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Tamil Arasu

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"Crops are raised by orderly planting of seedlings in the fields. The children in our schools are the seedlings who grow into the future citizens of the country."

"These green and fresh looking seedlings are sure to yield very good results when raised with due attention and care in extensive fields."

Perarivannay ANNA



Tamil Arasu

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Scheme to Evolve an Egalitarian Society



Children are citizens of tomorrow. On their shoulder falls the task of carrying the country forward and bearing the burdens of development and progress of our country. The late Prime Minister Thiru Jawaharlal Nehru had once observed, "If we neglect our children today, if we do not look after them well, we will be creating many more difficult problems for ourselves in the future".

COVER STORY

If children were to be saved from some of

the problems in future, they should be given a balanced, well planned mid-day meal of adequate calorific value.

The very basis of compulsory education is to have all round development of children. To achieve this, they should be provided with food which will help them to build healthier bodies and healthier minds. They cannot receive education if they attend school in a starving condition.





The present Government which follows the footsteps of Perarignar Anna, having realised all this, has announced a Rs. 100 Crore 'Free Meal for Children' project in the budget.

A Rs. 100 crore programme to feed poor children in the age group two to ten will be taken up by the Tamil Nadu Government from July 1.

Finance Minister Thiru V.R. Nedunchezian announced this in the budget for 1982-83 presented in the Legislative Assembly.

The programme is to provide one 'nutritious and wholesome' meal at noon free of cost to all 'pitiable' poor children who have no means even for one meal a day.

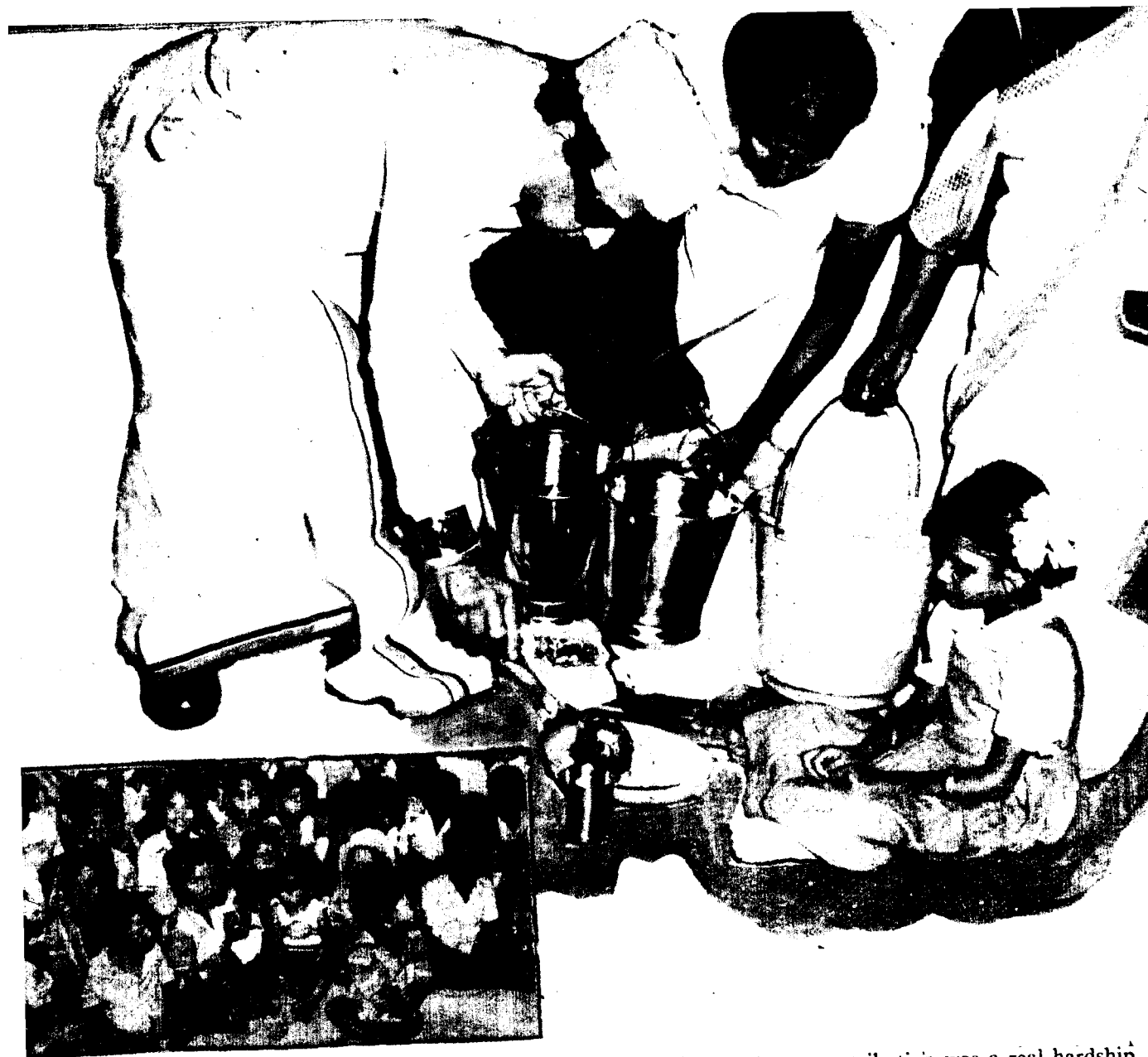
The Government of Tamilnadu's massive programme of feeding poor children has two parts. The first part of feeding the children of age group 2+ to 5 will be looked after by the Social Welfare Department. The Second part of feeding children of 5+ to 10 will be looked after by the Department of School Education and this programme will be implemented in all the 36,000 schools in Tamil Nadu.

The Education Department's scheme for the supply of free nutritious noon meal to the pupils of



the Age group 5 + to 9+ in schools will be launched from 1st July 1982. This will be implemented in all schools in Tamil Nadu recognised by the Department of School Education including Anglo-Indian Schools and Matriculation Schools (High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools with Standards 5 and lower shall also be covered.) The object of the scheme is to provide a nutritious noon meal free of cost to the poor children below the 2 "POVERTY LINE". It is expected that about 40 lakhs of children will be fed in schools.

The Director of School Education will be the Chief Monitor who will review the scheme periodically and issue instructions whenever necessary. The District Educational Officers in the Districts will be Authority to assess grants. The cost of



food per child per day, is 45 paise. The meal will generally consist of the following:—

Rice	— 100 grams
Oil	— 7 grams
Dhall	— 15 grams
Condiments and vegetables	— 50 grams

There will be special Cooks and Helpers appointed in schools and paid by Government. Grant also will be paid for the purchase of tumblers, plates, vessels and for the construction of ovens, cooking shed etc. Food commodities will be supplied direct to the schools by the Civil Supplies and Co-operative Departments.

The Headmaster of the school will be the Secretary of Local Committee of Ten persons to oversee the Scheme. The Scheme envisages the overseeing teachers also joining the children for lunch to develop a sense of fellowship.

The Teachers welcome this Scheme from four angles:—

The old scheme of 10 paise per pupil plus 5

paise panchayat contribution was a real hardship, as many panchayats and panchayat unions would not actually give their share. So it was run only on 10 paise plus CARE help. But now 45 paise grant from Government per child is a five fold increase and the food also will be definitely enriched and the teacher need not hereafter go with a begging bowl to any one, as the entire cost is munificently met by Government.

On another aspect also the teachers are happy. The separate specific provision for cooks and helpers in every school relieves the teacher from actual cooking. His job is now only to oversee.

The provision of all ancillaries like sheds, vessels, plates and tumblers by Government gladdens the teacher as he is freed from many a burden.

The idea of the Civil Supplies Department and Cooperative Department supplying the commodities like, Rice, Dhall, and Oil at the door of the School is another facility, very much appreciated as this is the first time priority is given for this scheme as otherwise the Teacher used to go from pillar to post for Rice, Oil and Dhall when these become scarce.



The Police tasks are exacting in a democratic society. An efficient police force is *sine qua non* to maintain order. It should be fully equipped to meet all confronting challenges that arise. It does not mean mere material equipment. The members of the force should be mentally equipped to be alert and alive to the changing needs of the society so that they are acceptable as essential part and parcel of it.

The first step in this process is recruitment. After the selection of the right type of personnel, the training imparted to them assumes great importance both institutional and subsequent in-service training. The in-service training should be purposeful channelizing the aptitudes and capabilities of the individuals. The police functions are varied and need specialisations at various levels and fields.

The ratio of police personnel to the population is an important factor. The demands placed on the police service are on the increase for various reasons. The expanding residential colonies, business and industrial activity both in urban and rural areas, and new features in crime pattern are contributory factors for enlarging the functions of the police. Therefore there is need for constant review and planning.

The duties assigned to the police personnel are exacting and arduous. The hazards to which the police are exposed are far too many. While

SELFLESS SERVICE OF THE POLICE PERSONNEL



in the discharge of duties, the member might have to sacrifice his life even. Permanent disablement due to injury is always round the corner. The service conditions and facilities should be such to secure utmost devotion to duty, loyalty to the Government and the country and willing acceptance of the responsibility towards achieving this objective.

The Tamilnadu Government has taken every step to make the Police Force of the State as an efficient law enforcement machinery acceptable to all. The Police Force is alert and fully geared to tackle any situation which poses threat to the society. The detection of crime is of high order. The dacoities and robberies are far and few. Criminals operating from any part of the country have been promptly identi-



fied, located and traced. For instance the bus hold up which occurred near Katpadi was traced to be the work of Bihar Criminals. The offenders were located in Bihar and apprehended. Similarly an up-country gang operating in Madras City and its suburbs was traced and properties running to several lakhs of rupees were recovered. There are many instances of such outstanding crime detection.

The Tamilnadu Government has ambitious plans for expanding the force and reorganising the systems from time to time to suit the changing needs. The Tamilnadu Police Force has the largest contingent of women police. It will be of interest to know in detail what the Government of Tamilnadu has done in recent past.

WELFARE MEASURES

Risk allowance of Rs. 20/- per month from Constable to Inspector and Rs. 30/- per month to Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Clothing allowance raised from Rs. 1.87 to Rs. 10/- per month.

Essential commodities at concessional rates.

House Rent allowance: Increased by Rs. 50/- in District Headquarters and Rs. 30/- other than District Headquarters.

Kit allowance: From Police constables to Assistant Sub-Inspectors from Rs. 10/- to Rs. 15/- . Fresh sanction of Rs. 20/- for Sub Inspectors and Inspectors and Rs. 30/- for Deputy Superintendents of Police, Additional Superintendents of Police and Non-I.P.S. Superintendents of Police.

From the Tamil Nadu Special Police, those who want a transfer to District Armed Reserve, the period of waiting has been reduced from 17 years to 10 years.

Special Pay for Policemen in C.I.D units: Raised from Rs. 10/- to 25/-

The Cooks in Tamilnadu Special Police were raised to the status of Basic Servants to increase their emoluments.

Orderly system in house-holds of Police Officers abolished.

1980-81 Rs. 363.29 lakhs spent on Police Housing. 1981-82 Rs. 204 lakhs spent.

For those who die in harness, to give employment to one of the dependants by even relaxing regulations.

RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING

There is a programme for recruitment of a large number of constables, Sub-Inspectors and to raise more number of armed battalions.

For personnel in training, allowances had been substantially raised.

Women Police: In 1980, 60 women Sub Inspectors, 60 Head Constables and 600 Constables were recruited and trained and they have taken their positions in the force.

1981-82 two special battalions were raised.



MODERNISATION AND RE-ORGANISATION OF SYSTEMS

Rs. 1,98,45,000/- had been earmarked to improve the communication facilities.

For women police 50 moped vehicles, and for police stations 200 motorcycles had been sanctioned.

High Patrols: For three National High ways to cover 100 miles from Madras City, Officers and vehicles had been sanctioned.

Vehicle support had been increased for Prohibition Enforcement Wing.

30 more police stations are to be opened in 1982-83, in 1980-81, 17 Stations were opened, 3 out-posts were upgraded into Police Stations. 8 New out-posts were created.

Tirunelveli District which has 85 Police Stations will be bifurcated.

Commissionerates will be formed in Madurai and Coimbatore cities.

RECOGNITION OF MERIT TO IMPROVE EFFICIENCY:

For the constabulary which has a strength of 50,000 the opportunities to get a medal was very limited. Only a handful was able to get this recognition. The Honourable Chief Minister Thiru M.G. Ramachandran granted the award of medal to 1500 members of constabulary, to be announced on 'Pongal Day' every



year, who have clean record of service and outstanding work to their credit. The medal carries an allowance of Rs. 20/- per month to a constable and Rs. 25/- to a Head-constable in his entire lifetime of service provided he maintained his clean record and efficiency. The award would cover a wide cross section of the constabulary and be an incentive for efficiency.

PUBLIC RELATIONS:

The Honourable Chief Minister Thiru M.G. Ramachandran announced an award of Rs. 1,000/- to Rs. 5,000/- to members of the public who help the police in their functions. The award amount will vary according to merit of work in each case.

The police station construction design had been modified to include a reception room for visitors with furniture.

For the existing Police Stations, furniture for this purpose had been sanctioned.

300 ex-service men were employed for patrol work in Madras City.

In Central and Egmore Railway Stations 'Passenger Aid Booths' have been opened with women police. This will be extended to other areas.

Grants have been earmarked for filming Police activities for the information of the public. T.V. and Radio programmes are also arranged for this purpose.

MOBILE POLICE STATIONS:

Five vehicles have been sanctioned in Madras city with adequate staff. The police will reach the public particularly in remote areas for static police stations. Their petitions, grievances and other requirements will be ascertained with a view for their redressal. This is the first of its kind in the country.



Prior to January 1981, there was no system on levy on the traders or producers for the purpose of procuring stock required for public distribution. During the end of 1980 and the beginning of 1981, the State was under the grip of severe drought conditions. The Government therefore took stock of the food situation. Taking into account the buffer stock of rice available with the Government, increasing trend of off take of rice under the public distribution system and also the need to contain the open market price of rice, the Government took a decision to impose 40 percent levy on paddy and rice purchased by the wholesale dealers, and orders were issued to impose levy effective from 20th January 1981. However, the Government did not impose any levy either on the producers or on the retailers. With a view to encourage the inflow of rice or paddy from other States into Tamil Nadu, the Government also granted exemption to such stocks from levy. During Samba Season, 1981, the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation has procured a total stock of 1,20,108 tonnes of paddy and 44,538 tonnes of rice. Considering the situation the State had faced during the year 1981, the Government had to procure adequate stock of paddy and rice under the levy scheme to face any unforeseen situation of this nature in future and as the Government of

Significant Strides in Food Front

India were also persuading the State Governments to intensify their efforts to maximise the procurement in the State and to avoid too much of dependence on the Central Pool for their public requirements and also the need to build up a comfortable buffer stock of rice in the State, the State Government decided to increase the rate of levy from 40 percent to 50 percent for the Kuruvai season 1981. This was continued during Samba 1982 season also. The quantity procured during 1981 and 1982 in different seasons under by is given below:

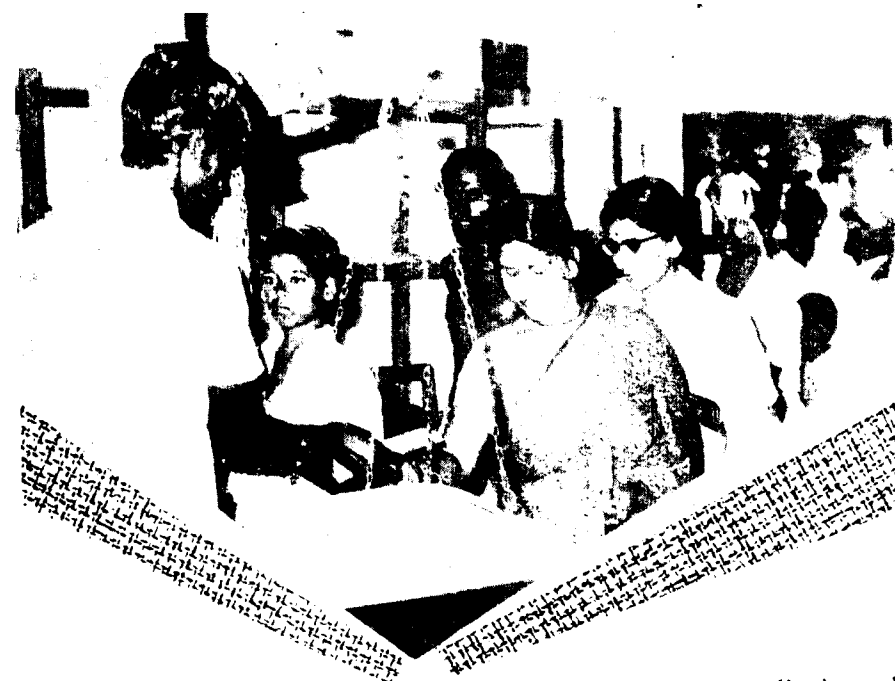
All in M.Ts.

	Paddy	Rice
1. Samba 81	1,20,108	44,538
2. Kuruvai 81	2,23,977	8365
3. Samba 1982	upto 27.5.82	3,11,037 104189

Harvest of Kuruvai paddy generally takes place during north east mon-

soon rains and the paddy will be in a highly moist condition. Traders will be generally disinclined to purchase moist paddy and also they would depress the prices. With a view to prevent distress sale of paddy by the producers, the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation opened hundreds of direct purchase centres to purchase paddy directly from the farmers in the villages themselves at the procurement prices fixed by the Government of India. The centres are continued during Samba season also to facilitate the ryots, who are willing to offer their paddy for the Government procurement prices in these centres. Due to the State intervention in the paddy purchase, protection is given to the producers from the distress sale of paddy to the private Wholesalers. Further according to the specification of the Government of India paddy having moisture in excess of 18% should not be procured. However, considering the special circumstances prevailing in Tamil Nadu, the





State Government approached the Government of India and got their concurrence to purchase kuruvai paddy having moisture content even upto 22%. The State Government also permitted the TNCS to purchase Kuruvai paddy with moisture upto 25%. But for the step taken up by the State Government in this direction the ryots would have suffered serious loss by not being able to sell the moist paddy.

Barring one or two districts, all the other districts in Tamil Nadu faced severe drought conditions in the latter half of the 1980 and in 1981. The off take of rice under the public distribution system on family cards which was of the order of 10,000 to 12,000 tonnes in a month had risen and touched the level of even 78,000 tonnes per month in August 1981. In the context of growing need for rice by the family cardholders, the State Government took various

measures to augment the supply position of rice. It had purchased rice from Civil Supplies Corporation of other States and also by tender system from private traders. The Government of India was also approached to increase the allotment from the Central Pool to the level of one lakh tonnes per month. But the Government of India had given supply upto 60,000 tonnes a month. Since the bulk of the stock from the Central Pool allotment was offered from Andhra Pradesh, the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation had to make hectic efforts by arranging for movement of stocks both by road and by rail. The State Government had thus spared no efforts in purchasing rice required by the Government for public distribution from various other States and kept to the public distribution system going without any breakdown. In view of the assured supply of rice under the public distribution system, the Government was able to keep the open market prices of rice under check and control. A total quantity of 6.71 lakh tonnes of rice was distributed to the cardholders from January 1981 to December 1981.

Soon after the assumption of office in June 1977, this Government announced the scheme to open a fair price shop in every Revenue village so as to extend the facilities of the supply of essential commodities to the rural areas also. All the revenue villages in the State have been covered by the village fair price shop scheme. 17,536 fair price shops are functioning in the State. They are selling not only rationed commodities, but also other essential commodities such as edible oil, chillies, tamarind, coriander, salt etc. The total sales turnover in the village fair price shops during the calendar year 1981 was Rs. 115 crores.

General enumeration was last done in the year 1975 and family cards were issued. There were representations for the issue of new family cards. The old family cards in circulation were also worn out and needed replacement. Circulation of bogus cards was also reported. It was therefore decided to conduct a general enumeration throughout the State for issue of new family cards. This work has been fully completed and new cards have been issued in Madras, Pudukottai and Nilgiris districts. In all the other districts, the work is in progress and it is expected that the new card will be issued in all the districts by the end of 31st July 1982.



Distribution through Co-operative Stores.



Welfare Schemes for Fishermen

Introduction:

Tamil Nadu has achieved the unique distinction of standing first in fish production in our country by producing 4.10 lakh tonnes of fish during the year 1981-82. There are 3,37,713 marine Fishermen out of which 80,0035 are active. There are 1,20,000 inland fishermen also. The Department of Fishermen and the Tamilnadu Fisheries Development Corporation are evincing keen interest in formulating and implementing several welfare schemes for the uplift of the fishermen community.

The main features of the schemes are:

1. to free the fishermen from the clutches of the middlemen by establishing Fishermen co-operative societies.
2. to provide them financial assistance for purchasing fishing requisites.
3. to provide them technical guidance to enable them to adopt modern methods in both capture and culture fisheries.
4. to help them during cyclone periods.
5. to provide them infrastructure to keep their fishing crafts and tackle safely and to preserve their catches in good condition.

6. to provide them roads and transport facilities to reach the consuming centres quickly.
7. to help the families of those fishermen who die while conducting fishing.

Fishermen Cooperatives:

To improve the socio-economic conditions of the fishermen, fishermen

cooperatives have been formed. There are 515 fishermen cooperative societies comprising of 476 primary FCS (289 marine FCS and 187 Inland FCS), 14 primary Fishermen cooperative marketing societies, 3 fisher-women cooperative societies, 5 societies organised under Half a million Job programme and Employment Promotion Programme, 8 Co-operative Fish Marketing unions



and 9 District Fishermen Cooperative Federations.

Over the plan periods, the fishermen cooperatives societies have been sanctioned Long Term Loans, Medium Term Loans, Short Term Loans, working capital loan and godown loans to the tune of Rs.73.44 lakhs for purchase of fishing crafts and tackles, for discharge of prior debts, for running fair price shops and for construction of godowns. Government have sanctioned in 1981-82 working capital loans to the extent of Rs. 5.00 lakhs to 76 FCS and in 1982-83 another Rs. 5 lakhs to 38 more FCS to run fair price shops and to purchase and sell fishery requisites and for fish marketing.

To revitalize the fishermen cooperatives and federations the financial assistance provided by NCDC has been availed by 35 FCS upto 31.3.82 to the extent of Rs. 104.296 lakhs for purchase and distribution of boats and nets, share capital assistance for marketing of fish products and sale of fishery requisites, purchase of transport vehicles, constructions of godown, putting up fish stalls etc. The salient features of the NCDC schemes are refund of share capital in 10 equal annual instalments after the moratorium period of 4 years, 20% subsidy to the beneficiaries for purchase of boats and nets and 50% subsidy for construction of godown, fish stalls and purchase of transport vehicles.

Under IRDP scheme in 1981-82 Government have sanctioned Rs. 68.67 lakhs as subsidy to fishermen co-operatives in Tamilnadu and to F.F.D.A. Madurai, for purchase of country boats and FRP boats and nets, transport vehicles, insulated, boxes, deep freezers etc. and for construction of working sheds and fish seed farm.

3 FWCS have been organised at Thiruchirankuppam (Chingleput District) Karayur Street (Thanjavur District) and Tharuvaikulam (Thirunelveli District) with a total membership of 484 and a working capital loan of Rs. 70,000 sanctioned to them.

Fishermen Housing:

During the 5th Plan period a comprehensive housing scheme providing free housing facilities for coastal fishermen was initiated and Rs. 100 lakhs provided annually for construction of houses for fishermen. A total of 9931 houses has so far

been sanctioned in this scheme upto 81-82 out of which 6223 numbers of houses have been constructed and allotted to fishermen.

Feeder Roads:

Construction of feeder roads on priority basis has been taken up. A total of Rs. 130.40 lakhs has been sanctioned so far for the formation of 52 numbers of feeder roads to a length of 98.25 kms. 24 roads have been completed so far.

Water supply:

The Tamilnadu Water Supply and Drainage Board has taken up programmes for supply of drinking water facilities to the coastal fishing villages.

Fishermen Distress Relief Fund:

During the year 1966, the fishermen Distress Relief fund was created with a Government Contribution of Rs. 25,000/- For those fishermen who die while fishing a sum of Rs. 5000/- per fishermen family is being granted as ex-gratia, out of which Rs. 2000/- would be paid as 1st instalment and the rest Rs. 160/- per month for 30 months. During the year 1981-82 Rs. 1,55,000/- have been paid to Fishermen so far Rs. 7,39,113.05 have been paid since the inception of the fund. So far 138 families have been benefitted through this fund.

Savings and Welfare scheme:

Fishermen are unable to get enough income during three months of monsoon period. Hence a savings scheme has been devised and imple-

mented since June 1982. The scheme will be implemented through Co-operative societies. During the nine months of regular income Rs. 90/- will be collected from each fisherman at of Rs. 10/- per month. In addition to this the Government will give Rs.90/-for each fisherman towards this scheme. The total amount of Rs. 180/- will be distributed to these fishermen during the three months of monsoon. Rs. 60/- per fisherman per month. This scheme will be of great help to fishermen in cultivating the habit of saving for the future.

Price protection scheme:

TNFDC is procuring fishes from the main landing centres of coastal districts and marketing them through the retail fish stalls which have been established at Madras, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai. At present there are 54 stalls and it will be raised to 160 numbers during 1982-83.

To enable the fishermen to get reasonable price for their catches and encourage them to catch more fish TNFDC has launched a price protection scheme. TNFDC would announce a fixed price for each variety of fish and procure all the fishes landed at the landing centres at the rate already fixed.

Help during cyclone periods:

Transistors have been supplied to Fishermen cooperative societies to enable them to know in advance about weather warning. Along with the help of Red cross cyclone shelters have been provided at the coastal fishermen villages. Those fishermen affected by cyclone get financial

Details of houses constructed for Fishermen (upto 31.12.81)

Name of the District	Total population of the Marine fishermen	No. of Fishermen Villages	No. of fishermen villages so far covered	No. of houses so far sanctioned	No. of houses completed	Balance No. of houses under construction	Demand for 1981-82	No. of houses actually proposed for 1981-82
1. Chengalpattu	31938	63	17	1738	1238	503	868	150
2. South Arcot	38855	57	8	1030	798	232	680	250
3. Thanjavur	58459	79	14	2049	730	1319	320	135
4. Pudukottai	77234	20	4	518	368	150	175	50
5. Ramanathapuram	40152	79	14	1368	452	916	350	150
6. Thirunelveli	37373	24	15	1849	1409	440	270	75
7. Kanyakumari	89648	41	23	1379	1092	287	1421	181
Total	3,03,688	363	95	9931	6084	3847	4084	1000

help from the department to compensate their loss, through the Fishermen cooperative societies.

Distribution of Boats and Nets:

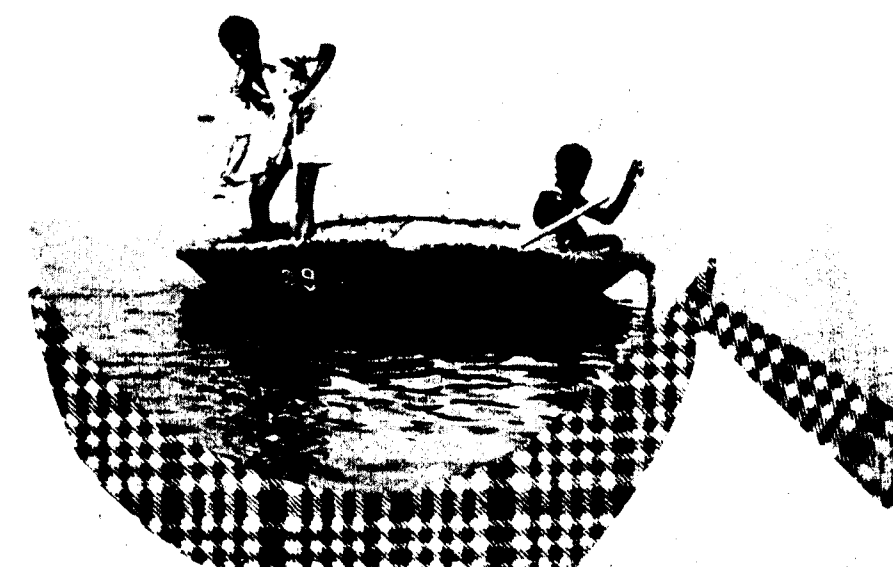
As part of the Sixth Plan Programme of catamarans and country-crafts fitted with outboard or inboard motors, respectively, are being distributed to fishermen. This assistance carries a subsidy of 20% the balance 75 is provided as Loan by Government for outboard motors supplied to catamaran fishermen and recovered in 40 months of instalments. For FRP (Fibreglass boats) boats with inboard motors 75% loan is provided by Banks. Under the Agriculture Refinance and Development Corporation refinance facilities, the immediate liability of beneficiary being confined to 6 per cent of the cost of the boat which is about Rs. 60,000. A sum of Rs. 8 lakhs has been allotted for this purpose in 1981-82 and like amount was set apart for the distribution of nylon fish net webbing for country craft operators. The total provision for the supply of boats and net material is being spread upto Rs. 18 lakhs in 1982-83 facilitating the distribution of 50 fibreglass Reinforced Plastic Boats, 20 outboard motors and adequate quantity of nylon nets. With a view to population diversified methods of fishing other than training for shrimps which have been overfished the Government approved in August 1979 a programme for subsidising

a cost of gillnets traps etc. Purchased by fisherman to the extent of 25 percent.

Development of landing and berthing facilities:

A major fishing harbour is nearing completion in Madras with an outlay of about Rs. 11 crores. Boats and deep sea trawlers have started utilising the facilities. This harbour has

landing and berthing facilities for 500 mechanised boats and 50 deep sea trawlers. Provision of adequate facilities for even catamarans is the special feature at the Madras fishing harbour. Besides, landing jetty at a cost of Rs. 14 lakhs is being commissioned at Kodikkarai in Thanjavur district. The Government of India have very recently cleared the project for the construction of a major fishing harbour at Chinnamuttom in Kanniyakumari





district at an outlay of Rs. 234.00 lakhs. Yet another fishing harbour at Valinokkam in Ramanathapuram district with an outlay of Rs. 77 lakhs has also been cleared by the Centre. The proposals for the establishment of landing jetties at Pazhayar in Thanjavur district involving an outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs and at Thondi in Ramanathapuram district with an outlay of Rs. 90.50 lakhs are also under consideration of the Government of India. We have also very recently sent proposals to Government of India for the construction of a fishing jetty in Kottapattinam of Pudukottai district at a cost of Rs. 18.50 lakhs.

While Madras fishing harbour will be fully financed by the Government of India, the cost of other projects will be shared equally between the Centre and the State.

Development of Infrastructural facilities:

Alive to the fact that the strategy of development of fisheries and improvement of welfare of fishermen require adequate infrastructure for the procurement and transport of landed fish, establishment of processing and service facilities, construction of market yard etc., are being undertaken at important centres. These facilities are being developed at a cost of Rs. 28 lakhs in Pazhayar in Thanjavur district, at Rs. 24 lakhs at Valinokkam and at Rs. 5.6 lakhs in Thondi in Ramanathapuram district. Fish landing platforms are being established to ensure hygienic handling of fish. This is done with the assistance of the Marine products Export Development Authority, Cochin. Roads are being laid linking

up fishing villages with the consuming centres. A sum of Rs. 1.30 crores has been sanctioned since 1979-80 for the formation of 52 roads. A provision of Rs. 35 lakhs is being made for these works in 1982-83. Further, the district Collectors have been instructed to form roads connecting fishing villages under the Self-sufficiency Scheme and National Rural Employment Programme. To provide guidance to fishermen to avoid the submerged rocks and reach the shore safely during night, the Government have been implementing the programme of installation of guide lights in fishing villages. Installation of nine such lights has been taken up in 1980-81 and 10 villages will be covered in 1981-82. It is proposed to instal these lights in 11 villages in 1982-83.

Fish Farmers Development Agency have been set up in seven Districts to increase the inland fish production by intensive fish culture practices to set up the earnings of inland fishermen and fish farmers. All over, 900 tanks with a water spread of 1000 ha. have so far been brought under the Fish Farmers Development Agencies. As a result of the services rendered by these Agencies, the average productivity in these tanks has gone up from 250 kgs. to about 1200 kgs. per ha. Enthused by the success of our experience in the 7 districts of Thanjavur, Thiruchirappalli, Madurai, Dharmapuri, Chengalpattu, South Arcot and Thirunelveli, Government have sanctioned the establishment of Fish Farmers Development Agencies in 1982-83 in four more districts, viz. Periyar, Pudukottai, North Arcot and Kanniyakumari at an outlay of

District Rural Development Programme:

An additional source of finance is now being made available to the small scale fishermen by the implementation of District Rural Development Programme. Under this scheme the beneficiary Fishermen Cooperative Societies are eligible for 50% subsidy and the individual fishermen are extended 33.1/3 percent subsidy for the acquisition of mechanised boats, fibre glass boats, country boats, fishing tackles, marketing equipments etc. Project proposals have been formulated covering 25 fishermen Cooperative Societies all along the coast to make available to the Societies and their members 55 country boats, 100 catamarans, 47 fibre glass boats and adequate quantity of nets, insulated boxes, tube cutting machines, deep freezers and transport vehicles.

State level Co-ordination Committee, on District Rural Development Programme has very recently approved the implementation of the above Programme at a total cost of Rs. 80.54 lakhs. This involves a subsidy of Rs. 42.43 lakhs which will benefit the members of 25 Fishermen Cooperative Societies in 7 districts in the State.

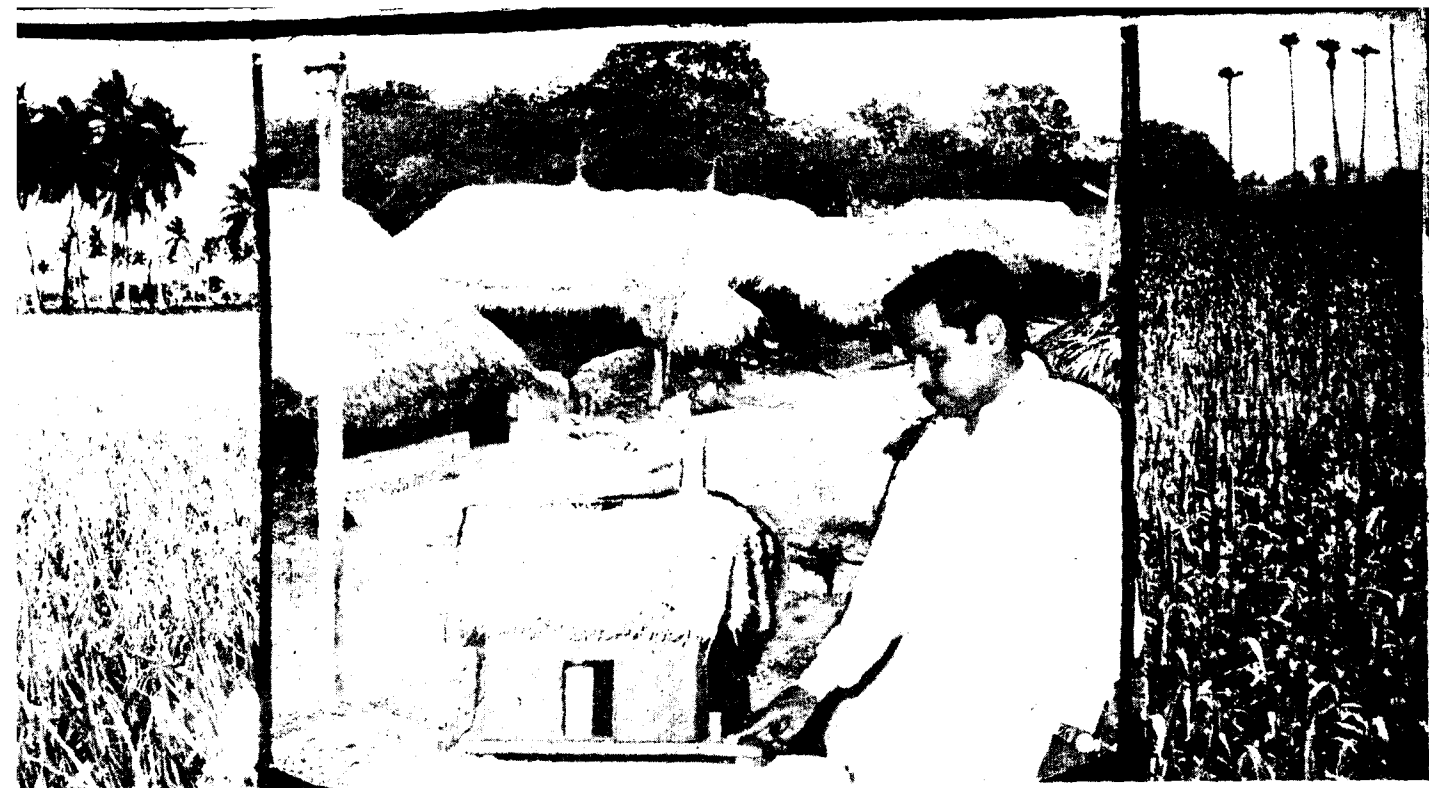
In addition the State Level Co-ordination Committee has approved the extension of financial assistance for the following Programmes.

Rs. 21.65 lakhs to the Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation for strengthening the infrastructural facilities for marketing fish.

Rs. 4.00 lakhs to the Fish Farmers Development Agency, Madurai for establishing fish seed farms.

Fishery Development in irrigation tanks:

Major and minor irrigation tanks account for the bulk of the inland waters and inland fish catches from the state, but the fishery rights of these waters are mostly vested with PWD and Revenue Dept. in the case of major irrigation tanks and Panchayat unions and Panchayats in the case of minor irrigation tanks. A few selected waters among these have been provincialised and fishery rights vested with the Fisheries Department for fishery development. But in all these cases the fishery rights are disposed by the revenue Department, after consulting the fisheries department officials concerned in the case of provincialised waters.



Self Sufficiency in POWER

An impetus given to power development

The annual outlay on Power for 1982-83 will be Rs. 220 crores. The sector-wise break-up will be as follows.

	Rs. in crores
Generation	126.5
T & D	63.5
R.E.	29.0
Others	1.0
Total	220.0

Peak Demand And Daily Consumption Touches All Time High

More Funds for Power Schemes

It is significant to note that the outlay on Power which was of the order of Rs. 45 crores per year till 1975-76 in the seventies was stepped up considerably to reach a level of Rs. 167 crores during 1981-82 and Rs. 220 crores for 1982-83.

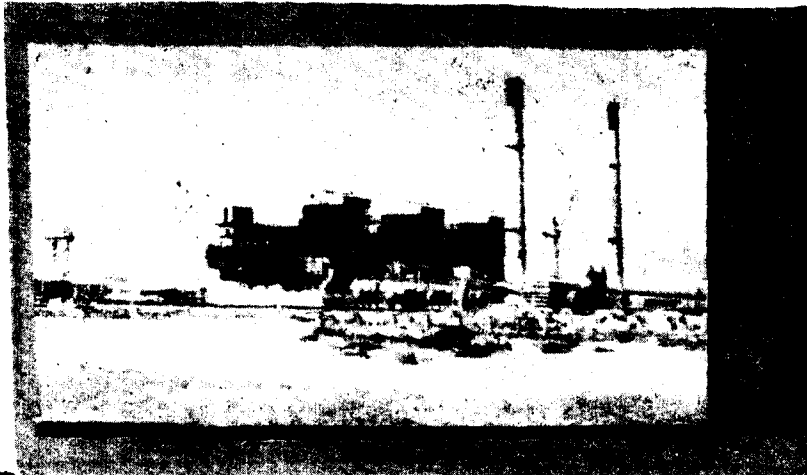


Power connection to the huts.

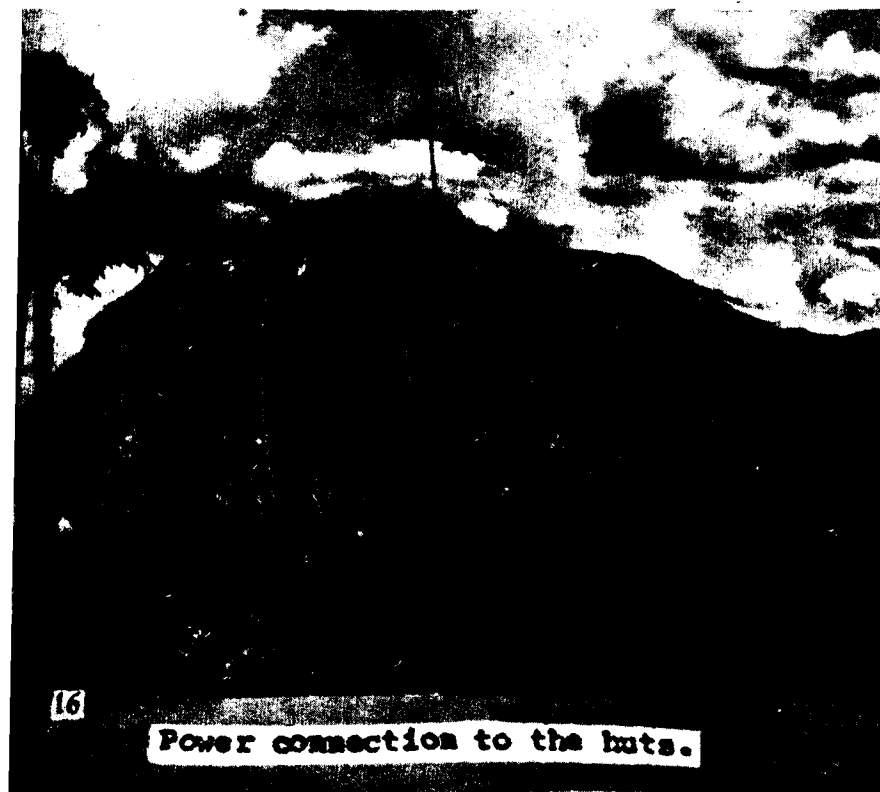
The table below give the comparative picture:

Average for 4th Five year. Plan (69-74)	Average for 74-75 to 76-77	Average for 77-78 to 78-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
(Rupees in crores)					
Rs. 42.8	Rs. 54.13	Rs 106.56	Rs 152.0	Rs 160.94	Rs 167.06

The peak demand touched an all time record of 2101 MW on 10.12.81 and the daily consumption reached the maximum of 38,548 m.u. on 23.1.1982. The peak demand and the annual consumption of energy for the last 5 years given below would clearly illustrate that the power supply position in the State has vastly improved in the last two years and the major beneficiary is the industries in the State. With a view to encourage the establishment of new industries in the backward areas, a decision was taken to exempt these industries from power cut for the first 5 years.



Year	Energy Consumption (m.u.)	% Growth	Peak demand (MW)	% Growth
1977-78	8,924		1,641	
1978-79	10,289	15.23	1,779	8.41
1979-80	10,254	(-) 0.34	1,710	(-) 3.88
1980-81	10,798	5.3	1,643	(-) 2.16
1981-82	11,512	6.6	1,995	19.25



Increase in installed capacity

The installed capacity in Tamil Nadu has increased from 2509 MW obtained at the end of 31.3.79 to 3139 MW at present. The commissioning of three units of 210 MW at Tuticorin Thermal Project accounts for this increase. The commissioning of the Tuticorin Thermal Project in record time is a significant contribution made in the power development of Tamil Nadu.

Ongoing Schemes

In order to increase the generating capacity in the State, a number of new schemes have been taken up in the recent past, most important schemes being Lower Mettur Scheme and Mettur Thermal Schemes. The on-going schemes under construction are as follows:

		Target date for commissioning.
i.	Mettur Thermal project	420 MW 1985-86
ii.	Servalar HEP	20 MW 1983-84
iii.	Kadamparai PS HEP	400 MW 1983-84
iv.	Second unit of Kundah P.H.V.	20 MW 1984-85
v.	Lower Mettur HEP	120 MW 1985-86

New Thermal Projects

With a view to make the State self-sufficient in power generation, new thermal stations and expansion in the existing thermal stations are being contemplated. The State Electricity Board has sent proposals for the following thermal projects:—



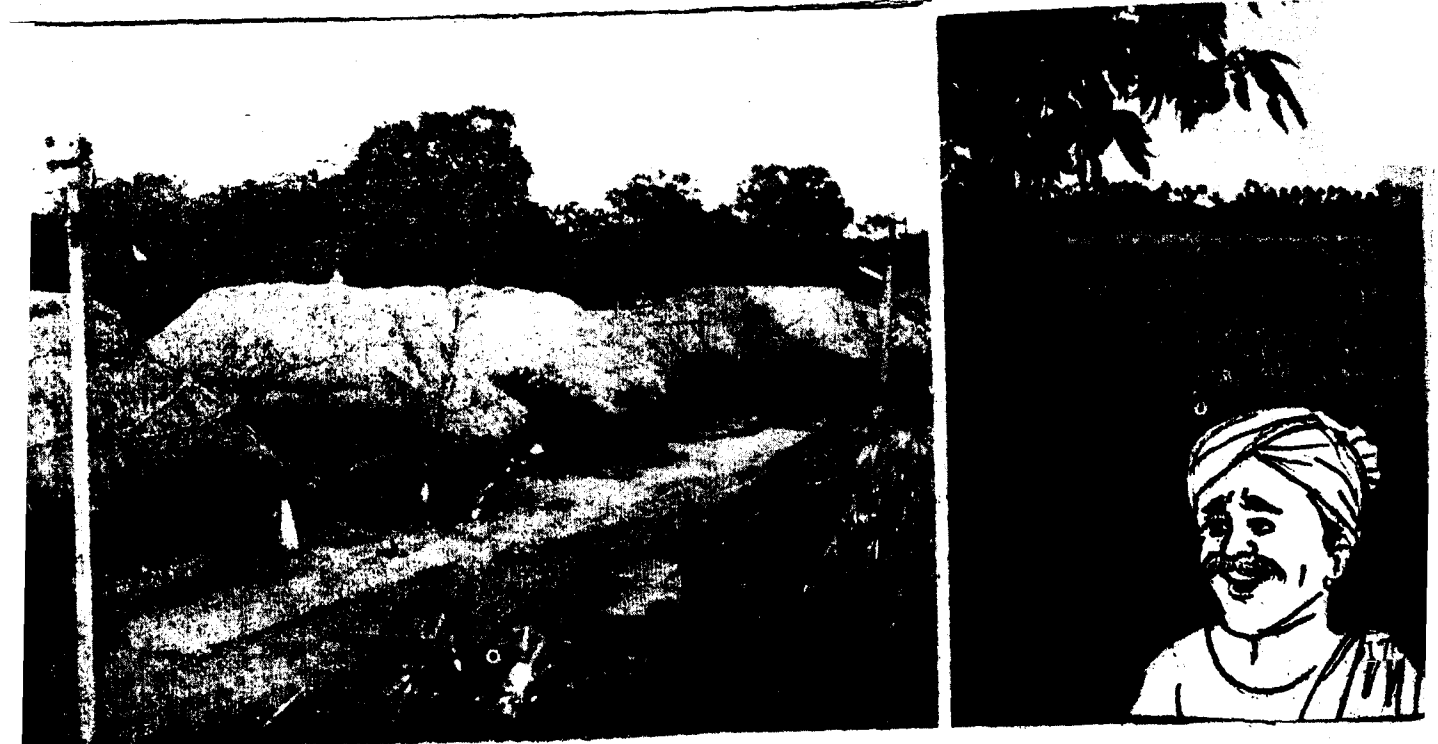
		cost (IN CRORES)
i.	North Madras Thermal Station	1050 MW 614.65
ii.	Expansion at TTPP	710 MW 410.77
iii.	Expansion at Mettur Thermal Station.	420 MW 215.70
iv.	Gas Turbines	300 MW 117.00
Total		2480 MW 1359.12

It is relevant to note that the scheme reports for these projects were sent to the Government of India in record time and serious efforts are being taken to get the sanction of these schemes, early. As a result of the efforts taken by the State Government, the expansion at Mettur Thermal Station has received the acceptance from the CEA. The Government hopefully expects the sanction of the Central Government for the other two projects also. It is expected that these will come to fruition by 1990 and the State would then have adequate capacity to meet the needs of the State.

Electricity Extended to Weaker sections

The State Government is keen that the benefits of electricity should reach the common man and those who are below the poverty line. The thrust in the Rural Electrification programme of the Government is on providing electricity to the hut dwellers. The Government has launched a new scheme to provide electric lights (40W) to the huts in rural areas. A nominal charges of only Rs. 2.50 per unit is collected from them. This scheme started in the year 1979, has been pursued vigorously and today nearly 4.6 lakhs of huts enjoy this benefit. The year-wise no. of hut services effected is given in table below:

1979-80	1,67,297 nos.
1980-81	1,28,153 nos.
1981-82	1,54,662 nos.
1982-83	12,629 nos.
(4/82 & 5/82)	4,62,741 nos.



All Harijan Colonies Electrified

The State should be proud of the fact that all harijan colonies in the State (25,872 nos.) stand electrified today. This is the only State which enjoys this unique status.

More pumpsets energised

Energisation of new agricultural pumpsets received pointed attention of the State Electricity Board and the number of pumpsets connected in the last two years is given below:

1980-81	31,935
1981-82	26,358

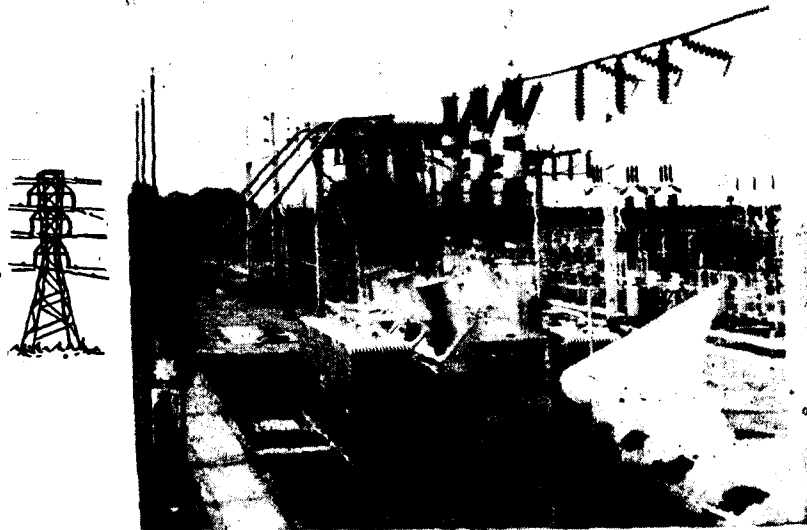
As at the end of 31.5.82, nearly 9.5 lakh pumpsets are run on electricity. With a view to clear the long pending applications the State Government has taken a decision to effect supply to all pumpsets for which applications were made prior to 31.3.1976. As on date, there are about 55,445 numbers of pending applications received prior to 31.3.1976 and all these pump sets would be energised before 31.3.83.

Progress under Self Sufficiency Scheme

Under the self-sufficiency scheme the Electricity Board has energised about 1,523 overhead tanks and ground level reservoirs.

Improvements to T and D

The Electricity Board has stepped up the investment on Transmission and Distribution with a view to reduce line losses, improve the voltage conditions and provide good quality supply to the consumers. During 1980-81, 417 Kms. of 230 KV lines and 243 Kms. of 110 KV lines were erected. During the same period, three 230 KV sub-stations, nine 110 KV sub-stations and one 66 KV sub-station were also energised. During 1981-82, 222 Kms. of 230 KV lines and 180 Kms. of 110 KV lines were energised. Two 230 KV sub-stations, ten 110 KV sub-stations and one 66 KV sub-station were also commissioned.



Consumer Satisfaction Primary Objective

Consumer satisfaction is the primary objective of the State Electricity Board and the Government. With a view to render better service to the consumers and to reduce the inconvenience caused to them, a number of procedures in the Electricity Board were simplified and streamlined.

More Concessions to Agriculturists

The tariff for agriculturists is one of the lowest in the country. The agricultural tariff has been reduced from 16 paise to 14 paise to small farmers with effect from July 1977. The rates have again been reduced to 12 paise per unit for the small farmers and 14 paise for others from June 1980. The meter rent for agricultural consumers was reduced from Rs. 4/- to Rs. 2/- with effect from 1st July 1980 and was altogether dispensed with effect from September 1981 when the tariff for agriculture was revised for an all-



inclusive rate of 12 paise per unit to small farmers and 15 paise for others.

Concession in tariff for public meetings

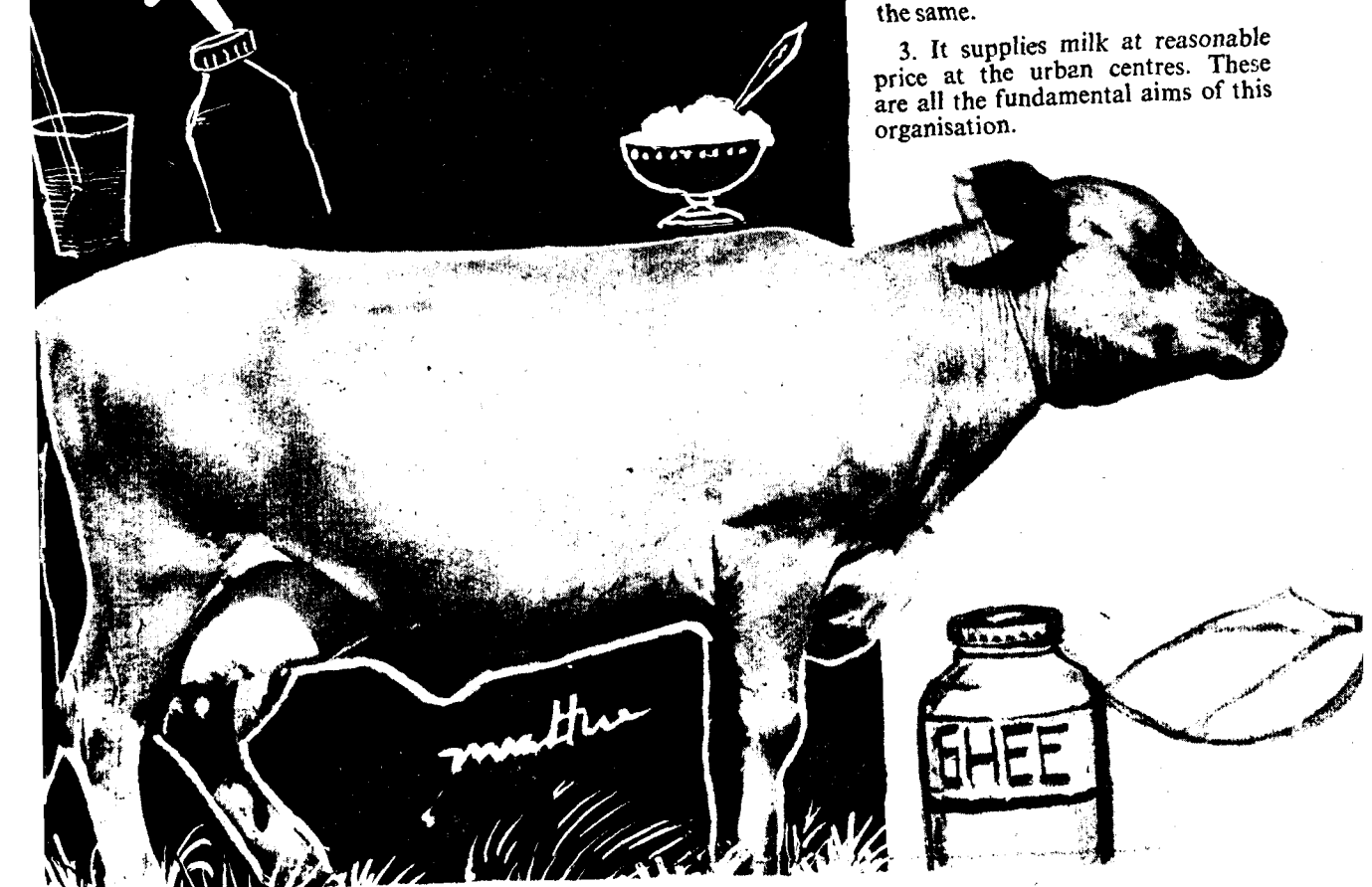
The tariff for supply of power to public meetings have also been modified to enable availing of supply quickly either from the existing domestic services or from the E.B. Main.

Harnessing Alternative Sources of Energy

The State is not fortunate enough to have abundant natural resources required for power generation. Faced with such a situation it is necessary (a) to locate alternative sources of energy and (b) to use the available energy more efficiently. The Board has initiated a number of steps in both these directions. For the first time, a solar photo voltaic pump has been installed in the State in Uthandi village of Chengleput District as a demonstration project. The Board is also taking active steps to harness sea-solar energy and biomass. On the conservation side, a study has been conducted to find out how the energy consumption in the agricultural pumpsets can be reduced. The results are rewarding.



White Revolution



Industrial Revolution and Agricultural Revolution are the prime factors to estimate the standard of living and wealth of any nation in the world. In the history of Tamilnadu, Green Revolution and White Revolution have greater importance, in the success of the Agricultural Revolution.

The Tamilnadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation is the rock on which the citadel of White Revolution has been raised.

The Tamilnadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation was organised with effect from February 1981. Based on the policy of the Government of Tamilnadu and with a view to improve the dairy development activities in Tamilnadu, a three-tier structure, has been evolved on Arand Pattern, i.e., producers' societies at the village level, co-operative unions at the district level and at the state level an apex body namely the Federation to Co-ordinate the activities.

ACTIVITIES OF THE FEDERATION

1. It helps to augment milk production and improve the dairy development activities.
2. It organises milk procurement at the village level, transporting to the urban centres and marketing the same.
3. It supplies milk at reasonable price at the urban centres. These are all the fundamental aims of this organisation.



The milk procured from the various rural centres is pooled and brought to the chilling centres, which have been set up at 19 places in Tamilnadu, where the milk is chilled and the chilled milk is carried to Madhavaram, Ambattur and Madurai dairies through

road tankers. A portion of the chilled milk is transported from Erode to Ambattur Dairy through Rail Milk Tankers. The milk is processed and mixed with SMP and Butter Oil and standardised 4.5% fat and 8.5% SNF and pushed out

for sales through outlets like Milk Depots and Parlours in the city. The same methods of distribution is adopted in Madurai city also. The milk is distributed through Automatic vending units also in Madras city.

CATTLE FEED PRODUCTION

The Cattle Feed Plants have been set up at Madhavaram, Ambur at North Arcot District with 4 to 5 ton/hr capacity. Presently, an average 1,500 tons of cattle feed is produced per month.

16,000 tons of Cattle Feed has been produced during the period from 1.2.81 to 31.12.81 in the year 1981. The target for the production of Cattle Feed for the year 1982 has been fixed as 18,000 tones. A Pelletised Plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 10 Lakhs has been set up at Madhavaram and will go for production shortly.

OPERATION FLOOD I

Under Operation Flood I programme, a sum of Rs. 15 crores has been released (30 grant and 70 loan basis). A new Dairy with 2 lakhs at Ambattur has been set up under this programme. A new Dairy Complex at Erode, and Salem have been established. The capacity of Madhavaram and Madurai Dairies have been expanded. The powder plants have been already set up at Madurai, Erode.

The construction of Chilling Centres at Chinnasalem, Ambur, Villupuram, Sathyamangalam and Sankarandapalayam have been



completed and commenced production. A Chilling Centre at Thiruvannamalai will be set up shortly.

The milk procurement of 46,000 lpd. during 1972, has been increased to 4 lakh lpd. in 1982. Similarly, the milk distribution of 81,000 lpd. during 1972 has been increased to 3.60 lakh lpd. As against 4,239 farmers who were benefitted out of this scheme during 1982, 3 lakh farmers have been involved during 1982.

As against the allocation of a sum of Rs. 16.82 crores under this programme, the Indian Dairy Corporation released a sum of Rs. 15.47 crores up to December 1981 of which is a sum of Rs. 15.21 crores has been spent upto 30.11.1981.



OPERATION FLOOD II

In continuation of Operation Flood I programme the Operation Flood II programme has been drawn up at an estimated cost of Rs. 46 crores which will be implemented in the 9 districts in Tamilnadu. District level Co-operative Milk Producers' Union has been organised in the 9 districts. About 4,550 milk producers co-operative Societies will be organised at the end of the project period i.e., 1984-85. 13 lakh milch animals will be covered of which 48 will be brought under Artificial insemination programme.

Under this programme, new dairies at Coimbatore and Nilgris will be set up. The existing dairies at Erode, Salem, Vellore, Madurai and Ambattur will be expanded. A new Cattle feed plant will be established at Madurai.

At the end of the Operation Flood II Project period, while the milk production will be increased to a level of 34.8 lakh lpd, the milk procurement will touch 10.90 lakh lpd. As against 3 lakh farmers involved in operation Flood I programme,

13 lakh farmers will be benefitted under Operation Flood II programme. The milk procurement of 4 lakh lpd during 1982 will be increased to 10.9 lakh lpd. during 1986. Similarly milk distribution of 3.6 lakh litre per day during 1982 will be increased to 10.8 lakh litres per day during 1986. All important towns will be covered for milk distribution.

The Indian Dairy Corporation, in their Appraisal Report estimated that the Operation Flood II programme would cost 40 crores.

SPECIAL SCHEMES FOR THE YEAR 1982-83

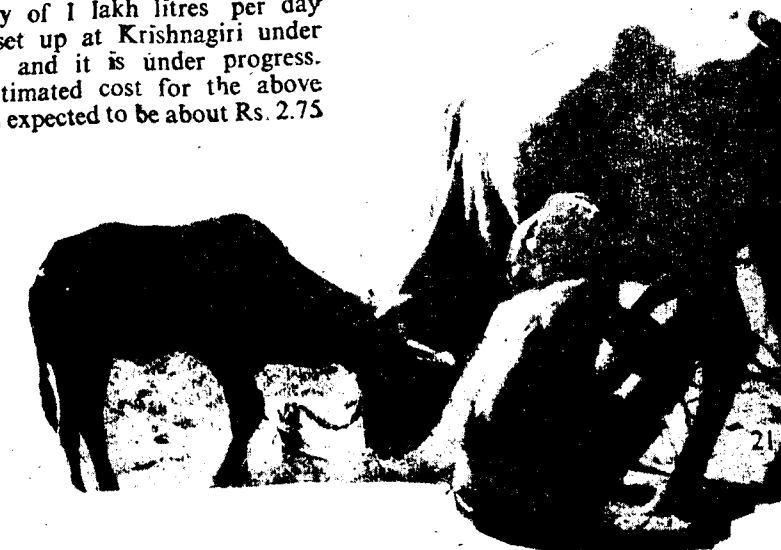
New dairies will be established at Tiruchirappalli and at Tirunelveli. New Chilling Centres will be

set up in Shencotta, Nanguneri area and at Pudukottai, Pattukottai and Chettiarthope.

New veterinary hospitals will be established to take care of the animals. With a view to improve milk production and income resource of the farmers, about 500 new Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies will be organised. Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli districts will be covered for milk distribution through plastic sachets.

POWDER PLANT AT KRISHNAGIRI

The work relating to setting up of new Feeder Balancing dairy with a capacity of 1 lakh litres per day being set up at Krishnagiri under DPAP, and it is under progress. The estimated cost for the above work is expected to be about Rs. 2.75 crores.



MILK DISTRIBUTION IN MADRAS CITY:

About 2.97 lakh litres of milk per day is distributed in the city of Madras. Further about 2.5 tons of Butter and Ghee is being sold every day. Presently 448 Milk Depots, 48 Milk Parlours and 22 Automatic Vending Units are being operated in the city. With a view to streamline the existing milk distribution system and to avoid malpractices, it is proposed to organise Milk Consumer Co-operative Societies in all parts of the city. At the first stage, 9 consumer societies have been organised and they are functioning well.

DISTRIBUTION OF MILK IN MADURAI CITY:

In Madurai city milk and milk products are sold through 122 depots, 13 Parlours, and 10 outlets located outside the Madurai City. About 60 thousand litres of milk and about 1.7 tonnes of butter and ghee are sold daily.

The TCMPPF is serving for the farmers at the village and the consumers at the urban places with a dedicated spirit.



Inspecting the drought hit areas.

SPEEDY IMPLEMENTATION OF DROUGHT RELIEF WORKS

Consequent on the failure of the South West and North East monsoons in the State during 1980-81, 13 districts of the State with the exception of Madras, Nilgiris and Coimbatore districts were affected by drought, resulting in acute scarcity of drinking water in rural areas, failure of the crops, lack of employment opportunities for agricultural labourers and consequent loss of purchasing power in rural areas. The Government had to launch all

out relief measures right from November 1980 to mitigate the hardships.

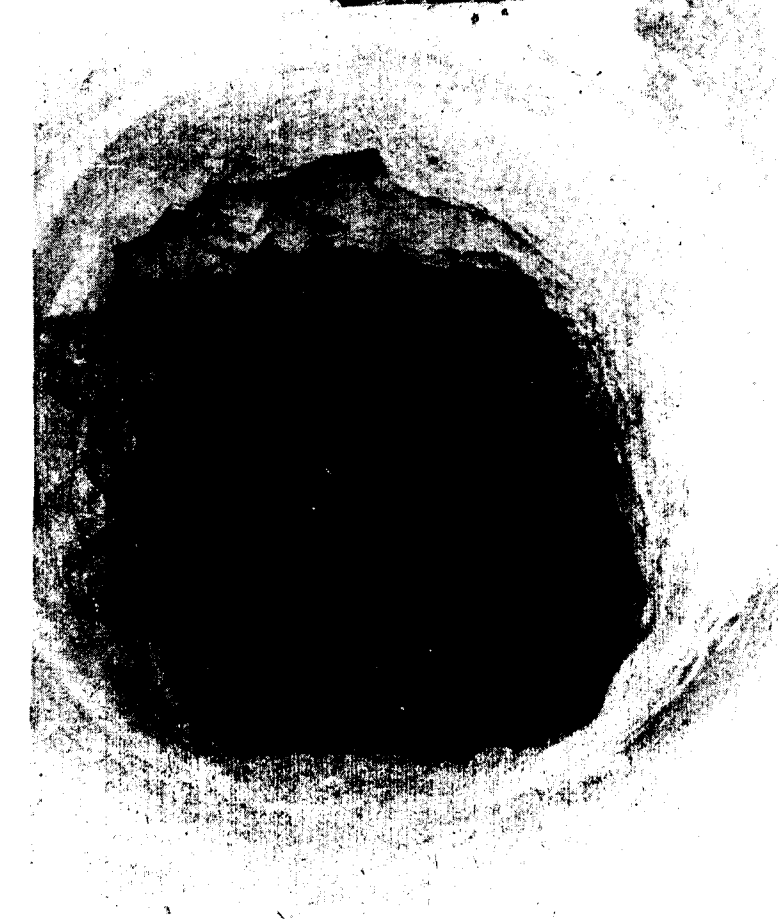
The major focus of attention was provision of drinking water supply including maintenance of existing drinking water sources, energisation of wells, better utilisation of existing rigs, sanction of additional staff for maintaining pumps, execution of employment-oriented works to provide relief to unemployed agriculturists and supply of foodgrains through public distribution system.

The sinking of bore wells on a war-footing was taken up by the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, the Agricultural Engineering Department and Ground Water Cell of the Public Works Department. Drilling rigs were also obtained from Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh to augment the rigs locally available. 7,249 bore wells have been sunk and 698 exploratory bore wells which were previously sunk by the Public Works (Ground Water Cell) were also handed over for drinking water



purposes. 19,461 wells were deepened. The sinking of open wells in tank beds or in the vicinity of the tanks was carried out by the Public Works Department. In places where water supply resources were not available water was supplied through lorries and tractors. The steel tanks required for the transport of water were got manufactured and supplied to the needy areas. Improvement to the Water supply works of the Municipalities and Town Panchayats have also been carried out. Separate feeder lines costing Rs. 50 lakhs (approximately) have been constructed to the water supply works of Municipalities and Town Panchayats so as to provide continuous power supply. Schemes for improvements to water supply systems in Madras City have also been implemented at a cost of Rs. 87 lakhs. The Government have incurred a total expenditure of Rs. 1,960 lakhs to provide water supply in the drought affected areas including Madras City.

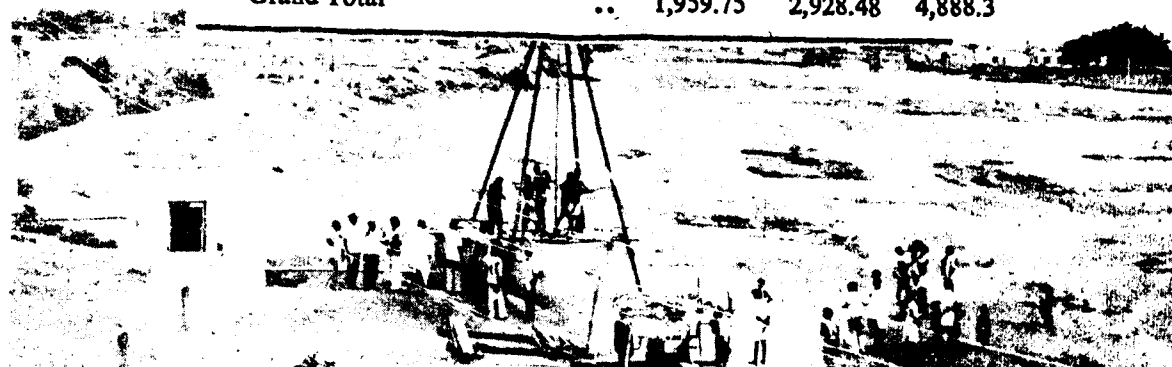
As regards labour-oriented works, repairs and improvements to irrigation tanks having an ayacut of above 50 acres have been carried out by the Public Works Department and the works in respect of minor irrigation tanks having ayacut of less than 50 acres, formation of new roads, repairs and improvements to village roads were executed by the Highways and Rural Works Department. The Highways and Rural Works Department has executed repairs and improvements to other roads. Repairs and improvements to ponds and ooranies have also been carried out. Soil conservation works like formation of percolation



ponds have been executed. Afforestation schemes have been executed. A total expenditure of Rs. 2,928 lakhs has been incurred for several labour oriented works.

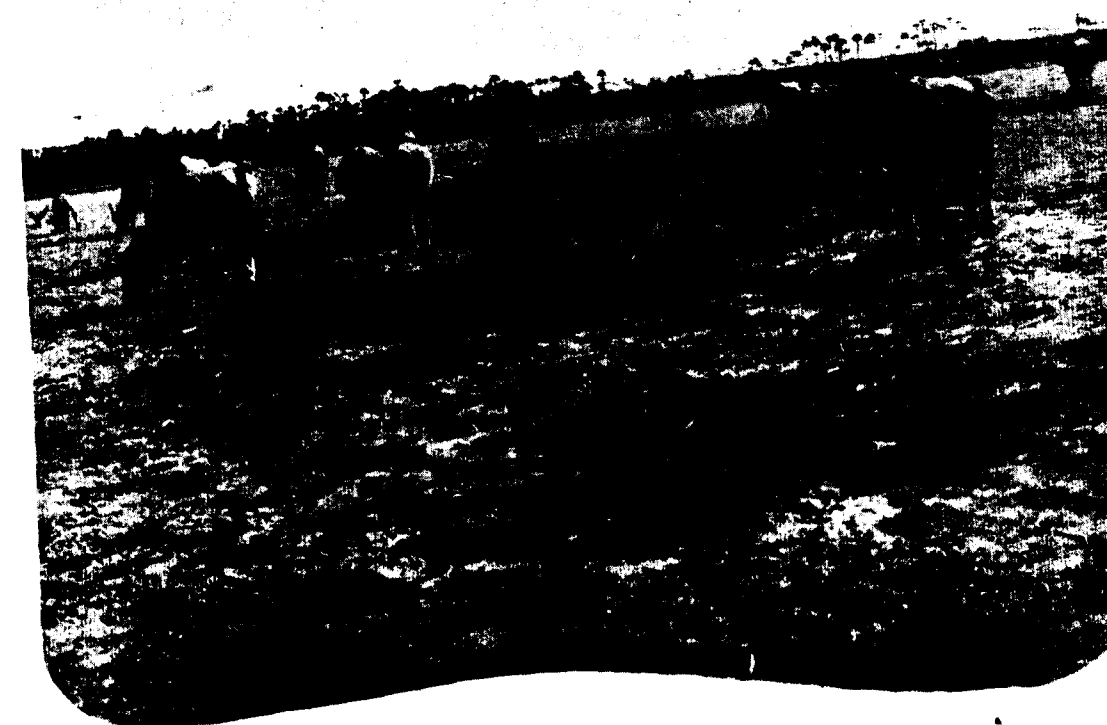
I. Statement showing Districtwise allotment:—

Name of the District	Amount allotted		
	For water supply works	For labour oriented works	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)			
North Arcot	314.85	520.31	835.16
South Arcot	185.87	291.07	467.94
Chengalpattu	85.00	198.86	283.86
Tiruchirapalli	183.46	166.18	349.64
Madurai	140.33	186.91	327.44
Thanjavur	40.31	64.90	105.21
Ramanathapuram	201.09	480.20	681.29
Tirunelveli	73.98	70.09	144.07
Salem	214.04	188.34	402.38
Dharmapuri	139.41	281.58	420.99
Pudukkottai	150.14	272.59	422.73
Periyar	70.60	50.45	121.05
Kanniyakumari	3.47	7.00	10.47
Madras	87.00	..	87.
Total	1,889.75	2,778.49	4,668.23
For construction of separate feeder lines	50.00	..	50.00
For fabrication of steel tanks	20.00	..	20.00
Soil conservation	..	60.00	60.00
Afforestation	..	80.00	90.00
Grand Total	1,959.75	2,928.48	4,888.3



Name of the District

	No. of bore wells sunk	No. of wells deepened	No. of irrigation work completed	No. of road works completed	No. of ooranie and ponds works completed
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
North Arcot	1,153	6,390	2,551	1,056	490
South Arcot	824	1,946	1,646	444	403
Chengalpattu	380	1,452	1,183	345	516
Tiruchirapalli	727	1,591	1,129	472	550
Thanjavur	79	61	303	112	123
Madurai	690	780	853	327	199
Ramanathapuram	1,053	1,313	2,975	713	695
Tirunelveli	310	297	481	142	137
Salem	608	1,392	708	613	111
Dharmapuri	705	2,168	1,408	624	356
Pudukkottai	470	1,524	1,953	506	897
Periyar	250	431	187	206	238
Kanniyakumari	..	116	71	11	..
Total	7,249	19,461	15,448	5,571	4,715





Taking note of the crop conditions in the affected districts, the Government ordered remission of land revenue, local cess, local cess surcharge, water cess and additional water cess etc., for fasli 1390 in respect of the 13 affected districts. The remission has been allowed wherever the crop yield has been below 37 paise (50 per cent) on field to field inspection basis. The loss incurred by Government due to remission of land revenue, etc., granted in the drought affected areas works out to Rs. 746 lakhs. In case where remission has been given to an extent which is not less than 50 per cent of a ryot's holding in a village, the collection of arrears of land revenue local cess and Government loans due in fasli 1390 has been postponed to next fasli 1391.

About, 8,100 metric tonnes of straw were sold for cattle. The cost of transport and handling charges involved has been borne by the Government. Rs. 47 lakhs has been met by the Government subsidy on this account. Preventive vaccination has been given to the animals at a cost of Rs. 17.25 lakhs and curative medicines for Rs. 50 lakhs have been purchased and supplied for treatment of cattle affected by disease. Nearly 600 water tubs were constructed in the drought affected areas for providing drinking water to the animals.

Supply of nutritious food to the children, nursing and pregnant mothers, was arranged by opening of about 3,000 centres through the

Social Welfare Department. An expenditure of Rs. 155.30 lakhs has been incurred under this item. This scheme provided employment to about 6,000 women during the drought period. An extra quantity of one Kg. of rice per week has been supplied free of cost to the widows, handicapped and old age pensioners in drought affected areas for a period of 3 months from July 1981 to September 1981. An expenditure of Rs. 13.74 lakhs has been incurred for this purpose.

The Government have also sanctioned Rs. 150 lakhs for supply of prevention and curative medicines for use in the medical institutions.

The Government have sanctioned Rs. 380.00 lakhs for distribution of seeds pesticides and fertilisers at subsidised rates to the small and marginal farmers.

The Chief Minister during his tours in the districts inspected the drought relief works and has given instructions and guidance to the Collectors and district officers for the speedy and proper implementation of the programme. Considering the severity of the drought and the massive relief programme to be undertaken, the Government prepared a detailed memorandum and presented it to the Central Government in March 1981. A team of Central Government Officers visited the State in the first week of April 1981 for an on-the spot study and assessment of the situation. Based on their recommendations, the Central Government approved ceiling of expenditure to the tune of Rs. 49.77 crores, for the various relief measures.

As against the Central Ceiling of Rs. 49.77 crores the Government have sanctioned a total expenditure of Rs. 57.64 crores and a sum of Rs. 56.65 crores has been spent on drought relief programme from November 1980 onwards. A further sum of Rs. 5 crores has been allotted for grant of Takkevai loans for deepening of private irrigation wells, at a maximum of Rs. 2,500 per well. 22,700 persons have benefited by these loans.

The drought relief measures have not only helped to alleviate the sufferings of the people in the drought affected areas but have also resulted in creation of permanent assets in the form of drinking water sources, roads, improvements to roads, irrigation sources, etc.



Updating Registry scheme introduced

Land is a precious possession of man. Every one possessing land is naturally interested in its boundaries, his unfettered enjoyment and his undisputed ownership over it. These are ensured by having the lands surveyed and registered in his name in the Revenue accounts and in the books of the Registration Department and by having a 'Patta' for the lands in his name.

The objects of a Cadastral Survey are the delimitation of the boundaries of villages and holdings, and the preparation of (1) Village maps showing the boundaries of groups of holdings, called survey fields, and sub-divisions and the important topographical details, (2) large scale plans of survey fields showing the boundaries of each holding, topographical details and all measurements and (3) land registers giving the number nature, tenure, area, assessment and ownership of each holding and giving patta for each land-holder.

It is essential to maintain an upto-date system of survey, land records and land registry because of their great value for the reasons indicated below :—

1. The system is of great value to the ryot as a record of his right and title to the land.

2. The system is a help in the protection of the rights of tenants and the land.

3. It facilitates implementation of our Land Reforms Legislation.

4. It provides base for our economic planning and more particularly increased production of food grains and other agricultural raw materials.

5. In short, it ensures orderly administration in the rural areas, helps in the settlement of land disputes if based on boundaries, and identification of land and the system generally ensures the preservation of the rights of the poorer section of the population in the land.

The main objectives of land reforms are:

1. to remove the impediments for increase in agricultural production arising from the agrarian structure;
2. to eliminate all elements of social injustice and disparity in the ownership of agricultural land and
3. to ensure security of tenure for the cultivators, regulations of resumption of land for personal cultivation and transfer of

ownership to the cultivator.

Under the Tamil Nadu Land Records(Fixation of Ceiling on Land,) Act 1961 as amended subsequently any person who holds lands in excess of 15 standard acres is to file a statement showing his extent of lands. To verify the accuracy of his statement, to detect the persons who fail to furnish the return and to prevent acquisition of lands in excess of ceiling, correct and upto-date land records are necessary.

An Upto-date system of Land Records and Land Registry is very useful to the rural population, particularly the weaker section of the country, in view of the fact that they rely mostly on the entries in the Land Registry and Land Records to show their ownership and possession, since they are not in a position to have their rights in landed property reduced to documentation and subsequent registration. The entries in the land Registry namely Settlement Register and Chitta are perhaps the only proof available to them to show their ownership and possession

In Practice it is found that the changes in ownership due to various reasons such as gift, exchange, partition, inheritance, succession etc., which are all due to acts on the part of individual parties or due to the



Issue of house site pattas at Salem.

changes of classification, consequent on assignment of land, acquisition of land etc., which are all due to acts on the part of the Government, are carried out after long delay or imperfectly carried out and therefore some amount of inaccuracy creeps in.

With a view to clear the accumulated arrears of sub-divisions and transfers of registry, an Updating Registry Scheme has been launched in the State of Tamil Nadu with effect from 1.6.1979.

NEED FOR UPDATING REGISTRY SCHEME.

In Tamilnadu, the policy of periodical resurvey and resettlement once in 30 years was given up by the Government in 1937. Consequently the Settlement Registers, Field Measurement Books and Village maps prepared for the ryotwari villages some forty to fifty years ago have become obsolete. The numerous sub-divisions that took place as a result of transfer of registry due to sale, inheritance etc., have not been affected properly in the Settlement Registers for one reason or other. Further, in most of the villages, the basic village records such as Field Measurement Books, Settlement Register and Village maps etc., are in such a very bad shape and brittle condition with many crowded entries that they have become unserviceable for daily use. Due to imperfect registry, the ryots are put to avoidable

inconvenience and expense in obtaining loans for the improvement of their lands from financial institutions. Hence it was decided to update the registry and to prepare a fresh the Settlement Register, Field Measurement Book and the Chitta.

2. AREA OF OPERATION.

Excepting in the recently surveyed areas in Kanyakumari, Nilgiris and Madras Districts, the Updating Registry work has been taken up. These areas fall in 12 Districts of the State with an extent of about 30,000 Sq. miles (80,000 Sq. Km.) The Updating Registry scheme work is being implemented in 30 Taluks of 12 Districts with effect from 1.6.1979 as a first phase of programme.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister who reviewed the progress of work felt that as the scheme is a Socio-economic Rural Welfare oriented one and provided adequate employment opportunities at village level, the number of Updating Registry Units should be increased with immediate effect so as to complete the scheme within a period of 2-3 years and action is being taken accordingly.

The progress of the Updating Registry work as on 1.5.1982 is given below:-

1. Total area to be covered under the U.D.R. Scheme... 80,000 Sq. Km.,
2. (A) Total No., of villages coming up under updating Registry Scheme in the first phase spreading over

30 Taluks.

3,340 Villages
(B) Area to be covered in the first phase of programme
24652.55 Sq. Km.

3. Total No., of Villages completed under E&F. ... 1420
4. Area Covered under item No.3. ... 8602.66
5. Total No., of stones inspected ... 1672488
6. Total No. of sub-divisions measured ... 1207877
7. Total No. of stones renewed ... 713062
8. Total No. of encroachments booked ... 49415
9. Total No. of topo details measured ... 152080
10. Total No. of disputed cases reported. ... 3963
11. Total No. of villages for which fair A/c handed over ... 855
12. Total No. of villages for which section 13 notification published ... 632
13. Details of pattas issued before U.D.R. Scheme.
Single Joint Total
206885 137374 344259
14. Details of Patta issued after U.D.R. Scheme. 304340 111718 416058
15. No of beneficiaries 668681

The success of the scheme depends on the active co-operation of the ryots in assisting the survey and Revenue staff in giving correct particulars about their ownership and enjoyment on ground. Therefore the co-operation of the ryot is earnestly solicited.



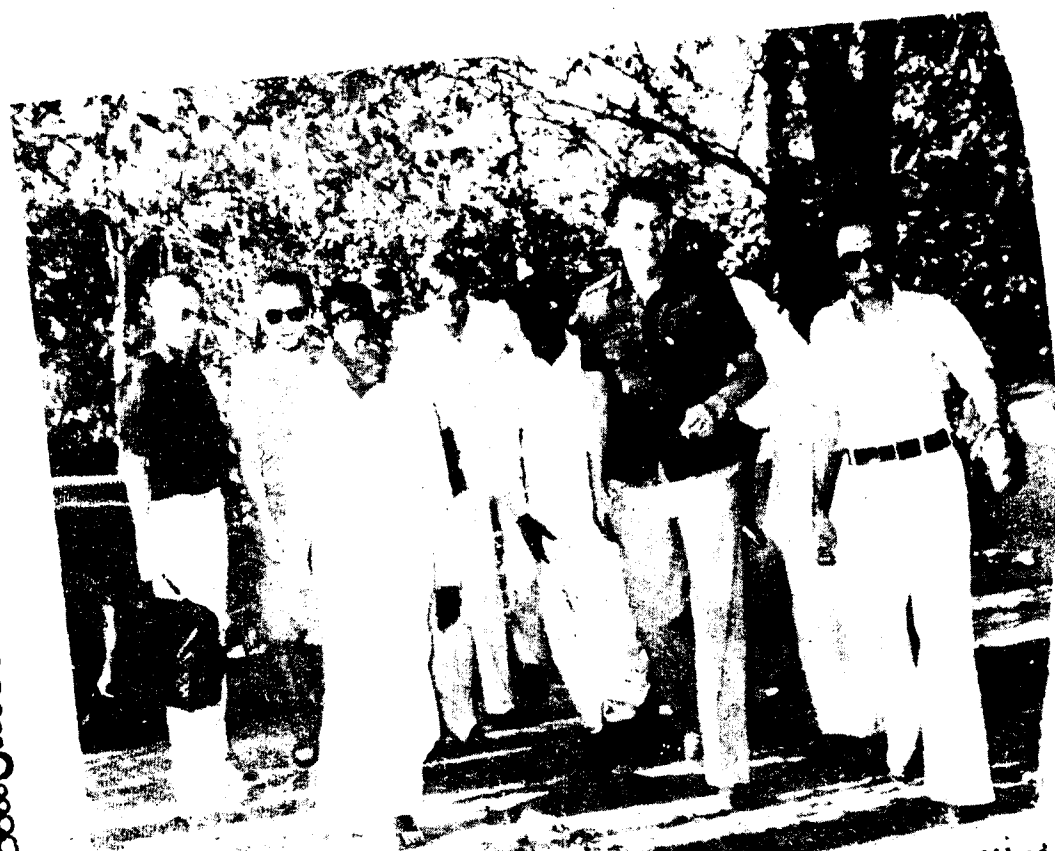
Visit of the Swedish Prime Minister to Madras.

The total forest area of Tamil Nadu is 21,73,726 hectares representing about 16.7 percent of geographical area of the State.

A village by village survey of available waste lands was undertaken during the years 1959-60 by a Special Forest Division, which indicated that about 5 lakh hectares of waste lands would be available outside forests for being planted with useful tree species. In order to meet the increase in demand for fuelwood and small timber of the people and for augmenting the scarce forest resources of the State, a pilot Farm Forestry scheme was initiated for implementation in three districts. Subsequently, the scheme was extended to all the districts and the name of the scheme was changed as Village Forestry, Extension Forestry, etc. So far about 1.99 million hectares of plantations have been raised outside Reserved Forests Lands. Out of this total extent of 1.99 lakh hectares, an extent of 66,000 ha was tackled during the last two years (i.e.,) 1980-81 and 1981-82. Thus, the achievement in the last two years was about half of that in the first twenty years of implementation of the scheme. Mostly these plantations have been raised in the tank foreshores. The Government having banned the clear felling of natural forests as fuel crops, annually about 0.1 million to 0.15 million tonnes of fuelwood is being extracted only by felling these plantations worked on a rotation of 10 years. In the case of these plantations raised in poramboke lands vested with Panchayats, when harvested, the gross revenue is shared equally with them.

It has been realised that unless the on-going programmes of Social





Visit of the Swedish Prime Minister to Madras.

Forestry are intensified and the rural masses are actively involved in the process, there will be utter chaos and crisis in the matter of supply of fuelwood, which is the principle energy source of the masses in the country. In 1980, the demand for fuelwood in Tamil Nadu was estimated as 10.1 million tonnes. Whereas the total supply from the Departmental sources, mainly from the tank foreshore plantations, raised by the department outside the Reserved Forests, is about 0.1 million tonnes only. By the year 2000, the population of the State shall be about 64 millions. The fuelwood requirement is likely to be of the order of 12.5 million tonnes, whereas the projected figures for supply from the departmental sources, including the Social Forestry plantations already raised and proposed to be raised in coming 10 years, is about 0.264 million tonnes only. Major portion of the current demand for fuelwood is met from private sources. In order to place the firewood within the easy reach of the common man and avert the tediousness of collecting firewood from distant places it is proposed to develop fuelwood plantations in private lands and the village community lands.

The following areas are estimated as potential areas, available for raising Social Forestry plantations, in Tamil Nadu:—

Barren and uncultivable lands	6,23,520 ha.
Permanent pastures and grazing lands	1,78,604 ha.
Estimated area available in tank beds	5,57,950 ha.
Canal banks	15,854 kms.
Road margins	1,00,650 kms.
Railwaylines	3,814 kms.

With the intention of intensifying the Social Forestry Programme and considering the scope of extending the plantations in the community lands, canal banks, road margins, barren hills etc., outside the reserve forests, a scheme was drawn up and posed to various foreign agencies for aid, through Government of India. Swedish International Development Authority evinced keen interest in the project. After field visits, discussions etc., by the Appraisal Mission of the SIDA,

an appraised project document has been drawn up and recently Government of Tamil Nadu have given the concurrence for these proposals. The programme shall be implemented from 1981-82 for 5 years and the project cost is estimated as 450 million rupees. An area of 30000 ha. has been tackled during 1981-82 at a cost of Rs. 418.27 lakhs. The Government have sanctioned this scheme for 1982-83 also at a total cost of Rs. 794 lakhs and it is proposed to raise 43000ha. of Plantation of various species which includes fodder plantation.

The aim of Social Forestry activity as proposed now, is to create goods and services for the consumption, primarily of the rural poor. Additionally, it envisages that such commodity and services flow will be generated through the active participation of the beneficiaries, where the role of the forest department will be that of an educationist and that of a catalyst.

Specifically, Social forestry in Tamil Nadu aims at the following goals:—

- (i) Motivate the rural communities to take up tree planting

- (ii) Creation of a land-based asset (Plantations of tree crops) to fulfill the rural requirements of fuelwood, small timber, fodder, minor forest produce, fruits, etc.

- (iii) Utilise non-traditional land such as tank-foreshore poramboke lands, roadside and canalside lands, private marginal and submarginal agricultural lands, etc. for creating such forest assets and for improving the environment:

- (iv) Ensure equitable distribution of the commodity flows on an even and sustained basis;

- (v) Obtain the active participation of the rural communities, including women and the children and Panchayats, in activities involving tree planting.

- (vi) Provide employment opportunities, particularly to the economically backward classes, the landless and the rural poor and thereby create additional income generation in the rural areas.

With these goals, the project components, on relative priority basis and their respective targets, have been fixed as below for the project period of 5 years (1981-82 to 1985-86.)

Component	Targets
1. Tree Cultivation "Incentives" Programme.	Distribution of 12.6 million seedlings to 100000 families (20,000 families/year)
2. Plantations on Poramboke plains and hills.	14,700 hectares of plain plantations and 24,500 hecs. of hill plantations.
3. Plantations on Tank Fore-shores	1,32,000 hectares of tank foreshore plantations.
4. Strip plantations (Roadsides, Canal sides, Railway lines etc.)	6,075 kms. of strip plantations.
5. Tree Cultivation "Extension" programme.	Distribution at cost price of 37.5 million seedlings to private farmers.
6. Fodder plantations	5,250 hectares of fodder plantations.

The plantation components of the project will be supported by other related activities such as Research, Education, Extension and Monitor-



ing and evaluation of Social and technical aspects. A brief description of the project components are furnished below:

(1) Tree Cultivation "Incentives" Programme

Under this programme, seedlings of suitable fuel, small timber, fodder and fruit yielding species shall be distributed, not exceeding 500 in number during the project period of five years free of cost. Fruit bearing species shall be given at the rate of

plants, cash incentives will be paid on the basis of surviving plants at the end of the first and second year on a sliding scale as under.

Surviving plants	Rate of Incentive/ plant Rs.	Total amount of incentive Rs.
1—10	1.00	10.00
11—30	0.50	10.00
31—100	0.25	17.50
101—500	0.10	40.00
		77.50

Thus, a family planting 500 plants, all of which survive, will be entitled to incentives as follows:—

	1st year	2nd year	Total
	Rs. 77.50	Rs. 77.50	Rs. 155.00

It is estimated that during the project period of five years, 0.1 million number of families at the rate of 20,000 families per year will be benefitted by the programme.

(2) Plantations on poramboke plains and hills:

The project propose to plant 14,700 ha. of poramboke plains/ lands mainly with Eucalyptus hybrid during the project period. The other species intended to be planted is Acacia ferruginea, Azadirachta indica etc. In addition to Eucalyptus hybrid, Kubabul (k8 and k28) also shall be planted annually over an area of 100 hectares. In between

at least one fruit tree per family. In order to compensate the participants, for the labour that is put in planting and looking after the

trees, species of fodder grasses and legumes also are proposed to be raised. In the hilly porambokes, species like *Acacia planifrons*, *Acacia ferruginea*, *Albizia amara* shall be planted along with *Azadirachta indica*, *Pterocarpus santalinus*, *Albizia lubbeck* etc. Soil and Moisture conservation measures shall also be undertaken in the badly eroded areas taken up for planting. Sowing of suitable indigenous grass seeds also shall be made for improving grazing potential.



(3) plantation of Tank foreshores:—

This is the major component of the programme in which plantations shall be raised on tank-foreshores vested either with Panchayat or Public Works Department. Mostly *Acacia nilotica* shall be planted and wherever soil is saline *Acacia leucophloea* shall be planted. The target under this component is 1,32,000ha. The selection of sites for planting will be done in such a way that at least 1,000 villages are covered under this scheme every year. The proposed silvicultural model is such that there is a sustained flow of brushwood or fuelwood, small timber, etc. to the local people in the villages, where this component of the programme is implemented. Prunings, thinnings and loppings are proposed to be done at suitable intervals in these plantations.

(4) Strip plantations (Roadsides, Canal sides, Railway lines, margins, etc.)

Strip plantations with suitable species will be raised on non-traditional areas like road sides, canal banks, railway sides etc. and the total target for five years shall be 6075 kms.

(5) Tree Plantation "Extension" Programme.

While the "Incentive" tree planting programme is meant primarily for the poorer sections in the rural areas, this component of the "Extension" programme will cater to the requirements of the large land owners. Under this component seedlings of suitable tree species including fruit bearing trees shall be supplied to the farmers at cost price,

which shall be 25 paise per container seedlings. It is envisaged that a total of 37.5 million seedlings will be supplied to the farmers under this component during the project period.

(6) Fodder Plantations:

The Project aims at the establishment of fodder and pasture plots, wherever there is demand. Species like *Cenchrus ciliaris*, *Panicum maximum*, *Pennisetum pedicellatum*, *Leucaena leucocephala* shall be raised along with three species like *Delonix elata*, *Cassia siamea*, *Gliricidia maculata* which may be useful as fodder or green leaf manure. The total extent of the target under this component for the project period of 5 years is 5250 hectares.



In providing better education for children, teachers play a vital role and therefore their welfare should be looked after carefully. The Government of Tamil Nadu have announced many new schemes and facilities towards better welfare of the teacher.

Special grade is given to teachers who have put in 20 years of services even though they have not put in 10 years of service in selection grade.

All second grade Tamil Pandits have been upgraded as first grade Tamil Pandits from 1-1-1981.

The previous services of Hindi Pandits and other language teachers other than Tamil have been taken into account for awarding selection grade to them.

All teachers are now eligible for earned leave for 10 days per year. Previously it was only 3 days per year.

Headmaster's allowance of Rs. 5 has been granted.

An incentive increment for the Secondary Grade training of teachers has been given.

Corporation school teachers can get their salaries by direct payment through cheques.

Assistant Headmasters have been sanctioned in Higher Secondary Schools.

Physical Education Teachers with qualification to become graduate teachers could be considered for Assistant Headmasters.

All Higher Grade Teachers qualified as secondary Grade teachers will be promoted every year during September.

Medical facilities have been extended to Panchayat Union teachers. Payment of salaries is made through cheques from 1-4-1982 to all Panchayat Union teachers through Assistant Educational Officers.

Teachers are eligible for Cycle Advance. They are also eligible for free spectacles and hearing aid.

DEVELOPMENTS IN EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

There should be an efficient educational administration for effective

coordination of all facilities to achieving our educational. Many measures were taken in this direction.

There were two Boys' Schools previously there are twelve Boys' Schools.

Now there are 16 Chief Executive Officers to manage the educational administration at revenue district level.

There were only two Field Officers for Midday Meals Supervision more posts were sanctioned. Further, 97 posts of Supervisors of Central Kitchens have been sanctioned as Superintendents.

NEW ACHIEVEMENTS

ABSORPTION OF UNION TEACHERS INTO GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

The Panchayat permit qualified school teachers to work for vocational courses.

...ive control of Panchayat Union schools, except that relating to the maintenance of school building was transferred to the school Education Department. The Department is administering these schools through an Assistant Educational Officer in each of the 366 Panchayat Unions. One Junior Assistant and one Typist have been sanctioned for the Office of each Assistant Educational Officer. To cope with the additional work, one Assistant and 1 Typist were also sanctioned for the Office of each District Educational Officer. An Additional Director of School Education was also sanctioned for attending to Elementary Education. The implementation of the epoch making decision to make Panchayat Union teachers as Government servants is a major step towards qualitative improvement as well as expansion of Elementary Education.

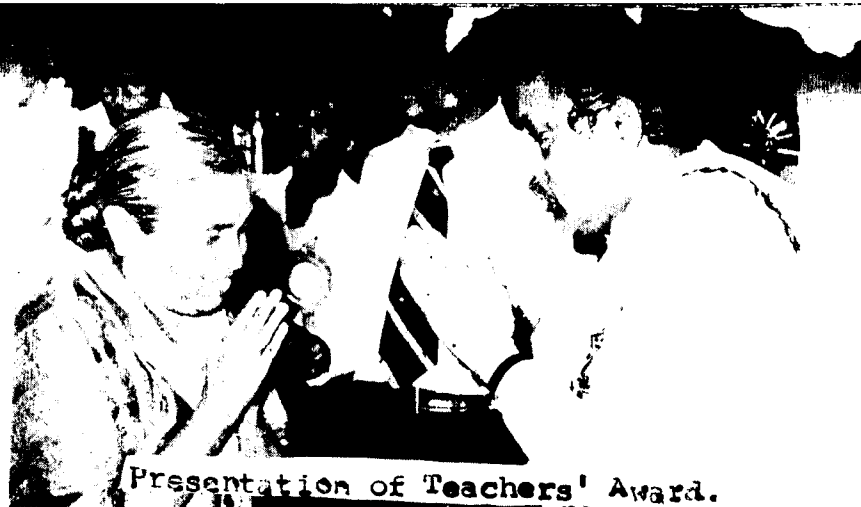
PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

For the first time the Government of Tamil Nadu will be launching a massive programme of pre-Primary education in 1982-83. The provision of pre-primary educational facilities will promote universal elementary education by making young children school-minded and also free school-age girls from the work of taking care of their siblings and enable them to attend school. The new 20 point Programme also lays special emphasis on spreading universal elementary education among girls. In the first phase, to be taken up in 1982-83, a nursery section will be set up in each of the 4,433 centres (Balwadis) in which a committee has been set up in November 1981 for the nursery. The provision for this is Rs. 10.00 Crore.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSE FOR HIGHER GRADE TEACHER

The scheme of 'Correspondence-contact course' of 5 months duration to enable Higher Grade teachers to acquire Secondary Grade qualification and get Secondary grade scale is being implemented through the State Council of Educational Research and Training. The coverage under this scheme will be stepped up from 10,000 teachers in 1982-83 to 10,000 teachers in 1983-84.

...experimental primary edu-



Presentation of Teachers' Award.

...ation are being implemented by the State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) with UNICEF assistance:

- (1) Primary Education Curriculum Renewal (PECR),
- (2) Developmental Activities in Community Education and Participation (DACEP),
- (3) Comprehensive Access to Primary Education (CAPE).

The implementation of the above programmes in Tamil Nadu has been commended by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) as the best in India.

POPULATION EDUCATION

Government have sanctioned the implementation in schools in Tamil Nadu of a State Population Education Programme for a period of three years from April 1980 to March 1982 with financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 25 lakhs from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA).

EXAMINATION REFORM

The State Council of Educational

Research and Training (SCERT) is engaging itself also in examination reforms, and also running continuing Education Centres for the benefit of teachers at Madras and a few other centres.

OPEN SCHOOL

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

EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

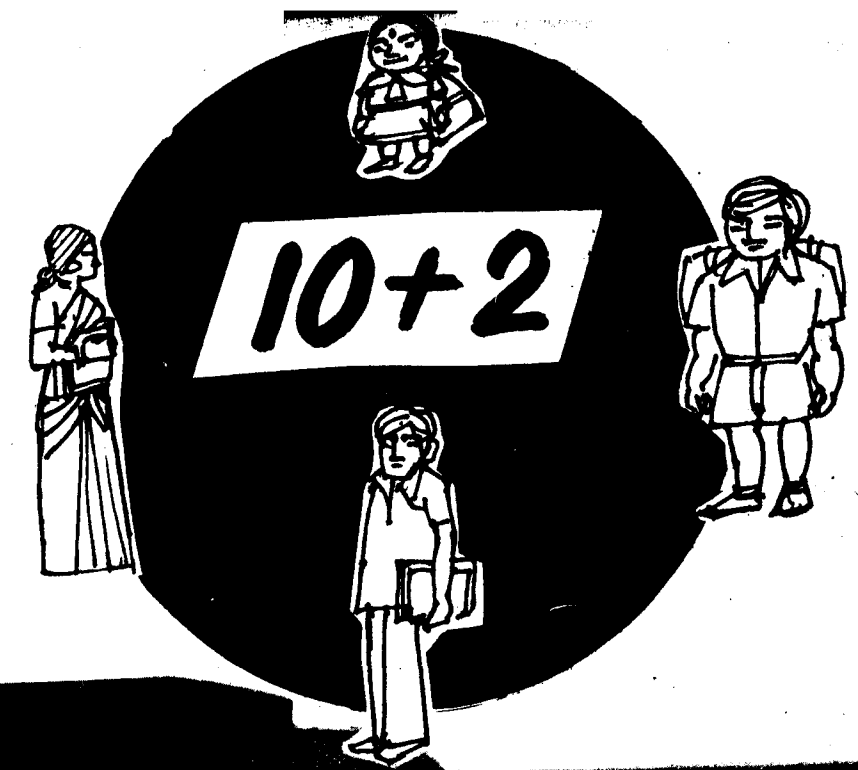
The Department of School Education has been endeavouring to provide better education for children by introducing new schemes for improving school facilities and the welfare of the teachers and students. Further, Tamil Nadu will maintain its pioneering status in education and will provide better education for the development and socio-economic uplift of the people. The vision of Perarignar Anna will be kept in view implementing educational programmes.



The new 10+2 pattern of education as recommended by Kothari Commission will make education purposeful and help students to pursue useful vocations. This major education reform aims at replacing the former borrowed model of the education system to a great extent. Let us examine here the growth and development of the higher secondary education system in Tamil Nadu.

EXTENSION OF EDUCATION FOR THE UNDERPRIVILEGED

Implementation of Higher Secondary Education with effective vocational input is a milestone in the educational annals of Tamil Nadu.



1.16 lakhs of students studied in the higher secondary courses in 912 schools in the very first year of implementation in 1978-79. Only 78,000 students had the opportunity of continuing higher education in the erstwhile pre-university courses whereas nearly 14 lakhs of students have the opportunity to pursue education in higher secondary schools. This enables the underprivileged and downtrodden in the remote rural areas to continue their education after X Standard. As on 30-9-1981, there are nearly, 2.75 lakhs of students studying in both first and second year courses of higher secondary education. It is also encouraging to note that 38.06% of them are girls.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

It was found in a study conducted by Thiru Govinda Rao of the NCERT that the number of students

undergoing the vocational courses in Tamil Nadu was far exceeding the students strength in vocational courses in Gujarat, Karnataka, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Delhi put together. The number of students who were studying vocational courses as found in the study is given below:

State	No. of students in vocational courses
Tamil Nadu	24,000
Gujarat	3,516
Karnataka	2,412
West Bengal	2,300
Maharashtra	2,400
Delhi	1,180

Now, there are 58,000 students study-

ing vocational courses in Tamil Nadu of these 31% are girls. The Department of Education, Tamil Nadu has adopted several strategies for effective implementation of the vocational courses. Some of them are as follows.

- (a) The Headmasters have been given the power to select and appoint part-time teachers in consultation with Parent Teacher Association and vocational committees;
- (b) All Heads of Departments and State Undertakings have been requested to permit qualified instructors to work for vocational courses;



Students at Social Work.

- (c) Vocational monitors under the 'Earn While you Learn' scheme have been appointed. This is a very successful innovation in which for every vocational course the student who is nominated as monitor is paid Rs. 20 per month;
- (d) As suggested by the Study Group of Vocationalisation the local industrial banks and service establishments render consultation services and are actually involved in giving.
- (e) Detailed guide books have been published by experts. The idea to give up the text book approach for vocation by on-the-floor training has paid dividends.
- (f) for this purpose, school and district level vocational committees have been constituted.

THE RECENT STUDY

A recent study carried out in North Arcot district reveals how far the vocational education is useful for the students and the community.

47% of the students have pursued higher education after completing vocational courses in the district.

49% of them are employed either in industries/factories or through self-employment. 32% of the students who are pursuing higher education are continuing their studies in professional courses which is worthy of appreciation and only 15% of them are continuing general higher education.

SPECIFIC MEASURES TAKEN FOR EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION

The service rules for subject teachers and headmasters of higher secondary schools were published in April 1981. The inducted teachers have been permitted to qualify themselves for appointment as qualified subject teachers within a period of 5 years from 1-7-1978. The special pay for these inducted teachers has been increased from Rs. 25 per mensem to Rs. 40 per mensem with effect from 1-9-1981.

Special courses are conducted for the benefit of these inducted teachers. The Department shares a part of their fees for the post-graduate courses. The Government have also sanctioning Rs. 1000 as loan, to enable these inducted teachers to pursue their studies during the holidays away from their headquarters. This loan is sanctioned from the funds of Tamil Nadu Text Book Society.

In schools having the strength of 750 or more, provision has been made to appoint the senior teacher as Assistant Headmaster to look after the day to day administration of the school. He will also be paid an allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem. There is also provision for appointing one more additional Assistant Head-master in schools working under shift system.

It is also planned to organise special courses for these inducted teachers.

10% of the seats in technical institutions are reserved for the students of higher secondary education.

400 posts of laboratory attenders were sanctioned in March 1980.

500 more posts have been sanctioned in 1981-82. The Government have also ordered to utilise the facilities in colleges and polytechnics by the students of the higher secondary schools through 'College Complexes' and 'Polytechnic Complexes'. Totally 661 higher secondary schools have been integrated with 176 colleges. The rest of the higher secondary schools have been brought into scheme of 'School Clusters'.

The Government have also sanctioned Rs. 6000 per Government school and 40% grant subject to a maximum of 2400 per non-Government school for improving the library facilities. In order to enable the heads of schools to select best books, a detailed list of latest books has been prepared with the help of experts and has been sent to schools. So far Rs. 43 lakhs have been spent in strengthening Libraries in higher secondary schools.

The Government have also ordered to spend Rs. 1675 lakhs for constructing multipurpose laboratories for Government schools at the rate of Rs. 2.5 lakhs per school. Under this scheme, 40% grant is given to 450 aided higher secondary schools and a sum of Rs. 320 lakhs have been allocated for this.

There are about 5,000 part-time teachers working in vocational streams. Nearly 13,000 post-graduate qualified teachers have been posted in higher secondary schools.

A grant of Rs. 1 lakh per school has been sanctioned to provide modern scientific equipments to higher secondary laboratories.

A vocational grant of Rs. 5000 is given per higher secondary school.

Vocational monitors have been appointed and they are paid Rs.20 per mensem. Nearly 2,000 students benefit by this scheme.

Part-time librarians have been appointed in higher secondary schools and are paid Rs. 25 per month for 10 months.

400 Physical Directors have been sanctioned for higher secondary schools.

Free education has been extended upto higher secondary level.



GREEN REVOLUTION

The progress in agriculture holds the key to the 'overall economic growth' in the State. Tamil Nadu State, which was at one time importing a portion of its rice requirement, has risen up to a remarkable state of self sufficiency and even to the extent of exporting 50,000 tonnes of rice during 1979-80 to African countries.

The untiring service of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Department, with the implementation of a well-co-ordinated and directed policy, has enabled to achieve the following estimated production levels during the year 1981-82.

Rice	—	55.73 lakh tonnes
Millets	..	20.80 lakh tonnes
Pulses	..	2.80 lakh tonnes
Sugarcane(gur)	..	19.18 lakh tonnes
Cotton	..	3.50 lakh bales.

Gratifying endeavour in crop breeding and selection, adoption of improved production technology and effective extension service have made it possible to pierce the yield ceiling not in one, but five of the major food crops in the recent years.

The production of rice which was just 19.31 lakh tonnes during 1950-51 has shot up to 55.73 lakh tonnes during last year.

The millets production was 8.33 lakh tonnes during 1950-51. It has risen to 20.80 lakh tonnes in 1981-82.

Likewise, the production of pulses, which was just 0.70 lakh tonnes during 1950-51, has been increased to 2.80 lakh tonnes during last year.



Cotton production has been increased from 2.26 lakh bales to 3.50 lakh bales.

The annual production of sugarcane (gur) has shot up from 54,000 tonnes during 1950-51 to 19.18 lakh tonnes during last year.

To maintain the enthusiastic tempo in the production and export of food and non-food crops, it has been programmed to achieve the following crop production during 1982-83.

Rice	68.00 lakh tonnes
Millets	23.50 lakh tonnes
Pulses	4.80 lakh tonnes
Sugarcane(gur)	23.52 lakh tonnes
Cotton	5.00 lakh bales.

A massive six year crash programme for the production of 6.40 lakh tonnes of pulses by the end of 1985-86 has been launched during 1980-81 and being implemented.

With regard to the supply of inputs, streamlining the supply of quality inputs such as seeds, fertilisers and plant protection chemicals is ensured by the Department through a network of Agricultural Department Depots and private selling points. The quality of the inputs is ensured by the enforcement of quality control measures.

New Schemes for 1982-83:

In addition to the ongoing schemes, the following new schemes will be implemented to attain the increased agricultural production during 1982-83.

- To meet the increasing demand of foundation and certified seeds of paddy and millets, two State Seed Farms of 80 hectares each will be started.
- In addition to the strengthening of the existing seed processing units, three more seed Processing Units will be established to provide extra infrastructural facilities to seed production.
- To save pulses seed from the storage pests, it is proposed to construct five District Central Seed Godowns in the districts of Chengalpattu, Tiruchirapalli, Ramanathapuram, Periyar and Dharmapuri.



- It is proposed to establish a Central Control Laboratory at Kudumiamalai with the object of assisting and guiding the existing 41 laboratories in the State.

In order to have more effective extension service "Training and Visit System", has been introduced with the aid of World Bank in seven districts from 1.9.1981. The scheme will be extended to the remaining seven districts from 1.7.1982 onwards.

Under this scheme, there will be a systematic and quicker dissemination of latest technology to the farmers and also provision for continuous feed back of field problems to the Specialists in Tamil Nadu Agricultural University for speedy solution.



The Department of Agriculture hopes to achieve the production targets with the able assistance of the Government, Co-operation of the farming community and untiring service of the Extension Personnel and maintain its high reputation.



This Government have been urging the Government of India to fix a remunerative price for paddy. We have placed before them all facts and supporting data demanding a higher price of Rs. 147 per quintal or atleast the price fixed for Wheat. But the Government of India have fixed a price of Rs. 115 per quintal of common variety. They have also informed the State Governments that no bonus or cartage etc. should be paid in addition to procurement price and if this is not observed the credit facilities from the Reserve Bank at low rate of interest for procurement will not be granted. In such circumstances the State Government cannot offer a price higher than that fixed by the Government of India for paddy. Therefore the State Government have fixed the procurement price at Rs. 115 per quintal for common variety, Rs. 119 for fine variety and Rs. 123 for super fine variety.

Dr. V.R. Nedunchezian,
Minister for Finance.

The long standing grievances of agricultural consumers in respect of tariff were redressed by a reduction in the rate from 16 paise to 14 paise per unit for small farmers with effect from July 1977. The rates have again been reduced to 12 paise per unit for small farmers and 14 paise for others from June 1978.

100% electrification of Harijan Colonies was achieved by the end of March '79. Acceptance of service connection materials by the consumers became operative from November '79.

Thiru S. Ramachandran,
Minister for Electricity.





Specific programmes have been chalked out to provide stimulus to the existing industries, and for starting new industries in this sector of small and rural industries. Provisions have been made to provide infrastructural facilities, Assistance is given to revive sick units. Financial, managerial, and marketing assistance is provided, and growth centres have been promoted. Institutions like TIIC, and SIDCO, along with Small Industries Service Institute of the Government of India and Nationalised Banks assume the responsibility of providing necessary inputs to this sector. The Directorate of Industries and Commerce discharges the function of planning and implementation of programmes in this sector in general. It manages the pivotal agencies of industrial growth like District Industries Centres and Industrial Cooperatives. It has been recognised that the District Industries Centres have succeeded to a great extent as purposeful field agencies to promote rural industries and provide coordination in offering assistance to Small Scale entrepreneurs.

Thiru K. A. Krishnaswamy,
Minister for Rural Industries.

Village is the basic unit of Revenue Administration. Government wanted to change the outmoded part-time village officers system, as a part of overall effort to strengthen the Village level administration to make the village administrative system respond to modern needs and requirements of administration as Villages have become the focal points of development and social welfare measures.

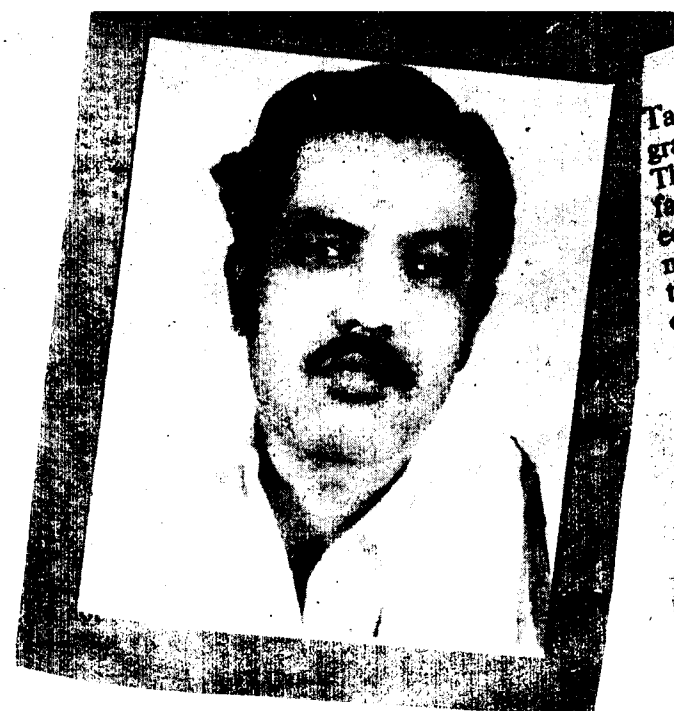
Government have been carrying out various measures to improve Revenue Administration to raise the level of efficiency of District Revenue Administration in order to fulfil the expectations of the rural people and provide for speedy disposal of cases in the interests of public.

Thiru S. D. Somasundaram,
Minister for Revenue.



"Let us grow many a good forest" sang the poet and freedom fighter Bharathi whose birth centenary we are celebrating. Forests constitute important and indispensable natural resources. They play a vital role in the economy and general welfare of the people, yielding a variety of produces such as timber, firewood, green manure, materials for paper, boards, rayon, chip board, tannin and essential oils and a host of other produces including minor forest produces. Forests also play an indispensable role in controlling floods and soil wash. They help to maintain the balance of ecology, ensure uninterrupted supply of water in rivers and reduce environmental pollution.

Thiru R. M. Veerappan,
Minister for Information and Religious Endowments.



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

Thiru C. Aranganayagam,
Minister for Education.

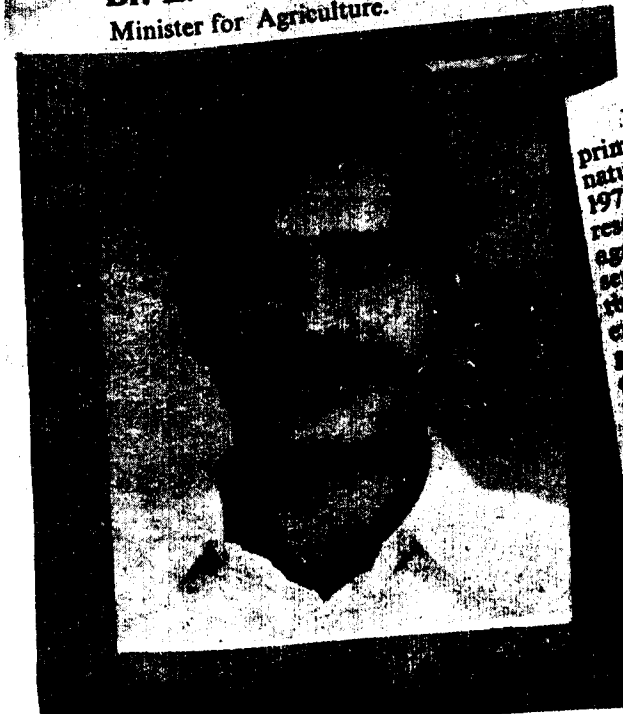
The highest priority accorded by this Government to agriculture including water management, duly recognising its dominant role in our economy. There has been rapid increases in population leading to increased demand of food and other consumer goods many of which have an agricultural base. Aware of these, this Government have launched many schemes leading to the stabilisation in agricultural production through advances in research and technological innovations, larger utilisation of inputs and reduction in dependence on the vagaries of weather through better water management, etc. The Agricultural Extension Project based on T and V System already launched in eight districts during 1981 and proposed to be launched in the remaining districts during 1982 is one of them.

Dr. K. Kalimuthu,
Minister for Agriculture.



In order to give relief to the borrowers of primary land development banks affected by natural calamities during the year 1974-75 to 1977-78, the loans outstanding in respect of rescheduled cases to the tune of Rs. 75.84 crores against 1.39 lakh borrowers were taken to a separate blocked account to be recovered from the borrowers in easy instalments by suitably extending the period of repayment. This arrangement also resulted in national reduction of overdue by 13.2 per cent bringing down the percentage of overdue as on 30th June 1981 to 14.84. According to the recovery programme prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India, 182 primary land development banks, 15 banks are eligible for unimpaired lending programme and 44 banks for restricted lending programme.

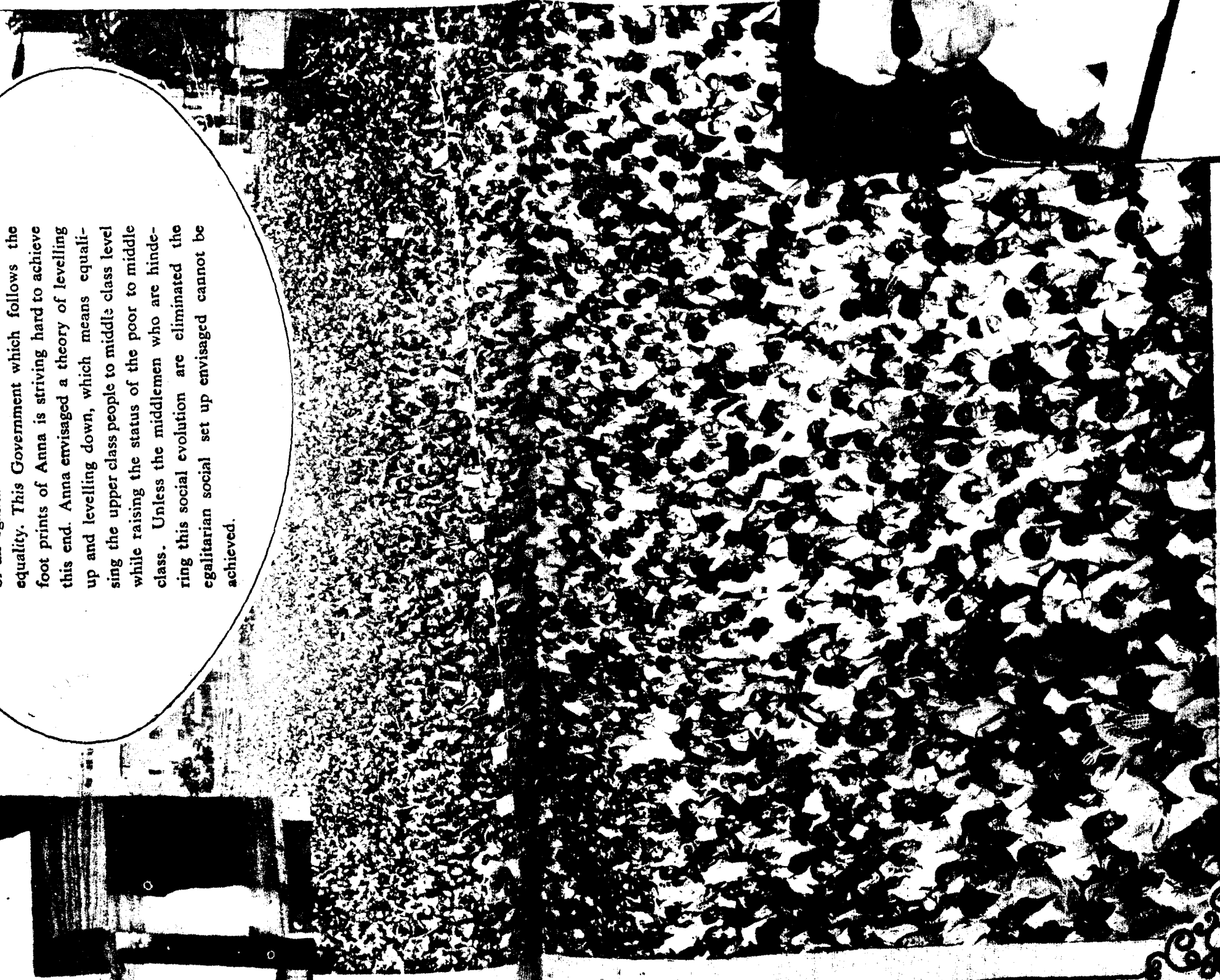
Thiru C. Ponnusamy,
Minister for Co-operative Societies.





FOLLOWING THE FOOT PRINTS OF ANNA

Perarignar Anna aspired for the establishment of an egalitarian social order with economic equality. This Government which follows the foot prints of Anna is striving hard to achieve this end. Anna envisaged a theory of levelling up and levelling down, which means equalising the upper class people to middle class level while raising the status of the poor to middle class. Unless the middlemen who are hindering this social evolution are eliminated the egalitarian social set up envisaged cannot be achieved.





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

Thiru P. Kulandaivelu,
Minister for Local Administration

This Government has been implementing a massive programme of housing for the rural houseless from the year 1977. From the last year, a target of 40,000 houses per annum has been adopted. Recently the Government enhanced the cost ceiling for houses for the rural poor eligible for assistance from Rs. 3,750 to Rs. 4,000. Thus the scheme would cost Rs. 16 crores of investment per annum on 40,000 houses. A massive effort is called for in mobilising funds from institutional agencies. This is being dovetailed with the programme of issuing land to the landless for purpose of house building both by the Revenue and Social Welfare Departments. The Tamil Nadu Housing Board carries out its programme of Social Housing with the financial assistance of HUDCO.

Thiru S. Raghavanandam,
Minister for Labour



Family Welfare Programme continues to be given top priority in the matter of implementation. The achievements under sterilisation and other methods of Family Planning during the current year have been better than last year. Sterilisation by adopting Laparoscopic technique in Government teaching hospitals in Madras and Madurai and in association with voluntary agencies have been a special feature during the current year. The Maternal and Child Health component of the Family Welfare Programme designed to immunise pregnant mothers and children and to promote their health care has been given due emphasis.

There has been a significant improvement of specialities in the field of Medical Education and this has been recognised by the Medical Council of India.

Dr. H. V. Hande,
Minister for Health.



Tamil Nadu has already utilised 95 per cent surface water potential for irrigation leaving little scope for any major irrigation schemes to harness surface flows. Therefore, we have to plan for effecting savings in the water used in the existing irrigation systems through modernisation and for utilising the water thus saved to bring additional areas under irrigation. In the circumstances, modernisation of the existing irrigation systems in the State by lining the canals and improving the operational efficiency adopting modern scientific methods is given great importance.

Thiru K. Raja Mohammed,
Minister for Irrigation.

Villagers in some of the interior rural areas have been experiencing difficulties in reaching the urban market centres for want of proper roads. The Government are very keen on providing the entire rural Tamil Nadu with suitable communication facilities, connecting the villages to the nearest motorable road by all-weather-roads, to catalyse economic and social improvement of the rural masses. Such an ambitious programme requires enormous outlay and so the programme had to be phased out. Initially all-weather-roads connecting all villages, with a population of 1,500 and above, to the nearest motorable road are constructed under this scheme. This is relaxable in the case of backward and under developed areas, to cover even villages with a population of 1,000 also. Cluster of villages with a population of 1,500 and above are also being considered for provision of this facility.

Thiru S. Muthusamy,
Minister for Transport.



The Industrial progress of any State depends to a large extent on the investments made by the Government of India in the Central Sector projects. The Central investment in Tamil Nadu has been disproportionately low during the last few years and it has been the State Government's earnest attempt to attract more public sector projects to our State. While the Government of India have come forward to sanction the establishment of a new unit of BHEL at Rani- pet, and also a Liquid Test Facility Unit in Kanyakumari District, it is hoped that more such projects will be sanctioned for the State in the coming years.

Thiru S. Thirunavukkarasu,
Minister for Industries.





Schemes under Village Industries sector have been designed to produce consumer goods by utilising locally available raw materials and man power and thereby eradicating poverty in rural areas. Large scale employment with low capital outlay is another key aspect of the Village Industries Programme. This has prompted the Government to revise their policy of purchase of stores in 1978. Thanks to this policy, the Board was able to generate additional employment to the tune of 93,517 persons during the last three years and will provide additional employment to 33,417 persons during 1981-82.

Thiru S. N. Rajendran,
Minister for Khadi and Public Works.



For the integrated development of Scheduled Tribes a sub-plan has been prepared and an expenditure of Rs. 144 lakhs during 1977-78 and an expenditure of Rs. 168.84 lakhs in 1978-79 have been incurred for implementing special schemes for Scheduled Tribes. Under the Sub-Plan during 1980-81, a sum of Rs. 347 lakhs has been provided to implement the above scheme.

Under the Integrated Tribal Development Programme during 1980-81 Government ordered to open ten Tribal Residential Schools.

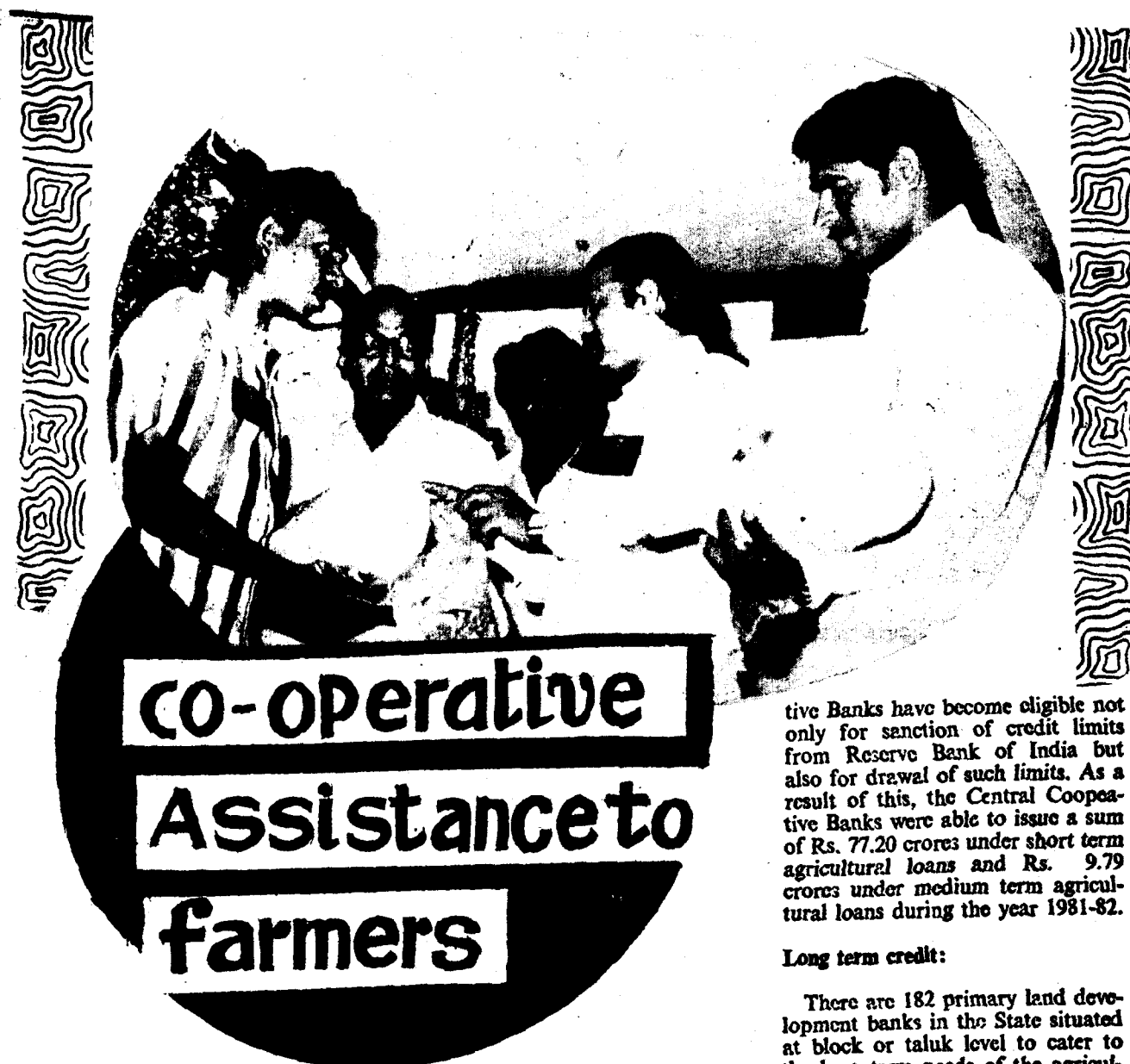
The Government are thus taking all possible steps to raise the standard of living of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on par with other sections of the people in the state.

Thiru M. Vijayasathya,
Minister for Adi-Dravidar Welfare.

A majority of our women population, especially in rural parts are either unemployed or under employed. This problem is of a high magnitude and had been engaging the attention of the Government for sometime. The Government have, therefore, sanctioned a scheme under "Special Programmes" to train and employ rural women in a large scale. The idea is to supplement the family income by Rs. 700 per annum by giving employment to the rural women.

The methodology is to give training to women in the industries and crafts and form them into Industrial Co-operatives to give them employment and marketing facilities. The trainees are given a stipend of Rs. 50-75 per mensem and the cost of training including that of raw materials are being met by the Government.

Tmt. Gomathi Srinivasan,
Minister for Social Welfare.



co-operative Assistance to farmers

Short term and medium term credit

The short term credit structure is a three tier one consisting of Tamil Nadu State Cooperative Bank at the apex level as the apex financing agency, 16 Central Cooperative Bank at the district level functioning at district financing agencies and about 4700 Agricultural Service Cooperative Societies at the Village level. The Village Level Cooperative Societies provide short term loans repayable within one year for cultivation operations and medium term loans repayable in 3 years for subsidiary occupations, etc. Until 1977-78, there was steady progress in the provision of short term loans for agricultural production and medium term loans for subsidiary occupations. During that year, the quantum of short term and medium term loans issued was of the order of Rs. 127.13 crores which was the highest ever recorded. Subsequently, the lendings dwindled year after year.

The steady fall in the lendings upto 1980-81 was mainly due to the fast mounting overdues.

During the first nine months of 1980-81, the Central Cooperative Banks have effected cash collections only to the tune of Rs. 16 crores. In order to reduce the overdues considerably, Government permitted in the first week of March, 1981, legal action against rich borrowers on selective basis for recovery of overdues. As a result of vigorous drive initiated for recovery of overdues and with the active cooperation of District Collectors and Superintendents of Police, the Central Cooperative Banks were able to collect a sum of Rs. 62 crores during the short period of 3 months from April '81 to June 1981. The percentage of overdues at Central Cooperative Bank level which was 42.7 on 30-6-79 and 70.5 on 30-6-80 was brought down to as low as 31.8 on 30-6-81. Thus the Central Coopera-

tive Banks have become eligible not only for sanction of credit limits from Reserve Bank of India but also for drawal of such limits. As a result of this, the Central Cooperative Banks were able to issue a sum of Rs. 77.20 crores under short term agricultural loans and Rs. 9.79 crores under medium term agricultural loans during the year 1981-82.

Long term credit:

There are 182 primary land development banks in the State situated at block or taluk level to cater to the long term needs of the agriculturists. These banks issue loans for minor irrigation and non-minor irrigation purposes and for diversified activities. The loans issued by the banks during the year 1981-82 amounted to Rs. 5.52 crores.

Jewel loans:

Special attention has been paid to step up the issue of consumption loans through cooperatives to the weaker sections of the community on the pledge of jewels. In order to enable this category of persons to obtain the needed credit, the quantum of loan to be issued per sovereign has been raised up to Rs. 800. The rate of interest on such loans has also been reduced from 15% to 14% per annum. As against the programme of Rs. 130 crores for issue of jewel loans, the cooperatives have issued a sum of Rs. 179.86 crores during 1981-82. The achievement is the highest ever recorded by the credit cooperatives in the State.

Industrial loans to weaker sections:

Another noteworthy scheme implemented for improving the economic condition of the weaker sections is the issue of loans to such class of persons who are engaged in small scale and cottage industries included in the 22 broad groups of small scale and cottage industries approved by the Reserve Bank of India within the annual income groups of Rs.2500/- in rural areas and Rs.3000/- in urban and semi urban areas. These persons are assisted with the loans to the maximum extent of Rs. 2000/- for working capital and Rs. 5000/- for block capital. These loans are repayable in 5 years and the rate of interest charged is 4%.

The State Government have agreed to subsidise the interest margin to be maintained by the cooperatives in this special category of lending. The Tamil Nadu State Cooperative Bank, all Central Cooperative Banks, 64 Urban Banks, and 26 Farmers Service Cooperative Societies have involved themselves in the issue of industrial loans to the weaker sections. During 1981-82, the cooperatives issued such loans to the extent of Rs. 83 lakhs.

Loans to Hill-tribes

The 12 Hill Tribes LAMP Co-operative Societies in the State provide short term credit for agricultural operations, medium term credit for taking up subsidiary occupations like dairying, sheep breeding, poultry etc. and consumption credit to the tribal members. The loans are issued at a concessional rate of interest viz. 4% per annum. During the year 1981-82, such loans to the tune of Rs. 48.46 lakhs were issued.

Crop-Insurance Scheme

Agricultural Service Cooperative Societies are implementing Crop Insurance Scheme on a pilot basis, to protect the farmers from loss on account of crop failure due to natural cases like floods, drought, pests, etc. The implementation of the scheme was started for Paddy II crop in 1979-80 and the scheme was continued for paddy I crop 1980, Paddy II crop 1980-81, Paddy I 1981 and Paddy II, 1981-82. The General Insurance Corporation and the Tamil Nadu Crop Insurance Fund share the premium and indemnity in the ratio of 75:25. The State Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1 lakh each during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82, to Tamil Nadu

Crop Insurance Fund for meeting the indemnity commitments. The maximum amount to be insured by a farmer is Rs. 2000/-. The rate of premium varies from place to place depending upon the average yield. The indemnity amount is payable only in these areas where the crop yield falls below the indemnifiable limit fixed by the General Insurance

Corporation, with reference to crop cutting experiments.

The number of taluks, the number of beneficiaries, the acreage covered, the amount insured and the premium collected in respect of the crop insurance scheme so far implemented are indicated below:

	Paddy II 1979-80	Paddy I 1980	Paddy II 1980-81	Paddy I 1981	Paddy II 1981-82
No. of taluks	17	6	7	5	13
No. of members enrolled under the scheme	6955	2283	1757	1906	1663
Area covered (in acres)	12566	4406	4110	2746	3196
Amount insured (Rs. in lakhs)	72.34	21.79	19.06	20.49	21.68

The crop cutting experiments conducted in the villages by the Statistics Department for Paddy II 1979-80 and Paddy-I 1980 revealed that the actual yield in Thiruthani, Maduranthagam, Villupuram, Attur and Namakkal taluks for Paddy-II

1979-80 and Villupuram, Thirumayam and Alangudi taluks for Paddy-I 1980 fell below the indemnifiable limit. The total number of beneficiaries and the amount of indemnity paid for these two seasons are

Particulars	No. of taluks	No. of beneficiaries	Amount of indemnity paid (Rs. in lakhs)
Paddy-II 1979-80	5	2734	4.51
Paddy-I 1980	3	1358	1.42
Total	8	4092	5.93



The crop cutting experiments conducted for Paddy-II 1980-81 revealed that the actual average yield was in excess of the indemnifiable limit in all the taluks implemented. The results of crop cutting experiment for Paddy I 1981 and Paddy II 1981-82 are awaited.

Concessions granted to agriculturists

Government appointed a State Level High Power Committee to go into certain problems of agriculturists and based on the recommendations made by the committee regarding cooperative loans, Government in May 1979 provided certain relief to the agriculturists. The concessions inter alia relate to waiver of penal interest on all agricultural loans outstanding on 30-6-78, refund of penal interest paid in 1977-78, and waiver of normal interest on all Medium Term Conversion / Medium Term Conversion Repayment loans. 5.21 lakh persons were benefited to the extent of Rs. 4.85 crores in respect of these concessions. Besides this, two or more Medium Term Conversion / Medium Term Conversion Repayment loans were consolidated into a single loan repayable over a period of 3 to 6 years. Loans to the extent of Rs. 52.72 crores of 2.35 lakh borrowers were consolidated accordingly. The rates of interest were also scaled down to 10.5% for small farmers and 12% for other farmers.

As the debt burden of the small farmers owning / cultivating 5 acres or less whose crops were affected due to continued drought etc. was found to be heavy, Government decided in 1980 to grant further financial assistance to this category of small farmers and repaid the conversion loans outstanding on 31-3-80 together with interest, penal interest etc. Thus converted loans of 4.52 lakhs small farmers to the extent of Rs. 49.64 crores were repaid by Government. Government also provided financial assistance for refunding the repayments made by small farmers in respect of conversion loans from 1-7-75 to 31-3-80 during 1981-82. The amount thus refunded was Rs. 23.59 crores in respect of 9.29 lakh small farmers.

In order to alleviate the sufferings of small farmers, Government have further extended in 1981 concession relating to waiver normal and penal interest on short term agricultural loans outstanding on 31-12-80 if they repaid such loans in



full before 30-6-81 and refund of normal and penal interest paid after 1-4-80 on such loans of this category of farmers. In the case of other farmers, similar facilities were extended in respect of penal interest alone on short term agricultural loans subject to repayment of principal and normal interest. The date line for availing the interest concession was extended upto 31-12-81 subject to the condition that the borrower repay normal interest and or penal interest accruing from 1-7-81 to the date of clearance of the loans. The interest concessions was availed of by 8.46 lakh borrowers to the extent of Rs. 14.60 crores.

As an incentive for prompt repayment of loans by the small farmers, Government have extended the concession of interest rebate of 2% to small farmers who repay their short term loans and instalments of medium term loans on or before the due date during 1981-82. The interest rebate concession was availed of by 7,155 small farmers to the extent of Rs. 95,309/-. Interest rebate is being extended during the current year 1982-83 also.

As one of the measures of drought relief, Government have provided subsidy towards supply of fertilisers and pesticides at subsidised rates to the small and marginal farmers in the drought affected areas for raising of paddy, pulses, millets, winter cotton crops, groundnut and oilseed crops. The pattern of subsidy was at 25% of the cost of fertilisers/pesticides in the case of small farmers and 33.1/3% of the cost in the case of marginal farmers subject to the recommended dosages and maximum limits per farmer fixed by Government. This concession was extended upto 31-12-81 and an amount of Rs. 304 lakhs was provided as subsidy.

With a view to give relief to the borrowers affected by natural calamities

during 1974-78 the Reserve Bank of India permitted the State Land Development Bank to postpone/reschedule the loan instalments of the borrowers in the affected areas. The borrowers in the affected areas found it very difficult to repay their annual rescheduled instalments along with normal instalments. With a view to give further relief to the borrowers in these affected areas, the RBI/ARDC permitted the blocking of loan outstanding in rescheduled cases during 1974-78 and recovering them in easy instalments by giving suitable extension of time for repayment. 1.39 lakh borrowers are benefited by the above blocking facility involving Rs. 75.84 crores.

In order to provide relief to the borrowers of land development banks whose wells have failed, a Failed Wells Fund has been constituted at the level of the State Land Development Bank. In terms of the existing rules for the administration of Failed Wells Fund, borrowers who have obtained loans from land development banks on or after 1.4.68 for new wells and which have failed are eligible for assistance from this fund. During the year 1981-82, 771 cases of failed wells have been provided with financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 23.57 lakhs.

Small farmer borrowers of land development banks are provided with subsidy at 25% of the cost of the new well subject to a maximum of Rs. 500/- per well. This subsidy has since been enhanced to Rs. 1000/- per well in respect of loans issued on or after 14-7-81. During 1981-82, 551 new wells have been provided with new well subsidy to the extent of Rs. 3.00 lakhs. Tribal farmers are provided with a well subsidy at 50% of the cost of the well, subject to a maximum of Rs. 260/- per well. During 1981-82, 2 tribal farmers were provided with well subsidy to the tune of Rs. 4800/- in Trichirappalli District.



SELF SUFFICIENCY-A SCHEME OF HISTORIC IMPORTANCE

It is common knowledge that many of our rural communities are still devoid of basic necessities of life even after 35 years of independence. While potable drinking water is a major problem in many interior villages, the problem of link roads continues to plague several rural areas. Access to rural health centres and maternity-child welfare points remain a far cry even-today for several villages. The condition in Tamilnadu may perhaps be better than other States but the problem is still there in our State also. It is to correct this distortion the Hon'ble chief Minister of Tamil Nadu conceived the concept of self-sufficiency scheme to provide the basic minimum needs within time frame.

The volume of the works involved in the Self sufficiency scheme to create infrastructural facilities to the villagers within a time frame for their socio-economic development is such that it will consume a pretty long time to fulfil the needs in the normal course of time.

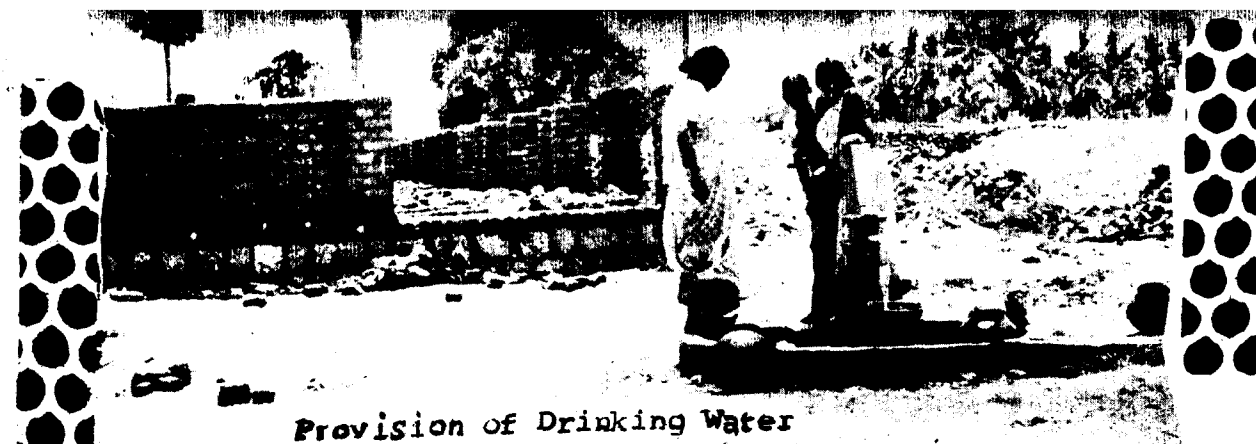
Following categories of works were given priority and included in the Self Sufficiency Scheme:

1. Drinking water supply;
2. Link roads;
3. Culverts;
4. Pathways to Adi-draavidar cremation grounds;
5. Improvements to minor irrigation sources;
6. Rural dispensaries;
7. Maternity and Child Welfare Centres;
8. School buildings; and
9. Housing for Adi-Dravidars.

There are 378 blocks in Tamil Nadu. To gain experience to execute a scheme of this massive nature, 69 blocks which were already enjoying the fruits of the IRDP were selected in the year 1980-81 as the I phase. The total fund outlay made was Rs. 46.42 crores.

In the second stage, 150 blocks were selected during 1981-82 with an outlay of Rs. 83.46 crores and in the final phase 159 blocks have been taken up during this year with a fund allocation of Rs 97 crores.

The following table would indicate the stupendous task taken by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

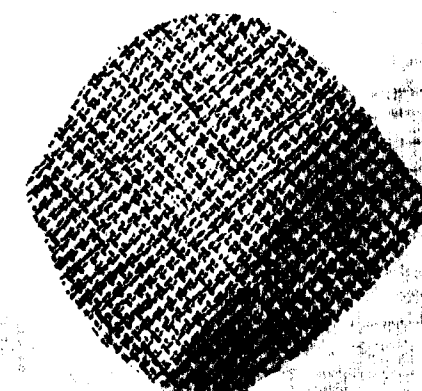


Provision of Drinking Water

S.No.	Name of the work	Unit	1980-81 Phase I-69 blocks		1981-82 Phase II-150 blocks		1982-83 Phase III-159 blocks	
			Physical achievement	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical achievement	Expenditure (Rs in lakhs)	Physical target	Financial target (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Drinking water supply	No. of habitations	2300	1807	2552	2031.55	3000	3200
2.	Link roads	K-M.	6591	1239.70	10986.50	2601.98	5495.06	1964.91
3.	Culverts	Nos.	3044	350.86	11856	1377.85	13495	1748.74
4.	Pathways to Adidraavidar Cremation grounds	K-M.	928	79.89	850.80	44.21	1279.40 under NREP	146.90
5.	Improvements to minor irrigation sources	Nos.	1023	68.67	554	48.43	1198 under NREP	158.62
6.	Rural dispensaries	"	82	47.43	148	102.78	215	139.75
7.	Maternity & Child Welfare Centres	"	237	118.98	392	266.01	468	280.65
8.	School buildings	"	949	487.45	1674	973.47	2339	1486.24
9.	Housing for Adi-draavidars	"	10,116	302.61	15876	557.25	20000	720



The programme has paid rich dividends. On one side it has created necessary rural infrastructure for further economic development of the villages and on the other improving the quality of life for the rural communities.





HOUSING for the RURAL POOR

From the year 1976-77 onwards the Rural Housing Scheme is implemented through the Taluk and Divisional Level Rural Cooperative Housing Societies organised for this purpose. As per the orders of Government, 110 Taluk and Divisional Level Rural Cooperative Housing Societies were organised, registered and started covering the entire State.

Scheme of construction of "Two Lakh Houses."

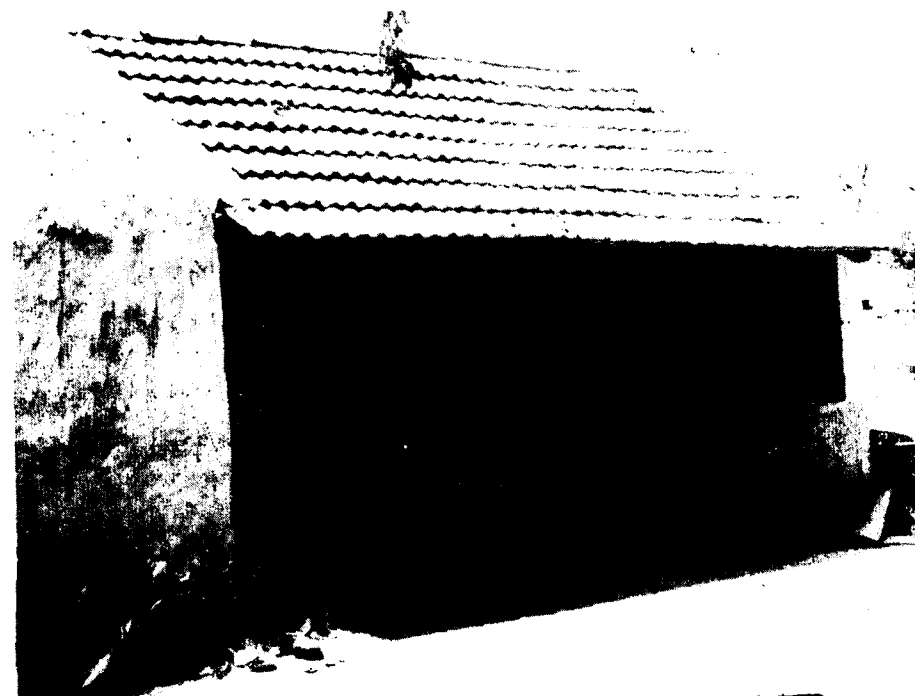
With a view to step up construction of houses in rural areas, where about 80 per cent of the population live, Government have decided that during the Sixth Five Year Plan period commencing from 78-79, "One Lakh Houses" should be constructed through Rural Housing Cooperative Societies as detailed below :-



Houses for rural

Year	No. of houses to be constructed	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)
1978-79	10,000	300
1979-80	20,000	600
1980-81	20,000	600
1981-82	25,000	750
1982-83	25,000	750

The Union Planning Commission has decided to modify the Sixth Five Year Plan 1978-1983 to 1980-85. A revised Sixth Five Year Plan covering the period from 1980-81 to 1984-85 has been suggested under Rural Housing Scheme. Taking into account the performance under Rural Housing Scheme during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 and also the overwhelming response from the Rural folk to this programme a revised programme has been formulated for the construction of "Two Lakh Houses" in Tamil Nadu as indicated below :-



Year	No. of houses to be constructed	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)	Houses completed		Total
			ADs.	Others	
1980-81	40,000	1,200.00	34,510	6,321	40,831
1981-82	40,000 (up to 30-4-82)	1,200.00	18,576	2,227	20,803
1982-83	40,000	1,200.00			
1983-84	40,000	1,200.00			
1984-85	40,000	1,200.00			

Government have ordered that houses with only one type design at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,750 alone should be constructed. The loan amount is restricted to Rs. 3,000 per house.

The Tamilnadu Cooperative Housing society, Madras which is the Apex financing society for all the primary Housing Societies in this state raises funds by obtaining loans from Government of Tamil Nadu Life Insurance Corporation of India, General Insurance Corporation, HUDCO, and Nationalised Banks and share capital contribution from State Government and tapping deposits from member societies.

Performance : For the year 1980-81 a target of completion of

construction of 40,000 houses was fixed. During the year 1980-81, 1,67,978 loan applications to the value of Rs. 4,955.92 lakhs were received by primaries. 96,929 loan applications for Rs. 2,942.17 lakhs have been sanctioned by the primaries. Construction of 40,831 houses have been completed. (34,510 houses by ADs, 6321 others).

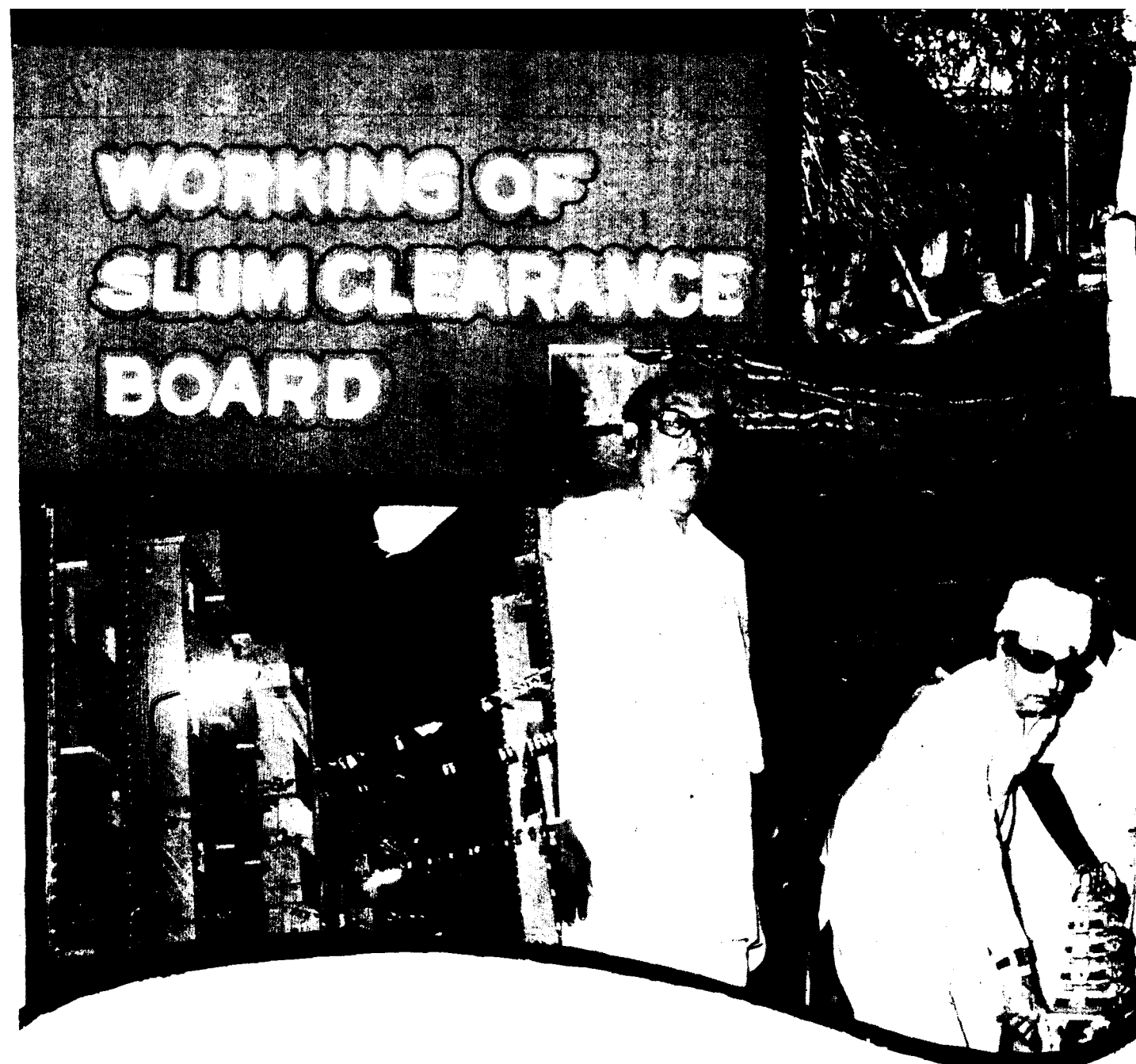
For the year 1981-82 it has been targetted to complete 40,000 houses. Upto 30-4-1982-79,801 loan applications to the value of Rs. 2,460.00 lakhs were received in the Self Sufficiency Scheme areas. 19,076 loan applications to the value of Rs. 589.73 lakhs were sanctioned by primaries. A sum of Rs. 674.62 lakhs was disbursed by primaries. 20,803 houses were completed (18,576 houses by ADs, 2,227 by others).



Self Sufficiency Scheme

During the year 1980-81, Self-Sufficiency Scheme was implemented in 69 blocks. 11,948 houses to the value of Rs. 357.60 lakhs were constructed in these blocks.

For the year 1981-82 it has been targetted to complete 100 houses in each of the 150 Self Sufficiency Scheme blocks. 17,969 houses to the value of Rs. 630.95 lakhs were constructed (15,876 houses by Adi Dravidas, 2,093 houses by others).



The Slum Clearance Board was constituted in 1970. According to the Socio Economic Survey conducted then, 1,63,804 families were living in 87,210 huts of 1202 slum areas, in unhealthy condition. It is estimated that the growth rate of population is 2.5% in the slums.

THE OBJECTIVES

1. To clear the slums in Madras City by constructing the tenements with all amenities on a time bound programme.
2. To prevent formation of new slums or to remove the newly formed slums and to prevent encroachments.
3. To protect the slum dwellers from eviction by private land owners.

4. To provide basic amenities like drinking water, street light, drainage, storm water drain, public conveniences, baths, roads etc., in all the slums.

SLUM CLEARANCE SCHEME:

Under this scheme the slums are cleared, tenements are built either in the same place or in the nearest available vacant space and the slum dwellers rehabilitated. The tenements consist of a multi purpose room, a kitchen, a bath and a toilet. Subsidised monthly rent of Rs.20/- is being collected for these tenements from the occupants.

DETAILS OF TENEMENTS CONSTRUCTED SO FAR:

Year	No. of tenements	Estimate (Rs. in lakhs)
Upto 1980	39,578	3,714.72
1980-81	3,212	330.06
1981-82	2,584	271.91
Total	45,374	4,316.89

It is proposed to construct 2200 tenements at a cost of Rs.3.20 lakhs during the year 1982-83.

ALLOTMENT ON HIRE PURCHASE :

The allottees, if they wish, can own the tenement by paying monthly



instalment of Rs.30.40 for 20 years on hire purchase basis. After completion of payment, they would be given Sale Deed for the tenement.

6,000 families will be benefitted under this scheme at a cost of Rs.50/- lakhs during the year 1982-83.

ACCELERATED SLUM IMPROVEMENT SCHEME :

This scheme was started in 1977. Facilities like,
a. One Public Convenience for 10 families
b. One water tap for 20 families
c. One street light for 40 metres of road are provided for slums which could not be taken up under clearance.

DETAILS OF BENEFICIARIES:

Year	No. of families	Estimate (Rs. in lakhs)
Upto 1980	28,700	221.81
1980-81	6,000	49.38
1981-82	6,000	49.21
Total	40,700	320.40

MADRAS URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT - I.

The special feature of this scheme is that apart from giving the basic amenities to the slum dwellers, the ownership of the land and loan for constructing houses are given to them.

No. of beneficiaries under this scheme:

Year	No. of families	Estimate (Rs. in lakhs)
Upto 1980	18,338	282.60
1980-81	7,500	91.70
1981-82		53.95
Total	25,838	428.25

This scheme has come to an end by 1981-82.

MADRAS URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT - II :

This scheme was started in 1981. In 1981-82, 10,000 families living in 49 slums were benefitted at a cost of Rs.101.28 lakhs. Rs.2 crore has been proposed to be spent for the benefit of 12,000 families in 1982-83. It is proposed to spend Rs.17.1 crore in the next three years. By the end of 1982, 50,000 families will be benefitted. 118 Balwadis, 8 Primary Schools 47 Industrial Sheds, 3 High Schools have been constructed so far under Madras Urban Development Project I&II.

ISSUE OF PATTI AND LOAN FOR CONSTRUCTION/IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES:

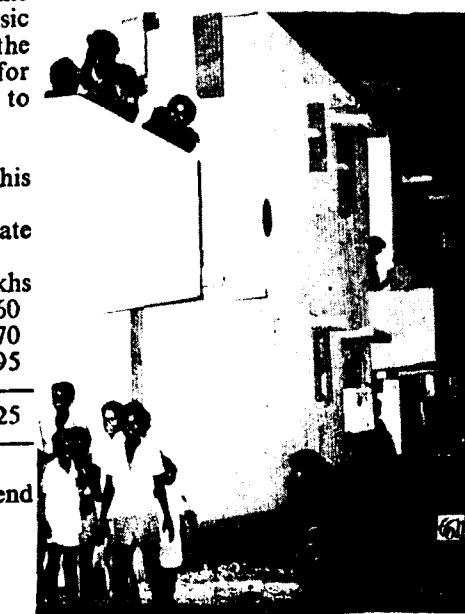
Under this scheme the people living in the areas improved under Madras Metropolitan Development Projects I and II, will be given patti and loan for construction of houses as follows:-

Income Group	Loan amount
Rs. 201-250	Rs. 1500
Rs. 250-300	Rs.-2500
Rs. 300 and above	Rs. 3500

Rs 600/- will be given as grant for those whose income is less than Rs 200/- per month.

Rs.10 crore has been earmarked for this purpose. In 1981-82, 1440 families were given loan of Rs.42.14 lakhs and 6600 families were issued pattas.

These families will be extended to 75,000 families. The cost of land, improvement and maintenance charges will be recovered from these people on monthly instalments. Sale





deed will be given on payment of the entire cost of the land.

OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE BOARD :

a. With the collaboration of the Social Welfare Organisations, the Slum Clearance Board is providing medical facilities, adult education, maternity and child welfare facilities to the slum people.

b. To increase income of the youths of the slum area, both the

Government and Private establishments are giving training to the slum dwellers.

3866 persons were given training in tailoring, embroidering, carpentry, radio and television repairing etc.,

c. The Slum Clearance Board helps the slum dwellers to get loan of Rs. 200-2000 from Banks at 4%

interest to start small industries and commercial centres. Under this scheme, 1153 persons have been so far benefitted by getting loan of Rs. 8.71 lakhs.

d. Educative films emphasising the importance of health, family planning and education are shown in the slum areas.

e. Television sets have been installed in 27 slums for the benefit of these people living in the tenement/improved areas.

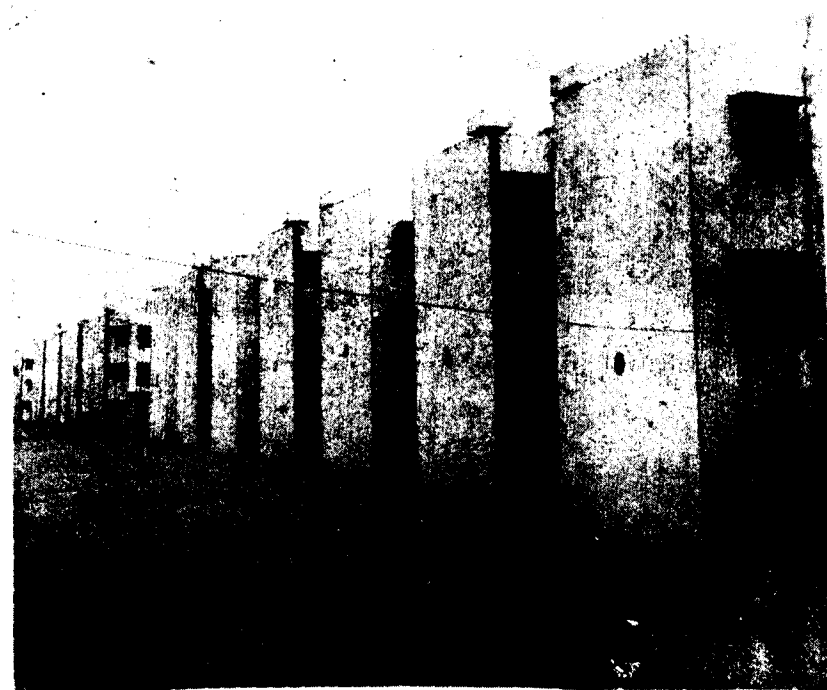
f. Protected drinking water is supplied through 4 lorries to the slums which are chronically devoid of water supply.

AN APPRAISAL

At the end of the sixth five year plan, i.e. by 1985, 91,500 families would be benefitted by the following schemes.

1. Slum Clearance Scheme	11500
2. Accelerated slum Improvement Scheme	30000
3. World Bank Scheme	50000
	91500

48100 families will be expecting the services of the Slum Clearance Board at the beginning of the seventh five year plan. It is estimated, 67,800 more families will be added due to the increase in population. In all 1,15,900 families will have to be taken care of during the seventh plan. By speeding up the works of the Slum Clearance Board in Seventh Five Year Plan, the services of Slum Clearance Board would be available to all the slum dwellers of the City.



INTENSIVE IMMUNISATION SCHEME FOR CHILDREN

proverb "Health is Wealth" is in vogue in Tamil Nadu pretty long Time. "Prevention is better than Cure" as it is not only but also more economical.

As per 1981 census, the population of Tamil Nadu is 433 lakhs. 13 lakhs Children are born in Tamil Nadu every year. These children are future citizens of the country. It

is the primary duty of the Government to take all steps to protect these children from ill health with a view to ensuring their good health and developing their intelligence so that they could discharge their duties which will be useful to them and to the Nation in future. If the health status of the citizens of a country



is good, it is an indication of the development of the Nation in the economic sphere.

A farmer will be more happy to see the crop cultivated by him in his land, which he has ploughed, irrigated, sowed and removed the weeds, in good condition. If it has failed, he will be completely upset and become despondent. Similarly, if the children of this country grow in good health and discharge their duties in a manner useful to them,

for their families and for the welfare of the nation, their parents will be immensely pleased. If these children suffer from diseases and are physically handicapped and become blind their parents will come to grief.

Because of the imbalance in the economic status and lack of proper education many parents belonging to backward and weaker sections of the society are not in a position to protect their children from childhood diseases. It is at this juncture, the Government have to discharge their duties.

Generally, children are prone to be affected by Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, whooping cough, Polio-mycelitis, Tetanus and measles. To protect the children from these diseases, the following schemes are implemented by the Health and Family Welfare Department;



established, 932 new Maternity and Child Health Centres have been established in this State during the last two years.

1. 0—3 months	B.C.G.
2. 3 months to 1 year	(A) D.P.T. -3 Doses (B) Polio -3 Doses (C) Measles Immunisation-1 Dose
3. 2½ years to 3 year	(A) D.P.T. Booster (B) Polio Booster Dose
4. 5 years (School Entrants)	(A) D.T. (B) T.A. (Typhoid Vaccine)
5. 10 Years (School children)	T.T. (One Dose)

Particulars of children who were immunised against various diseases in Tamil Nadu During 1980-81 and 1981-82 are given below:

	1980—81	1981—82
1. B.C.G.	13,16,407	13,30,456
2. D.P.T.	5,98,238	7,07,881
3. Polio	1,39,912	2,19,012
4. Typhoid	91,395	3,13,563
5. T.T. for Pregnant Mothers	3,14,440	3,50,351
6. Measles vaccination		7,60,000

Besides, in the Maternity and Child Health Centres, with a view to maintain their health, medical check-up of pregnant women is done and they are given treatment and advice on food, personal hygiene etc. Immunisation against tetanus is also done which not only helps the mother but also the baby against Tetanus. Besides the Maternity and Child Health Centres already

For the first time in India an Immunisation cell has been created in a major paediatric institute in Madras attached to teaching hospital. Due to the thoughtful decision of the Government of Tamil Nadu, a project started by local arrangements in January 1981 has been made permanent by a Government order dated 1.4.82 sanctioning additional staff and creation of a separate immunisation cell. When as in 1980 the total number of children immunised were about 5,000 the number has considerably increased to 10,762 in 1981 and to 12,181 in the year 1982 (upto 30th May.) Over 60,000 doses of Polio and triple antigen have been given to these children. Plans are under way to intensify this campaign through effective health education measures.

The Rotary International Canada and Canadian International development agency and the Rotary International District 320 with the active co-operation of the Government of Tamil Nadu have launched Statewide Mass Measles vaccination campaigns under the supervision of

the Director and Superintendent of the Institute of Child Health and Hospital for Children. On an average about 600 children are vaccinated with Measles vaccine per month at the Immunisation cell. From October 1979 till 30th May 1982, a total of one lakh children have been benefited through the agencies sponsored and supervised by the Institute. In a recent intensive Campaign carried out in April, May 1982 in Chengalpattu district over 15,000 children were benefited. As on date over 5 lakhs children have been covered throughout the State, both in urban and rural sectors. Measles vaccine is given to all children between 9 months and 5 years who have not been afflicted with measles, with only one dose for life long protection.

A Special feature of 1982 which has opened a golden leaf in the annals of Tamil Nadu Medical Services, is the conduct of district level mass immunisation camps at Tiruchirappalli district during January, February and March where over 3 lakhs children were benefited with Polio and Triple Antigen immunisations. The programme was thoughtfully planned and meticulously executed by the Health Ministry, Social Welfare Ministry, the Directorate of Social Welfare, and Medical Education, the Collector of Tiruchirappalli with the blessings of our Honourable Chief Minister Thiru M.G. Ramachandran. The very fact that the World Health Organisation has deputed its short term consultant to evaluate the programme and to adopt it in other needy areas of other developing countries speaks volumes about its success of this Project, first of its kind in India. Over 150 doctors from the Institute of Child Health and Post-graduate Assistant Professors, this graduates etc. participated in this noble venture. Following the tremendous success of this programme in Tiruchirappalli district, other district Collectors are also contemplating to adopt this laudable scheme in their respective districts.

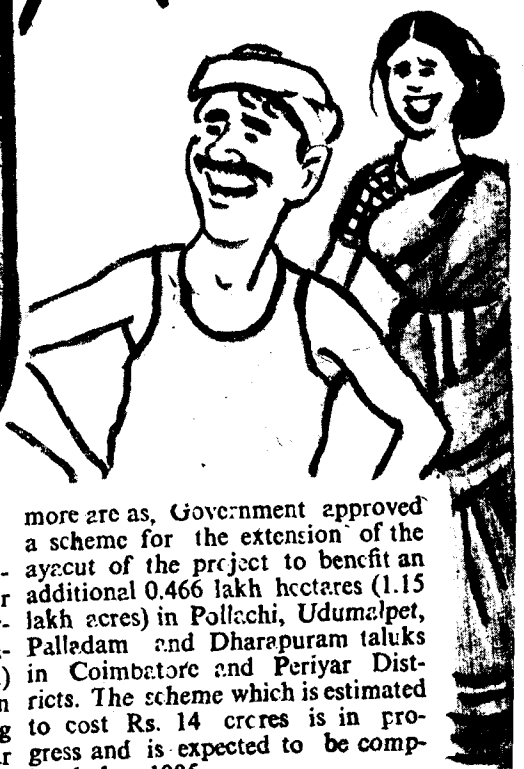
The Government have committed themselves to the task of protecting the children from childhood day life so that they can have a healthy future by implementing special programmes as mentioned above. These schemes will not cease at a particular point. They have to be continued without any interruption or delay. Therefore, operation from voluntary agencies and the general public is very



IRRIGATION
PROJECTS



STREAMLINED



Irrigation is an art practiced in Tamil Nadu from time immemorial. Age-old stone inscriptions and monumental irrigation works still in service testify to the fact that the Chola and Pandya kings, vied with one another in this field.

The financial outlay on major and medium irrigation for 1982-83 will be Rs. 35.11 crores. The physical targets programmed for 1982-83 under major and medium irrigation is creation of an irrigation potential of 9760 hectares (24,100 acres).

Major Irrigation Projects :

The Parambikulam-Aliyar project (Coimbatore and Periyar Districts) and project for the modernisation of the Periyar-Vaigai Irrigation System (Madurai District) were the two major irrigation projects under execution during 1981-82. The Parambikulam-Aliyar Project, which aims at providing irrigation to an area of 1.01 lakhs hectares (2.50 lakhs acres) had been completed in almost all respects and put to beneficial use. As there was a demand to give irrigation to

more are as, Government approved a scheme for the extension of the ayacut of the project to benefit an additional 0.466 lakh hectares (1.15 lakh acres) in Pollachi, Udumalpet, Palladam and Dharapuram taluks in Coimbatore and Periyar Districts. The scheme which is estimated to cost Rs. 14 crores is in progress and is expected to be completed by 1985.

There have been representations to include in the regular ayacut of the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project pockets of lands sandwiched between or surrounded by the registered



Rural Areas Linked With ROAD TRANSPORT

India lives in its villages. More than 76% of the Indian Population live in Rural areas. As per 1981 census, out of the total population of 4.83 crores in Tamilnadu, 3.24 crores of people live in villages. There are at present only 434 cities and towns in Tamil Nadu, while there are more than 12,000 village Panchayats. The people residing in these villages are compelled to go to the nearest town almost daily for purposes of Education, business, hospital treatment and to eke out their livelihood. Transport is essential for the development of Rural areas. Compared to other modes of transport road transport is ideally suited for the rural areas since it offers almost door-to-door service at an economical cost. One of the basic objectives of our National Sixth Five Year Plan is to improve road transport with a view to decongest the cities.

Road is the basic infrastructure for road-transport. The rural orientation of the transport policy presupposes forward planning and improvement of rural roads within the available resources of the State. In order to have effective co-ordination between Roads and Road Transport, the Government as a first step

brought these subjects under one administrative head.

As on 28th February 1982, out of a total of 12,902 buses in the State, the State Transport Corporations operated 7,829 buses. The percentage of buses operated by the public sector works out 61%. There are at present Eight Transport Corporations in the State started under "The Companies Act". They operate nearly 23 lakhs kms. a day, carrying about 66 lakhs passengers daily. Except Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation which is exclusively operating Express Services, all other 7 Corporations are operating in interior rural areas also. With a view to intensify the rural transportation it has been decided to set up in each district a separate Transport Corporation. Consequently there may be 5 more Corporations in a year or two.

During January 1979 a massive statewide survey was undertaken with a view to identify the villages without bus facility. The survey was carried out in a scientific manner, co-ordinating the services of the officers of the Transport Corporations, the Highways Department,

the Transport Department and Rural Development Department. The results were processed and analysed with the aid of a Computer in Government-Data Centre. The results of the Survey are as follows:

Total Number of village Panchayats in the State ... 12,239



Number already served by bus Transport Balance

.. 8,034
.. 4,205

to a length of 13,936 km. are improved, at a cost of Rs. 91 crores.

.. 3,237

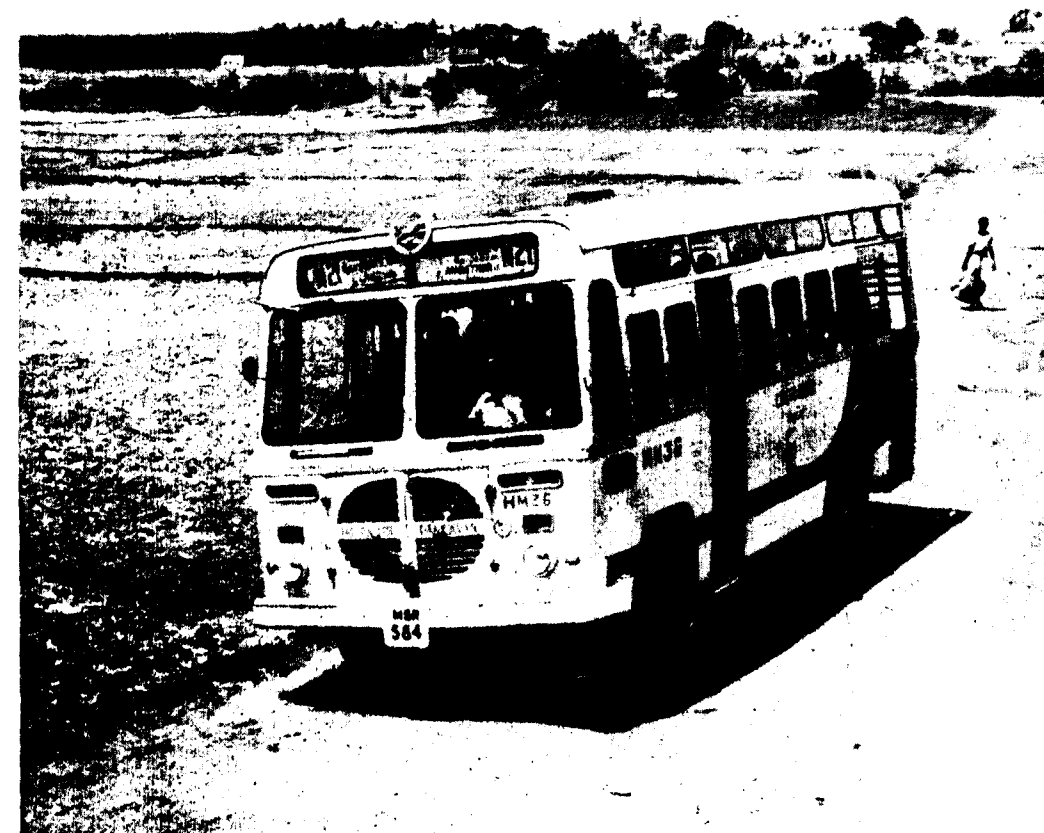
Number that can be provided with bus Transport immediately since the connecting link roads are fairly in motorable condition

.. 968

Number that can be provided with bus Transport only if the link roads totalling

As a first step orders were issued notifying 476 bus routes to connect the 968 village Panchayats benefiting a population of about 18 lakhs, and they are under implementation. For improvements of rural roads, funds are being pooled from various sources.

Tamil Nadu State Transport Corporations have accelerated the scheme of introduction of bus facilities to rural areas. In the past four years they have purchased nearly 6,000 new buses at a cost of about Rs. 163 crores. After utilising 3,400 buses towards replacement of overaged buses, the balance 2,600 buses are additions to the fleet. They were mostly introduced on 2,243 new routes to serve 4,410 hitherto unserved villages benefitting





a population of nearly 80 lakhs. With a view to serve villages located on hills and in interior remote areas 49 mini-buses are being operated. In places like Rameswaram Island and in the Nilgiris, more than 70 short wheel base buses are under operation. To enable the villagers to travel along with their marketable produce like milk, vegetables, food grains etc. 11 Shandy buses have so far been introduced and it has been proposed to increase the number in a phased manner. With a view to utilise the overaged buses to the fullest extent in possible cases they are converted into short-wheel

base buses and operated in remote interior areas of scarce population density.

Considering the huge capital cost of the buses and the heavy increase in cost of diesel and in order to serve more number of villages with minimum number of buses, 252 multi-prolonged routes are under operation to run on 585 new routes.

In order to reduce congestion in cities and towns and to encourage the people to reside outside the urban agglomeration limit, town bus facilities at lesser fare are being provided for all villages, Nagars and

habitations around cities and towns. The maximum route length of 25kms. fixed for town services has also been increased to 30 km. so as to connect more villages with nearly urban centres.

There is clamour to provide bus facility from every village, wherever there is none. In order to assess the genuine need of the villagers and to examine the feasibility of opening new bus-routes in unserved areas, a District Transport Committee has been formed in each District.

Even though the Transport Corporations are incurring huge loss in operating in interior rural areas they do so with a social objective of serving the rural folk profit making corporations like Cheran Transport & Transport Development Finance Corporation donated from last year's profit Rs. 30 lakhs to TARRA (Tamil Nadu Rural Reconstruction Association) for improvement of rural Roads. Acknowledging the fact that Rural Road Transport is an essential concomitant to the development of the Nation. L.I.C. has offered a soft loan of Rs. 378 lakhs to Tamil Nadu Transport Corporations for the year 1971-82. Efforts are also being taken to obtain World Bank Aid for Rural Road Transport. With a view to form link roads to all villages so as to provide them with bus facility and for pooling the requisite funds from various sources the "Rural Road and Transport Authority" has been formed.



Notable Achievement in Industrial Arena

Major Industries

Massive increase in employment opportunities and removal of regional imbalances are the twin objectives of the Industrial Policy pursued by the Government of Tamil Nadu. Emphasis is being laid on the harmonious development of large and medium industries with a view to strengthen the industrial infrastructure of the State to provide linkages with the small scale sector and to ensure production in the essential and core sectors.

The Industrial progress of any State depends to a large extent on the investments made by the Government of India in the Central Sector

projects. The Central investment in Tamil Nadu has been disproportionately low during the last few years and it has been the State Government's earnest attempt to attract more public sector projects to our State. While the Government of India have come forward to sanction the establishment of a new unit of BHEL at Ranipet, and also a Liquid Test Facility Unit in Kanyakumari District, it is hoped that more such projects will be sanctioned for the State in the coming years.

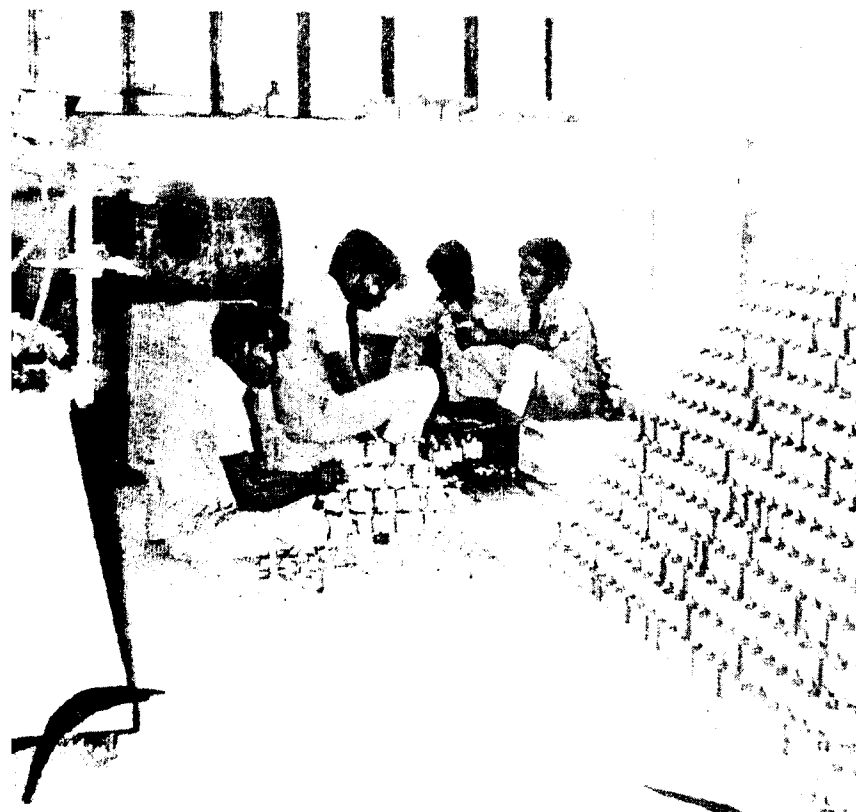
The major responsibility of the State Government in the promotion and development of major and medium industries has been the deve-

lopment of necessary infrastructure and provision of funds and other assistance required for the orderly growth of private sector. To achieve these objectives a number of Corporations have been set up which not only receive necessary financial and managerial support from Government but also tap huge institutional funds to their activities. A few of these Corporations have been directed to enter directly the field of production in some selected areas due to strategic reasons.

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO) has been entrusted with the task of setting up and managing some of the large and medium industries in the public sector and also of promoting industrial units in joint sector in collaboration with private entrepreneurs. TIDCO is now managing a steel plant at Arkonam and Cement Plants at Alangulam and Ariyalur. TIDCO will expand its activities in the Public Sector with the expansion of these units which include setting up of steel rolling mill in the Steel plant at Arkonam at an estimated cost of Rs. 7 crores and with the setting up of some new projects including an Explosive Project.

The State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamilnadu (SIPCOT) has the twin responsibilities of promotion of large and medium industries in the private sector and of hastening the industrial dispersal to the under developed areas of the State. The Corporation implements a package of incentives, provides financial assistance to industries under the refinances scheme of Industrial Development Bank of





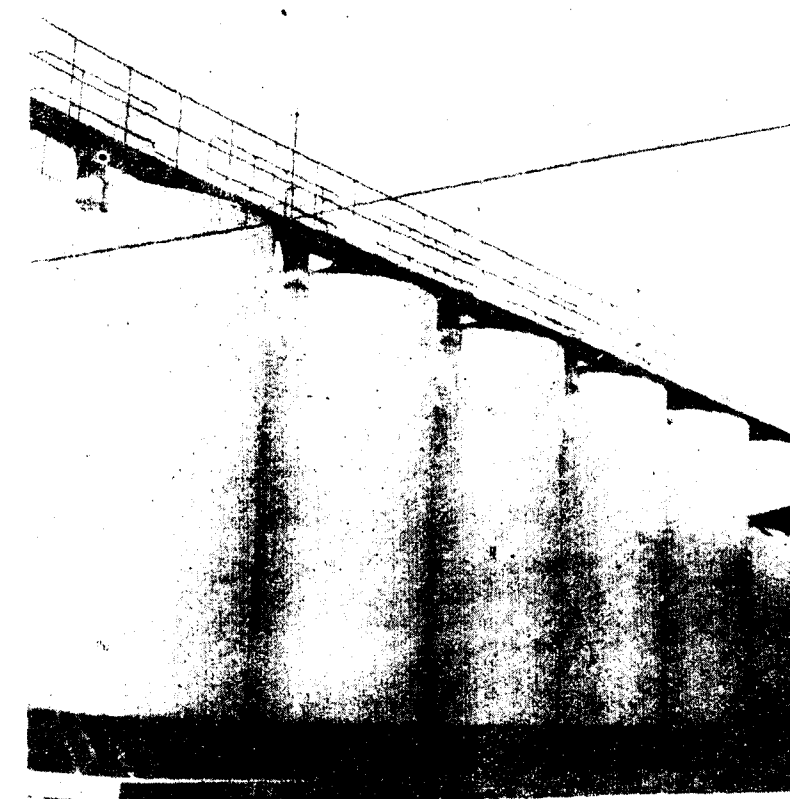
Tamil Nadu, with its long coastline and abundant sunshine, occupies the second position in the country in the field of production of salt. Salt industry is labour intensive and provides seasonal employment to agricultural workers in the coastal districts. The Tamil Nadu State Board for Salt and Allied Chemicals advises the State Government on measures to increase salt production and to encourage the setting up of Salt based chemical industries. The Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation, recently formed as a public sector company has been entrusted with the responsibility of development of new areas for salt production and of establishment of salt based chemical industries. At present this corporation has taken up the development of two large salt projects in Mariyur Valinokkam in Ramarathapuram District and Maravakkadu Vadakadu in Thanjavur District. The Corporation will take up new areas for Salt manufacture and extend financial and marketing assistance to small salt cultivators and take steps to establish projects for manufacture of Marine Chemicals.

Sugar Industry being an agro industry is occupying an important place in the rural economy. The Directorate of Sugar, along with the Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation Limited, started in 1974 to set up the future sugar mills in the public sector, has in view several new schemes to be implemented in the

India, extends various ancillary services to entrepreneurs and develops growth centres in different parts of the State where developed lands would be made available to industries on easy term. The incentives include the Central Subsidy and interest free Sales Tax loan offered by the State Government. For the rapid development of industries in the State, Special programmes and incentives have been evolved recently to attract establishment of new industrial units in Tamil Nadu. The Government have also announced special concessions to facilitate the growth of industries. The existing ceiling on interest-free sales tax loans to industries has been increased from Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore. Industrial complexes are being developed at Cuddalore, Pudukkottai, Manamadurai, Tuticorin and Gummidipoondi where new industrial units will enjoy the facility of exemption from power cut for the first five years. Subsidy is also being given for the creation of new assets in the field of Electronics Drugs and Ancillary Automobile Industries.

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Limited (TIIC) set up in 1949 functions as the State financial Corporation of Tamil Nadu. It assists in the establishment of new units and the expansion and modernisation of existing units by providing medium term loans, guaranteeing deferred payments for acquisition of machinery and underwriting of equity and preference shares. The Corporation is also

implementing special schemes like financial assistance to technocrats, rural medical practitioners, transport operators and hotels, loan assistance under soft loan schemes, Technician Entrepreneur Schemes, etc., with a view to promote larger employment opportunities. The Corporation contemplates increased assistance to these sectors in the coming years giving priority to the units capable of generating larger employment opportunities and especially to those set up in the backward and rural areas and particularly designed to suit the economically weaker sections of the society.



mills. Three applications received in this regard are under consideration of the Government.

Tamil Nadu Ceramics Limited (TACEL) is running a mechanised Brick Plant at Thirumazhisai and Ceramic units Madras and Vridhachalam. The company will pay attention to the areas of optimising production in its units and would take up schemes for assisting rural potters and entrepreneurs.

ELECTRONIC CORPORATION OF TAMILNADU

With a view to give stimulus to the growth of electronic industries in the State, the Government have set up the Electronic Corporation of Tamil Nadu which has been given the responsibility of setting up modern electronic units in the Public Sector and Joint Sector. The Corporation has already taken steps to establish a unit for the manufacture of T.V. sets and another for the production of electrolytic capacitors. Steps are being taken to set up joint sector projects for production of resistors, X-ray equipment etc. With a view to encourage the establishment of more electronic units in the State the Government have announced a scheme of State subsidy for the new electronic units coming up anywhere in the State.

TAMIL NADU NEWSPRINT AND PAPERS LIMITED

The Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Ltd., set up with an authorised share capital of Rs. 50 crores has been entrusted with the task of setting up an integrated newsprint cum paper project for the manufacture of 50,000 tonnes of Newsprint per annum and 40,000 tonnes of printing and writing paper per annum at Pugalur in Trichirapalli District. The Project estimated to cost around Rs. 190 crores (including working capital) will be financed from the funds provided by the Government of Tamil Nadu, Indian Financial Institutions and the World Bank. The World Bank has agreed to sanction a loan of 100 million U.S. Dollars to this project and necessary agreements with the Bank and the Industrial Development Bank of India have been signed by Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Ltd. The Project, which will come up at Pugalur in Trichirapalli District, will herald new technology in the country. It will use as its main raw material bagasse which is now



course of 1982-83 and the coming years. The Government have taken a policy decision to the effect that in case the public sector and cooperative sector do not come forward to set up sugar factories, the private sector may be encouraged to set up sugar mills in areas where there is availability of cane, without detriment to the working of the present

being burnt as fuel in the sugar plants.

The Government will bestow special attention on the development of mining industry in the State. Tamil Nadu Magnesite Ltd. (TAN MAG) established in 1979 to operate some of the Magnesite mines in Salem, would expand its activities by increasing the mining operations and establishing a unit for production of Dead Burnt Magnesite at a cost of Rs. 4.93 crores. The Tamil Nadu Minerals Ltd. (TAMIN) which is presently engaged in the production and export of black granite embark on a scheme for the establishment of a modern unit for cutting and polishing granite. It is also proposed to set up a project for the exploitation and beneficiation of the graphite deposits in the State.

RURAL AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

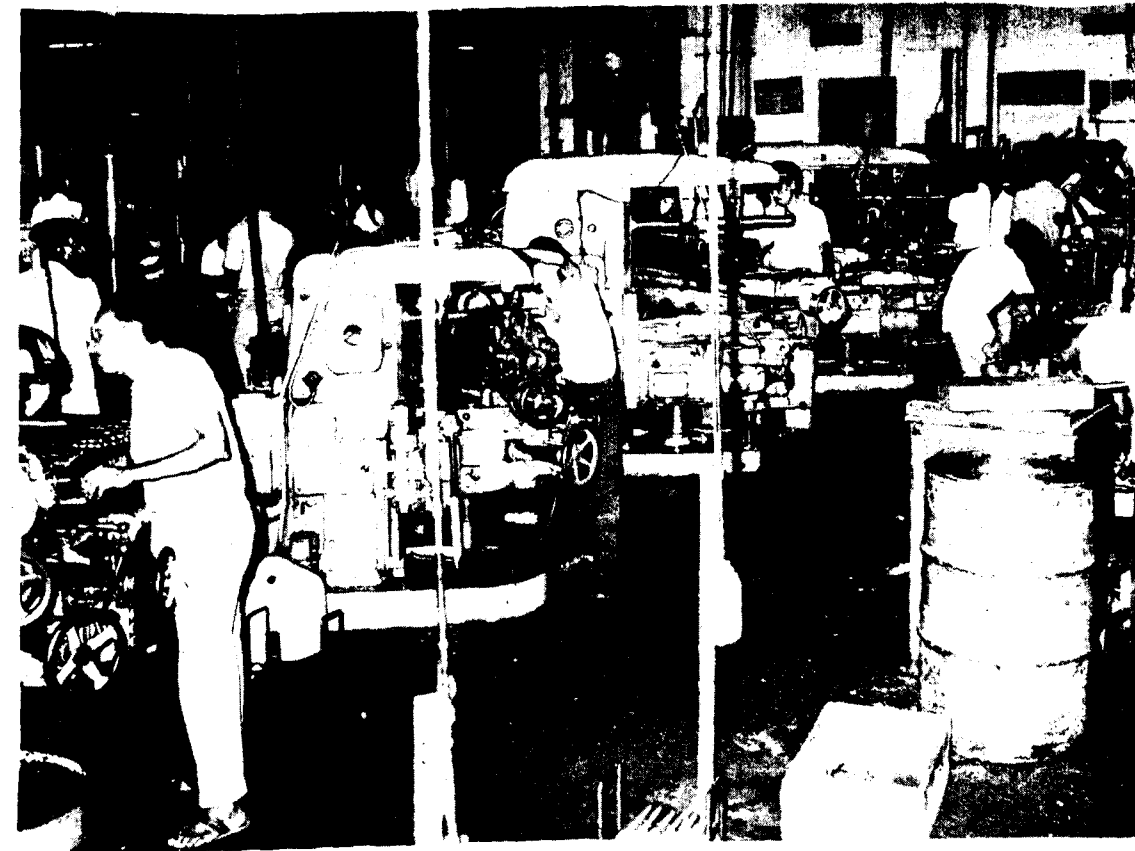
Primarily, the twin objectives of the industrial policy followed by the State in the field of small scale and rural industries are the promotion of industrial growth in the rural areas, and creation of employment opportunities in the rural sector. For this, a thrust has been given to promote and develop small scale and cottage industries, including tiny and house hold sector. This will go a long way in reducing the tanks of the unemployed and under-employed people.

With these aims in view, specific programmes have been chalked out to provide stimulus to the existing industries, and for starting new industries in this sector of small and rural industries. Provisions have

been made to provide infrastructural facilities. Assistance is given to revive sick units. Financial, managerial and marketing assistance is provided, and growth centres have been promoted. Institutions like TILC and SIDCO, along with Small Industries Service Institute of the Government of India and Nationalised Banks assume the responsibility of providing necessary inputs to this sector. The Directorate of Industries and Commerce discharges the function of planning and implementation of programmes in this sector in general. It manages the pivotal agencies of industrial growth like District Industries Centres and Industrial Cooperatives. It has been recognised that the District Industries Centre have succeeded to a great extent as purposeful field agencies to promote rural industries and provide coordination in offering assistance to Small Scale entrepreneurs. The Government have taken steps to strengthen these centres to enable them to provide more efficient and sustained service. Organisation of Industrial Cooperatives in the fields of Match, Tea, Coir, etc., which have considerable scope for growth and employment, will be one of the areas in which the Directorate of Industries and Commerce will concentrate its efforts.

Sericulture has got considerable scope for providing employment in the rural sector, as it is a highly intensive rural industry with comparatively low capital investment. Side by side with the expansion of Mulberry acreage, the Department of Sericulture is concentrating on the development of seek farms, Cocoon markets and Demonstration-cum-Training Centres, establishment of Silk Reeling Units and setting up of District Sericulture Centres. It has embarked on new ventures like Silk Reeling and Twisting complex and a Silk Waste and by product unit.

The Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Development Corporation formed in 1973 is entrusted with the responsibility to help, promote and develop handicrafts in the State. In order to provide meaningful employment to the unemployed rural artisans and use the local resources available the handicrafts Corporation has opened training centres and provided new designs and opened new marketing centres. The export of Handicrafts would be considerably augmented in the coming years.



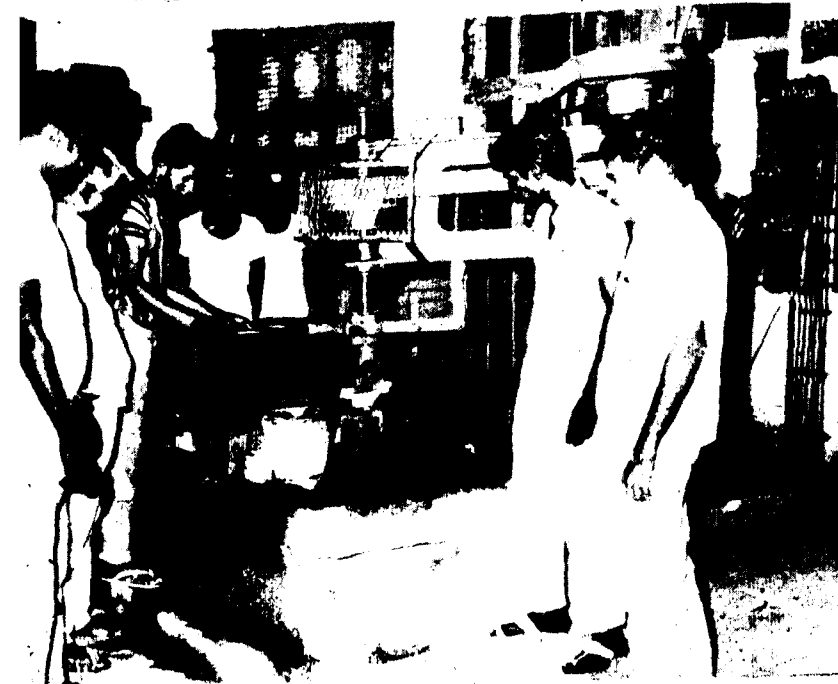
The Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation Ltd. (SIDCO) continues to extend an Umbrella of assistance to the Small Industries. It provides work sheds, with infrastructural facilities in 33 conventional Industrial Estates and 5 developed Plot Estates. It assists in the supply of machinery, procurement and distribution of essential raw materials, provision of marketing facilities, interest free Sales Tax loan and margin money assistance for revival of sick units and disburse-

ment, of central investment subsidy and State Capital Subsidy and other incentives to the Small Scale Industries in the backward areas. This Corporation would considerably enlarge its scope of activities in the coming years with a view to offer larger assistance to the Small Scale Sector.

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd. (TIIC) assists in the establishment of new units and the expansion, diversification and modernisation of existing units by providing long and medium

term loans, guaranteeing deferred payments for acquisition of machinery and underwriting of equity and preference shares. The Corporation has been increasingly providing assistance to S.S.I. Sector and for setting up units in rural and backward areas. Upto 31.12.1981 financial assistance to 3799 units to the tune of Rs. 3118.49 lakhs were sanctioned of which Rs. 2,515.91 lakhs were sanctioned for SSI sector. Likewise in Backward area 2045 units were sanctioned assistance to the tune of Rs. 1640.62 lakhs. The Corporation has implemented special schemes to assist technocrats, rural medical practitioners, transport operators and hotels. Schemes such as loan assistance under soft loan etc. have been initiated to tap the employment potential in this sector. The Corporation contemplates increased assistance to these sectors in the coming years giving priority to the units capable of generating larger employment opportunities.

The Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation (TANSI) with its 56 production centres has a number of schemes for implementation which will substantially increase the output and improve the services now being rendered to the Government Departments and other Public Sector Organisations.





Genesis

This Government identified that Khadi and Village Industries sector could generate large scale employment opportunity right upto the interior village with a low capital outlay, which would help to develop village economy and ensure a living wage to poor village artisans. To encourage the establishment and development of Village Industries in rural areas, Government decided to revise their policy of stores purchases so that maximum encouragement is given to the Village Industries. Accordingly the State Government changed the policy of Stores and Stocks required by it, its undertakings, Municipalities, Corporations, Statutory Boards under its control. Consequently the Government and its undertakings have to purchase their requirements of stores from the units owned or assisted by the Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board. This revision in the Policy has enabled, the Board to generate additional employment opportunities to nearly 1,28,809 persons during the last 4 years.

Achievement-Khadi

Yarn production which was of the order of 23.55 lakhs of hanks in 1979-80, increased to 271.80 lakhs of hanks in 1980-81 and 355.72 lakhs of hanks in 1981-82. The Khadi Production which was of the order of Rs. 519.49 lakhs in 1979-80 went upto Rs. 697.59 lakhs during 1980-81 and Rs. 914.59 lakhs in 1981-82. The Khadi sales which was of the order of Rs. 615.24 lakhs in 1979-80 went upto Rs. 692.22 lakhs during 1980-81 and Rs. 785.85 lakhs in 1981-82.

Village-Industries

Village Industries Production and sales which was of the order of Rs. 3273.39 lakhs and Rs. 3546.28 lakhs respectively in 1979-80, increased to Rs. 4123.81 lakhs and Rs. 4579.16 lakhs in 1980-81 and Rs. 5403.41 lakhs and Rs. 5844.88 lakhs in 1981-82.

Employment

The additional employment provided during 1981-82 was 33,420 persons. In all 4,53,959 persons were provided with gainful employment under the Board and they earned a sum of Rs. 2159.36 lakhs as wages.

Programme for 1982-83

The Board has drawn up an ambitious programme to promote and develop the Khadi and Village Industries in a big way during 1982-83. The target is as follows:

	RS. IN. LAKHS
i) Khadi production	1014.41
ii) Khadi Sales	1000.00
iii) Village Industries production	7056.58
iv) Village Industries sales	7689.29
v) Additional employment to be given	32,289 persons



In order to provide financial assistance to 18,000 artisans under Village Industries the Board has taken steps to obtain funds for them to the tune of Rs. 7 crores from the Nationalised banks through Khadi and Village Industries Commission and render assistance during 1982-83.

High lights of activities - Khadi:

The Board is running 411 Rural Textile Centres which assure employment to the women folk particularly Widows, Handicapped and down trodden people in the remote village. In each Rural Textile Centre 30 workers are working and earn wages of Rs. 7/- per day. The Board has installed cards and scutchers so that the spinners could spin yarn uninterruptedly and increased their earning besides improving the quality of yarn and thereby assuring weaving easy and smooth. The Board would be starting 185 Rural Textile Centres during this year. The Board has obtained orders from Handloom Handicrafts Corporation for exporting silk cloth to the tune of Rs. 60 lakhs during this year. With the assistance of the Government towards the construction of weavers house at the rate of Rs. 1000/- per weaver for 500 houses, the Board would enable the weavers to construct their own houses during this year.



Palmgur

The Government introduced a novel scheme of leasing out its trees to the tappers with a view to enable them to raise their level above the poverty line. In order to augment the palm seedlings in the drought prone areas, the Board has taken steps to plant 9 lakhs of seedlings during the last 2 years. Palm cola unit started to function in the Okala Industrial Estate, Delhi. The Board has taken steps to establish palm units in various parts of the Tamil Nadu.

Village Oil

As Tamil Nadu is one of the major States producing Oil seeds, the Board has drawn an ambitious programme of distributing 10,000 power drives. It has distributed 2786 power drives so far. It would be distributing 1250 power drives, this year.

Soap

The Board's Gopuram brand washing soap and Kurinji Toilet soap have carved out a name for themselves. In order to meet the consumers requirements agency system has been introduced in the sales so that the soap is made available to all the nook and corner of the State.

Leather

The Board has standardised its pattern of leather goods and footwear articles which are not only durable but also cheaper.

Research

The Board has embarked on conducting research through the Agricultural University on the keeping quality of Nungu, Palm jaggery, making neera more palatable, dwarfing of palmirah trees so that it would be easily climbed and evolve a suitable kit for climbing the trees. In order to evolve a defect free power drive research has been entrusted to the Anna University. A research centre on soap has been established in Kuralagam, Madras to improve the quality of soap. In order to improve the quality of Khadi and evolve designs, a research centre is being established at Bhavanisagar.

Special Component Plan:

With a view to shift the Adiravidas from the traditional pattern of employment, 20 Rural Textile Centres and 8 Nepali loom centres in various Districts are being established. This will enable 1000 persons to be inducted under a new phase of life. Similarly, it is proposed to start 20 Rural Textile Centres, 8 Nepali loom centres, 4 Silk twisting units, 3 Dyeing Bleaching and Printing Units, 1 Silk cotton processing unit, and 4 Jacquard weaving Centres at a total cost of Rs. 147.05 lakhs which would enable 1365 persons to make a better living.

These hall marks have enabled the Tamil Nadu to be the first in the implementation of Khadi and Village Industries programme in the whole nation.



Inter Caste Marriage

Upliftment of ADI-DRAVIDARS

The Government of Tamilnadu have been implementing various progressive schemes with the avowed goal of ameliorating the lot of down-trodden. To accelerate the pace of development of Adi-Dravidars, the new strategy styled as Special Component Plan is being implemented in Tamil Nadu since 1980-81. According to strategy, 18% of the total efforts under the general sector should flow to the Scheduled Castes.

The Special Component Plan designed at helping 50% of the total Adi-Dravidar families who under the substance line to cross the poverty line during the sixth plan period. To achieve this goal a package of programmes are made available to the Adi-Dravidars so that their economic lot is improved.

The mainstay of the Adi-Dravidars is Agriculture and allied sectors. Most of them are either agriculturists or agricultural labourers. To improve their economic condition through agriculture the agricultural inputs are distributed at 25% subsidised cost. The latest improved technique of agriculture are made to available them through the Training and Visit system. To provide irrigation facilities to the lands held by Adi-Dravidars, irrigation wells are sunk through Tamil Nadu Tube Corporation. During 1982-83, 2000 wells at a cost of Rs. 4.00 crores will be sunk. Those who have been assigned the surplus lands taken over due to the implementation of land ceiling Act are given Rs. 1000 per h.a. to bring the land under the plough. About 40% of the recipients of this assistance would be Adi-Dravidars.

To step up the economic development of the Adi-Dravidars, instructions have been issued to the effect that 50% of the beneficiaries, under IRDP should be Adi-Dravidars. About 60% of the benefits from NREP goes to Adi-Dravidars. Under this programme, works like formation of link roads, provision of drinking water, construction of houses are taken up.

The representation of the Adi-Dravidars in the milk supply-co-operative is being increased from 16% to 18%. The subsidy available to them for purchase of milch animals has since been increased from 33% to 50%.

To improve the standard of living of the Adi-Dravidars, all out efforts are made to provide basic amenities in their colonies. Under self sufficiency scheme their colonies and their burial grounds are provided with link roads. Other amenities are also provided to their colonies under this programme.

Considering the importance of Education, for their socio economic development, this Government have taken a number of steps. For the benefit of the Adi-Dravidar students the Government are running 681 hostels of this 90 hostels were opened recently. The rate of food charges in the college hostels in Madras City has been raised to Rs. 95. p.m. each, and for other areas the rate is Rs. 80 p.m. For industrial hostels the rate is Rs. 90- pm. in Madras city and Rs. 80- for mufussil. The rate of food charges for high school hostels has also been increased. The present rate is Rs. 60- pm. each.



Mainly for the Welfare of Adi-Dravidars about 942 schools are functioning. At a cost of Rs. 20-lakhs 5 school buildings have now been completed and 32 school buildings costing Rs. 112 lakhs are under construction. Besides this, through TAHADCO, 139 hostels building are constructed. Total cost of these buildings come to Rs. 292.31 lakhs. The boarding grants payable to the privately managed hostel has been increased in 1981-82 to Rs. 45 p.m. each in Madras City and to Rs. 40- p.m. for mufussil.

Considering the need for providing incentives lot of incentives in the form of scholarships, uniforms, text books etc., are given to the Adi-Dravidar students. The students who have secured 60% and above marks in X std. and Higher Secondary examinations are given



Recently, 3 elementary schools have been upgraded as Middle schools, 4 middle schools into high schools and 7 high schools as Higher Secondary schools. To improve the standard of education, 468 Higher Grade teacher posts have been upgraded as secondary grade teachers. During 1979-80, 33 middle schools have been provided the services of Tamil Pandits.

All Adi-Dravidars / Scheduled Tribes students studying in Stds. 4-10 are provided with text books, and special fee irrespective of their Parents/Guardian annual income. The children studying in Standard 1-3 are covered by the Education Dept. Because of this programme about 7.79 lakhs of students studying in standards 4-10 stand to benefit. The annual parental income ceiling of Rs. 3000/- for availing this facility was removed in 1977-78.

The students studying in pre-matric classes and studying in the hostels were given a sum of Rs. 150-250 p.a. as residential Scholarship. Since 1981-82, this rate has been enhanced to Rs. 350 p.a. each. Besides this the substantial increase in the income limit i.e. from Rs. 3000/- p.a. was increased to Rs. 6000/- p.a. was made effective.

Since 1977-78 no tuition fee is collected from Adi-Dravidar/ST students studying in post-metric courses. The Adi-Dravidar/ST students studying in post-metric courses are given Government of India scholarships. Those who are not eligible for Government of India scholarships and SC converts to christianity are given the State scholarships. The parental annual income limit for the grant of Government of India scholarship has been enhanced from Rs. 9000/- to 12,000/- with effect from 1.7.81. Again for the State scholarships annual income of the parents/guardian has been raised to Rs. 6000/- (from Rs. 3000/-) since the academic year 1981-82. Further maintenance charges under Government of India scholarships has also been enhanced by Rs. 15/- to 60 p.m. each from 1981-82.

Merit scholarships which was available only to the bright AD and AD converted boys has been extended to ST students (boys and girls) and AD/ST convert girls also. The stipend payable to the AD/ST students studying in the ITI has been increased from Rs. 45- to Rs. 55 pm. each from 1.8.80.

Apart from the scholarships, loan (loan scholarships) is also given to the AD/ST students. The allocation for this loan scholarships



Inter Caste Marriage



was Rs. 11.21 lakhs in 1976-77. In 1981-82 it was increased to Rs. 55.65 lakhs. About 26,248 students have been given loan scholarships amounting to Rs. 204 lakhs from 1977-78 to 1981-82.

To enable the AD/ST students to fair better in the All-India

Service examinations, special coaching is given. Those who have been selected are given a sum of Rs. 1000/- for undergoing training in Mussoori. The law graduates are given a sum of Rs. 500/- as subsidy for registration and Rs. 750/- as loan for other expenses like rent, furniture etc., for practice.

The TAHADCO has been assigned the responsibility of implementing economic development schemes also for Adi-Dravidars. For this purpose there is a separate economic development wing in this Corporation. The Adi-Dravidars found it difficult to avail many facilities provided by this Government due to non-availability of institutional finance. To ensure better participation of the nationalised/commercial banks in the development activities of AD the TAHADCO provides 25% of the project cost as margin money at 4% interest. This amount is shared by State Government and Government of India in the ratio of 51:49. During 1980-81 a sum of Rs. 2 crores was provided to this Corporation. During 1981-82 a sum of Rs. 2 crores was provided. This Corporation has provided margin money to 69,670 Adi-Dravidars upto 31.3.82.

The AD/ST rural artisans are given tools and implements free of cost. The scheme is now available for SC converts also and the ceiling for each trade has been removed.

Almost all the Adi-Dravidar colonies have been provided with drinking water facilities. Only the newly sprung up colonies and the colonies which require additional water supply are being attended to. The ceiling for sinking drinking water a well was raised from Rs. 5000/-



to Rs. 6000/- in 1977-78. Again in 1980-81 this limit was raised to Rs. 7500/-.

All Adi-Dravidar colonies excepting the mush room up colonies have been electrified.

To inculcate healthy and good habits in the young minds and also to provide nutritious food to the children and mothers, the Government are running pre-schools. The DAD & TW is running 150 pre-schools mainly for Adi-Dravidar children and mothers.

To eradicate the practise of untouchability, social workers in this field are encouraged. Certificate in appreciation of their works have been distributed to 176 social workers so far.

To encourage intercaste marriages, the concession available to the intercaste married couples have been increased. Now a sum of Rs. 4000/- is deposited in the names of the couple in the nationalised banks and a sum of Rs. 300/- is given for the purchase of vessels.

besides the gold-medal and a certificate.

The Adi-Dravidar are given a cash grant of Rs. 50/- to meet the expenses in connection with the funeral rites for a member of the family.

The need for the diversification of the occupational pattern of ADs was felt keenly. Therefore with a view to provide employment opportunities and also to ensure regular income liberal financial assistance are available for starting group projects, industrial units, industries, etc.

For the socio-economic and educational betterment of the Adi-Dravidar this Government proposes to spend about Rs. 114 crores during 1982-83. During 1981-82, a sum of Rs. 53 crores was spent.

Thus this Government are taking all possible steps, to make a effective thrust in the standard of living of Adi-Dravidars of Tamilnadu.

Tribal Development.

Though the Tribal population of Tamilnadu is small and scattered their problems as faced by the tribals are the same as problems of Recognising the need for accelerating the pace of their development, a new concept called "Tribal Sub-Plan" is in implementation since 1976-77. This Tribal Sub-plan also aims at bringing 50% i.e. 15,000 ST families above the poverty line and providing basic amenities in the

tribal areas. The tribal Sub-Plan takes care of 9 tribal concentrated pockets with a tribal population of 1.46 lakhs. Other areas are being taken care of by the General sector programmes. Under the Tribal Sub-Plan, agricultural inputs, birds, sheep, milch animals, pigs, etc., are distributed at 50% subsidised cost. Besides this health cover is provided by opening 6 Veterinary dispensaries and 6 sub-centres in the Tribal Sub-Plan areas. The Training and visit system provides the required education for modern techniques in agriculture. Soil conservation measures are carried out in the lands held by the STS free of cost. Minor Irrigation Programmes are also undertaken to provide assured irrigation facilities.

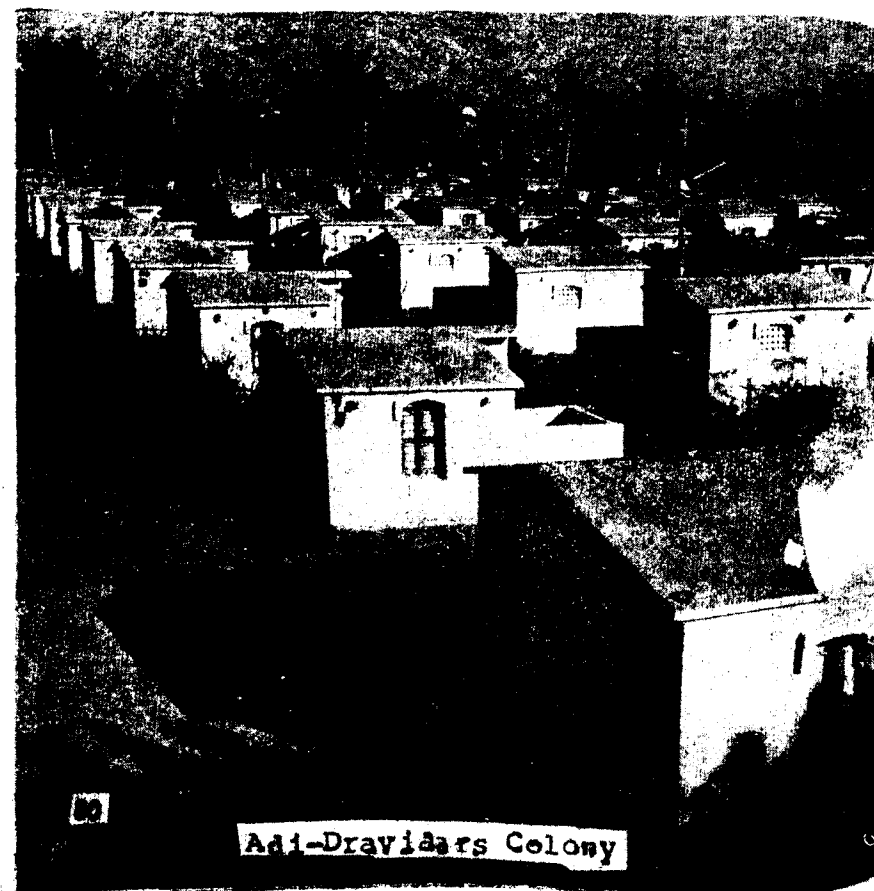
Education is given the due importance. For the benefit of ST children 125 Residential schools are maintained. Here the children get everything free. Besides this there are also 20 hostels for ST children.

Medical facilities are provided to the STs by opening dispensaries and sub-centres. So far six dispensaries have been opened. The problem of drinking water is being solved in a phased manner. The Hon'ble C.M. has ordered that all the tribal hamlets should be provided with drinking water facilities in the next two years. The tribal colonies are electrified in a phased manner.

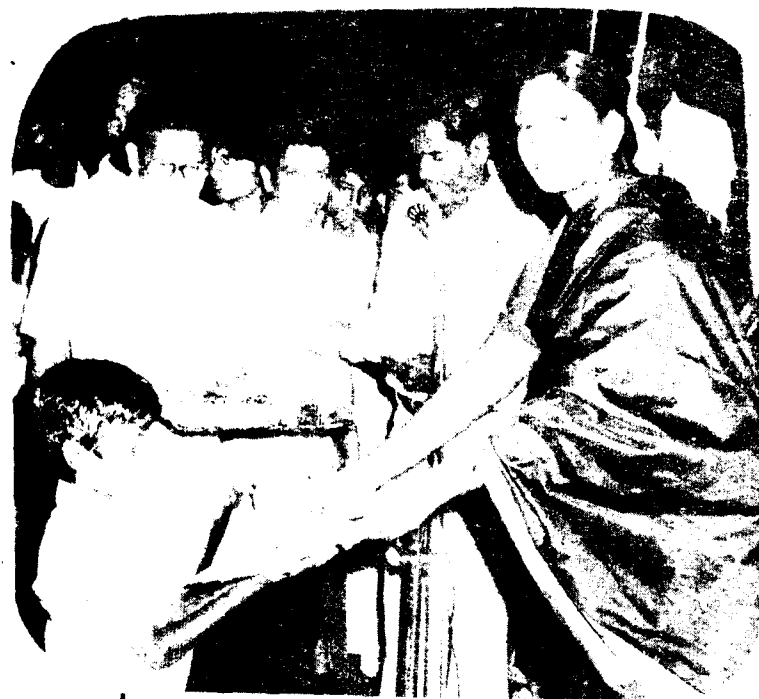
Realising the need for opening the tribal areas to facilitate the easy phase of development activities, the tribal areas are being connected with the plains. The main villages in the Kalrayan Hills of South Arcot District and Kalrayan Hills of Salem District were connected with plains in 1977-78. Some major road works in Kalrayan Hills of South Arcot District, Jawadhi Hills of North Arcot District, Sitheri Hills of Dharmapuri District are in progress.

The allocation under tribal sub-plan is steadily increasing. During 1981-82 a sum of Rs. 349.03 lakhs was spent. During 1982-83 a sum of Rs. 451.36 lakhs will be spent for the welfare of Schedule Tribes.

Thus, it could be seen that all possible steps taken by the Government of Tamilnadu ensure a brighten tomorrow for the down-trodden section of the society, which is mainly made up of ADs and STs.



Adi-Dravidars Colony



Specialists in the field of child care and child development are unanimous in acknowledging the foundational significance of pre-school age, not only from the view point of health and nutrition, but, also in the all round development—social, emotional and psychological—of the child.

In Tamilnadu, welfare of pre-school children is one of the important programmes of Social Welfare Department. The concept of pre-school has a definite place in the welfare policies of the State Government. Government had realised and recognised that 'the need for imparting pre-primary training to children in the formation of correct habits of mind and body which will constitute the base for formal education at the primary level is as foundational as the provision of primary education.

The pre-school age $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 years covers very highly formative years when habits and character and intelligence patterns are established. Any deficiencies during the early years will cause severe damages to the development of children and no amount of subsequent attention will be able to make up the deficiencies. In this light, the pre-schools serve as a long term developmental and economic enterprise beneficial for the entire nation.

FUNCTIONING OF CHILD WELFARE Centres



The pre-school provide environment which can enrich and supplement the total experience of the children. This favourable environment provided has a close relationship in building the future personality of the individual and hence in the potential contribution of the individual as an adult to the national development. Services and amenities for the pre-school child of working mothers and the relief given to them has a direct bearing on the economic activity of the country.

Children who have had the benefit of a pre-school education are much more receptive to formal schooling, their educational achievements tend to improve. The process of socialisation in the pre-school, help improve the Child's environment and accoun's him to the later discipline of regular school education and the chances of his dropping out of school are reduced. Better citizens are turned out.

While on the one hand, the pre-school education helps to make the free primary education offered in this State, a success, it indirectly promotes the girl's education who are otherwise detained at home to look after their younger siblings.

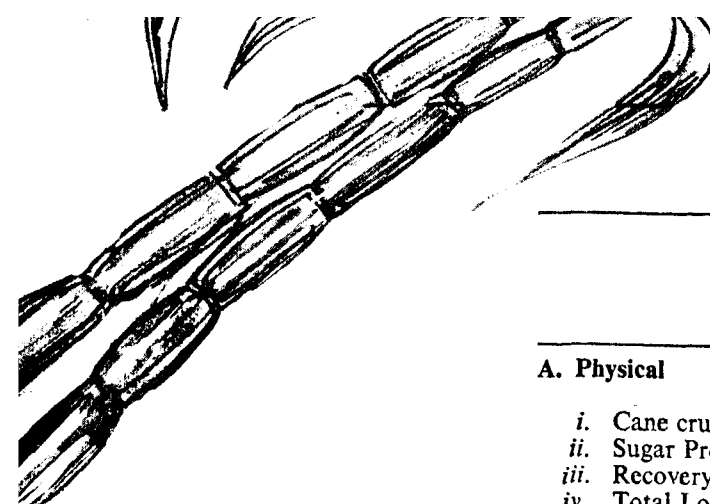
Tamilnadu is the only State in India, where large number of pre-schools are run directly by the Government. The importance enjoyed by the pre-school programme is seen from its wide coverage of the districts by about 4343 pre-schools all over the 378 Panchayat Unions in the State. The programme has been taken to the nook and corner

of the rural areas of Tamilnadu and tiny villages and tribal areas, accessible only on foot have also been covered. The significance of the programme is that it is an attempt to bring pre-school education within the reach of every family in the rural area at minimal cost.

The pre-schools are popularly known as Balwadies and Kuzhandaigal Kappagams.

The Kuzhandaigal Kappagams attempts to provide rural children not only with few toys to play with, but consists of programmes like simple indoor and outdoor games, singing in chores, dramatics, lessons in cleanliness and hygienic. It encourages the child's mental, physical and social development. The children's abilities and skills develop through play equipment and play activities. Social development is encouraged by their learning to cooperate, to share, to talking to each other, working together. The physical development is through exercises, and games and feeding programme.

The Kuzhandaigal Kappagam is now a centre, which provides not only pre-school education but also nutrition and health services. The various needs of children in this age are complementary and one particular need cannot be given an over-riding attention in preference to others. The present trend is an integrated and package approach as opposed to piecemeal fashion. It is proposed to make the pre-school in the rural areas, the members for dispensation of all the early childhood services in an organised and integrated manner.



EFFICIENT

WORKING

OF

SUGAR

CORPORATION

Tamilnadu Sugar Corporation was registered as a Company under the Indian Companies Act, with a view to set up Sugar Mills in the Public Sector. The Corporation obtained five licences for setting up new Sugar Mills in Thanjavur, Perambalur, Sankarankoil, Tirukoilur and Sivaganga Taluks. The Corporation has established two sugar mills—one at Kurungulam in Thanjavur Taluk named as "Arignar Anna Sugar Mills" and the other at Erayur, Perambalur Taluk named as "Jawaharlal Nehru Sugar Mills". The Arignar Anna Sugar Mills started crushing in February, '77 and the Jawaharlal Nehru Sugar Mills started crushing in February, 1978. Consequent on the change in the policy of the State Government that New Sugar Mills to be set up should be under the 'Cooperative Sector', the State Government had

Anna Sugar Mills and Jawaharlal Nehru Sugar Mills for the season 1980-81 (1.10.80 - 30.9.81) is as follows:

Particulars	Arignar Anna Sugar Mills Thanjavur	Jawaharlal Nehru Sugar Mills Erayur.
A. Physical		
i. Cane crushed (Tonnes)	2,02,790	1,40,210
ii. Sugar Production (Bags)	1,77,637	1,25,420
iii. Recovery(%)	8.76	9.00
iv. Total Loss	2.10	2.18
v. Capacity utilisation(%)	94.32	65.21
B. Financial		
i. Profit/Loss during the year (Rs./lakhs)	200.09	120.48
ii. Cumulative position Profit/Loss (Rs. /Lakhs)	(-) 140.84	(-) 100.28

ordered to establish the 3rd Sugar Mills at Periasavalai Village in Ulundurpet Taluk under the Co-operative Sector. The remaining two licences i.e. those meant for Sivaganga and Sankarankoil Taluks have been revoked by the Government of India since substantial action could not be taken for implementation of these two licences due to non-availability of adequate cane and water in those areas.

The Tamilnadu Sugar Corporation was entrusted with the implementation of the Ulundurpet Co-operative Sugar Mills project and it completed the project in all respects before October, 1980 and commissioned it on 16.10.80. In the absence of financial assistance from the All India Financial Institutions such as the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Industrial Credit Investment Corporation of India, the Government of Tamilnadu have extended financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 515 lakhs to the said Ulundurpet Co-operative Sugar Mills.

The Government of India have issued an Industrial licence in March, '82 to set up a 1250 TCD Sugar Plant in Tiruttani Taluk, Chengalpattu District. The State Government have ordered that this project may be implemented by the Tamilnadu Sugar Corporation on cost basis. Necessary action has been initiated already to implement the project within the stipulated time.

The performance of the two Public Sector Sugar-Mills-Arignar

Mini Paper Plant

With a view to utilise the surplus bagasse available in the Sugar Mills, the Tamilnadu Sugar Corporation has been entrusted with the task of setting up of a Mini Paper Plant of 15 MT capacity per day near Madurantakam Cooperative Sugar Mills Ltd. An amount of Rs. 30 lakhs has been released by the Government during 1979-80 towards equity participation in the project. Selection of a suitable site is being finalised. M/s. Venkatesh Consultants, have been appointed as Consultants for establishment of the paper mills.

Workshop:

The Tamilnadu Sugar Corporation has also proposed to set up a machinery workshop for resheelling of rollers and manufacture of spare parts such as cane knives, trash plates etc., The Madras Metropolitan Development Authority has allotted a plot measuring approximately 5.50 acres in the Maraimalai Nagar Industrial Complex for setting up the workshop. The Government have been approached for the release of Rs. 20 lakhs towards Government equity for the above project. Further work will be taken up on receipt of Share Capital from the Government.

The Tamilnadu Sugar Corporation is also actively engaged in evolving a suitable design for setting up Mini Sugar Plants in certain pockets in the State where there is good potential for sugarcane cultivation.

Animal Husbandry Department under Government of Tamil Nadu plays an important role in improving the lot of people in the rural areas in order to increase the remunerative sources of subsidiary income to small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers.

LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT :

The efforts for the Livestock Development are directed towards the qualitative improvement in the productivity of cattle, sheep, pig, and poultry to achieve maximum production by implementation of various schemes and programmes. By this, lot of rural farmers namely, small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers are benefited in improving their economical aspects.

a) KEY VILLAGE SCHEMES:

The Key Village Scheme was started with an object to improve the quality of cattle and buffaloes for milk and drought purposes through upgrading the local cattle by using the germ-plasm of exotic high quality bulls. Previously there were 57 Key Village blocks. During the year 1980-81, five more Key Village blocks were started by Government of Tamil Nadu in the State due to the successful implementation of these schemes.

b) INTENSIVE CATTLE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT:

Intensive Cattle Development Project aims at the increased milk production by affording scientific breeding facilities to upgrade the local cattle, rational management practices, intensive preventive and

prophylactic measures against various contagious diseases and incentives for fodder production. There were 7 Intensive Cattle Development Projects already functioning in the State. During the year 1981-82, two more Intensive Cattle Development Projects at Panruti and Tambaram have been established by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

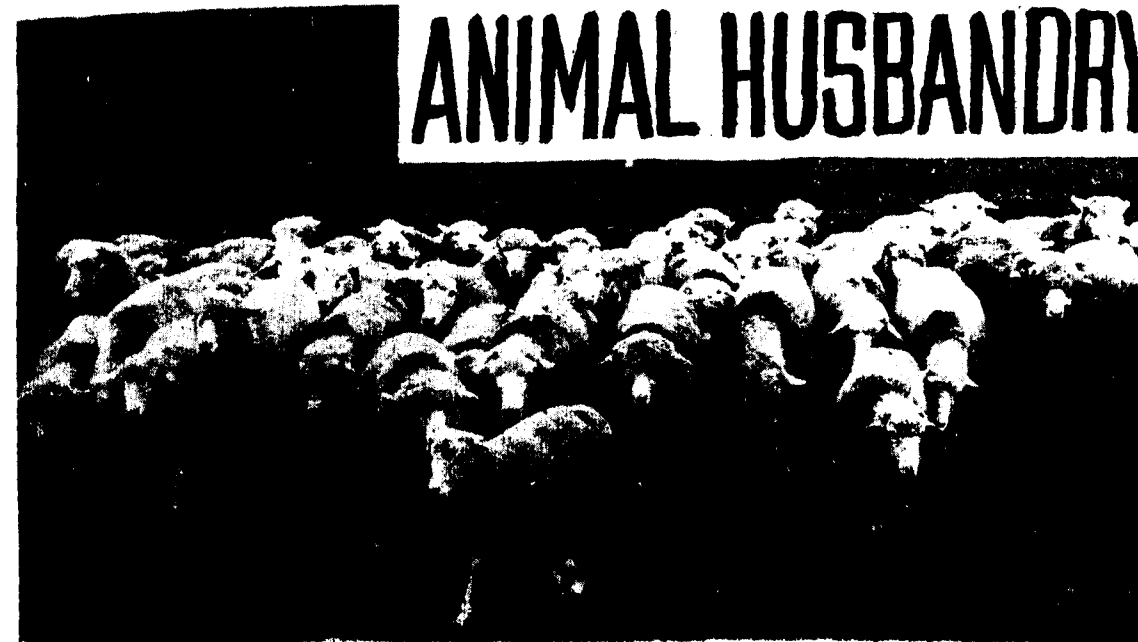
c) SHEEP DEVELOPMENT

The Animal Husbandry Department has taken keen interest in improving certain selected breeds of sheep with a view to obtain both quality meat and wool. The rams for this purpose are distributed through 39 sheep breeders' cooperative societies functioning under the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation and through 455 sheep breeders' cooperative societies



**ROLE
OF**

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY



functioning under the special Animal Husbandry Scheme, Hill Area Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme and Intensive Cattle Development Programme, Intensive Poultry Development Programme. 93 more sheep breeders' cooperative societies under various above mentioned schemes have been established by Government of Tamil Nadu during 1981-82.

d) POULTRY DEVELOPMENT

Quality birds and hatching eggs are sold to farmers for breeding purposes. Credit facilities are channelised through cooperative societies to encourage the poor farmers to set up poultry units. There are 29 poultry extension centres and two hatcheries at present functioning in this Department. Already five sheep breeders' cooperative societies are functioning. During the year 1980-81 two more societies and in 1981-82 two more societies have been established in the State by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

e) PIGGERY DEVELOPMENT

There is a progress in economical aspects of the down trodden people due to piggery development. To augment the sources of their income, five piggery units are functioning in this Department wherein white Yorkshire pigs are maintained. During the year 1981-82, one more unit has been established. These units supply breeding stock to the pig breeders for upgrading their local stock.



SPECIAL SCHEMES:

Under the District Rural Development Agency, during the year 1980-81, 11,343 milch animals were distributed to small and marginal farmers. 877 farmers were given financial assistance of Rs. 8.66 lakhs to set up sheep units. 364 bullocks were distributed. 21 poultry units and 63 piggery units were set up. During the year 1981-82 Government sanctioned the establishment of 13 mobile veterinary units under these programmes at a cost of Rs. 15.34 lakhs.

a) DROUGHT PRONE AREA PROGRAMME:

With a view to help the farmers,

during the year 1980-81 a sum of Rs. 60.94 lakhs was sanctioned for creation of permanent infrastructural facilities in the District of Ramanathapuram and Dharmapuri. During the year 1980-81, 251 sheep units were started and 255 milch cows were distributed in Dharmapuri district, 179 sheep units were started and 2351 milch animals were distributed in Ramanathapuram districts.

b) HILL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:

Under this programme, Government of India have approved an outlay of Rs. 6.76 lakhs during the year 1980-81 for new schemes towards expansion of fodder farm, Kuruthukuli, expansion of district



livestock farm, Uthagamandalam and piggery developmental scheme. There are 4 sheep breeders cooperative societies and 415 sheep units have been established and an animal disease intelligence unit has been established at Uthagamandalam. 40 piggery units in 4 blocks have been established in this State at a cost of Rs. 0.32 lakhs during the year 1980-81.

c) WESTERN GHAT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

This programme is to assist the small/marginal farmers and the agricultural labourers in calf rearing by providing finance and technical aid. Under this programme, during the year 1980-81 rearing of 2000 calves in 23 taluks of Western Ghat areas have been sanctioned; and a sum of Rs. 22.85 lakhs have been earmarked for the year 1981-82 and 1982-83 by the Government of India for developmental activities.

SPECIAL ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PROGRAMME:

Under this scheme, the small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers are provided with various

aids in calf rearing, sheep production and poultry production. There are components in this scheme viz. sheep production, calf rearing and poultry production schemes. The department of Animal Husbandry is implementing sheep production schemes in the districts of North Arcot, Salem and Tirunelveli. Each sheep unit consists of 20 ewes and one ram and 364 such units were established among the farmers during the year 1981-82. The small farmers are provided with a subsidy of Rs. 1000/- and the marginal farmers and agricultural labourers with a subsidy of Rs. 1330/- to the total cost of Rs. 4000/- per unit. There is a good response from the farmers since they are benefitted in their financial status.

LIVESTOCK FARMS:

The 9 livestock farms are functioning as "Seed Farms" under this department. The 59 bull stations are functioning under this department and are supplied with high pedigree bulls from these farms. A sum of Rs. 763.24 lakhs during the year 1981-82 has been sanctioned by the Government of Tamil Nadu for these farms.



VETERINARY SERVICES AND ANIMAL HEALTH:

a) VETERINARY INSTITUTIONS:

There are 671 veterinary institutions at present for giving treatment to livestock, 13 clinical labs, 6 mobile units, 8 animal disease intelligence units and 2227 sub-centres are functioning in this State. During the year 1980-81, 10 new veterinary dispensaries were opened as veterinary hospitals. 2 veterinary hospitals were upgraded as clinician centres. In the year 1981-82, 20 new veterinary dispensaries have been opened. 4 veterinary dispensaries have been upgraded as veterinary hospitals and 3 veterinary hospitals have been upgraded into clinician centres.

b) RINDERPEST ERADICATION PROGRAMME

There are 17 district squads, 10 vigilance units and 13 check posts now functioning in the State in eradicating the dreadful disease of Rinderpest. During the year 1980-81 3 more district squads have been established. Various infrastructural facilities have been provided during the year 1981-82 for this scheme.

c) INSTITUTE OF VETERINARY PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, RANIPET:

This institute manufactures vaccines, anti-sera, diagnostic and diluents. Various veterinary institutions of this state.

The vaccines were also sold on demand to the neighbouring states. A sum of Rs. 15.38 lakhs was sanctioned during the year 1980-81 for strengthening the brucellosis laboratory, poultry vaccine production section, a unit for production of duck plague vaccine, and cell culture.

A sum of Rs. 17.97 has been sanctioned for the year 1981-82 by the Government of Tamil Nadu for various extension activities.

FODDER DEVELOPMENT:

There are 5 seed production units in this state. These units serve the farmers in fodder development. During the year 1980-81 Rs. 2.93 lakhs was sanctioned to start a fodder development unit at exotic cattle breeding farm, Eachenkottai.

During the year 1981-82 another unit has been started at district livestock farm, Chettinad at a cost of Rs. 4.26 lakhs.



TEMPLES REFLECT CULTURE AND TRADITION

Religion is the ethical foundation of human life. Hinduism is fused with the life and thought of the Hindus.

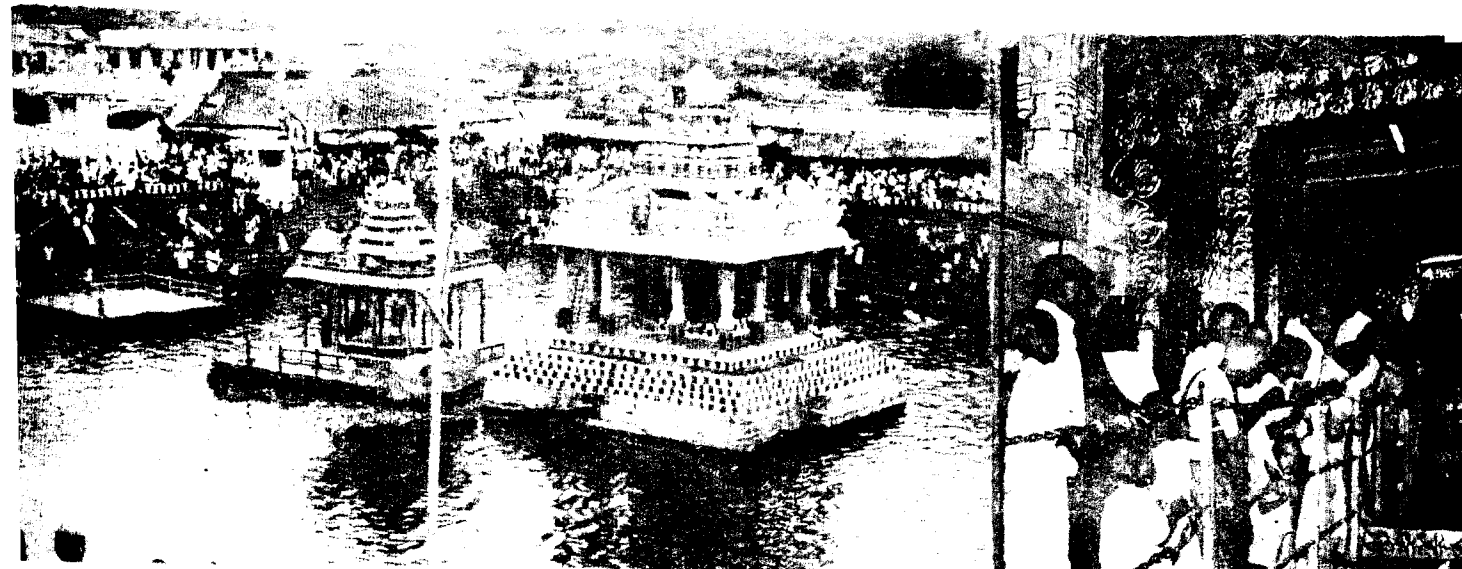
The force that sustains life in men is called "Soul". The "Soul" is not visible to the eye. It has no form, still it is a reality. There are many things in the World which are invisible, without form or shape. Still we have given names to each one of them as for instance "Air", "Sound", "Smell", "Taste" etc. Similarly the force or the power that animates the universe and the sentient things (human and non-human) therein is variously called "Kadavul", "Iraivan", "Shakthi" etc. Just as we perceive the presence of air, sound, smell, taste through experience, so do we realise the existence of 'God', 'Kadavul' 'Iraivan' or "Shakti" through experience. Religion deals with this Almighty, "the Supreme". Our religion embodies tenets that ennoble Man's life and show him the path of righteousness, happiness, peace and plenty.



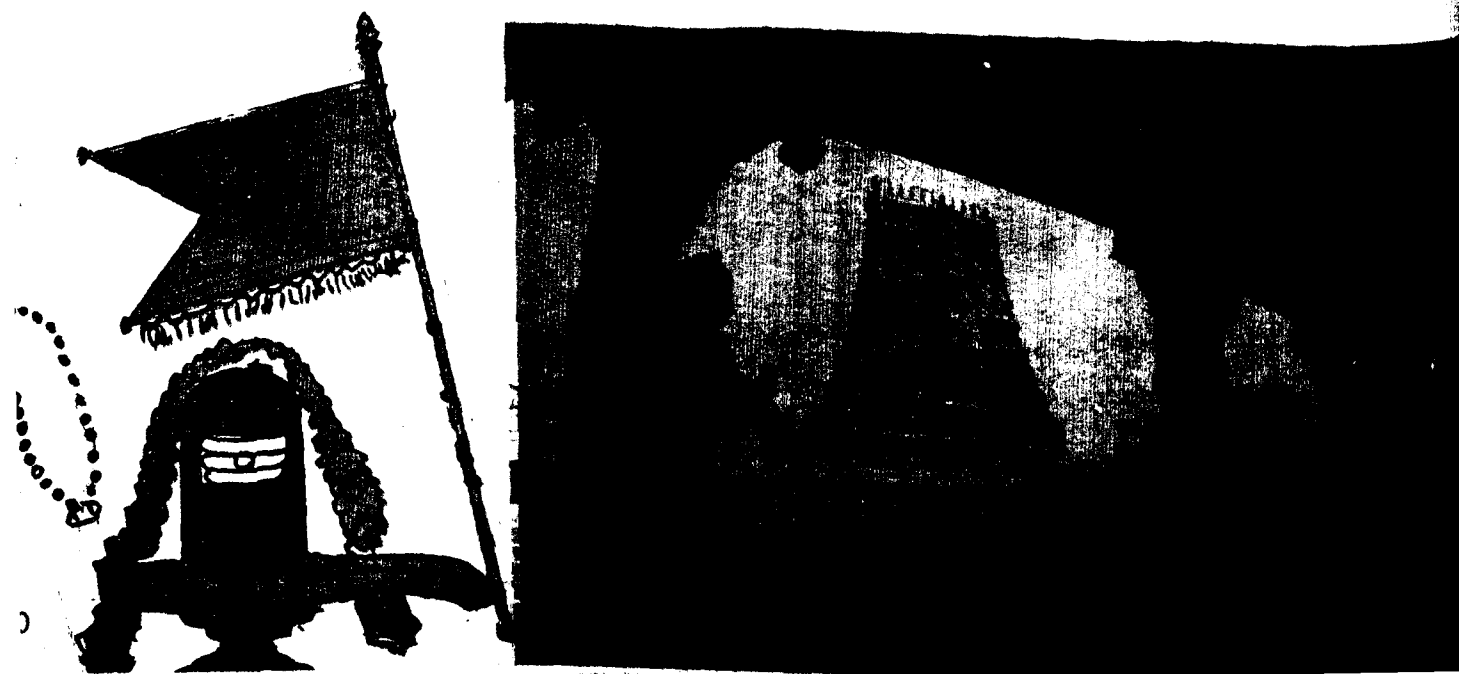
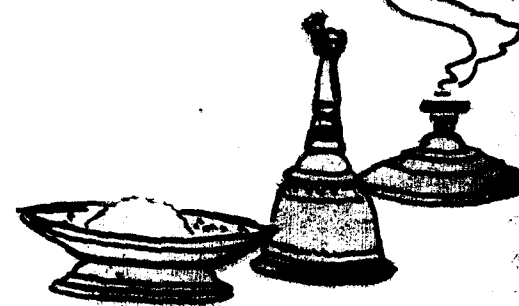
Worship of God occupies a prime place in religious life. Though the omnipresence of God like His Omniscience and Omnipotence is a cardinal doctrine of Hinduism, the temple is the place specially consecrated to the service of God in which devotees may meditate on him with concentration and be readily moved to sing His Glory and Grace.

Thus Hindu temples are founded on the basis of religious faith and philosophy. Temples are centrally located in the village or town evidencing their importance and significance in community life. The tradition of temple worship is part and parcel of the Tamil

way of life and the people are enjoined not to live in a village in which there is no temple. From this it is clear that from the very early days the Tamil people have linked their lives to the temple. There are many magnificent and imposing temples of Saivism and Vainavam in Tamilnadu which bear full testimony to the fact that apart from donating gold and silver to the temple, the Tamil People used their skill in fine art and their creative talents to enhance the beauty and grandeur of the temples.



With the firm faith that, though God is invoked by different names and various modes of worship there is always the awareness that what they worship is "the Infinite", "the Absolute", "the Supreme," and with intent to promote the spirit of religious integration of the Tamil people as propounded in the great Tamil Verse "All form one community and God is one and the same", the Government of Tamilnadu and this department, holding the policy of proper preservation and administration of the temple and other Hindu Religious Institutions which reflect the ancient and glorious culture of the Tamilians and which contribute to the advancement of the spiritual life of the people and increase the richness of the arts, have undertaken several constructive measures.

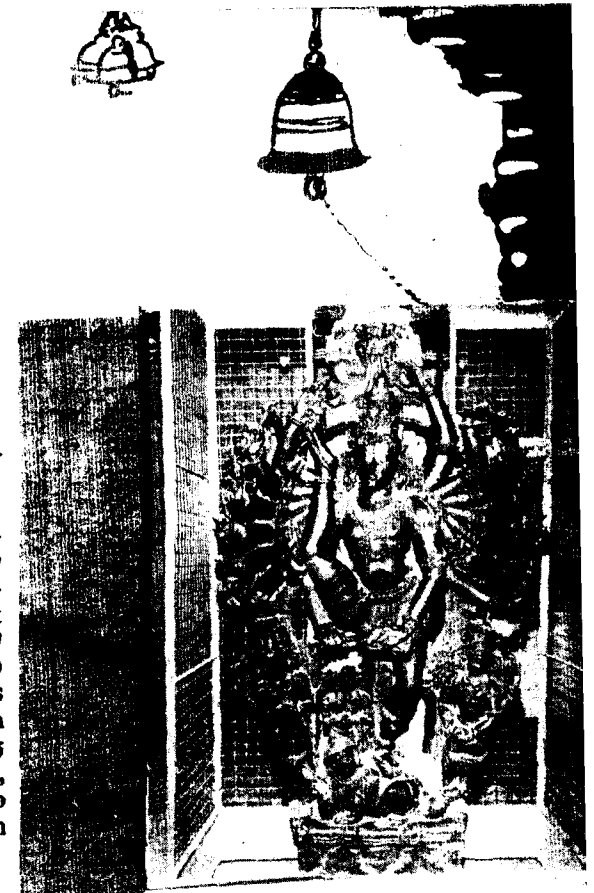


The details of the religious institutions under the control of this Department as on 1.6.82 are as follows:

Temples	31,612
Maths	55
Math temples	55
Specific Endowments	1,721
Charitable Endowments	189
Jain institutions	17
Total	33,649

The number of temples brought under the control of the department during the last two years is 8121 temples.

Sensitive to the sentiments of the people, who without floundering in the whirlpool of caste, race or birth (ஜாதி, குலம், பிறப்பு என்றும் சூழப்பட்டுத் தடுமாறாமல்—மாணிக்கவாசகர்) in profound appreciation of the fact that this life is a boon pregnant with purpose and meaning (வாய்த்தது நந்தமக்கு ஈது ஒர் பிறவி—அப்பர்) and desirous of leading a virtuous life (மன்னில் நல்ல வண்ணம் வாழ—சம்பந்தர்) worship God who showers his Grace on all without distinction of wealth, status birth (ஏழை, ஏதலன், கீழ்மகன் என்னாது இரங்கி மற்றும் அவர்க்கு இன்னருள் கரக்கும்—திருமங்கையாழ்வார்) the Government, the Department and the temple authorities have taken steps to ensure performance of daily worship and seasonal festivals in temples with all reverence and sublimity.



OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE LAST TWO YEARS

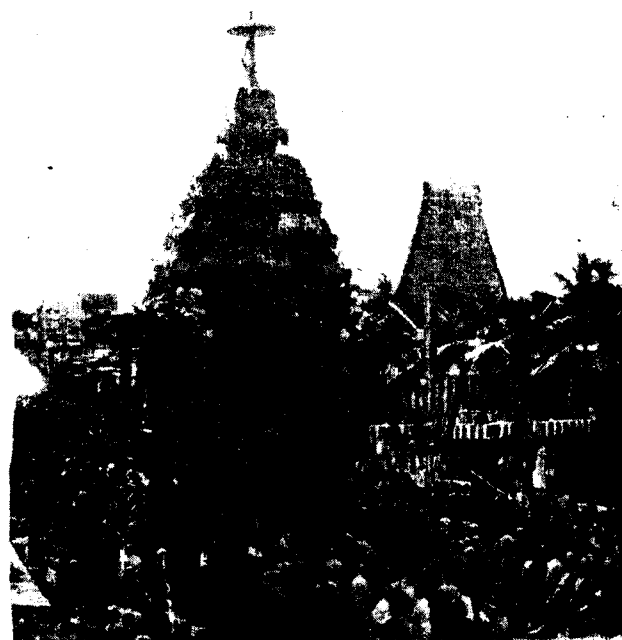
Kumbabishegams performed	166 temples
Administrative sanction given for renovation of temples	Rs. 11.77 crores
Estimates approved for works in 1168 temples	Value Rs. 5.39 crores
Government grants sanctioned for works in 161 temples	Rs. 26 lakhs
Renovation of temples in Adi Dravida Colonies	Rs. 1.27 lakhs
New Rajagopurams	5 Temples completed 8 in progress
Thirumana mandapams	8 completed. 28 in progress
Large scale renovation in progress	14 temples (Palani, Tiruvarangam Mylapore, Uttarakosa Mangai, Tiruchendur, Salem, Pariyur, Rameswaram etc.)
Renovation Completed	874 temples. Amount spent Rs. 2.10 crores
Amenities for devotees	90 rooms built 136 rooms under construction. 9 cottages completed 30 cottages under construction.



Increase in temples income

Additional annual income

	Rs.
Rent from 9240 buildings	27.14 lakhs
Rent from 4169 sites	4.60 lakhs
Lease rent from 13719 acres of agricultural lands	2.26 lakhs
Lease rent from 1532 acres recovered from encroachers	0.32 lakhs.
Protection of icons.	
Registration	4819 icons
Photos of icons taken in	1085 temples
Government grant given	Rs. 3.82 lakhs
Common Good Fund given	15 temples. Rs. 12,004/-



Gold Chariots.

Now Gold Chariots have been made in 3 temples; Swamimalai, Samayapuram and Madurai.

Stops taken to streamline the administration in religious institutions

1. The pattern of Audit in vogue all these years has been radically changed; new form of questionnaire comprehensive and critical has been introduced; surprise checking and auditing is done; speedy rectification and disposal of audit objections. Thus the quality and standard of auditing system has been greatly improved.

2. The procedure regarding Hundial Opening and counting has been systematised and tightened up.

Temple Staff

1. From 1.4.81, the ceiling on expenditure on staff was raised from 30% to 40% of the assemble income of the temple.

2. The rates of Dearness Allowance have been periodically raised.

3. Sanction of House Rent Allowance, City Compensatory Allowance, Family Welfare Scheme Fund, Festival Advance, Special pay during Festival times, lumpsum of Rs. 250/- towards the expenses of obsequies.

4. GPF system has been introduced in 345 temples each one of which has an annual income of Rs. 10,000/- and more.

Incentive for the growth of 'Tamil Isai'

Rs. 67,100 have been sanctioned to 5 students for getting higher-training in Nadhaswaram and Tavil. Stipends to the tune of Rs. 1750/- have been given to 3 odhuvars.

Appointment of Tamil Pulavars:

88 Tamil Pulavars have been appointed in temples. They are given a monthly pay Rs. 165/-

Details of Social Services:

In the Temples at

Swamimalai, Thirupporur and Alagarkoil

3 Siddha Dispensaries opened.

Thiruchendur

Thevara Patasala Opened.

Palani

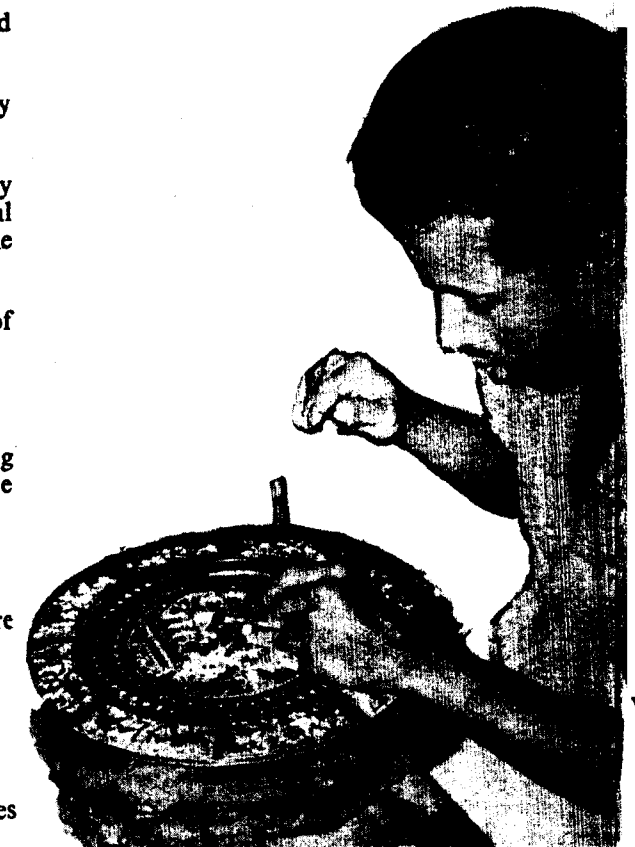
Women Polytechnic opened.

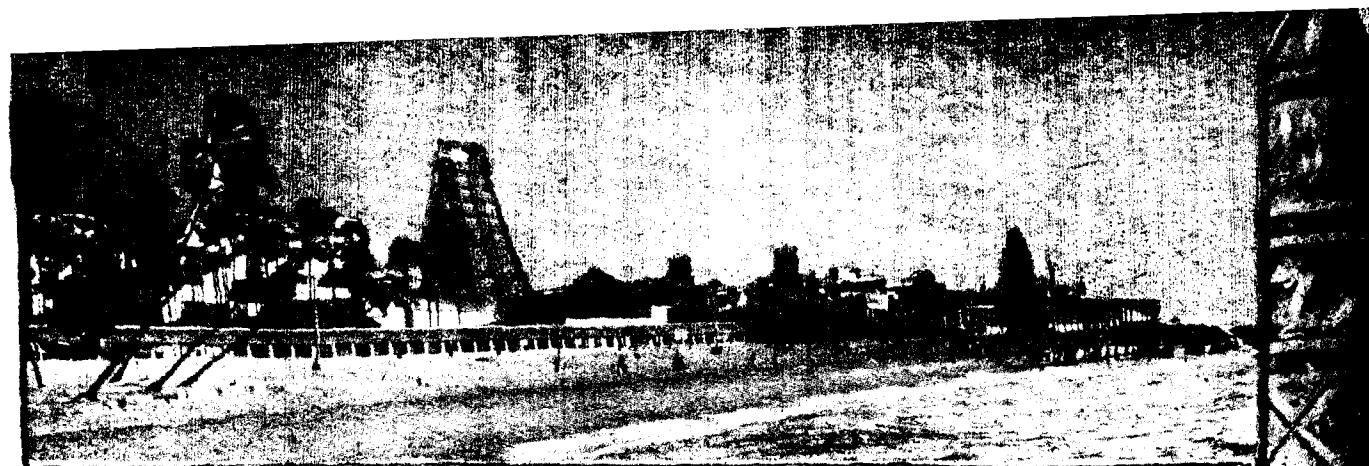
Financial aid to Hindu Religious institutions in other States and Foreign Countries

1. Arulmigu Subramanyaswamy temple in Fiji Islands	Rs. 1 lakh
2. " Thirukedheeswarar temple in Thirukedheeswaram in Sri Lanka	Rs. 2,37,000/-
3. " Meenakshi Society, Houston, America	Rs. 6,000/-
4. " Adhi Sankara Vimana Mandapam Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 2,00,000/-
5. " Uttara Chidambara Nataraja Mandhir, Satara Maharashtra State	Rs. 3,90,000/-

Books published by temples:

1. Adhi Sangeetha Mummurtis
2. Baghavat Geetha (In English)
3. Temple Tour of Tamilnadu (English)
4. Thiruppugazh Songs of Arunagirinathar
5. Lord Ranganatha (English)
6. Mlai Urai Mahasaktis
7. Arunagirinathar Adichuvattil
8. Murugam Ayiram
9. Om Sakti Annai Gowmari Vijayam
10. Andal Thiruppavai (English)
11. Murugan Moovairam
12. Thiru-Ezhu-Kutrirukkai





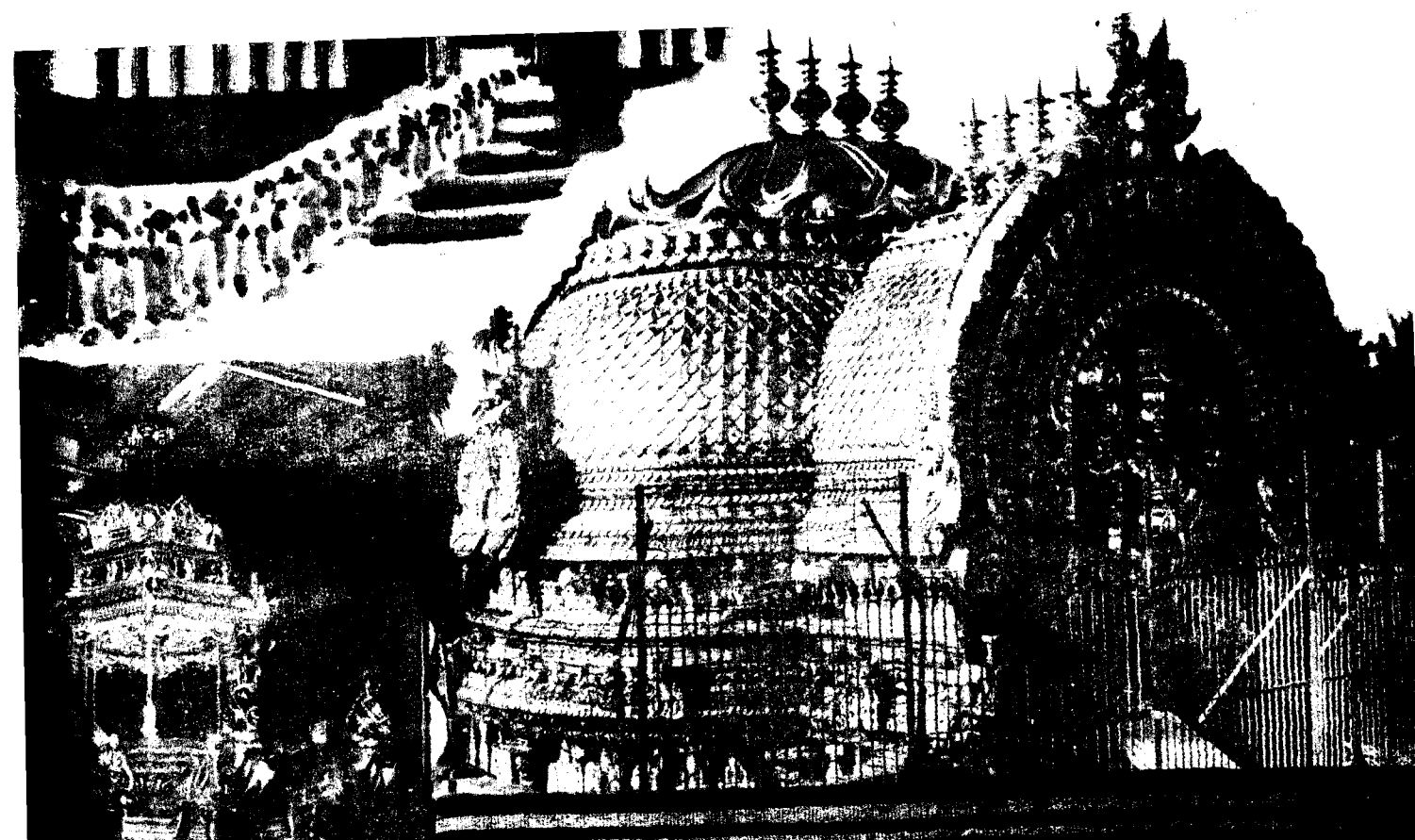
Special Worship and Common feast on 15.8.1981 Independence Day

Number of temples 3841
Number of devotees who participated 8 lakhs

Special Marriages.

Marriage Conducted 711

Of these, Adi Dravida Couples 455
Of these, Backward Classes 183



Exhibition:

The HR & CE Department secured the first prize in the exhibition arranged at Madurai in January '81 in connection with the World Tamil Conference. Among the 6 exhibitions conducted by the Government at the District Head Quarters, the HR & CE Department participated and won 5 first prizes and one second prize.

Expert Committee:

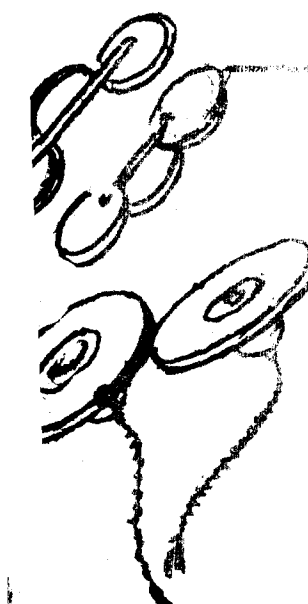
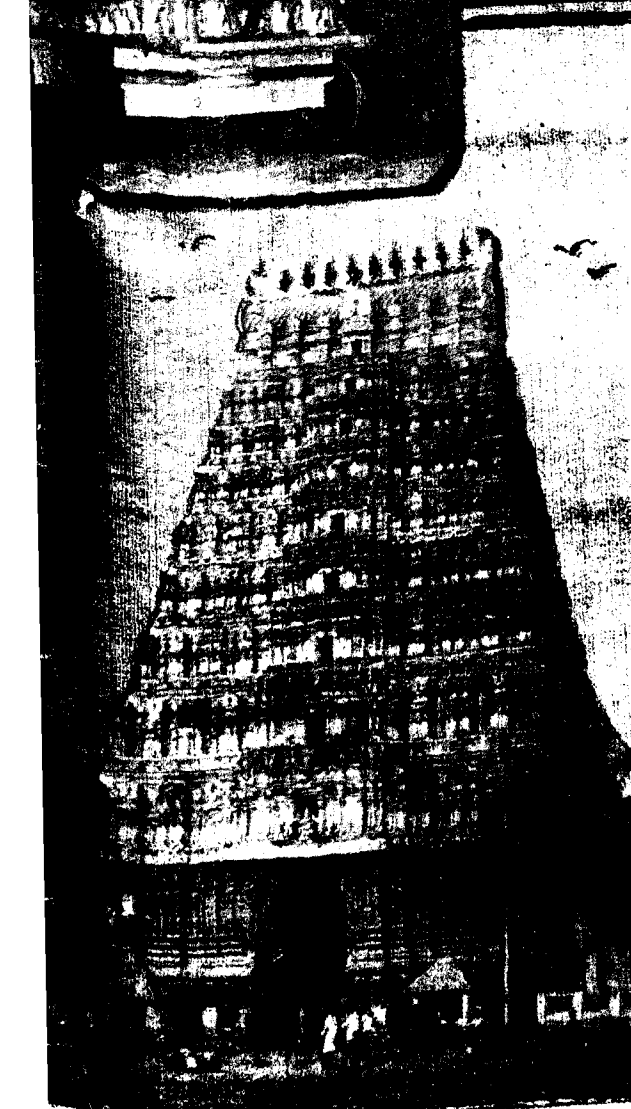
The Export Committee constituted by the Government under the Chairmanship of Honourable Justice Maharajan, in connection with the appointment of archakars, without distinction of caste, creed, sect or group submitted its report to the Government on 3.2.82.

High Level Advisory Committee:

A High Level Advisory Committee, consisting of 37 members, including Heads of Maths, Scholars and Public men closely associated with Hinduism for offering advice to the Government, with regard to various general problems arising in the administration of the Hindu Religious institutions has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Honourable Minister for Information and Religious Endowments.

Sub Committee of the High Level Advisory Committee:

A sub committee consisting of 13 members has been appointed by the Government under the Chairmanship of the Honourable Minister for Information and Religious Endowments to examine the provisions of the various Land Reforms Acts and the implementation of the several Land Reform measures affecting the income from the lands of the religious institutions and to suggest to the Government as to the steps to be taken to ensure collection of the amounts due to the religious institutions. The sub committee held its first meeting on 30.3.1982 and its recommendations are under the consideration of the Government.





BEING FULFILLED

Hon'ble Chief Minister

I am confident that the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam Government now presiding over the affairs of Tamilnadu will, at any cost do its best to fulfil the Party's Poll promises. I wish to make it clear that the State Government would adopt a policy of persuasion rather than confrontation to get its schemes cleared by the Centre. It is not as if the State Government followed the

Centre's directives out of fear. It does not want to create a situation where all future proposals from the State are likely to be jeopardised. Our aim is to implement all the Poll promises but one year is too short a period to do everything. I assure that this Government will strive hard to implement the welfare measures with full strength and vigour.



Ad. No. 8676-A

Tamil Arasu
July 1982 75.P

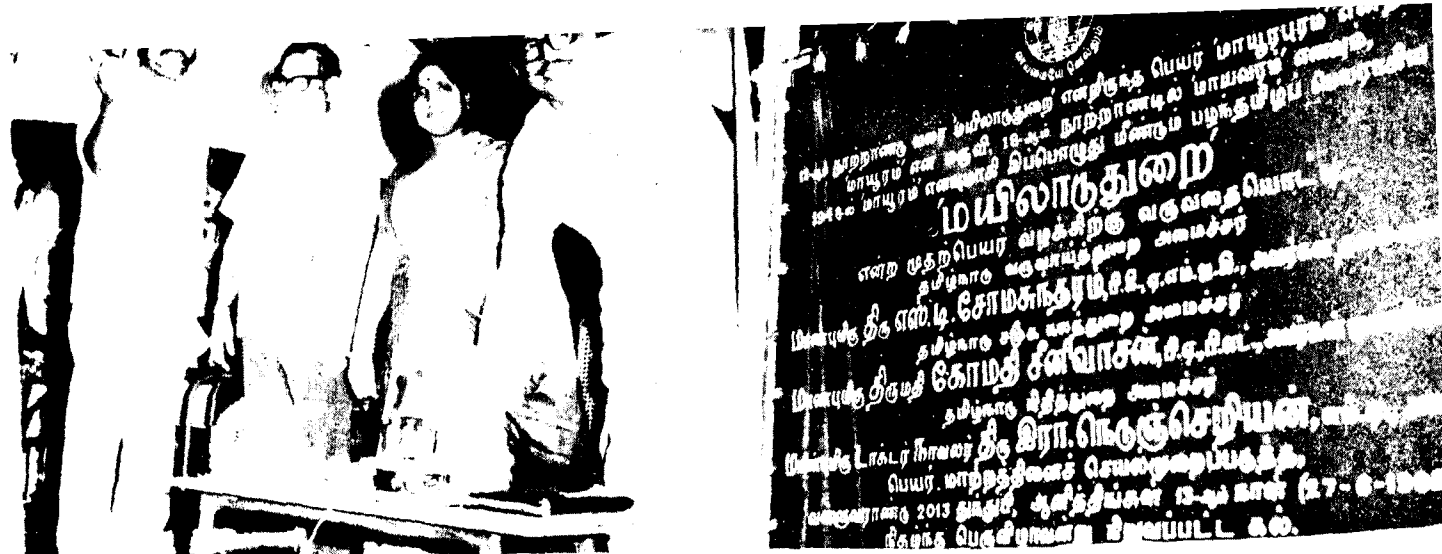
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GOVERNMENT OF
TAMIL NADU
TWO
ACHIEVEMENTS

THIRUVALLUVAR YEAR 2013
Aani - Adi
DHUNDUBI



Tamil Arasu
August 1982 75 Ps.
Thiruvalluvar Year - 2013
Adi-Aavani Dhundubi



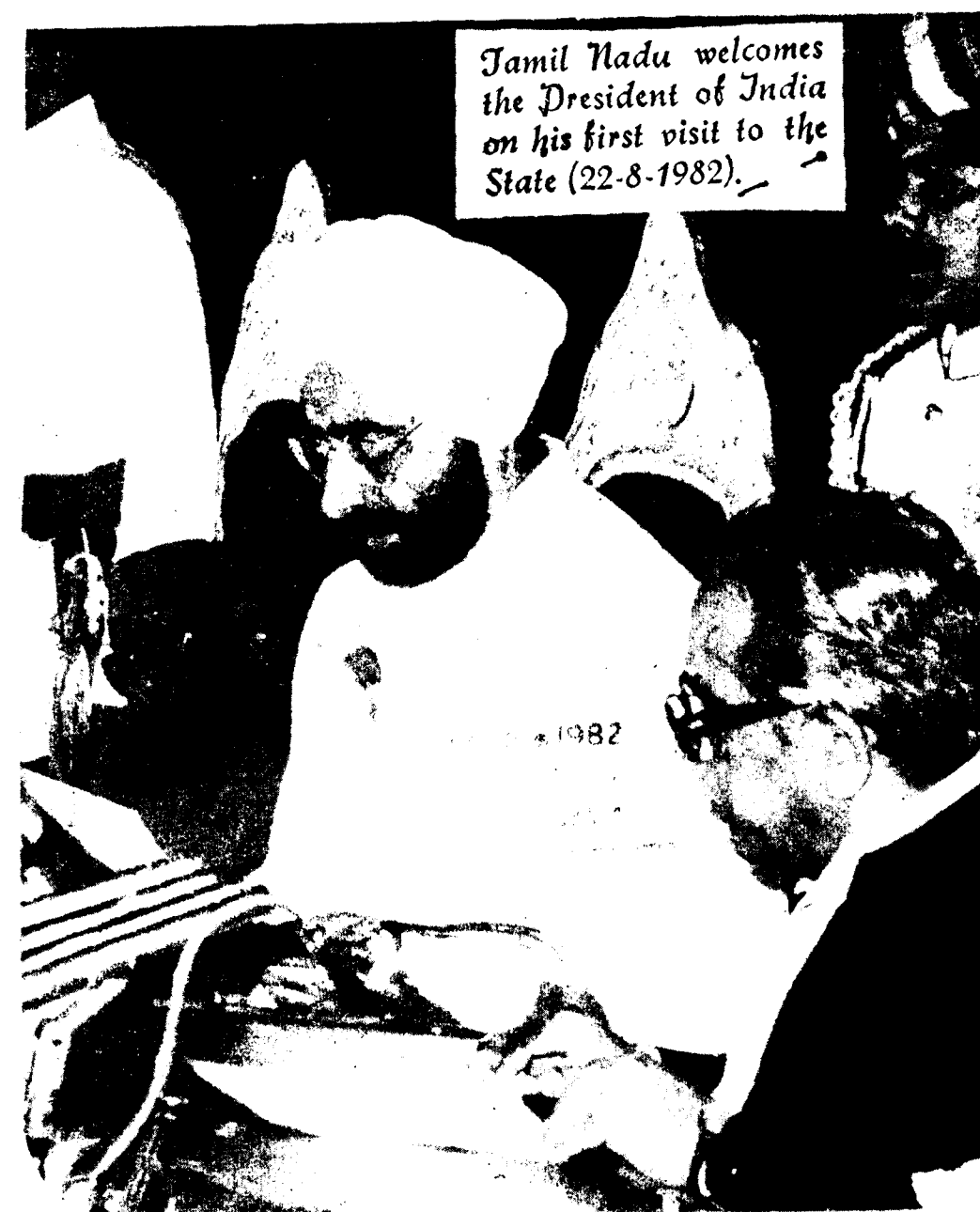
Dr. V. R. Nedunchezian, Minister for Finance unveiled the memorial stone bearing the name of Mayiladuthurai in a function at Mayiladuthurai on 27.6.1982. Thirumathi Gomathi Srinivasan, Minister for Social Welfare presided over the function.



Thiru S. D. Somasundaram, Minister for Revenue has given away rice, clothes and money to the affected, due to the fire accident in Govindasamy Nagar, Raja Annamalaipuram on 30.6.'82.



Thiru R. M. Veerappan, Minister for Information and Religious Endowments met the Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Thiru Vasant Sathe at the Conference of Information Ministers held at New Delhi on 3.7.'82.



The Government And The People Must Work Together

President's Call to the Nation

The following is the text of the President, Mr. Zail Singh's Independence Day message to the nation.

"Tomorrow we celebrate the 35th anniversary of our Independence. It was on this day, 35 years ago, that India awoke to life and freedom. On this happy occasion, I greet you

all my fellow citizens, at home and abroad, and extend to you my good wishes. It is my privilege to speak to you and share some of my thoughts with you.

On this day we remember with gratitude the great sacrifices made by our people during the freedom movement to achieve political

emancipation from foreign rule. I salute all those who participated in this unique movement in the history of mankind. I had the privilege of serving the freedom movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, Father of the Nation, and great freedom-fighters like Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Rajendra Prasad and other stalwarts. With the framing of the Constitution our founding fathers laid solid foundations of our democratic polity. This has been strengthened all these years and our democracy has now acquired a high degree of maturity.

Composite culture: We have inherited a great cultural tradition. Through the ages we have developed a composite culture to which various sections of our people professing different faiths and speaking different languages have made their contribution. Our nation is a shining example of unity in diversity. It is our sacred duty to strengthen the cultural ties that bind this nation together.

We are striving to achieve economic freedom through planning, guided by the objective of economic growth with social justice. The basic direction had been set for the nation by Jawaharlal Nehru, who firmly believed in the efficacy of planning for the social and economic development of our country. In recent years we have successfully launched many schemes for the benefit of the poor and the downtrodden with encouraging results. There is still a long way for us to travel for the removal of poverty, hunger, unemployment and disease and for raising further the living standards of our people, so that every one is assured of food, clothing, housing, literacy and medical facility.

As a nation, we are moving forward in the direction of strengthening the basic principles of socialism, secularism and democracy which are accepted and cherished by us. We have good reason to feel proud of our achievements, particularly in the preceding two to three years. The pace of progress has, however, to be quickened and all of us have to work shoulder to shoulder with a sense of unity and dedication. We have to fight against various impediments in the path of progress. This fight is not against any individual or group, but against the forces of communalism, casteism and regionalism. We can hope to achieve success only with the wholehearted cooperation of our people in this national effort.

Record food output: This year is being observed as the Year of Productivity. Industrial production has increased considerably in recent years assisted by better performance of the infrastructure. In 1981-82, the country achieved an industrial growth of more than eight per cent thanks to the combined efforts of workers, technicians and managers. On the food front, our agricultural base has become strong enough, due to the sustained efforts of our farmers, aided by agricultural scientists and administrators, to ensure increasing production. 1981-82 recorded an all-time high foodgrains production.

I have no doubt that in this Year of Productivity we shall further improve on this performance, in industry as well as agriculture. India occupies a pride of place among technologically advanced countries in the world. Indian experts are working in almost all parts of the world. We are proud of the achievements of our scientists and technologists. These are very encouraging trends which need to be consolidated further and sustained with hard work.

Increasing production through continuous hard work and discipline is the only sure way to provide better living standards for our people. Given the resource base at our command, in terms of both men and material, it will not be difficult for our hardworking people to achieve higher levels of production and productivity.

Our defence forces, officers and men, have been doing an excellent job in guarding our frontiers and maintaining constant vigilance. In particular our brave jawans deserve the nation's appreciation for their keen sense of patriotism and devotion to duty.

Foreign policy: In international relations today, there are tensions and conflicts. Our Government, in pursuance of our traditional objectives of peace and goodwill, is trying to reduce tensions in the World.

We have steered clear of power blocs and pursued a path of non-alignment. I would like to reiterate my Government's resolve to work ceaselessly for achieving these objectives. It is a matter of satisfaction that India's initiative in strengthening the non-aligned movement has strengthened the forces of peace throughout the world. We want to maintain and strengthen friendly relations with all nations, on the basis of mutual respect and cooperation. India's efforts to herald a new international economic order based on equity and justice have particularly contributed to the strengthening of ties with the countries in the third world with whom we share common aspirations for social and economic development.

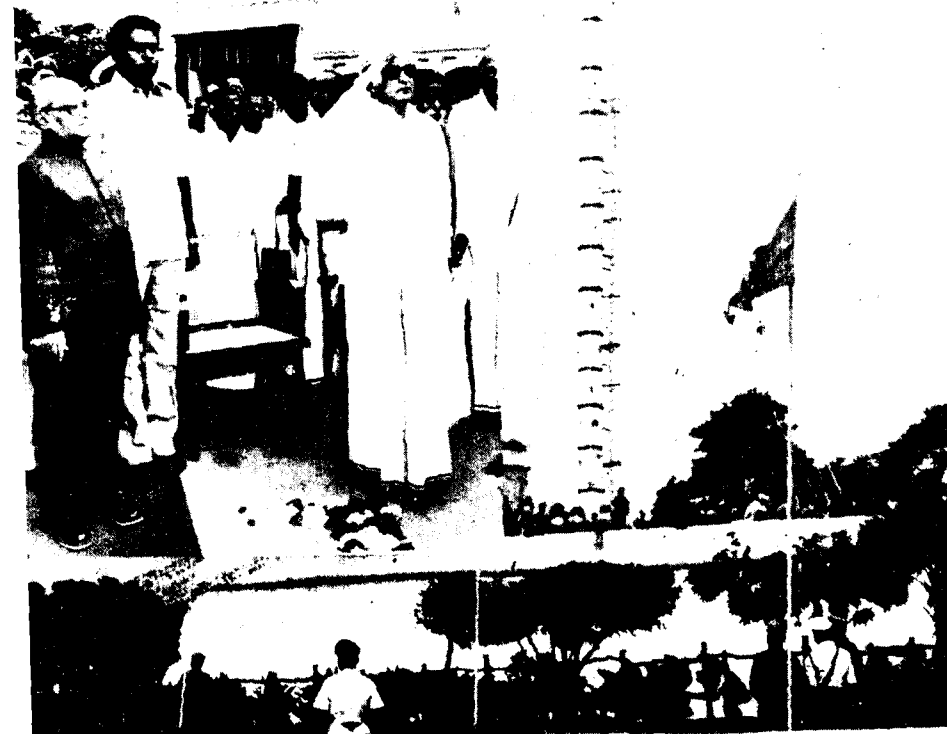
Testing time: The country faces a testing time. Although the economy has improved, we cannot afford to sit back. Higher production remains our basic need, for which every one must put forth his or her best effort. Public servants must be sensitive to the people's difficulties. The Government and the people must work together in a spirit of unity. The good of the country must be placed above sectarian ends. With such a sense of purpose, we can show the world that there is no challenge that the Indian nation cannot meet and overcome.

The future of mankind depends on mutual cooperation and goodwill among nations. Science and technology must be harnessed for the common benefit of mankind, rather than for purposes of destruction. Thus alone can mankind ensure its survival and progress.

This is the first occasion for me, after assuming office of the President of India, to speak to you, my fellow citizens, directly. I would like to take this opportunity to thank you all for the affection showered and trust reposed in me and hope that you will continue to extend your generous cooperation. Jai Hind."

Extend Co-operation for the establishment of a casteless egalitarian Society

C.M.'s Call on the Independence Day



and children studying at places which are not fit to be called schools, the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam Government evolved the concept of self-sufficiency so as to provide the basic minimum needs within a short time span. Our aim is to bring villages into the mainstream of national life by hastening the creation of rural infrastructures. It was decided to implement the self-sufficiency scheme with effect from 1980-81. With the end of this financial year, the benefits of this integrated rural development programme will be enjoyed by every village in this state. This programme is being implemented at the cost of Rs. 225 Crores. By the end of this year (1981-82) nearly 30,000 kilo-metres link roads and 3,000 kilo-metres length of pathways to burial grounds meant for Adi-Dravidar habitations will be laid. Nearly 1,100 Maternity Centres, 450 rural dispensaries and 5,000 school buildings will be constructed by the end of this financial year. This self-sufficiency scheme is to be extended to the Townships and Municipalities from this year onwards.

Integrated rural development scheme and also the National rural employment scheme are the significant factors which are being implemented to generate additional gainful employment for the rural unemployed which in turn will lead to rapid growth of rural economy and rise in the income level of the rural poor. A sum of Rs. 60 Crores has been allotted this year for these schemes.

Honourable Chief Minister, Thiru M. G. R. addressed through the Television and Radio on the Independence Day. He also addressed an Independence Day rally after unfurling the National Flag at the ramparts of Fort St. George. The following are excerpts in English from the speeches of the Chief Minister on the Independence Day.

To-day we celebrate the 36th Independence Day of our nation. Arignar Anna once said while

referring the Independence Day as the day intended for reviewing the achievements made during all these years after independence.

Our political freedom should lead us to achieve economic freedom and we should move forward in the right direction of strengthening the nation's basic foundations of democracy, secularism and socialism.

Mahatma Gandhi said that real India can be seen only in villages. Anguished at the sight of women folk trekking long distances to fetch a few pots of drinking water

For improving the socio-econo-

Tamil Arasu

AUGUST-1982

VOL : XIII

NO: II

mic conditions of the Adi-Dravidars, this Government is implementing special component plan since 1980-81 with the goal of ameliorating the pace of development of Adi-Dravidars. A package of programmes are also made available to them so that their economic lot is improved. A separate Police Wing has been formed to find out untouchable offences and punish the offenders to eradicate the practise of untouchability. Special Courts are also functioning to try the cases of ill treatment to Adi-Dravidars.

Efforts have been taken to strengthen and expand promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health care services in accordance with the aim of the Government to achieve the goal of 'Health for all by 2,000 A.D.' set by the Alma Ata Declaration, to which India has been signatory. It has been decided to distribute tooth powder free of cost to rural children and within two months this tooth powder will be given to the children coming to feeding centres for noon nutritious meal.

Medical services through district, taluk and non-taluk hospitals and dispensaries are being extended and strengthened. The Government have been improving and expanding the medical care facilities to reach the rural poor.

For the first time the Government is launching a massive programme of preprimary education. The provision of pre-primary educational facilities will promote universal elementary education by making young children school minded and also free, school age girls to attend school. The new 20 point programme also lays special emphasis on spreading elementary education. For implementing the 16th feature of the 20 point programme the introduction of nutritious noon meal programme paves the way.

Likewise the Government is also keen in improving the lot of the agriculturists, handloom weavers, and to improve the economic condition of the poor and down trodden.

This Government is implementing Rs. 120 crore Nutritious Noon Meal Programme from 1st of July 1982 and I hope people will co-operate and lend their support to this project meant for redressing the sad plight of the poor children. Nearly 58 lakhs children are being

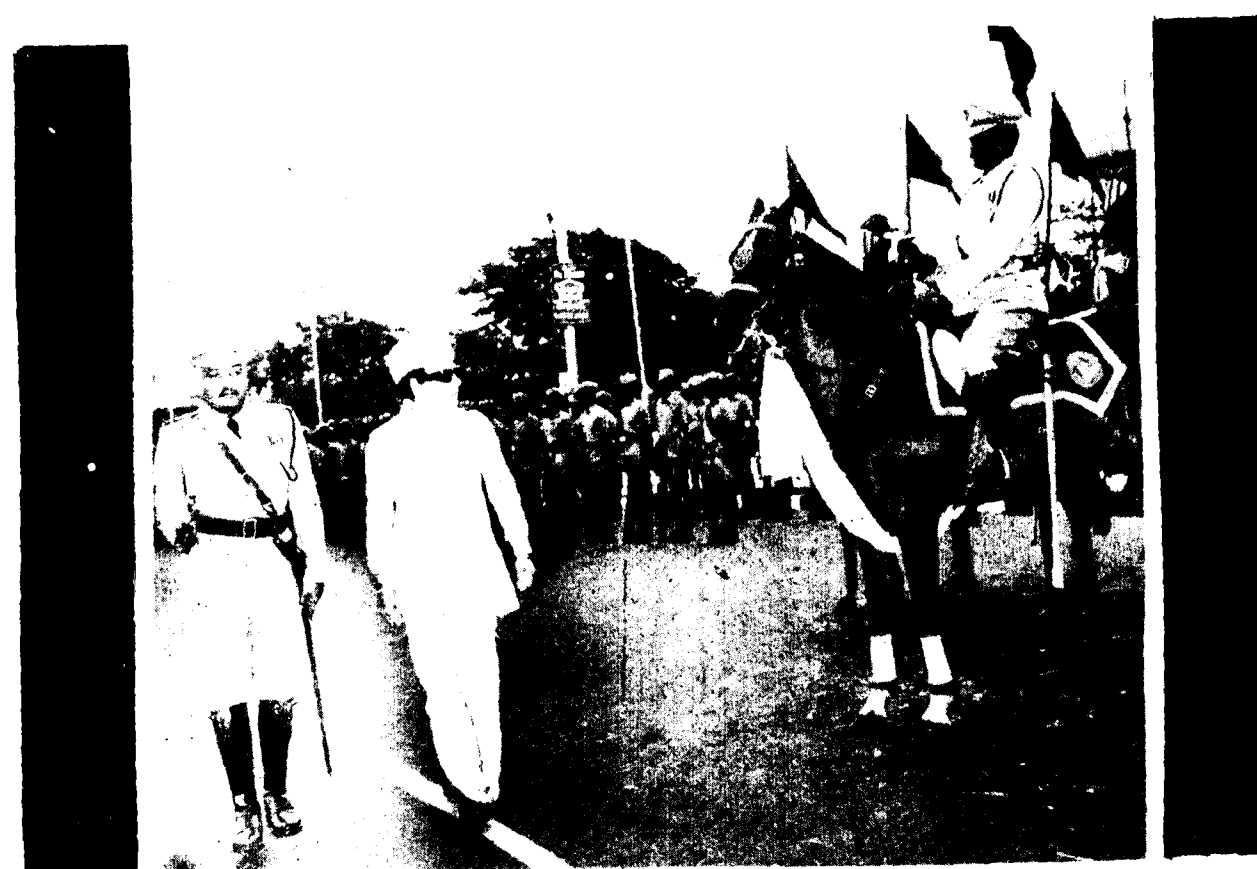


benefited by this scheme. Out of 58 lakhs, nearly 17 lakhs children belong to Adi-Dravidar Community. Employment has been provided to nearly 1 lakh women, particularly widows. This scheme provides an opportunity for children to eat, read and mingle without any distinction of caste, creed or religion.

I wish to stress the importance of duty consciousness coupled with hard work and vigilance against rumour-mongers and extremists. I want to express that whoever indulged in disrupting essential food supplies, preventing students from go-

ing to schools and halting the wheels of the industry is an impediment to the upliftment of the weaker sections of society.

Though the Government had promised to introduce the scheme to ensure at least one job to every family about two years ago, priority has to be given to the free meal scheme for children launched from 1st of July this year. I had the intention of implementing the free meal scheme even three or four years ago but repeated strikes and agitations were engaging the attention of the officials who were not in a



position to concentrate on welfare schemes.

I request them not to raise such demands.

are being described as 'Hindu-Harijan' clashes. Are not Harijans are also Hindus?

Now that the scheme has got off to a flying start and this will be extended to urban centres from 15th of September. I appeal to all political and religious leaders to extend their co-operation to the programme and ensure that its goal to spread the message of social equality is achieved. If some leaders start demanding separate centres of kitchens to feed children belonging to a particular caste or section, it will make a mockery of the whole

I have appealed to Prime Minister Tmt. Indira Gandhi to ensure her assurance that Hindi will not be imposed is carried out in letter and spirit by Television and All India Radio authorities. I appeal to the youth to refrain from agitations and to refuse to become victims of political machinations. It gives me great concern that there is still a need to call for communal harmony in our State and it is unfortunate that these disturbances

I appeal to the people to be wary of those who discard the democratic ways of seeking redress and resort to violence. Rumours are the deadliest scourge of any nation and they will tend to create a scar in people and demoralise them.

I request the co-operation of one and all in the Government's effort to establish a casteless, egalitarian and socialist society.

A. M.



TOWARDS BETTER EDUCATION



EDUCATION INVESTMENT

An allocation of Rs. 291 crores has been made in the Education Demand for 1982-83. The allocation for 1975-76 was only Rs. 123 crores. In 1982-83 the allocation for School Education Department is Rs. 239 crores. There was a criticism previously that the education system was top heavy and bottom weak like an 'inverted pyramid' which implied that the expenditure on higher education was more than the expenditure on Primary

Education. Now a sum of Rs. 132 crores has been allocated for primary Education alone.

ENROLMENT OF STUDENTS

Several schemes were implemented to enrol students and to reduce wastage. The following statistics will reveal the efforts taken.

Stage	Percentage of pupils enrolled	
	1975-76	1981-82

Primary	90	94.76
Middle	52	64.55
Secondary	32	41.36

12.07 lakhs of students have been additionally enrolled between 1975-76 and 1981-82. The number of teachers employed has also been increased corresponding to the increase in number of pupils enrolled as shown in the following table:

Stage	Number of teachers	
	1975-76	1981-82
High/Higher Secondary	67,712	83,914
Middle	67,926	66,221
Primary	1,10,477	1,13,036
Total	2,46,115	2,63,171

(Since many of the middle schools were upgraded as high schools, there appears a decrease in the number of teachers in middle schools)

Extension of primary education to all school aged children is one of the vital points of the 20 Point Programme. The All India VI Plan targets of enrolments at the end of VI plan (i.e., by 1984-85) are 95 per cent under age group 6-11 and 50 per cent under age group 11-14. It will be gratifying to note that in Tamil Nadu the enrolment percentage has already reached the said target in the case of age group 6-11 and far exceeded that target under age group 11-14.

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

As on 1st October 1981 there were 36,896 schools in Tamil Nadu. Out of them 27,767 were primary Schools, 5,556 were Middle Schools and 3,573 were High Schools—in-cluding 1,405 Higher Secondary Schools. (The figure of 137 schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education, etc., —79 High Schools and 58 Higher Secondary Schools is also included in the total number of 36,896 schools)

SCHOOL DROPOUTS

The students who have been enrolled, drop out in the middle, due socio-economic reasons. Several

schemes were implemented to reduce educational wastage. Detention has been abolished from the year 1977-78 in I to III Standards. The teachers handling I to III Standards are given inservice training to cope with new programme of non-detention. Because of all these efforts the drop out rate has been reduced from 42.29 % in 1975-76 in I-V Standards to 30.67% in 1981-82.

INCREASED INVOLVEMENT OF THE UNDERPRIVILEGED

There is appreciable increase in the number of SC and ST students' enrolment in schools. The percentage of students in the total number of students enrolled was 18% in 1975-76 and it has increased to 21% in 1981-82. Similarly the percentage of SC and ST teachers has increased from 9% to 13% during the period.

SPECIAL COACHING AND SUPERVISED STUDY FOR THE SC / ST STUDENTS

With a view to promote the education of AdiDravidar and Scheduled Tribe pupils, a scheme of special supervised study in the subject-English, Mathematics and Science for about 1½ hour every day after school hours was introduced for the benefit of students belonging to those communities in Standards 8, 9 and 10 of 500 selected high schools in 1981-82. About 37,600 students benefitted under this scheme this

year. This innovative scheme is extended to 300 schools more in 1982-83.

INCENTIVES

Several incentive schemes such as midday meals, free supply of school uniforms, slates and books, helped a great deal in reducing wastage and in improving enrolment. 12 lakhs of students were receiving free supply of slates and books and it has been increased to 13 lakhs in 1981-82.

MIDDAY MEALS

20.03 lakhs of children were fed in 28286 centres in 1975-76 at a cost of Rs. 458 lakhs. In 1981-82, 20.51 lakhs of children were fed in 36493 centres at a cost of Rs. 505 lakhs.

HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER'S PROGRAMME TO FEED ALL POOR CHILDREN :

Studies have proved that lack of nutrition in the childhood will result in the deficiency of the intellect too. Therefore our Hon'ble Noble Chief Minister has introduced from the 1st July 1982, a vital programme to feed the poor children from the age 2+ to 10 through out the year. According to this new scheme, children between the age 5+ to 9+ numbering around 38.15 lakhs will be provided with nutritious food throughout the year by the Department of School Education. The cost of one meal will be 50 paise per child





and total expenditure by the Department will be nearly Rs. 70 cores per year.

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT CONFERENCES

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

BOOK BANKS:

Book Banks in schools are intended to enable the weaker sections of students to save expenditure on school books. As on 1st October 1981 Book Banks had been established in 32,630 schools. The stock of books in all these banks was more than 22 lakhs and the value was more than Rs. 32 lakhs. The beneficiaries numbered more than 10 lakhs of pupils. These book banks were established on voluntary basis, by collecting books donated by students promoted to higher standards and by enlisting the co-operation of parents, social service organisations etc.

NEW ACHIEVEMENTS

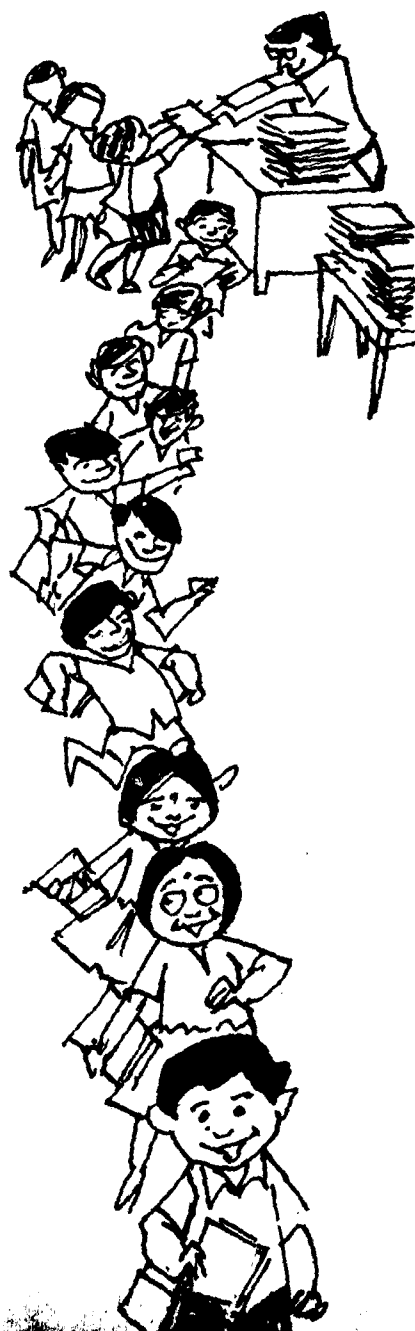
ABSORPTION OF PANCHAYAT UNION TEACHERS AS GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

The Panchayat Union Elementary School teachers and the basic servants working in those schools have been absorbed as Government Servants from 1-6-1981. The adminis-

trative control of Panchayat Union Schools, except that relating to the maintenance of school building was transferred to the school Education Department. The Department is administering these schools through an Assistant Educational Officer in each of the 366 Panchayat Unions. One Junior Assistant and one Typist have been sanctioned for the Office of each Assistant Educational Officer. To cope with the additional work, one Assistant and 1 Typist were also sanctioned for the Office of each District Educational Officer. An Additional Director of School Education was also sanctioned for attending to Elementary Education. The implementation of the epoch making decision to make Panchayat Union teachers as Government servants is a major step towards qualitative improvement as well as expansion of Elementary Education.

PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

For the first time the Government of Tamil Nadu will be launching a massive programme of pre-Primary Education in 1982-83. The provision of pre-primary educational facilities will promote universal elementary education by making young children school-minded and also free school-age girls from the work of taking care of their siblings and enable them to attend school. The new 20 Point Programme also lays special emphasis on spreading universal elementary education among girls. In the first phase, to be taken up in 1982-83, a nursery section will be established in each of the 4,433 child welfare centres (Balwadis) in the State. A committee has been constituted in November 1981 for framing syllabus for the nursery



sections. The provision for this scheme in Budget Estimates 1982-83 is Rs. 1 Crore.

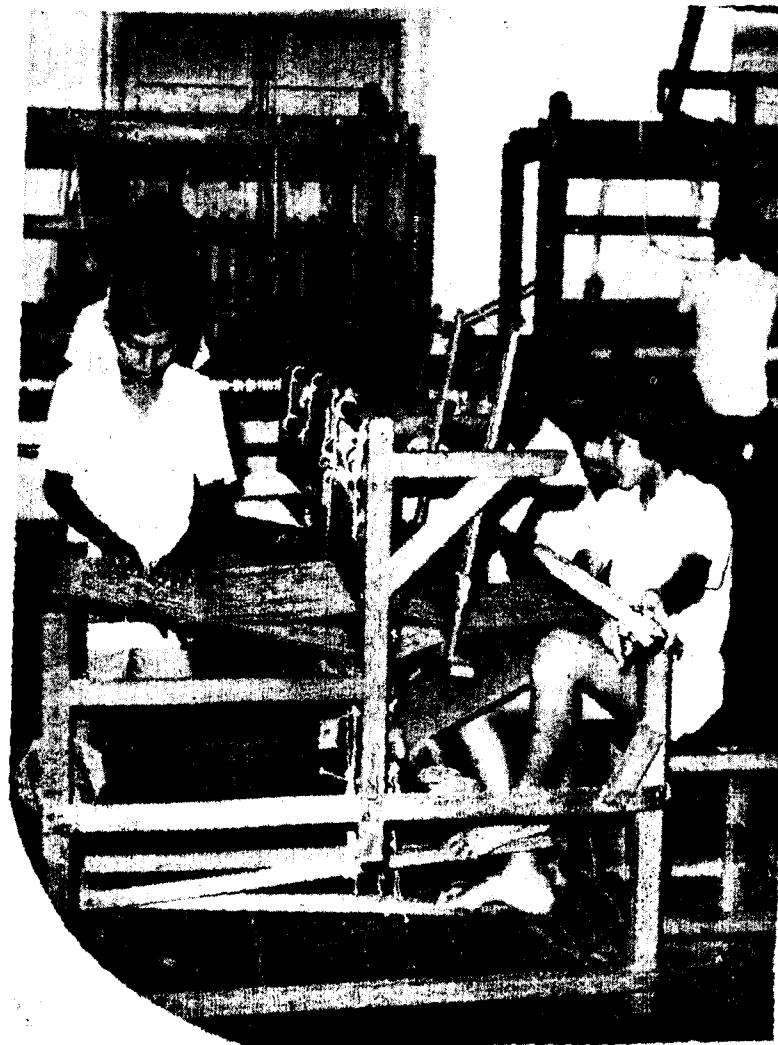
CORRESPONDENCE COURSE FOR HIGHER GRADE TEACHER

The scheme of 'Correspondence-cum-contact course' of 5 months duration to enable Higher Grade Teachers to acquire Secondary Grade qualification and get Secondary

Grade scale is being implemented through the State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT). The coverage under this Programme will be stepped up from 5,000 teachers to 10,000 teachers every year from 1982-83.

UNICEF PROJECTS

The following special experimental projects in the field of primary education are being implemented by the



State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) with UNICEF assistance:

- (1) Primary Education Curriculum Renewal (PECR),
- (2) Developmental Activities in Community Education and Participation (DACEP),
- (3) Comprehensive Access to Primary Education (CAPE).

The implementation of the above programmes in Tamil Nadu has been commended by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NECET) as the best in India.

POPULATION EDUCATION

Government have sanctioned the implementation in schools in Tamil Nadu of a State Population Education Programme for a period of three years from April 1980 to March 1982 with financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 25 lakhs from the United National Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)

EXAMINATION REFORM

The State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) is engaging itself also in examination reforms, and also running continuing Education Centres for the benefit of teachers at Madras and a few other centres.

OPEN SCHOOL

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

EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Department of School Education has been endeavouring to provide better education for children by introducing new schemes for improving school facilities and the welfare of the teachers and students. Further, Tamil Nadu will maintain its pioneering status in education and will provide better education for the development and socio-economic uplift of the people. The vision of Perarignar Anna will be kept in view implementing educational programmes.



INTERNATIONAL TRIBUTE TO SUBRAMANIA BHARATI

Thiru M. Hidayatullah,
Vice-President
of India



We have gathered together here to celebrate the Centenary of the birth of Subramania Bharati, a renowned poet of our country. He was born in 1882. Bharati died very young. He was only thirty-nine years old at his death. Yet in that short time, like Keats and Chatterton, he made a name which will live for ever. Bharati sang the songs of freedom and Nationalism and created the right spirit for the freedom movement in the Tamil language as did Hasrat Mohani in Urdu. As we know, freedom movement derived its greatest force from the time of the Session of the Indian National Congress held at Nagpur in 1921. With his proficiency in Tamil, Sanskrit, Hindi and English, he reflected in his poetry the best from these languages. He was particularly influenced by the Vedas, the Gita and the Upanishads. He was a neo-vedantist. In politics he followed the uncompromising attitude of Lal, Bal and Pal. The vitality of his national and patriotic poems reflects the philosophy of these three patriots, who before the Mahatma and Pandit Nehru, dominated the Indian political scene. The Mahatma and others in later years carried on an unceasing war against Britain and finally got us our freedom.

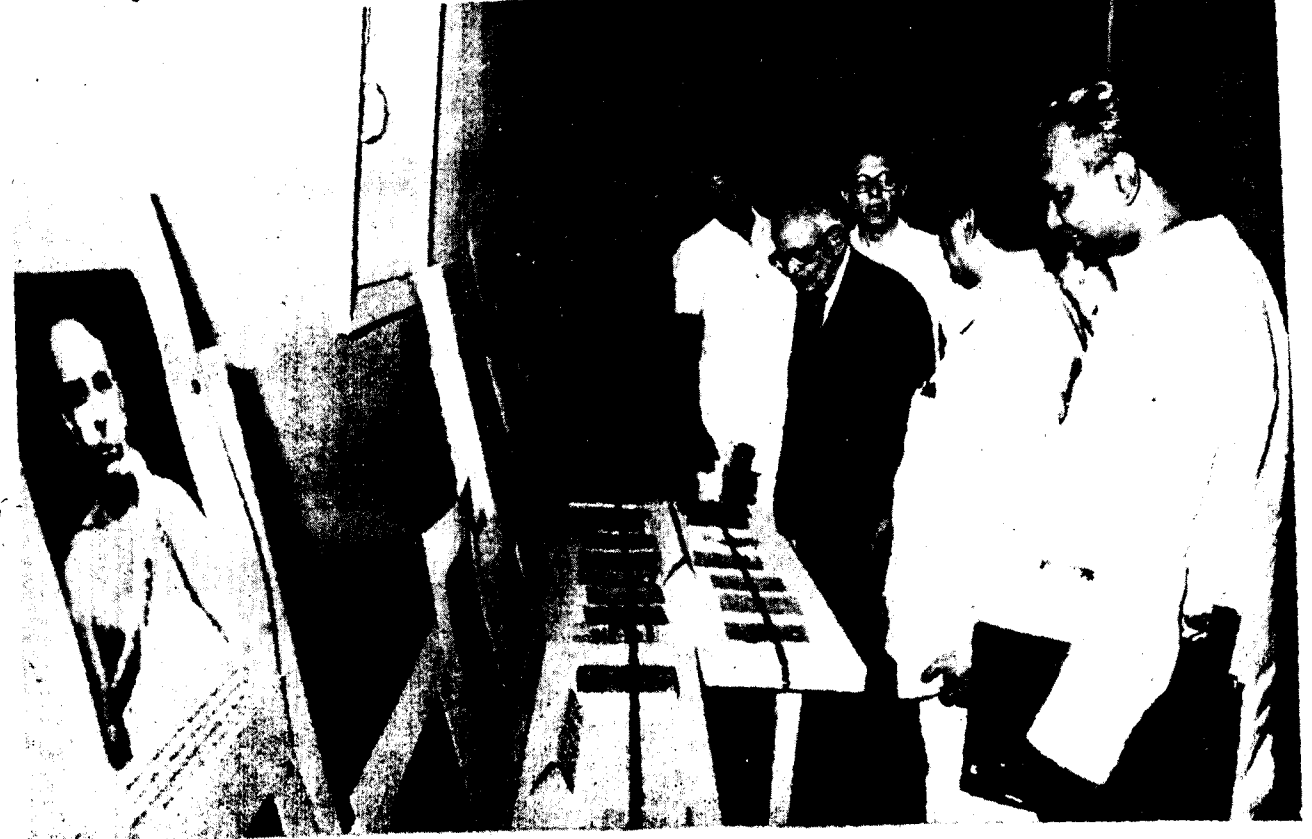
I am sorry that I cannot comment with authority on Bharati's Tamil poetry. Fortunately translations are available and like the *Kural* which I read in the translation in French by Monsieur Jaganou Diagou of Pondicherry, I have been able to read some of his poetry. I have procured translations in English prepared by the All India Peace and Solidarity Organisation and a few more which have been included in Dr. S. Ramakrishnan's excellent book *Bharati* published early this year to commemorate a short biographical sketch and his own appreciation of the poetical and prose works of Bharati.

From the biographical sketch we learn that Bharati threw himself into the Freedom Struggle and as a member of the Editorial Board of *Swadesmitran*, wrote fiery articles, which sometime were withheld by Subramanya Aiyar from publication. Sensing the importance of the press as a means for organising the Tamilians, a new weekly called *India* was started and Bharati was the man behind it. It was immediately successful and being a revo-

lutionary paper it was even printed on red paper. Dr. Ramakrishnan's book contains some of the cartoons that appeared in the Weekly. Bharati was soon involved deeply with the Indian National Congress. He knew Nivedita to whom he dedicated his anthology of patriotic poems in 1908. His dedication is full of feeling and his poetic homage to her read:

Oblation to Grace, Fane of Love
Sun that dissipates the darkness of my mind,
Friend in need to my land like timely rains to crops,
Wisdom to the indigent groping in the dark,
Fire that burns the coil of vile slavery
Mother Nivedita, I worship thee.

By 1908 Bharati was deep in the Freedom Struggle with Tilak and others. Tilak was sent to Mandalay for six years and others also went to jail in India. Bharati was asked to escape so that leadership would continue and he made his way to



Pondicherry where the *Weekly India* was transported and continued its publication for seventeen months before finally closing down. He was then consorting with Shri Aurobindo and V.V.S. Aiyar.

Professor Mahadevan in *Bharati* wrote of this association thus:

"Sri Aurobindo came with a reputation for fiery patriotism, poliglot scholarship and an intellect which was both massive and subtle. V.V.S. Aiyar was as great a scholar as Aurobindo, but in the slightly circumscribed field of three literatures as against Aurobindo's six or seven ranging from ancient Greece to modern languages of Europe, Bharati stood

Thiru M. Hidayatullah, Vice-President of India visiting the Photo and Books exhibition on Bharathi at New Delhi.





Thiru M. Hidayatullah, Vice-President of India visiting the Photo and Books exhibition on Bharathi at New Delhi.

midway between them-with an equally facile gift of tongues and poetic sensibilities of universal validity and appeal. Eye-witnesses of their almost daily meetings have left hyperbolic but vague accounts of their scintillating conversations as veritable 'feasts of reason and flow of soul.' But unhappily there was no percipient Boswell by to record them on the spot and reproduce them later for the benefit of posterity."

The poetical works of Bharati continued appearing. In 1912 he translated the *Gita* in Tamil and wrote a long excursus explaining the teachings. His three major poetical works also appeared that year. Portions of these I have read in translations which enrich several books.

Bharati's writings in English are great.

His *Mantras* on the plane of "Will" begins thus
"Where there is a will, there is a way!
But, Oh, Heavens! Where is the way to get a Will?"

Instinct replies, "In thyself"
Yes in myself, in myself, in myself,
I will that I develop as powerful will.
I have willed it.

The poem goes on repeating "I will" but in conjunction with a will to be strong, to work for power and greatness for Glory and for annihilation of man's misery. The *Mantra* is I will work, work, work, and toil shall be strength, pleasure, my way and my weapon, my scripture and my code, till success comes. There are many poems on Truth, Peace, Courage and Toil which

breathe the same spirit of determination, Bharati also wrote in prose on Indian culture, on Love and Marriage and Rights and Duties. Each is a piece of great merit not only in thought but also in diction.

I do not quote the poems so well collected and arranged by All India Peace and Solidarity Organisation. They are already in your hands. They breathe Liberty, Patriotism and Revolution. Bharati was also a lover of art and literature. His poem in honour of Raja Ravi Varma, the pioneer in Indian Art from Kerala, on the occasion of his death is a poem of such high merit that I cannot do better than read it to you.

God made the moonlight
and the chataka bird to drink it,
He made Ambirosia
and gods to partake of it,
He made the white pachyderm
worthy of the King of gods.
Beauty he created
in the flower, the azure sky,
and in the women's face
so that the far-famed Ravi Varma
can take it with his great vision,
his fancies and his wisdom.
The master's light
the peerless light
has lit the palaces of Kings
and the huts of the poor,
it brought delight
the paintings.
And now to earthly glory
he has bade adieu
And to heaven risen
Thou, who hast so often painted
the celestial nymphs.
Rambha, Urvashi and all the rest!

Has thou to heaven gone
to compare thy handiwork
direct with the originals?
But ill will these deamsels
compare with your creations!
Alas! in the grand march of Time,
if authors of deathless works
are to die one day,
an illusion for sure
Past works,
Past describing.

I can only end by saying that his poetry is
'Past words, and 'past' describing' also.

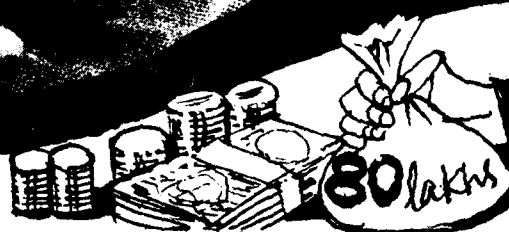
[Address by Thiru M. Hidayatullah, Vice-President of India at the International tribute to Subramania Bharati sponsored by the National Preparatory Committee for Subramania Bharati Centenary Celebrations and the World Peace Council at New Delhi on April 24, 1982.]



Prawns of high unit value and other fish varieties like chanos, mullet and *Lates* can be reared in brackishwater in areas adjoining the coastline in our efforts to increase fish production, earn foreign exchange by exporting varieties in demand in foreign countries, utilise areas which are at present fallow, provide profitable employment to fishermen etc. Prawns especially which are an important item of export in marine products are caught from the sea at present. It cannot be stated that natural resource is unlimited and already signs of over exploitation are seen. By bringing in vast areas of low lying lands, mangrove swamps, backwaters, marshy areas, brackish-water lagoons and lakes adjoining the coastal area, under culture for prawn, increased availability of prawns for export is possible thus supplementing in a large measure the present foreign exchange earnings with the prawns from sea. Polyculture of prawns with mullet or chanos is also possible which will result in increased fish

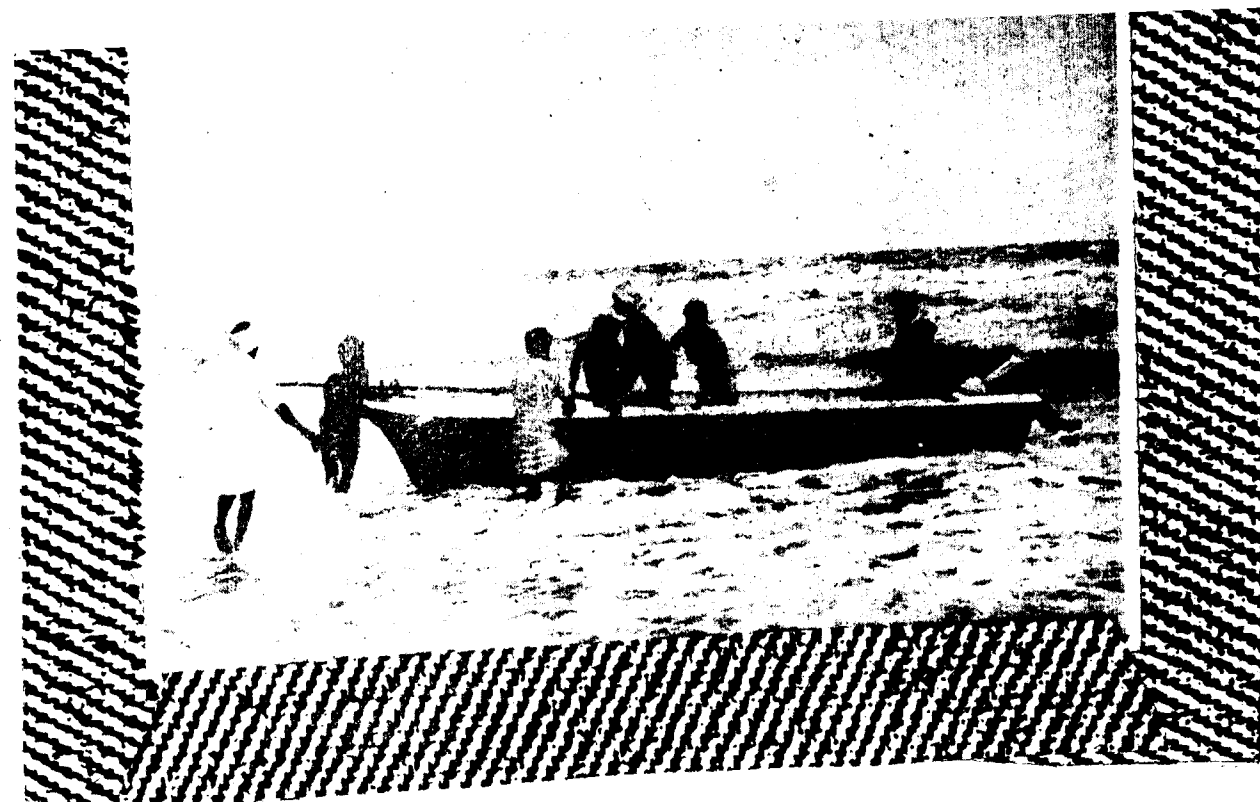
production for local consumption. Tamilnadu has 56,000 hectares of brackishwater areas and it has been roughly estimated that 16,000 hectares (mostly in Tanjore, Chingleput and Ramnad Districts) are suitable for brackishwater fish culture.

During the last couple of years considerable interest has been aroused in prawn culture programmes and the Department of Fisheries of Tamilnadu had already initiated research and pilot scale experiments on the biology of the prawns, their distribution, feeding, and breeding habits etc. At Santhome, a Coordinated ICAR research programme is under implementation for the past seven years and valuable information and data have been collected. It has been established that a production of about 1,000 kg. per hectare per annum of prawn can be achieved through systematic scientific farming.



In the Sixth Plan, the Tamil Nadu Government have provided Rs. 80 lakhs for establishment of 10 model farms by the department in the coastal districts and for assisting the cooperative sector to take to culture of prawns and 250 hectares of area for brackishwater culture is targetted during this period.

To establish a prawn farm of 1 hectare in extent which will include a nursery, about Rs. 75,000 will be required as capital investment. Prawn seeds from natural resources (estuaries, backwater, creeks and the like are places where the young ones can be collected) have to be stocked at 20,000 to 30,000 per hectare depending on the variety whether black or white respectively and reared over a period of 110 to 120 days where after they can be harvested and marketed. During the period of rearing supplemental feeding with a mixture of groundnut oil cake, fish meal, rice bran, clam meat, or trash fish and fish wastes should be done. Water level in the rearing ponds has to be maintained at 90 cm. to 100 cm. and flushing of the pond to the extent of 15% with fresh sea or brackishwater should be done every day. By adopting such cultural practices and water management, two crops can be harvested in an year yielding 1000 kg. of prawns per hectare valued at Rs. 30,000.



After off setting for input costs, depreciation and interest on capital, a net profit of Rs. 5,000 per hectare per year can be expected.

The department has given wide publicity to this scheme and imparted training to about 650 young fishermen so far. More than 20 private persons mostly in the Tanjore District had taken to prawn farming in their own lands during 1979 with varied results but intensive and purposeful efforts are required to place this prawn cultural activity on a firmer footing. The department has just established 4 demonstration model farms in Chingleput, Tanjore and Pudukkottai districts each one being 1 to 1.5 ha. in extent and six more such farms are nearing completion in the other coastal districts.

Two cooperative societies one at Adiramapattinam (Tanjore) and another at Karangadu (Ramnad Dist.) have been organised solely for prawn farming in the Cooperative sector and work on the Adiramapattinam is already under way.

When the proposal becomes fully operational after three years, an increased prawn production of 300 tonnes of prawns per year of exportable quality valued at Rs. 90 lakhs and providing

direct employment for 300 families and for 200 persons for part time work will result.

The FAO/BOBP has also a programme to set up a pilot pen culture project for prawn farming at Killai (S. Arcot) during '82-'83 at an estimated cost of Rs. 8 lakhs. This is an experimental one enclosing about 3 hectares of backwaters at Killai to grow prawns in the pen which stimulates near natural conditions. If the experiment proves viable, the pen culture of prawns will be extended to other areas to the benefit of fishermen living near such backwaters.

In due course most of suitable coastal areas can be brought under backwater fish culture, the people living adjoining these places can be given areas of about 5 hectare on long lease and the infrastructural common facilities can be provided by the Government Technical guidance and supply of seeds to the prawn farmers will be the responsibility of the State Department.—In the initial stages of the developmental programme, the farmers can be given incentives towards input costs for feeding the prawn, fuel for pumping water, fishing equipments etc. In another decade, atleast 1000 Ha. of coastal area can be brought under Brackishwater Fish culture in TamilNadu.





by the Honourable Chief Minister Thiru M.G.R.

His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru Sadiq Ali, presided.

Honourable Minister for Information and Religious Endowments, Thiru R.M. Veerappan delivered welcome address.

The former Chief Justice Thiru. T. Ramaprasad Rao, Justice Thiru. S. Swamikannu, President of South Indian Film Artistes' Association, Thiru. S.S.Rajendran, Thiru.D.Ramanujam, Thiru. K. Venkatraman, Thiru. Valampuri Somanathan and Thiru. Vitaldas Jaganadadas felicitated the award winners.

Thiru. S.T. Kasirajan, Director of

Yin Niram Sivappu'. The second prize of Rs. 30,000 awarded to 'Nenjathai Killathe'.

Third prize of Rs. 20,000 awarded to 'Vandichakkaram'.

Special award of Rs. 25,000 was given to 'Oru Kai Osai'.

The following artistes were awarded gold medals:

Best Playback singer: (Male) Thiru. S.P.Balasubramaniam

Best playback singer: (Female) Thirumathi. P.Susila
Best Lyrist—Thiru. Pulamaipithan

Best Cameraman—Thiru. Ashokumar

Best comedy actor—Late Thiru. Surilirajan

On the 36th Independence Day evening, Kelaivanar Arangam, Madras witnessed the presentation of the Tamil Nadu Government's awards and subsidies to the best films and artistes for the year 1980-81



State Film Award Function



Information and Public Relations proposed vote of thanks.

The following five feature films were awarded subsidy of Rupees one lakh each:

1. Suravali.
2. Vadaimalai
3. Meendum Kokila
4. Thunaivi.
5. Kaalam Thappiya Payir.

First prize of Rs. 50,000 cash awarded to the feature film 'Varunai'

Best Actor—Thiru. Kamalahasan

Best actress—Selvi. Suhasini

Special prize-Actor—Thiru. K.Bhaskiaraj

Special prize-Actress—Thirumathi Sujatha

Best Director—Thiru.K.Balachandar

Best story writer—Thiru. M.A.Appas

Best Dialogue writer—Thiru. Valampuri Somanathan

Best Music Director—Thiru. Illaiya Raja

Best comedy actress—Thirumathi. Manorama

Best Film Editing—Thiru. R. Vittal.

Raja Sandow Memorial Award—Thiru.P.Neelakandan

Thiru. K.Bhaskiaraj donated Rs. 25,000 to the Honourable Chief Minister in aid of the Nutritious Noon Meal Programme. Many others also donated for the implementation of the scheme.



DECENTRALISATION OF FORESTRY OPERATIONS ESSENTIAL

Thiru R. M. Veerappan,
Minister for Information and
Religious Endowments

*Mr. Chairman
and Distinguished Members of the Board,*



It gives me great pleasure to participate in this meeting dealing with vital issues concerning forestry in the country. At a time, when the dynamics of forest management have shifted away from the passivity of policing over forests to positive action of active development, and even creation of forest wealth, it is only appropriate that our focus on the objectives should be sharpened and the correct direction of our march towards them identified. It is in this context that I would like to share with you the views of our Government on certain important matters coming up before this Board to-day.

We are meeting at a time, when, various sections of people have been reacting with mixed feeling, to the proposed comprehensive Central legislation of Forests. The stage for such legislation has been set with the inclusion of the Forest and Wild Life in the Concurrent List of the Constitution of India in 1976 and the enactment of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 by the Government of India. A clear view on the mechanism to be adopted for formulation and implementation of legislation of Forestry with regard to the inclusion of the

subject in the concurrent List has not yet emerged. The lever of concurrent entry would appropriately have to be operated for bringing about a measure of uniformity in the administration of matters which have inter-State implications, or, lie in the sphere of common interest of more than one State. It is the firm view of our Government that the entry of a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution of India should not lead to distortion by divesting the State Governments of their functions and centralising of powers and authority in the Government of India. For instance, Tamil Nadu has stringent laws with regard to the possession and transport of sandalwood, and certain other scheduled timber but in the absence of similar or comparable legislative framework in other States, administration of our own Act and Rules becomes sub-optimal. It is in such areas that the Central Government could usefully have resort to its powers to bring about a measure of uniformity in the laws of a State in a particular region.

I further wish to add that forest administration of Tamil Nadu is under well established and delineated statutory framework which is now a century old. The Tamil Nadu Forest Act of 1982 precedes the Central Forest Act of 1927 and has, by and large, withstood the test of time.

Our Government are fully aware of the fact that forests are the sheet-anchor of the eco-system and play a vital role in environmental conservation. Tamil Nadu, after the reorganisation of States, was left with only about 22 lakhs hectares of forest

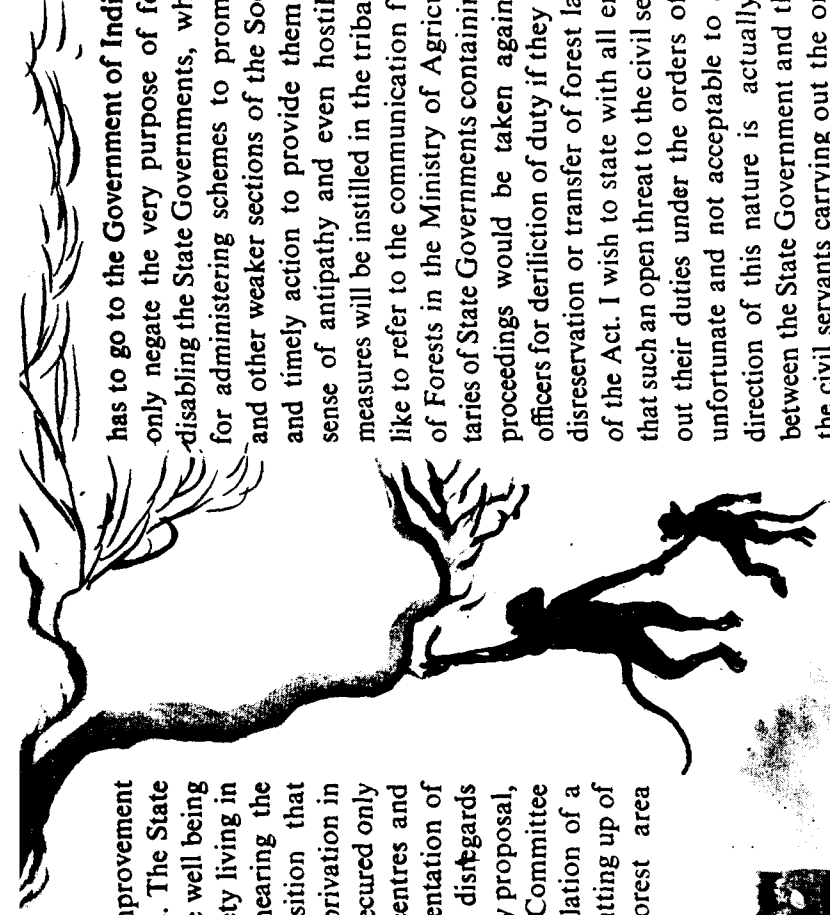
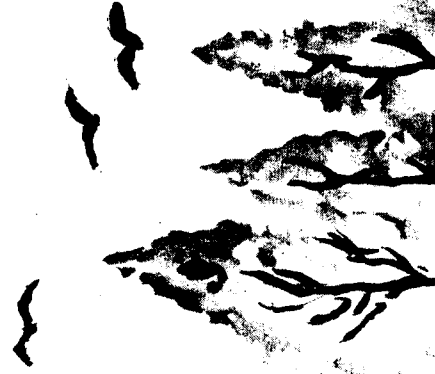


area, which works out to less than 17% of the total land area. No effort has been spared by our Government to increase the area under forests as also to bring about their qualitative improvement. Felling of natural forests for fuel, prescribed under working Plans have been progressively reduced from 7,034 hectares in 1964-65 to 527 hectares in 1981-82. Supply of fuel to the public is now mainly from plantations raised outside the Reserved Forests. Proposals for diversion of forests for non-forestry purposes is subjected to close and rigorous scrutiny before a recommendation is made to the Central Government. Further, a high level committee has been set up to go into the individual hydel and irrigation project proposals. With a view to ensure that even Private forests are not indiscriminately felled, on one pretext or other, the Government have formulated very strict procedures on technical lines. As a result, the Government have been facing as many as 12 Writ Petitions in Courts. Unfortunately, however, the focus of the Government of India seems to be shifted to the centralisation of authority in the hands of the Union Ministry of Agriculture which not only erodes the powers and functions of States, but also makes the Forest Administration complex and removed from realities of field situations which could be best appreciated only at the State level.

As the State Governments are the first to feel the pinch of adverse seasonal conditions caused by the disturbance of balance of ecology, they are most concerned with the conservation of forestry resources. It is therefore, necessary that the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 has to be implemented in such a way as not to impinge on the powers and functions of State Governments.

I also have some comments to make on the Forest Conservation Act of 1980. While I welcome the Act as a step in the right direction to prevent dis-reservation and diversion of forest lands, I feel, it is not just to deprive the State Governments of their basic right and exercise of their discretion in matters relating to the developmental activities of the State

under various schemes and projects aimed at the improvement of the economic and social conditions of the tribals. The State has constantly to look towards the promotion of the well being of the tribals and other weaker sections of the society living in the forest areas. At this stage, when we are fast nearing the turn of the 20th Century, no one will accept the position that these people should be condemned to the life of deprivation in isolated tracts. Their economic upliftment could be secured only by opening up communications with the growth centres and taking to them the necessary facilities. The implementation of the Central Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 totally disregards these imperatives and makes it obligatory for every proposal, irrespective of its dimensions or urgency, to go to the Committee set up in the Government of India. Even the installation of a lamp post or the formation of a small link-road or putting up of a small primary health centre for the tribals in the forest area



has to go to the Government of India. This state of affairs will only negate the very purpose of forest conservation, as by disabling the State Governments, which are directly responsible for administering schemes to promote the welfare of tribals and other weaker sections of the Society, from taking prompt, and timely action to provide them the necessary facilities, a sense of antipathy and even hostility to forest conservation measures will be instilled in the tribals. In this context, I would like to refer to the communication from the Inspector General of Forests in the Ministry of Agriculture to the Forest Secretaries of State Governments containing a threat that disciplinary proceedings would be taken against the State Government officers for dereliction of duty if they passed any order involving disreservation or transfer of forest lands against the provisions of the Act. I wish to state with all emphasis at our command that such an open threat to the civil servants in the State carrying out their duties under the orders of the State Government is unfortunate and not acceptable to any State Government. A direction of this nature is actually designed to cause rift between the State Government and their civil servants, because, the civil servants carrying out the orders of the State Government are sought to be penalised for their action on the basis of interpretation by the Government of India. I urge that this direct threat should be rescinded forthwith.

The grim situation with regard to fuelwood availability in the country has been vividly brought out in the report of the Committee headed by Dr. M. S. Swaminathan. Unless the supply of fuelwood is substantially stepped up and a vast resources base for the purpose created, it would be futile to think of effective protection of forests as the poor people in the rural areas will perforce look towards the forest areas for meeting their fuelwood requirements. With the limited scope for expanding the fuelwood plantations within the reserve forests and other Government lands, it is high time we look towards private farms to bridge the gap



between the demand for and supply of the renewable energy. The Government of Tamil Nadu have taken steps to encourage the farmers, particularly those in possession of marginal and sub-marginal lands, in which lucrative agricultural operations are not possible, to adopt agro-silvicultural practices with bank assistance. We are also in touch with certain organisations having research facilities for conducting experiments in pyrolysis, gasification and liquefaction of fuelwood.

Ex-Estate and Zamin forests have been taken over and settlement work to constitute them into reserved forests, is being carried out by 18 parties. So far, 1,100 sq. kms. have been declared as Reserved Forests and 3,240 sq. kms. are in the process of settlement. Large viable blocks of unreserved land have been taken up for afforestation.

For maximising the sustained yield of forest products, plantations of sandalwood and other timber species have been undertaken. So far, industrial plantations of wattle, pulpwood and softwood have been raised over 1,10,425 hectares. The continuing ban on the export of sandalwood is having a crippling effect on the forest budget of our State. Our repeated requests to the Central Government in this regard have not evoked a favourable response despite our assurance and proving that the indigenous availability would not suffer on account of exports. I would once again like to make a fervent plea for lifting of the ban on export of sandalwood as has recently been done in the case of Red Sanders. With the final object of eliminating middlemen and facilitating export of value added product, it has been decided to set up sandalwood oil distillation plant of 400 tonnes capacity.

To improve the production and marketing of Minor Forest Produces, a Committee of officials from Planning, Finance and Forest Departments of the State has been appointed. Increase in the producing of Minor Forest Produce not only augments the State revenues, but also improves the economic conditions of the tribals who are aided in collection and marketing through LAMP Societies, entitled to concessional rates and priority of allotment by the Forest Department. The Committee will also examine the possibilities of producing finished products instead of selling raw materials.

To keep pace with modern developments in forestry sciences, the research Organisation has been split into two wings, each under a Conservator of Forests, to deal with general forestry research and Social Forestry research. Work on tissue culture and cloning has been taken up in collaboration with the National Physical Laboratory at Pune.

In this connection, I would like to stress a point. It is an accepted fact that there should be a constant flow of

knowledge between our country and developed countries in the field of forestry and other sciences. This has also been pointed out by our Honourable Prime Minister during her recent visit to the U. S. A. In the matter of sending of personnel abroad for training and participation in Seminars, the present practice is for the final selection to be made by the Central Government. I feel that this is not correct. The State Governments are the best judge of who would benefit most by such visits and disseminate the knowledge and experience gained on their return. I suggest that the present practice of the Central Government making the final selection of personnel going abroad or suggesting to the State Governments the names of personnel who should be deputed abroad should be changed and it should be left to the State Governments to make such selection.



For more effective control and supervision, the Tamil Nadu Forest Department has been reorganised by increasing the number of Circles, Divisions and Ranges and reducing the area of control of individual Officers. A separate Social Forestry wing under an Additional Chief Conservator of Forests, 5 Conservators of Forests and 29 Divisions has been formed assisted by Evaluation, Monitoring and Training staff. At the lowest level, 5,000 village Social Forestry Workers from the villages concerned are being appointed for motivation and extension work.

Madras during the Wildlife Week. A permanent Wildlife Museum is also proposed to be set up.

Our Government have agreed to set up a Biosphere Reserve in the Nilgiris District over an area of 1190 sq. kms. The details are to be worked out.

In order to strengthen the National Forest Policy, I have the following suggestions to make for the consideration of the Central Board of Forestry :—



To create a separate Department of Forestry and Environment at the Centre manned by Forest Officers and Environmental experts.

To make the Forest Service a fully uniformed service as it has legal powers to enforce at all levels.



The Wildlife Wing is now headed by an Additional Chief Conservator of Forests and Divisions with predominance of wildlife are manned by Wildlife Wardens. Thus, overlapping jurisdictions have been eliminated and wildlife given its due importance. This year 33,000 Olive Ridley Turtle eggs were collected, hatched and the young ones released into the sea. Crocodile breeding and management have been intensified in four centres in the State. An F. A. O pilot project for this has been cleared for implementation in our State. I am happy to inform the Board that we will shortly be organising an All India Wildlife Exhibition in

Forest Legislation

Our Government have already sent their comments on the proposed Indian Forest Act. I suggest that 'Wattle Bark' also be included under Forest produce, since it is found in abundance in Tamil Nadu and effectively harnessed. The list of 'Scheduled Timbers' should be made more exhaustive. More stringent punishment for the theft of sandalwood is necessary. While Tamil Nadu has an effective statutory framework to prevent the theft and illegal possession of sandalwood, our efforts will bear fruit only if the neighbouring States also adopt similar legislation. I am sure that the special interests of each State will be covered in the new Act after discussion by the Board.

Working plan unit-central agency for scrutiny and monitoring

Almost All States have got separate Working Plan Circles. In our State, there is a Working Plan Circle with four Working Plan Divisions. It is proposed to have two more Working Plan Divisions at one per each Circle as also to extend the concept of working plans to Social Forestry also.

Preparation and revision of Working Plans have been undertaken for the past many decades by trained Forest Officers. In our State, the preliminary reconnaissance report

conditions and needs of the people. Any move to divest the State Forest Departments of this important function will be counterproductive. The Government of Tamil Nadu, therefore, strongly opposes the proposal to centralise the approval and monitoring of working plans. I am sure that all State Governments will agree with us in this important matter.

I have set out above my thoughts on certain important points which require our immediate attention. While naturalists and futurologists have been warning the society against the depredation of Forests ever since the time of Plato, it is only now that public awakening and concern are noticed. It is for us, the policy makers, to harness this constructive sentiment towards specific, purposeful, well-directed and effectively co-ordinated courses of action.



(Speech delivered by Thiru R. M. Veerappan,
Minister for Information, Religious Endowments
Government of Tamil Nadu at the Special Meeting of the Central Board of Forestry on 7th August, 1982 at New Delhi.)

is considered by a Committee headed by the Chief Conservator of Forests and consisting of the Working Plan Conservator of Forests, Territorial Conservator of Forests concerned, District Forest Officer, Working Plan Officer, Conservator of Forests (Research) and Officers who have held charge of the Divisions in the recent past. The draft chapters are scrutinised jointly by the Conservator of Forests, Working Plan and Territorial Conservator of Forests before they are finalised. The Working Plan is approved by the Chief Conservator of Forests. Apart from the practical difficulty of having a large number of Working Plans being scrutinised and approved by a Committee at the Centre, there appears to be no need for such a move since the State Governments have enough expertise and experience to do this job and are better suited for it in view of their intimate knowledge of local

AN EVER REPLENISHING SCHEME



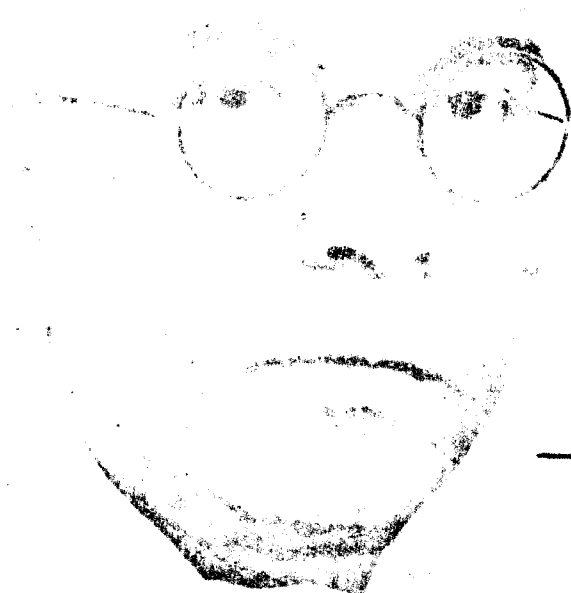
I am sure that the remarkable inauguration event of the Free nutritious noon meal programme to redress the sad plight of the poor children living in distress will constitute a milestone in the history of Tamil Nadu. We have read in the epic of Manimekalai, that Manimekalai fed hungry people with her ever replenishing utensil. We also heard about Vadalur Ramalinga Swamigal who lit the fire for feeding the needy poor all round the year. Our great leader Thiru Kamaraj paved the way for the massive enrollment of children in primary schools by introducing mid day meals scheme. Now the Rs. 100 Crore noon day nutritious meals programme has been initiated not just to appease the hunger of the children but to build the character of the children in all possible ways. This will help combat social evils like caste and other divisive institution. We are really proud that our Honourable Chief Minister has inaugurated this scheme of such magnitude.

I appeal to the elders who have come here in large numbers, to think of the feeding centres in your localities whenever a special occasion of importance occurs in your family. On such occasions of rejoining you may provide one time free meal to the poor children and thus celebrate the day with your family members. This is not a politically motivated scheme. It is aimed at to evolve an egalitarian social set up. Only with the co-operation and participation of the public this stupendous project will be successful. I request the staff members and teachers who are responsible for implementing this scheme to work hard with devotion and sincerity for the success of this welfare scheme.

[Extract from the speech of Thiru K. Diraviam,
Chief Secretary to the Government
at Papakkurichi near Thiruchirapalli on
30-6-82.]

4th Cover

The Chief Minister, Thiru M. G. Ramachandran garlanding the statue of Kamaraj, on Kamaraj's 80th birth anniversary celebrations.



**TAMIL
THENRAL
Thiru. Vi. Ka**

DR. A. NAGALINGAM, M.A., Ph.D.,

In view of the centenary of Thiru. Vi. Ka. which falls on 26-8-1982, we are publishing an article on this great Tamil Savant. In his honour the Government also instituted literary award and a cash reward of Rs. 10,000 every year.

—Editor

Many people strived for the development of Tamil language and literature in Tamil Nadu. One among them was Tiruvarur Vruthachala Kalyanasundaram popularly known as Thiru. Vi. Ka. In this article we shall look into his life and achievements during the first half of this century. It is apt to quote Dr. M. Varadarajan's words (Former Vice Chancellor of Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai who was a contemporary of Thiru. Vi. ka.) here :

"Thiru. Vi. Ka. toiled without any rest and wrote for human uplift night and day. He covered every nook and corner of the country with his speeches. He presided over so many conferences. He invited whoever met him and took keen interest in them. He remembered them throughout. With his innate affection and fondness he drew masses towards him. He spent his valuable time for the uplift of each and every one and also for all institutions. He never misused his influence on others for his own benefit. But he lost on so many occasions for the uplift of others. He suffered to bring happiness for others. He strived incessantly for the sake of others and never for his own."

CHILDHOOD

Thiru. Vi. Ka. was born on 26th August, 1883 at Tullam a small village in Saidapet Taluk, Chengalput District. He was the sixth child among the eight to his father through his second wife. His parents were Vruthachala Mudaliar and Chinnammal. Till his seventh year, he spent

his childhood in the village. He had his primary education from his father who was a rice merchant, contractor, grocer and also a composer of musical songs. The family shifted from Tullam to Royapettah, Madras to better their livelihood.

SCHOOL EDUCATION

Here Thiru. Vi. Ka. and his brother Ulaganathar continued their studies. When Thiru. Vi. Ka. was studying in Wesley College, Royapettah from IV class, 1st to VIth forms, he proved his proficiency in studies by scoring high marks in the class. Also, he moved closely with the teachers. Even the head of the Institution was attracted by his virtuous qualities and treated him affectionately. He acquired greater knowledge and virtues by his association with his masters. Thiru. Vi. Ka's school education was bright and his relationship with the teachers good and smooth till he developed close contact with Thiru Pillai. After the arrival of Thiru Pillai, Thiru. Vi. Ka's interest in studies decreased. It increased his love for mother tongue and developed his search for spirituality.

Though, he lost interest in school education he never failed to harbour in him a deep sense of spirit to improve his knowledge on various fields. With the able guidance of his Tamil Tutor particularly, he wandered here and there to know the teachings of other religions. In the human life whenever a man achieved greatness suddenly or later he has to face a fall. It is human nature. Here Thiru. vi. ka. also had a fall in his life.

Studies under various experts : Now Thiru. Vi. Ka. was invited by Maha Vidwan Thanikachala Mudaliar of Mylapore a Saivite scholar to pursue his studies under him. Thiru. Vi. Ka. learnt the Sastras of Saivism namely Thiru Arutpayan, Sivagnana Siddhi (External) Sivaprakasam and Sivagnana Bodham. If one studies Sivaprakasam under his able guidance all Sastras of Saivism could be understood.

After his study under Mudaliar, he got acquainted with eminent persons like Maraimalai Adigal Swamy, Pamban, Tirukkural Kuppuswami Mudaliar and Pandit Swaminatha of Jaffna etc. These scholars on knowing the talents of Thiru. Vi. ka. treated him as their colleague. This acquaintance further profited him intellectually. He thus became popular during his time and earned name and fame. Years passed. One of his step-brothers Thiru. Raju Mudaliar compelled him to study Book-Keeping and so he finished that course also.

His Career : Thiru. Vi. Ka. searched for job. One or two places he attempted but failed to get a job. Finally in 1907 he got a job in Spencer & Co., Madras as a cataloguer. Here he led his life happily reading patriotic magazines and hearing speeches of well-known leaders of Indian National Congress. Inspired by Arobindo's Bande Matharam (a newspaper in English). Thiru. Vi. Ka. used to read this paper and explained to the co-workers what was happening in the country and the activities of the leaders who fought for freedom of India. On knowing the activities of Thiru. Vi. Ka. the Managing Director of the company, warned him, Thiru. Vi. Ka. was wounded by this and with the consultation of his brother he resigned the job and left the company. The Manager of the company not expecting this type of attitude from Thiru. Vi. Ka. tried to tempt him to withdraw his resignation but failed. Here he served nearly for a year.

TEACHING PROFESSION

To Thiru. Vi. Ka. brothers and a friend of them met and decided to start a printing press to publish religious books. Accordingly they printed and published a few books such as Peria Purana and Tirumanthiram, but closed it after two years because of heavy loss. To meet the excess expense, the press and the jewels of his mother were sold out. Even then it was not possible for the brothers to meet both ends. So another friend of Thiru. Vi. Ka. accompanied him and the two met Thiru. John Rathnam Pillai, who was the headmaster of an elementary school in Thousandlights, Madras for a job in the beginning of 1910. Thiru. Pillai after knowing their position and talents, appointed them in his school as teachers. This is the first school where Thiru. Vi. ka. had started his career as a teacher. Here he served for six years and earned popularity. At that time he came in close contact with the teachings of Christianity and Islam. In 1912 he married Kamalambigai and led a happy life.

In 1916 this school was closed. So with the great help of Thiru. John Rathnam Pillai and his

friends Thiru. Vi. Ka. took up Wesley College in June 1916 as professor in Tamil. Here he served for one and half years. By his extensive knowledge and talents he tried to increase the standards of the students and teachers. He succeeded in his attempts.

Editorship : During these years he had Patriotic feelings. He was acquainted with Justice Sadasiva Iyer, Judge, High Court, Madras a close follower of Dr. Annie Besant of Theosophical Society and others. With the co-operation and friendship of these noble and Patriotic leaders Thiru. Vi. Ka. became enthusiastic and very active, with the advice and help of his friends he resigned the professorship (5-12-1917) and joined as an Editor of a Tamil daily Desabaktan in 7-12-1917.

When Thiru. Vi. Ka. became the editor of Desabaktan he worked with great eager and vigour. Fully equipped with the talents of an editor he dealt with the matters like freedom movement, emancipation of Women, labour movement, uplift of the Tamil language and literature etc. stubbornly, straight forwardly and broad-mindedly. Being a talented language teacher he used simple language, thought provoking and emotional. This won for him coveted admirations from among the Tamilians and others who were petrified by his clarity of speech and writings.

The people of various parts of Tamil Nadu came to know Thiru. Vi. Ka's existence from Desabaktan. They gave suggestions to him either



[illegible]

its leaders stalwarts like Sir. P. Theagaraja Chettiar. Raja of Panagal, Dr. Natesa Mudaliar. He differed in his views but moved with them in a friendly manner.

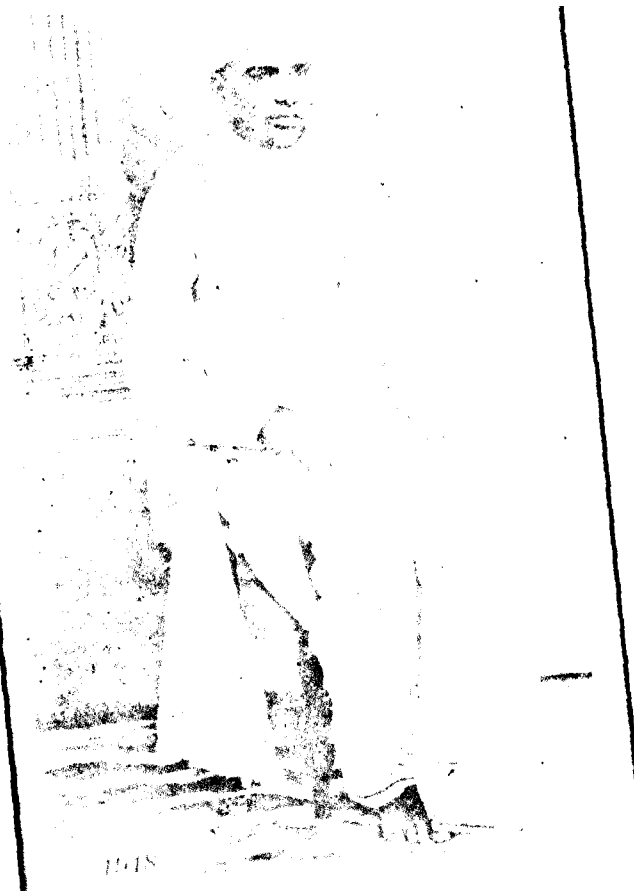
Under the leadership of Dr. Besant, Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi the Indian National Congress had its various activities simultaneously under these leaders. Thiru. Vi. Ka. worked for the freedom of India. As an editor of Desabaktan and Navasakti he wrote editorials and articles supporting these three leaders, he spread their political doctrines effectively among the people of Tamilnadu. To Achieve the freedom of India, Desabaktan and Navasakti played an important role among the newspapers in Tamil nadu.

In the year 1925 Thiru. Vi.Ka. presided over the Congress of Tamilnadu at Kancheepuram. This was an important event in the history of the congress of Tamilnadu. In the conference Thiru. E.V.R. and Thiru. Ramanathan proposed two resolutions. Thiru. Vi. Ka. as the president of the conference rejected them because the first resolution was already rejected in the executive meeting : further the two resolutions were totally contradictory to the conference. E.V.R. ignored this and opposed the president. As the president Thiru. Vi. Ka. had the responsibility to explain, the reason for rejecting the resolutions. The congress gave power to the Swarajya Party to look after the Assembly elections. Given this power it was the duty of the Swarajya Party to look after the reservation of constituencies. It was more appropriate to discuss this matter in the meeting of the Swarajya Party. So, under these circumstances, Thiru. Vi. Ka. rejected the resolutions. Thiru. Vi. Ka's answer had not satisfied E. V. R. and his friends. So they made a walkout. From that day onwards the two great leaders of Tamilnadu namely Thiru Vi. Ka. and E.V.R. worked as opponents on two sides for the rest of their life.

As a congress minded person Thiru. Vi. Ka. acted as a true follower of congress movement till his death. Whenever the congress wanted his service he readily accepted and did his duty without any reservations. He respected the movement.



1924



Till his 63rd year Thiru. Vi. Ka. worked in various fields with heart and soul. Whatever field he entered, he tried to improve it. This attitude earned Thiru. Vi. Ka. an important place in the hearts of the Tamilians. Every field of men should say that he belongs to his field. That is why he is rembered everywhere in Tamilnadu.

As a Prose Writer : Thiru. Vi.Ka. wrote 56 books. Out of this more than 35 books are in prose. As an effective speaker and writer he wrote on several subjects. In the beginning he spent his time in writing pamphlets, condemning other religion except saivism. His first work was a life history of N. Kadiraivel pillai of Jaffna. In this book Thiru. Vi. Ka. adopted the style of Somesundara Nayagar and Sabhapathy Navalar. We found in the book the alliteration and the beauty of the construction of the sentences etc. The formation of sentences are very long and more than 2 or 3 points are incorporated in one sentence.

After he became the editor of Desabaktan he adopted a new style for the people of TamilNadu. This style of writing continued in all his other works. This style from line to line slowly and steadily changed and finally his style became famous among the people of Tamil Nadu. People called his style 'The style of Thiru. Vi. Ka'. The special features of the style of Thiru. Vi. Ka. was the construction of sentences with 3 or 4 words in simple sentences. Only one point was stressed in each sentence. Emotional information and effectiveness are the qualities of his style. The other was even in obscene matters are told in a polished way. During the freedom struggle he too part in it. Having no peace of mind during the time of labour movement he read the ancient

literature. His writings in Prose spread not only in literature but also in politics, society, labour movement, religions, spiritual and modern thoughts.

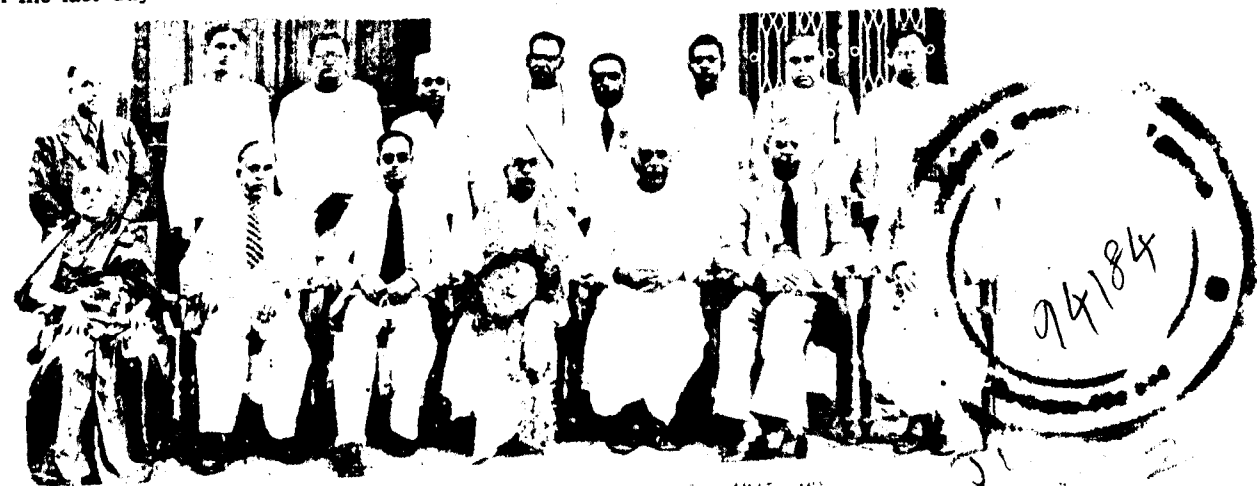
As a close follower of Mahatma Gandhi and at the same time a vigorous worker and a leader of labour movement, he spread the ideals of Gandhi and Karl Marx. He not only read the age old books of the world but took great interest towards modern books. Particularly Gandhism and Marxism. He studied them deeply. He found little difference between them. He thought that their principles will be useful to Indian circumstances.

His Style: Thiru. Vi.Ka. studied with intense interest in Tamil literature as well as English. In English he studied the works of all poets like Milton, Shakespeare, Wordsworth, Keats, Shelley, Karl Marx and Leo Tolstoy, Blavatzky, Annie Besant and Bernard Shah. Being a great thinker Thiru. Vi.Ka. analysed all that he read and heard including the style and formed his own. The Growth in his style is astonished. The conflict in the style of writing of authors should be avoided.

Last days : Though he worked hard without caring for his health and facilities at the age of 66 he became blind and he was confined in his house for the rest of his life. He and his brothers lived in a rented house. The house owner had the fear in mind that the Government should take over his house and give to Thiru. Vi. Ka. So, the owner requested Thiru. Vi. Ka. to vacate the house in his last days. Already his brother died.



There is no one to take care of him with real affection. Only his brother's daughters and their husbands and their children were with him. He was content in the simple way of life. Till his death Thiru. M.Narayanaswamy (died in November 1981) the Manager of Sadhu Press helped him in writing out the dictations made by Thiru. Vi.Ka. and published them. The work of Thiru. Vi.Ka. will be hailed in future. His principles will be appreciated and followed. On 17th September 1953 he died after prolonged illness at his residence at Royapettah, leaving behind him no high ambitions, because all that for which he laboured were fulfilled.



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