanent rehabilitation in consultation with the District Vigilance Committee. After the receipt of such schemes, the State Level Screening Committee will be convened to approve them. Thus, this Government will endeavour its best to eradicate the Bonded Labour System in Tamil Nadu. It is, necessary to mention that the work done in the rehabilitation of Bonded Labour in Tamil Nadu has been applauded by the Government of India.



POINT : 7

Accelerate programmes for the development of Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

The Government of Tamil Nadu shares the concern of the Government of India the need for improving the lot of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Government of Tamil Nadu are implementing a number of schemes for the socio-economic development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for a long time. The Advent of Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan and Twenty Point Programme have accelerated the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and have opened new avenues further speedy development. The approach now adopted is multi-pronged and integrated so that Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe families get all the benefits and improve socially and economically. The efforts taken in this direction are discussed below :—

Scheduled Castes :

There are about 18 lakhs of Scheduled Caste families in Tamil Nadu. Most of them depend on agriculture and

allied activities. Therefore the strategy adopted to improve their economic conditions is through agriculture and allied activities. More than a lakh of small and marginal farmers were given improved varieties of seeds, seedlings, fertilizers and plant protection chemicals at 25% subsidised cost. To fill up the income gap their families were given assistance for subsidiary occupations like dairy development, sheep and poultry farms etc. Soil conservation measures have been adopted in 6349 ha. of lands belonging to 4014 Scheduled Caste farmers. These farmers were also given the seeds and seedlings at subsidised cost. About 1,000 Scheduled Caste families have been benefited through the programmes of sericulture. The welfare of agricultural labourers, is taken care by fixing minimum wages and also by encouraging them to do subsidiary occupations like sheep, poultry, milch animals rearing etc. To make the dairying a profitable proposition the rate of subsidy has been increased to 50%. During 84-85 about 10,000 Sched-

uled Caste families were enrolled as members of the milch supply Co-operative societies and thus helped them to cross the poverty line. Through the programme of Integrated Rural Development, during 84-85 102409 Scheduled Caste families have been assisted. About 1100 Rural artisans have been assisted to settle down in their own trade by supplying tools and implements free of cost.

The need to diversify the occupational pattern of the Scheduled Castes, from the traditional Agricultural and Allied activities was felt keenly. Therefore new avenues for more employment opportunities have been created by establishing, rural textile centres, Nepali Loom Centres and other small industries.

Thus during 84-85, 219913 Scheduled Caste families have been assisted for their economic betterment against the target of 1.80 lakhs of Scheduled Caste families.

The population of Scheduled Tribe in Tamil Nadu is 520



lakhs. Of this, about 2.14 lakhs live in the Tribal Sub-Plan areas and the rest in other areas. The Tribal Sub-Plan implemented by this Government concentrates on the socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes besides aiming the development of the area where the Scheduled Tribes are in concentration. The schemes are so designed that they do not create cultural

conflicts. Horticulture, sheep rearing, forestry, village Industries like honey making are given due importance. Improved seedlings, seeds, high yielding varieties of sheep and milch animals are distributed at 50% subsidised cost (In Kalrayan hills of South Arcot District the rate of subsidy is 75%). Sericulture, has been successfully introduced among the Scheduled Tribes and during 84-85, 405 Scheduled Tribe families have been benefitted. Soil Conservation measures are carried out in the lands held by the Scheduled Tribes free of cost. The Scheduled Tribes have been given the rights to collect the Minor Forest Products. LAMPS established in these areas ensure a reasonable return for their Minor Forest Products. The LAMPs besides marketing their produce also provide short term and medium term loan. Through Integrated Rural Development 3747 Scheduled Tribe families have been covered. Thus during 84-85 11,235 Scheduled Tribe families have been assisted for their economic betterment against the target of 5850 Scheduled Tribe families.

Besides the above family oriented programmes, formation of roads, street lighting, provision of drinking water facilities, health facilities and Veterinary dispensary were also taken up during 84-85.

Tribal Sub Plan comes under Point No. 7 of the 20



Point Programme. At present the following 12 Government Dispensaries are functioning in Tribal Areas rendering Medical facilities to the Tribals.

Orders have also been issued by the Government for the establishment of the two dispensaries, one at Thoradipattu, South Arcot District and the other at Thongumalai on Jawadhu Hills.

The following sub Centres are also functioning in the following places.

Nochikuttai	26-1-83
Vallimadurai	21-4-82
Kalasapadi	1-8-83
Suriyakodai	20-5-84

In addition to the above, Mobile Medical Units are also functioning in the following places where there are no possibility for the establishment of Government Dispensaries.

Dharmapuri
Hosur, Dharmapuri
Harur -do-
Kodaikanal, Madurai Dist.
Uthagamandalam, Nilgiris Dist.
Uthagamandalam II, (sanctioned under H.A.D.P.)
Cuddalore, The Nilgiris Dist.
Dindigul
Ambasamudram, The Nilgiris Dist.

Physical Achievement :

During 1984-85, four ambulance vans have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 4.65 lakhs for transporting the tribal people to the nearest Hospitals for treatment. But the supporting staff like drivers and

cleaners have not been sanctioned by the Government and hence the matter has been taken up with the Government for the sanction of supporting staff.

Orders for the purchase of 4 Ambulance Vans sanctioned have been placed with Mahendra and Mahendra Limited, Madras and the sum of Rs. 4.65 lakhs has been paid on 30-3-1985 and the vehicles are expected to be supplied shortly.

Incidentally the Government have informed this office that there is a saving of Rs. 7.05 lakhs and suitable proposals for the provision of 4 Ambulance vans with additional facilities like Oxygen Cylinders and first aid boxes to the following dispensaries have been sent to Government for the utilisation of the above saving amount.

Govt. Dispensary, Nagalur, Salem Dist.

Govt. Dispensary, Arunothumalai.

Govt. Dispensary, Powerkadu.

Govt. Dispensary, Athavanoor, North Arcot Dist.

Financial Achievement :

The Government have allocated a sum of Rs. 10.78 lakhs under Final Modified account for 1984-85 for the maintenance of Tribal Dispensaries excluding 4 Ambulance Vans. The expenditure incurred upto 31-3-1985 works out to Rs. 15.20 lakhs including purchase of 4 Ambulance Vans.

POINT: 8

Supply drinking water to all problem villages.



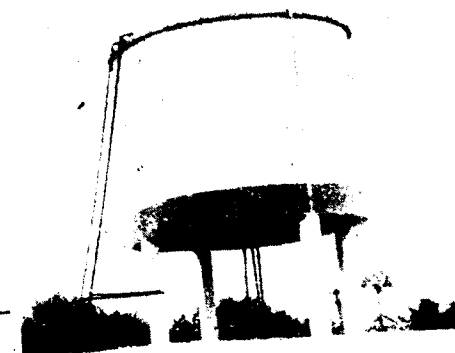
There are 7226 villages identified as problem villages. At the commencement of the VI Plan i.e. on 1.4.80, the total number of problem villages to be covered was 6649. Schemes to provide drinking water to the problem villages are executed from the funds, provided under Minimum Needs Programme and the

Central assistance given under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. Up to the end of 31.12.84, 6478 problem villages have been provided with at least one good source of drinking water.

It is very happy to note that the target of 552 prob-

lem villages for 1984-85 has been achieved.

The Government of India have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 13.41 crores under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. A provision of Rs. 15 crores has been made under Minimum Needs Programme.



POINT : 9

Allot house sites to rural families who are without them and expand programmes for construction assistance to them.

In keeping with the Prime Minister's emphasis on designing and implementing programme specially directed at upliftment of weaker sections of society, the Government of Tamil Nadu is vigorously implementing Point No. 9, viz., the assignment of house sites to the landless poor and to provide assistance for construction of houses.

Point No: 9-A There are two schemes under this point under implementation in this State. Wherever available, Government poramboke lands are assigned as house-sites to rural landless poor by the Revenue Department. Where such Government lands are not available, private lands are acquired and are distributed as house sites to Adi-Dravidars and Tribals by the Social Welfare Department. The projected figure for families without house sites in the State by March 1983 is 7,43,474. As against the

6th Plan target, the achievement from 1980-81 to 1983-84 is 5,83,383. The balance to be achieved during 1984-85 is 1,60,091. This has been taken as the VIth Plan target. It has been estimated that 2,27,047 families have been provided house-sites in the years 1980-82. The target fixed by the Government of India for 1983-84 towards the allotment of house-sites to rural families is 1,75,000. Against this target, the achievement upto 31.3.1984 is 2,11,434—an achievement of 120.8%. The target fixed for 1984-85 is 1,75,000 (Revised) and this will enable this department to exceed the VIth Plan target by 15,000. Against the target of 1,75,000 the achievement for March 1985 is 2,05,108 (117%).

Point No: 9-B Construction Assistance provided :

The Government of India's target is to provide houses

to 25% of the population provided with house sites. This State Government implements the programme through the House construction co-operative Societies and have fixed a target of 2,00,000 houses for five years from 1980-81 to 1984-85. Under the Rural Housing Scheme loans are given to the individual members of these societies, repayable in a period of 20 years for the construction of houses by them. The ceiling cost of each house with a plinth area of 200 sq. ft. is Rs. 6000 with effect from April, 1983 out of which 25% has to be borne by the individual member on cash or building materials or physical labour. The Adi-Dravidar beneficiaries are eligible for a capital subsidy of Rs. 1000 for each house and the loans given to them are interest-free.

Under the Rural Housing Scheme, during the VI Plan period, 1,18,500 houses have been constructed during 1980-83. The target for the year 1983-84 is 40,000 houses. As against this target, the achievement upto 31.3.84 is 40,016 an achievement of 100%. As against the 6th Plan target of 2,00,000 houses the achievement from 1980-81 to 1983-84 is 1,58,516. The target fixed for 1984-85 is 41,484 (Revised) and this enable this department to complete the target fixed for the 6th Plan period. Against the target of 41,484 the achievement for March 1985 is 42,476 houses (101%).



POINT: 10

Improve the environment of slums, implement programmes of house building for economically weaker sections, and take measures to arrest unwarranted increase in land prices.

In most of the modern cities and Municipal towns its beautiful space has been pock-marked with slum. The slums being the innovation of necessity have sprang in an unplanned and congested areas with disregard to elementary principles of "layout". They crop up in Government porambokes, Municipal lands, unoccupied lands belonging to public institutions and private parties. These squatter settlement naturally lack all basic services and as a consequence, lead to great public health hazards on account of its insanitary orders. It poses a challenge to civic administrators to sort out the holdings of land occupied by squatter settlements, settle legal hurdles and render minimum basic amenities to them.

There are about 1099 slums in 102 Municipal towns in Tamil Nadu. Out of the total

population of 72,20,954 in Municipal towns, about 12 lakhs population reside in slums. This accounts for 16% of the total population in Municipal towns. It is being a primary duty of the Municipality to provide for such basic amenities such as Water Supply, Sanitation, Communication and lighting to all members of public including slum dwellers to ensure public health and safety but financial constraints stand in the way of providing these basic amenities in the slums.

In order to uplift the living conditions of economically weaker sections of the society living in slums the new scheme called "Accelerated Slum Improvement Scheme" was introduced by the Government of Tamil Nadu from the year 1977-78, by sanctioning a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs every year to Municipalities for provision of basic amenities in the slums. During 1984-85 Government have sanctioned Rs. 100 lakhs to 35 Municipalities for improvement of 107 slums. Government also laid the following guidelines for implementing the scheme well. The following basic amenities are to be provided.

1. Water Supply
2. Public conveniences
3. Formation of roads
4. Street lighting

In spite of the huge problems of environment in slums and the financial constraints of Municipal bodies to solve

them at once, a sincere attempt has been made for the last six years beginning from 1977-78 onwards to embark on face lift programme in slums applying the minimum funds provided by the Government and with limited resources of Municipalities to provide the following basic amenities partially or in full in slums.

In this manner basic amenities have been provided in about 319 slums in 81 Municipal towns during the last 8 years. The improvement in the quality of the life of the dwellers in those slums as detailed, below:

1. Provision of Water Supply:—

Previously people living in slums go a longway in search of water for their basic needs. Potable drinking water is not made available in slum areas. Now under this scheme distribution mains of protected water supply have been extended to these slums and public fountains have been erected at the rate of one for 40 to 50 families. Wherever it is not possible to do so required number of bore wells or open wells are provided which resulted in personal cleanliness and arrested the spread of infectious diseases such as Cholera, Diarrhoea, Pneumonia, measles, round worms and hook worms. Thus the higher rate of diseases, illness and mortality among slum dwellers has been considerably brought down. So far Water Supply have been provided in 50 slums and storm



water drains constructed in 153 slums.

2. Public Convenience :—

Prior to introduction and execution of the scheme public conveniences are lacking in these slums. Open air defecation is a common evil. Now public conveniences have been provided at the rate of a seat for 10 families which prevented unhealthy hazards, improved environmental sanitary condition and health conditions of slum dwellers. Under this scheme so far public convenience have been provided in 131 slums.

3. Formation of Roads/ Construction of Drains:—

The slum dwellers previously put their huts and live in the place wherever they like. Because of this peculiar circumstances, there is no street or road actually existed in a slum. Most of the slums are not provided with pucca road and connected with main roads. At times the slum dwellers find it very difficult to bring even light vehicles such as cycle rickshaws or autorickshaws etc. to take out sick people to hospital. Under this scheme streets and roads were not only formed inside slums but also pucca metal and B.T. Surface roads have been formed to connect it with other parts of the Municipal town with drains on both sides for disposal of sullage and rain water. The provision of electric tube lights at slum provided easy movement with fear out even during nights.

Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums:—

Pleased with the performance of the Municipalities in the improvement of Urban

slums, the Government of India have come forward to sanction a Special Grant of Rs. 2.67 crores as an incentive for improvement if slums in various Municipalities in the State. Government have accordingly in their Order No. 1486, Housing & Urban Development Department, Dated 13-10-83, have approved a sum of Rs. 2.67 crores in the budget for implementation of Environmental Improvement of 370 slums identified by the Director of Municipal Administration in the various Municipalities all over the State.

Based on the incentive scheme announced by the Government of India, they have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 59.00 lakhs to the State Government as the Instalment on an adhoc basis, for achieving the target over and above the approved annual plans target of Rs. 50.00 lakhs. Based on a survey of slums, the Director of Municipal Administration has sent proposals for additional coverage of 370 slums in various Municipalities all over the State and Government have allocated Rs. 59.00 lakhs as I instalment for additional coverage of slums in the selected Municipalities under this scheme. In G.O.Ms.No. 9, Housing and Urban Development Department, dated 4-1-84, Government have sanctioned Rs. 50.00 lakhs to 16 Municipalities for improvement of slums.

The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has been entrusted with the execution of work in the case of Ambattur-Madhavaram Township Committee and Pallavapuram and Tiruvottiyur Municipalities, and a sum of Rs. 18.94 lakhs have been allotted to Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board. The balance of Rs. 40.06 lakhs

was allotted to Director of Municipal Administration for implementation of the scheme in 12 Municipalities.

Similarly during 1984-85, Government in G.O.Ms.No.567, Housing and Urban Development Department, Dt. 23-7-84 have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 57.00 lakhs for improvement of 60 Urban slums in 12 Municipalities with a target of 42,634 beneficiaries.

Under E.I.U. Scheme the details of Works taken up during 1983-84 and 1984-85 are as follows :—

Details of works taken	1983-84		1984-85	
Road	..	36	64	
Water Supply	..	12	24	
Street light	..	4	21	
Culverts	..	9	41	
Public conveniences.	16		43	
Storm water drains.	16		32	
Retaining wall	12		19	
Total	..	105	244	

As stated above after the introduction of this new scheme the slums in the Municipalities have improved considerably, with well formed roads, with side drains, water facilities street lights, etc. thereby lifting up the face of the slums and environmental sanitary conditions of the economically weaker sections of the community.

Rapid urbanisation is a process which often out strips

the normal process of city maintenance and provision of civic amenities, leaving behind in its wake that unhappy spectacle of urban poverty the slum. The Government of TamilNadu is keenly aware of the thrust of Point No.10 of the 20 Point Programme viz., environmental improvement of slums like road, public fountains and public conveniences and has by a number of State aided and externally aided schemes, sought to provide very basic need now beyond the reach of the slum.

Point No.10 (A) Environment Improvement of Slums.

Slum Improvement works are done under three categories of schemes, viz., (1) Accelerated Slum Improvement Scheme; (2) Slum Improvement under Madras Urban Development Project (World Bank Scheme); and (3) Slum Improvement Programme in the Mofussil areas done through various local bodies.

The target fixed for the 6th Five Year Plan, and the achievements from 1980-81 to 1983-84 and the balance to be achieved during 1984-85 are as indicated below.

Target fixed for 6th Five Year Plan	10,75,000
Achievements from 1980-81 to 1983-84:	
1980-81	1,93,000
1981-82	2,36,000
1982-83	2,18,740
1983-84	1,67,670
	8,15,410
Balance to be achieved during 84-85.	2,59,590
Revised Target proposed For 1984-85	2,45,000
The target for the year 1983-84 was 1,72,000, of which the	

Re-discover and reconstruct:

In short, we have to re-discover ourselves, and reconstruct our entire thought. Once we were the custodians of everything nobler, but we have allowed the germs of decay to multiply and thrive. Our task today is to allow fresh air and sunshine and regain the original shape and stature—that which made us (Tamils) well-known in distant lands and climes.



achievement upto 31.3.84 was 1,67,670 (97.4%) The revised target of 2,45,000 fixed for 1984-85 is based on the financial allocations made in the Budget Estimate for 1984-85. There will be a shortfall of 14,000 (roundly) to be benefited under Slum Improvement Programme. This is due to the constraint in finance in making provisions in the Budget Estimate 1984-85 under this sector and also due to the performing capacity of the agencies implementing this programme. As against the target of 2,45,000 fixed for 1984-85 the achievement upto March 1985- is 2,62,927 (107%).

POINT NO.10. (B) Housing for Economically Weaker Section:

Housing for Economically Weaker Sections, viz., the provision of constructed houses and developed sites with services, the Government of TamilNadu has two significant schemes both of them emphasise self reliance and self help. One is the Home Improvement Loan Scheme, where grants and loans ranging from Rs.600/- to Rs.3,500/- are given to slum dwellers for improving their houses. The other is the sites and services approach where in developed plots and loan assistance are made available to Economically Weaker Sections with small business and Industry development in the area so as to stimulate employment opportunities. This is apart

from the traditional approach or providing constructed house. The target fixed for the 6th Five Year Plan, the achievements for the year 1980-81 to 1983-84 and the balance to be achieved during 1984-85 are as indicated below:

Target for 6th Five year Plan	1,13,810
Achievements for the year 1980-81 to 1983-84.	
1980-81	5,782
1981-82	5,979
1982-83	15,209
1983-84	30,248
	57,218

Balance to be achieved during 1984-85.	56,592
Target proposed for 1984-85	33,700

There will be a gap of 23,000 houses to be provided for the Economically Weaker Section categories with reference to the 6th Plan target. This is due to the constraint in finance for allocating funds in the B.E. 1984-85 under this sector and also due to the performing capacity of the agencies implementing the programme. As against the target of 33,700 fixed for the year 1984-85 the achievement upto March 1985 is 36,081 houses (107%).

POINT: 11

Maximise power generation, improve the functioning of electricity authorities and electrify all villages.

I. VILLAGE ELECTRIFICATION:

Engineers and Workers of the Electricity Board struggled hard to electrify Tribal localities in the Kalrayan Hills of South Arcot District in the conventional method with Diesel Generating Set and with Solar Photo Voltaic System. There are no approach roads or cart-tracks. They made use of only footpaths in the Hill terrain to carry the materials and the equipments to the works spot by shoulders and head loads. It was impossible to obtain Forest clearance to lay the H.T. and L.T. lines. In spite of all the handicaps faced by them, they were able to electrify the targeted Tribal localities within the time. But the Engineers and the workers of the T.N.E.B. working in the Kalrayan Hills are not given the compensatory special allowance which is extended to the staff of all other departments. It is desirable to extend the facility to the staff of this department to avoid the frustration among the workers.

II. AGRICULTURAL PUMPSETS:

The officers and the Staff of T.N.E.B. worked hard and laid H.T. L.T. lines for effecting agricultural pumpsets. They have investigated without any time-lag thousands of applications to extend the facility of mere service connections as ordered by the Government. In spite of dearth of materials and paucity of fund, the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board was able to do 1000 services more

than the Target of 4000 during the year 1984-85.

ACHIEVEMENTS MADE BY TAMILNADU ELECTRICITY BOARD UNDER THE NEW 20 POINT PROGRAMME.

Electric power is no more an infrastructure required for Industrial and Agricultural development only. It has become a basic amenity to the commonman. It provides light to the houses, hamlets, villages and towns. It aids drinking water supply. It has helped people to watch television and get themselves educated. Also electricity is no more a luxury enjoyed by a few well to do people. A situation has reached when a small interruption in supply disrupts the life of all people, rich or poor.

Tamil Nadu has been a pioneer in the country in the matter of extending electric power to villages and hamlets.

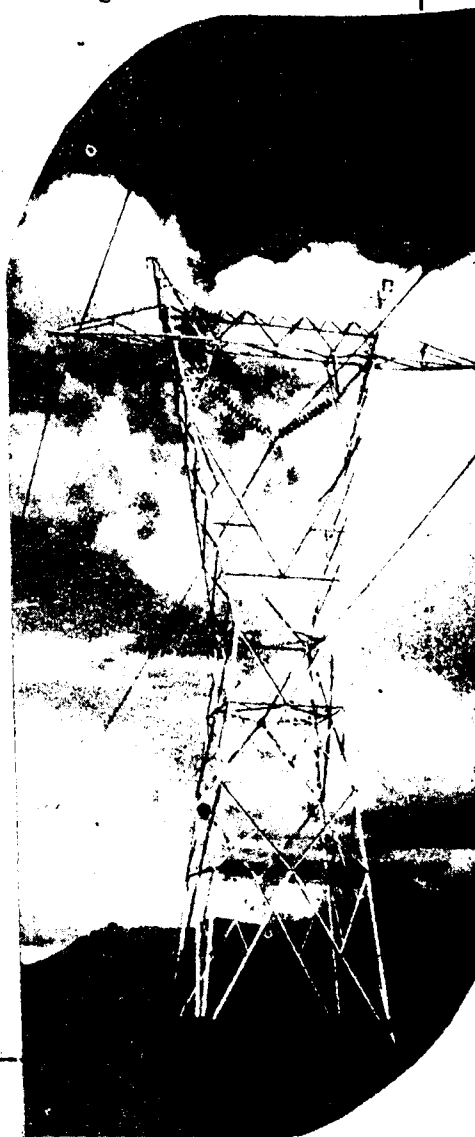
The advantages derived from electrification may be enumerated as below:

(i) Increase in agricultural production through lift irrigation:

Before the advent of electricity, farmers were using bulllocks to bale out water for irrigation. This was time consuming and costly. Today more than 1 million pumpsets are in operation in the State to do the job. This forms about 20% of pumpsets in operation in the country. Tamil Nadu has the largest number of pumpsets in the entire country. Govt. of Tamil Nadu has taken a conscious decision to supply power to agriculturists at a subsidised

rate. As against 80 paise that it costs to Electricity Board to supply power to the low tension consumers power was being supplied at 12 paise to small farmers and 15 paise to other farmers. Effective from 15.9.84 the power to small farmers is supplied free and the rate for others is restructured such that irrespective of the number of units consumed a flat rate Rs.75/- per H.P. per annum is charged.

Despite the large scale effort to energise large number of pumpsets, the applicants seeking new connections are on



he increase. There are about 1.3 lakhs applications pending. To ease the position, during 1984-85, 50950 new pumpset connections were given.

ii. Street Lights:

This is basic necessity to the Society 47511 hamlets and 15700 villages in the State accounting for 99.32% and 99.78% respectively of the total in the State enjoy this benefit. There are 849042 street lights in the State. The remaining villages are in the hilly areas. It has become difficult to take electric lines to these remote villages particularly after the enactment of Forest Act. In such a situation street lighting using solar Photo Voltaic cells has come in handy for the first time in the country. Tamil Nadu used this facility to electrify five tribal villages in Kalrayan hills in 1983-84. During 1984-85 this effort was followed by electrifying 15 more villages using the Photo Voltaic Cells.

iii. Electrification of Adi-Dravidar Colonies:

Tamil Nadu has achieved the distinction of having electrified all the Adi-dravidar colonies in the state. Today 26,137 colonies enjoy this benefit. The present policy is to electrify all new Adi-dravidar colonies as and when they spring up. During 1984-85, 25 colonies were electrified.

iv. Domestic Supply:

People need electric power at home to provide light and comforts. Also it helps people to listen to radio and television, and improve their knowledge. Children are most benefitted, since it has helped them to read with comfort at home. Today about 12 lakhs domestic consumers in villages are availing power for domestic purposes.

v. Electrifications of huts: With a view to extending

the benefits of electricity to those below the poverty line in the rural areas, a new scheme to provide one light to a hut was launched by Tamil Nadu Govt. under this scheme a sum of Rs.10/- per service was collected to provide the fittings and wiring as a one time charge and the monthly charge was Rs.2.50 per service. From 15-9-84, supply to these but services is given free. The scheme was an immediate success and in a period of 5 years, 635771 number of hut dwellers availed this facility. During 1984-85, 73,494 consumers availed this facility.

vi. Rural Industries:

Extending electricity to all nook and corners in the State has helped industrialisation in rural areas also. Besides improving the rural economy, it has helped to increase the employment opportunity in the rural areas. Today there are 79,350 rural industries in the State.

vii. Community Service:

Supply of Drinking water has been a major responsibility of the State Govt. The near cent percent electrification has helped the construction of water storage tanks and supply of water through taps. This has certainly helped to reduce daily chore of woman folk to a great extent. There are 11,525 ground water tanks/over head. Today primary Health Centres are better equipped thanks to availability of electric power in villages.

No one would today dispute the fact that it is the large scale electrification which has helped prevention of migration of people from rural areas to urban areas. This is the greatest advantage that the State has achieved from rural electrification, not to speak of the achievements enumerated already.

INCENTIVE FOR BEST PERFORMANCE
IN 20 POINT PROGRAMME

North Arcot wins the and secured

the first rank among the
districts Rs.10 Lakhs and the
rolling shield for welfare

schemes for the people
of the district.

POINT:12

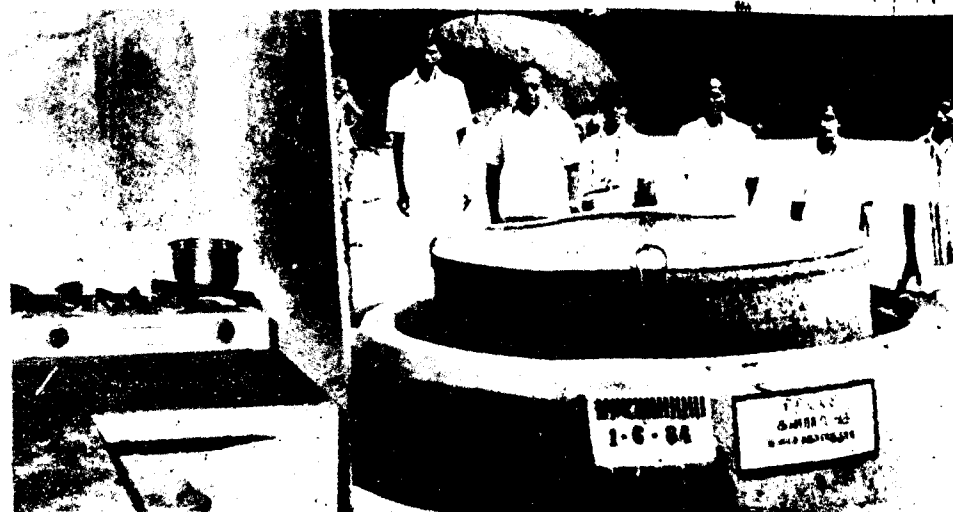
Pursue vigorously programmes of afforestation, social and farm forestry and the development of bio-gas and other alternative energy sources.

The optimum forest coverage to be maintained in tropical countries as ours is estimated as 33-1/3% by Scientists. But Tamil Nadu State is having a forests of 21878 sq.km. which means 16.8% only. Therefore there is a basic urgency to increase forest areas through developmental programmes. Forest development is aimed to achieve in addition to increased production of energy wood, timber, Industrial wood, Tanning materials, edible products like Tamarind etc., required by people. Inspite of our vigorous efforts for the improvement of forest wealth, it is realised that the demand for the above mentioned forest produce far exceeds the level of supply. This gap is seriously felt in the case of fuelwood production. We know, fuel wood is an essential household commodity without which food will not be available for consumption. The urban rich and middle class people have ways and means to purchase commercial fuel like gas, kerosine, Electricity etc. But those commercial fuels are not available

to the entire rural people, and the urban poor. According to the estimation by National Productivity Council the demand for fuelwood in 1981-82 is 7.268 million tonnes and this is likely to increase to 8.399 million tonnes in 1989-90. Therefore fuelwood production is treated as priority activity in all Rural development programmes. It is in this context the new 20 Point Programme has included "Social Forestry" as the 12th Point of the Programme.

Keeping these aspects in view the Forest Department is implementing in addition to afforestation programme in Government forest lands, a massive Social Forestry Project with the assistance of Swedish International Development Authority and another Rural Fuelwood plantation scheme with the aid of Government of India, from 1980. The project utilises the village lands otherwise lying as wastes in the form of Porambokes, Tank foreshores, River, Canal and Road fringes for raising woodlots. This pro-

ject also supplies seedlings and technical know-how to farmers encouraging them to undertake farm forestry in their lands. Agro forestry is encouraged. The supply of seedlings to Farmers is made under two components viz. Tree cultivation Incentive Programme and Tree cultivation Extension Programme. Under the former component upto 500 seedlings are supplied free of cost to small and marginal farmers and landless poor. The 20 Point Programme has become a powerful tool for activating the Social Forestry Programme.



The progress of afforestation during the past four years is outlined below:

It will be seen that the total number of seedlings planted due to the efforts of the Department

No.	Year	Area planted in ha. under Social Forestry	Total number of seedlings supplied (in lakhs) under Farm Forestry
1.	1979-80	24,116	6.75
2.	1980-81	36,789	11.60
3.	1981-82	33,707	38.58
4.	1982-83	38,218	169.49
5.	1983-84	28,768	459.809

ment has increased many fold during the 5 years ended 1983-84.

Besides Social Forestry and Rural Fuelwood Projects, the Department is planting seedlings under many afforestation schemes executed in those lands within the limits of Reserved Forests, which are degraded or having a growth of least economic value. This is done with the object of increasing productivity of the forests and improving the achievement.

The progress made under 20 Point Programme for the current year is given below:—

Category	Target for 1984-85	Achievement upto 31-3-1985
1. Social Forestry Plantation in ha.	40,000	38,249
2. Farm Forestry Number of Seedlings to public in lakhs.	270	441.460
3. Afforestation (Number of seedlings in lakhs)	1,050	1106.860



POINT : 13

Promote family planning on a voluntary basis as a people's movement.

In order to accelerate pace of achievement of sterilisation the several steps as indicated below, have been taken:-

- (i) With a view to providing adequate facilities to the family welfare acceptors in hospitals, orders have been issued during August 84 for the provision of 10 addl post partum beds to taluk hospitals without construction.
- (ii) Laparoscopic sterilisation is a simple method and is widely popular amongst the accepted mothers. With a view to maximise the No. of sterilisations under this method, orders have been issued for the procurement of 90 laproscops for use in Govt. Taluk hospitals.
- (iii) Camps are being organised by the District Collectors utilising the services of private medi-

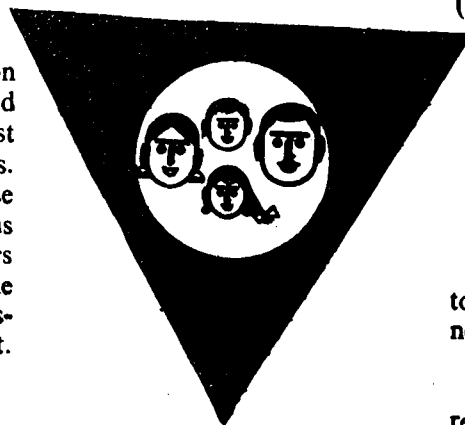
cal practitioners and Government doctors. With a view to enable the Collectors to meet the camp expenses, the Panchayat unions, Municipalities and Corporations of Madurai and Coimbatore have been

permitted to contribute amounts to the Collector's Family Welfare Discretionary Fund.

- (iv) Cash incentives to doctors and para-medical and other workers involved in sterilisation operations have been either enhanced or newly extended.
- (v) The Government have sanctioned the renovation and remodelling of IUD/Vasectomy rooms into Tubectomy operation theatres in 35 Primary Health Centres during 1984-85.

The programme is monitored constantly and bottlenecks removed expeditiously.

With all the above measures, the State has surpassed the target of 475000 sterilisations fixed by the Govt. of India and achieved 5,04,000 sterilisations during 1984-85.



POINT:14

Substantially augment universal primary health care facilities, and control of leprosy, T.B. and blindness.

Tuberculosis continues to be one of the major health problems in our country. In order to check and control the spread of this disease, 'TB Control', has been included in the Prime Minister's new 20 Point Programme. Targets have been fixed for detecting new TB patients and for doing sputum examinations in Primary Health Centres. The targets are aimed at intensifying TB case detection so that maximum number of TB patients can be detected and cured.

Free diagnostic and domiciliary treatment facilities for TB patients are available in all the Govt. Hospitals, Govt. Dispensaries and Primary Health Centres throughout Tamil Nadu.

The TB case detection target set by the Govt. of India is almost fully achieved every year as can be seen from the Table below:

Year	No. of new Target	TB patients Achievement	Percentage
1982-83	70,000	88,820	127
1983-84	87,500	93,437	106
1984-85	99,325	92,627	93

As the target is steadily increased every year the percentage of achievement appears to come down. But it can be noted that the number of new TB patients diagnosed is showing an upward trend every year.

As regards the target fixed for sputum examinations to be done in Primary Health Centres persistent efforts are being taken to stop up sputum case-finding in Primary Health Centres. There is no qualified Laboratory Technician in Primary Health Centres. The services of Laboratory Assistant (appointed for Malaria Scheme) are utilised for sputum

examination also. He is trained by the District TB Officer, in the technique of sputum examination. Though only about 30 to 35 of the sputum examination target is being achieved in Primary Health Centres, sputum case-finding in Primary Health Centres level is picking up. The over all performances monitored every month and instructions are issued for stepping up TB case-finding.

LEPROSY ERADICATION PROGRAMME IN TAMIL NADU

The Prime aim of National Leprosy Eradication Programme is to detect and treat all



cases early, convert positive cases into negative, prevent deformity, reduce development of new cases among children.

GENERAL SURVEY:

Annually about 13 million population are examined to identify cases. The details of population examined, cases detected and new case detection rate are furnished below:-

Year	population examined in lakhs	Cases detected	New cases detection rate per thousand
1980	97.6	29,968	3.0
1981	105.3	25,475	2.4
1982	132.38	32,866	2.4
1983	131.7	25,797	1.96
1984	139.13	24,605	1.8
1985 (Upto Jan85)	5.2	1,139	2.1

SCHOOL MEDICAL CHECK UP:

Children are the vulnerable section of the populations prone to Leprosy. School Children are examined manually in the urban and rural areas from 1978 onwards, and the No. of School Children examined year-wise, cases detected and prevalence from 1980 to 1984 are furnished below:-

Year	Children examined	New cases	Old cases	N.C.D per 1000	Prevalence per 1000
1980	18,06,851	9,741	14,630	5.4	13.5
1981	25,27,355	12,380	15,916	4.9	11.2
1982	46,78,890	16,095	28,916	3.4	9.6
1983	52,09,801	13,369	28,774	2.6	8.1
1984	57,16,194	14,864	35,560	2.6	8.8

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEY:

About 5,000 population in each Sub-centre is being surveyed in February-March every year from 1977 onwards to

know the trend of leprosy. Based on Epidemiological survey prevalence and incidence of leprosy are furnished from 1980-1984:-

Year	Prevalance per 1000	Incidence per 1000
1980	15.0	1.7
1981	14.3	1.4
1982	14.4	1.0
1983	14.4	1.0
1984	13.8	1.1

WELFARE:

A few patients are given pension by the State Government. Ex-servicemen suffering

from leprosy are provided with cash allowance to continue treatment. Government employees are sanctioned special leave salary. Indigent patients attending clinic are provided with Micro Cellular Rubber Chappals, Dhoty, Saree etc.

MULTI DRUG REGIMEN PROGRAMME IN NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT:

MDRP has been introduced with the following objectives:

1. Early cure of the disease preventing relapse, deformity and dapsone resistance.
2. Interruption of transmission of infection in the community by killing the germs in index cases much more faster than before with this treatment.
3. Treatment of dapsone resistors and persistors.

North Arcot has been chosen for MDRT under SIDA and WHO. The Programme was launched in May, 1984. The District has a population of 45.1 lakhs (1981) and 2759 cases have been brought under Multi Drug Regimen as on January 1985. The attendance in the above programme is 94.9 percent.

MDRT UNDER DANIDA:

In August, 1984, DANIDA has started Multi Drugs Regi-

men for 365 patients in Government Leprosy Control Unit, Rasipuram. DANIDA is providing drugs, vehicles, fuel and Health Education Materials. 1141 patients have been screened and 414 have been found fit to receive MDR and the treatment will be started in April to May, 1985.

The following Leprosy Institutions are functioning in the State of Tamil Nadu as on date.

1. Leprosy Control Units	59
2. Treatment & Study Centre	1
3. S.E.T. Units	56
4. Leprosy Training Centres	5
5. Temporary Hospitalisation Wards	39
6. Temporary Hospitalisation Ward (under construction)	8
7. Temporary Hospitalisation Wards to be taken up for construction	5
8. Voluntary Organisation	32
9. Voluntary Organisation (full aided)	..
10. Reconstructive Surgery Units	9
11. Urban Leprosy Centres	63
12. District Leprosy Officer's Office	14
13. Research Centre (C.L.T. & R.T.J)	1
14. Sample Survey & Assessment Unit	1
15. Government Rehabilitation & Promotion Unit (under construction)	1

The Achievement of Government Free Eye Camp Scheme under National Programme for Control of Blindness.

The Government Free Eye Camp Scheme which was started in July 1972 for rendering medical relief to the blind

people and to remove blindness from those who are blind due to cataract has been continued for the year 1984-85 also.

Under this scheme there are five Ophthalmic Units attached to the following Hospitals covering of the Districts assigned to them.

1. Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras	2 Units	Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Dharmapuri.
2. Raja Mirasdar Hospital, Thanjavur	1 Unit	Thanjavur, Tiruchi, Pudukottai.
3. Coimbatore Medical College Hospital, Coimbatore	1 Unit	Coimbatore, Salem, Periyar, The Nilgiris.
4. Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai	1 Unit	Madurai, Ramnad, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari.

Each of these units is provided with vehicles and equipments. For the successful implementation of the scheme and to render good attention to the patients at the camp, Government are allowing an expenditure of Rs. 954/- to each optical patient to provide medicine, diet spectacles etc., Proposal to enhance the rate to Rs. 450/- is also under the consideration of Government

To make the scheme more attractive to the public the following arrangements have also been made.

1. The mobile eye camps are conducted for a period of 7 to 10 days depending upon the number of cases attending the camps and also throughout the year to cover the entire State of Tamilnadu.
2. In each camp not more than 400 operations are to be performed.

The heads of medical institutions are empowered to purchase and supply temporary

spectacles as well as permanent spectacles at a cost of Rs. 3/- to 5/- and Rs. 5/- each respectively. Temporary spectacles are supplied to the patients before they leave the camp, while permanent spectacles are supplied after six weeks after re-examining the vision of the patients.

5. Government have allowed the Mobile Ophthalmic Units to meet the expenditure towards medicine and spectacles and permitted the District Collectors to disburse a sum of Rs. 40/- per cataract operation to cover diet charges etc. to the Voluntary Organisations for performing the eye camps with the help of Mobile Ophthalmic Units.

The target of cataract operations for Government Free Eye Camp has been fixed as 50,000 for the year 1984-85. The target fixed and achievements made under Government Free Eye Camp scheme during the past four years are given below:



Year	Target	No. of Camps held	No. of cataract operations performed.
1981-82	40,000	83	21,471
1982-83	40,000	94	21,991
1983-84	50,000	58	20,509
1984-85	50,000	109	18,627

For the successful implementation of the scheme, Government have allotted a sum of Rs. 52.50 lakhs as Budget Estimate for 1984-85.

In addition to the above, Under the National Programme for Control of Blindness, one Mobile Ophthalmic Unit has been established at Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai during 1980 for which assistance is being received from the Government of India. Government of India have also supplied equipments and vehicles for the Mobile Ophthalmic Unit. This unit has performed 693 cataract operations during 1981-82, 488 during 1982-83, 483 during 1983-84 and 171 during 1984-85. Further the Ophthalmic Department in Madurai has also been upgraded under National Programme. Equipments have been supplied by the Government of India for the upgraded ophthalmic Department in Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai.

2. Government have sanctioned the establishment of Mobile Ophthalmic Unit each at Tirunelveli Medical College, Tirunelveli during 1982-83 and at Raja Mirasdar Hospital, Thanjavur during 1983-84 respectively and sanctioned Rs.4/- lakhs for purchase of Vehicle and equipments. The Central Mobile Ophthalmic Unit at Raja Mirasdar Hospital, Thanjavur has conducted 27 operations in March 1985. Government have also sanctioned the upgradation ophthalmic departments in Tirunelveli

Medical College, Tirunelveli during 1982-83 and in Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur during 1983-84 for which Government of India have allocated Rs. 5/- lakhs and Rs. 3 lakhs respectively for the purchase of equipments.

3. Fourteen Hospitals at Srivilliputhur, Sivaganga, Kanadukathan, Palani, Aranthangi, Pollachi, Mettur Dam, Krishnagiri, Coonoor, Koilpatti, Tiruchendur, Kuzhithurai, Gobichettipalayam and Kumbakonam have been identified under the National programme in phased manner.

4. 45 Primary Health Centres in Ramnad, Pudukkottai and Madurai Districts have been identified under National programme. Assistance has been received from the Government of India towards the provision of equipments at these identified primary health centres and for training the Medical Officers. 82 Medical Officers of these identified Primary Health Centres were given training in Ophthalmology at the Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai. In the second phase another 30

Primary Health Centres in Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Tiruchi and Kanyakumari districts have been identified for implementing this programme.

5. Ophthalmic Assistant Training course of 2 years duration has been started in Madurai Medical College, Madurai and at Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur. Five batches of Trainees were recruited for training at Madurai Medical College, Madurai while three batches of 15 candidates each were recruited in Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur during 80/81 and 81/82 and 82/83. The first batch of candidates recruited in Madurai Medical College, and Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur have completed their training and they will be absorbed in the identified Primary Health Centres.

6. Government of India have allocated Rs. 3/- lakhs for the year 1984-85 for granting assistance to Voluntary Organisations for organising eye camps independently at the rate of Rs. 60 /- per operation subject to a ceiling of Rs. 12,000 per camp and Rs. 40/per operation if they utilise the services of Central or State Mobile Ophthalmic Units. This amount has been distributed to the District Medical Officers for disbursing the same to Voluntary Organisations.



POINT: 15

Accelerate programmes of welfare for women and children and nutrition programmes for pregnant women, nursing mothers and children, specially in tribal, hill and backward areas.



health education etc. to 70 children and 30 pregnant and lactating mothers. Preventive measures like immunisation of children were also taken. Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme provides nutritious noon meal to more than 68 lakhs of children. This programme not only provides nutritious supplement, but also provides new avenues of employment to the weakest section of women, widows and destitutes.

Accelerated Programmes for welfare of women and children and Nutrition Programmes for pregnant women, nursing mothers and children specially in tribal, hill and backward areas:-

All the 36 ICDS Blocks started during the VI Five Year Plan were maintained during 1984-85. In each ICDS there are about 100 anganwadis and each anganwadi provide health supplements.



Year	Target	No. of Camps held	No. of cataract operations performed.
1981-82	40,000	83	21,471
1982-83	40,000	94	21,991
1983-84	50,000	58	20,509
1984-85	50,000	109	18,627

For the successful implementation of the scheme, Government have allotted a sum of Rs. 52.50 lakhs as Budget Estimate for 1984-85.

In addition to the above, Under the National Programme for Control of Blindness, one Mobile Ophthalmic Unit has been established at Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai during 1980 for which assistance is being received from the Government of India. Government of India have also supplied equipments and vehicles for the Mobile Ophthalmic Unit. This unit has performed 693 cataract operations during 1981-82, 488 during 1982-83, 483 during 1983-84 and 171 during 1984-85. Further the Ophthalmic Department in Madurai has also been upgraded under National Programme. Equipments have been supplied by the Government of India for the upgraded ophthalmic Department in Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai.

2. Government have sanctioned the establishment of Mobile Ophthalmic Unit each at Tirunelveli Medical College, Tirunelveli during 1982-83 and at Raja Mirasdar Hospital, Thanjavur during 1983-84 respectively and sanctioned Rs.4/- lakhs for purchase of Vehicle and equipments. The Central Mobile Ophthalmic Unit at Raja Mirasdar Hospital, Thanjavur has conducted 27 operations in March 1985. Government have also sanctioned the upgradation ophthalmic departments in Tirunelveli

Medical College, Tirunelveli during 1982-83 and in Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur during 1983-84 for which Government of India have allocated Rs. 5/- lakhs and Rs. 3 lakhs respectively for the purchase of equipments.

3. Fourteen Hospitals at Srivilliputhur, Sivaganga, Kanadukathan, Palani, Aranthangi, Pollachi, Mettur Dam, Krishnagiri, Coonoor, Koilpatti, Tiruchendur, Kuzhithurai, Gobichettipalayam and Kumbakonam have been identified under the National programme in phased manner.

4. 45 Primary Health Centres in Ramnad, Pudukkottai and Madurai Districts have been identified under National programme. Assistance has been received from the Government of India towards the provision of equipments at these identified primary health centres and for training the Medical Officers. 82 Medical Officers of these identified Primary Health Centres were given training in Ophthalmology at the Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai. In the second phase another 30

Primary Health Centres in Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Tiruchi and Kanyakumari districts have been identified for implementing this programme.

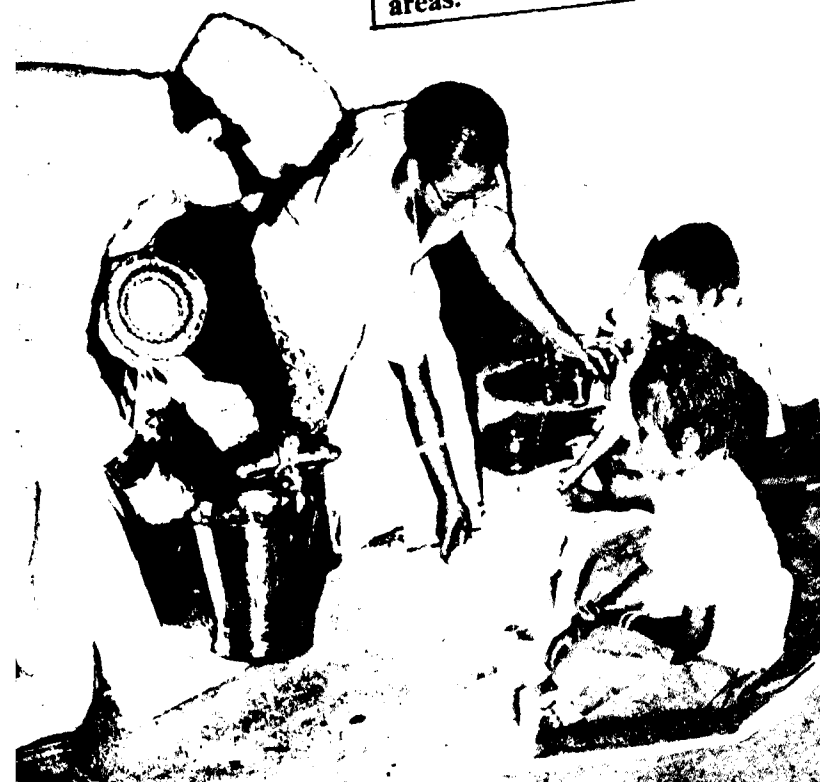
5. Ophthalmic Assistant Training course of 2 years duration has been started in Madurai Medical College, Madurai and at Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur. Five batches of Trainees were recruited for training at Madurai Medical College, Madurai while three batches of 15 candidates each were recruited in Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur during 80/81 and 81/82 and 82/83. The first batch of candidates recruited in Madurai Medical College, and Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur have completed their training and they will be absorbed in the identified Primary Health Centres.

6. Government of India have allocated Rs. 3/- lakhs for the year 1984-85 for granting assistance to Voluntary Organisations for organising eye camps independently at the rate of Rs. 60 /- per operation subject to a ceiling of Rs. 12,000 per camp and Rs. 40/per operation if they utilise the services of Central or State Mobile Ophthalmic Units. This amount has been distributed to the District Medical Officers for disbursing the same to Voluntary Organisations.



POINT: 15

Accelerate programmes of welfare for women and children and nutrition programmes for pregnant women, nursing mothers and children, specially in tribal, hill and backward areas.



health education etc. to 70 children and 30 pregnant and lactating mothers. Preventive measures like immunisation of children were also taken. Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme provides nutritious noon meal to more than 68 lakhs of children. This programme not only provides nutritious supplement, but also provides new avenues of employment to the weakest section of women, widows and destitutes.

Accelerated Programmes for welfare of women and children and Nutrition Programmes for pregnant women, nursing mothers and children specially in tribal, hill and backward areas:-

All the 36 ICDS Blocks started during the VI Five Year Plan were maintained during 1984-85. In each ICDS there are about 100 anganwadis and each anganwadi provide health supplements.



POINT: 16

Spread universal elementary education for the age-group 6-14 with special emphasis on girls, and simultaneously involve students and voluntary agencies in programmes for the removal of adult illiteracy.

In 1955-56 the allocation for elementary education was Rs. 6.58 crores and it has increased to Rs. 196.93 crores in 1984-85, and Rs. 230.76 crores in 1985-86. Including the allocation of Rs. 60 crores for nutritious meal under Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme through the total allocation on elementary education works out to Rs. 256.93 crores i.e. 63.91% of the total outlay on education.

Achievements of Tamil Nadu:

Tamil Nadu invests on education nearly 20 to 25% of the Revenue expenditure.

Tamil Nadu has reached by 1979-80 itself the targets set forth by Government of India, to be achieved before the end of the 6th Five Year Plan 1984-85. The following table will vividly indicate this.

Percentage of enrolment in Tamil Nadu :

Details	6-11 age group	11-14 age group
	Percentage	Percentage

The target fixed by Government of India, to be achieved before 1984-85 95.00 50.00

The Achievement of Tamil Nadu 1979-80 94.64 59.68

1984-85 98.66 72.18

The achievement in respect of enrolment percentage at

middle level is far higher than the target. The achievement is 22.18 percentage points higher than 50 per cent target.

The additional enrolment for 6-11 age group is 8.15 lakhs, and for 11-14 age group it is 5.52 lakhs.

The percentage of additional enrolment of girls for 6-11 age group is 48.82 and for 11-14 age group is 47.66. These percentages are higher than the percentages of enrolment of girls at present (83-84) (6-11 age group it is 45.82% and for 11-14 age group it is 39.37%)

Target in 20 Point Programme and achievement :

The target set forth under Point 16 of 20 Point Programme, for enrolment in 6-14



age group is 2.25 lakhs of pupils for 1984-85.

Tamil Nadu is a pioneer in the implementation of the Adult Education Programme. The programme was first implemented in 61 Panchayat Unions in 1980. The fifth phase of the programme was started in March 1984. From October 1983 the programme was implemented in 54 Panchayat Unions. Under these programmes there are 11,500 centres now. Under the Rural Functional Literacy Programme and States Adult Education Programme there are now 19,600 centres in Tamil Nadu.

State Adult Education Programme :

(a) 61 Panchayat Unions :

Year	Phase	No. of learners
1980-81	1	207924
1981-82	2	199520
1982-83	3	206841
1983-84	4	198021
1984-85	5	196368

(b) 54 Panchayat Unions :

Year	Phase	No. of learners
1983-84	1	172005
1984-85	2	167088

Education of Women under the programme:

The percentage of illiteracy among women is greater than that of men. Special emphasis has been laid on the education

of women also under this programme. Centres exclusively for women have been opened in large numbers.

The following statistical data will give a clear picture of the steady increase in the number of women benefitted by the various schemes.

State Adult Education Programme :

(a) 61 Projects

Year	Phase	No. of learners (women)
1980-81	1	104302
1981-82	2	122919
1982-83	3	129386
1983-84	4	132198
1984-85	5	165246

Year	Phase	No. of learners
1983-84	1	102542
1984-85	2	147526

Education of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe :

Emphasis has also been made on the education of the disadvantaged Section of the society, especially the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes.



State Adult Education Programme :

(a) 61 Projects :

Year	Phase	S.T.	S.T.
1980-81	1	75759	
1981-82	2	107228	5573
1982-83	3	110608	5751
1983-84	4	93991	2702
1984-85	5	96316	2319

(b) 54 Projects :

1983-84	1	139542	1365
1984-85	2	81409	2332

From 1980, more than eleven lakhs of Scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes have been benefitted by the various Schemes. The Directorate of Non Formal Education always gives priority in the education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Centres have been opened in areas where there is concentration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Special Programme in Industrial areas :

Special mention has to be made about the centres started in Industrial areas for the age group 6-14. Government of Tamil Nadu have sanctioned 100 centres. There are now 73 centres. The remaining 27 centres will be started soon in

suitable areas. The learners in these centres are prepared for the VIII Standard (ESLC) Public Examination.

Post Literacy Centres :

There are 2726 Post Literacy Centres which help the areas to pursue their study after the literacy course. This will help them not to lapse into illiteracy.

Special awards :

Tamil Nadu has the distinction of getting the following awards in the implementation of Non Formal Adult Education.

1. Literacy Award (Nedezya Krupskaya Award for 1981)
2. National award for enrolment of women in 1982-83, and 1983-84 (Rs. 25 lakhs for each year)

This target has been surpassed by achieving an additional enrolment of 2.98 lakhs in the age group 6-14. The major factor behind the success is Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme.

The Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme which is appreciated by all is very effective in fighting against socio-economic constraints arising out of poverty. Since all poor children in the schools are provided with nutritious meal, no more children are withheld to take out their livelihood. Further the nutritious meal provided at the critical period of growth, helps the development of the intellect too. This will have impact in educating the number of drop outs.

In 1977-78 the rate of drop outs for the age group 6-11 was 40 and it has come down to 26% in 1983-84. It will slide



down further because of provision of nutritious meal.

All India Awards :

The Central Government is implementing from 1983-84 the scheme of giving cash awards for the Best performance in enrolling Girls of age group 6-14 in I-VIII Stds. Tamil Nadu has received the following awards in 1983-84 for achievements in 1982-83.

	Rs. in lakhs
Best Panchayat awards for 15 Panchayats	3.75
Best Block award for 11 Blocks	5.50
Best District award for 2 districts	2.00
Total	11.25

The Government have sanctioned the utilisation of the award amount for provision of drinking water, toilet facilities, Crafts equipments and workshop sheds in elementary schools.

Nursery Schools and Elementary Education :

In Tamilnadu 4140 nursery sections are functioning in children's welfare centres. In addition, Child Welfare Organisers in 5000 centres have been trained in 1984-85 and another 5000 will be trained in 1985-86.

Sanction has been accorded for opening 10,000 nursery sections in Child Welfare Centres.

Free Books, slates and Uniforms :

Every year nearly 13 lakhs of children in standards 1 to 3, receive free books. First standard students receive slates also. It is planned to provide free books and uniforms to all deserving children in stds. 1 to 8 from 15th September 1985. This scheme will also be a boon in the effective implementation of the scheme of Universalisation of Elementary education.

Life Oriented Education :

Education has to be practical oriented to make the education system more productive. The Chief Minister's Scheme of Life Oriented Education is to be implemented in a phased manner in all stages and this will help to improve universalisation of elementary education.

ADULT EDUCATION UNDER THE 20 POINT PROGRAMME:

Education is the important wealth to be acquired by any individual.

The Sixteenth point in the Twenty Point Programme stresses the need for education for all and especially the adult illiterates.

POINT :17

Expand the public distribution system through more fair price shops, including mobile shops in far-flung areas and shops to cater to industrial workers, Students' hostels, and make available to students, text books and exercise books on a priority basis and to promote a strong consumer protection movement.

Expansion of Public Distribution System:

In Tamil Nadu, the expansion of Public Distribution System started during the year 1978 with the advent of the one village one shop scheme. During this year the Government took a policy decision to cover the entire state under Public Distribution System by opening fair price shops in each revenue village. Prior to the introduction of this scheme 4441 fair price shops were run by Cooperatives. The Cooperatives opened 6718 new shops in the 12 districts allotted to them. Full time shops were opened in villages with population above 500 and part time shops in vil-

ages with population between 100 to 500. In all 11159 fair price shops in rural areas and 1492 fair price shops in urban areas were run by cooperatives till September '84. Consequent on the announcement made by the Chief Minister of TamilNadu on 15.8.84 that each fair price shop will have 1000 family cards, the cooperatives opened 1437 new fair price shops in urban areas and 1413 new fair price shops in rural areas by bifurcating the fair price shops which were having card strength exceeding 1000, run both by the cooperatives and Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation. 15501 fair price shops are now run by cooperatives. Out of about 120 lakhs

family cards in the State the cooperatives cater to the requirements of about 91 lakhs family cards.

The cooperatives effect supply of non-controlled commodities to 650 students hostels. About Rs. 20 lakhs worth of goods are being supplied to these hostels every month and approximately 50,000 students are benefited. There are 4986 students cooperative stores functioning to cater to the needs of the students community both in colleges and high schools.

Distribution of text books:

The Cooperatives in this State except Madras City are distributing text books through their 3032 retail outlets to students studying in 36,775 schools. In Madras city the TamilNadu Text Book Society itself undertakes, the distribution of text books. The particulars of text books distributed to the students during the academic years 1980-81 to 1984-85 are furnished below.

Year	Value of books (Rs.in lakhs)
1980-81	555.00
1981-82	569.00
1982-83	535.00
1983-84	696.00
1984-85	1006.30



Distribution of concessional note books:

The State Government has entrusted the work of distribution of concessional note books to the cooperatives from 1.10.79. The particulars of concessional notebooks distributed by the cooperatives during the years from 1980-81 to 1984-85 are furnished below:

Year.	Value of note books (Rs.in lakhs)
1980-81	191.00
1981-82	283.00
1982-83	366.00
1983-84	150.00
1984-85	178.73

CONSUMER PROTECTION:

Based on policy announcement made by the Minister for Cooperation in the budget session of the Assembly in the year 1982-83 proposals have been sent to the Government in Registrar's letter Rc. 253247/81 Rc 5 dated 11.11.82 with a panel of names to non-official advisory committees to advise and assist the consumer cooperatives for the effective implementation of Public Distribution System. These advisory committees will comprise housewives as majority members.

The following functions have been suggested for the committees.

(i) The members of committee can inspect the retail outlets, check the quality and quantity of the commodities issued in the shops and offer their suggestion to the chief executives of the cooperatives.

2. The committee will look into the grievances of the consumers. Essentially, the com

mittee will function as a force to protect the consumer interest and take all possible efforts to shape proper policies and action on the part of consumer co-operatives in the State to serve the interests of consumers effectively.

Government have also appointed vigilance committee for every fair price shop in the State.

Expansion of Public Distribution System:

It is well-known that essential commodities like Rice, Wheat, Wheat products, Sugar, Palmolein and Kerosene are being distributed through family cards under Public Distribution System in Tamil Nadu in the interest of the public. The defects in the System, whenever noticed are being rectified so as to ensure more usefulness to the public.

The Quantum of Rice distributed was reduced in 1983 on account of failure of monsoon rains. After the improvement in Food position in Tamil Nadu the level of quantity, reduced was restored again with effect from 15.9.84, i.e. 4 Kg. of Rice per adult per month and 3 Kg. of Rice per Child per month or 20Kg. of Rice per card per month, whichever is less. Further one Kg. of free Rice is being distributed to those big families, drawing 20 Kg. of Rice per month; The Government is incurring an expenditure of Rs. 9.8 crores. per annum due to the 1 Kg. free Rice Scheme.

The issue price of Rice was fixed in 1981. The Government of India had subsequently enhanced the procurement prices of Paddy. The procurement price of Paddy-Fine variety was Rs. 99 per quintal in 1981;

The present rate is Rs. 141/- per quintal; However no revision was made in the issue price of Rice under Public Distribution System; A subsidy of about Rs. 80 Crores per year is being paid to the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation to compensate the above monetary loss incurred.

The object of the Government is to protect the interest of the Public only. Therefore Government have ordered for the bifurcation of retail outlets having more than 1000 family cards, by opening new shops. 18,009 shops were functioning in Tamil Nadu on 1.1.84. Due to opening of additional shops 20,723 shops are now functioning. As per the Government's policy of one shop per every revenue village, all families in Tamil Nadu have been covered under public Distribution System. The style of functioning of Public Distribution System in Tamil Nadu becomes an example to the entire country. The Co-operatives, organised for Industrial Workers have also brought under public Distribution system. Through such retail outlets, Industrial Workers are getting their rationed articles at controlled price with least difficulty. Essential Commodities at economic rate are also being distributed to the student's hostels attached to the educational institutions. These are being distributed through the retail outlets nearby the institutions.

The essential requirement of students like text books, exercise books are also being distributed at controlled prices through Co-operative Stores. It is worth mentioning that text books and note books valued about Rs. 12 Crores were distributed through the fair-price shops during the year 1984-85.

The quantum of items distributed under Public Distribution System during the year 1984 is as follows;

Rice	9.18 lakh tonnes
Wheat	1.00 "
Sugar	2.40 "
Palmolein oil	45,000 Tonnes.
Soyabean oil	10,000 Tonnes.
Sunflower oil	8,000 Tonnes
Kerosene	6 lakh K.L.

While essential Commodities are distributed under Public Distribution System, steps have also been taken to encourage the Consumer Protection move-

ments in the interest of the public. Accordingly, Vigilance Committees have been formed for every retail outlet. These Committees are to supervise the smooth functioning of the shops. Further it is under consideration to form such Committees to create an awareness among the Public. Complaints regarding fair price shops under Public Distribution System are rectified then and there by taking immediate action against the persons involved, if such cases are brought to the notice of any officer in Civil Supplies or this office over phone. The Complainants are also informed of the steps taken on their complaints.

With a view to maintain a stable economy of the public and making available the commodities at reasonable prices the Essential Commodities Act 1955 was promulgated. Sale at higher prices, hoarding of essential Commodities, etc. are considered, as social evils. Therefore various control orders were issued to ensure the availability of essential Commodities. Different commodities are brought under order with effect from 1.4.84 and in enforced. The following orders are in force at present.

1. Tamil Nadu Essential Trade Articles (Regulation of Trade) Order, 1984.
2. Tamil Nadu Sugar (Regulation of Trade) Order, 1981.
3. Tamil Nadu Kerosene (Regulation of Trade) Order, 1973.

The following control orders have also been issued for the welfare of the general public and are in force at present.

1. The Tamil Nadu Essential Commodities (Display of stocks and Prices and Maintenance of Accounts) Order, 1973.
2. The Tamil Nadu Scheduled Articles (Prescription of Standards) Order, 1975.

As a result of these orders, close watch is done as to whether the traders are selling their

commodities at fair prices, whether the commodities are adulterated etc.

The above orders are enforced by the officers of the Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department as well as the Civil Supplies (Food Cell-C.I.D.), and separate wing under Police. During the year 1984, they detected 526 cases of hoardings, 511 cases of smuggling, 85 cases of Black Marketing, 375 cases of non display of stocks and prices, and 128 cases of other offences. Commodities valued at Rs.1.26 crores were seized in this connection apart from seizure of vehicles valued at Rs.1.76 crores. A total number of 442 persons were arrested and prosecution launched against them for violation of the provisions of Control Orders mentioned above. As a result of taking adequate control measures, offences like smuggling, black marketing, hoarding of food articles etc. have been arrested to a great extent apart from paving way for availability of essential commodities at fair prices and without any difficulty.



POINT : 18.

Liberalise investment procedures and streamline industrial policies to ensure timely completion of projects. Give handicrafts, handlooms, small and village industries all facilities to grow and to update their technology.

The development of handicrafts sector is one of the important subjects covered under 20 Point Programme. The THDC Ltd was formed 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. With the above objectives the THDC have been engaged in the production of handicrafts in its production centres and sale of handicrafts through the net work of show rooms.

To increase the sale of handicrafts, to popularise Handicrafts of Tamil Nadu in other States and among the foreign tourists and also to benefit the craftsmen, the corporation has organised a number of exhibitions at important Metropolitan Cities within and outside Tamil Nadu. In addition, the corporation has also participated in the exhibitions organised by Government local bodies etc.

at various places. Apart from the above, the corporation has also conducted special sale campaign including discount sales through its showroom, where large No. of artisans displayed their products. The corporation also encouraged the sale of handicrafts on consignment basis for newly introduced products or for the articles marketed for the first time. To enable artisans to derive the benefits, the corporation arranged for publicity campaign for general and special crafts. During 84-85 the sale of handicrafts was Rs. 232/- lakhs, as against the sale of Rs. 224.00 lakhs during 83-84

With a view to provide marketing facilities to the handicrafts products of rural artisans, the Corporation purchased handicrafts articles directly from the artisans to the value of Rs. 150/- lakhs approximately. About 3000 rural artisans were benefitted to a large extent by the above scheme.

Handicrafts worth Rs. 701 lakhs were produced in the production centres of the Corporation during 84-85. The production was at Rs. 68.00 lakhs during 83-84. In its production Centres, the Corporation has provided employment for about 250 artisans in addition to the regular employees of the Centre. The benefits like Employment Provident Fund, Group Insurance, lump sum payments towards medical allowance, payment of bonus etc. were extended to the artisans working in the production centres on piece-rate basis.

One of the objectives of the Corporation is to impart training in various crafts mainly for the survival of the existing strong crafts and also for the revival of the decaying crafts. Under this programme, training was not only imparted in the strong crafts like Metal ware, but also in the weak crafts like Palm leaf, Korai, Cane and bamboo, so that, those weak crafts are kept alive for the future.

So far 1196 candidates were trained in various crafts. During 84-85, 67 candidates completed training and 36 candidates were continuing the training. The corporation deputed 16 scheduled castes candidates to undergo training in Diamond Cutting at Indian Diamond Institute, Surat, with the financial assistance provided by the Government. The proposal of this Corporation to open a branch of Indian Diamond Institute at Tiruchy is expected to provide training in Diamond Cutting and later on employment for artisans practising this craft.



POINT : 19

Continue strict action against smugglers, hoarders and tax evaders and check black money.

With a view to maintain a stable economy of the public and making available the commodities at reasonable prices the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 was promulgated. Sale at higher prices, hoarding of essential commodities etc are considered as social evils. Therefore various control orders were issued to ensure the availability of essential commodities; Different commodities are brought under this order with effect from 1.4.1984 and is enforced.

During the year 1984, 526 cases of hoardings, 511 cases of smuggling, 85 cases of black marketing, 375 cases of non-display of stocks and

prices, and 128 cases of other offences were detected. Commodities valued at Rs. 1.26 crores were seized in this connection apart from seizure of vehicles valued at Rs. 1.76 crores. A total number of 442 persons were arrested and prosecution launched against them for violation of the provisions of Control Orders mentioned above. As a result of taking adequate control measure offences like smuggling, black marketing, hoarding of food articles etc have been arrested to a great extent apart from paving way for availability of essential commodities at fair prices and without any difficulty.



This is Government:

"If the fields are rich with crops, there will be joy in Government offices, if comradeship smiles in the factories, if the production increases and justice and contentment prevail the state of the country would improve. If those in the markets see to it that procurement and sales are carried on honestly price increase and hoarding would be extinct. The living conditions of the people would improve. If the student in the educational institutions get themselves trained, fully realising that they are there only to work for the uplift of the country, then the country would progress. Combination of all these is Government. Government is not that which is run in some buildings alone. The Government of a country depends on the household traditions."

POINT: 20

Improve the working of the public enterprises by increasing efficiency, capacity utilisation and the generation of internal resources.

There are 12 State Transport Corporations in Tamil Nadu operating 9153 buses over 26.46 lakh Kms. every day carrying about 87 lakh passengers. Thanthai Periyar Transport Corporation got the productivity award of the National Productivity Council at the All India level. Tiruvalluvar Transport Corporation and Pandiyar Roadways Corporation received awards at all India level from Association of State Road Transport Undertakings for the best vehicle productivity and best city services respectively. Cheran Transport Corporation also bagged a price for best innovation. The Union Planning Commission has ranked the Tamil Nadu Corporations as second best in the country.

ITEM	1983-84	1984-85
1. Fleet strength as on last date	8461	9153
2. Fleet utilisation percentage	91.70	92.39
3. Bus utilisation Km/Bus/Day	327	333
4. Breakdown per 10000 Kms.	0.53	0.43
5. Accidents per lakh Kms.	0.97	0.62
6. K.M.P.L. Diesel	3.86	3.93
7. Km.run per condemned tyre	109177	115455
8. Staff ratio: Men/bus	7.40	7.36
9. Profit/Loss (Rs. in crores)	-3.04	-2.35
10. Cash Generation (Rs. in crores)	27.00	32.34

Improvement in the physical and financial performance during 1984-85 may be seen from the table.

All Transport Corporations have started Driver Training Schools and I.T.I.'s in their headquarters.

மாண்புமிகு தமிழக முதல்வர் அவர்களால்
கிராமப்புற புதிய வழித்தடங்களில்
பேருந்துகள் துவக்க விழா

அமைப்பு போக்கு வந்துக் கழகம்

NEW TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME

ACHIEVEMENTS AT A GLANCE

STATEWISE PERFORMANCE

STATES	Category of performance				Total point	Total score	Maximum score possible	Percentage.
	A	B	C	D				
1. Andhra Pradesh	11	3	3	—	17	42	51	82.4
2. Assam	10	—	6	—	16	36	48	75.0
3. Bihar	9	1	6	—	16	35	48	73.0
4. Gujarat	14	—	2	—	14	44	48	91.7
5. Haryana	10	1	3	—	13	34	42	83.3
6. Himachal Pradesh	10	1	2	—	14	35	42	87.2
7. Jammu & Kashmir	2	1	11	—	17	34	39	45.2
8. Karnataka	12	—	5	—	17	41	51	80.4
9. Kerala	12	—	3	1	16	39	48	81.3
10. Madhyapradesh	12	—	7	—	17	37	51	72.6
11. Maharashtra	10	—	—	—	17	51	51	100.0
12. Manipur	17	—	—	1	14	34	42	81.0
13. Megalaya	10	1	2	1	14	34	42	81.0
14. Nagaland	10	—	6	1	10	15	30	50.0
15. Orissa	3	—	5	1	8	11	24	45.8
16. Punjab	2	—	6	—	17	39	51	76.5
17. Rajasthan	11	—	2	1	13	32	39	82.1
18. Sikkim	10	—	1	—	17	49	51	96.1
19. Tamil Nadu	16	—	1	—	12	24	36	66.7
20. Tripura	6	—	6	—	17	51	51	100.0
21. Uttar Pradesh	17	—	—	—	16	26	48	54.2
22. West Bengal	5	—	11	—	17	43	51	84.3
	13	—	4	—	16	25	48	50.0
	4	—	12	—				

(Extract taken from Union Planning Commission's Circular No.10(5) 85 TPP dated 24.4.1985)



The White Revolution

Milk Production has traditionally been a subsidiary occupation to the farmers in Tamil Nadu. To improve milk production and marketing in our State, Dairy Development Department was established during 1958 in Tamil Nadu. The first modern Dairy was set up in 1963 at Madhavaram followed by another Dairy at Madurai in 1967. Setting up of modern dairies, chilling centres, adoption of improved method of transport of milk, establishment of bulk vending units, provision of technical inputs such as Animal Health care, Artificial Insemination Programme, vaccination against Foot and mouth disease are some of the important measures undertaken in recent years.

A number of chilling Centres were established from time to time in order to facilitate the procurement of surplus milk from rural areas and to undertake intermediary processing before despatch to the main dairies at Madras and Madurai. The entire commercial activi-

ties relating to procurement, processing as well as marketing of milk and bi-products were handed over to the State Owned Corporation, namely Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation in the year 1972, which has since been converted as a Co-operative organisation, namely, Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation Limited in the year, 1981. The Department is now mainly concerned with the organisation and administration of co-operatives at the village level and district level throughout the State besides attending to statutory items of work as provided under the Co-operative Societies Act.

The Progress in the Organisation of Milk Producers' Societies :-

(a) 5,356 Primary Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies have been formed and are functioning in Tamil Nadu. This includes 584 societies which have been formed during 1984-85. It is proposed to organise 400 new Milk

Producers' Co-operative Societies during the year 1985-86. Plan Schemes implemented by the Dairy Development Department :-

(1) Milk Procurement Teams In order to improve Milk Production in the Non-Operation Flood Districts of Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari Districts Milk Procurement Teams have been established. In the remaining 9 Districts, funds under Operation Flood II Programmes were utilised for Dairy Development activities. Out of the six Non-operation Flood Districts, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Pudukottai are included under Operation Flood II Programme with effect from 1st April 1985. During the Sixth Plan period, 11 Milk Procurement Teams were sanctioned for the Non-Operation Flood Districts. They have organised 656 Milk Producer's Co-operative Societies so far and 144 societies during 1984-85 on the "Anand Pattern".



Salient features about Milk Co-operatives :-

(a) Primaries:-	
(i) Number of active primary milk co-operatives in Tamil Nadu	5,502
Primary Milk Producer's Co-operative Societies	5,356
Milk Supply Co-operative Societies	106
Co-operative Dairy Farm	2
Milk Consumers' Co-operative Societies	38
Total	5,502
(ii) Number of members in the Milk Co-operatives	
	14.65 lakhs
(iii) Paid up share capital of the societies	
	Rs. 244.15 lakhs
(b) Unions :-	
(i) Number of District Milk Producers' Co-operative Unions	15
(ii) Number of Milk Supply Unions	10
(iii) Number of members in Milk Unions	25,388
(iv) Paid up share capital in the Unions	Rs. 215.49 lakhs
(c) Production and sale of Milk — (In lakhs of litres)	
(i) Daily average milk production	10.06
(ii) Daily average local sales	2.73
(iii) Daily average supply to Tamilnadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation/Unions	7.33

Under Fodder Development Scheme, select Milk Co-operatives are sanctioned subsidy at Rs. 500 each for propagation of seed materials and to supply the same to their members. Subsidy of Rs. 200 per acre is also given to a member of a Milk Co-operative to raise fodder. During the year 1984-85, fodder subsidy of Rs.23,715 has been sanctioned to 51 Milk Co-operative Societies to benefit 239 members.

Loan Assistance to Co-operatives :-

Loan assistance to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs has been given to the Milk Co-operatives towards purchase of Milk cans, equipments, coolers, vehicles and constructions of Laboratory and godown during 1983-84. For the year 1984-85, similar loan assistance to the extent of Rs. 4.80 lakhs has been sanctioned. It is proposed to sanction a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs during 1985-86 for the above purpose.



The Tourism Industry

Tamil Nadu has immense tourism potential to cater to the varied tastes of tourists, both domestic and foreign. Despite this, Tamil Nadu's share of international tourist arrivals is not proportionate, when compared to other areas in the country. It is therefore imperative that concerted efforts are made to increase the State's share of international tourist arrivals by at least 50 per cent during the Seventh Plan period from the present 20 to 23 per cent. There is a vast scope to attract more domestic tourists also to Tamil Nadu. To achieve this end, there is a need to provide and strengthen the necessary tourist infrastructural facilities in the State. The Government of Tamil Nadu constantly review the needs of the tourists at different centres in the State and implement schemes suitably in an integrated manner for tourism promotion in the State. The Department of Tourism of the State Government is engaged in Tourism development and promotional work while the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation (an undertaking of the State Government) functions as the executing agency of the tourism schemes and is also involved in tourism commercial activities by provision of boarding, lodging, transport and recreation facilities.

The vast reservoir of tourism resources of Tamil Nadu—natural, historical, religious, cultural, archaeological, seaside resorts and wildlife sanctuaries—is extremely conducive for developing tourism as a thriving industry. The tourism promotion policy during the Seventh Plan period is so designed as to exploit these resources with a view to increase the tourist traffic and to make the stay of the tourists happy and pleasant. The major facets of the strategy for tourism promotion during the Seventh Plan period are—

(1) Development of infrastructural facilities in places of international and national importance in order to attract more foreign tourists and tourists from other parts of the country to the State;

(2) Development of places of local tourist importance for encouraging local population to visit nearby places for rest and relaxation;

(3) Adoption of modern and scientific technique in communication for tourism promotion and publicity;

(4) Improving basic facilities like accommodation, transportation, etc. particularly for the budget and the low income group tourists by providing

necessary assistance to Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation; and

(5). To encourage public sector agencies and non-resident Indians living abroad to contribute their share for building up of tourist infrastructure in the State.

Declaration of Tourism as an 'Industry'

Considering the vast potential for development of Tourism in the State the Government of Tamil Nadu has decided in principle to accord to 'Tourism' the status of an 'Industry' so that various concessions and advantages that are now available to other industries could be made available to the various segments of tourism industry also. This decision of the Tamil Nadu Government follows the recommendation made at the Meeting of the National Development Council held at New Delhi in July 1984 under the Chairmanship of the then Prime Minister Thirumathi Indira Gandhi and reiterated by the Government of India recently in January 1985. This major decision of the Government would positively generate greater tourism promotion activity in the State and facilitate the private sector to play a vital role with increased investments in tourism schemes.

Joint Sector Projects and Participation by Non-Resident Indians.

To facilitate accelerated development of Tourism Promotion schemes in the State, it has been decided to implement tourism projects by the Government in the joint sector with the participation of private entrepreneurs.

The Government of Tamil Nadu will encourage investments by Non-Resident Indians living abroad in the tourism promotion schemes, in the State. This will, not only motivate additional investments in the tourism industry in terms of Foreign Exchange but will also make available the foreign technical know-how and expert management in the provision of tourism infrastructural facilities of international standards.

Development of Places of National Importance.

Master Plans have been prepared by this Department during the last four or five years for the integrated development of places of national importance as mentioned below:—

	Total estimate (Rs. in crores)
Mamallapuram	6.00
Rameswaram	28.00
Kanniyakumari	16.00
Udhagamandalam-Mudumalai	28.00
Total	78.00

The Government of India was requested to extend massive assistance for implementing the Master Plans and also to seek financial assistance from international financial institutions. The Government of India was also requested to

seek financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 28.00 crores from World Bank, etc., for implementing important schemes at the above four places. However Government of India, Department of Tourism have informed that they could not extend assistance on a massive scale as their own budgetary resources are very limited and that the schemes recommended for World Bank assistance did not qualify as per the terms and conditions of the World Bank. However due to the persistent request of this department, the Government of India, Department of Tourism have sanctioned assistance to the tune of Rs. 21.71 lakhs for the two schemes during 1984-85.

	(Rs. in lakhs.)
(i) Landscaping at Mamallapuram	15.32
(ii) Water sports facilities at Muttukkadu near Madras	6.39
Total	21.71

We have been accommodating selected schemes from the Master Plan in our Plan Programmes of various Departments of the Government. This Department is also taking up on its own certain schemes which cannot be accommodated by other Departments, in addition to those of Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation. The following are the schemes implemented by this Department:—

Mamallapuram.—The major items of works which have been taken up by this Department are as follows:—

(1) Open - air - Museum—

Formation of an Open-air Museum at Mamallapuram depicting the cultural heritage of the State has been planned by the Government with a view to expose visitors to the rich cultural heritage of Tamil Nadu. The ultimate cost of the project is estimated to be around Rs. 68.00 lakhs. A high level committee constituted by the Government has selected 47 themes to be sculptured and these have been approved by the Government. A sum of Rs. 27.09 lakhs has already been sanctioned. The work is in progress.

(2) Sound and Light Project—

In pursuance of the recommendations made in the Master Plan, the project for installation of a sound and light spectacle near Five Rathas area was formulated at a total cost of Rs. 47.00 lakhs. It was proposed to meet this on a sharing formula as follows:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Department of Tourism, Government of India	20.00
Department of Tourism, Government of Tamil Nadu	20.00
Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation	7.00
Total	47.00

But, the Government of India have now informed that they are not in favour of this project. It is therefore proposed by this Government to instal the Sound and Light spectacle in the proposed Open-air Museum.

Development of Places of Local Tourist Importance.

Rapid Industrial

Growth

in

Tamil Nadu

Is the criticism in some quarters that Tamil Nadu had slipped to the 13th or 14th position in Industrialisation among the states in India correct? Is it substantiated by facts?

According to the annual survey of industries in 1978-79, nine major states accounted for 82.5 percent of the total value added under manufacturing sector Tamil Nadu with a share of 10 percent took for the third rank. In 1977-78, also Tamil Nadu held the same rank.

During 1978-79 also Tamil Nadu occupied the third place with a share of 10 percent of employees, 10.8 percent of total input. 10.6 percent of the gross output and 10 percent of the value added by manufacture.

According to official figures, the industrial production index with 1970 base at 100 rose to 138.3 for All India compared to 143.1 for Tamil Nadu in 1977. This has reached 172 for All India and 213.3 for Tamil Nadu by 1982. This shows that Tamil Nadu, with its consistently higher growth than the All-India figure, has been moving much faster in the industrial field than the All-India average and majority of the States in India.

The pace of Industrialisation in the State, it is said by experts, would have been much faster if the

Central sector investment in Tamil Nadu was not low. The Central sector investment in the state, is low when compared to the past 10 years. The State has now been earnestly urging the Centre to correct this regional imbalance early.

The number of units registered under the Factories Act in the State has increased from 6,215 in 1970 to 8,570 in 1976-77, 9,743 in 1979-80 and 11,920 as on December 31, 1983.

The consumption of power for Industrial purposes which was of the order of 3,051 million units in 1976-77 rose to 4,501 million units by 1981-82.

Tamil Nadu continues to stand first among all the states in the country in respect of reimbursement obtained from the Government of India as capital subsidy for new units as well as expansion of existing units.

Between 1977, and 1984, 600 new large and medium industries have come into being.

The number of registered small scale units which stood at 18,789 in 1978 went up to 49,920 at the end of March, 1984 and to 60,259 at the end of March 1985, registering a growth of over 200 percent during these seven years.

Prior to 1977, there were only two Industrial complexes of the SIPCOT (State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu). Now five Industrial complexes are being set up at the rate of one each in Gummidipoondi, Tuticorin, Cuddalore, Pudukkottai and Manamadurai.

Tamil Nadu does not have a no-industry district. As the districts in the State are quite large, it has suffered compared to other States having smaller districts. The Tamil Nadu Government has, therefore, taken up the matter with the Government of India requesting them that only taluks or blocks should be taken as the unit for declaring 'no-industry areas' rather than districts as the size of the taluk or block is likely to be uniform through out the Country.

The Single window concept introduced for small scale industries has recently been extended to medium and large scale industries also. In spite of these, complaints are still being heard that procedural delays caused by the statutory and other authorities hamper the quick commissioning of industries. Steps are being taken upto gear up the single window machinery now.

Courtesy:
The Indian Express
13th June 1985.

YOUR SEARCH FOR COLORFUL PRINTS

ENDS AT

Co-optex
Bright and beautiful
of colour
prints. Rich variety enchanting
fresh in a wealth of colours
and designs.

Co-optex
HANDLOOMS

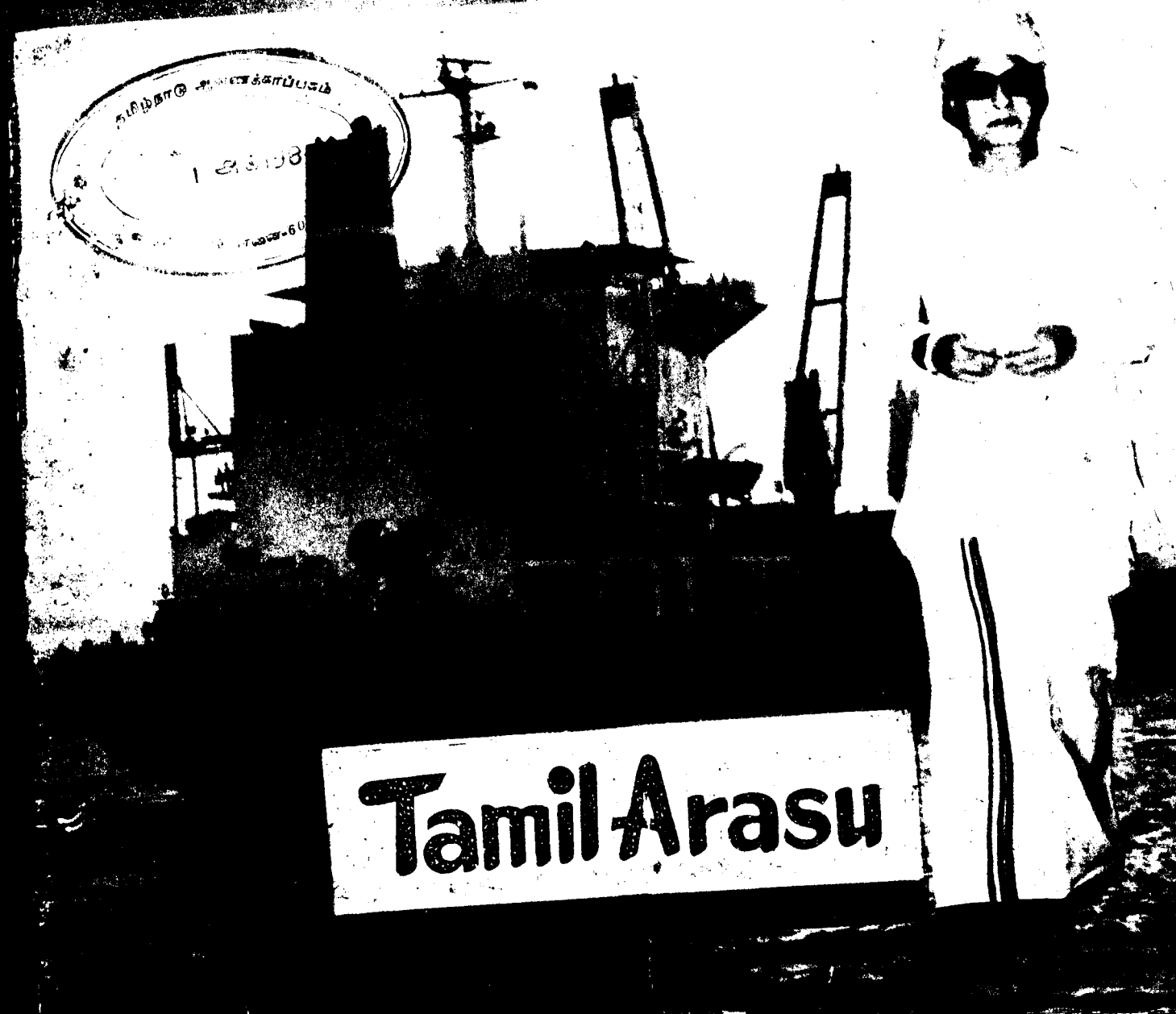


His Excellency, the Vice President, Thiru R. Venkatraman being received by Hon'ble Finance Minister, Navalar Dr. Nedunchezhiyan at Madras on 10-8-85.



Hon'ble Information Minister, Thiru RM. Veerappan inaugurated the 43 bed new building of Kanchipuram Government Headquarters Hospital on 10-8-85. Hon'ble Minister for Health, Dr. H.V. Hande presided.

Hon'ble Minister for Khadi, Tmt. Vijayalakshmi Palanichamy welcomed the Chairman of the Central Khadi Commission, Thiru Thomas at the Khadi-Kraft Centre on 10-8-85.



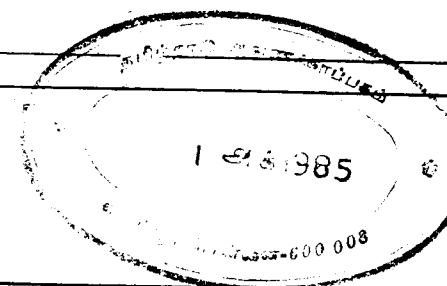


Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. M.G.R received the Anna Award from the Hon'ble Minister for Finance, Dr. V. R. Nedunchezian.

Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. M.G.R inaugurated a host of welfare schemes for the new district.



In scope this month



The Birth of Anna District

The Hurricane - A tribute by Anna to Periyar

Anna, the Creative Genius

Silver Jubilee Celebrations of Co-optex

Anna Zoological Park

Tamil Nadu Electricity

Agricultural Marketing in Tamil Nadu

Anna District - a study

Inservice Training Course - Address by Thiru Padmanabhan, IAS

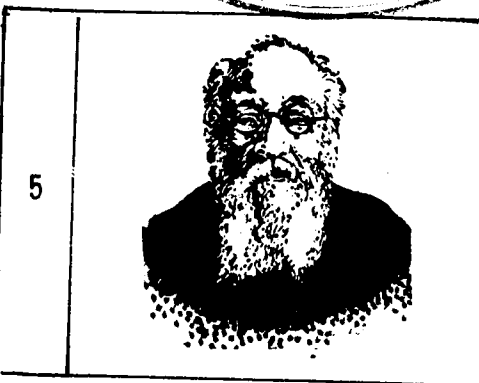
20 Pt. Programme in Madras District

Anna's Oratory

Anna District - at a glance

Healthier Sheeps and Goats

The Chief Minister returns to India.



Tamil Arasu

The Informative Monthly of Tamilnadu Government

Thiruvalluvar Year 2016

September, 1985

Aavani - Puratasi



BIRTH OF

Anna District in honour of Perarignar Anna was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. on 15.3.85 at Dindigul. The occasion was also the 77th Birth day Celebration of Perarignar Anna.)

The two day celebrations saw Dindigul in a festive mood. The city was flood lit and people from the neighbouring villages had flocked to attend the celebrations and of course, to have a glimpse of their leader, Dr. M.G.R. This is the first visit of the Chief Minister to the southern Districts after his medical treatment abroad.

The function to inaugurate the Anna District began at 6.30 p.m. The Chief Secretary, Thiru

T.V. Antony, IAS. welcomed the gathering.

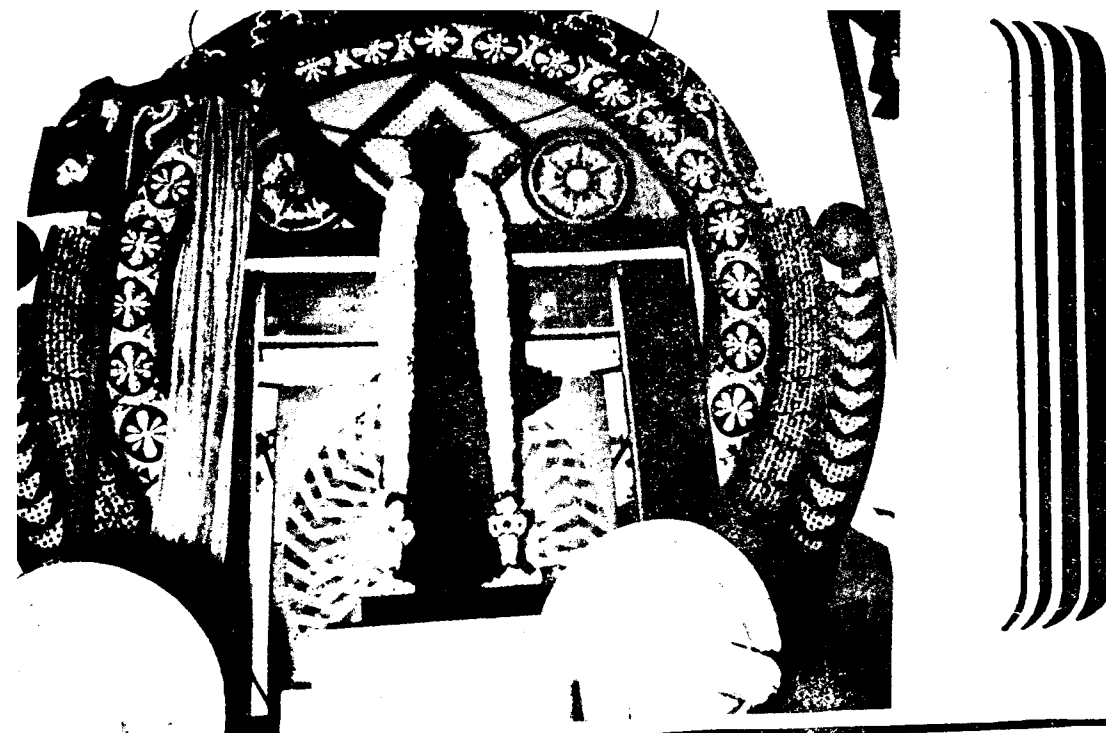
The Hon'ble Minister for Finance, Dr. Navalar. V.R. Nedunchezian presiding said that the free distribution programme of uniforms to school children would cost the exchequer Rs. 26 crores.

The Finance Minister gave away the 'Anna Award' to Dr. MGR. The award instituted in the lines of the Lenin prize in USSR, will be awarded, yearly, to that individual who puts into practise the ideals of Perarignar Anna. The Finance Minister gave away a medal made of four sovereign gold and a cash prize of Rs. 10,000. The citation of the Arignar Anna Award was presented by the Hon'ble Education Minister, Thiru

Aranganayakam. The Finance Minister mentioned that Dr. MGR had strengthened, protected and added colour to the ideals of Anna 'by living upto his ideals'.

Earlier the Chief Minister, accompanied by his wife, Tmt. Janaki Ramachandran, watched from a specially erected dais a procession to commemorate the 77th birthday of Perarignar Anna and the inauguration of the Anna District. Later he laid the foundation for the Rs. 9 crore Peranai Water Supply scheme for Dindigul.

The Chief Minister unveiled the statue of Perignar Anna, near the old bus stand. The Chief Minister also laid the foundation stone of the Collector's office complex and also for the staff quarters to be

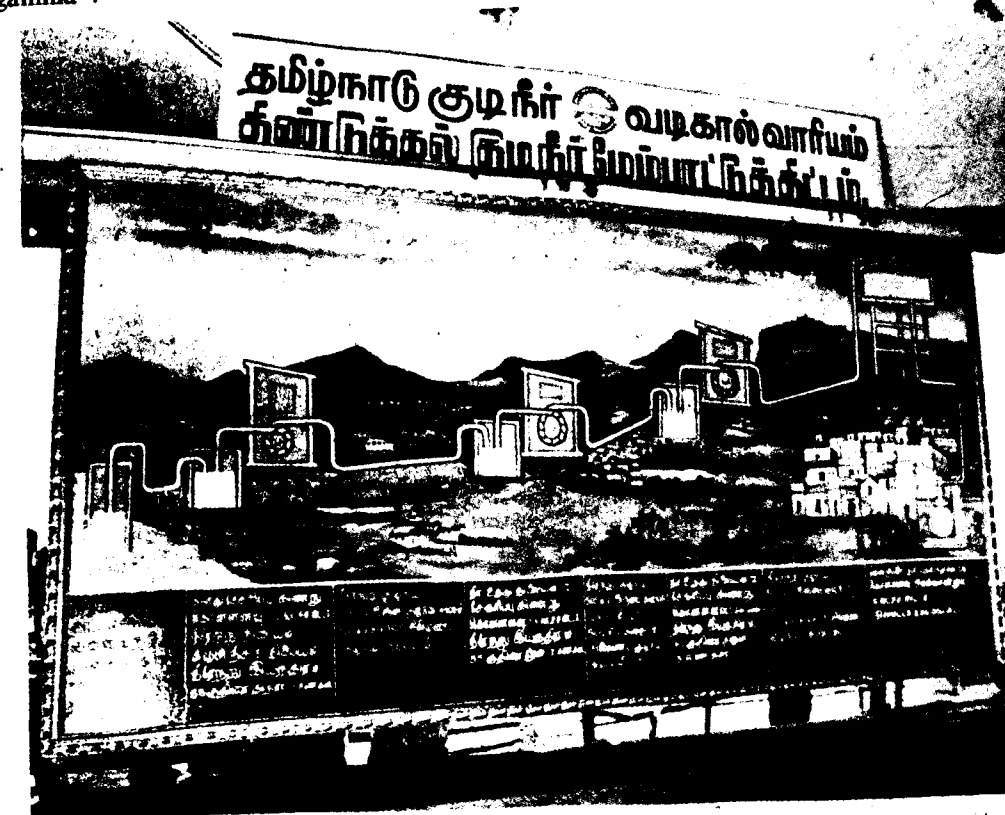


ANNA DISTRICT

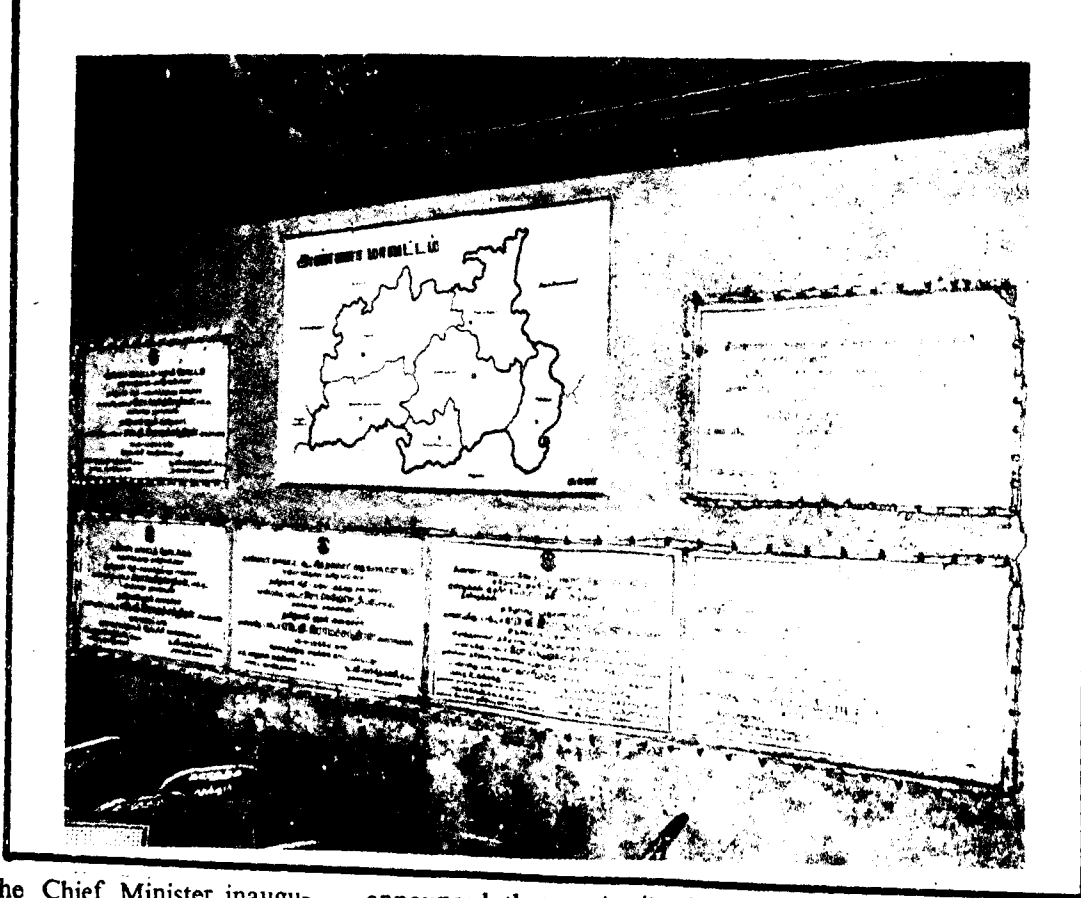
constructed by the Housing Board. The Housing Board complex was named after "Mangamma".

The Chief Minister inaugurated 18 new routes of the Pandian Roadways Corporation, half a dozen routes of

the Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation and three routes of the Dheeran Chinnamalai Transport Corporation.



ON COVER : Arignar Anna, Thanthai Periyar, Dr. M.G.R. and the recently bought ship : 'Tamil Anna'.



The Chief Minister inaugurated a massive scheme for the distribution of free uniforms to children upto class eight.

The Hon'ble Minister for Transport, Thiru Muthusamy who spoke on the occasion

announced that on April, 1986 the Pandian Roadways Corporation will be divided and Indira Roadways Corporation will be formed, with Dindigul as headquarters. Permission to do so has been sought from

the Centre and till it arrives, it will function as 'Unit 2' of PRC.

The Chief Minister, Dr. MGR thanked the gathering in an emotion choked voice.

-MN.



The Hurricane

—PERARIGNAR ANNA

An uneducated old man. An obstinate person from his youth. An agitator who was not aware that a party set up should follow the nature of political objective. He never bothered about the feeling of the people he hurt and that those hurt will hurl abuses. He refused to be tactful. He was attacked by the very same persons whom he brought into the limelight. To this old man, the very idea of agitation tastes sweet. He has a long public service to his credit. But what has he gained? Has he obtained a knighthood? Had he any opportunity to go to Geneva at Government cost. Did he go to the States at the expense of the Government? What are his achievements. He was put into prison not less than eight times. This is Ramasami Naicker.

We are aware of the appearances of a good many extremists in the world. We are aware of speakers with gifted

tongues, who have talked of atheism. We have seen heroes braving rivers of fire. We should understand the great difference between these persons and Periyar.

They talked and wrote among educated persons of mature understanding. Whereas Periyar's work was among the most illiterate of Tamil Nadu amongst opposition including stone throwing and mud slinging. While the all-knowing men of letters of all fields, felt helpless even to check impostors, Periyar, slashed through like a hurricane, uprooting various growths poisonous to society in Tamil Nadu.

Periyar has great experience in having led a number of agitations. His relationship and understanding with the general public was so certain that the wrath of the rich could not harm him.

He sowed the seed of self respect in Tamil Nadu. He has seen many a battlefield and participated in many a battle. Discarding luxurious living he lived a simple life.

'Come forward to work. Don't ask me the means of livelihood. Come to rescue your community. Don't ask me whether you have the energy for it. Come, join the battle. Don't ask me when it will end'. This was his war cry.

The qualities of intellectuals and revolutionaries like Socrates, Lenin, Bernadshaw and Rousseau, for which they are held in great esteem are all seen together in the form of Periyar.

A good number of persons have worked along with Periyar. Throughout I had the opportunity to be with him, more than the others. They have been very sweet days for me. Even

as I recall them to-day. I derive great pleasure.

During his conversations he has come out with a number of thought provoking ideas. He taught me the art of fortifying my heart against hardships. He induced in me a great interest, pleasure and satisfaction in public service.

I found and accepted the leadership of this sole leader.

His life was continuous struggle to uphold the right to

1 speak what he felt at any cost. His success in this struggle was tremendous.

He was not the sole person to enjoy the fruits of his success. Today, one and all enjoy the fruits of his labour. In Tamil Nadu, a state prevails, when one can express his views freely. This is the first phase of the success of an intellectual revolution. Periyar and Periyar alone is responsible for this. The service rendered by him to achieve this success is very appreciable.

And therefore, I generally refer to it the great service rendered by Periyar is not the work of an individual, but it is an era, an important period of time, a turning point.

He has seen many battlefields. The successes achieved were very many. The battle he started is still going on.

I call those days the spring in my life, the days when I had the opportunity to join him in that battle.

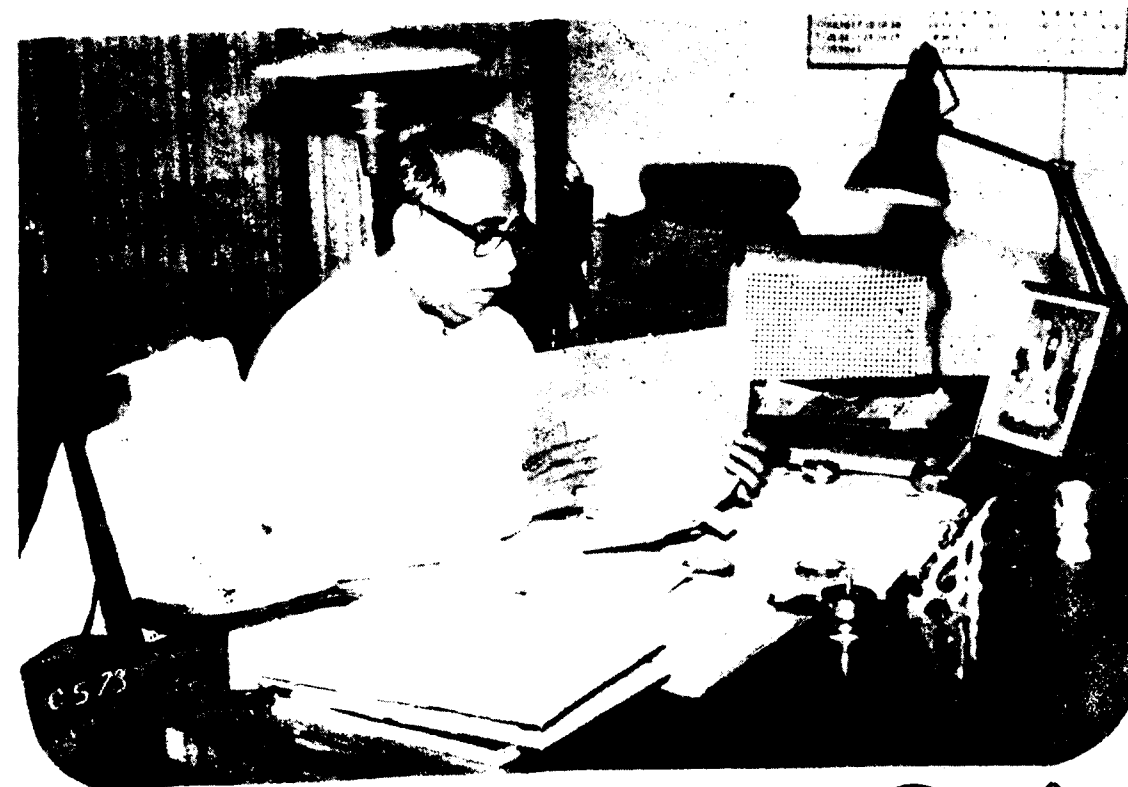
NOTIFICATION FROM THE PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL (A & E)

TAMIL NADU, MADRAS-600 018.

The Principal Accountant-General (A & E), Tamil Nadu, Madras-600 018, has commenced the despatch of Annual Statements of Provident Fund for the year 1984-'85, in respect of all the subscribers of the Tamil Nadu Government. These Annual Accounts Statements are being forwarded to the Heads of Offices in which the subscribers were working in March 1985.

Government servants are, therefore, requested to contact the concerned Heads of Offices and collect their statements of accounts. In case of any discrepancy in the accounts or non-receipt of Account Statements by 30.9.85 the undermentioned Officer may be addressed, giving full particulars of recoveries (subscription or refunds) such as the month, gross and net amount of the concerned pay bill, head of account etc., as well as the Account Number of the subscriber. The letters may be sent through the concerned Heads of Offices.

Shri D. Maiyalagan,
Accounts Officer/F.M.I.
Office of the Accountant-General (A & E)
No.1261, Anna Salai,
Madras-600 018.



Anna.. the Creative Genius

Dr. V. C. Kulandaiswamy

Anna is one of the few persons, the dimensions of whose greatness have not been fully comprehended even by his followers and admirers; whose contributions have not been understood even by the liberals among his opponents; the levels of whose refinement and sophistication in politics have not been attained by any, among those in position and in opposition.

He is a creative genius of world born to become a Shelly or a Shaw, but draw in to a life of revolt against social injustices, rejection of outworn traditions, and negation of many faiths and beliefs. In whatever he did, however, the creator in him dominated, and consequently in every area of his interest, he left behind a new order, a new system and an indelible mark of his natural predilections and potential for creative contribution.

To the politics of Tamil Nadu, he gave a new sense of sophistication and refinement; to the Tamil stage and film, a new theme and style; to journalism, a new language and method of expression; to the party system, a message of development and encouragement of leadership; to the art of speaking a new style; and above all to the Tamil language a new form, new life and new vigour.

The world of art and literature that left behind was vastly different, infinitely richer than the one he inherited. The Tamil that we hear from our political plat forms, literary forums and discussion groups is the Tamil of his making. The style we see in the contributions of our scholars, writers and reporters is the style that bears an indelible mark, of his moulding and shaping. In short, the Tamil that we write and the Tamil that we hear from plat-

forms, stages and screens is the Tamil that bears very distinguishably the mark of Anna. Even those who rejected his political policies and social philosophies have accepted his method of writing and speaking and manner of conducting himself.

Anna was an artist of global dimensions, and a creator of a calibre that makes enduring contributions to humanity as a class. He had the sails to move in the wide seas and the wings to fly in the vast skies. But the mission that drew him and the goal he set for himself chained him to the earth. A genius born for the wide world confined its contribution to the boundaries of its land of birth—a loss to humanity in general, but a gain, a great gain to the Tamil language and the Tamil race.

It was Valluvar who said that the greatness of a person

must be judged by what he or she leaves behind. In the case of a leader, political, social or religious, his greatness must also be judged by the kind of the first and second line of leadership that is developed and left behind. In his regard, Anna comes next only to Gandhi in the manner in which he moulded and shaped everyone according to one's talent and potential. The party he belonged to the philosophy he advocated and the reforms he sought to bring about did not in the early stages of his career, attract the traditional class of intellectuals. The followers were drawn from the masses and from among the radicals and the less affluent of the students. From the modest potential that was available, he by his magnanimous encouragement, liberal appreciation and discriminating guidance, developed leaders, who today dominate the scene in every political party in Tamil Nadu.

Anna stood, sure at the base, and soaring high at the top. He never feared a threat to his leadership, or a challenge to his eminence, for he was always prepared to transfer both of them to the deserving among his disciples, very willingly and gladly. On every occasion, he invited them to ease his burdens either by sharing them as equals or by taking over the mantle. He encouraged liberally the emerging talent; acknowledged unreservedly the established ones; introduced to the world voluntarily many names that remained unknown, many faces that were unseen, but deserved recognition; and brought them into the glare of recognition and reputation. The political party they belonged to, the convictions they worked for, and the controversies, of the day-to-day struggle, did not very much influence his decision and judgement in this regard. The fragrance of blossoming flower



in whichever compound, and in whatever clime, found in him a spontaneous bard to sing its glory.

All through his life, he campaigned against certain vested interests; fought for certain new order; increasingly and incessantly he strove to bring down or break to pieces many a citadel of privileges and patronages and succeeded in them; but all without leaving a trail of bitterness or trace of enmity.

He introduced into the world of politics a new culture; into the platforms of controversy a new order and into public life in general a new dimension, of understanding and where possible appreciating the 'other views', even if it be an 'opposite view'.

He was among the writers, a patron; among the politicians, a saint; among his partymen the brother and to his countrymen and women in general 'Anna' the beloved.

AN ABLE ADMINISTRATOR

Thiru Annadurai, popularly known in Tamil Nadu as 'Anna' is a man of the masses. A scholar, journalist, writer and orator, Thiru Annadurai has also proved that as an astute politician and an able administrator he has few rivals. By his devotion to the poor and the exploited Thiru Annadurai has risen to his present eminent position from a very humble

beginning. He has always risen above Party and State considerations to meet the needs of the country. He wants to create a social order in which the accident of birth, i.e. caste will not be the main determinant of the position of an individual in society. He stands for total annihilation of caste.

—JAGJIVANRAM



Co-optex Silver Jubilee Celebrations

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr.MGR laid the foundation stone for a multi storeyed showroom cum office complex of Co-optex on Anna Salai, marking the conclusion of the three day golden jubilee cele-

brations of Co-optex on 2nd September '85 at the Egmore Handloom Exhibition grounds. The Chief Minister also gave awards to the winners of a design contest and distributed cheques to heirs of weavers,

under the new weavers welfare scheme.

Presiding over the function the Hon'ble Minister for Tourism, Thiru R.M. Veerappan spoke of the significant

NEW BENEFITS

Almost 18 lakhs weavers in Tamil Nadu have been included in the Tamil Nadu Government's insurance plan for agricultural labourers, goldsmiths and craftsmen. It provides a payment of Rs. 10,000 upon death to the next of kin, on a monthly premium of Rs. 10.

The Hon'ble Minister for Handlooms Thiru V.V.Swaminathan also announced a retirement plan for weavers that will provide them a minimum gratuity of Rs. 25,000 and a maximum gratuity of Rs. 30,000. The cooperatives could assist the members in paying a monthly premium of Rs. 10 or the members themselves can pay.

The Handloom Minister announced the raising of ceiling

on housing and to weavers by Rs. 3000, from the existing of Rs. 12,000.

A Weavers' Welfare Fund named after the Hon'ble Chief Minister with voluntary contributions is to be formed by the Co-operatives. The Fund will provide Rs. 1,500 per year to weavers children for medical and engineering studies. The Director of Medical Education and the Director of Technical Education will select the scholarship recipients. The welfare fund will also help the weavers' children prepare to examinations for entry into Civil Services and Bank executive jobs. The trust would also give a cash award of Rs. 1000 to the Winners of beauty contests organised to promote Handlooms. Awards

will be given away to good designers as also to the Weavers co-operative societies who excel in exports.

The Minister pleaded to the Centre for setting up of a polyester petrofilament yarn plan in Tamil Nadu and a plan to manufacture dyed fabrics from blended yarn. He made an emotional request for the reduction taxes on yarn, to enable the weavers sustain their living. The Minister wanted the Centre to set up a centre of the Bombay based Silk Art Silk Mill Research Association (SAS-MIRA) be set up at Salem. He outlined the need for mini-plants in the state for production of blended yarn. The Minister sought aid from the Centre for setting up of Handloom Museum in Madras.

place the handloom industry occupied in Tamil Nadu. No where in India has the industry become so intertwined with the culture and living of the people. Hence, mechanisation has to be minimum and ensure it does not jeopardise the industry's eminent place. The minister recalled that Weavers who had lived in penury before the advent of the Dr.M.G.R.'s administration are in better conditions today because of the far-sightedness of Dr.MGR. The

Minister distributed awards to the most outstanding weavers cooperatives in the State.

The Hon'ble Minister for Handlooms and Textiles, Thiru V.V.Swaminathan announced several benefits for handloom weavers in the State. The Minister announced that a month's salary would be given as the Golden Jubilee bonus to the employees of Co-optex.

The Chairman of the Advisory Board, Co-optex, Anaka-

puthur Thiru C. Ramalingam appreciated the efforts of the Government to give continued support to the weavers.

The Deputy Development Commissioner for Handloom, Government of India, Thiru RC.Narayanaswamy said that Co-optex is adopting modern management techniques and hence bound to grow continuously. A Report by

M.Nagesh.

NEW RECORDS IN CHEMICAL PRODUCTION

By producing a record 3370 tonnes of Sodium Hydrosulphite, at a capacity utilization level of more than 102%, far above the average level of the Industry, Tamil Nadu Chemical Products Limited (TCP) has scaled new heights in the year 1983-84. Disclosing this

at a News Conference, Thiru. D. Sridharan, Vice-Chairman and Managing Director of the Company stated that the trends of production and productivity in the first 10½ months of the current year (1984-85) have even surpassed the records established in 1983-84 and the current year bids fair to reach new heights in the seven year old history of the Company. He added that, as a result of a high nett profit of nearly Rs. 1 crore in 1983-84, and substantial profit expected

during the current year, the financial position of the Company was very sound and attractive and would enable the Company to launch major investment Schemes for new products and with high technologies. In this connection he referred to the pioneering Rs. 6 crore Magnesium Metal Project launched by the Company, which has made significant progress and on which an expenditure of about Rs. 1.3 crores has been incurred so far.

VOLTAIRE

Voltaire, the great intellectual revolutionary, was worthy of veneration in any temple of learning or in any assembly of scholars. Still he remarked once; "I may not be able to accept the idea that my friend expresses but I shall not allow anybody to deny him the right to express his idea". This is real intellectual freedom.

We need two qualities for conducting a real and thorough discussion. First if you want your opinions to be honoured

and respected, you should be prepared to honour and respect the opinions of others. Secondly you should show greater patience in listening to the opinions of others. It is indeed a difficult thing. In tropical country like ours emotions are quickly aroused. In temperate lands it takes a longer time for emotions to be aroused, or to be subdued.

But in our country emotions are whipped up in no time and for no reason. Sometimes we fight more with the chimera by rumours than with the real.



pard, African Lion, Elephant, Spotted Deer and small birds have been procured from the Madras Corporation Zoo, forests and from other zoological Parks on exchange basis and they have been added to the Zoo. Recently a male Rhino at a cost of Rs. 3.15 lakhs has been purchased for this Zoo from the State of Assam. The Chief Conservator of Forests has submitted proposals for procuring a female Rhino to be in pair with the male Rhino from Nepal or Assam. It is under consideration.

In the Arignar Anna Zoological Park, the following animals and birds, which are considered to be rare in the world and are in the verge of extinction have been added:

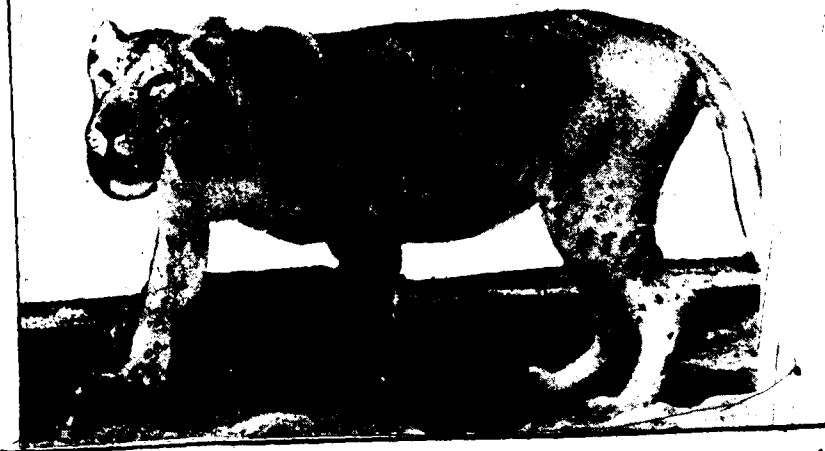
Arignar Anna Zoological Park

Originally it was planned that the Arignar Anna Zoological Park at Vandalur should be established on an extent of 140 hec. Works on the first phase at an estimated cost of Rs.105 lakhs were started during 1979-80 and they have been completed. In this plan the area required for the animals in the natural environment was not sufficient. Moreover, taking into account, the expansion of the Zoo and the space required for research purposes in the coming years the project was modified so as to establish the Zoological Park over an extent of 510 hec. at a cost of about Rs.7 crores. In accordance with the orders of the Honourable Chief Minister this Zoological Park is being established so as to be the largest

Zoo in our country. After the inspection by the Honourable Chief Minister, it has been decided to establish a Safari Park also there.

From the year 1982-83 onwards, wild animals especially Hippopotamus, zebra, Leo-

Manipur Thamin Deer
Rhino
Bison
Lion tailed macaque
wild dogs.



Black Swan
Australian birds
Cacoto
European Black Vulture
African Crowned Crane
Macaw parrot

Since the animals have been provided enclosures in extensive and natural surroundings, some of the animals and particularly, Thamin deer, Spotted Deer, Sambar deer, Black Buck, Sarus crane and South American Macaw Parrot have bred in captivity after coming to this zoo. At present 205 animals (28 species), 353 birds (61 species) and 32 reptiles (8 species) are being maintained in this Zoo. In the last year alone 168 animals have been newly added to the Zoo. A plan to procure animals on exchange basis or on outright purchase from various places in India and also to procure animals from Ugoslavia is under consideration of the Government. Efforts are being taken to procure animals such as American Bison, Jaguar, Murlon, Brown Bear, Kangaroos,



Swan, Wolves, Wild Geese, Owls, Lamas etc. from Ugoslavia according to this protocol.

Many fruit bearing trees like Mango, Guava, Coconut and also Banian trees are being

grown in the area. Shade and ornamental trees have also been planted and most of them have started growing. In this Zoological Park, upto 31.3.85, 51,776 trees have been planted. Apart from this, more than 1 lakh number of hedge plants and croton plants have also been planted. Further, fodder grass varieties have also been planted over an extent of 9 hec (22.5 Acres).

Fodder Grass varieties:

Nappier grass and Subabul have been planted over an extent of 9 hec. (22.5 acres). In the entire India, only in this Zoological Park, the fodder grass have been grown and fed to the animals, instead of purchasing from outside sources. At present about 2100 kgs. (2.1 tons) of grass are being cut and fed.

Up to the end of June-1985, an expenditure of Rs 3,45,70,820 has been incurred for this Zoological Park. It is expected that all the works will be completed before 31.3.1987.



TAMILNADU ELECTRICITY IN THE FOREFRONT

Electric power is no more an infrastructure required for Industrial and agricultural development only. It has become a basic amenity to the common man. It provides light to the houses, hamlets, villages and towns. It aids drinking water supply. It has helped people to watch television and get themselves educated. Also electricity is no more a luxury enjoyed by a few well to do people. A situation has reached when a small interruption in supply disrupts the life of all people, rich or poor.

Tamil Nadu has been a pioneer in the country in the matter of extending electric power to villages and hamlets. Table-1 gives the status in electrification when the Planning process for economic development commenced

The advantages derived from

electrification may be enumerated as below:

costly. Today more than 1 million pumpsets are in operation

Sl.No.	Item	Total in the State	Electrified as on 1.4.51	Electrified as on 31.3.85	Percentage Electrified
1.	Village	15,735	1813	15,700	99.78
2.	Hamlets	47,838	—	47,511	99.32
3.	A.D.Colonies	—	—	26,137	100
4.	Huts	—	—	6,35,771	—
5.	Pumpsets	12.00 lakhs	14,373 lakhs	10.34 lakhs	86.16

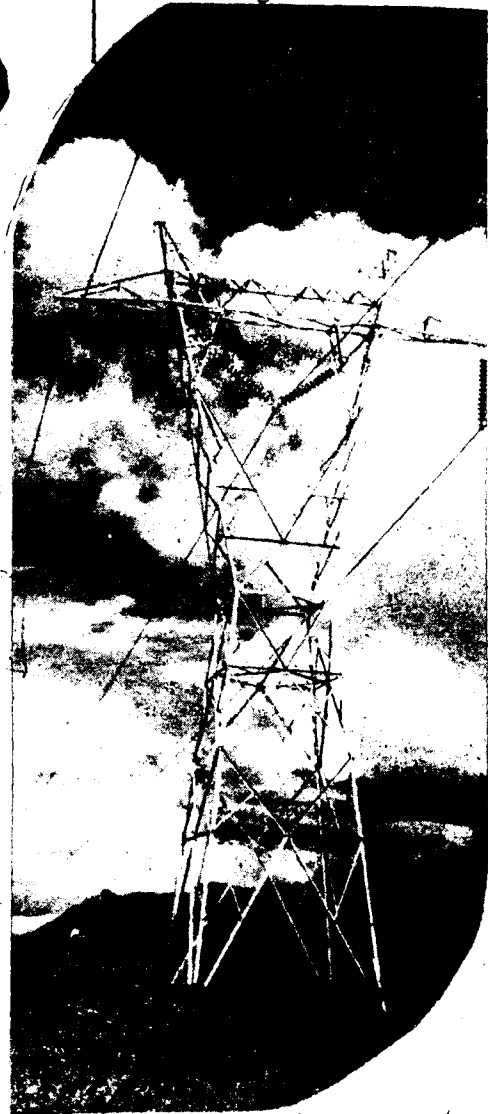
(i) Increase in agricultural production through lift irrigation:

Before the advent of electricity, farmers were using bullocks to bale out water for irrigation. This was time consuming and

tion in the State to do the job. This forms about 20% of pumpsets in operation in the country. Tamil Nadu has the largest number of pumpsets in the entire country. Government of Tamil Nadu has taken a con-

conscious decision to supply power to agriculturists at a subsidised rate. As against 80 p. that it costs to Electricity Board to supply power to the low tension consumers, power was being supplied at 12 p. to small farmers and 15p. to other farmers. Effective from 15.9.84 the power to small farmers is supplied free and the rate for others is restructured such that irrespective of the number of units consumed a flat rate of Rs. 75/- per H.P. per annum is charged.

Despite the large scale efforts to energise large number of pumpsets, the applicants seeking new connections are on the increase. There are about 3.3 lakhs applications pending. To ease the position, during 1984-85, 50950 new pumpset connections were given.



(ii) Street Lights:

This is basic necessity to the Society. 47511 hamlets and 15700 villages in the State accounting for 99.32% and 99.78% respectively of the total in the State enjoy this benefit. There are 849042 street lights in the State. The remaining villages are in the hilly areas. It has become difficult to take electric lines to these remote villages particularly after the enactment of Forest Act. In such a situation street lighting using Solar Photo Voltaic Cells has come in handy. For the first time in the country, Tamil Nadu used this facility to electrify tribal villages in Kalrayan hills in 1983-84. During 1984-85, this effort was followed by electrifying 15 more villages using the Photo Voltaic Cells.

iii. Electrification of Adi-Dravidar Colonies:

Tamil Nadu has achieved the distinction of having electrified all the Adi-dravidar colonies in the State. Today 26,137 colonies enjoy this benefit. The present policy is to electrify all new Adi-dravidar colonies as and when they spring up. During 1984-85, 25 colonies were electrified.

iv. Domestic Supply:

People need electric power at home to provide light and comforts. Also it helps people to listen to radio and television and improve their knowledge. Children are most benefitted, since it has helped them to read with comfort at home. Today about 12 lakhs domestic consumers in villages are availing power for domestic purposes.

Electrification of huts:

With a view to extending the benefits of electricity to those

below the poverty line in the rural areas, a new scheme to provide one light to a hut was launched by Tamil Nadu Government. Under this scheme a sum of Rs.10 per service was collected to provide the fittings and wiring as a one time charge and the monthly charge was Rs. 2.50 per service. From 15.9.84, supply to these hut services is given free. The scheme was an immediate success and in a period of 5½ years, 635771 number of hut dwellers availed this facility. During 1984-85, 73,494 consumers availed this facility.

vi. Rural Industries:

Extending electricity to all nook and corners in the State has helped industrialisation in rural areas also. Besides improving the rural economy, it has helped to increase the employment opportunity in the rural areas. Today there are 79,350 rural industries in the State.

vii. Community Service:

Supply of Drinking water has been a major responsibility of the State Government. The near cent percent electrification has helped the construction of water storage tanks and supply of water through taps. This has certainly helped to reduce the daily chore of women folk to a great extent. There are 11,625 ground water tanks over head tanks in service. Electricity has also helped hospitals. Today Primary Health Centres are better equipped thanks to availability of electric power in villages.

No one would today dispute the fact that it is the large scale electrification which has helped prevention of migration of people from rural areas to urban areas. This is the greatest advantage that the State has achieved from Rural Electrification, not to speak of the achievements enumerated already.



Agricultural Marketing in Tamil Nadu

Regulated Markets

The Regulated Markets in Tamil Nadu are unique in nature. They are centres where the farmers are able to offer their produce for getting competitive prices without the interference from middlemen. The market regulations ensure elimination of all intermediaries and enable farmers to receive prompt payment for their produce. The Regulated Markets provide all facilities to the farmers in the market yards for storage, grading etc., without any charge. There are at present 13 Market Committees in the State with 265 Regulated Markets. Each market offers infrastructure facilities such as transaction sheds, drying yards, storage godowns, payment counters, rest sheds, sanitary arrangements and even banking facilities which are offered to both farmers and traders to

promote orderly marketing of agricultural produce. Annually about 6.00 lakh tonnes of notified agricultural produce, valued at Rs. 300 crores, are handled at the Regulated Markets in Tamil Nadu.

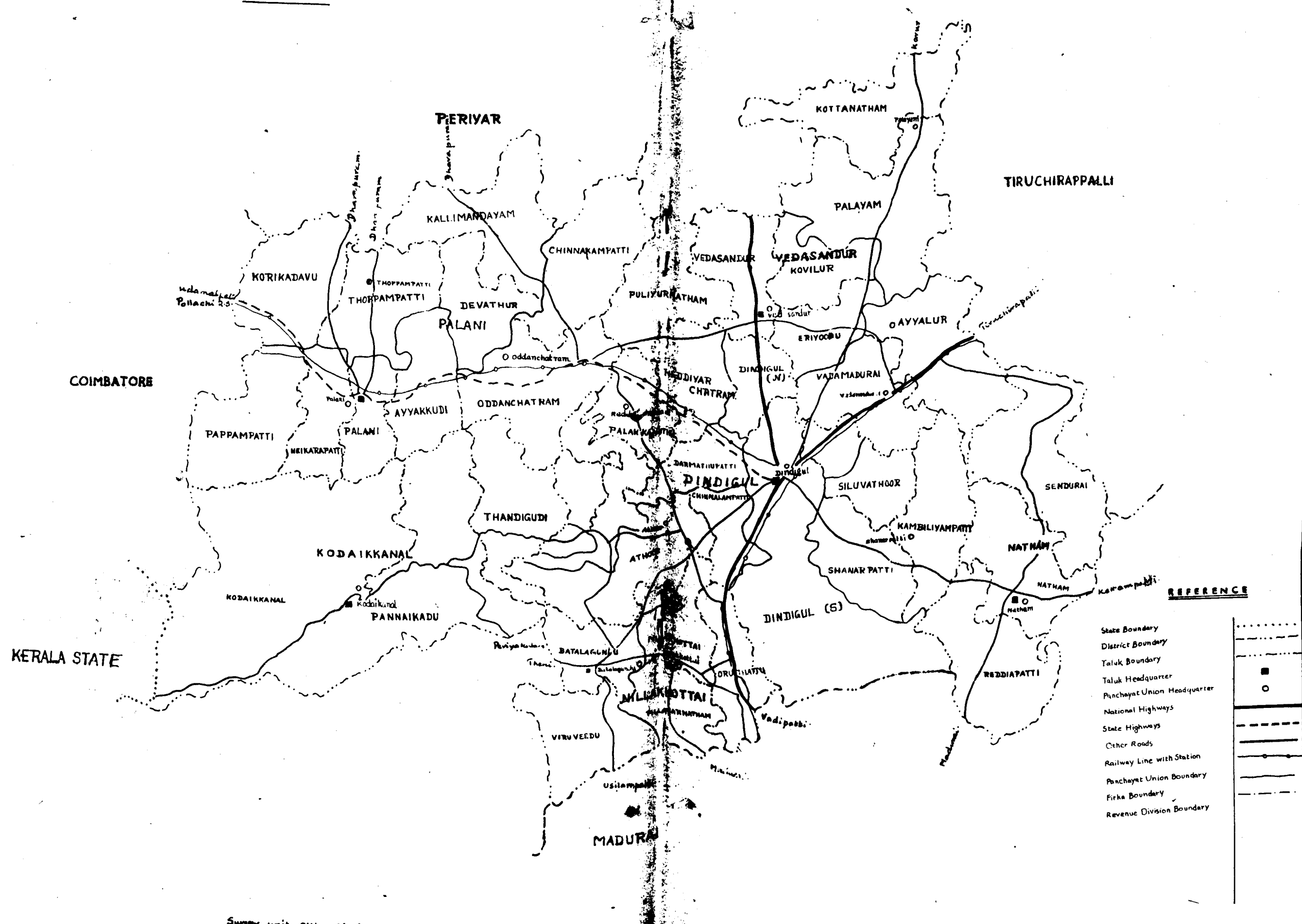
In order to improve storage facilities in rural areas, 89 rural godowns (each of 1000 tonnes capacity) are being constructed in regulated markets in Tamil Nadu, utilising the Market Committee funds and Central and State grants. These godowns when ready, will also provide pledge loan facilities, especially to small and marginal farmers.

The object of quality control of agro-products is to ensure availability of pure and graded commodities to the consumers. Grading under 'AGMARK' for commodities meant for consumption and trade is done

by the State Department of Agricultural Marketing with the co-ordination of the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Government of India. The 'Agmark' label provides a guarantee to the buyer regarding the quality, purity and weight of the product. Commodities like vegetable oils, honey, ground spices, rice, pulses, coriander, turmeric etc., are graded by the State Marketing Organisation. The Grading of commodities requiring chemical analysis is carried out at the State Agmark Laboratories (36 in number) distributed all over the State. These laboratories grade the produce offered by over 800 authorised manufacturers of such commodities. Nearly 5.00 lakh quintals of various commodities valued at over Rs. 60 crores, are graded under 'Agmark' in the State.

ANNA DISTRICT

Scale 1 inch = 4 Miles





Anna District - a study

Deva Natarajan.

The progressive State of Tamil Nadu under the able leadership of our Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. have taken a number of concerted measures to make the District Administration more effective and to bring the Administration and the public more closer so that the general public could derive the full benefits of all the welfare measures. The Government started with creating more taluks within a district and then took the next progressive measure of dividing some of the larger Districts in the State in stages. In March 1984, an Expert Committee was appointed to make recommendation to the Government on these. This Committee made its recommendations to the Government for bifurcation of the Madurai District. The Government after considering the recommendations have decided that the present Madurai District should be bifurcated into two Districts.

The Historical Back-drop-

The Anna District is a region of great authority. As the heart of Tamil Nadu the region as survived the vicissitudes of political fortune with charming serenity and undiminished vigour. It was the region of the mighty Pandya Emperor and later of the Madurai Nayaks. It has been for the last 2000 years or more, the seat of Tamil Culture and Civilization. The

Britishers after they started their sway in the Tamil Nadu area obtained the Dindigal region by conquest from Mysore in 1790 and cession by treaty in 1792. The Madurai region was secured by them by assumption of its revenues from the Nawab of Arcot in 1790 and by cession by treaty in 1801. For nearly a century the Revenue Administration in both the areas was conducted or some what different lines in each area owing to the peculiar conditions which were prevalent in each the Administrative History of Tamil Nadu especially that of the Revenue Administration clearly indicates that the Madurai Region and the Dindigal region were separately administered till the year 1801. It was in 1801 that both the Madurai and Dindigal regions were brought under a Single Administrator, who was styled as the Collector of Madurai.

The Dindigal region was formerly known as "Tadikk nobu". The Dindigal Fortress is of historical importance. It is believed to be built by Thirumalai Nayaker of Madurai who reigned over the region between 1623 A.D. and 1659 A.D. It was improved by Saiyid Sahib, when he was in-charge of the region from 1784 to 1790. The Britishers further strengthened it during 1797 to 1798. Until the middle of the 18th century, the Dindigal Fortress

remained in the possession of the Naiyakers of Madurai. In the region of Thirumalai Nayaker (1623-1659), the Mysoreans attacked the place. Thirumalai's well known army general Ramappayya successfully repulsed the attack. In 1736, Chanda Sahib seized the territory from the Naiyaks, Chanda Sahib made his brother Sadak Sahib to be incharge of Dindigal. In the constant wars which followed the importance of the Dindigal Fortress strategic point in the only pass between Coimbatore and Madurai, led to frequent changes in its possessors. In 1755, Venkatappa, the Mysorean officer in command of the Dindigal area reported that the Palayagars round about were very troublesome and Hyder Ali was sent to bring them to their senses. He used Dindigal as his base. It was his first important command and the first step in his career of ambition which led him ultimately to the very throne of Mysore. He equalled the Palayagars with great ease and for some years afterwards used Dindigal as a centre for his operations against the Madurai country proper. In 1757, he sallied out from it, took Sholavandhan and plundered the country up to the walls of Madurai. But he was forced back by Muhammed Yusuf, Commandant of the Company's sepoy. In 1760, he marched out and attacked Vattlagundu,

but was driven back again by the same officer.

In 1767, Dindigal first fell into the hands of the English, the Pettah being taken by escalads on 3rd August and the Fortress surrendering on the following day. It was seized by Hyder Ali in 1768. In 1783, the place once more surrendered to the English but was given back to Mysore in 1784 by the treaty of Mangalore. Tipu Sultan came to Dindigal in 1788 to collect arrears of tribute due from the Palayagars and sequestered many of their estates. In 1790, on the outbreak of the Second Mysore War, the fortress was besieged by colonel James Stuart and for the first time in its history, made a slight defence. The English had not enough guns or ammunition. They however managed to silence the Fortress's fire on the first day and to make a breach on the second day. But when they attempted an escalade they were repulsed with loss. Most of the garrison however, abandoned the Dindigul Fortress during the night and early the next morning the Killadar capitulated. Dindigul was formerly ceded to the English by the treaty of 1792.

In the wild land to the westward many Prehistoric Kistvanes and dolmens. These Prehistoric findings are of great interest to Anthropologists. Kistvaens are constructions walled in on all four sides and floored and roofed with 6 slabs. The Prehistorical findings go a long way to prove the popular school of thought that the Tamil Nadu region should have been the place the first man appeared on earth and where the area in course of time became the cradle of human civilization.

Turning to record, it was only in 1845 that the first

houses were built at Kodaikanal. They were by the American Christian Missions; Some English Officials followed suit. Today Kodaikanal is one of the most popular summer resorts of the country. It has a more equitable temperature than Ootacamund. Because of this factor and the fact that the place is free from mist, the observatory of the Meteorological Department of the Government of India was shifted to Kodaikanal in the beginning of this century in preference to Ootacamund or Kotagiri.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SCENE OF THE DISTRICT

Anna District consists of both plains and hilly regions. The plain is broken in the west by several spurs from the ghats and a few isolated hills and masses of rock scattered over the area. The most important of these spurs is the Palani or the Varaga mountains which project in north easterly direction. Their high peaks reach an elevation of more than 8,000 feet and they enclose a plateau with an average height of 7,000 feet.

The second spur of importance is the Varashanadu or Andipatti range which also runs north-east from the western ghats for a distance of 40 miles and shuts in the upper portion of the Vaigai valley on the south parallel to the Palanis on the north. It then turns suddenly to the south-east and after running in this direction for 15 miles sink into the plain not far west of Madurai. The hills are wild and uncultivated rocky and clothed with the scantiest vegetation. A few miles north east of the Palani range, begins an irregular congeries of hills, known as the Sirumalais, the Karanthamalais, the Natham and the Alagar hills which fill up a considerable portion of the Madurai and Melur Taluks in the Madurai district and the Dindigul Taluk in the Anna District. These hills are low, sterile and uninhabitable.

The predominant geological formation of the District is a granite which is found beneath the surface in the whole area. A gravelly bed of laterite which is quarried for building purposes, run through the eastern parts of the District.

The principal river of the Madurai district and the Anna District is the Vaigai. It rises in the Western Ghats and after flowing north east between the Palanis and the Andipatti range, turns south-east and flows past Madurai to the sea in the Palk passage. The Varashalai drains in the same direction from the Natham hills to the sea north of the Vaigai and the Gundu from the Andipatti range, to the south.

The Climate and Rainfall

The District as a whole is generally dry except the Upper Palnis. The Upper Palanis have a climate on their own with low temperature all round the year and fairly heavy rainfall during both the south-west and north-east monsoons. The hottest part of the year in the plains occurs during the months of April to June. The District gets a major portion of its rainfall during the north east monsoon. The average rainfall is 37 inches, of which 29 inches are from the north-east monsoon recorded. An average rainfall of 66 inches of the nearly 25 inches are recorded during the north-east monsoon period and the rest evenly distributed during the other months with the exception of January and February, which have recorded a low rainfall of one or two inches per month. Most of the rainfall is more or less severe local showers and its effect is often lost only too quickly in the porous red soil covers most of the district.

The Irrigation Facilities in the District:

There are no perennial rivers of any importance in the District. Next to the Palani Taluk, the Dindigul Taluk gets less

rain than any part of the district. It has practically no irrigation channels. Consequently most of the land is dependent upon local rain and the tract suffers in times of famine. There are numerous wells used for irrigating the land. The Plain of the Dindugul and Palani Taluk is drained by the rivers of Kodavananar Nanganji, Nallatangai and Shanmughanadhi. These all rise in the Palani hills and run due north till they join in the Amaravathi. A word about Periyar system may also be mentioned. Down the Vaigai the Periyar waters are carried as far as the Peranai Dam where it is drawn from the river into the main canal of the Periyar system proper. This canal runs upwards for 35 miles through the the Nilakottai Taluk in the Anna District and the Madurai and Melur Taluks of the bifurcated Madurai District supplying an extensive system of tanks and channels.

This is one of the Districts in Tamil Nadu where well irrigation is in great favour. Well irrigation is most important in the Dindugul and the Palani Taluks.

The Crops of the Distrit

Paddy is the main food crops. Millets are also grown. Pulses are cultivated as a mixed crops with groundnut. Wheat and Garlic are the chief crops grown in the Upper Palanis. Coffee, Cardamom and Plantains are the chief products of the Lower Palanis. The Plantains grown on the Palani range and the Sirumalais are of a peculiar species. The fruit is a very good quality. It is exported in large quantities even to places outside the place. In the Upper-Palani's the cultivation of potatoes and English vegetables like the Califlower, the Cabbage etc. has expaused in the recent years. The cultivation of grape-vine which was till recently confined to a few villages round about Patti-veeran patti, in the Nilakottai Taluk had spread to the Dindugul Taluk and other places.



We cannot allow tomorrow to slip from our hands by getting too involved in the petty problems of today.

The Fauna of the Anna District though not so varied is none the less interesting. The ibex dwells amidst the rocky precipices on the Upper Palani plateau. The sambhur roams on he Palani forests. The bison has made its home on the Palanis. The tiger and the panther are occasionally seen on the Palanis. The bear is found on the Palani and the Natham hills.

ANNA DISTRICT

SOME OF THE OUTSTANDING OCCURRENCES IN SOME THE TALUKS OF THE ANNA DISTRICT

THE DINDUGUL TALUK

- 1909-1910 First Plague in the Dindugul taluk.
- 1917-1918 Second Plague in the Dindugul taluk
- 1952 Beginning of Telephone Exchange in Dindugul
- 1956 Inauguration of the Dindugul Water-supply scheme at Sithayencottai by Thiru Prakasa, the then Governor of Madras.
- 1957 Visit of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister to 'Madurai and Dindugul
- 1959 Heavy rains in Dindugul washing of rail roads at Velvarcottai.
- 1959 Visit of Prof.Dr.S.Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India to Dindugul.
- 1960 Opening of the Municipal Open Theatre at the Gandhi Maidan.

THE PALANI TALUK

- 1929 Construction of Railway line from Dindugul to Pollachi
- 1931 Mahatma Gandhi's first visit to Palani.
- 1932 Pipe water supply to Palani.

THE KODAIKANAL TALUK

- 1867 Kodaikanal Settlement -Formation of the Lake.
- 1914 Opening of Law's Ghat Road.
- 1929 Opening of Gosenhen's Ghat Road, 42 miles round.
- 29th May Kodaikanal Block inaugurated by Thiru B.Ramakrishna
- 1959 Rao, Governor of Kereala

THE MADURAI AND THE ANNA DISTRICTS AT A GLANCE

Name of the District	Revenue Divisions in District	Taluks in the District	Area(in squareKM.)	Population (No.of persons)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(The Bifurcated)	1. Madurai	1. Madurai South	273.17	9,69,579
I. MADURAI DISTRICT		2. Madurai North	420.98	1,78,097
		3. Melur	690.25	2,14,124
		4. Vadipatti (New taluk)	475.34	1,78,712
	2. Usilampatti	5. Usilampatti	1,081.88	2,68,372
		6. Tirumangalam	805.99	2,33,860
	3. Periyakulam	7. Periyakulam	1,502.80	4,42,846
		8. Uthamapalayam	1,364.02	4,85,899
			6,614.43	29,71,449
DISTRICT TOTAL:				
II. (The New)	1. Dindugul	1. Dindugul	1,328.97	5,69,876
ANNA DISTRICT		2. Nathan	654.09	1,06,946
		3. Nilakkottai	468.05	2,00,097
(District Headquarters Dindugul)	2. Palani	4. Palani	1,456.01	3,75,923
	(New Division)			
		5. Vadasandur	985.83	2,28,002
	3. Kodaikanal	6. Kodaikanal	1,029.66	83,584
(New Division)				
		District Total	5,832.61	15,64,448



PUBLIC PROPERTY

Generally, we see people defacing public walls or attacking and destroying public properties, whenever anger and hatred swell in their hearts against anybody or anything. It looks as if they cannot give vent to their anger and hatred by any other means.

It is wrong to consider that Public Properties and buildings belong to somebody else. They are all properites of all the people in common. Destorying them means destroying one's own properties. We have not yet learnt to use Public Properties with this feeling.



Inservice

Training

Course

Thiru A. Padmanaban, I.A.S.

The special efforts taken in formulating these training programmes are noteworthy. The origin of Secretariat dates back to the early days of English settlements in India in the seventeenth century. Later on in 1800, it was strengthened by Lord Clive by creating the posts of a Chief Secretary and three Secretaries to cope with increased responsibilities. Over a period of about two centuries, the Secretariat system has become vibrant and has evolved itself into what it is today. Through several measures including exposure to inservice

training that are provided to persons like you, Tamil Nadu Administration continues to maintain its high reputation in the country. That during the course of my service of about 35 years, I have found special appreciation for Tamil Nadu administration coming from knowledgeable people and administrators. It is in no small measure due to the efforts put in by you people along with others in the Secretariat. I only wish you to continue to improve upon this image by more sustained and hardwork.

Today's administration is far different from the British administration. We were now involved in a high Socio-economic Development Administration as against house-keeping and law and order administration of the British rule. As functionaries in the Secretariat, you may be aware of the number of Schemes and Programmes which we have been implementing at the district level. The Collector of the District is no longer the King of the District as he used to be called before. He is now the Captain

PERIYAR



"Periyar is the image of the great intellectual revolution. What the people of other countries could achieve in two hundred years, Periyar has done it in twenty years. If we take up the continent of Europe a chain of great thinkers as Voltaire and Rousseau had to strive hard for two and three centuries to create a great awakening against a Government established in fifty years. To create a rationalistic outlook which dawned in two centuries there; Periyar

boldly ventured to achieve in twenty years. He planned and acted accordingly. In other words, he put centuries in capsules. Even as a druggist packs a number of medicines in capsules, he consolidated 200 years of useful work in twenty years. He wanted to achieve everything in his life time. He did not mind who joins him or parts with him. He had his eyes on the quantum of achievement. He crusaded throughout his life with a good motive."

—ANNA

of a Team and he has to co-ordinate and supervise in order to implement the schemes and programmes successfully. You may wonder as to what you may have to do about these schemes and programmes. As Secretariat staff, you assist in the formulation of the Plans and Schemes and issue guidelines and instructions arising out of Government's decisions. You have therefore to be fully conversant with the details of the Schemes and Programmes. To successfully do this, you must be up-to-date with regard to the several rules and regulations, instructions, guidelines, etc. The programme of training given to you covers almost all the facets of the Secretariat Administration. The emphasis is on up-dating your knowledge of Service Rules and Regulations and the Secretariat procedures. Most of you have put in about 20 years of service and therefore, it should not be difficult for you to brush up your knowledge and assimilate new ideas and instructions. Our emphasis should be to up-date and enrich your skills and knowledge. In any administrative set-up, basic training at the time of entry into the service has to be supplemented by a series of inservice training programmes. Keeping this in view, even officers at higher levels are being deputed to undergo capsule courses, seminars, group discussions, etc., For you, who play a significant role at the Secretariat exposure to new ideas and up-dating your knowledge are absolutely necessary.

Administration these days has become complex and varied. Efforts to improve and innovate new ideas have to be continued even as learning is a continuous process. In foreign countries, Administration whether in Government Department, or in a private industry or any other

organisation has assumed special importance in view of the complexity of the several forces at work. When we are dealing with the formulation of Programmes and Schemes, besides monitoring the progress of implementation, we should also update our knowledge and skill. There is what is called obsolescence of machineries and equipment in the industries. It is obsolescence, if continued, makes the industry unproductive and unprofitable. Such obsolescence has, therefore, to be rectified by modernising the industry. Similarly obsolescence in human material and manpower has also to be rectified. New thinking and orientation have to be brought in to make the Administration healthy and dynamic. Viewed in this context the inservice training which you are undergoing is a step in the right direction. Recently, our Honourable Chief Minister has ordered the fixation of targets and their fulfilment to evaluate the performance in the Departments and offices. It is an important innovation which we all should implement with utmost care and concentration. In this regard, the Chief Secretary has been taking strenuous efforts and monitoring the progress with the assistance of the Commissioner and Secretary (Personnel & Administrative Reforms Department). Being Secretariat staff, it would be your responsibility to evaluate the progress reports received with due care and attention.

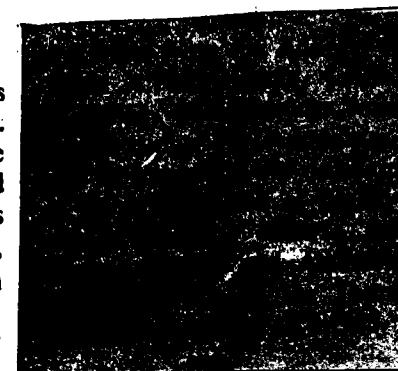
I would like to share with you some thoughts in brief:

(i) While dealing with files please do not report what the letters contain. All that you may have to do in your notes is to summarise in a synoptic form the issues involved and the points on which orders are required, quoting precedents, your assessment etc.

(ii) Mostly petitions received pose problems or have grievances. Petition-writing seeking remedy has been from the British Days. Earlier, Clerks were called Writers. This relic is even now retained in the Calcutta Secretariat which is called "Writers' Building". We have to find out a way to reduce the number of petitions sent regularly on the same subject from the same person. Recently we have introduced a "Card System" in one or two districts in the Collectorate. This Card informs the petitioner to call at the office on a specified date to get the final orders and in the meantime, he need not be sending fresh petitions.

(iii) In administration, instructions and decisions have to be clear.

Modern management techniques for upgrading, up-dating and enriching skills are necessary for Secretariat Administration. We may have to go in for more Computers and Data Processors. I am happy to find in your programme discussions on such topics. Lastly, I have a suggestion to make. Although you are essentially concerned with the work in the Secretariat, it would be worthwhile for you to visit one or two administrative offices in the Private Sector in Madras where modern methods and techniques are adopted for transacting office work.

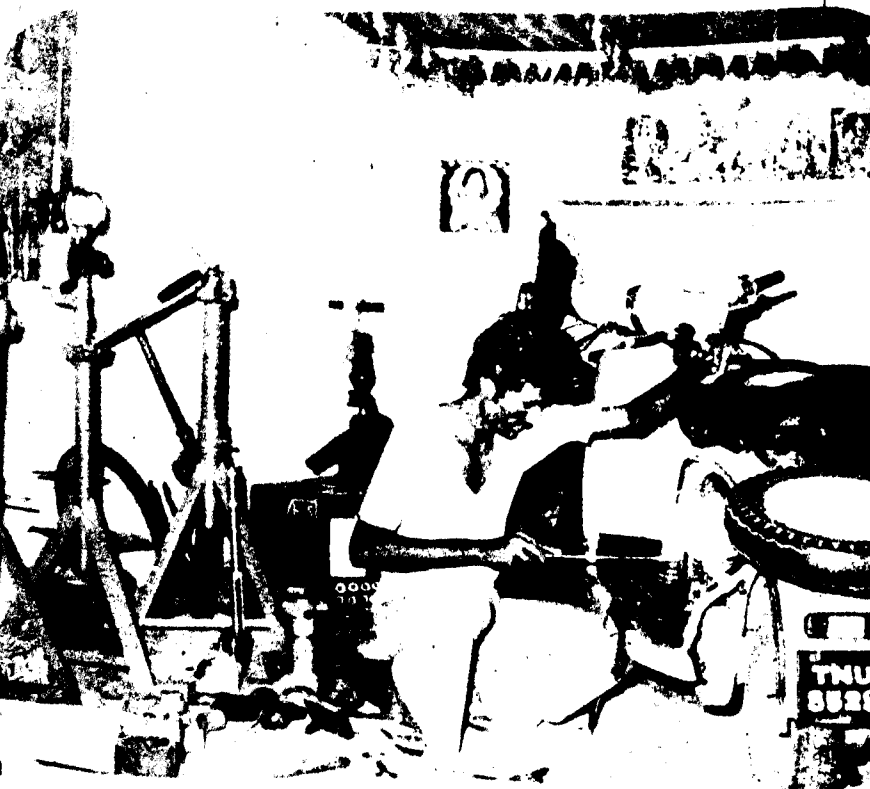


Implementation of 20 Point Programme in Madras District

Madras District has done exceedingly well under Prime Minister's 20 Point Programme during 1984-85. The Achievements under some of the points are given below:

Under the item of Scheduled caste families (point 7), assistance was given to them by way of loan by the Nationalised Banks for starting various trades and business under Self Employment Programmes and 33 1/3% of subsidy was provided to them through Tamil Nadu Adidra-vidar Housing Development Corporation Ltd. Some of the families were assisted by giving free tools by the Adi Dravidar Welfare Department. Under this point, this District's achievement worked out to 360%.

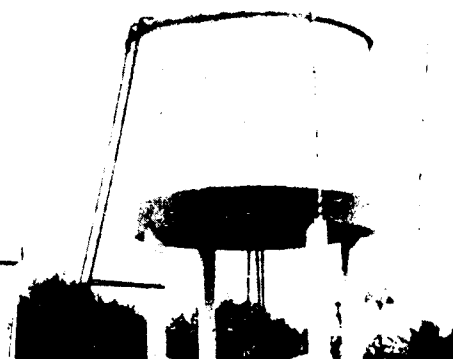
Under Slum population to be covered and Economically weaker section houses to be provided (point 10(i) and (ii)) the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has been carrying out construction of tenements and environmental improvements to the slums in the city of Madras. The aim of this Programme is to improve the environment of slums, implement programmes of house building for economically weaker section and take measures to arrest unwarranted



increase in land price. Under the Environmental improvements in the slums, toilet, water tap, street lights, pre schools are being provided by the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board. Similary they are con-

structing tenements and providing it to the slum people.

Under the Points 13, 16 (i) and 16 (ii), this District has over achieved the targets during 1984-85.



ANNA'S ORATORY

—Thiru A.P. Janarthanam



The 'Illustrated Weekly' described Anna as the "Uncrowned King" of the Tamils spread throughout the world. What is the secret weapon that has endeared him to all the Tamils, irrespective of creed or party. He is a versatile genius. Of all his accomplishments, his superb oratory stands foremost. He is easily the most brilliant orator that Tamil Nadu has produced. He reigns supreme for over three decades as the greatest orator who has hypnotised the masses with his fine voice which is highclass music.

People have waited patiently for hours to hear him. Sometimes they travel hundreds of miles. On many occasions, tickets have been sold out far in advance of the meetings. He draws the biggest crowds.

When he begins speaking, there is pin-drop silence. He is frequently applauded. His humorous remarks move the audiences to hysterical laughter. He is a great wizard on the platform. He spins out facts and figures effortlessly. On momentous issues, he makes the blood racing and the nerves tingling. Thunderous ovation marks the finishing of his speech. The audience leaves the meeting highly satisfied. For them, his voice equals the music of Thyagaraja Bhagavathar and the Nadaswaram of T.N. Rajarathinam. It is to be noted that even those who violently disagree with his views through his meetings, just to admire his spell-binders. Anna's speeches were first teeming with alliteration. They were never far-fetched nor artificial. Natural and easy-flowing his speeches set the pattern for a whole generation. His opponents try to imitate his style but alas fail miserably.

There is a timbre, a rhythm in his voice. His nasal modulations are a feast to the ears. He never bores the audiences.

There is no roaring, no bellowing, no croaking, no pyrotechnics, no wild gestures, no gesticulations. The words flow in smooth succession. The effect equals that of a bath in the Courtallam falls.

Anna does not display strong emotions. He is strong in his views. He builds up a strong case. With sweet reasoning, and an amiable approach, he disarms and wins over the opponents. He gives due merits to their good attainments. Slowly but surely, with great ease and charm he knocks down their arguments with spicy anecdotes and charming parables. He melts them down with doses of wit and humour.

In the beginning Anna was an orator in English. They were the days of giants like Mr. A. Ramaswamy mudaliar of the Justice party and Mr. S. Satyamurthi of the Congress party. The Right Honourable V. S. Sreenivasa Sastry was acclaimed as the silver-tongued orator, and Dr. C. R. Reddy as the prince of eloquence, ready wit and salubrious humour. The forces of nationalism on the one hand and those for social justice on the other hand were engaged in a great struggle. Feelings ran high. Anna, as a budding Justicite, crossed swords with Congress orators. There was a regular contest with Mr. T. Chongalvarayan. Rajaji was once astounded by Anna's performance in a debate in the Y.M.C.A. Anna was bubbling with youth and energy. Congress spitfires were busy, branding the Justice party as pro-imperialist and communal. They caricatured the party as a



camp scrambling for the fishes and loaves of office. It was all sound and fury, mere sabre rattling. They were just screeching bombs. Anna pricked the nationalist bubble by exposing the Tilak fund frauds and the imitation medal scandals. The narrow orthodoxy and obscurantism of Mr. Satyamurthy was vividly brought to light. When Pandit Nehru came to Madras, he was greeted by printed questions prepared by Anna.

Anna's Rajya Sabha speeches, according to the 'Hindu' had the effect of "a cloud burst over Pehalam". His speeches on the Sixteenth Amendment are classical. The Cuckoo Club organised many special meetings for him. His tape-recorded speeches are regularly played to audiences in far off places. Anna regales press conferences with ready retorts and flashes of

wit.

He is easily the best translator here. During the 1962 elections, at the last meeting in Kanchipuram, Anna's full translation of the speech of Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar was more thrilling than the original.

The self-respect movement is a great revolutionary force which produced a galaxy of great thinkers and orators. It heralded a New Order. Periyar Ramaswamy was noted for his long speeches, delivered in simple, unvarnished Tamil. Comrade Alagirisami was noted for fiery oratory. Comrade Ponnambalanar was noted for his speed and affectionately called the boat-mail Ponnambalanar. Comrade Jeovanandam was noted for his gesticulations. Comrade S. Guruswamy was noted for his flash and fervour. Comrade K. A. P.



Viswanathan was noted for his polished delivery. Anna joined this band with his alliterations and knowledge of world history.

In 1938, the Anti-Hindi movement electrified Tamilnadu. Scores of orators addressed thousands of meetings. Tamil oratory touched great heights. "Jai" gave place to "Vazhga" and "Vanakkam" replaced "Namaskaram". Anna, with the courage of a young lion roused the masses from their two thousand years of stupor. He became a model for young speakers.

The Self Respectors attacked Kambaramayam as a reactionary literature praising the alien enemies of the land. There was a marathon debate with Mr. R. P. Sethu Pillai in the Law College. Through his masterly presentation, Anna carried the day. Anna was superb in the Salem Debate with Navalur Bharathiar on the same issue.

In the legislatures, he became a model parliamentarian. When he speaks, the visitor's galleries are full. Anna's Budget speech was a brilliant gem of Tamil Politics.

Anna speaks on a variety of

subjects with equal ease. He impresses one and all by his masterly analysis, and penetrating study. His speeches are mostly extempore. He has a ready grasp. Just a glance at a daily, and he immediately captivates the audience with penetrating analysis. He does full justice to the occasion, be it a beach meeting, a wedding, a General body meeting, a College Union, a writers' Association, a Bar Association or gatherings of special interests. Anna's Tamil Oratory is so excellent that even non Tamils should try to learn Tamil in order to enjoy his eloquence. He is the South Indian Demosthenes.

What is the secret of his fine oratory? Alliteration, vast erudition, penetrating insight, rich imagination, sweet reasonableness, great magnanimity, fine anecdotes, choice parables, a good humorous vein and naturalness mark his speeches. There is no bombast, no posing, no theatricals. He rivets the attention from the very beginning by some apt remark.

Anna does not speak for hours together. In just forty minutes, he produces a very good effect. On rare occasions he takes more than one hour.

He employs satire with a devastating effect.

Anna gives opportunities for all the speakers. He puts them at ease. He does not grumble or stop the other speakers. He is so sure of himself that he gives the fullest scope to young speakers.

But the greatest secret of his appeal and effect is that he speaks for a downtrodden race. He wants to put on the map again a great race which led the world in trade, and civilisation, three thousand years ago. He is the Rising Sun of the Dravidian Renaissance. He is the Champion of the South. He is the rallying point for anti-Congress forces. He is the spearhead of Anti-Hindi movement. He is a great Rationalist. Dynamic ideas give drive to his speeches. His strong stand on Democracy and Socialism, his determination to alleviate the sufferings and misery of the masses and his desire to educate the people in politics, civics and economics through open-air meetings, all invest his speeches with a missionary zeal and a crusading fervour. Anna's oratory is the biggest weapon in the D.M.K. arsenal.

Anna District- at a glance

Population: 15,64,448
Area: 5,832.61 sq.km.

Taluks: Dindigul, Natham,
Nilakottai, Palani, Vedasan-
dur and Kodaikanal.

Revenue Divisions: Dindigul,
Palani and Kodaikanal

Panchayat Unions : 14
Revenue Villages : 358
Hamlets : 2148

The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. M. G. R had announced on July 17, 1984 at Sivaganga (the last of Ramnad trifurcation 'festival' marking the inauguration of work on Pasumpon Muthuramalingam district) that a new district to be named after Thiru C. N. Annadurai with Dindigul as its headquarters would be created soon.

Kodaikanal, the prestigious hill resort and Palani, the famous pilgrim centre in com-

posite Madurai district will now go to Anna District. Raised to the status of a division, Kodaikanal will see all-round development with a view to attracting greater tourist traffic. The indiscriminate felling of trees will be put an end to.

Palani too has all the potential for development. With its elevation as divisional headquarters, the pilgrim town acquires greater importance. An increasing number of pilgrims visit the Dhandayutha-

pani Devasthanam, the centre of activity in the town, besides tourists all round the year. The income of the Devasthanam is roughly Rs. 5 crores a year and it bound to go up.

Thiru K. Kalimuthu, Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture, who is also in charge of the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, has observed that in the next four years the Peranai water supply scheme will be completed and then Dindigul would face no problem of water supply at all. Costing about Rs. 8 crores, work on the scheme will begin soon. Officials believe that the scheme could be completed in the next 18 or 20 months if special steps are taken and a larger number of men are put on the job.

The new district has no big industries worth the name barring a few textile mills. Only in Dindigul, there is a concentration of tanneries. Already Dindigul, Vedasandur and Nilakottai taluks have been



A scene from the 15,000 strong 'Run for Fun' organised by the Directorate of Sports and Youth activity on 11.8.85.

declared backward. Industries set up in these taluks are eligible for Central subsidy.

In Oddanchatram, there is scope for starting dairy dairy-based industries in view of the cattle population. Potentially exists for the development of sheep rearing and piggery, besides dairying.

Guziliamparai Block is believed to have raw material for cement manufacture which should be exploited.

Sericulture development in the new district is noteworthy.

Mulberry cultivation has expanded under an intensive programme; the chief areas being Palni, Oddanchatram, Nilakottai and Dindigul Taluks.

As for irrigation, the farming community in the new district will have to depend only on the rainfed tanks and lakes, the Periyar-Vaigai ayacut remaining as it does in the left-over Madurai district. A new approach to farming in the dry tracts of Anna district is needed. Integrated dryland development projects may have

to be undertaken. This will include cultivation of drought tolerant, short duration varieties of crop as also adoption of new techniques of fertilisation and extensive soil and moisture conservation measures.

The Government is already seized of the need to renovate the Kodaganar dam damaged in 1979. A chain of irrigation tanks in Vedasandur will benefit if Kodaganar water is made available.

Anna district will have two universities now, the Rural Institute at Gandhigram and the Mother Teresa Women's University in Kodaikanal.

The northern half of Madurai district has been converted into Anna district-Palani, Vedasandur, Natham and Kodaikanal taluks (falling outside the Dindigul, Parliamentary Constituency) have been brought under the new district. Usilampatti, Sholavandan and Tirumangalam constituencies continue to be in Madurai district.

-MN-

Animal Husbandry occupies a pivotal position in the economy of the State. The quality and quantity of livestock and their products are generally taken as a true index of the agricultural prosperity.

Cattle and buffalo are the main source of draught power in agricultural operations and rural transportation. They also supply milk, milk products, meat, hides and skins. The sheep, goats and pigs provide for the much needed requirement of meat. The poultry supply eggs and also meat.

The total livestock population as on 15th July 1982 in Tamil Nadu comprising cattle, buffaloes, sheep goats, horses, ponies, mules, camels and pigs were 25,144,815 numbers as against the previous 1977 census figure of 24,146,248 registering an increase of 4.13 per cent.

The per capita availability of milk has also increased from 101 grams in the year 1982-83 to 145 gms, during the year 1983-84 as against the daily requirement of 284 gms, milk per individual. The per capita availability of eggs per year has increased from 19 in the year 1982-83 to 21 in the year 1983-84.

The animal husbandry programmes have specially been designed to benefit weaker sections, such as small farmers, marginal farmers, land-less labourers, Scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes by way of subsidiary occupation. Unemployed rural youths are trained in adopting modern methods of livestock management. Farmers are helped to set up their own Units.

Various special schemes such as special Livestock Production Programme, Integrated Rural Development Pro-

Healthier Sheeps and Goats

gramme, Drought Prone Areas Programme, Western Ghat Development Programme, Hill Area Development Programme and Integrated Tribal Development Programme have also

availability of food of animal origin in the State is much below the requirements recommended by nutritional experts. Hence, there is urgent need both for quantitative and qualitative



been implemented to assist the poor peasants, tribals, hill area people and others. All those programmes aim at providing the much needed rich protein food besides, generating employment potentials and elevating the living standards of our people.

The sheep population in Tamil Nadu is about 5.5 millions comprising 13 percent of the total Sheep population in Indian. The goat population is about 5.2 millions. The per capita

development of sheep to narrow the gap.

Special Schemes: Major efforts have been made to increase the productivity of sheep through various special programmes like Special Livestock Production Programme, Integrated Tribal Development Programme, Hill Area Development Programme and Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation Schemes. The main objective of these programmes are to enable the selected

identified farmers in the rural areas who are financially very weak to supplement their income through Sheep Production Programmes. So far, 29,854 units, (each unit 10 ewes and 1 ram) have been distributed through these schemes.

Sheep Breeding Co-operative Societies:

To bring the sheep farmers under an organised fold and help them to derive the maximum benefits, 1,148 sheep breeders Co-operative societies have so far been formed in Tamil Nadu under various schemes. Individuals have been provided with sheep units. Health coverage viz., deworming, vaccination, etc., are done by the extension staff of the Animal Husbandry department. Out of the 1,418 societies, 39 societies have been organised under Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation Schemes, 432 under Special Livestock production programme, 223 under Drought Prone Areas Programme, 4 under Hill Area Development Programme, 3 under Integrated Tribal Development Programme and 447 societies are in non scheme areas.

Goat Development:

A new start has been made



for goat development in recent years. With a view to propagate goat breeding, Tellichery and Jamnapari breeds are reared in the Goat Breeding Unit, at District Livestock farm, Pudukkottai and Sheep farm, Chinnasalem respectively. During the year 1984-85, 169 Tellichery kids and 46 Jamnapari kids were born in the farms.

Dual purpose goats:

In Tamil Nadu only meat type goats are found. Rearing dual purpose goats are more profitable for farmers. Thus, with a view to produce more meat and increase the milk yield of the desi goats, the local goats are crossed with Jamnapari

and Tellichery bucks in selected veterinary Institutions.

Tamil Nadu Sheep Development Project:

The districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Chengalpattu and Dharmapuri offer good scope for development of sheep.

For the establishment of a project for sheep development in these districts World Bank assistance to the tune to Rs. 1613.13 lakhs has been sought for through Government of India.





Chief Minister Returns to India

Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. MGR returned to India after a successful trip to Japan and USA on 21-8-85. The Chief Minister was accompanied by Thirumathi Janaki Ramachandran and the Hon'ble Ministers Thiru S. Ramachandran and Thiru S. Muthusamy.

The Chief Minister met the Prime Minister Thiru. Rajiv Gandhi at New Delhi and discussed with him the Sri Lankan Tamils problem. The meeting was held on two days. Hon'ble Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha, Thiru. Thambidurai accompanied the Chief Minister at the Meeting. The Chief Minister presented books

to the Prime Minister.

The Chief Minister arrived at Madras on 24-8-85 at 6.45 A.M., a day ahead of schedule. Despite the request, a large crowd was present at Airport to receive the Chief Minister.

Hon'ble Minister for Finance, Dr. V. R. Nedunchezian and Hon'ble Minister for Tourism, Thiru R. M. Veerappan garlanded the Chief Minister. After acknowledging the greetings of the cheering crowd, the Chief Minister returned home.

The Chief Minister who had earlier left India on 26-7-85 met Dr. Kanu in Nagoya for a Medical check-up. Later he toured Japan to have a glimpse of that impressive industrial culture. The Chief Minister participated in a formal acceptance of the ship 'Tamil Anna' bought by Poompuhar Shipping Corporation at the Maisuru ship yard on 2nd August '85.

During his tour of the USA that began on 8-8-85 Dr. MGR had a medical check up at Brooklyn Down State Medical Centre. He also participated in the India Independence day celebration in USA.

YOUR SEARCH FOR COLORFUL PRINTS

ENDS AT

Co-optex
Bright and
beautiful
of colour
prints. Rich variety enchanting
fresh in a wealth of colours
and designs.


Co-optex
PRINTS & BLOOMS



