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Tamil Arasu

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HISTORIC
FACT

Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu signed an agreement for carrying Krishna water to Madras city. The signing ceremony was described as "sacred" by the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister, Thiru. N.T. Rama Rao, while the Tamil Nadu

Chief Minister, Thiru. M.G. Ramachandran said: "We are always saved by our true friends. The people of Tamil Nadu will be eternally grateful to the Telugu people for sparing drinking water to Madras."

Estimated to cost about Rs. 760 crores, the scheme is expected to be completed in three to six years. The Tamil Nadu Government will contribute Rs. 200 crores as its share of the expenditure (for carrying the water upto its borders) and will give Rs. 30 crores every six months for the early execution of the scheme. The two Governments decided to approach the Centre for assistance. The agreement also provides for irrigating about 2.5 lakh hectares in the drought prone Rayalaseema and Nellore areas of Andhra Pradesh.

The earlier plan for a separate canal from Srisailem to carry the water was abandoned in favour of an irrigation channel to carry the Madras share additionally. The 15 tmcft of water (equally contributed by Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka, according to the 1977 agreement) will be drawn at Srisailem, and through a left branch canal dropped in the Pennar river, from where it will be picked up again at the Somasila dam to be carried to the Khandaleru reservoir for storage.

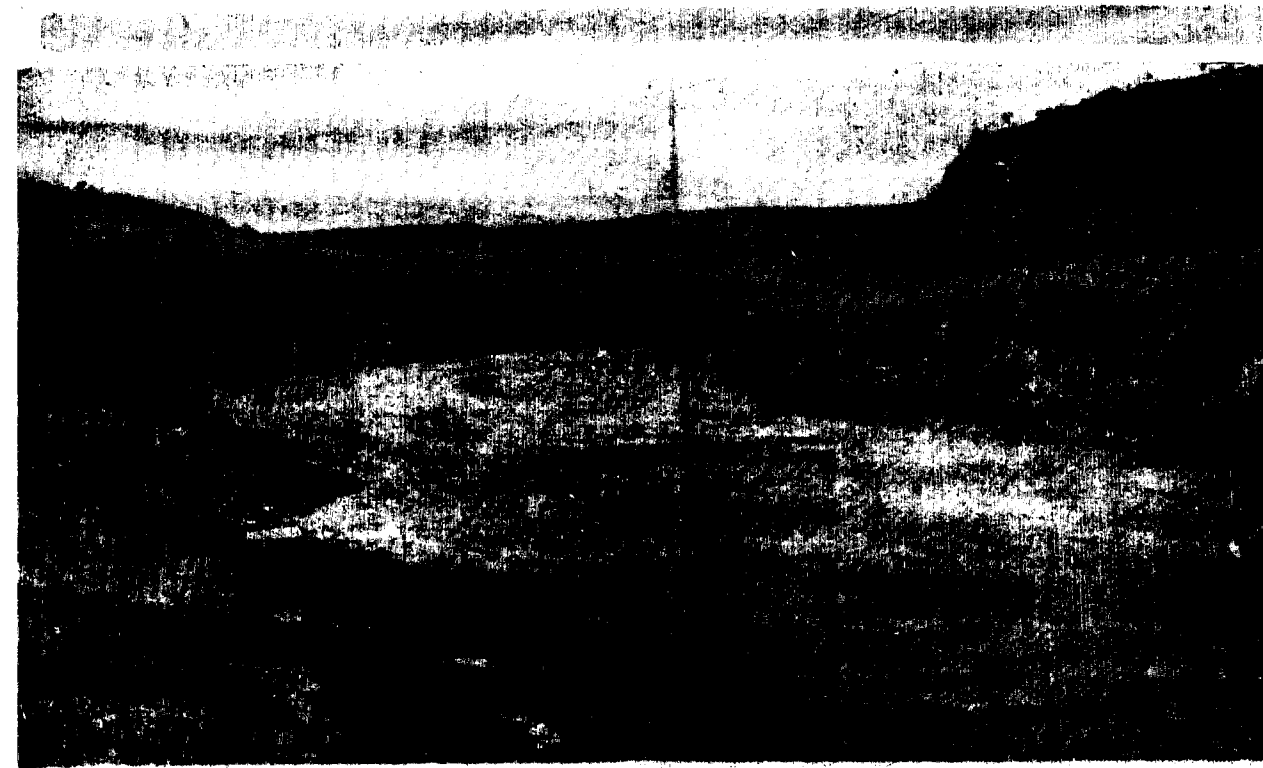
The cost of the project will be shared in proportion to the quantity of water utilised by the two States. Three tmcft of water was determined as the quantity lost in evaporation and Tamil Nadu would get only about 12 tmcft.

Symbol of brotherhood

After the signing ceremony the two Chief Ministers said bilateral issues could always be resolved given the necessary will and faith on both sides. Thiru. Rama Rao said it was not that Andhra Pradesh had enough water to spare but felt duty bound to give drinking water to Madras on humanitarian grounds. He recalled the agreement between the two States six years ago and wondered why there was so much delay in starting the project. The agreement was a symbol of brotherhood between Telugu and Tamil peoples, he said.

The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister recalled that the Prime Minister Tmt. Gandhi had actually announced the scheme in 1976 and hoped that the Centre would provide assistance for the project.

The scheme was under study ever since independence, but an agreement could be signed within three months of the Telugu Desam Government coming to power. This showed that there was the will to implement the scheme. "At the same time, such a will should be oriented towards promoting national integration, unity and understanding. It is not enough if we merely talk and write about the unity and integration without faith" the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu said.



KRISHNA RIVER, ANDHRA PRADESH



Rashtrapathi Bhavan
New Delhi-110 004

I send my best wishes on the occasion of laying of the foundation stone of Telugu Ganga project which will provide much needed drinking water to Madras City and also irrigation facilities on the way to drought prone areas of Andhra Pradesh. I hope that the project will be completed as per schedule and help in bringing prosperity to people in the two states.

ZAIL SINGH.



The gigantic Telugu Ganga project was given a start by the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.



greetings of the rural masses who had come in large numbers to the functions.

They laid the foundation for two reservoirs and an off-take regulator in Cuddapah and Kur-nool districts of the Rayalaseema region in Andhra Pradesh.

Besides meeting the water needs of Madras city, the Rs. 760-crore project is to irrigate the arid areas of Rayalaseema region.

The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Thiru. M.G. Ramachandran, who laid the foundation for the reservoir at Brahmangari Matham, a rocky village about 70 km from Cuddapah, said it was a historic event and the project would further cement the friendly ties between Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. It was an 'insurance' cover, to the people of the two states, which would also generate many cottage industries, he said.

In a historic event the two Chief Ministers participated in foundation laying ceremonies, for the massive project which would not only bring 15 tmc ft of water annually to Madras to meet the needs of its 45 lakh inhabitants, but also irrigate vast stretches of arid lands in the districts of Rayalaseema and Nellore.

Large and exuberant crowds greeted the two Chief Ministers in all the three places and greeted them. Both the Chief Ministers acknowledged the





The Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister, Thiru. N.T. Rama Rao, who presided over the function said that the diversion of the Krishna water to Rayalaseema region was the only solution to frequent famines there.

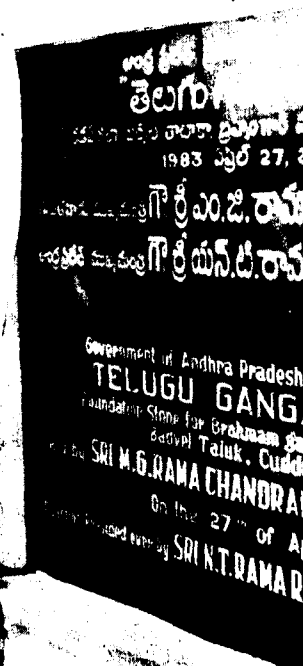
The reservoir at the foot of the Nallamalai Hills at Brahmagiri Matham will have a capacity of about 11.5 tmcft and irrigate 48,000 hectares in Badvel and Siddavattam taluks of Cuddapah district.

The Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister declared that the Government would entrust the project work exclusively to the rural youth and

the agricultural labourers who had migrated in search of water and work. The project would enable the labourers to return and settle at the project site.

For the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister the function signified greater importance, for, it was at Brahmagiri Matham, where a holy man had lived and attained siddhi three centuries ago he had drawn inspiration to plunge into politics and later to don the saffron robe.

The Andhra Chief Minister said that he was confident of overcoming all obstructions and go forward as long as the people gave their support and blessings to the Telugu Desam Government. He further said that his Government was determined to provide food, water and shelter to the people. The Telugu Ganga, he said, would



solve most of the problems of the ryots of Rayalaseema as well as the drinking water problem to the Tamil brethren. He vowed that the Project would be completed without hindrance.

The speech of the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister was translated into Telugu by the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister. Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, said the project would employ thousands of people and also promote industrial growth in the region. Many such schemes were necessary to overcome the country's poverty and unemployment problems, he said.

The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister said that within three months of assuming office Thiru. Rama Rao had fulfilled the cherished dream of not only the Tamils but also the Telugus. "There is no parallel to this in the history of the country", he said. The Tamil Nadu people and the Government would be ever grateful to Andhra Pradesh and its Chief Minister.

The Andhra Pradesh Public Works Minister Thiru. N. Srinivasulu Reddy, appealed to the

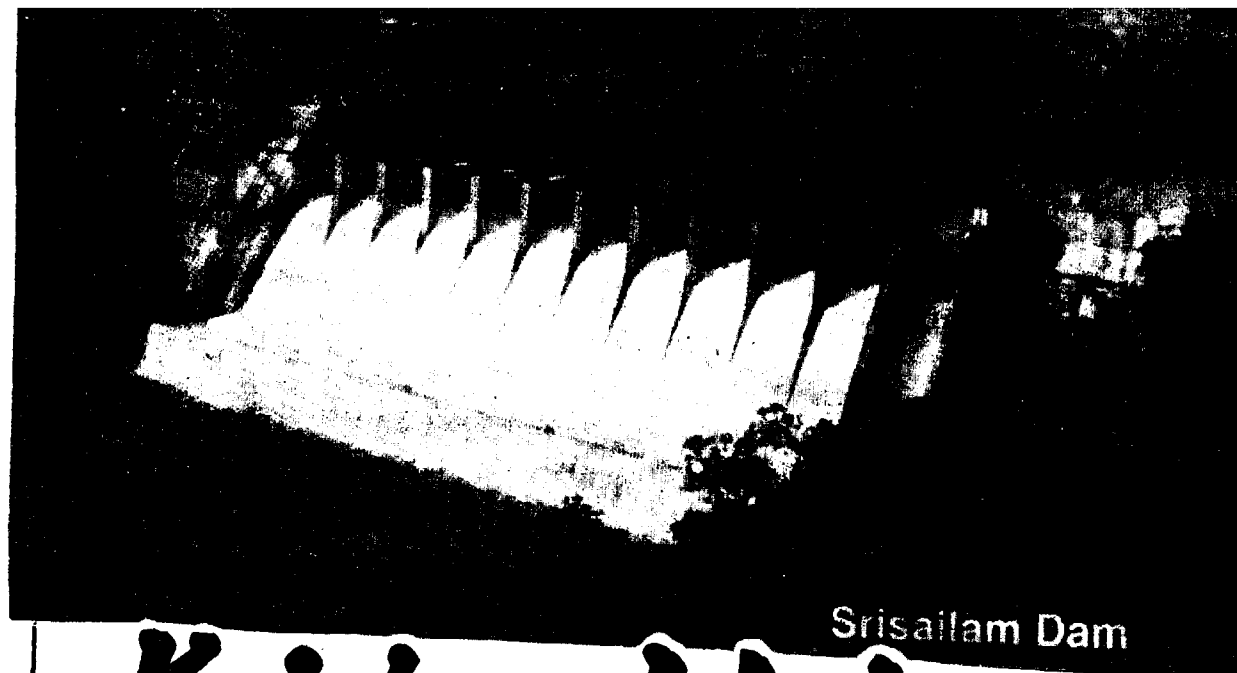
Centre to extend liberal financial assistance to the project. He assured the people of Rayalaseema that work on the right branch canal would also be taken up soon. Thiru. Jana Reddy, Agriculture Minister described the project as Kalpatharu.

At Velugodu the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister declared that he and his Government were fully dedicated to the service of the people.

Stating that the Telugu Ganga Project would strengthen the bonds of friendship between the people of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, the Chief Minister wished that such inter-State Projects would be taken up by other States also in the country to promote national integration.

Later at Chennamukkapalli, 15 km from Cuddapah, Tamil Nadu Chief Minister presided over the function at which Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister laid the foundation for the off-take regulator.





Srisaillam Dam

Krishna Waters For Madras

I had already announced in this House that a final Agreement has been reached on 18-4-1983 between the Government of Andhra Pradesh and the Government of Tamil Nadu for bringing 15 TMC of drinking water from the Krishna river. This Agreement which is hailed by the Members of this House, the residents of Madras City and people of Tamil Nadu, is of historic importance and has a history behind it. The efforts made for a period of a century culminated in the Agreement signed by me and the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. In remembering again all connected with this good scheme and how they worked for it, I would like to place before you briefly the relevant events that took place in the past.

The credit for making the suggestion first for Krishna water supply to meet the drinking water demands of Madras City goes to Col. Ellis. In 1881, a formal project was prepared by him in this regard. This scheme envisaged the linking of the Krishna river with Pennar and providing irrigation facilities enroute and drinking water to Madras City. Had this scheme been executed, Chingleput and South Arcot Districts would have been provided with additional irrigation facilities. But the then British Government did not take any action on this scheme. In 1947, the then Government of Madras Presidency prepared a detailed project report on this scheme and submitted it to the Government of India. This scheme came to be

known as "The Krishna-Pennar project". If this scheme had been implemented, the backward districts of Rayalaseema, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Nellore in the present Andhra Pradesh State and the Chingleput district in Tamil Nadu would have received irrigation facilities for a total area of 36 lakhs acres. Besides, Madras City would have also received the required supply of drinking water through this scheme. But, even that did not fructify.

Disputes arose in sharing of Krishna waters among the States of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. In 1951, the Central Planning Commission had announced its decision regarding the sharing of Krishna waters. Mention was made in this announcement about the irrigation requirements of Tamil Nadu as also the drinking water supply to Madras City. However, this decision was not accepted by other States. The Government of India appointed the Khosla Committee in 1953 to examine the schemes for the utilisation of Krishna and Godavari river waters. The Khosla Committee mentioned about the Madras City drinking water scheme. After 1956, the Government of India also appointed the Gulhati Commission to examine the availability of water in the Krishna and Godavari rivers. The Government of Tamil Nadu represented to this Commission about its requirements for irrigation and drinking water supply. This Commission recommended that from the Nagarjunasagar

dam under construction across the Krishna river, a canal should be constructed to supply 15 TMC of water to meet the drinking water requirements of Madras City.

Thiru Hafiz Mohamed Ibrahim, the then Union Irrigation Minister, declared on the floor of the Lok Sabha on the 23rd March, 1963, that the States of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh had agreed to spare 5 TMC of water each annually to meet the drinking water requirements of Madras City. In continuation of this announcement, when the construction of a reservoir at Somasila across the Pennar was planned, the Government of Tamil Nadu requested the then Andhra Pradesh Government that 5 TMC of water should be supplied initially from the Somasila project and the remaining 10 TMC of water be supplied when the Krishna river was linked with the Pennar. The then Government of Andhra Pradesh accepted this demand. Thiru A. C. Subba Reddi, the then Works Minister of Andhra Pradesh Government, wrote a letter on the 25th April, 1965, to Thiru Kamaraj, accepting the above arrangement. Discussions, held afterwards, at official level once or twice yielded no results. It was not known whether discussions were held then with the other States except Andhra Pradesh. The Government of Tamil Nadu sent a letter on 15-11-1967 to the Secretary, Department of Irrigation, Government of India, requesting for expeditious action to supply 15 TMC of water to Madras City.

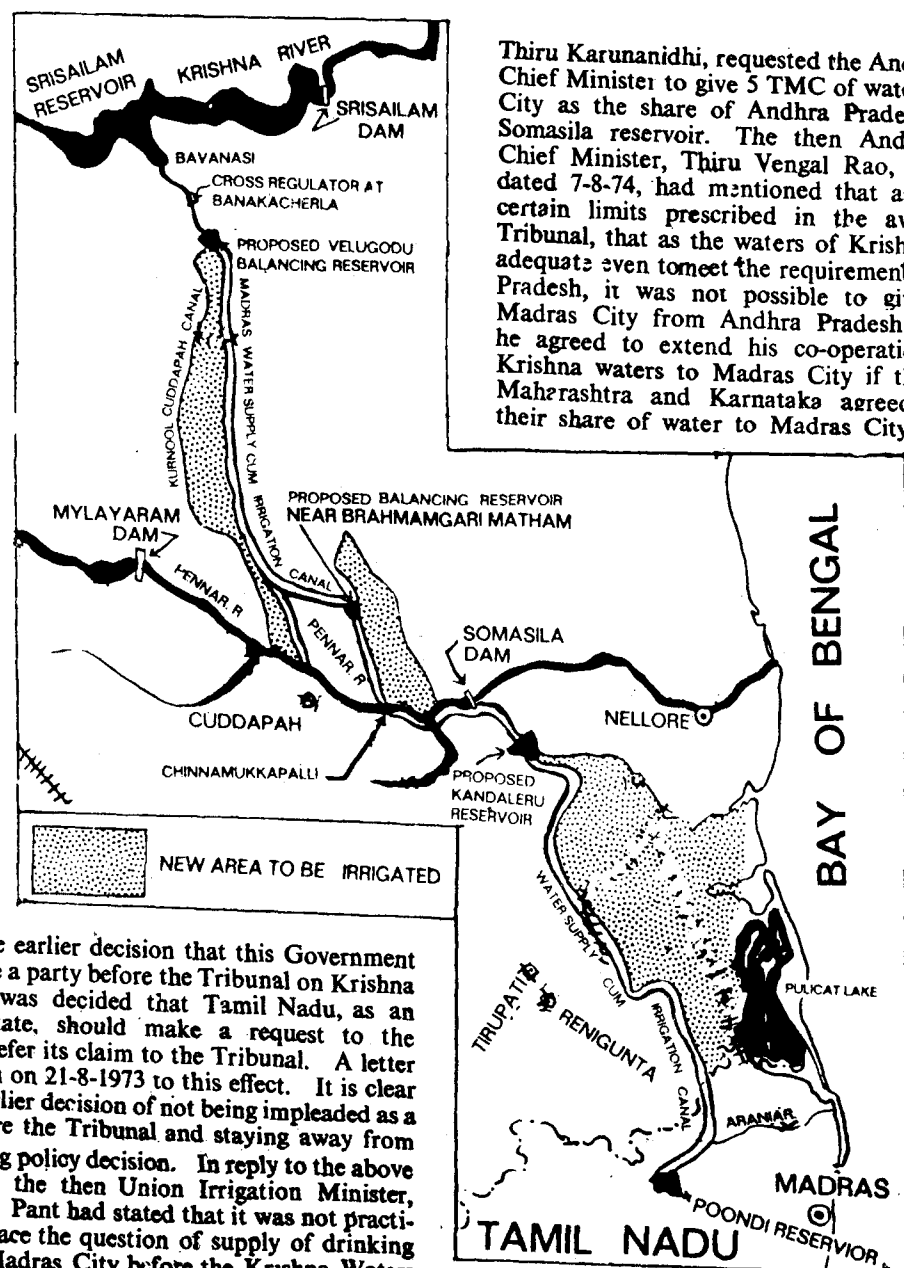
It was reported in December 1968 that the problem of sharing of the Krishna Waters among the riparian States of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh was being referred to a Tribunal. On 10-4-1969, it was officially announced that this problem was referred to a Tribunal the then State Government headed by Thiru Karunanidhi decided that the Government of Tamil Nadu need not request for impleading as a party before the Tribunal as the Tribunal was constituted to decide the share of Krishna waters among the Riparian States of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu is not a Riparian State; hence Tamil Nadu cannot be considered as a party. It was decided that the question of supply of 15 TMC of water to Madras City need not be raised before it, and, instead, it was enough if a letter was written to the Government of India to keep alive the agreed understanding already arrived at between the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka to supply 15 TMC of water to Madras City and accordingly the concerned States might be requested to make necessary arrangements for the supply of water to Madras City. A decision was taken on 20-10-1969 on the above lines and accordingly a communication was sent to the Government of India on 5-12-1969. That is, it was then decided that Tamil Nadu need implead itself a Party before the Tribunal as Tamil Nadu is not a riparian State and as such there was no basis for linking Madras drinking water supply with the sharing of Krishna waters between the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka.

In 1951, the Planning Commission stated that the scheme for the supply of drinking water from the Krishna river to Madras City formed part of the schemes for utilisation of Krishna waters. The Khosla Committee, appointed in 1953, recommended the drinking water supply scheme for Madras City. The Gulhati Commission appointed in 1956 stressed the importance of the scheme bringing drinking water to Madras City from the Krishna river, and mentioned that, among the various schemes proposed to bring drinking water to Madras City, the Krishna scheme was the best. Despite these facts, when the Tribunal was appointed in 1969 in regard to the Krishna waters problem, it was not known why it was decided not to refer this issue before to the Tribunal. This ill advised decision may be regarded as an important reason for the long delay in reaching an accord to bring Krishna waters to Madras city.

After the above decision in 1969, no further action was initiated till 1972 by the then Government regarding Krishna waters.

Subsequently, it was only on 11-3-1972 that the then Chief Minister, Thiru Karunanidhi wrote a letter to the Union Minister for Irrigation (Dr. K. L. Rao) and to the Union Minister for Planning (Thiru C. Subramaniam), explaining the details of the assurance given by the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra for supply of 15 TMC of water to Madras city, and requested for making arrangements for implementing the above scheme. In this letter, it was mentioned that Madras City was getting 37 million gallons of water per day, that by the year 2001, its requirements of water would increase to 105 million gallons per day, that 40 million gallons of water would be available through the Veeranam project and, in view of the future requirements of water, steps might be taken to bring 15 TMC of water quickly from the Krishna river. In his letter dated 16-4-1972 the then Union Minister for Planning, Thiru C. Subramaniam, advised to hold talks with the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister for bringing 5 TMC of water from the Somasila reservoir and said that he would do his best in this regard and that as the Krishna water problem was already before the Tribunal, he suggested that the Government of Tamil Nadu should approach the Tribunal on Krishna waters either directly or through the Andhra Pradesh Government. In his letter dated 4-4-1972, the then Union Minister for Irrigation, Dr. K. L. Rao, expressed his view as the Krishna water problem was already before Tribunal, it would be proper for the Government of India to take up the matter with the concerned State Governments regarding the supply of drinking water to Madras City only after the Tribunal gave its award. The reply of Thiru C. Subramaniam, gives us the information that the issue would have taken a turn in our favour if Tamil Nadu had appeared before the Tribunal as a party in the beginning itself, that is in 1969. The letter of Dr. K. L. Rao may also be construed to confirm this view.

After the receipt of all these letters and re-



Thiru Karunanidhi, requested the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister to give 5 TMC of water to Madras City as the share of Andhra Pradesh from the Somasila reservoir. The then Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister, Thiru Vengal Rao, in his letter dated 7-8-74, had mentioned that as there were certain limits prescribed in the award of the Tribunal, that as the waters of Krishna were not adequate even to meet the requirements of Andhra Pradesh, it was not possible to give water to Madras City from Andhra Pradesh. However, he agreed to extend his co-operation to bring Krishna waters to Madras City if the States of Maharashtra and Karnataka agreed to supply their share of water to Madras City. The then

viewing the earlier decision that this Government need not be a party before the Tribunal on Krishna waters, it was decided that Tamil Nadu, as an affected State, should make a request to the Centre to refer its claim to the Tribunal. A letter was written on 21-8-1973 to this effect. It is clear that the earlier decision of not being impleaded as a party before the Tribunal and staying away from it is a wrong policy decision. In reply to the above said letter, the then Union Irrigation Minister, Thiru K.C. Pant had stated that it was not practicable to place the question of supply of drinking water to Madras City before the Krishna Waters Tribunal, as the Tribunal was about to complete its work and give its award, he had requested the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh to spare from their share 15 TMC of water to Madras city.

Had the decision arrived at in the year 1973 been taken in 1969 itself and put into action, it could perhaps be said that the Krishna water project works would have been completed by this time. The project cost would also have been very low.

Meanwhile, it was understood that the Centre had accorded sanction to the Somasila reservoir project in October, 1972. But the Government of Tamil Nadu did not take up the matter with the Government of Andhra Pradesh to obtain 5 TMC of water as already agreed to. On the other hand, it was only on the 14th July, 1974, after a lapse of 20 months the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu,

Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thiru Karunanidhi, in his letter dated 20-11-1975, addressed to the Union Irrigation Minister (Thiru Jagjivan Ram) and to the Chief Ministers of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, requested them to supply 15 TMC of water to Madras city. In the letter addressed to the Union Irrigation Minister, it was emphasised that the demand of Tamil Nadu for drinking water supply to Madras city should be placed before the Tribunal which was reviewing its award. The present Madras City water problem could not have arisen if such efforts had been made in 1969. The then Union Irrigation Minister, Thiru Jagjivan Ram, in his reply dated 19-1-1976, had said that the Government of India could not press anything before the Tribunal as the Centre was not a party to the Krishna waters dispute. Late Thiru Devaraj Urs, the then Chief Minister of Karnataka, in a letter dated 25-11-1975 replied that if the other two States agreed to give

their shares of water to Madras city, Karnataka would also give its share. Thiru S. B. Chavan, former Chief Minister of Maharashtra, in his letter dated 29-1-1976 had stated that Maharashtra could not spare its share of Krishna Waters to Madras city and that it would consider its request only if additional quantum of water is supplied from the Godavari to the Krishna river.

Due to the failure of Tamil Nadu to implead itself as a party before the Tribunal and to represent its case before it in 1969, the problem has become complicated and confused, and the people of Madras City, had the fear as to whether they would get the Krishna waters. When the situation was like this, Presidential rule was imposed in Tamil Nadu on 31-1-1976. The Prime Minister of India, Thirumathi Indira Gandhi, announced on 15-2-1976 in Madras that Madras City would get 15 TMC of water from the Krishna river. She made this announcement after getting the concurrence of the three States of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. In pursuance of this announcement, the Government of Tamil Nadu and three States signed an agreement on 14-4-1976. According to the Agreement, the above said three States shall provide a total of 15 TMC of water at the rate of 5 TMC each to Madras city and that the details regarding whence, how and when this water would be brought to Madras city, would be worked out later on by discussions. Then at the official level talk, the Governments of Maharashtra and Karnataka insisted that water should be supplied to Madras City only through conduit pipes.

After the assumption of office by All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam in Tamil Nadu, a meeting was held on 27-10-1977 under the Chairmanship of the Union Irrigation and Agriculture Minister. According to the accord reached at that meeting, it was agreed that 15 TMC of water should be drawn per annum from the Srisailem reservoir during the period from July to October through an open lined channel.

Veeranam Project Given up. Why?

After we assumed office, the talks for bringing the Krishna waters to Madras City were continued, and, at the same time, we were seized of the Veeranam project which was already commenced by the D. M. K. Government but remained suspended. The Veeranam project was designed to bring 40 million gallons of water per day i.e. 2.5 TMC of water per annum from the Veeranam lake to Madras city through pipes. The work of manufacture of pipes and laying of pipes underground was commenced and proceeded with to some extent and in the middle of the year 1975 the work was abruptly stopped. During the drought in Madras in 1975, water was pumped from Tiruvannamur on an experimental basis into these pipes manufactured for the Veeranam project and it was found that the pipes could not contain the pressure and they burst out. A Technical Committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of Prof. G. S. Ramasamy, former

Director of Structural Research Centre, Science and Research Institute, Madras, to examine the quality and types of pipes to be used for this project. The Committee submitted its report in May, 1976. In this report it was mentioned that out of 10,586 pipes already manufactured only 6,000 were found suitable and the rest should be repaired and retested, and the pipes already laid underground should be taken out and relaid after testing, that only the pipes manufactured by vacuum concrete process were technically acceptable and that as such type of pipes were not manufactured by this process anywhere in India, the Vacrete Company should hold itself responsible for the quality of the pipes.

In its 6th report for the year 1977-79, the Public Undertakings Committee has severely commented on this project and the manner in which it was executed from its very beginning.

Its comments are:

- (i) A fuller examination of the availability of water for the project and the handling capacity of the Veeranam tank should have been made with a view to assuring Government that Veeranam tank would be useful at least for a reasonable period.
- (ii) The provisional acceptance of the tender by the Government resulted in the entrustment of a work of this nature to an unsuitable contractor which in turn resulted in a heavy loss to the public exchequer and fiasco.
- (iii) The following irregularities were committed in planning and design—process of manufacture:—
 - (a) Allowing the work to be proceeded with before approval of detailed working drawings and mix-proportion of concrete;
 - (b) failure to ensure that the pipes are designed to withstand the test pressures as per I.S.S.; and
 - (c) failure to ensure a design in which the cover could be crack-free.
- (iv) The various tests laid down in the agreement were not enforced; the department failed to ensure that for the concrete test, the test cylinders were cast under identical condition; the pipes were continued to be manufactured even though it was known that the strength of M 450 was not achieved—
- (v) The Committee has expressed its unhappiness to note that every possible opportunity seems to have been taken to dilute the design criteria always to the advantage of the contractor.

- (vi) The Committee has also mentioned in its report that another fundamental irregularity was, that out of the total value of the contract of Rs. 16.55 crores for the project, a sum of Rs. 13.25 crores was given to the contractor in the form of material and advances at the beginning of the scheme itself; No where in the annals of Government, such instance of release of huge amount to any contractor for any other work has come to notice.

In the concluding passage of the report, the Public Undertakings Committee has made the following observations :—

“The conditions laid down in the contract have not been carried out properly at any level from the very beginning. As a result, the project is a failure. Whether the pipes already manufactured can be tested and used and the work on the scheme can be resumed and completed remains a question mark. As the vacuum process of manufacture is not found suitable to this country, it is highly doubtful whether it can be applied again for manufacture of pipes. Even if this were possible, most of the pipes already manufactured can't be used and consequently a further amount of several crores will have to be spent on the scheme. Now that the scheme has failed, the Committee is unable to say how much of the outlay can be considered to be fruitful.”

“As this scheme to bring drinking water has failed, the water supply to Madras city still remains unfulfilled, even after a lapse of so many years. Government should therefore arrive at a quick decision as to whether the scheme should be revived or abandoned. The Committee recommends that Government should take immediate steps either to resume work or to formulate a new scheme, if a solution to the problem of providing additional water supply to Madras city is not to wait indefinitely.”

Further, the World Bank Team made a condition that if the Bank were to give loans to this project, it could do so only if steel pipes were used in the place of cement pipes. If steel pipes were used, the project cost would escalate to Rs. 205 crores. It was felt that a project designed to bring 2.5 TMC of water at a cost of Rs. 205 crores was uneconomical. In this connection, it should be remembered that today there is not even a drop of water in the Veeranam lake and that it is uncertain whether the Cauvery would receive water all through the year.

Kattalai Canal Project

Besides this, some alternative schemes were also examined. The scheme of supplying 995 million litres a day (about 13 TMC) to Madras city from a source near Kattalai dam across the Cauvery in Tiruchirappalli at a cost of Rs. 203 crores by excavating a 450 KM canal was examined. Unlike the Veeranam project for which crores of

rupees had to be given for steel pipes to foreign country, this scheme involving excavation of channel could provide employment to lakhs of families; that is why we wanted to study this project. The Veeranam project could supply water only by pumping water through the pipes. But the Kattalai project could carry water to Madras by gravitation. When this project was examined, it was not the idea that the scheme could be executed only with a larger quantity of water from Karnataka. We examined this scheme after taking into account certain quantity of the water available in the Cauvery, the rainfall in the Cauvery basin in the State and also the water from the tributaries. The ayacutdars in Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur districts opposed the scheme on the ground that their ayacuts would be affected by this scheme. A few leaders who place their obdurate stand above the welfare of the country raised doubts whether Karnataka would agree to it and the farmers would accept the proposal by such attitude and made it a complicated one and a matter of dispute; they gave an indirect hint to Karnataka. The person who suggested the Kattalai project refused later to give guarantee to the project. This project was also given up under the above said circumstances.

Efforts continued for Krishna Water Project

Thus, when alternate projects were being examined, this Government also continued to hold discussion with the Andhra Pradesh Government, on the Krishna water project. Dr. Chenna Reddy who was the then Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister and I met at Hyderabad on 15-6-1978 and held discussions in connection with this project. Dr. Chenna Reddy is responsible to a great extent for resuming the dialogue for the project. After my discussions with him, it was decided on both sides that the technical feasibility study on this project should commence immediately and that a Liaison Committee consisting of officers of both the States should be formed to monitor the progress made by feasibility study.

As a result of the study made by the Andhra Pradesh Government and the Government of Tamil Nadu, it was confirmed that the scheme was technically viable. The report of the Andhra Pradesh was made available to the Government of Tamil Nadu in November, 1982. Subsequently discussions were held at the level of officers of both the States for reaching an accord for undertaking this project. A decision was taken at a meeting that the former Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister, Thiru Bavanam Venkatram and his officers had with me and our officers at Madras.

Krishna Water Project Agreement

Finally, the concerned Ministers of our State and the officials and I held discussions with my brother Hon'ble Thiru N. T. Rama Rao, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh at Hyderabad on 18-4-1983. An agreement was reached at this meeting for the supply of drinking water to Madras City from the Krishna river. The salient features

of Agreement are as follows :

- (1) The canal for Madras Water Supply shall take off from a location near Chennamukkapalli village in Cuddappah Taluk, Andhra Pradesh. The Government of Andhra Pradesh will finalise the arrangements for water from Srisailem upto Chennamukkapalli.
- (2) A separate canal will be dug for Tamil Nadu from Chennamukkapalli to Somasila reservoir on the Pennar.
- (3) The Somasila reservoir which is now under construction will be improved to enable the drinking water supply being drawn from this reservoir.
- (4) The Kandaluru Reservoir with a capacity of 54 TMC will be formed below the Somasila reservoir. This reservoir will not only store water for irrigation facilities in Andhra Pradesh but also for drinking water supply to Madras City.
- (5) An open-lined canal will be formed from Kandaluru reservoir upto Tamil Nadu—Andhra border to provide irrigation facilities in Andhra Pradesh and drinking water supply to Madras City.
- (6) Andhra Pradesh will execute the work pertaining to the Madras water supply scheme within their territorial limits. The cost of each component will be shared by both the States in proportion to the utilisation of the waters by the States. On the same proportion, the cost of maintenance will also be apportioned.
- (7) The Government of Andhra Pradesh have agreed to supply at Tamil Nadu border the specified quantity of water over a period of 8 months (except November, December, May and June) every year in accordance with the schedule furnished by the Government of Tamil Nadu.
- (8) The quantum of water agreed to be supplied will be 15 TMC per annum including transmission losses. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have also agreed to restrict the transmission losses to 3 TMC per year. If the transmission losses are more than 3 TMC, the cost of remedial measures to reduce the transmission losses will be shared by the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu as per the guidelines already formulated.
- (9) The changes, if any, found necessary in the bed level or the full tank level of the conveyance system during the implementation of the scheme, will be effected only with the approval of the

Liaison Committee consisting of the officials of both the States.

- (10) The Liaison Committee will monitor the implementation and operation of the scheme.
- (11) The Government of Tamil Nadu will not use the water obtained from this scheme for any purpose other than drinking water supply to Madras City.
- (12) Both the Governments consider that it is possible to complete this scheme within a period of 3 to 6 years.
- (13) The Government of Tamil Nadu have agreed to place funds at the disposal of the Government of Andhra Pradesh to an extent of Rs. 60 crores per year during the first three years depending on the progress of works in order to expedite the implementation of the scheme.
- (14) This Agreement will be a permanent one, without any time limit.

In order to bring the waters from the Srisailem reservoir in Andhra Pradesh upto Tamil Nadu borders, canals have to be excavated to a distance of 354 K. Ms., Besides this, a number of works have to be executed in Tamil Nadu territorial limits for the Madras Water Supply Scheme. A canal from the Tamil Nadu border to Poondi reservoir and another from Poondi reservoir upto Chembarampakkam reservoir to a distance of 25 K.Ms. have to be excavated. Also, to receive, store and regulate the Krishna waters, the full reservoir levels of Poondi, Red Hills, and Chembarampakkam reservoirs have to be raised by two feet and the conveyance and distribution lines for the water supply within the City and the drainage arrangements have to be provided. The cost of this work is estimated at Rs. 236 crores. Tamil Nadu's share of the cost of works to be implemented within the Andhra Pradesh limits, is, at present, estimated at Rs. 200 crores.

The requirements of water supply for the anticipated growth of population of Madras City in the next 20 years has been assessed at 1294 million litres per day. The quantity now available is only 299 million litres per day. The additional quantity required is 995 million litres per day. The Veeranam scheme, already designed and dropped, would have provided only 180 million litres per day, that too by pumping. This scheme which enables the City to get the required quantity of water permanently from the Krishna river is the best project. The Agreement now entered with the Andhra Pradesh Government will pave the way for speedy implementation, thereby enabling the supply of drinking water to Madras City. At the same time, the backward areas of Andhra Pradesh will also be benefited by the extension of irrigation. This scheme will also generate employment potential in both the States. There is no

doubt that this is the first time in India that two States had signed an agreement in a single day for mutual benefit.

The State Government and the people of Tamil Nadu, particularly the residents of Madras City, express their grateful thanks to the Prime Minister of India who has been responsible for the conclusion of this Agreement. It is my duty at this juncture to state that it was possible to reach an agreement only because the Prime Minister got the concurrence of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra on 15-2-1976. Our thanks are also due to the Governments of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. It is doubtful whether this agreement would have been possible but for their concurrence. I also express my grateful thanks to Honourable Thiru S. Ramachandran, Minister for Electricity, Honourable Thiru S. Raghavanandam, Labour Minister, Chief Secretary to Government (Incharge) Thiru Chockalingam, P. W. D. Secretary, Thiru Madhava Sharma, Law Secretary, Thiru Vadivelu, Chief Engineer—(Irrigation) Thiru Mohanakrishnan and my Secretary, Thiru M. Paramasivam who have participated in the discussions on our side. I am greatly thankful to Honourable Thiru Bhaskar Rao, Finance Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Honourable Thiru Sreenivasulu Reddy, Irrigation Minister, Chief Secretary to Government, Thiru Raman, Irrigation Secretary, Thiru Natarajan, Finance

Secretary, Thiru Madhava Rao, the former Irrigation Secretary, Thiru Raja Rao, Law Secretary Thiru Rao and the Chief Engineer, Thiru Rajendra Kumar, who have participated in the discussions on the Andhra Pradesh side. Finally I am obliged to express my grateful thanks and greetings on my own behalf and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Government and the people of Tamil Nadu to my beloved brother Honourable Thiru N. T. Rama Rao, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, who was very helpful to us, with a generous outlook, in solving even small problems which cropped up during the discussions.

Perhaps, someone would have signed this accord in a better way. However, I have done my duty on the lines adumbrated by Anna for solving expeditiously, with a sense of urgency, the long-felt drinking water requirements of the people of Madras City and the mothers who keep me in good stead and also for the cause of Tamil Nadu. I offer my greetings once again to the people of Tamil Nadu and Perarignar Anna, my mentor, who has brought me upto this position to implement this project.

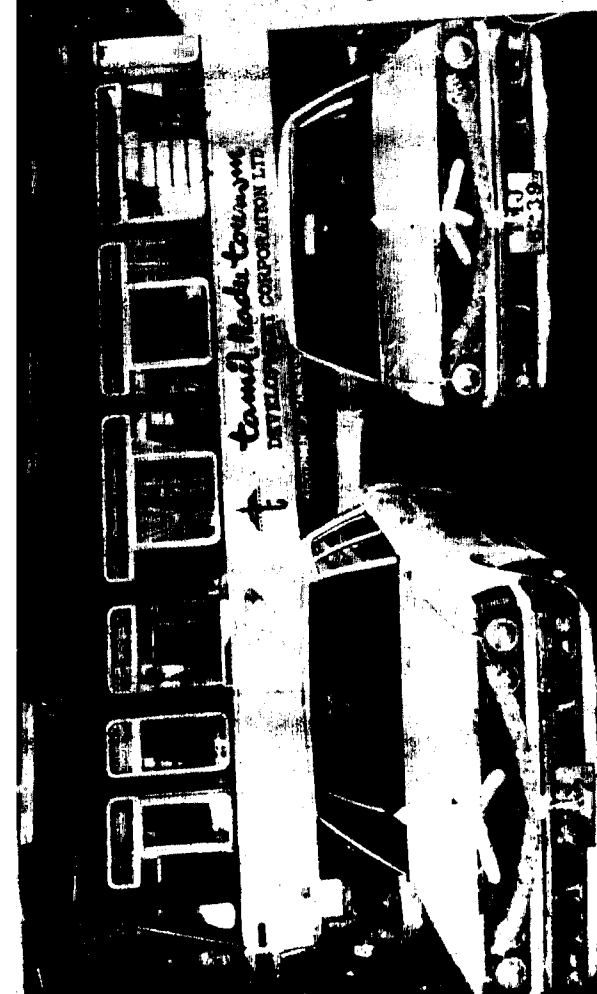
May the name of Anna live long !

M.G. RAMACHANDRAN
Chief Minister.

STATEMENT UNDER RULE 106 (i) OF THE TAMILNADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY RULES REGARDING THE AGREEMENT CONCLUDED WITH THE ANDHRA PRADESH GOVERNMENT REGARDING SUPPLY OF DRINKING WATER TO MADRAS CITY.

The Minister of State for irrigation in his message has said :

Very happy to know that Chief Ministers of Tamilnadu & Andhra Pradesh will be laying foundation stone for Telugu Ganga Project on 27-4-'83, being taken up consequent to the agreement between the two States for providing water for Madras City and Irrigation to drought prone areas in the districts of Rayalaseema and Nellore district. Heartiest good wishes on this auspicious occasion.



The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation's air-conditioned car unit, comprising five diesel run 'Datsun' air-conditioned cars imported from Japan was inaugurated by Thiru R.M. Veerappan, Minister for Information Tourism and Religious Endowments.

Though the India Tourism Development Corporation has been operating imported cars, the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation is the first among the States to import such cars to serve tourists.

Against the rate of Rs.4.50 a km charged by the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation for hiring the cars the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation would charge Rs.4.25 he said. Of the five cars imported, it is proposed to send one car each to Madurai and Coimbatore.

Thiru Balasubramanian, Chairman of Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation, welcomed the gathering. Thiru M. Madhavan Nambiar, Managing Director, proposed a vote of thanks.

for
ATTN



The Chief Minister and his cabinet colleagues garlanded the statue of Pavendar Bharatidasan on his birth anniversary on 29-4-83 on the Marina.

25 taps set up for drinking water facilities at the Thousand Lights area, Madras, were inaugurated. Thiru K. A. Krishnaswamy, Minister for Rural Industries, Thiru C. Aranganayagam, Minister for Education participated in the function.



Thiru S. D. Somasundaram, Minister for Revenue distributed clothes to landless agricultural labourers affected by drought under the drought relief works and distributed agricultural, industrial tools, sewing machines, milch cows and pattas to the poor in the rural areas under the schemes for the uplift of the poor.

Thiru P. Ananda Gajapathy Raju, Minister for Education, Andhra Pradesh met Thiru C. Aranganayagam, Minister for Education on 28-4-83 and discussed about the Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme.

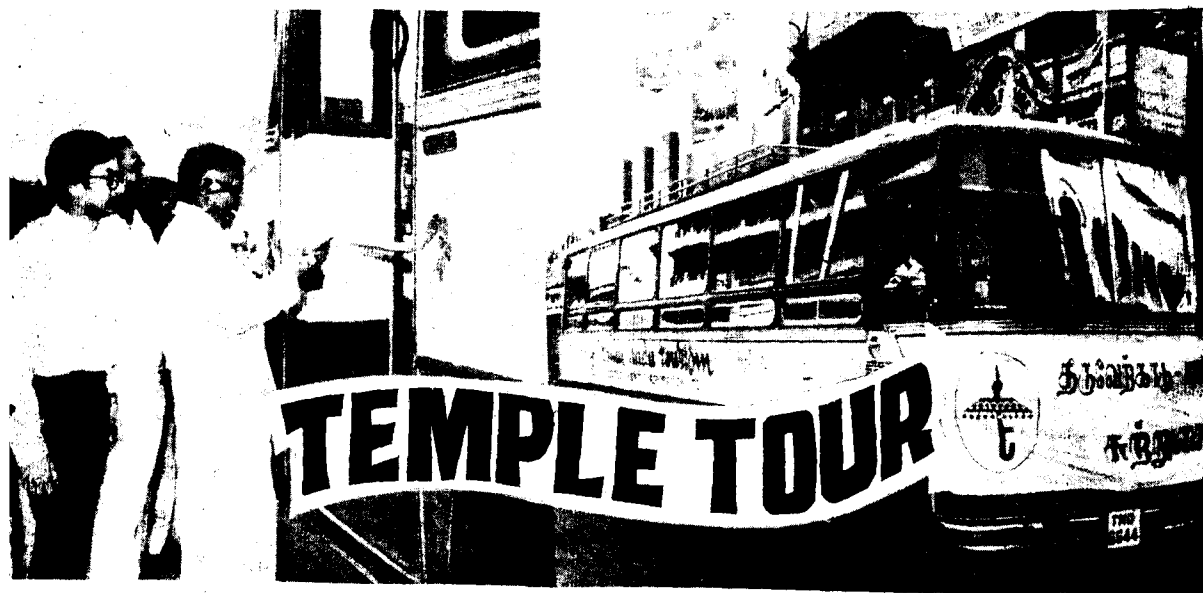


Thiru S. Muthuswamy, Minister for Transport, inaugurated the A.C. luxury bus run by the Tiruvalluvar Transport Corporation from Madras to Pondicherry on 2-5-83.

NEWS IN PICTURES

Tmt. Gomathi Srinivasan, Minister for Social Welfare distributed clothes to landless agricultural labourers in Thanjavur on 14-4-83, Tamil New Year's Day. Thiru Meikanda Thevan, Collector, presided over the function.





T.T.D.C. inaugurated its Temple Tour covering Thiruverkadu and Mangadu, two popular shrines near Madras. This tour is in addition to the already existing T.T.D.C.'s six package tours being organised by T.T.D.C.

The new Tour was inaugurated by Hon'ble Thiru R.M. VEERAPPAN, Minister for Information, Religious Endowments & Tourism, Tamilnadu, on 14th April 1983.

Four trips will be operated commencing at 6.00 a.m. 10.00 a.m., 2.00 p.m. and 6.00 p.m. on every Tuesday, Friday and Sunday each with a duration of 3 hours. The total distance covered per trip is 55 KMs. The boarding point is the T.T.D.C. Sales Counter.

Fare for this tour is Rs.10/- per head inclusive of special darshan fee at both the temples. As is usual, we make advance arrangements with temple authorities for easy and enjoyable darshan in both the temples.



Zoological Park For Conservation And Education

The aims and objectives of Zoo management in the world has undergone a reorientation. Formerly Zoos were meant mainly to exhibit different types of animals and birds in cages. The accent then was amusement rather than education or conservation. The following are the objectives in setting up of a modern zoological park.

Endangered species of India and world fauna must, not only be displayed but also attempts to make them breed in large numbers have to be undertaken. Zoological Parks form the last refuge of a species on the verge of extinction. Besides endangered species, zoos should breed and multiply other species of animals with the aim of restocking other zoos.

They also serve the cause of conservation indirectly by creating in people the interest and concern for rare animals by exhibiting and educating about their status.

Modern zoos form persuasive and powerful means for education of people. Even casual visitors of various classes and ages who come to a zoo for pleasure and pastime absorb tremendous amount of knowledge with ease.

They are logical and most convenient places for the study of natural behaviour of animals. A Zoological Park offers wide scope to study the food habits, breeding habits, etc. of the animals.

A wild animal is, of late, having a cultural value and considered a national heritage. Hence their collection and display contribute to the cultural enrichment of the country.

They also form additional source of attraction to tourists both from abroad as well as from within the country. They provide wholesome recreation to weary urban public.

Madras can take pride for setting up the first organised zoo as far back as 1855. At present a most modern zoological park extending over 510ha. (1,265 ac) is taking shape at Vandalur. The area selected is situated 32 Kilo Metres from Madras and is easily approachable by road and electric train.

Madras, the capital city of Tamil Nadu and the cultural gateway of South India, has many a magic carpet that will thrill the tourists from India and abroad. Most of the tourists, especially,



Honourable Minister for Information going around the park.

foreigners, have a desire to see the wild life of the particular zone. The present zoo situated next to the Central Station could not keep pace with modern advancements mainly for want of space. The Government of Tamil Nadu, after careful thought decided to establish a modern zoological park at Vandalur in the vicinity of Madras.

An expert committee selected the area for the location of zoological park at Vandalur, and the scheme was sanctioned for Rs.3 crores. The site selected is mainly a Reserve Forest and is bounded by the Grand Southern Trunk Road on the western side and by the Vandalur-Kelambakkam road on the South. On other sides we have only forests.

For the parking space and near the Otteri Tank some private lands have been acquired.

The vegetation of the area is of a very poor scrub type, with plantations of cashew and Eucalyptus hybrid.

The total area of the zoological Park is 510 ha. (1,265 ac.) including the Fodder Bank area. Originally, in the area selected, Vandalur Hill was not included. Recently a portion of the Vandalur Hill has been included, where a Safari Park will be located. Vandalur - Kelambakkam road has also been brought inside the zoological park area, in order that the animals do not get disturbed by the vehicular traffic as well as to get rid of noise and atmospheric pollution.



Cranes released at the Zoo

A fodder bank to supply green fodder for the animals have also been proposed to be developed over 120 ha. Planting of the zoo area with ornamental species and to replace the Eucalyptus and Cashew trees in a phased manner has been undertaken. Flower beds, spacious lawns, shady groves are also being developed.

A perennial source of water supply is very essential for maintenance and cleanliness of the Zoological Park. This, along with good drainage will ensure good health of the inmates. The total requirement of the Zoological Park is 3 lakh gallons (13.65 lakh litres) per day. This quantity will be obtained from Palar. A branch line will be laid from the Alandur pipeline at 32 Kilo Metres.

The enclosures for animals are nature simulating with moats, where the animals housed are in comparative freedom. The moats can be dry or wet. Hence the visitors can see the animals in their natural surroundings without any hindrance. Taking advantage of the slope provided by the hill in the centre, the lion and the tiger will be exhibited in the higher slope and deer lower down the slope with a moat separating them.

Apart from many cages, for birds, there will be a walk through an aviary. In this large aviary the visitors can walk among the birds and vegetation. Many migratory birds will visit the Otteri tank which will be within the zoological park.

The enclosures for the Zebra, Hippo, Deer, Transit enclosure, Monkey island and four cages for birds have been completed. The animals from the Corporation Zoo are being transported and housed in a phased manner, taking into consideration the availability of water. At present, in the animal category, three Hippos, two Zebras, two elephants, Nilgiri langurs, common langurs, Rhesus macaque, Malabar squirrel, Jackal, Sambar, spotted deer, Black buck, Hog deer, Barking deer, Slender loris are housed. The birds exhibited included Macaw parrot, Alexandrian parakeet, Red breasted parakeet, Blossom headed parakeet, Bar headed geese, White geese, Brahmini duck, Manila duck, fan tailed pigeons, doves, Mynas, love birds, Quails, partridges, etc. Work is in progress for the construction of enclosures for monkey, Rhinoceros, Bison, Elephant, Bear, Lion, etc.

The Zoological Park will have a main circular Road and two loop roads covering a distance of 4.4 Kilo metres. Apart from this there are many foot paths connecting many enclosures. Due to the vast area the visitors have to cover, it is proposed to have battery operated vehicles to take the visitors around. There is also a proposal to have a monorail or aerial rope-way to cover the hilly portions of the Zoological Park.

Other major attractions of the Zoological Park will be an Aquarium, a Natural History Museum, a pre-historic Animal Park and a Nocturnal Animal House.



Gir lion Sanctuary

The Gir forest in the Saurashtra Peninsula of Gujarat is unique as the last stronghold of the lion (panthera leo persica) in Asia. This race of lions once ranged through similar semiarid tracts from Greece to North-east India. The Gir forest is one of the largest biologically intact continuous tracts of forest land reserved primarily for the conservation of its native wild fauna in this country. This Sanctuary harbours the remnant populations of many species which once constituted the magnificent faunal wealth of India including the spotted deer, sambar, Indian gazelle nilgai, wild boar and the world's only four-horned antelope.

In the not too distant past, the Asiatic lion roamed over a vast stretch of the northern and central portions of the Indian sub-continent right upto the Nerbada river in the South; but now in the whole of Asia, this magnificent feline is found only in the Gir forest of Gujarat. The shooting of this species continued unabated and the population of the lion had gone down to a precariously low level of about fifteen only. Fortunately, a wise decision was taken to prohibit the further shooting of this species and with adequate protection, the population started increasing gradually to exceed 200.

In 1972 the area of the sanctuary was 1265.01 sq.km. In the year 1974, 147.11 Sq.km. were added to the Gir sanctuary, thus increasing its area to 1412.12 Sq.km. The central core portion of the Gir Sanctuary extending over both the major vegetational zones viz. teak and open scrub forests covering an area of 140.40 Sq.km. in Jamwala and Chhodavadi ranges of Gir was constituted into a National Park in the year 1975. The main object of creating this National Park in the core area was to provide immediate total protection from all forms of human disturbance. In the year 1978, an additional area of 118.31 Sq. km. has

been declared as National Park, thereby increasing the total area under the National Park to 258.71 Sq. km.

The latest lion census carried out in May 1979 showed considerable increase in lion population.

Adult Lions		Sub-adult lions		Cubs	Total
Males	Females	Males	Females		
52	68	13	14	58	205

Gir is the only place in the world where lions can be seen on foot in their natural habitat from a distance of 10 to 15 metres. This is the main reason for the heavy rush of tourists to the Gir Sanctuary in steadily increasing numbers.

In view of the undesirability of the present artificial method of holding lion shows in Gir which has been widely criticized by the more knowledgeable visitors, it is proposed to set up a natural lion safari Park in the detached area of Devalia Block in the South-Western corner of the Sanctuary where lions and their prey animals will be released in a 400 Ha. enclosure surrounded by a 3 metre high stone wall in which visitors will be shown lions from vehicles in a natural setting.

It is proposed to reintroduce black bucks into eastern Gir where they had existed in the past. Surplus black bucks in Velavadar National Park and elsewhere will be captured and translocated to this area for release in the wild.

Steps are also being taken to reintroduce gray horn bills into the Gir Forests.



Employees State Insurance Scheme.

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme is being implemented in the State since 1955. The scheme is applicable to factories using power and employing more than 10 persons, and to factories not using power and employing twenty or more persons. The scheme provides for the following benefits.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| (1) Medical Benefit (rendered in kind) | } (in cash) |
| (2) Sickness Benefit | |
| (3) Maternity Benefit | |
| (4) Disablement Benefit | |
| (5) Dependent's Benefit | |
| (6) Funeral Benefit | |

With the progressive extension of the E.S.I. Scheme to new areas in the State, the number of Insured Persons covered by the scheme also registered increase. Details in this regard (figures as on 30.6.82) are given below:—

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| (i) Total number of employees | 4,89,050 |
| (ii) Total number of Insured persons | 5,27,000 |
| (iii) Number of family units covered | 5,27,000 |
| (iv) Total number of beneficiaries | 20,44,760 |

During 1982-83, Government sanctioned the extension of the Employees' State Insurance Schemes to the following areas involving an estimated expenditure of Rs.16.65 lakhs.—

Manamadurai in Ramanathapuram District; Hosur in Dharmapuri District; Ariyur in North Arcot District; Veeravanallur in Tirunelveli District; Padianallur, Alamathi areas in Red Hills in Chengalpattu District, Uthagamandalam in the Nilgiris District; Tiruvellore, Tirunindravur etc. in Chengalpattu District; Wallajah in North Arcot District.

A total number of 47,204 persons including the insured persons will derive the benefits under the E.S.I. Scheme, consequent on the extension of the scheme to these areas.

There are 5 Hospitals, one each at Ayyanavaram (Madras), K.K. Nagar (Madras), Madurai, Coimbatore and Vellore (North Arcot District), 112 Static dispensaries, 9 mobile dispensaries, 3 Utilisation dispensaries and 2 part-time dispensaries functioning under the Employees State Insurance Scheme.

The bed strength of the five Employees' State Insurance Hospitals are as follows:—

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| (1) Employees' State Insurance Hospital, Ayyanavaram, Madras | 625 beds. |
| (2) Employees' State Insurance Hospital, K.K.Nagar, Madras | 206 beds. |
| (3) Employees' State Insurance Hospital, Madurai | 202 beds. |
| (4) Employees' State Insurance Hospital, Coimbatore | 500 beds |
| (5) Employees' State Insurance Hospital, Vellore (North Arcot District) | 50 beds |

All the 5 Employees' State Insurance Hospitals and 45 of the 112 Employees' State Insurance Dispensaries are functioning in Government/ Employees' State Insurance Corporation owned buildings and the remaining dispensaries are housed in private rented buildings.

Proposals are under way for the construction of four more Employees' State Insurance Hospitals each with a bed-strength of 50, in the following places:—

- (1) Employees' State Insurance Hospital, Salem.
- (2) Employees' State Insurance Hospital, Mettur Dam.
- (3) Employees' State Insurance Hospital, Tiruchirappalli.
- (4) Employees' State Insurance Hospital, Sivakasi.

A Convalescent Home with 25 beds started functioning in the premises of the Employees' State Insurance Hospital, Coimbatore from 2.12.82 onwards.

The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

This Act is being implemented in this State since September 1972. Under this Act, the Assistant Commissioners of Labour attached to the Offices of the Regional Deputy Commissioners of Labour have been notified as Controlling Authorities and the Regional Deputy Commissioners of Labour as Appellate Authorities in their respective areas.

During 1982, the provisions of this Act were extended by the Govern-



ment of India to the following new establishments:—

(1) Local Bodies. (2) Solicitors' Offices.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme - (Private Sector Employers Projects).

Under this Scheme, financial assistance is being extended to employers in the private sector to construct houses for the benefit of industrial workers covered by the Factories Act, 1948.

The total number of houses constructed by the employers from the inception of this Scheme is 1,206 and the expenditure incurred so far is Rs.47.21 lakhs..

Plantation Labour Housing Scheme

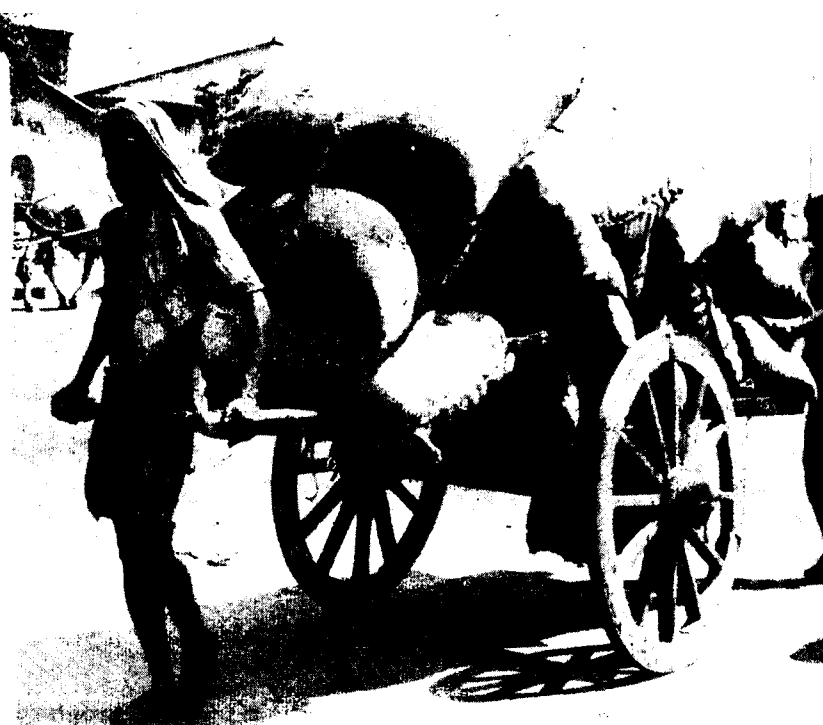
The scheme envisages assistance to the planters for the construction of houses for their workers with 50 percent loan and 37.50 percent subsidy based on the ceiling cost of construction, which has been fixed at Rs.4,000 - per tenement.

During the year under report, the following new projects were sanctioned by the Government:

Since the inception of the Scheme, 828 houses have been constructed at a cost of Rs.21.79 lakhs.

Industrial Accidents Distress Relief Fund.

This fund has been created by the Government with a recurring grant of Rs.15,000 - per annum to afford relief to the workmen, who are permanently disabled by injury or to dependants of those who are fatally injured in the course of employment in stone-breaking, blasting, digging wells or other industries but where the employer does not have the financial capacity for paying the compensation awarded under the



Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 or where for any other reasons the workmen or their dependants are unable to realise such compensation. This would benefit the workmen, who are engaged by petty contractors who may not have the resources to pay the compensation in cases of fatal accidents as well as non-fatal cases. During 1982, a sum of Rs.4,000/- was sanctioned as relief from this fund in four cases

The Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board

The Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board functions under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Labour. It has taken up several welfare measures for the benefit of industrial workers.

During the year, Labour Welfare Centres were newly opened in the following 8 places in addition to the 22 centres already in existence:

	No. of Houses	Loan	Subsidy
Glendale Estate, Coonoor	40	80,000	60,000
Waterfall Estate (E) Valparai	12	24,000	18,000
Waterfall Estate (W) Valparai	34	68,000	51,000
Glanevass Estate, New Hope Post	44	88,000	66,000
Sholayar and Kalayar Estate, Valparai.	100	2,00,000	1,50,000

Salem — Villupuram, Virudhunagar — Palani, Ranipettai—Tirunelveli, Kumbakonam — Palladam.

The other welfare schemes implemented by the Board and the number of beneficiaries were

Legal Aid

The Government sanctioned a scheme for the grant of financial assistance to meet legal expenses of the trade unions in respect of the proceedings in the High Court at Rs.150 per writ petition or writ appeal subject to certain conditions. The Commissioner of Labour has been empowered to sanction the Legal Assistance. There was however, no claim under this scheme during 1982.

A sum of Rs.1,000 per year has been provided by Government towards legal assistance at State cost to poor and deserving workers or their dependants claiming compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Injured workmen are also, eligible for legal assistance to defend their cases in the High Court when the managements go on appeal against the orders of the Additional Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation provided such assistance was granted to them in respect of the proceedings before the Additional Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation. During 1982, four cases were received for grant of legal assistance and a sum of Rs.7,300 was sanctioned for these cases.

Labour Welfare Centres.

Total number of centres..	..	..	..	..	32
Total number of trainees ..	..	..	..	..	1,024

Kindergarten Schools.

Total number of centres..	..	..	..	..	30
Total number of children benefitted ..	..	..	..	..	836

Child Care Centres.

Total number of centres..	..	..	..	..	5
Total number of Children benefitted ..	..	..	..	..	198

Reading Rooms.

Total number of reading rooms ..	..	..	..	..	4
Total number of workers benefitted ..	..	..	..	..	38,290

Other Schemes

	Number of persons benefitted.	Amount.
Reimbursement of cost of spectacles to workers.	263	12,316
Payment of tuition fees and examination fees to workers' children for typewriting and shorthand.	446	44,133



Labour Legal Advisory Cells.

Three Legal Advisory Cells are functioning at Madras, Coimbatore and Madurai and these are being managed by Retired Judicial Officers and Retired Labour Officers.

These cells disposed of 336 representations during 1982.

Tamil Nadu Industrial Nutrition Programme.

This scheme is being implemented for the welfare of the workers employed in the factories/plantations with the assistance of CARE Organisation Children below the school going age.

pregnant women and lactating mothers belonging to the families of workers are benefitted under this programme. During 1982 this scheme was extended to over 27,000 beneficiaries in 98 centres.

In addition to the above scheme, an Integrated Health Package Service Scheme is also being implemented.

The Tamil Nadu Institute of Labour Studies, Madras.

The Institute pursues the objectives of promotion of healthy trade unionism, development of managerial resources and the organisation of an efficient Labour Administrative Service.

The number of courses and seminars conducted so far by this Institute is 160 covering 4,216 participants.

Part-time Diploma Course in Labour Administration.

The Institute has been conducting a one year part-time Post Graduate Diploma Course in Labour Administration since 15th September 1979. The fourth Post Graduate Diploma Course in Labour Administration was inaugurated by the Minister for Labour on 22nd June 1982. The total number of participants in the current batch is 42.

Monthly Journal in Tamil.

The Institute is publishing in Tamil a monthly journal entitled "Uzhaipavar Ulagam". The journal contains digests of important decision of Labour Courts, High Courts and Supreme Court on labour matters. It also reproduces Government notifications. The number of subscriptions had gone up from 6,800 in April 1981 to 13,000 in December 1982.

One Uzhaipavar Ulagam Readers' Forum was also inaugurated in Sankar Nagar, Tirunelveli on 8th May 1982 by the Minister for Labour. The objective of the forum was to disseminate the messages contained in the Journal to as many workers as possible, by organising Reading rooms and worker s meetings.

Book Bank ..	..	..	9,923	1,42,728
Funeral Expenses ..	..	..	494	98,800

6.10. The Board also sanctioned financial assistance towards grant of scholarships for Students for the following courses during 1982:—

	Number of persons benefitted.	Amount.
Scholarships for Engineering Course ..	19	16,906
Scholarships for M.B.B.S., Course ..	6	4,500
Scholarships for Diploma in Engineering ..	14	8,575
Scholarships for courses conducted by Industrial Training Institutes.	8	1,950



BHARATHIDASAN-BARD OF REASON, REFORM AND REVOLT

Professor DR. N. SANJEEVI

Of the three thousand years of dynamic, delightful and developing history of Tamil literature, a unique phenomenon in the world of literature, Bharathidasan, otherwise known as Pavendar meaning the king of Poets or Puratci-kavingar meaning the poet of revolt shines as the latest and brightest literary luminary who rightly compels the attention and appreciation, admiration and adoration of literary scholars all over the world in view of the quantity and quality of his creative writings. The beauty and boldness of his varied literary forms are considered as a fitting sequel to the outpourings of Subramania Bharathi (1882-1921) whose acquaintance Bharathidasan was fortunate to secure when the former was in a political exile in a then French settlement namely Puducherry (Pondicherry) during the second decade of this century along with Sri Aurobindo, V. V. S. Iyer and others.

Bharathidasan was born in 1891 nine years after the birth of Subramania Bharathi and nine years before the birth of twentieth century in a middle class non-brahmin family. Although he became an avowed atheist and an intellectual revolutionary his respect for his mentor who was a believer and Brahmin by birth never diminished because Bharathidasan was fully convinced of Bharathi's zeal for social equality and emancipation, progress and peace. In short, not only the pen-name 'Bharathidasan' which he retained till the end of his life, but the statements in poetry and prose he has made whenever an occasion demanded about the qualities of head and heart of Subramania Bharathi stand testimony to Bharathidasan's qualities of truthfulness and gratitude.

Bharathidasan who lived a full life of 73 years died on the 21st April, 1965 at Madras and was buried at Pondicherry where the Government of Pondicherry has raised a memorial. By profession a Tamil teacher, by conviction an ardent follower of Periyar E. V. Ramaswamy, father of the Dravidian movement that ushered in a big political and social change in South India in fifties and sixties, a journalist, a political sufferer and a politician in later years Bharathidasan has created a deeper impact on the people of Tamilnadu which is more relevant in post-Independent era.

Besides being a poet of beauty, Bharathidasan's irrefutable credentials were his fiery opposition to blind beliefs, wornout traditions, socio-economic inequalities and imposition of Hindi. His pertinent contribution to Tamil poetry is his poems which encourage widow-marriage and birth-control. And his poems in praise of Lenin and socialism shall also be relevant for ever. Some of his poems are excellent examples of universal appeal.

We may now have a few examples in English translation (though inadequate as even any excellent translation may be) to have a glimpse of the heat and light of the volcanic personality of Bharathidasan.

(Sung in the style of the pole dancer's song)

Tiduthidum thiduthidum thiduthidum thiduthidum
Tiduthidum thiduthidum thiduthidum thiduthidum
Ahaha salute you all
Ahaha sit all orderly please
Ye all who have begotten children
Hallo my Young brother!
Hallo my brother old!
Look here brother a skeleton!
No flesh! no strength!
Yes thiduthidum what is its name?....
What is the name of this medicine?
When touched inside your soul it will be sweet
that is that crystal-clear Tamil! Yes that Crystal-clear Tamil

Now I smear this medicine over this skeleton!
O! brother strike the drum
thiduthidum thiduthidum thiduthidum thiduthidum
look the Tamil skeleton laughs!
blossomed our land that was barren and destroyed
look our fresh-green Tamil land sings!
O! mothers! O! fathers!
no magic! no mantras!
What is wanted is will
What is wanted in the search for a way
To get rid of our woes!

Lullaby song for a female child

O! casket of camphor
to spread such a sweet perfume
Overwhelming the awful bad odour of blind-beliefs!



The world marches towards the goal
where all get all

Let us create a new world
Where the war-lords shall be wholly uprooted

O! Lady of ever-burning light
to dispel the darkness of unwanted caste-system!

Lullaby song for the male child

O! the hero of young and strong shoulders!
to catch and control those untamed bulls
that attempt to hit us when told
Of the evils of blind-beliefs
that causes cruelty and waste our valuable life!

On widow-marriage

When the woman dies
the widower seeks another woman
like that we shall ask
the widow to get a husband for her

Birth Control

While keeping the door for love open
We shall shut the door for conception
What harm is there
Otherwise what for is a child?
to die or to languish?

On a caste / Class free new communist society

O! the world is still in the dark dungeon!
Still the people who adhere to caste are alive!
Still are there the religious heads who threaten
and curse

When the poor begging-bowls
Become warriors to beat the rich
There shall be no beggars and barons
All will become equal. O! man realize this.

Up up climb! integrating country with country
Up up climb over the hills that hit the skies!
Up up climb ceaselessly!
Having climbed up look around all-over!
Look around all the people of the world all over!
Look around the thick of your human population!
Look around the army of men who were born
with you!

Enjoy looking at the human sea!
Cry out that you are the human sea!



An exhibition displaying masterpieces of South Indian Bronzes was organized in New Delhi in connection with the Non-aligned summit. The Tamilnadu Government spared about 70 outstanding bronzes mainly from the collections of temples of Tamilnadu. Care was taken to select only those bronzes which were not under worship and are known for their beauty and elegance. Most of the bronzes belong to the Thanjavur region. In addition to the bronzes from the temples, bronzes from the collection of Thanjavur Art Gallery, the Government Museum, Madras, The Tamilnadu State Department of Archaeology and the Thiruvaduthurai Adinam mutt were collected and included. A few bronzes in the collection of the National Museum, New Delhi were also added. Altogether 87 bronzes were placed on show. The bronzes on exhibition dates from 8th century A. D. to 13th Century A. D. and fall into two distinct phases. The first phase represents the Pallava bronzes ranging from 8th to 9th Century A. D. and the second phase ranges from around 900 to 1300 C. A. D. The Chola bronzes are further subdivided into early Chola and later Chola bronzes.

Aditya Chola was deeply religious and claims to have built or renovated 108 temples of stone, all along the banks of the river Kaveri especially in the deltaic region of Thanjavur district. Some exceptionally fine creations, not only the Nagesvara temple of Kumbakonam and some fine bronze sculpture can be attributed to his times. Parantaka I (907-955 A.D.) brought the southern country of the Pandyas under his rule, and erected more stone temples. We are fortunate in having a bronze image of Parvati dated A. D. 917 which is of great help in understanding the chronological development of South Indian bronze sculpture. References to the Nataraja form of Siva are also found in inscriptions of his reign and it is safe to conclude that the Ananda Tandava images of the God were made from at least his time onwards.

Among the successors of Parantaka I, the Chola queen Sembiyan Mahadevi needs special mention. Widowed very early in life, she devoted most of her life to renovating temples and instituting worship and endowments. This pious lady, of great ability and taste, was responsible for many metal images which are consecrated in temples

BRONZE IS BEAUTIFUL

R. Nagasamy,
Director of Archaeology.



like the one at Konerirajapuram. An outstanding piece in the present exhibition, the Uma from Nallur is a particularly elegant example of her school.

The greatest of Chola emperor was Rajaraja I (985-1014 A. D.) a great conqueror and a wise ruler. The great temple of Thanjavur, of which he was the builder, is a visual symbol of his achievement. Deeply devoted to Lord Siva, he was a patron of dance and music. The temple sculptures reverberate with the sound of music and the movement of dance. Rajaraja's personal attention to every detail of temple life is spelled out in his inscriptions which also refer to the consecration of several metal images that are described in detail. The following is the translation of the inscription engraved under the orders of Rajaraja Chola on a wall of the great temple at Thanjavur, describing the installation of a Ganesa image.

One solid image of Pillaiyar Ganapati in the dancing posture, with four arms and measuring fourteen viral in height from the feet to the hair; one lotus on which this image stood, set with jewels and measuring two viral and two torai in height; one pedestal on which this image stood, measuring sixteen viral and two torai in length, thirteen viral in breadth and three viral in height; one solid aureole, covering this image and measuring two muzham and seventeen viral in circumference.

One solid image of Pillaiyar Ganapati, in the standing posture, with four arms and measuring eight viral in height from the feet to the hair; one lotus measuring two viral in height and eighteen viral in circumference, forming part of this image."

This is clear proof of the patronage enjoyed by artists working in metal and Rajaraja's contributions

to the art. The Vrishavahana with Devi in this exhibition is a superb example of his times.

Rajaraja's son Rajendra I (A.D. 1012-1044) was a great conqueror, his empire extending to Srivijaya and Kadara (modern Malaysia and adjacent territories). At home he reached the banks of the Ganga, assuming the proved title of Gangai-konda Chola. He also built a new capital and a great temple at Gangai-kondacholapuram. Temples of this later chola period also preserve consecrated bronzes that amplify our understanding of the art of this phase. Since the entire south, parts of which were once ruled by the Pandyas came under the effective suzerainty of the Cholas, the temples in Pandya country also have bronzes in the Chola idiom. Even when towards the end of the thirteenth century the later Pandyas overthrew mighty chola empire, the Chola school continued to flourish for another hundred years under the new dynasty. Bronze sculptures cast under the Vijayanagar and later under the Nayaka dynasty are numerically quite large but the style has lost its freshness and vitality.

While inscriptional evidence is of some help in dating bronzes of the Chola age, Pallava bronzes can be dated only on stylistic grounds. Several bronzes that bear very close resemblance to the dated stone sculpture of the eighth and ninth Century A. D. have come to light in recent years so that the existence of a Pallava style is now beyond doubt. Among well-known Pallava bronzes are the lovely Somaskanda form, Thiruvallangadu, Thanjavur District now in the Government Museum, Madras (8th century A. D.), the Vishapaharana (8th century), the Kuram Nataraja (8th century A.D.) and the Maittreya (8th century) from Kaveripumpattinam. A number of images of Vishnu have been reported from several places, like Perunthottam. A magnificent image of Vishnu of Pallava period (c.A.D. 800) is under worship in a temple near Madras. An extraordinary image of Trivikrama, in metal, now under worship in Singanallur near Coimbatore, is a splendid image of the Pallava age. All these images have broad and high shoulder heavy lower garments, the rolled waist cloth falling heavily between the legs, the upavita, often with broad ribbon-like Uttariya carried over the right arm. An examination of Pallava bronzes also makes it clear that the artist paid greater



attention to even minute details in the wax stage itself so that there was little chiselling to do after casting the image. By contrast from about the 12th century A. D., the wax model was fairly rough made and extensive chiselling had to be resorted to after final casting.

To the list of Pallava bronzes from the same village were also given earlier, one can add newly made about the same times. It is discovered examples from Thiruvellur to recall that Thanjavur district neipper village, Thanjavur district, was under the Pallava rule from the one of Vishnu (8th century A. D.) sixth to almost the 10th century A.D. another of Tripurantaka (9th century A. D.) and also an image of Sukhasana Siva of the Somaskanda group to light from Thanjavur, Kumbakonam, Mayavaram and Nagapattinam is of large size and along with the Kuram Natesa and the Singanailur Trivikrama, demonstrates that the Pallava artists had begun to cast large size metal images by the eighth century.

The discovery of an inscribed Parvati dated A. D. 917, (A Nataraja bronze and inscribed Uma from Karaiviram village, R. Nagaswamy Lalit Ka. a No. 19, pp. 17-19), helps us in assigning some rather elusive bronzes to the late Pallava period. An outstanding example of this style is the splendid Kalyanasundara from the three great Chola personages



intimately associated in it. Of the Aditya school type, real examples are the outstanding Rama group from Paruthiyur and the great Vishnu from the same village. A number of Rama groups that have survived, notably the Vadakkuppanaiyur Rama in the Madras Museum, the Paruthiyur Rama group, the Rama group from Thiruccerai and the Kappalur Rama group can also be assigned to the finest traditions of Aditya school. In this connection one can recall the title of Kodanda Rama assumed by Aditya. These bronzes are marked by delicate workmanship.



The Sembiyan Mahadevi school is represented by the famous Koneri-rajapuram bronzes and the Nallur Parvati. The Thiruvarangulam Nataraja, now in the National Museum, is another outstanding example of this school. The style is characterised by clarity of workmanship particularly in the modelling, and excels in rendering the bhargas of the body, particularly the tribhanga. The accurate and detailed delineation of ornamental detail is another distinguishing feature. The face also presumes sharpness of rendering noticed in the other schools.

The majesty and dignity of the Rajaraja school is best illustrated in the superlative Vrishvahana and his consorts from Thiruvankadu, now in the Thanjavur Art Gallery. The delicacy of the Sembiyan Mahadevi school yields here to a certain dignity and authority. A great example of Rajaraja school is the large size Nataraja in the Thanjavur temple, to which Rajaraja dedicated several large size metal images for daily and annual festivals. The Somaskanda, called Dakshinameru Vitan-kar, and the Nataraja, called Adaval-kanda, are of imposing size. The Somaskanda and the Subrahmanya images now in the Gangaikondacholapuram temple consecrated in the reign of Rajendra I, follow the traditions of Rajaraja I. The fine Bhikshatana-deva unearthed at Thiruvankadu, and consecrated around A. D. 1040, as well as the superb Ardhanari from the same place and datable to around A. D. 1045 (Consecrated around A. D. 1045), are the fine examples of the Rajaraja School though made in the time of Rajendra Chola. (New bronze finds from Thiruvankadu, R. Nagaswamy, TASSI, 1960, pp. 108-122).

It is almost the first time that such a number of Master pieces are assembled in a Special exhibition organised anywhere in the world. Almost every bronze is an excellent specimen exhibiting proportions, modelling and their flexion. The pride of place is of course given to the superlative creation of South Indian artist, the Kalyanasundara from Vadakkalattur.



Tamil Nadu has a natural wealth of crores of palmyrah trees out of which two crores have been exploited. While one crore trees have been found unfit for industrial operation, two crores of palms are utilised to yield edible and non-edible products. In the district of Chengalpattu, 40 lakhs of palms offer employment opportunities to unemployed youths, widows and deserted women, besides other rural poor. This district has been selected as a model district to provide employment to the people living below poverty line through palm product industry.

During 1981-82, 1200 target group persons were given training through 40 centres in preparation of leaf articles, naar (fibre)-articles besides extraction, and sizing of palmyrah fibre for export.

Each trainee gets a stipend of Rs.750/- along with free supply of kit box. Rs.300/- per candidate has also been sanctioned to the State palmyrah federation as teaching grant. After the training period of six months, the trainees are admitted into the nearby palm products cooperative societies. Each society takes 200 to 300 trainees. There are block level and taluk level societies exclusive for women. Besides a grant of Rs.100/- a sum of Rs.

300/- is offered as loan to the trainee for purchase of raw material. Improved equipment is also provided to the artisans for sizing the raw material. Successful trainees are also taken in as instructors in the training centres of the palm products complexes.

Fancy goods and household articles made of palm leaves have good demand both in India and abroad. Novel designs to attract the foreign markets have also been prepared.

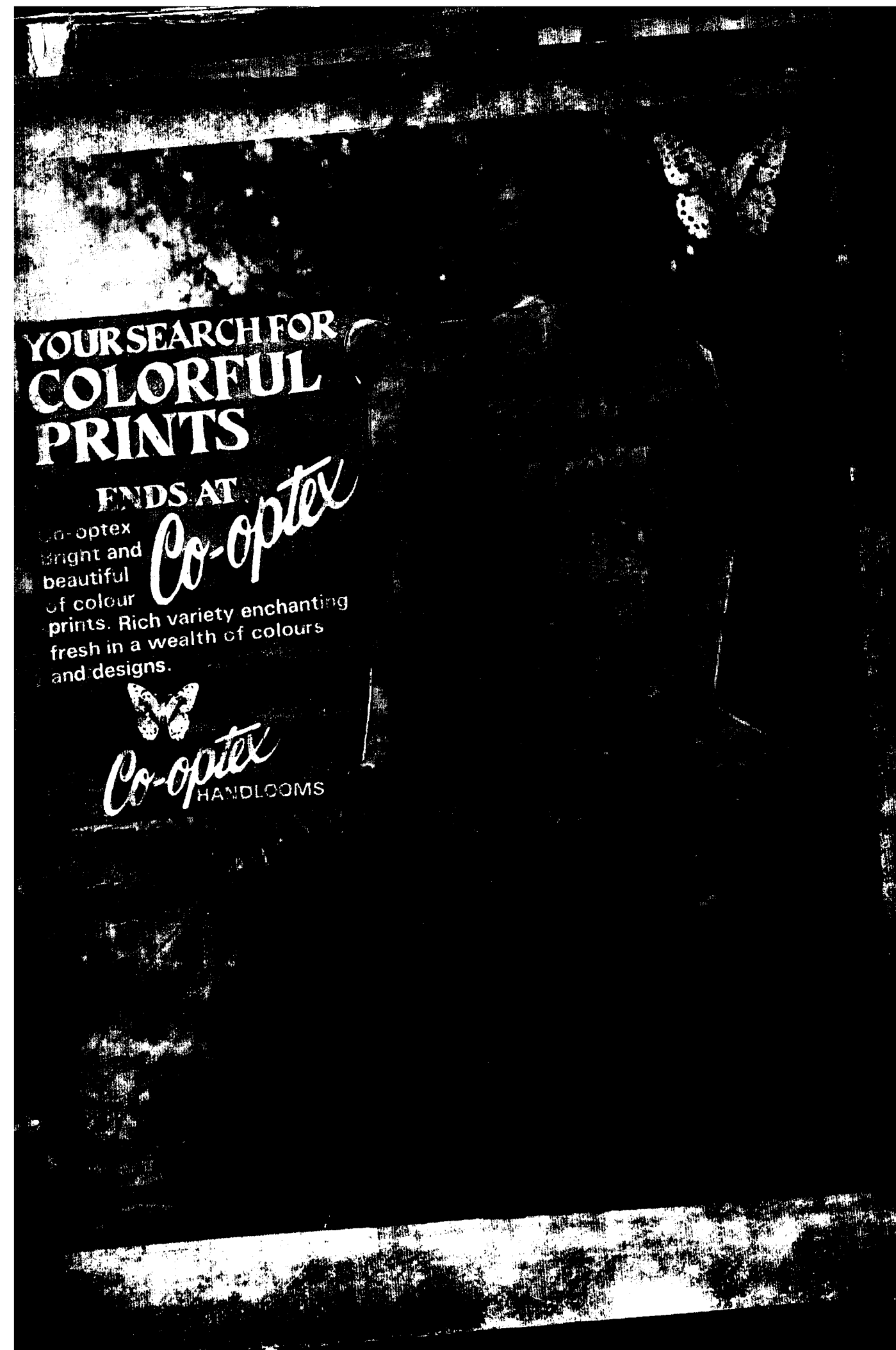
The high quality palmyrah fibre collected from Chengalpattu is sent to the district of Pudukkottai to be dressed in the palm products unit for direct export to foreign countries. Six sales bunks have also been sanctioned to sell the palm products produced by the IRDP beneficiaries. These bunks are functioning in tourist spots and pilgrim centres like Mahabalipuram and Tiruttani.

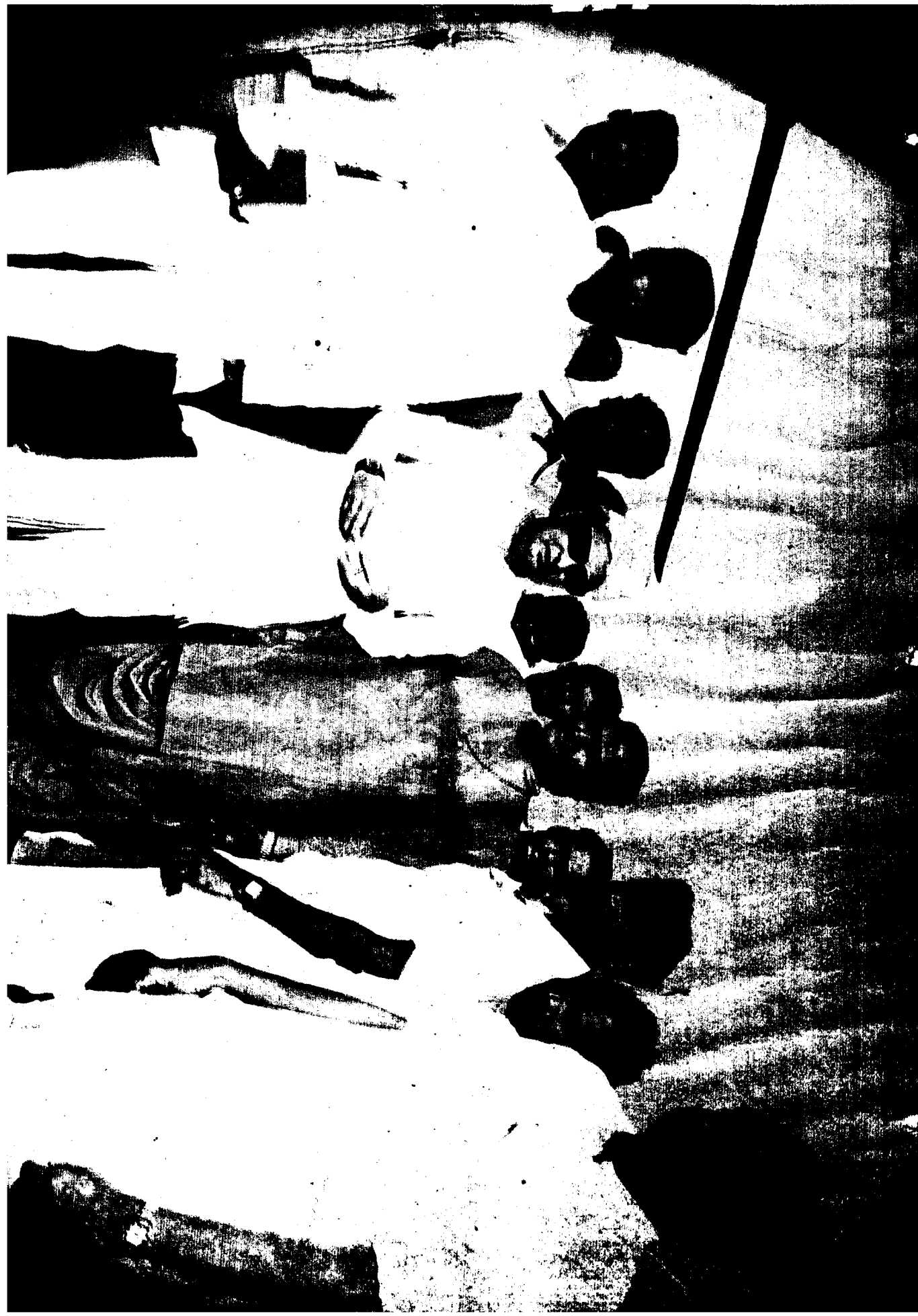
The Palmyrah trees of Tamil Nadu have opened a new vista for the rural poor by creating employment opportunities for their betterment. The palm products turned out by the rural artisans have caught the eye of the connoisseur both in India and abroad.

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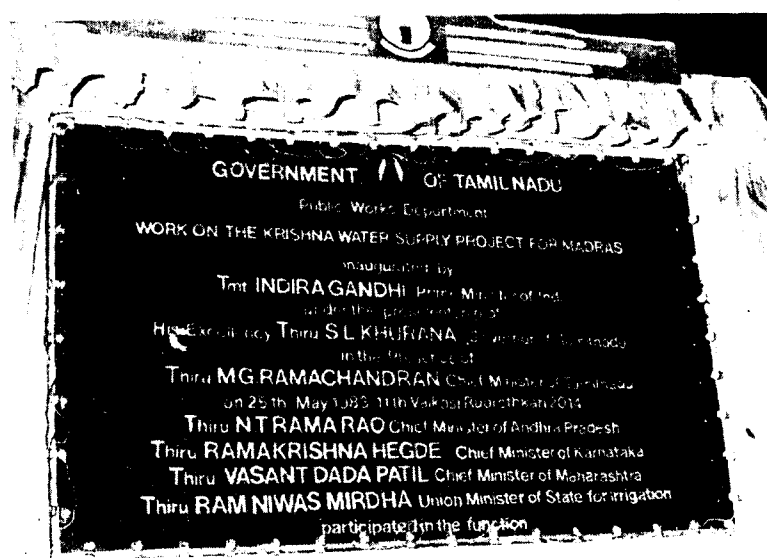
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Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Finance, who attended a meeting held by the Advisory Council of the Public Distribution System at New Delhi on 19-5-1983, met Thiru Bhagawat Jha Azad, Union Minister for Food.

Thiru V.R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Finance presided over the 50th meeting of the Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen Board.





SYMBOL OF NATIONAL UNITY

PRIME MINISTER Tmt. **INDIRA GANDHI**

It has long been a dream of mine that the rivers of India should be joined together, joining the different peoples, the different cultures together.

Bringing water to parched lands and also enabling opening out new ways of transport.

So it is a special pleasure and privilege to be here on this occasion.

I congratulate the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu for coming to this agreement and taking this scheme which I had announced many years ago to a new beginning. I hope that this cooperation between them will extend the cooperation, and bring comforts and prosperity to all these regions.

Even more important than food is water. It is true that inspite of having a programme to supply drinking water to all our villages, we have not been able to reach large parts of the country.

When it is a year of good rainfall, people do not feel this so much. But last year it had been a year of severe drought; here in Tamil Nadu, in Andhra Pradesh, parts of Karnataka, Maharashtra Rajasthan and Gujarat; in fact in more than three fourths of our country. In fact, tomorrow from here I am going to visit the drought affected areas of Gujarat.

The problem in all these areas has been not only to save human lives to provide drinking water

and this we have been able to do to some extent. But large numbers of cattle and animals have perished.

Our policy has been one of self reliance. And we have made progress in agriculture, in irrigation but we still remain very dependent on the rainfall.

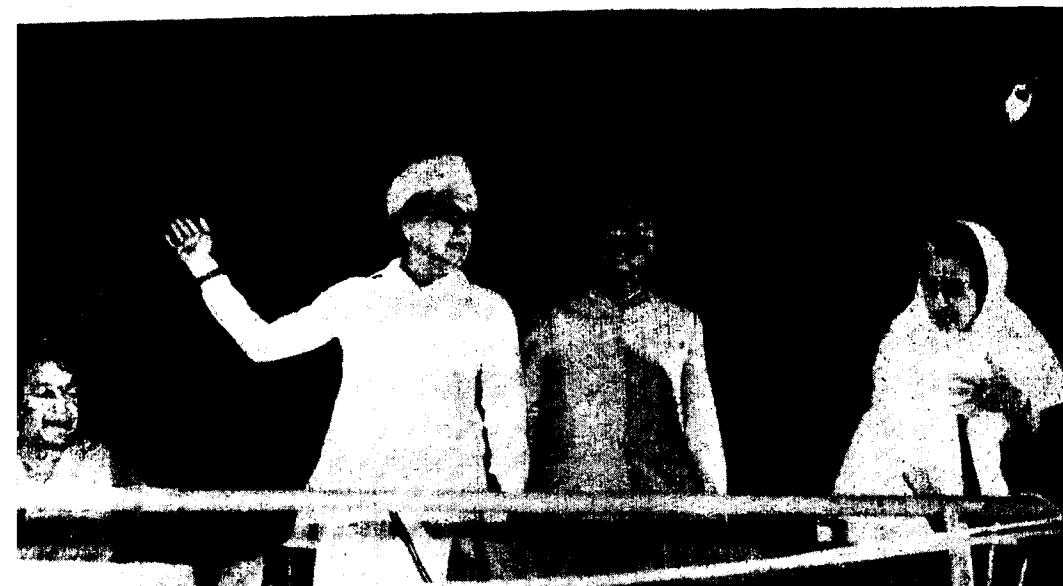
And one of the achievements of the outcome which we hope will come out of satellites like Rohini, is that they will give us quicker and more complete information about the monsoons and other aspects of the weather which will be of tremendous help to our planners and to our farmers.

Even though some of our programmes seem a little removed from the common man and woman, they are really all meant in our efforts to serve the common man.

I entirely agree with the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh when he said that we must be with the people. Infact, there is no point in being in Government unless we can serve the people and meet their needs.

In a country of India's size, vast population and great density all our programmes are dependent on cooperation between the States and between the States and the Centre.

The Centre has no territory of its own. The territory and the power of implementation of programmes belongs entirely to the States. They are indeed our limbs and our tools. That is why we are interested in each State being strong and self-reliant.



But no State can be fully self-sufficient. Every State is dependent for something or the other on other States. That is why we need a spirit of good will and cooperation and understanding.

Our tradition has been one of tolerance. This is natural and essential where there are so many religions, so many languages, different customs of food, clothes and different culture.

We do not believe in uniformity. We believe that this diversity adds, enriches the Indian spirit and the Indian personality. That is why we believe that every State should develop in its own way.

At the same time it should be imbued with the spirit of unity and we should all regard ourselves not merely as citizens of Tamil Nadu or Andhra Pradesh or Maharashtra or Karnataka or any where else but as citizens of India bound together in a common goal of making our country self-reliant, strong, united and great.

We want strength, not to dominate over anybody, any other country, any other people. But to be able to protect ourselves and to solve our multi-farious problems.

If India is strong, every State and all communities will be strong. If India is weakened, then no

matter how much effort a State makes or the Centre makes, we shall all be weakened.

Because of drought and various international, economic and other factors, this year and last year has been specially difficult for us financially. Nevertheless, we try our best to meet the demands of all the States.

We must also look after the weaker areas and weaker sections of the people as well as of regions in our country. But if we meet these challenges in a spirit of cooperation with unity, I have no doubt that we shall overcome our difficulties and emerge much stronger.

I hope this scheme will be implemented expeditiously and that it is to each of you here and many others who are not present here it will mean a new life.

I thank the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for asking me to share with you, your joy in this venture. To him and to all the other Chief Ministers here, I give my good wishes to the future and to all of you also.

சென்னை, 25 மே 1983
வணக்கம்.





The launching of the scheme to convey Krishna waters to Madras is a significant step forward in inter-State Co-operation and we in Tamil Nadu are happy that this event has come almost on the heels of the birth centenary celebration of the poet Subramaniya Bharati who sang of the life enhancing and integrative role of the great Indian rivers.

The concept of augmenting water supply to this Metropolis, I am told, is over a century old. The Chief Engineer of the Madras Presidency had one hundred and two years back suggested linking the Krishna with Pennar. From time to time, fully investigated Project reports were prepared and deliberated upon.

These were at best maintained in a state of static equilibrium. The real move forward took place on the initiative of the Prime Minister when during her visit to Madras on 15th February, 1976, she announced that the States of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh had agreed to spare 5 tmc. each from their share of Krishna water to meet the requirements of Madras water supply.

But for initiative taken by the Prime Minister and the national angle from which the issue

was viewed by her and the spirit of accommodation and understanding exhibited by the Hon'ble Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, in decisively resolving it, the scheme would have continued to remain on paper only.

The agreement provides for the implementation of the Project within three to six years and it has been enjoined upon the two State Governments to take all possible measures for early completion. The handing over of the cheque of Rs.30 crores as the first instalment of Tamil Nadu's share of the cost of the Project to the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh is one major step in this direction and it will be followed by similar half-yearly payments in advance during the second half of 1983-'84, 1984-'85 and 1985-'86. Arrangements have also been envisaged for the monitoring of the implementation of the scheme and ensuring effective co-ordination between the two Governments in its operation.

It has often happened that the projects - whatever the measure of urgency - are not usually completed according to schedule. Many factors such as delay in the acquisition of land, escalation of costs leading to inadequacy of funds or non-availability or in-sufficient supply of certain essential items can stand in the way of timely completion. I trust that this Project will prove to be an exception and that it will be viewed as the joint responsibility of the Centre and the concerned State Governments to remove all the bottle-necks which might at times crop up during its implementation. The periodical review of the progress at the level of Chief Ministers will go a long way in ensuring it.

We hope that this accord between the two States will be a precursor of many others to follow. What immediately comes to my mind is the inter-State problem relating to the river Cauvery. The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka who happens to be in our midst this evening is known for his depth of vision, far-sightedness and broad outlook. He is also appreciative of others' viewpoints. I firmly believe that the problem will be resolved by the Hon'ble Chief Ministers of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu in a similar spirit of Co-operation, accommodation and understanding as has characterised the agreement on the river Krishna.

Significant Step in Inter State Co-operation

GOVERNOR OF TAMIL NADU



AN UNFORGETTABLE EVENT

CHIEF MINISTER OF TAMIL NADU

While addressing the gathering, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in his speech said:

This occasion is an unforgettable event in my life.

I would like to point out that I am witnessing an event of historic importance.

Here I would like to recall that in 1976 at a public meeting in Madras, the Prime Minister made an announcement of the Krishna Water accord. Though some persons may cause delay implementing her good ideas, I think that her good schemes will certainly take shape.

Madras, one of the districts of the State, has a population of 35 to 40 lakhs of people. We are all aware of the enormity of the problem of the supply of drinking water.

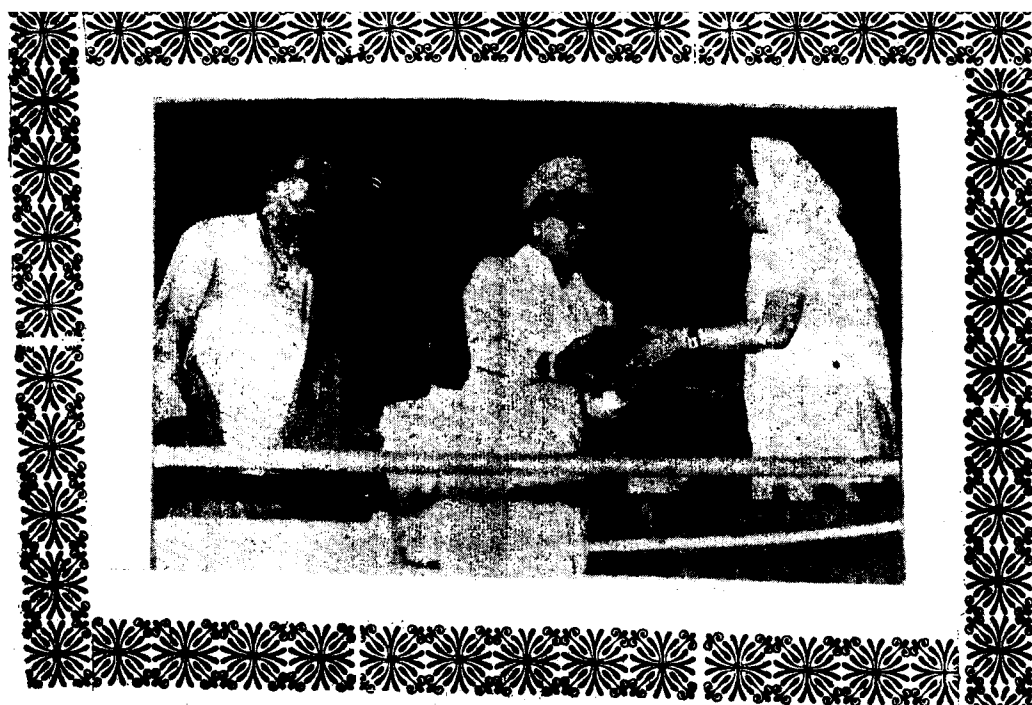
You are all aware that I always speak of national integration. If there should be integration in the country, I always say that it should come from within the heart.

What are the parties to which the Chief Ministers seated on the dais belong? What is the party to which I belong or the Karnataka Chief Minister belong? The presence of four Chief Ministers belonging to four different parties shows that our heartfelt intention is necessary to realize the great idea of national integration.

If we set our minds to it, we could achieve national integration. You cannot separate the spirit of national integration in India. Here integration does not pose a problem.

We are not unaware of the difficulties that we have to undergo in implementing this scheme. The Karnataka Chief Minister in his speech said that by holding frank and free talks on the Cauvery issue, it could be solved easily. I am grateful to the Karnataka Chief Minister for this.

However hard we work, we need the support and encouragement of the Central Government if this scheme is to succeed. This scheme is not meant for any particular individual - a few complain that money has been squandered on it. It is but



the frustration of those who have faced disappointment in life.

When the Maharashtra Chief Minister spoke he said that supposing he is in difficulties he said that people cannot ignore other people's difficulties and sufferings.

He said that others must be aided first. This is what we also say and this is what Anna and Gandhi have also said.

Love others and they will love you, said Vivekananda.

The Honourable Chief Minister and younger brother N.T.R. gave a long speech. I wonder whether I should reply now. With the welfare of the country at heart, he has a few desires and the Prime Minister is aware of it. The twenty point programme signifies her awareness and concern for the welfare of the country.



The 20 point programme is meant to fulfil the aspirations of the common man. In 1976, when we were in the opposition party, we campaigned for the implementation of this programme, then a few persons ridiculed us. Today this gathering laughs at them. This function is not got up for any particular individual or party or caste. It is a people's function got up for the people.

There was a lamp, oil and wick even earlier but no one to light the lamp. Today, the Prime Minister is lighting the lamp. The Prime Minister should light several similar lamps throughout the country.

We understand how much goodwill and sympathy the Prime Minister has for the Tamil people.

May you live long! and do good to the country!



RIVERS

THE NATION'S

WEALTH

CHIEF MINISTER OF ANDHRA

Harnessing natural resources has been mankind's singular adventure and prosperity of nations has been measured by the degree of achievement in this regard. In its wake has come progress, understanding and all the good in thought, feeling and action that together make up culture. India is acclaimed world leader in culture. Its life is derived from its rivers, its culture has flown down through ages like the rivers.

Ganga conjures a picture of an historic and noble heritage - its holy waters flow in our veins. So, the adage 'GANGA THIRTHAM JANMA PAVANAM'. And perhaps soon the dreams of bringing Ganga into the peninsula will become a reality. In a way the function of today marks a bright leap forward in our country's imagination, determination and capability. The awe inspiring Krishna will find soon, for part of its waters, a new course winding up at the threshold of this city by the Sea. Our coming together here itself makes it appear as though we have already achieved it.

In the tingling atmosphere of such great anticipation, with a mixture of pride and humility, I feel privileged to represent the people of my State and this function. The enthusiastic response of all my brothers from other States, and the presence of the Prime Minister of India among us confirms if confirmation is needed at all, that we are truly discharging the responsibilities and obligations arising out of the trust and confidence placed in us by our respective people.

For long it was my good fortune to receive the hospitality of this historic city and enjoy the affection and love of my Tamil brethren. I always cherish these happy memories with pleasure and feeling.

Like all great cities, Madras has come to be what it is, as a result of the collective effort of many who lived as brothers over centuries. It has a charm and fascination of its own to many all

over the country. For the Telugu - speaking people it is a particularly endearing place. The city has historical association for us. If offered its hospitable hand and even nursed, reared and brought up many a Telugu personality like Gajula Lakshmi Narasimha Setty, Kandukuri Veeresalingam, Tanguturi Prakasam, Kasinadhuni Nageswara Rao, Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, Alladi Krishnaswami and many others.

Srisailem to Chenna Patnam - it is, indeed, a long trek for the Krishna waters! Fresh, cool and crystal water of the sacred Krishnaveni will soon rush to the city as a 'Dakshina Triveni' - containing the respective shares of the three States of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. In its course, it will transform the parched expanses of Rayalaseema into lush green tracts resplendent with prosperity and reward the people of that area for their patience and fortitude. Though we have set a maximum period of six years for the completion of the project, I have every faith that our people would endeavour to finish it within the minimum time possible for the simple reason that it can wait no longer. Not only figuratively speaking but even as a fact much water has flown down the river Krishna literally into the deep blue saltish seas, while we busy ourselves with calculations and measurements about how much water who should take and how much expenditure who should bear. Time flies by, while our programmes or efforts to relieve our toiling masses of hunger and thirst, try desperately to keep pace with it. Nature has gifted us with abundant resources. If we fail to take advantage of the availability of this God-given gift it is our fault and we pay for it dearly with poverty and thirst. We should be wise and go about briskly with the business of harnessing the rivers for common good. It is in this context that I hope that the



agreement we signed on this project will remain as a shining example of interstate cooperation based on the lofty principles of human brotherhood, mutual help and understanding.

I must recall Madam Prime Minister, Tmt. Indira Gandhi Garu your initial mootings of the concept of supply of 5 TMC each by the three States from their respective shares in the Krishna waters to Madras. The great Telugu poet Potana said that Mahabharata was bequeathed to him to translate by eminent poets preceding him. I thank my illustrious predecessors in office who have done me a good turn by keeping this treaty for me to sign and to share my happiness and privilege of doing so with my brother, Sri M.G. Ramachandran. Enormous effort has gone into finalising the terms of the agreement on this project. Engineers, administrators, officers and staff of both Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu have performed this tremendous task by exemplary hard work and diligence. People's representatives have offered valuable opinions and represented apprehensions and aspirations of the people. Into the agreement have been written down efficient use of waters together with concepts of social justice. My elder brother Sri Ramachandran and I do not indulge in the luxuries of procrastination and infructuous argument. The agreement entered into between us on behalf of the people of our States was the result of a positive and practical approach and respect for each others points of view and requirements.

I mentioned Smt. Indira Gandhi Garu, how your suggestion grew and assumed form. We are confident that you will give to this unique project a special consideration. Some may wonder that we are attempting a reach beyond our grasp. This is but human effort. And here lies Madam



Prime Minister that possibility of achieving it with the Centre adding its shoulder to the wheel.

If we cannot provide the minimum needs and requirements of drinking water to the common man in whatever State, how can we justify our very existence and rule, and our occupying the cushioned seats of power in cool comfort? It has been said that a hungry people listens not to reason nor cares for justice nor is bent by any prayers. It is equally true of thirsty people. With such laudable achievements in the field of high technology, when Rohini is revolving round the earth in the blue skies, when our teams are surveying in the strange continent of Antarctica - is it too much for the poor to hope for a potful of potable water? Over years, Madras City has experienced difficult water supply situation. Our people have responded immediately to share nature's endowments with their Tamil brethren. Our countrymen believe river waters to be sacred and consider them as natural wealth belonging to all Indians. The Ganga is a holy Goddess to all Indians and not just any river that flows in one part of the country and of relevance locally. Godavari, Krishna and Cauvery are similarly sacred rivers held in reverence by all. These rivers contributed our epics and sprinkled sacred places along their banks nursing our eternal religion of Dharma. Reaching their waters elsewhere not only meets a need but distinguishes itself as an act of piety; an act of service to God, through service to humanity. The melodious trill of the rivers has inspired our poets and saints.

As great men like Thyagaraja and Subrahmanya Bharathi belonged to the entire nation, so do our sacred rivers and other natural resources - wherever they may happen to be.

In this Project we have acted in the light of larger vision. This noble endeavour and collective effort, I am sure, would be followed elsewhere in resolving common problems with understand-

ing and mutual cooperation and in a spirit of goodwill and accommodation.

I need not remind you, ladies and gentlemen, that in the very federal structure of our Indian polity, there is provision for the full flowering of different languages and cultures and for the development and growth of all our States. Where would India be without the States? When the States are strong the Centre will be strong too. The body will be strong only when its limbs are strong. Our Constitution disciplines all of us - the Centre and the States, to work in unison and for the ultimate good of the Indian Union and the common man that lives on its benign soil. In this true spirit of democracy, unity and national integration, we are extending our hand of co-operation to the Centre and we are confident that it will be accepted. I am also hopeful that as a concrete illustration of such an atmosphere of goodwill and mutual co-operation between the Centre and the States, appropriate measures will follow to ensure more equitable and rational allocation of resources between the Centre and the States to achieve our common subjective of welfare of the common citizen.

The Telugu Ganga Project is not merely a programme involving the Telugus and the Tamils or the two Chief Ministers but represents a national effort to provide adequate relief and basic needs to several crores of Indians.

We believe that the Centre, in the perspective of national level solutions, will make this massive effort possible, so that the multipurpose Telugu Ganga contributes its benefits quickly.

I assure you all that with the firmest resolve, and religious Zeal and with all the dedication and devotion I can command, my entire Governmental machinery will work day and night to make this glorious dream come true in the shortest possible time.

Cauvery Issue too could be solved

CHIEF MINISTER OF KARNATAKA

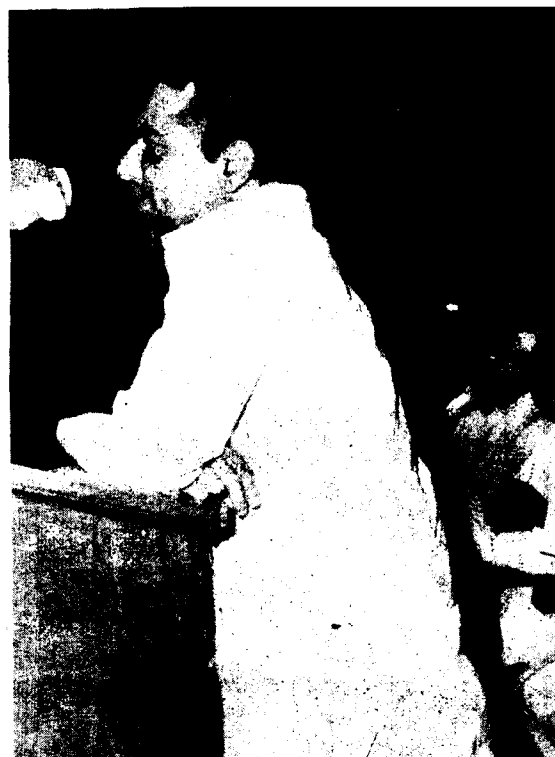
On this happy and memorable occasion, may I, at the outset extend my heartiest congratulations to my brother Chief Ministers, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, for having signed this historic agreement on the supply of the Krishna waters to Madras. They have set a shining example on the mutual co-operation between the States. They have shown that with a little understanding several problems that exist can be solved.

The Governor of Tamil Nadu mentioned in his speech about the Cauvery Water dispute and I am confident that on the basis of equity and justice and in the mutual interest of the people of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu even this problem can be solved.

We must remember all of us that we belong to the same country and we are all brothers and sisters whether they speak Tamil or Kannada or Telugu or Malayalam or any other Indian language.

There has been a tendency that whenever there appears to be a problem, instead of trying for a mutual understanding and mutual effort to refer this matter to the Union Government, of course we need their good Offices, we need their help. But we should not forget that the Prime Minister has numerous problems to solve. Only when we fail to solve our problems on a mutual basis, then we can always go to the Government of India and the Prime Minister for helping us in solving the problems.

On this occasion, I would like to mention about the increasing scarcity of drinking water all over. Our Prime Minister is here, and I would like to make a special request to her that unless we solve the drinking water problems the meaning of independence is reduced to nothing.



There are lakhs of villages still in our country where during atleast during three or four months of summer there is absolutely no drinking water. In my own State in Karnataka, there are still about 14 to 15,000 villages, where there is acute scarcity of drinking water. During the last 20 to 25 years there has been excessive urbanization. There is practically unabated inflow of people into big cities.

Take for example, Madras. Madras has grown perhaps beyond proportion, beyond manageable limits, as seen in the case of Bangalore.

We are also facing drinking water problem in Bangalore and we also have undertaken the II stage of Cauvery Water Project.

The total project would cost more than Rs.200 Crores and perhaps, with even 25% of the total cost we could provide good drinking water to all our towns and villages. And, therefore, I would like to request the Prime Minister to ask the planning Commission to examine this question. And excessive urbanization will not only create problems such as scarcity of water and housing and so on but also create tensions in Society.

A special study has to be made. It has to stop the growth of big cities and try to develop the rural areas and small urban towns.

May I, extend again my congratulation and best wishes to the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh for having brought this agreement and I hope and trust that the execution of this project will be also done expeditiously.

I am grateful particularly to Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for having given me this opportunity.



We are gathered here to participate in a very happy and auspicious event, when the long standing and long awaited schemes to bring waters to the City of Madras is being started. The quest to bring drinking water to Madras City started about a hundred years back, somethings having been done in between but the total comprehensive scheme of nature, we are launching upon now has been possible only last month as a result of the agreement of the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

This has a long history but coming down to

Out come of goodwill

UNION MINISTER OF STATE FOR IRRIGATION

recent years the Tribunal was appointed to go into the question of sharing the waters of river Krishna between the basin States. It started its work in 1969 and gave its report in 1973. Tamil Nadu was kept out of the Tribunal because it was not regarded as a basin State.

So when the decision of the Tribunal came there was division of water between the three basin States of Maharashtra, Andhra and Karnataka and there was no mention even about the drinking water supply to Madras City. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu made several representations to the fellow Chief Ministers but that was also



of no avail. It is only from the Krishna River system or the Cauvery that Madras can get its water supply. And when the Krishna Tribunal and the Chief Ministers did not co-operate at that moment it was really a matter of very serious concern for Tamil Nadu. They started preparation for making available waters from other schemes from the Cauvery and near about rivers, but they also ran into great difficulties. Some beginnings were made but not much could be done. So a stage was reached when the whole thing really looked very weak. But at that point there was a ray of hope of silver lining so to say from the dark clouds and that was the decision of the Prime Minister Tmt. Indira Gandhi that the three states of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have decided to contribute 5 M TMC of water, from their respective shares of Krishna to be made available for the needs of the Madras City. From then onwards a number of schemes were prepared, a number of projects were made but the whole thing was clinched only last month, when the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu finally reached an agreement for the scheme which is being inaugurated now. As has very rightly been said by the Honourable Governor, Government of Tamil Nadu, there are still some disputes as regards water distribution in this region as well as in the whole country.

This scheme which is a result of co-operation between the two neighbourly State Governments is a very good example of co-operation and goodwill that has made possible this long awaited

scheme. Such accommodation and good will is necessary to solve other problems of river water distribution not only in this region, but in other parts of the world. And we do hope that the same spirit of accommodation will prevail while questions of solving those problems come up.

It is not through a legalistic approach or religious stances that these problems can be solved. But in a spirit of give and take and mutual co-operation of which this basin scheme is a very happy example.

We are very gratified that the Hon'ble Prime Minister Tmt. Indira Gandhi is with us here today, because it was through her initiative that the deadlock was broken and 15 TMC of water was made available for water supply to Madras City.

And I am sure her presence here is a very good augury for the scheme and I hope the scheme will go on with her blessings and that of the Government of India.

We are gathered here again on a very happy and historic occasion and I share the joy that the scheme would bring or hope to bring to the people of Tamil Nadu as well as irrigate large areas that lie in Andhra Pradesh. I am very thankful to the Government of Tamil Nadu particularly the Chief Minister, for asking me to be present here and to share in your happiness and I send the most heartiest greetings, and good wishes on behalf of the Government of India. Thank you.

Unity will solve various problems

CHIEF MINISTER OF MAHARASHTRA

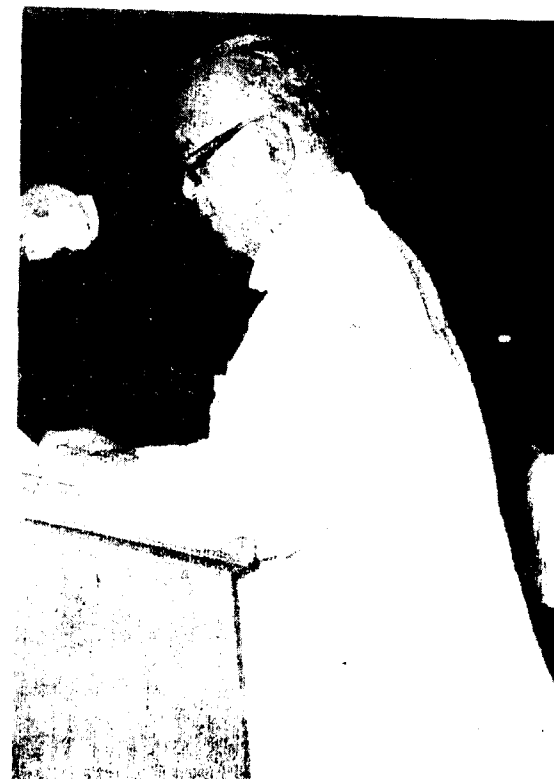
Thiru. Vasant Dada Patil in his Speech said:

We are all the Children of Bharat Mata. We should treat the sufferings of others as our own. It was with this feeling that we extended our hand of co-operation to remove the shortage of drinking water to the citizens of Madras City. This has occasioned this function.

Water has the greatest priority in the life of man. Our religious beliefs tell us this. We cannot live without water. Our ancestors have likened water to nectar.

Drinking water depends mainly on monsoons. But monsoons are undependable. Failure of monsoons cause drought leading to untold sufferings by the people. There is water shortage this year in Maharashtra also. Despite it, we have come forward to help our brethren in distress. I am happy to note that all the States have come together in goodwill and amity in removing the shortage in drinking water and thereby creating new precedents.

I hope the same spirit of co-operation and understanding will prevail among the states in solving various inter-state problems.

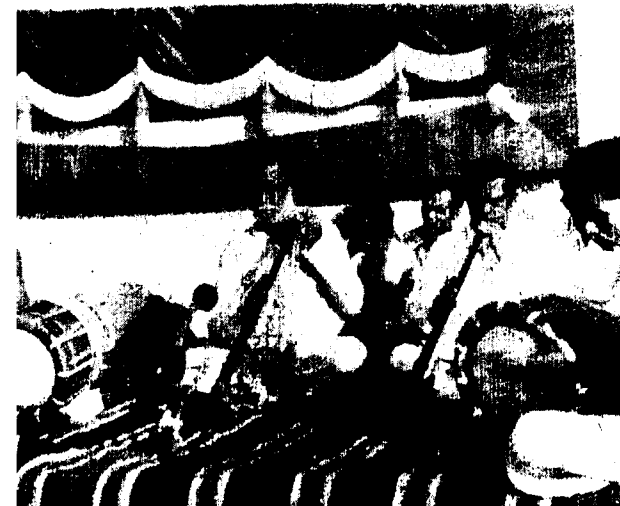


Krishna Water Project

As the day dawned on 25th May '83 the City of Madras wore a gay, festive, atmosphere. Flags and festoons adorned the 15 KM. route from Meenambakkam airport to Nehru stadium, the venue of the inaugural function of the epoch making Krishna Waters Project. All along the route, arches welcoming the dignitaries were put up. The 102 arches were in commemoration of the idea conceived by Col. Ellis in 1881, now taking practical shape.

The Nehru stadium was decorated with bunnings. The entrance was bedecked with pots of ferns and green plants adding greenery to the scene which provided a cool atmosphere in the sweltering heat.

A special rostrum was put up on the terrace with a huge backdrop of blue cloth. The height of the dais enabled the dignitaries to have a good view of the crowds.



The stadium was filled to capacity. Wherever one turned, his eye met with people speaking Tamil, Telugu and Hindi. One would not have seen people speaking so many languages congregating in one place except perhaps on the Republic Day.

This function was not the usual function where the speakers having had their say, leave the dais. This was a function where the speakers were also active participants. Participants in initiating the scheme and signing the agreement for bringing the much needed drinking water to thirsty citizens of Madras. Therefore, it was a people's function got up for the people.

The function started with an invocation song. It was followed by a song on national integration of Poet Bharati's, sung by the grand daughter and great grandson of the Poet.

The Chief Minister of Tamilnadu garlanded the Prime Minister, the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka Maharashtra and the Minister of State for Irrigation, Government of India, and the Governor. The Chief Secretary in-charge Thiru Chokalingam garlanded our Chief Minister. The Minister for Irrigation, Government of Andhra Pradesh garlanded the VIPs on behalf of the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

The Finance Minister, Thiru V.R. Nedunchezhiyan welcomed the gathering.

The Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru S.L. Khurana presided over the function.



The Minister of State for Irrigation, Government of India was the first speaker followed by the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

The Prime Minister, Tmt. Indira Gandhi inaugurated the work on the Krishna Water supply project for Madras City. She unveiled a tablet and an illuminated geographical model of the Telugu Ganga Project. When the Prime Minister unveiled the tablet, water sprang through spouts arranged at the entrance of the venue, which drew large numbers of people. The Prime Minister handed over to the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister, a cheque for Rs.30 Crores, representing the



first instalment of Tamil Nadu's share of the project cost.

The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu gave away mementoes to the Prime Minister, Governor, Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Minister of State for Irrigation, Government of India.

The Prime Minister and Chief Ministers who participated in the function hailed the project as a symbol of mutual understanding and co-operation between the two States and hoped that this spirit would help solve other inter-State problems, including the Cauvery waters issue.

Thiru S. Ramachandran, Minister for Electricity proposed the vote of thanks.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

POST-CENTENARY SILVER JUBILEE PERSPECTIVE PLAN

The Celebration of the Post-Centenary Silver Jubilee of the University of Madras marks a significant event and gives us a golden opportunity for projecting a synoptic view of the progress of the University and its rich contribution to the development of higher education in our country. We recall with pride its glorious past and look forward with great hope for a bright future.

Besides the Universities of Calcutta and Bombay, the University of Madras is one of the oldest in India. Founded in 1857 on the model of the London University, it functioned as a mere Examining University and very soon earned a reputation for high standards of knowledge required of its members. By the *Madras University Act of 1923*, it was constituted a 'Teaching and residential University' with power to establish and conduct Institutes of Research. It started with the four faculties — Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering.

From modest beginnings, the University grew steadily in strength and influence, adding teaching and research to the growing needs and continues to give to the country a succession of statesmen, administrators, lawyers, jurists, diplomats, educationalists, engineers, doctors, technocrats, industrialists, philosophers and men of letters who have filled with rare distinction some of the exalted positions in public life and have contributed significantly to the progress of our country.

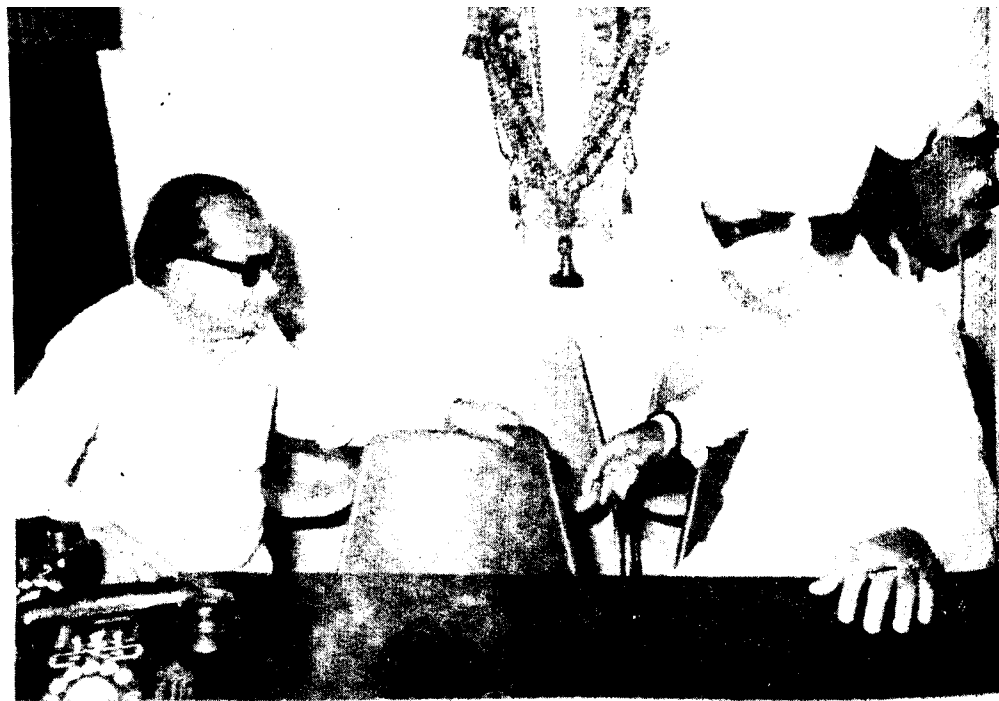
During the last sixty-six years, the University of Madras has the parental privilege of sponsoring the Mysore (1916), Osmania (1918), Andhra (1926), Annamalai (1929), Kerala (1937), Sri Venkateswara (1954), Madurai-Kamaraj University (1966), Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (1971), and in very recent times, Anna University (1978), Tamil University (1981), Bharathidasan University (1982) and Bharathiyar University (1982), and has in due measure fostered the growth and development of these daughter Universities.

The culmination of a century of meritorious academic progress is but the commencement of another century, to be marked

by even greater effort and to be crowned by even nobler achievement. Nothing succeeds like success.

While safeguarding the continuity of its rich tradition nurtured by its eminent sons and daughters, the University has also been highly sensitive to the currents of modern thought and has tried out experiments in the new sphere of education, viz., Defence Studies, Computer Science and Technology, Space Science, Management Studies, Adult and Continuing Education, Mass Communications, Library Science and several other disciplines in Earth Sciences, Physical Sciences and Humanities.





Th Union Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, Thiru H.K.L.Bhagat called on Thiru M.G.R., Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu at his residence on 1.6.'83.

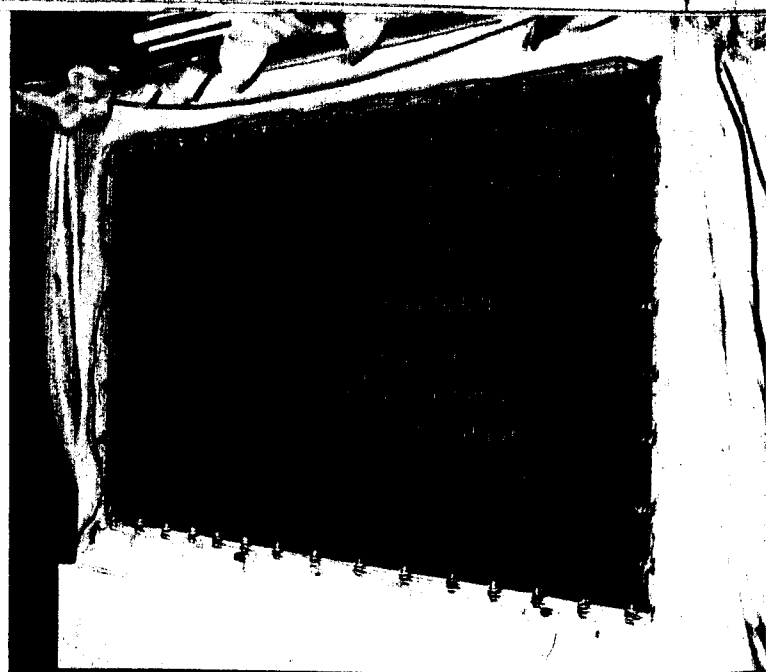


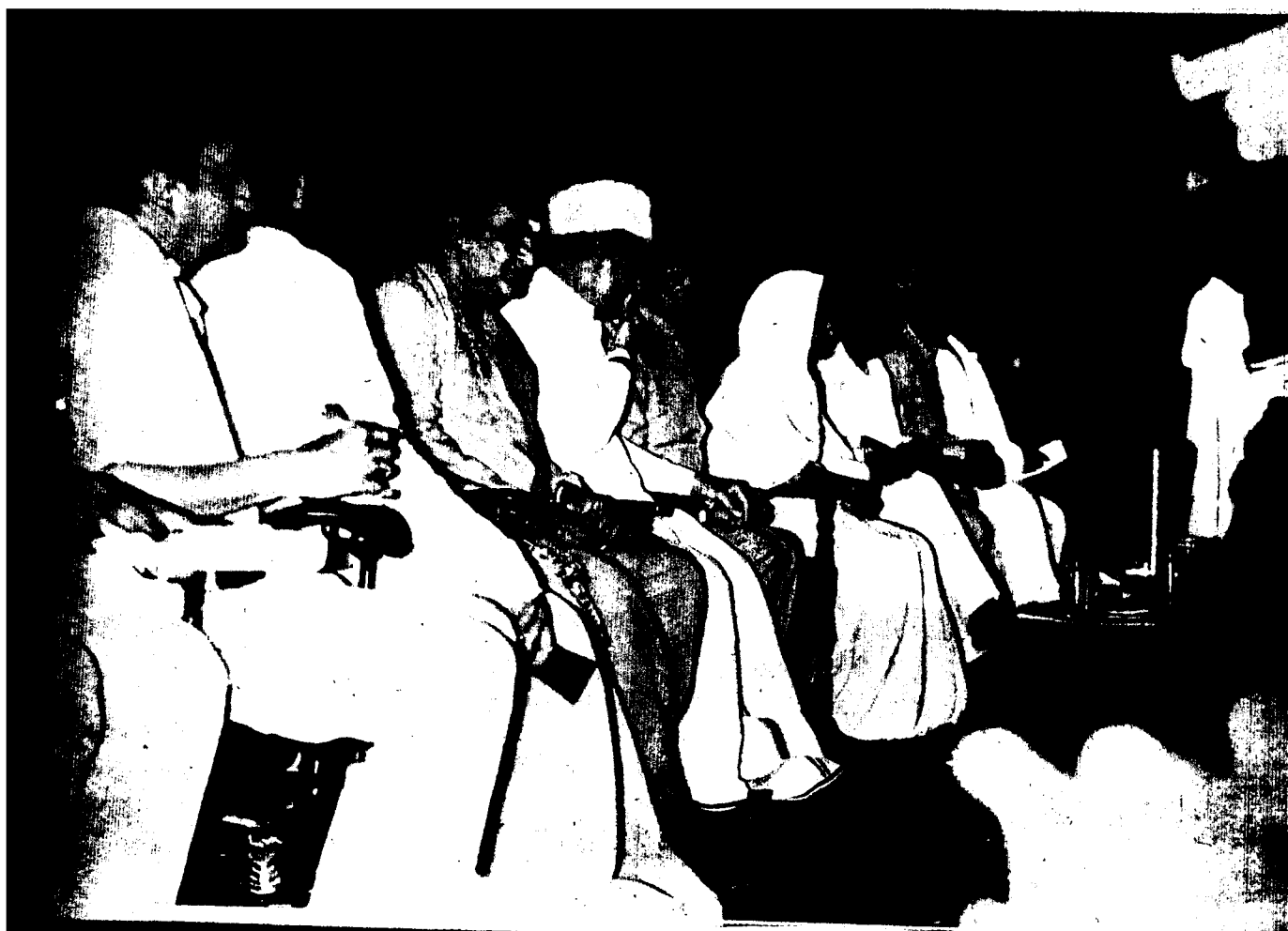
Tamil Nadu Forest Department Staff Co-operative, Thrift and Credit Society was opened by Thiru R.M.Veerappan Minister for Information and Religious Endowments on 13.5.'83.



News in







On behalf of the Indian Oxygen Limited a cheque for Rs. 2 lakhs was donated to the Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund (Drought). The cheque was handed over to Chief Minister Thiru M.G.Ramachandran, by Thiru K.P.Deb, Director of Indian Oxygen Limited on 31.5.'83 at the Secretariat Madras.



Pictures

Thiru V.R.Nedunchezian, Minister for Finance declared open the Regional Office for the Northern Region and the Branch office for Madras and Chengalpattu Districts of the Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd., on 31.5.'83 at Nandanam, Madras. Thiru K.A.Krishnasamy, Minister for Rural Industries and Thiru S.Thirunavukkarasu, Minister for Industries participated in the function.



The University seeks to maintain and raise the levels of excellence in teaching and research through phased programmes. The linking of learning and research to the Integrated Rural Development and the National Adult Education Programme priorities in the country, has been given top priority. The research work of some of the Departments has been of a very high order and has been drawing national and international attention. These include the work in Plant Pathology, Polymers, Crystallography, Theoretical Physics, Bio-Chemistry, Basic Medical Sciences, Pure Mathematics, Philosophy, Psychology and Tamil language, to mention a few only. Expanding research guidance facilities for M. Phil. and Ph. D. programmes and institutionalising the research work of the specialists in the Departments in relation to the urgent problems and issues confronting the country and higher education are its notable achievements.

A significant landmark was registered in recent times with the starting of the Institute of Basic Medical Sciences at Taramani which houses the disciplines of Bio-Chemistry, Genetics, Endocrinology, Micro-Biology, Pathology, Pharmacology, and Anatomy. The University proposes to establish a peripheral hospital complex to make this Institute viable.

Another important landmark in recent times is the starting of the Institute of Correspondence Education in several subjects in Humanities like Tamil, English, History, Economics at B.A. and M.A. levels, B.Com. and M.Com. courses, thus opening the door of learning to one and all, who are keen in enriching themselves with higher knowledge.

The call to learning in an ever-changing and growing society, is squarely met by the University which has drawn a perspective plan for a eight-year period, the implementation of which sprawls into three phases with an outlay of an anticipated 25 crores of rupees.

It is a matter accredited that there has been an explosion in the advancement of knowledge in all disciplines — scientific, technological, human and social. The University, keeping in mind the need to disseminate up-to-date knowledge to the

student community, has come forward with plans to establish new departments and strengthen the existing departments. These include:

- (a) Department of Performing Arts with an Auditorium
- (b) Department of Jainism
- (c) Centre for Gandhian Studies and Peace Research
- (d) Department of International Understanding (including International House for accommodating foreign students)
- (e) Centre for Indo-Japanese Studies and Japanese Language and Literature
- (f) Department of General Practice and Family Medicine (with a fully equipped Clinical Laboratory with Modern equipments)

THE UNIVERSITY IN RETROSPECT

Landmarks

- 1857 The Universities of Bombay, Calcutta and MADRAS established.
- 1873 The Senate House constructed.
- 1923 By the Madras University Act of 1923, it is constituted a "Teaching and Residential University". Started with the four faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering.
- 1936 University Departmental Buildings and the Examination Hall are completed.
- 1944 The Alagappa Chettiar College of Technology established.
- 1957 Centenary Year.
- 1976 Institute of Basic Medical Sciences established.
- 1981 Institute of Correspondence Education started.

drinking water for madras

K. Madhava Sarma, Commissioner & Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Tamilnadu

Madras Metropolitan City is the fourth largest city in India. The city which was formed in 1798 by grouping a number of hamlets near Chennapatna had grown to a Metropolitan city after the independence of India.

2. The initial scheme for providing drinking water supply designed in 1866 by Mr. Frazer envisaged supply to a population of 4.70 lakhs by construction of an anicut across Kusasthalaiar at Tamarapakkam with the supply channel leading to Cholavaram tank and Redhills. From the Redhills lake, the water was drawn through an open channel to the Kilpauk Water Works for city distribution. The Poondi reservoir constructed in 1944 provided for supply of water to 9.75 lakh citizens. With the raising of the bunds of Cholavaram tank by 4 feet and Redhills lake by 2 feet and the acquisition of the irrigation rights of the ayacudars under these tanks in the sixties, the availability for use in the city has been increased to 2.5 Thousand Million Cubic feet water (TMC) per annum

(in actuality, 140 million litres per day (mld). The availability from ground water sources around Madras has been surveyed by U.N.D.P. and increasing industrialisation necessitated the exploitation of ground water potential of 117 mld. The total available sources for city including private sources, is estimated as 299 mld which works out to less than 67 litres per capita per day at the present level of population of 4.1 million. This is much below the required urban standards.

3. The city population which was about 5.40 lakhs in 1901 increased to 41.0 lakhs in 1981 and with the extension of Madras City to an area of 1167 sq. kms, the population of Madras metropolitan area by 2002 A.D. is anticipated to be 69.72 lakhs.

The per head drinking water supply should be increased atleast to 125 lpcd in the shortest possible time and increased to 145 lpcd by around 2000 AD when total water demands rise to 1294 mld for an anticipated population of 69.72 lakhs against the existing availability of 299 mld, leaving a gap of 995 mld which works out to about 12 tmc water annually.

4. Though the possibilities of inter linking river Krishna and Pennar have been suggested



for a century now, several attempts made from time to time to augment the water supply from Krishna did not yield results earlier. A fully investigated Krishna Pennar project was formulated between 1947 to 1951 envisaging irrigation of an extent of 36 lakh acres in the then Composite State of Madras and supply to Madras. The suggestion of the Central Planning Commission to make the Krishna waters available to Madras water supply was not accepted in 1951. The Khosla Committee appointed in 1953 regarding Krishna made a mention about city water supply scheme and Gulhati Commission appointed in 1958 also made a mention about sparing 15 tmc of water for Madras water supply from Nagarjuna Sagar Project. The then Union Minister for Irrigation in a statement in Lok Sabha on 23.3.1963 mentioned that sparing of 15 tmc of waters for Madras water supply scheme could be sympathetically considered by Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Later on when the Krishna Tribunal was formed on 10.4.69, Tamilnadu was not impleaded as a party to the dispute and our attempts at every stage to get Krishna Water Supply project sanctioned did not materialise.

5. The Veeranam Project was started in 1967 to augment the city water supply by 180 mld by pumping water from the Veeranam lake of the Cauvery system. This project came to a standstill in 1975 and was not pursued further for various reasons. At one stage, a gravity canal from Cauvery to supply 15 tmc to Madras was thought of but was not pursued in view of its likely affect on agriculture.

6. It was only on 15.2.1976 when the Prime Minister of India announced, after consultation with Krishna basin States, in Madras that the basin States of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh had agreed to spare 5 tmc each from their share of Krishna waters to meet the requirements of Madras city water supply, it was possible to take positive action to come to an Inter-State agreement among the States.

7. In pursuance of the announcement, an agreement was signed among the basin States and Tamilnadu on 14.4.76. At the Inter-State Ministerial meeting held on 27.10.77, Tamilnadu was permitted to draw the spared quantity of 15 tmc of Krishna Waters annually from Srisailem reservoir to Pennar during the period from July to October through an open lined canal. At the subsequent meeting held at Hyderabad on 15.6.78, the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu finalised the

details for taking up investigation of the project. It was also agreed that a Liaison Committee consisting of Secretaries and technical officials of both the States be formed to monitor the progress of investigation of the scheme. The Government of Andhra Pradesh commenced the investigation in July 1978. The Liaison Committee monitored the progress of investigation. The project report was sent by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in September 1982. Even while the negotiations were in progress the Liaison Committee met frequently and drew up alternatives on various issues to be considered by the Chief Ministers of both the States. The Chief Ministers Messrs M.G. Ramachandran and N.T. Rama Rao met at Hyderabad on 18.4.83 accompanied by Messrs S. Ramachandran, Minister for Electricity and S. Raghavanandam, Minister for Labour and Water Supply of Tamilnadu and N. Bhaskara Rao, Finance Minister and N. Srinivasulu Reddy, Minister for Works, Andhra Pradesh. They discussed the matter with large-heartedness determined to solve the problem. It is a tribute to their perspective and concern for public welfare that a historic agreement, benefitting both the States and setting an example to the rest of the country, was arrived at during the course of the day and signed on 18.4.83.

The salient features of the agreement are as follows:-

- (1) The water supply to Madras will be through a lined canal through which Krishna and Pennar waters will flow to benefit irrigation in Andhra Pradesh and to deliver drinking water to Madras.
- (2) Andhra Pradesh will execute works relating to the Madras water supply scheme within their limits. The cost of each of the components of work will be shared by both States in proportion to the utilisation of water by States. The cost of maintenance will also be apportioned in the same proportion.
- (3) The Government of Andhra Pradesh have agreed to supply at Tamilnadu border the specified quantum of water over a period of 8 months (except November, December, May and June) every year in accordance with the schedule of supplies specified by the Government of Tamilnadu.
- (4) The quantum of water to be supplied

will be 15 tmc per annum inclusive of transmission losses. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have also agreed to restrict the transmission losses to 3 tmc per year. If the transmission losses are more than 3 tmc, the cost of remedial measures to reduce the transmission losses will be shared by the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu as per the guidelines already formulated.

- (5) The Liaison Committee consisting of officials of both the States will monitor the implementation and operation of the scheme.
- (6) The Government of Tamilnadu will not use the water obtained from this scheme for any purpose other than drinking water supply to Madras city.
- (7) Both the States consider that it is

possible to complete this scheme within a period of 3 to 6 years.

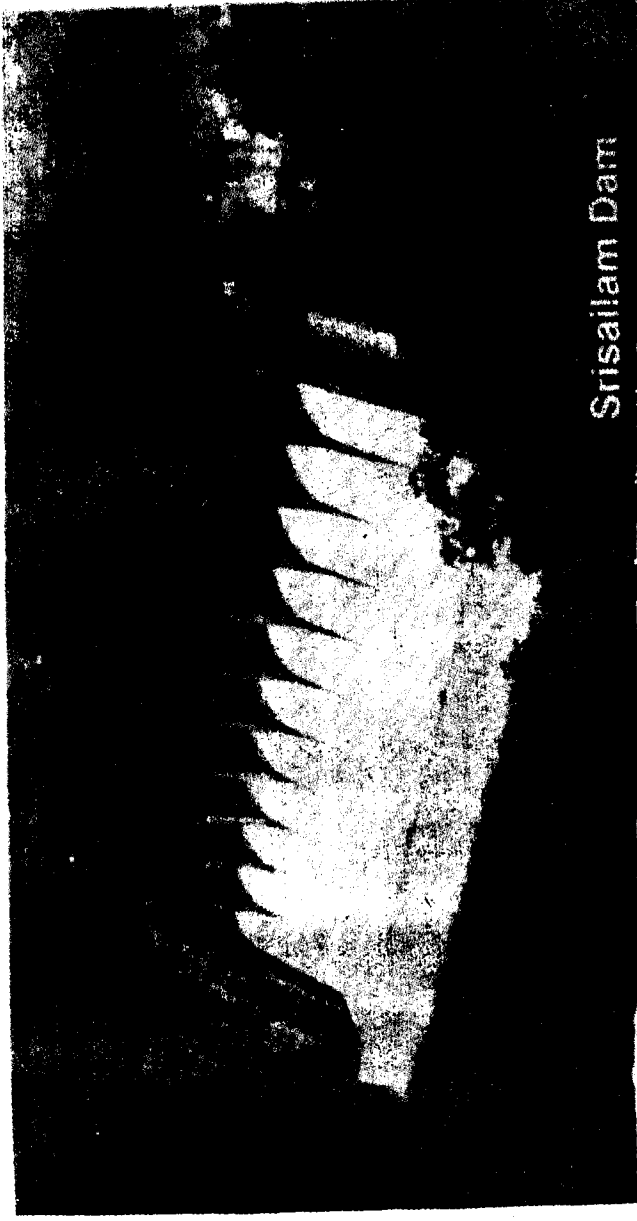
- (8) The Government of Tamilnadu have agreed to place funds at the disposal of the Government of Andhra Pradesh to the extent of Rs. 60 crores per year during the first three years depending on the progress of works in order to expedite the implementation of schemes.
- (9) This agreement will be permanent one without any time limit.

Within Tamilnadu limits the works needed to be done are estimated to cost Rs. 30 crores. The estimated cost of the works in Andhra Pradesh is Rs. 760 crores of which about Ra. 200/-crores will be on account of Tamilnadu according to the cost sharing principles agreed to and the present ideas about the

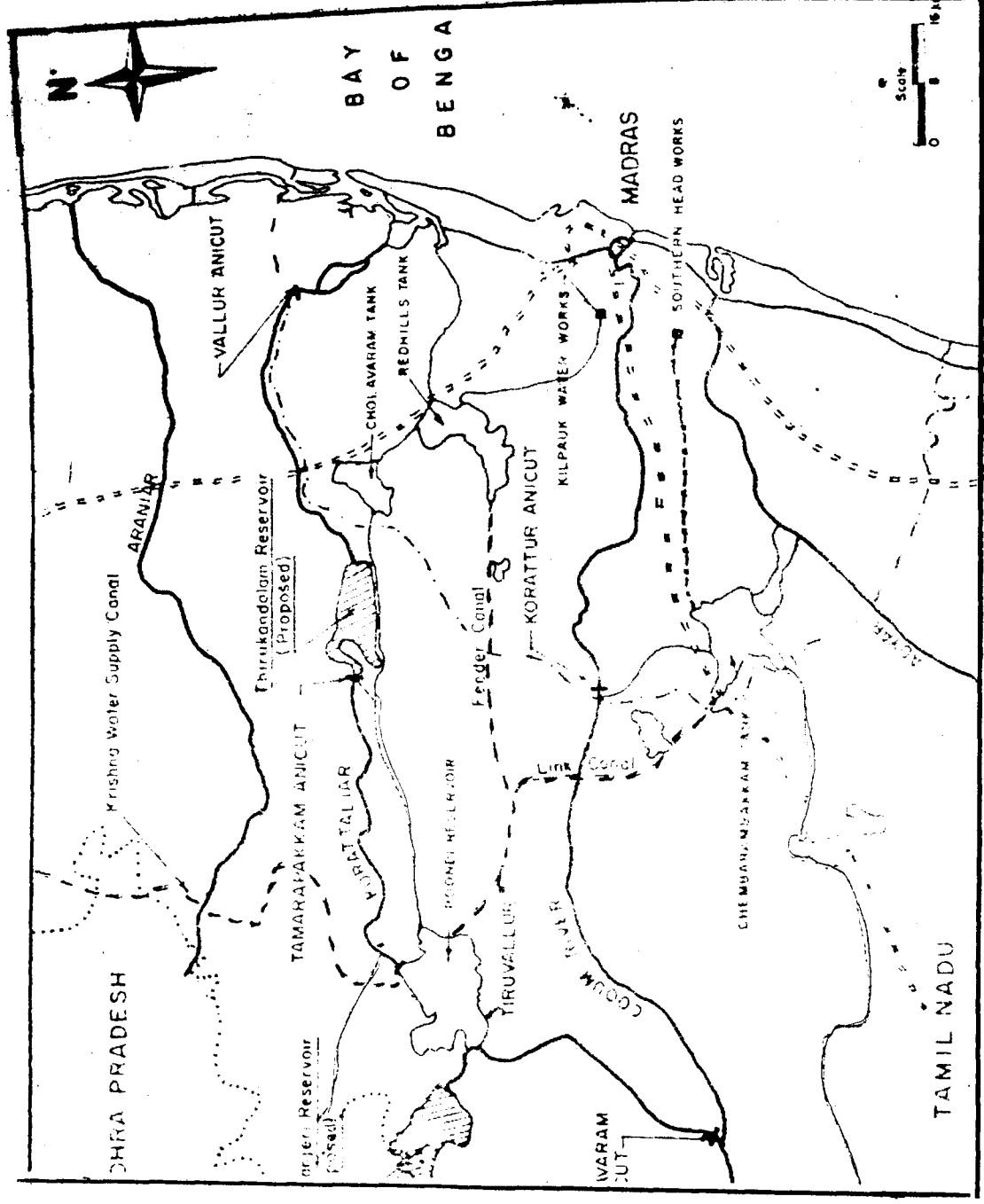
quantum of water to be drawn by Andhra Pradesh. The actual cost of Tamilnadu will be accurately determined only after the completion of the project.

The existing distribution system in Madras needs to be greatly strengthened to distribute waters to be received. Apart from strengthening the water distribution system, the resulting sewage needs to be collected, pumped and treated. This is proposed to be done by stages. The first stage is expected to cost about Rs. 206 crores.

The scheme is thus expected to cost Rs. 436 crores. This scheme after completion will meet the long term requirements of Madras adequately. The Government of Tamilnadu and the people of Madras express their gratitude to the Government and the people of Andhra Pradesh for making this shining example of Inter-State co-operation possible.



Srisailem Dam





'TRYSEM' is the abbreviation for Training of Rural Youth for Self employment. It is a training programme to equip the rural youths of both sexes to seek self-employment and to enable them to supple-

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

*Commissioner and Secretary to Govt.,
Rural Development and Local
Administration Department*

ment the income of the family. After completion of the training, the trainees get appropriate support from the Government and the banks for setting up their own enterprises. TRYSEM was started as a national scheme in August 1979 and in October, 1980 it was merged with the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).

IRDP is the name of the overall programme of integrated rural development with its emphasis on the reduction of rural poverty. It has several components aimed at agricultural and allied fields, industries, business and services sector, rural youth etc.

Such of those youths whose age is between 18 and 35 years and who basically stay in the rural areas are alone eligible to derive benefit from this Scheme. They should necessarily fall in the category of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans and other poor households. The per capita income of these families should not exceed Rs. 62 per month. Members



of the scheduled castes and tribes and women are given priority in the selection of candidates. The main aim of these restrictions are to enable the rural youth in the weaker section of the community to acquire training and to eke out a decent livelihood on their own. There is no need to pack up the personal effects to go and to stay for a long period in the centres to receive the training. It is imparted at the work spot or at the business premises of the trainer. The training is pre-dominantly practical and learning the trade by "doing"—rather than by studying in theory—is sole aim. No formal syllabus is made out and there is no examination to get through. The trainees at the end of the course should be able to take up the craft, trade or skill independently once the training is completed.



Trainees should ofcourse possess requisite aptitude. No minimum educational qualification is insisted upon.

Apart from traditional trades like blacksmithy, masonry, carpentry etc. the newly emerging trades like installation, repair and maintenance of domestic electric fittings, pumpsets, tractors, jeeps, agricultural implements etc. have also been included in the training chart. There are wide opportunities in small scale industries as well. Cottage industries like soap making, articles



OBITUARY



Thiru K. Diraviyam, Chief Secretary to the Government of Tamil Nadu passed away on 13-6-83. He will be remembered for his contribution to the success of world Tamil Conference and the Nutritious Meal Scheme for children. He worked with indefatigable vigour for both these schemes. His last outstanding work was in finalising the modalities of the scheme to bring Krishna River Waters to augment Madras City Water Supply. He was due to retire next month. In his student days he had taken part in the country's struggle for independence.

made of wood, steel and clay, toy making, sewing, knitting, embroidery carpet weaving, fruit and food preservation, cottage matches and agarbathi, oil ghanis, leather products etc. are also included as trades.

Training is imparted in any suitable institution run by the Central or State Governments or by a voluntary agency—for example, Industrial Training Institutes, Farmers Training Centres, Gram Sevak Training Centres, Agricultural Universities, Khadi & Village Industries Commission and Khadi and Village Industries Board Training Centres are some of the institutions selected to impart training under the TRYSEM.

The training is not without any financial incentive. During the training period a stipend of Rs. 125/- per month is paid to the trainees if accommodation is not provided free of cost. If free accommodation is provided the stipend is reduced to Rs. 100/- per month. However, if a trainee undergoes training in his own village, the stipend is limited to Rs. 50/- per month. A tool kit costing not more than Rs. 250/- is given in kind during the course of training itself.

Likewise the trainer or the institution gets upto Rs. 50/- per trainee per month towards training expenses. They will get upto Rs. 25/- per trainee per month for raw materials subject to a maximum of Rs. 200/- per course. In the case of a "master craftsmen and trainers" an additional amount of Rs. 50/- per trainee per course can be provided as a reward in case of successful completion of training.

Selection of training is done by a committee at the block level where banks are associated. When the trainee undergoes the required period of training, a bankable, viable, project report is prepared for him with the assistance of his trainer, Block Development Officer and the bank's manager.

And what about the subsidy part of it? It mainly depends on what category of rural poor he is. Small farmers are eligible to 25% subsidy while others get 33%. The ceiling of subsidy for one family is Rs. 3,000/-. However, in the case of beneficiaries who are tribals, the percentage is 50 and the limit is Rs. 5,000/-.

Our figures will tell about the break through made under TRYSEM.

During 1980-81, a sum of Rs. 197.25 lakhs has been spent giving training to 29,488 youths out of which women beneficiaries were 12,325.

In 1981-82, this tempo was stepped up to Rs. 520 lakhs involving total beneficiaries of 59,802. Out of this, 28,493 women were benefited. During the current year more than 50,000 youths are being trained.

This is a mechanism for follow-up. Each beneficiary is provided with an "Identity-cum-monitoring Card". It contains all the details and the progress of the beneficiary is monitored for two years by which time he is expected to cross the poverty line.

If you are a rural youth, without any gainful employment you are welcome to meet the local Rural Welfare Officer, or the Block Development Officer or the Project Officer, District Rural Development Agency. They will render you all assistance to train you in any trade you like. In fact the whole scheme has been evolved with you in mind! Rush and take advantage of the same.

ALL INDIA RADIO, MADRAS TELE-CONFERENCE LIVE BROADCAST *Kindly Do Not Disturb*



Alladi Ramakrishnan.
Director, Matscience.

Introduction:

Heartiest greetings to all of you on the World Telecommunication day of 1983, declared as the World Telecommunication year. It is appropriate that the All India Radio, with other departments of the Governments of India and Madras, should observe it by a novel method of conducting a live Telecommunication conference with participants 'at different point in space moving with uniform velocity with respect to one another', the airplane, the train, the bus and the studio.

The past four hundred years have transformed life on earth to a greater degree than the two thousand years earlier of human civilisation. The past forty years, under the stimulus and pressure of a world war have seen an explosive growth of Telecommunication and during the last decade after space exploration and satellite communication, a new era has begun in the history of man, as one part of the world is brought in instantaneous or more precisely, lightning contact with every other.

To symbolise this fantastic development we now hold a free and impromptu conversation with one another from moving objects to demonstrate how an intimate conference can be held among persons far apart.

All India Radio, Madras broke new grounds when it broadcast 'LIVE' a teleconference programme with people travelling in an aeroplane, a ship, train and bus on 17-5-83. The programme was repeated on The World Telecom-

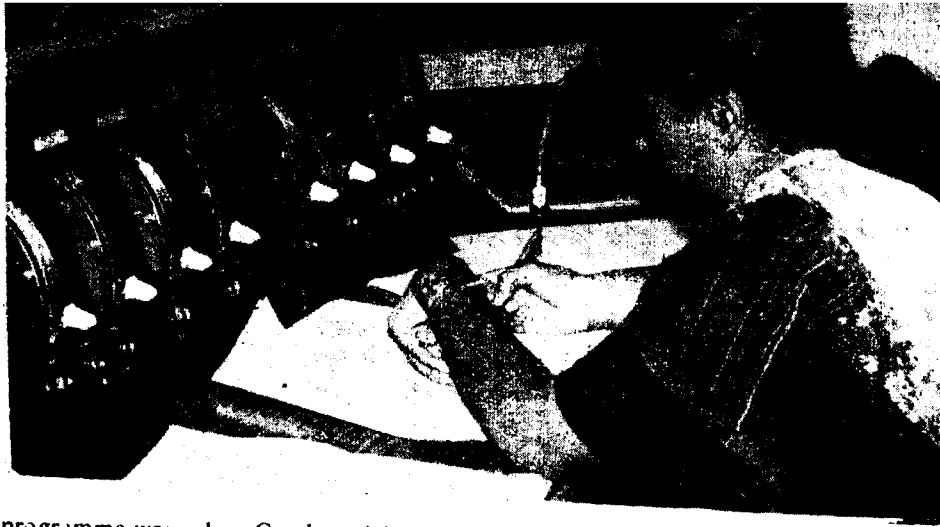
munication Day to highlight the telecommunication revolution in the country and is an attempt to take Science and Technology to the benefit of the common man as desired by our respected Prime Minister. The programme was in collaboration with the Tamilnadu Police Radio Office, Madras Telephones, Indian Airlines, Overseas Communication service, Madras Port Trust, Southern Railway and the Pallavan Transport Corporation.

Wireless sets were installed in the ship, train and bus with the cooperation of Tamilnadu Police Radio Office. The communications system of the Indian Airlines was used between Aircraft and airport and cable pairs of the Madras Telephones were used between Overseas communication service and AIR, and Airport and All India Radio.

A coordinator sitting at the AIR studio cued the comperes travelling by different modes of transport.

The audience were in Dredger Coleroon moving towards the mid sea, Quilon Express moving towards Chingleput, Flight No.502 somewhere in the Madurai - Bangalore sector and a Pallavan Transport Bus carrying the journalists moving in various parts of the city.

The comperes posed questions to officials of the police, Southern Railway, Madras Telephones, Overseas Communication Service, Pallavan Transport Corporation, Madras Port Trust, AIR, and Doordarshan. The officials responded read out the replies that had been prepared in advance.

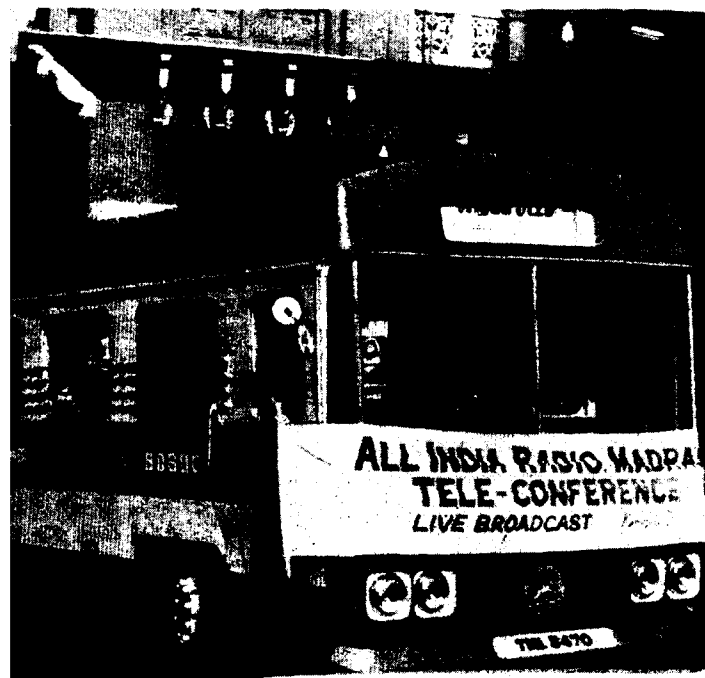


A quiz programme was also Conducted by the moderator, Dr. Alladi Ramakrishnan, Director of MATSCIENCE, MADRAS.

TRAIN

1 Question: I have always been intrigued by illusions about the relative motion of moving objects. For example an insect flying inside a train moves with the train but if outside it is left behind, Why?

ANSWER The insect flies with respect to the air. The air inside the train moves with it while the air outside is stationary. This is the same principle governing the speed of an aircraft which moves faster with tail wind and slower against headwind.



BUS

2 Questions: Looking at the distant moon from a bus we find it moves with the bus. Why?

ANSWER If a line is drawn from the moon to the bus, in view of the large distance the line does not change in angle with respect to the bus. So we have the illusion that the moon moves with the bus.

SHIP

3 Question: Taking the curvature the earth into account how high should a pole be if it is to be visible 100 miles away?

ANSWER The earth's diameter is approximately 8000 miles and so there is dip of more than a mile if we travel 100 miles. So the pole should be about a mile and quarter high.

It has been an exciting conference and I assume that, like me, our listeners shared the excitement with our participants. We are living in a period when miracles and marvels of science are occurring in such rapid succession that we do not realise adequately their origins and their impact. For example, Satellite communications first took shape in the imagination of man. Arthur Clarke in 1945 described it as an event in science fiction. It is now commonplace reality after going through successive trials and triumphs - the Sputnik, Atlas, Score, Echo, Telstar, Intelsat and Insat, the Spacelabs and Space Shuttles. It is the product of imagination and engineering and we have now a race of 'Imagineers'. The space age which started with Kennedy's announcement in 1961 has opened the vertical frontier and there is now congestion in the synchronous orbit twenty thousand miles away.

The AIR has 'imagined' today's programme with the cooperation of the different departments of government and we hope the tempo and temper will be continued in further programmes. On this day we express mankind's hope that the benefits of science should be shared by all in a 'happy warless world robed in universal harvest pole to pole.

hectares besides affording navigation facilities. This anicut was replaced by the Prakasam barrage in 1957.

The next important work in the Krishna Basin is the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal completed in 1866. This is a diversion work on the Tungabhadra with a Canal taking off on the right and irrigating 39,510 hectares in Kurnool and Cuddapah districts.

After independence a few gigantic storage schemes were constructed on this river. The Tungabhadra Project is a scheme jointly completed by erstwhile Hyderabad and Madras States in 1956. The reservoir formed has a gross storage of 133 tmc. It irrigates an area of 97,620 ha. (hectares).

The mighty masonry dam of Nagarjunasagar 125 m (409 ft) high was constructed on Krishna in Nalgonda district about 80 km upstream of Prakasam Barrage and completed in 1969. The reservoir created has a gross storage of 11,558 M.cum (408 tmc) about 4-1/2 times that of Mettur Reservoir. This is the largest man-made lake in the country and third largest in the world. The canals on both the sides will ultimately irrigate about 1.21 million hectares.

Almost at the farther end of the Nagarjunasagar watershed, about 100 km upstream of Nagarjunasagar dam the Srisailem dam has been built. This was originally conceived mainly for hydro power for 4 units of 110 mw in the 1st stage and 3 more units of 110 mw in the 2nd stage. The reservoir has a gross capacity of 308 tmc a little more than three times Mettur Reservoir. This dam has been built in a deep gorge and is only 512 m (1680 ft) long on top. Since the river Krishna runs through narrow deep gorge in these areas the waterspread which is about 616 sq.km (238 sq.miles) is long and narrow. This dam is 143 m (470 ft) high above the deepest foundation and has twelve vents of spillway 18.3 m (60 ft) span fixed with radial gates 16.76 m (55 ft) high to discharge the maximum flood discharge of 37,400 cumecs (13,20,000 cusecs). It is from this reservoir the Krishna waters will be flowing down south to reach Madras, when the "Krishna water supply project for Madras" comes to fruition.

River Pennar like its counterpart, the South Pennar in Tamilnadu, is mainly served by the Nor East Monsoon. It has its source in the Chikkesava Hills northwest of Nandidurg in Kar aka whereas the South Pennar starts from the same hill ranges but from the southern

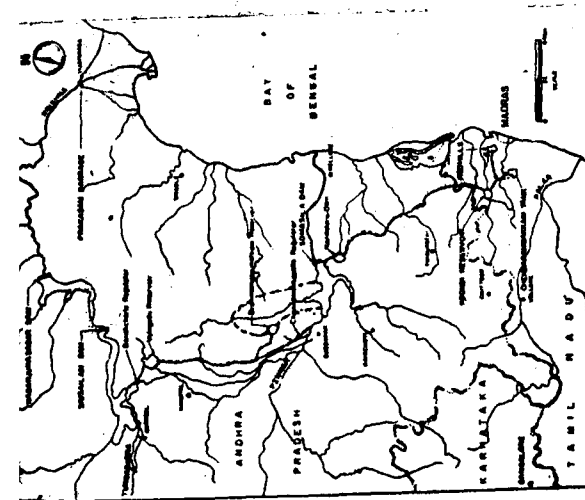
Pradesh and infalls into the Bay of Bengal near Machilipatnam. Some of its large tributaries are Ghataprabha, Maleprabha, Bhima, Tungabhadra and Musi.

River Krishna gets the benefit of the South West Monsoon. The high rainfall zone along the western ghats forms the western boundary of the Krishna basin and the annual rainfall in this zone varies from 3048 mm to 1016 mm. The rainfall sharply decreases to less than 600 mm to the east of the western ghats and picks up again to about 940 mm near the coastal area.

The total catchment of the Krishna basin is 258,948 sq.km of which 76,52 sq.km lie in Andhra Pradesh, 11,371 sq.km in Karnataka and 69,425 sq.km in Maharashtra. The water potential of the Krishna river system has been assessed at different times by different authorities. The tribunal appointed by the Government of India in 1969 for adjudication of the water dispute among the basin States has assessed the yield of the river as 2060 TMC (Thousand million cubic feet), about 3 times that of River Cauvery, on a 75% dependability basis. The tribunal in their award have allocated 800 TMC for Andhra Pradesh, 700 TMC for Karnataka and 560 TMC for Maharashtra.

They have noted that the existing use of the yield at that time amounted to 1693 tmc. All the three States have now embarked upon planning and execution of projects for full utilisation of the waters allocated to them.

Irrigation has been practised in the Krishna basin over a long time. The most important work in the basin is the Krishna Delta Canal system at the mouth of the river. The Vijayawada anicut constructed in the year 1855 with a net work of canals and distributaries on either side of the river provides irrigation for 556,440



KRISHNA COMES TO MADRAS

A. MOHANAKRISHNAN
CHIEF ENGINEER, IRRIGATION,
TAMILNADU

River Krishna is the second largest river of Peninsular India. Rising in Mahadev ranges of the western ghats near Mahabaleshwar in Maharashtra it runs for nearly 1400 km length draining the three States of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra

slopes. Jayamangali, Kunderu, Sagileru, Papaghni and Cheyyeru are some of its tributaries. With a catchment of 55,213 sq.km its water resources is estimated only as above 250 tmc. This is because the entire basin lies largely in a semi arid region with low rainfall. The normal annual rainfall decreases from 988 mm at Nellore in the eastern end of the basin to about 508 mm at the western end.

The Nellore and Sangam canals with their canals and tanks form the oldest irrigation systems in the basin. They irrigate about one lakh hectares of land in the delta.

A masonry cum earth dam is under construction across Pennar about 100 km west of Nellore at Somasila. First stage of this project is planned to be completed by 1984. Essentially an irrigation project, this reservoir will give the benefit of irrigation to about 32,700 ha (80,800 acres) in Atmakur, Rapur, Kavali and Nellore taluks in the first stage of development.

The feasibility of interlinking the river Krishna with Pennar and carrying the waters down south by gravity has been known for over a century. Sir Arthur Cotton who was the pioneer Architect of irrigation and navigation works of South India and Col. Ely who came after him had studied these possibilities.

The adjacent basins of Krishna and Pennar have the dividing ridge narrowing down near Mitakandla and it is this fact that has been inviting the attention of several of the Engineers, almost enticing them to cut this ridge across so that the link is established and the waters of Krishna flow into Pennar. The Krishna Pennar Project investigated and planned in 1951 in the erstwhile Madras State proposed this ridge cutting and linking and creation of a large storage reservoir across Pennar, from where canals would run right upto the South Arcot District. This project which was to have brought irrigation to 14.57 lakh hectares (36 lakhs acres) and 250 mw of power was not taken up after the States' Reorganisation.

The historic announcement of the Prime Minister on the sands of Marina on the 15th February 1976, that the three basin States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka have agreed to spare 5 tmc from their respective shares of Krishna waters to meet the requirements of Madras water supply and the momentous accord signed by the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu on the 18th of April 1983 at Hyderabad for executing the

water supply project have now really paved the way for Krishna waters to flow to Madras. The components of the project works lying in the Andhra Pradesh limits which would form part of the Krishna water supply for Madras city may be described as below:

(1) A Head Regulator has been built on the foreshore of Srisailem Reservoir at

Pothireddipadu. This has four vents of 10 m x 8.57 m capable of discharging 315.73 cumecs (11,150 cumecs). An approach channel 3.40 km in length and of capacity of 315.73 cumecs (11,150 c/s) has been excavated connecting the reservoir to the Head Regulator. The main canal to be excavated across the Mitakondala ridge will be 16,338 km in length and will also be of the same capacity viz. 315.73 cumecs (11,150 cumecs). The maximum depth of cutting is about 30 metres. At the southern end of this canal a cross regulator called Banakcherla cross regulator will be built. Banakcherla Cross regulator will have 3 sets of openings controlled by gates, one to feed the Srisailem Right Branch Canal, another to feed Srisailem Left Branch Canal with the central opening meant to pass down the surplus floods when it becomes necessary, which will directly flow to Kunderu river, a tributary of Pennar. The PRL (Full Reservoir Level) of Srisailem Reservoir is +885.00 ft and the MDDL +854.00 ft. The sill level of the head regulator at Pothireddipadu is at +840.00 ft. and the sill level of the Left Branch Canal in the Banakcherla Cross Regulator is +833.00 ft.

(2) From Banakcherla Cross Regulator the left branch Canal will be excavated for about 140 km length. In the course of the Canal a balancing reservoir called Velugodu reservoir is planned. This canal at about 115th km of its length will shoot out a branch to its left, which will irrigate Sagileru valley in which another balancing reservoir is planned at Brahmanagari Matham. The area proposed for irrigation in the Pennar basin between Srisailem and Somasila with Krishna waters is about 1.11 lakh ha. (2.75 lakh acres) in Kurnool and

Cuddappah Districts and the water utilisation in this reach is 29 tmc. This canal would also convey the 15 tmc of waters intended for Madras City.

(3) The offtake for Madras water supply will be located at Chennakkapalli on this Srisailem Left Branch Canal at its 140th km. This regulator will have a capacity to draw a discharge of 1500 c/s. From this regulator a separate canal for Madras water supply will be excavated upto the river Pennar and will carry the flows between the months of July to October.

(4) The FRL of Somasila Reservoir across Pennar as completed in the first stage is +265.00 ft. This is proposed to be raised to +330.00 ft. in the second stage by installing 45 ft. shutters on the spillway crest. The gross capacity of the reservoir will increase from 16,40 tmc to 74 tmc in the second stage. The additional extent of irrigation proposed in the second stage would be 0.47 lakh ha. (1.15 lakh acres) irrigated dry. The rise in the FRL is necessary to facilitate diversion of Krishna waters south of Pennar.

(5) From Somasila Reservoir a canal of capacity 283 cumecs (10,000 cumecs) will be excavated for a length of 38 km to Kandaleru valley. This is meant for diverting the surplus floods of Pennar to Kandaleru and also to carry Krishna waters for Madras City. The bed level of the Canal taking off from Somasila Reservoir will be +79.25 m (260.00 ft).

(6) Across Kandaleru valley a reservoir of 54 tmc capacity will be built which is meant to store the surplus floods of Pennar. It is from this storage that irrigation for another 1.21 lakh ha. (3 lakhs acres) utilising the Pennar flows is planned in the districts of Nellore and Chittoor in Andhra Pradesh. A storage space of 5 tmc will be reserved for Tamil Nadu in this reservoir for storing waters for Madras water supply since the Krishna waters brought in the four months of July to October are to be drawn over a period of 8 months at the rate of 1000 cumecs for the city water supply. The FRL of Kandaleru will be +269.00 ft. and the MDDL +201.00 ft.

(7) A canal will be excavated from Kandaleru to Poondi Reservoir. The length of the canal upto Tamilnadu border is 152 km. This canal will have a capacity of about 4000 cumecs at the head gradually reducing to 1000 cumecs at the Tamilnadu Border. The FSL of the canal at Kandaleru is at +199.00 ft. and at the Tamil Nadu Border is at +149.11 ft.

The works to be done in the Tamilnadu area in continuation are as described below:

1) Kandaleru Poondi canal will be continued from Tamilnadu Border with a capacity of 1000 c/s throughout, upto its infall into Poondi Reservoir. The length of this part of the canal will be 25 km.

2) The full Reservoir levels of Poondi Reservoir, Red Hills lake and Chembarambakkam tank will be raised by 2 ft. which will give an additional storage space of 1.68 tmc.

3) A link canal will be excavated between Poondi reservoir and the Chembarambakkam tank with a branch connecting the Red Hills lake, so that the flow of Krishna waters for the Madras water supply may be conveniently handled through the two terminal reservoirs viz. Red Hills and the Chembarambakkam, one from the north and the other from the South.

4) Two more new reservoirs, one at Ramanjeri, upstream of Poondi Reservoir and another at Tirukkandam, downstream of Poondi will be formed on the Kortalayar river at a later stage, which will give an additional storage capacity of 2.18 tmc within the Tamilnadu limits.

5) Improvements and extension to the treatment, transmission and distribution systems within the city area and also in the greater Madras area with adequate provisions for expansion in the sewerage system will also form part of this project.

As Krishna comes to Madras through the way detailed above, there are bright prospects that the water supply within the greater Madras improves substantially. Our per capita consumption for the population projected to 2002 AD would have gone up to 145 lpcd against the present meagre supply of 67 lpcd. A reliable adequate flow into our reservoirs, hopefully, will make our present experience of drought a thing of the past.

coins of Tamil Nadu

Nadana Kasinathan
Deputy Director,
Department of Archaeology.

Punch marked coins

The barter system of the pre-historic period in Tamilnadu gave way to the currency system in historical times. The earliest available coins in Tamilnadu are the punch marked ones. They are in silver and bear punched marks of the sun, the crescent, the mountain, the tree and of some geometric designs. There are a few coins of this type bearing the figure of a peacock on a mountain. Punch marked coins were found in different parts of Tamilnadu, some in association with Roman coins, indicating the existence of these circulation even in the first and second centuries A.D.

Coins from Literature

Sangam classical works refer to Pon, Kanam and Kappon as coins. Narmudceral, the illustrious chera king, is said to have gifted 40 lakhs gold coins (Pon) to the poet Kappiyanar. Selvakkaduvigovallatan, another celebrated Chera, is said to have

donated 100,000 Kanam to Pappilar, Adukotpattucceraladan, another Chera, is praised for having given nine kappon (probably one-fourth of a pon) for making an ornament and 100,000 kanam to a poetess, Kakkaiapadiniyar Naccellaiyar. Perunceral who conquered Tagadur, the capital of the Atiyaman, is said to have presented 900,000 Kanam with a couchant seat to Aricil Kilar, the poet who eulogized him. Incidentally, the shape of the coin, literature says was the seed of the margosa fruit. But it is not known which coin, Pon or Kanam, was in this shape.

Andipatti Hoard

An interesting hoard of coins, assignable to the second century A.D. was found at Andipatti (North Arcot district). These coins are made of potin lead are round in shape and bear a Tamil legend on the obverse and some designs on the reverse. The legend is written in Damili (Brahmi) characters and has been deciphered as "Centan, cetiran

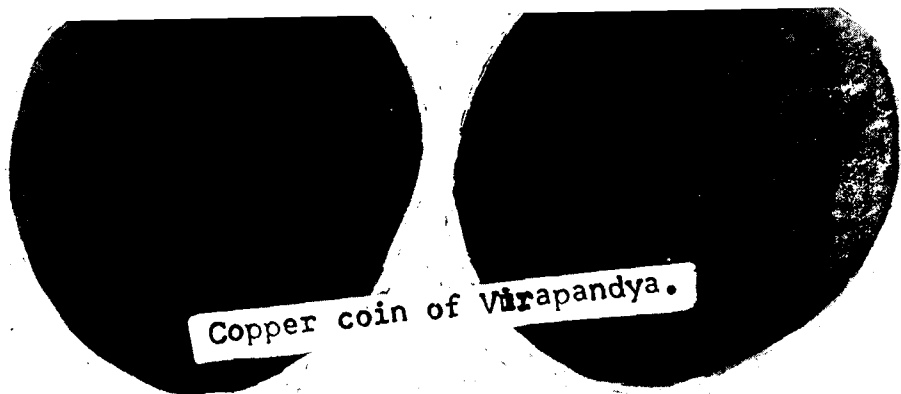
Tinnama". The probable meaning of the legend is that 'Centan's opponent was Tinnag' suggesting Tinnan, the ruler of that region opposed Centan, while Centang, waged war against him. This Centan may have been a Pandya king since there were some Pandya kings of the same name in the later period.

Sangam coins:

Some copper square coins have been discovered in Tamilnadu bearing the elephant, or fish or tiger symbol with some auspicious marks like the kumbha, evastika, Srivatsam etc. on the obverse and some geometric design on the reverse. The elephant coin is identified as the issue of the Cheras, the fish one of the Pandyas and the tiger one of the Cholas, of the Sangam age. Unfortunately, no legend or figure of the king is found on these coins. It is also not possible to say whether these were the Pon or the Kanam mentioned in Sangam literature.

Pallava Coin bearing figure of Nandi, their emblem, ship showing their victory over far east countries.





Copper coin of Virapandya.

A considerable number of Roman ins have been found in Tamilnadu, especially in the Kongu region, around Karur. On the basis of these finds some scholars think that Karur was the ancient capital of the Cheras. Coins issued by Augustus, were discovered in association with punch marked coins at Pennar (Coimbatore District) Coins of Augustus and Darius totalling about 500 were found at Karur. Recently the Tamilnadu State Department of Archaeology collected a silver Roman coin during excavations at Karur. These find attest the theory that there were flourishing trade contact between Tamilnadu and Rome. But it is not certain that the Roman coins were used as currency in Tamilnadu. This is because on almost all these coins there are deliberate cut on the head of the King's figure. Scholars have suggested that the cut might have been made to prevent the coins from being used as currency, but only as metal for making ornaments.

Coins of Pallava period:

The Pallavas seem to have issued their own coins having the bull symbol, their lanchana, on the obverse. Some of these were found in excavations at Kanchipuram, a few were collected from Mamallapuram and some other parts of Tamilnadu. The coins found at Kanchipuram bear only the bull motif without any legend. In the excavations conducted by the Madras University a mould with the symbol of a bull was found. It may have been used for minting the coins. These are attributed to the early Pallavas,

Coins found from other parts of Tamilnadu bear either the bull or the fish symbol with a legend, Sribhara or Srinidhi. Sribhara and Srinidhi, were the titles of Narasimhavaraman II. A coin bearing the bull motif on the obverse and a ship design on the reverse is identified with the Pallavas. This coin may have been issued to commemorate their south-east contact by sea. Another coin bearing the lion motif on the obverse has also been attributed to the Pallavas. But in recent year scholars are of the opinion that this might have been issued by the Vishnukundins.

Rajadhiraja I who succeeded Rajendra I, spent most of his time in war and it is believed to be responsible for almost all the victories of his father. To him is assignable a old coin with the legend 'Rajadhiraja' and with the usual standing human figure on the obverse. On the reverse the seated human figure is found in front of a seated tiger.

Among a few gold coins found at Kavaliavalli village (Nellore district) one series is said to bear the tiger and the fish on one side and the legend 'Sunga' on the other. Another series carries the legend 'kanchi' in Tamil characters along with figures of tiger and fish on the obverse and the word 'Sunga' on the reverse. The above two types of coins are attributed to Kulothunga I, since he ruled both Chola and Vengi countries and had the titles of Sungam Tavaratta Cholan.

Pandyan coins:

The Pandyas who were great

patrons of literature and enjoyed the great privilege of having saint Agastya as their preceptor, had their hold in the Southern part of Tamil country from the pre-christian era to the 17th century A.D. They played an important role during the Sangam age in organising a congregation of Tamil poets in order to discuss newly composed Tamil Poems. It is believed that Siva himself participated in that congregation and presented Tamil poems on a subject suggested by Pandya King.

These Pandyas were sccond to none in other fields also. They too issued coins, They have already been discussed in the section on the coins of Pandyas of the Sangam age.

So far only a few coins of the early Pandyas who ruled from the sixth century A.D. to the ninth have been noticed. But the epigraphs of the period mention coins such as Dinar, Kanam, Kalanju, Kasu, Palankasu, Sempon, Tulaipon, Krishna Kaca and Nishka.

The coin, recently attributed to Srimara Srivallabha by Dr. R. Nagaswamy is of great interest since it belongs to that early Pandyan King. It bears on the obverse two fish and on the reverse the legend 'Sri Avani-pasekhara Kolaka'. The inscription found on the front wall of Sittana vasal cave mentions Srivallabha, a the Pandya king as Avanipasekhar Srivallabha. So it is believed that Srimara Srivallabha could have issued this coin. From the Palaeographical point of view also the characters of the legend found on the coin could be attributed to

the ninth Century A.D., the period of Srimara Srivallabha.

Another coin of the early Pandyas is of Varaguna II (862-880 A.D.) which is in the National Museum, Delhi. It has two fish on one side and the legend 'Sri Varaguna' in Grantha characters on the other. Its identity is till in dispute. The Museum authorities hold that it is of early Pandya. But Dr. Nagaswamy doubts its authenticity.

With regard to the coins of the later Pandyas who ruled from the 13th century to the 15th, one may find much difficulty in identifying them. Most of them bear either their name or one of their titles. The coins bearing legends such as Sundara Pandya, Condu Kondan, Kodandaraman, Kulasekhara, Vira Pandya, Kaccivalangum Perumal Ellamtalaiyanan are satisfactoril

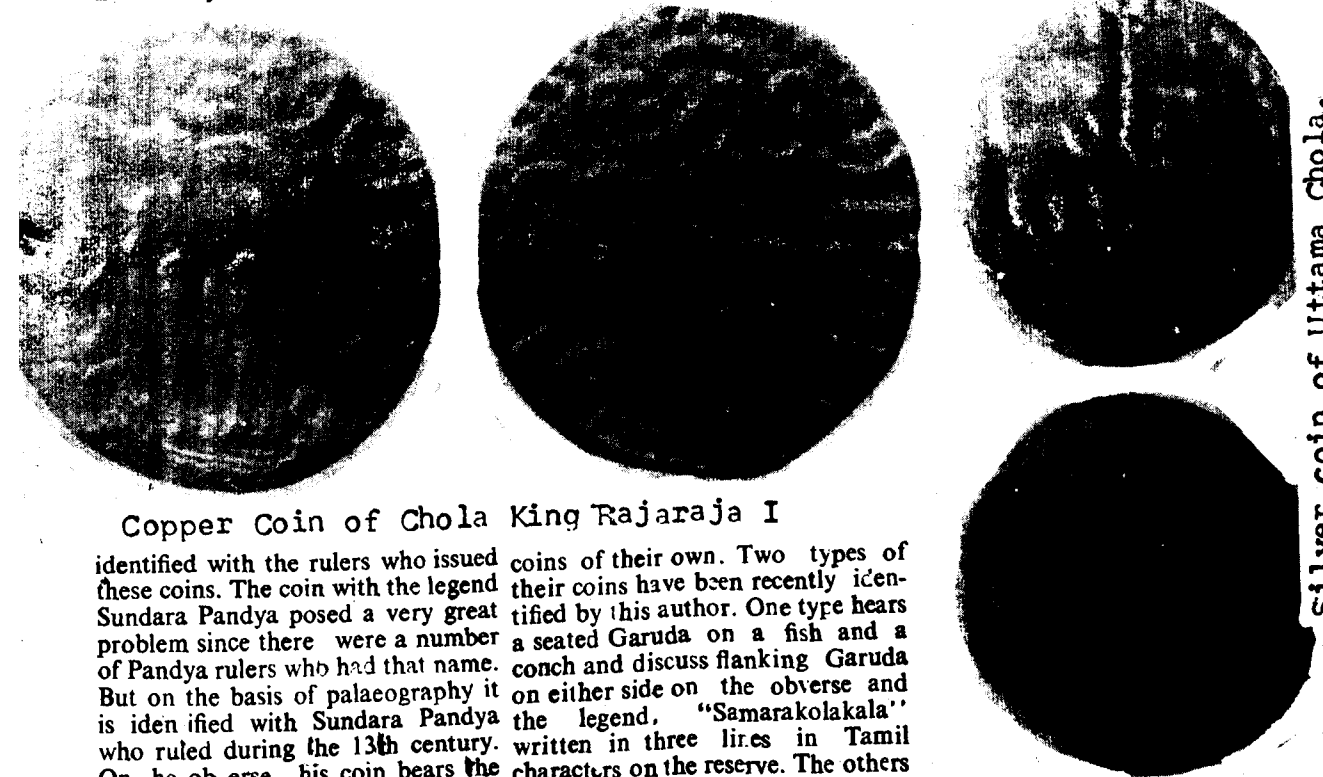
Pandya. Coins bearing the name Kodandarama are also believed to have issued by Jatavarman Sundara Pandya since an inscription of his states that he had instituted Kodandaraman Sanadi in a temple under his name.

A considerable number of coins bearing the legend Kulasekhara and Virapandya are found. Since there were more than one Pandya King having these names it becomes impossible to assign these coins to a particular king. However on the basis of palaeography these may be safely attributed to a period between the 12th and 14th centuries.

Mavali Bana Coins:

During the declining period of later Pandyas, the Mavali Banas had some decisive control over the region around Madurai. They issued

intense care in renovating numbers of Hindu temples from Godavari to Kanyakumari also issued a number of coins of their own. They bear the figures of Gods and Goddesses reflecting their staunch faith in Hinduism. The Sangama rulers seem to have followed saivism while Tuluva and Aravidu rulers followed Vaishnavism. Almost all the Vijayanagar Kings issued coins and it is fortunate that we have numbers of them. Among them the issues of Krishna Devaraya are worth mentioning. The famous Ramanga which bears the coronation scene of Sri Rama, the coin that bears the figure of Lord Venkatesa inside a makara torana or prabhavali and the gold coin with an image of Balakrishna seated with butter ball in right hand are very important with reference to religious upsurge during the Krishna deveraya period.



Copper Coin of Chola King Rajaraja I

identified with the rulers who issued these coins. The coin with the legend Sundara Pandya posed a very great problem since there were a number of Pandya rulers who had that name. But on the basis of palaeography it is identified with Sundara Pandya who ruled during the 13th century. On the obverse, his coin bears the standing figure of the king and on the reverse the legend Sundarapandya.

Conadukondan was the tilte of Maravarman Sundara Pandya. Therefore it has become easier to assign this coin to Maravarman Sundara Pandya. Similarly Kaccivalangum Perumal and Ellamtalaiyanan was epithets assumed by Jatavarman Sundara Pandya. These two coins bearing the above legends are taken as the issues of Jatavarman Sundara Pandya who came to the throne after Maravarman Sundara

coins of their own. Two types of their coins have been recently identified by this author. One type bears a seated Garuda on a fish and a conch and discuss flanking Garuda on either side on the obverse and the legend, "Samarakolakala" written in three lines in Tamil characters on the reverse. The others bears Garuda, conch and discuss with a beautiful umbrella on the obverse while the legend Bhuvane-kavira in Tamil characters is written on the reverse. All these earlier scholars attributed the two types to the Pandyas. But due to the fact that Garuda is shown on the fish surmised that it has a symbolic meaning to indicate that the Banas who had Garuda flag had conquered the Pandyas whose emblem was fish.

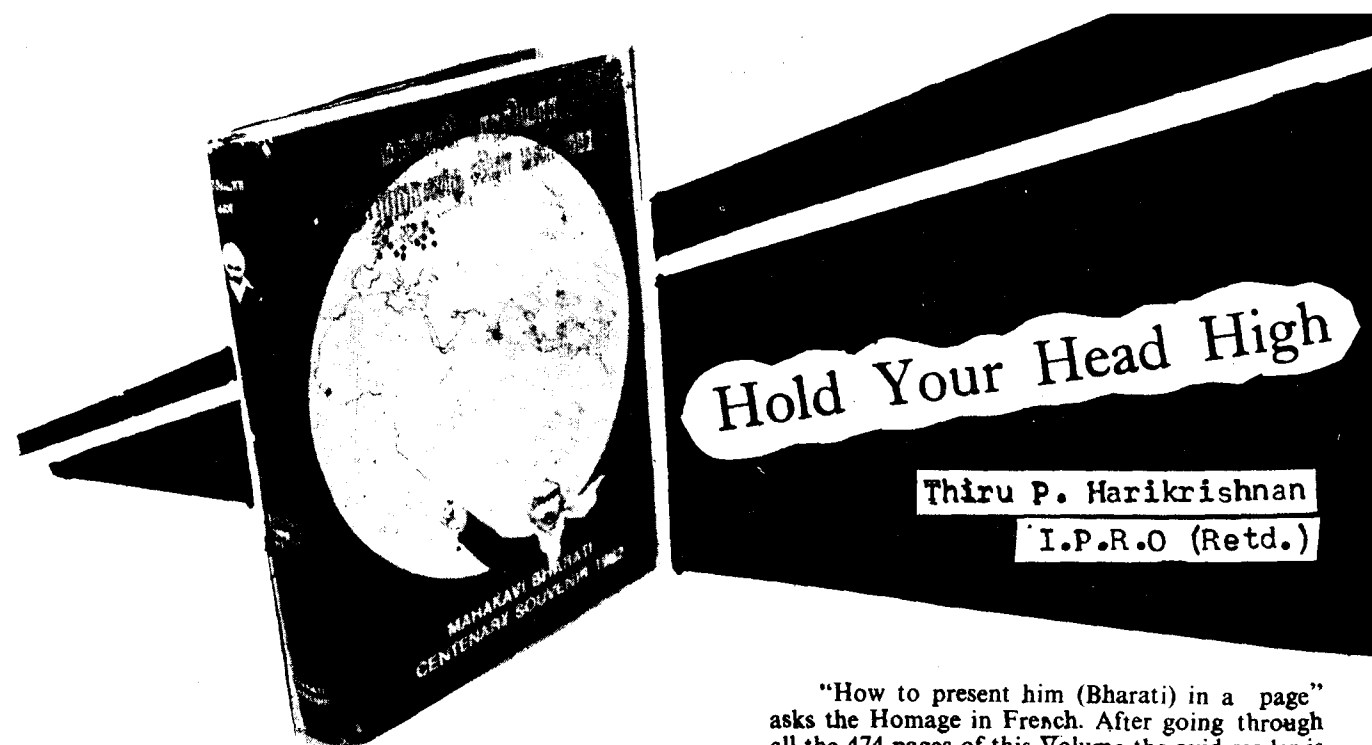
The Vijayanagar kings, the sa liours of Hindu Dharma, who took

Nayak coins:

Following the rule of the Vijayanagar Rajas Tamilnadu was divided into principalities ruled by Nayaks. The Nayak rulers too issued coins. Most of their coins in copper, bear religious images without any legend, posing problems of identification with great difficulty some of their coins have been identified recently such as the coins of Chokkanatha Nayak, Tirumalai Nayak and Visvanatha Nayak.

Silver coin of Uttama Chola.

pandya Coin of Sangam



A sumptuous volume of tributes and homage, criticism and appraisal of Mahakavi Bharati in many languages of the world and all the languages of India - thanks to the off-set process we are able to see these languages in original - has been brought out by the assiduous efforts of the dedicated academics of Annamalai University to commemorate the Bharati Birth Centenary. This souvenir is claimed to be only a part of the wide spectrum of publication work planned by the Government of Tamil Nadu as part of the Birth Centenary Celebrations of the poet. So this volume merely whets our appetite for the other Bharati publications being processed in the other Universities of Tamil Nadu, on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu. The volume under review is not only a mosaic of tributes in many languages it is also a labyrinth of the vision many artists have had of the work of Bharati brought out in their own telling language their art. "வெந்து தணிந்தது காடு" concludes the Poet in one of his poems to describe the omnipotence of fire, and these lines have been tellingly brought out by Chandrasekaran, so much so we don't feel let down by the fact that the essay in appreciation of the Poem "AgniKunju" happens to be in French Sans an English translation (all tributes in foreign languages carry along side an English translation). Art does speak more profoundly than language. Bhaskar brings out Bharati's "Kandan-Valli" romance to depict the power of wind, in his own inimitable way. Interspersed with such arresting illustrations, the volume is both fetching and bewitching.

The meticulous planning is seen in the fact that miniscule art works adorn even the filler space at the end of articles. The reader is left wondering whether the titillating literary masterpieces or the variety of art pieces that will linger longer in his memory.

Hold Your Head High

Thiru P. Harikrishnan
I.P.R.O (Retd.)

"How to present him (Bharati) in a page" asks the Homage in French. After going through all the 474 pages of this Volume the avid reader is bound to ask "is this all?" Aptly enough the same French Homage concludes. "He is not meant for being commented upon. His poems are divine remedies, to absorb, then to recite about, the head held high, with one's whole being, as he himself enjoyed to do". So let us hold our heads high that Bharati was of us the Tamils. Pride enough for centuries.

Appropriately enough the volume begins with Bharati Dasan's tribute to the Poet describing him as "a capsule of verbal incense that can perfume a forest" followed by a colour portrait of the poet by that doyen among artists, Ammayappan. The Preface by the Vice-Chancellor tells us that the cover page was designed on the lines suggested by the Hon'ble Information Minister Thiru R.M.Veerappan. It shows Bharati proudly pointing to a map of the Globe and indicating all the 32 countries where Tamil studies are undertaken in line with the Poet's exhortation "Let us strive to make known to all the world, the mellifluous cadences of Tamil".

The messages from dignitaries are not mere trite encomiums and many of them deserve to be read and savoured. Nor are the Homages received from the countries of the world, mere courtesies. Some of them such as the one in Japanese compares Japanese literary traditions with the role played by Bharati and compels attention: "In the long history of Tamil literature he was the first person who recognised the true value in the language of common people and use it in his literary composition. Mainly thanks to his efforts the modern Tamil prose writing was formulated". We have been insured to inane fatuities appearing as homages and messages, but it is quite a surprise to go through the messages in this volume as they happen to be indepth studies in capsule form. Priced Rs.50/- the volume appears to be heavily subsidised.

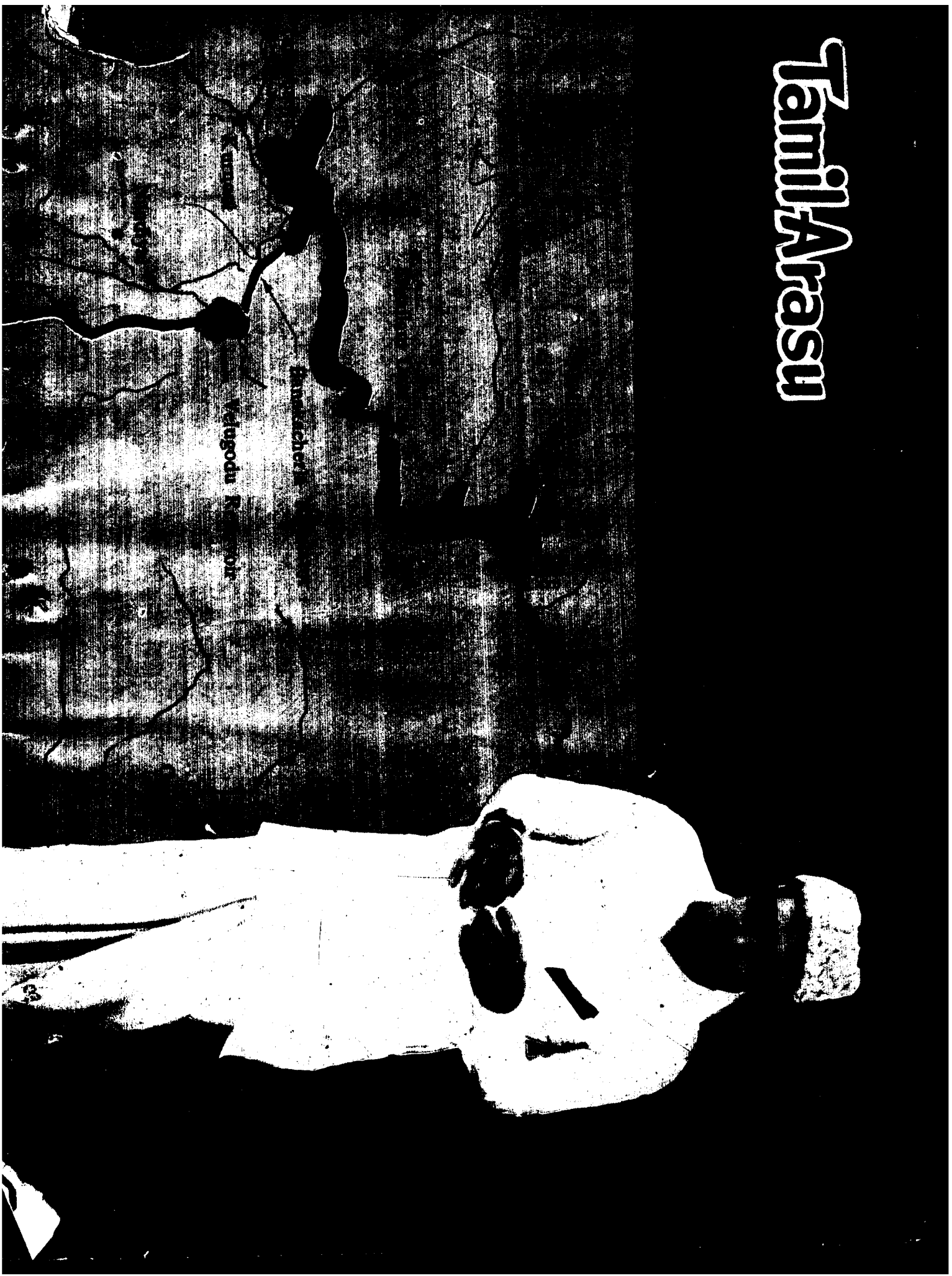
YOUR SEARCH FOR COLORFUL PRINTS

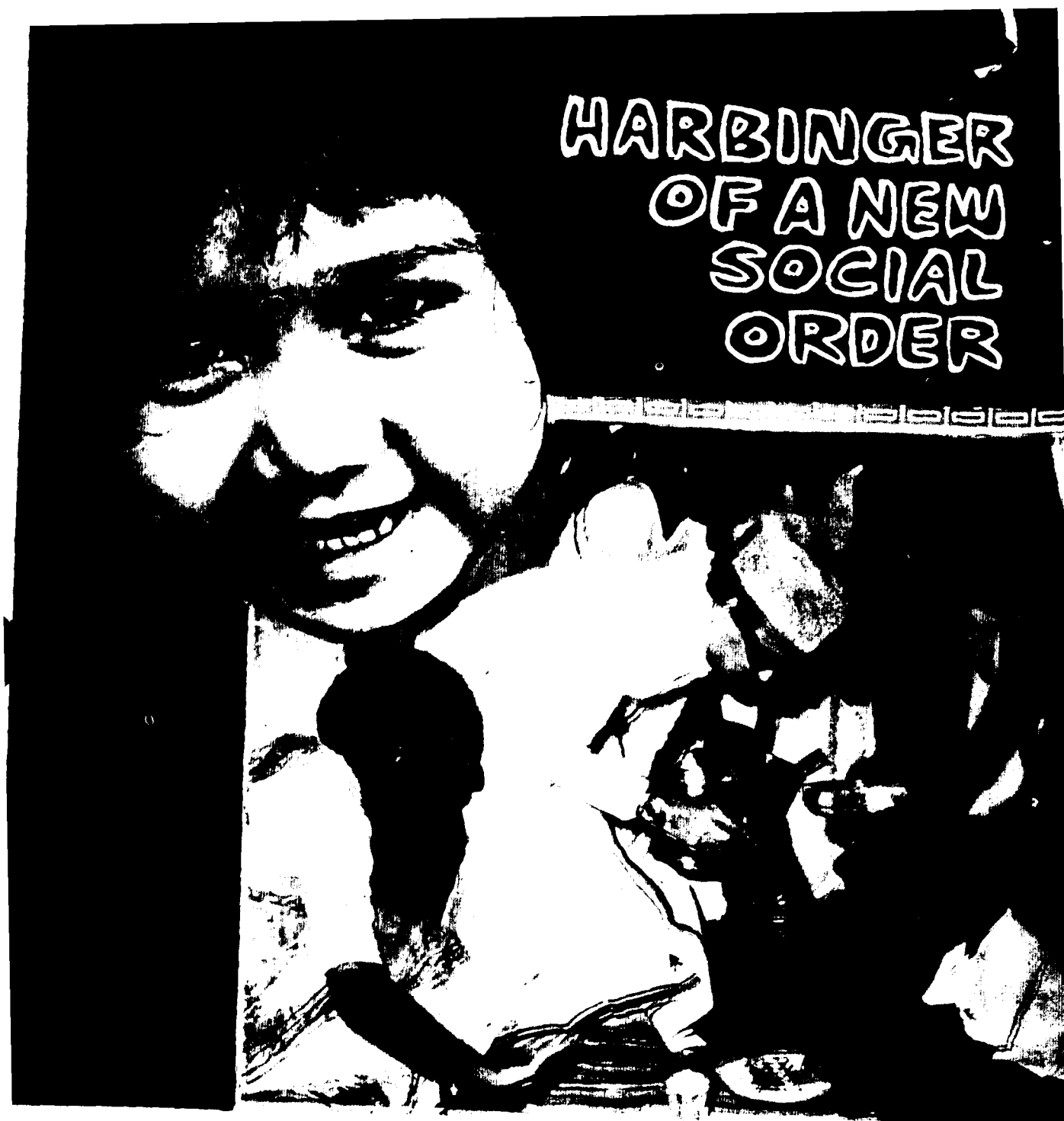
ENDS AT

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HARBINGER OF A NEW SOCIAL ORDER

CHIEF MINISTER'S NUTRITIOUS MEAL PROGRAMME.

Genesis :

Our scriptures glorified food and those who provided it to others and condemned those who tasted its flavour by themselves. Poet Subramania Bharathi declared that the entire world deserved to be destroyed if even a single human being went hungry. Gandhiji wrote

that for the poor, God revealed Himself in the rice bowl. Anna took this philosophy one step further and said that his vision of God reposed in the smile of the poor. And scientists tell us that it is hunger among children that is particularly deadly, causing, as it does, irreversible damage.

For Thiru M.G. Ramachandran, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, hunger and poverty are no mere

theoretical possibilities or abstract dangers. Rather, they were a recurring reality and an awful affliction in his life at an impressionable age. He has publicly acknowledged as to how the munificence of a neighbour through rice donations averted untimely death for himself and his family.

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

This then is the genesis of this Programme, which for its nobility of conception, firmness of conviction, daringness of design and smoothness of execution has won the hearts and minds of the masses and generated a groundswell of goodwill and spontaneous enthusiasm within weeks of its launching.

Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme for Children :

On the 1st July, 1982, Tamil Nadu introduced a scheme of historic significance, for providing a nutritious free meal to lakhs of poor children in the age group of 2 to 10. At the stroke of 12 noon that day, 55.96 lakhs of children sat down in thousands of Child Welfare Centres and Elementary Schools in rural areas of the whole State to partake of hot nutritious food served to them at Government cost. This colossal venture which is expected to bring about a significant change not only in the health condition of the children but in the social environment itself in the rural areas at a cost of more than Rs. 100 crores per year is the brain child of the popular Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thiru M. G. Ramachandran. The formidable dimensions of the problem and the staggering numbers involved called for meticulous planning to the minutest detail. It is to the credit of the administrative machinery that, inspired by the noble ideas behind this scheme, it has risen to the occasion and acquitted itself with a remarkable degree of efficiency, dependability and devotion. This scheme also depends for its success on the wholehearted co-operation extended by the public and the active vigil exercised by it, in monitoring implementation in the thousands of remotest villages spread far and wide in the State. The magnificent welcome and response, this scheme has had from all sections of independent and enlightened public opinion has been a great boost to the morale of the staff engaged in implementation.

The Beneficiaries-Age Group of 2+ to 4+ :

The beneficiaries have been divided into two age-groups. The children in the age group 2+ to 4+ are catered to in the Child Welfare Centres where a trained Bala Sevika and two helpers to assist her are in charge. The Bala Sevika and the

two helpers have been recruited locally. The Bala Sevikas in most cases are S.S.L.C. passed girls in the age group 25 to 35 and in the case of widows 25 to 40. The helpers have been recruited from those with an ability to read and write Tamil and are in the age group 25 to 40. In both cases, preference has been given to widows and destitute women. Bala Sevikas are paid Rs. 175 per month and the helpers Rs. 60 per month. It is the responsibility of the helpers to cook and serve food to the children. Bala Sevikas are in overall charge of the Centre and are entrusted with the responsibility of imparting pre-school Education to the children. Educational aids and play materials at a cost of Rs. 600 for each of the Child Welfare Centre are being supplied in a phased manner. Cooking utensils, plates and tumblers for the children have been supplied to each centre at a cost of Rs. 2,000.

In this age group 2 plus to 4 plus, 19.89 lakh children were the beneficiaries as on 1-8-82.

School Age Group of 5+ to 9+

Children in the age group 5+ to 9+ are catered to in the Elementary Schools where they are studying. A part-time cook on a remuneration of Rs. 2 per day and one helper to assist the cook and clean the vessels

at Re. 1 per day are employed in each one of these schools. Where the strength of the beneficiaries is more than 500, provision has been made for the appointment of one additional cook.

The Ingredients of the Meal :

The nutritious meal comprises of :

	grams
Rice	100
Oil	7
Dhal	15
Condiments & Vegetables	50

For children of age group 2 to 4, the quantum of rice will be 80 grams and dhal 110 grams. Quantities of oil and vegetables will remain the same.

Old and New

The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, while inaugurating the scheme on the 1st of July, 1982 at Pappakurichi in Tiruchirappalli District, paid a rich tribute to the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Thiru K. Kamaraj who for the first time had introduced the Mid-day Meal scheme for the school children.





He acknowledged the debt of gratitude of Tamil Nadu to Kamaraj for having conceived of this scheme and claimed that it would be his privilege and responsibility to see that the scheme is extended and implemented. This is what the present scheme seeks to do.

Under the old scheme, only children in the standards I to VIII of the Elementary Schools were fed. The present scheme has brought in its fold children in the age group 2-5 also, besides catering to the children in the age group of 5 to 10 in the elementary schools. The previous scheme contemplated feeding of school children for 200 days in a year. The present scheme provides for feeding for all the 365 days in a year. The previous scheme covered only 1/3 of the children enrolled in any school. The present scheme provides for the feeding of all the children in a school who are below the poverty line. Instructions have also been issued that a very liberal view should be taken of the poverty criterion and that no child who volunteers to



completely relieved of the physical work connected with the implementation of the scheme.

A Mighty Employment Programme For Women :

Under this scheme, employment opportunities have been provided for 1,54,245 women, in rural and urban areas, particular preference being given among them to widows and destitutes. This massive provision of employment opportunities has brought about a revolutionary change in the rural landscape and has been heralded as the single largest employment programme for the rural areas in independent India in the last 35 years.

Employment in the Pre-School Sector:

Under this scheme, fresh employment opportunities have been provided for 78,490 women in the pre-school sector of this programme. The two categories in which women are employed, are Balasevikas, (Child Welfare Organisers) and Child Welfare Assistants.

Employment in the School Sector:

Fresh employment has been generated in three categories namely Nutritious Meal Organisers, cooks and helpers. Of the 34,296 people employed as cooks, only 2,490 (less than 10%) are men and the balance 31,808 are women. In the



'Helper' category, out of the total 33,828 helpers, 2396 (less than 10%) are men and the balance 31,432 helpers are women. 25,146 Nutritious Meal Organisers have already taken charge of all the school feeding centres. They will take charge of the remaining school feeding centres shortly.

To sum up, this programme has generated fresh employment opportunities for 1,71,756 people in rural and in urban areas. Of the total 1,71,756 people employed, 1,54,245 are women.

Village Committees, have been constituted giving representation to women, social workers, philanthropists and representatives of the underprivileged classes. These Committees have been entrusted with the responsibilities of monitoring the functioning of the new scheme in the locality. A network of feed-back and information has been built up, weaving official and non-official agencies.

Extension of Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme to Urban Areas:

The programme has been extended from the 15th September 1982 to cover the 2 plus to 4 plus in honour of the person of their children in the urban centres and choice. These buildings will be the school children in the Corporations of Madras, Madurai and rural assets to be created under Coimbatore, who had not been this programme.

As a result of this extension, more than 4 lakh children in the age group 2 plus to 4 plus and 2.5 lakh children in the age group 5 plus to 9 plus have become new beneficiaries. Of the 4 lakh children in the age group 2 plus to 4 plus, more than 1.43 lakhs belong to Scheduled Castes. Of the 2.5 lakh children in the age group 5 plus to 9 plus, more than 46,000 children belong to the Scheduled Castes. As a result of this extension now, in the State as a whole, 22.66 lakh children belonging to the age group 2 plus to 4 plus and 41.74 lakh children belonging to the age group 5 plus to 9 plus are now enjoying the benefits of the unprecedented scheme. This total number of 64.4 lakh children beneficiaries works out to more than 60 per cent of the total children population in this age group.

To sum up, as on 1-3-83, there are 33,829 school feeding centres



and 27,920 pre-school feeding centres. The grand total is 61,749 feeding centres. Of these, 90% of the centres are in rural areas. old-age pensioners, 43,888 are destitute widows, 14,471 are physically handicapped persons and 30,000 are agricultural labourers.

Buildings:

A design for the construction of low cost and functional buildings for the feeding centres in the villages, each at a cost of Rs. 38,000 to Rs. 40,000 has been evolved. Members of the public have come forward with substantial donations to put up buildings at their own cost for such community feeding centres. The donors have been permitted to name these buildings in honour of the person of their choice. These buildings will be valuable additions to the tangible assets to be created under the earlier phase.

Extension of the Scheme to Old age Pensioners:

The Government in G.O.Ms. No. 69, Social Welfare, dated 11-1-1983 have now extended the existing Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme to cover the Old-Age Pension beneficiaries in the State with effect from 15-1-1983. The number of beneficiaries under the scheme is 1,99,158. They are being served one free meal a day at a cost of 90 paise per head. The Old-Age Pensioners who are able to come to the centre are provided with a meal. They are also provided with 1/2 Kilo of rice per week instead of one Kilo of rice. The Old-Age Pensioners who do not come to the centre, and cannot come to the centre will continue to draw the ration of 1 kilo of rice per week per head as per the old scheme. By this scheme, 2 lakh beneficiaries are provided with sustenance. Out of 1,99,158 total beneficiaries, about 1,10,799 are

The following is the scale of ration per day per pensioner :-

	grams
Rice	200
Oil	14
Dhal	15
Vegetables & Condiments	50

The cost of implementing this programme is estimated to be in the order of over Rs. 133 Crores per year. The break-up is as follows:

Rs. 120 Crores for Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme for Children.
Rs. 6.48 Crores for feeding Old-Age Pensioners.
Rs. 6 Crores for wages of Noon Meal Organisers.

The latest balance in Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme Fund is Rs. 2.30 Crores as on 15-3-83. Rs. 2.40 lakhs have been released so far for construction of six pre-school feeding centres in 5 districts (i.e. Periyar, Trichurapalli, Dharmapuri, Madurai and Ramanathapuram). The mobilisation of resources of this order is expected to be a severe strain; but the State Government and more so, the people of Tamil Nadu, have come forward confidently and cheerfully to bear this burden because of their firm faith that this expenditure is an investment made in the future of the country, an advance deposit for the well-being of the budding generation of to-morrow.



YOUR FRIEND

The Tamil Nadu Police Force keeping in mind the ideals of public service, continue to maintain its morale in high esteem by efficient control of law and order situations and checking and detecting incidents of crime and by giving a helping hand to the helpless victims who have fallen prey to the nefarious activities of mischief mongers and criminals.

Detection of Crime:

During the period 1980 to 1982, the Tamil Nadu Police put in their best efforts in detecting them and retrieve the stolen properties from the criminals. The following table clearly establishes the achievement of the Tamil Nadu Police in containing the escalation of crime trend.

Year	Property cases reported	Percentage of cases detected	Percentage of stolen property recovered
1980	39,087	59%	47.8%
1981	38,029	69%	53.3%
1982	34,680	72%	58.8%

Maintenance of Law and Order:

During 1981 the World Tamil Conference took place in Madurai and was also attended by the Prime Minister of India. The State Police provided adequate bandobust facilities to all the participants and members of the public and other dignitaries and ensured safety and protection to them. Rich accolade was given to the police for their excellent work on that occasion.

The Tamil Nadu Police continued to unleash their excellent performance in providing bandobust facilities during the Tirupattur and Tiruchendur Assembly Bye-elections and Periakulam Parilament Bye-election. The Tamil Nadu Police effectively tackled and controlled riot and violent law and order incidents in Ramnad, Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli Districts. They also effectively cured extremists activities in North Arcot and Dharmapuri District.

Irrespective of the nature of situation, they were dealt with firmly and deftly not only earning the praise and affection of the public but also bringing pride to their Department at the All India Level.

Traffic

Increasing vehicular propulation and lack of civic sense go hand in hand in causing road accidents. In order to minimise the road accidents Highway patrols were formed to have more effective control over flow of traffic and on traffic offences and is functioning effectively. Highway patrols are expected to minimise fatal accidents on the highways, especially at spots where such mishaps have been frequently occurring.

Women Police

To facilitate the public in Major Railway stations and to spot out lurking anti social elements in those areas the women police are deployed



in the Railway Stations. Women Police also been utilised at all major festival bandobusts, the pride of place being achieved by their participation in the Security arrangements for the Asiad where they won the appreciation of not only the public of Delhi but also from the various contingents from abroad.

Public Relations:

In all the District Police Offices, and in Madras City Police and in State Police Head Quarters, a grievance Cell has been created for the benefit of the public and the people of this State are making good use of it and this has improved the image of the Police in the State.

WELFARE OF POLICE PERSONNEL:

A. Food Subsidy Scheme: The Tamil Nadu Government launched the scheme of supplying essential commodities at subsidised rates to the personnel of the rank of Police Constable to the rank of Inspectors in September 1980. This scheme is under implementation.

B. Police Housing Corporation: The Police Housing Corporation was formed on 30.4.81 for providing housing facility to the retiring and retired Police personnel. The Corporation has so far constructed 720 houses in Navalpattu, Trichy district. The allotment of houses are being done. The Corporation also proposes to construct 826 houses for Subordinate Police Officers during 1983-84. This scheme is also now extended to the Ministerial staff of the Police Department.

C. Chief Minister's Constabulary Medal: The Chief Minister's Police Constabulary medal was instituted in 1981 and is awarded on every Pongal Day to those PC/HC for having maintained a good record of service of 10 years. This medal also carry a monthly monetary allowance. During 1982-83 more than 2000 PC/HC have so far been benefitted by this special Meritorious Award.



Sports

The State Police encourage sportsmen and extend all facilities to the Police personnel in improving their talents. A Police constable has also represented the country in the Olympic Games event. Tamil Nadu was also given the honour of hosting the All India Police Games meet in 1981 at Madras.

Tamil Nadu also hosted the All India Police Aquatic Meet and Cross country Race at Madras in 1981. The State Government/Central Government and other State Contingents praised the Tamil Nadu Police for excellent conduct of the above said events. In the All India Police Duty Meet, 1982 held at Calcutta, the Tamil Nadu team won six gold Medals, five Silver Medals and 7 Bronze



Medals besides annexing six trophies. The Tamil Nadu team stood first in Finger Print, Foot Print Medical Legal Oral and Observation competitions. It is worthy note that selvi Rangathal, Women Inspector of Coimbatore (Urban) won three gold medals and one Bronze Medal. Thiru Padmanabhan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Thiru Uthirapathy, Head Constable won gold Medals in shooting and in observation respectively. Not to be outdone, the Police Dog Mesha also

won a Gold Medal in the recently concluded All India Home Guards Meet, the host Tamil Nadu lifted the overall Championship on Medal tally.

Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme

Tamil Nadu Police Personnel voluntarily contributed Rs.7 lakhs (Rupees seven lakhs only) for the Chief Ministers' Nutritious Noon-Meal Scheme.



WELFARE OF SOCIETY

The progress of hungry and disease ridden underdeveloped nations lies only in the social welfare of the people.

When the country is filled with young children and poor people who do not have even one square meal a day, it is the primary duty of the Government to pay attention to programmes aimed at appeasing the hunger of the people.

The AIADMK formed the Government in June 1977 after getting the massive support and mandate of the people. The Government

proceeded to work ceaselessly to establish the egalitarian society which Anna had desired to establish. The Honourable Chief Minister pledged on 30.6.80 to create the golden age of Tamil Nadu.

He resolved not only to guard the welfare of the scheduled castes, the Adi Dravidars and Backward Classes but also to guard the rights and progress of agriculturists, handloom weavers, labourers, Government employees, policemen and other people of the working classes.

The investment of the 6th plan for this country as a whole is Rs.

97,500/- crores. Of this the share of the State Government is Rs. 50,250/- and that of the Central Government is Rs. 47,280/- Cr. For Tamil Nadu the investment for 1978-83 was Rs. 2,150 Crores but now it has been raised to Rs. 3,150 Crores. It is Rs. 1,000 crores more i.e., 40% more than the plan for 1978-83. As a result of this the plan expenditure per head would increase from Rs. 522 to Rs. 765. In addition to adding programmes for reducing unemployment and poverty special plans were added to help individual families which will help bring the majority of those above the poverty line. Steps were taken to train a substantial portion of the unemployed through training programmes thereby rendering them fit for several types of employment. Plans were drawn to start labour intensive schemes in rural areas to reduce the unemployment in those parts. It is the aim of the State Plan to draw up plans at the district and taluk level. Plans are going to be drawn so that in a few years villages can also take part in drawing up plans.

It is evident that there has been a substantial progress on the economic front in the five years, since this Government has taken over. It is making steady progress in reducing poverty and unemployment. It has formulated new policies in changing the method of sharing profits so that

there would be a reduction in the inequitable distribution of income and wealth. The Government has tried to make all sections of the people to actively participate in developmental activity through education and public relations. Employment opportunities in 1971 was only 35.8% which rose to 39.2% in 1981. The per capita income in 1960-61 was Rs. 335/- In 1970-71 it was Rs. 583/- and 1980-81 Rs. 1269/- Even with such growth in the per capita income it is distressing to note that the same proportion of people are still living below the poverty line. The reason is the increase in the inequitable distribution of income and wealth. That is why it is become the aim of the 5th and 6th five year plans to reduce poverty and increase productivity. Poverty is directly related to unemployment and under employment. Therefore the Tamil Nadu Government has formulated plans to concentrate on social welfare schemes, reduction of poverty and increase in employment opportunities.

Self-Sufficiency of Villages:

The Government is implementing special schemes like National Rural Employment programme, Food for work, Integrated Rural Development to provide more employment opportunities.

It must be emphasised that a scheme of this magnitude has not been introduced in the history of Tamil Nadu.

There are 376 Panchayat Unions in the State. This scheme was implemented by March '81 in 69 unions in the first phase.

The Self-Sufficiency scheme which was started in 1980-81 in the rural areas will be completed by the end of 1983. Very good results have been achieved through these schemes during the three years. It has been estimated that assets worth Rs. 200/- crores have been created. Rural Development which was neglected so far, has made progress on the economic front. The scheme has been extended to Panchayat Unions with some modifications in the current financial year. As a first phase 146 Panchayat Unions will benefit. With an allocation of Rs 10 crores the scheme will be extended in the next financial year also.

This scheme has been implemented in 69 panchayats at a cost of Rs.



57.13 crores in the first phase. This scheme will be completed by the year end in the rest of the Panchayats at a cost of Rs. 270/- crores.

The financial allotment for rural development during 1978-83 was Rs. 50.26 crores. This has been raised to Rs. 120/- crores.

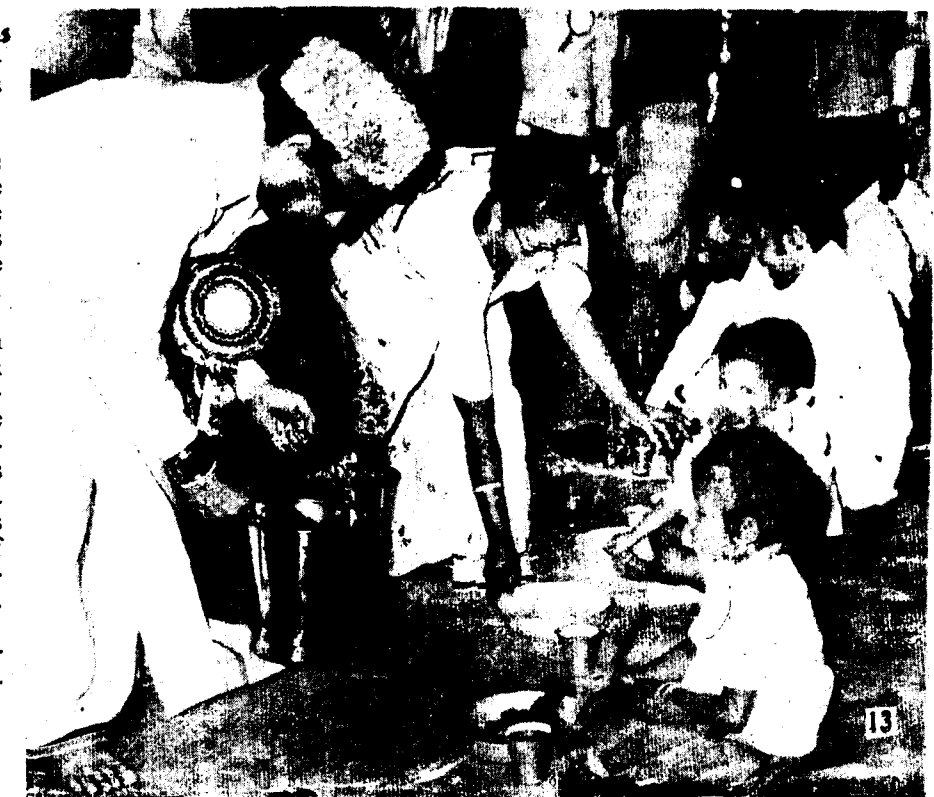
Chief Ministers' Nutritious Meal Scheme for children.

The English daily "The Statesman" says: "M.G.R.'s nutritious meal scheme is a scientific social measure considered in the background of the fact that 6 out of 10 children born in India fall prey to diseases due to malnutrition. It is

not contrary to the new economic philosophies.

The recent study made by the UNESCO has become a scientific report on the Chief Minister's noon meal scheme for children. The report states that 60%-80% malnutrition prevailing in Asia, Africa and Latin America is the reason for child mortality and deficiency diseases.

Experiments show that those children who take nutritious meals show a remarkable improvement in mental growth. This great scheme has given enormous satisfaction to the poor and won the appreciation of enlightened people. This has created a new era in history.



On the 1st of July, 1982, at the stroke of 12 noon this scheme was introduced. 56 lakhs of children sat down in 20747 child welfare centres and 32,470 Elementary schools to partake of hot nutritious food served to them at government cost. Later this scheme was extended to the school children in urban areas also.

The beneficiaries have been divided into two age groups. The children in the age-group 2 plus to 4 plus are catered to in the child welfare centres, where a trained Balasevika and two helpers to assist her are in charge. In this age-group 2 plus to 4 plus 20 lakh children are the beneficiaries.

Children in the age group 5 plus to 9 plus are catered to in the elementary schools where they are studying. This scheme is being implemented in the 31,205 schools under the Directorate of school education, in 999 schools under the Adi-Dravidars and Tribal Welfare Department and 266 schools under the Department of Backward Classes. 38 lakhs of Children studying in these schools are the beneficiaries.

Under the old scheme, only children in standard I to VIII of the elementary schools were fed. The present scheme covers children in the age group 2-5 also, besides catering to the children in the age group of 5 to 10 in the elementary schools. The previous scheme contemplated feeding of school children, for 200 days in the year. The present scheme provides for feeding for all the 365 days in a year. Instructions have also been issued that no child who volunteers to partake of the mid-day meal should be denied the opportunity.

The present mid-day meal scheme has had a tremendous and instantaneous impact on the enrolment of children in the primary schools. It is gratifying to note that 1.64 lakh children have been additionally enrolled in standards I to V in the two months since the inception of the scheme.

This scheme is not just to provide meals. It is a harbinger of the new social order which we seek to bring about in the country. Children irrespective of differences learn to move and mingle together, eat, play



and learn together thus get trained from a very early age. The children also learn about cleanliness and hygiene. They are also provided with medical facilities.

Dirty teeth are the cause for a number of ailments. Therefore children are taught at an early age to keep their teeth clean. This is taught in the meal centres. 30 grams each of scientifically prepared tooth powder is supplied free of cost to these children.

Under this scheme, employment opportunities have been provided for more than a lakh of women, in rural and urban areas. Particular preference has been given to widows and destitutes. This massive provision of employment opportunities has been heralded as the single largest employment programme for the rural areas in independent India in the last 35 years.

The programme has been extended from 15th September, 1982 to cover the 2 plus to 4 plus children

in the urban centres and the school children in the Corporation of Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore. As a result 9.26 lakh children have been benefitted.

It has been estimated that the annual expenditure on the scheme would be Rs.125/- crores. This expenditure is an investment made for the future development of the country, an advance deposit for the well-being of the budding generation of tomorrow.

This scheme will be an example for the whole country. Humanism and scientific social view are inter-linked in this scheme.

Free supply of Dhoties and saris for agricultural labourers.

To mitigate the sufferings of those agricultural labourers affected by drought an innovative scheme has been drawn up. At the same time the Government has proposed to redress the grievances of the hand-



COVER

Krishna Waters for Madras, the mammoth project is depicted on the covers of this issue.

loomweavers by distributing the handloom cloth stocks which had accumulated unsold.

On Tamil New Year's Day in 1983 all the poor agricultural workers numbering about 60 lakhs were supplied dhoties and saris free of cost.

Jhanata dhoties and saris had remained unsold to the tune of Rs.10 crores in the Co-optex showrooms. To relieve the stagnation the Government bought the entire unsold stock from the Cooptex and distributed to the landless agricultural labourers. These dhoties and saris were supplied free of cost to men over 40 and women over 30.

The Government took steps to see that there were no deaths due to hunger. Persons in such indigent circumstances could approach Government officials and explain their situation when they would be given a grant of Rs.100/- and also provided with employment opportunities. So far about 185 persons have received this grant. A sum of Rs. 18,500 was sanctioned.

Agriculturist's Debt Relief

The Government took steps to see that the agricultural produce got a fair price and the inputs were available at reduced prices.

Tamil Nadu ranks first in India in the matter of rural electrification having energised 9½ lakh pumpsets.

The meter rates for electric pumpsets which was fixed at Rs. 5/- was reduced. This Government also completely abolished the rates which were introduced for the first time in respect of commercial crops during President's rule.

The percentage of tax on crops like grapes, sugar cane, plantains, coconut and betel which was Rs.20/-

per acre per crop was reduced to Rs.15/- by this Government.

This Government completely abolished the tax on tobacco leaves, chillies and on cotton and groundnut which enjoyed irrigation facilities.

As a result the Government loses Rs.11/- crores. The meter rate has been reduced from Rs.4/- to Rs. 2/- recently. Exemption from agricultural tax has been given upto 20 standard acres.

In 1981-82 short term loan to the tune of Rs.72 crores and in 1983 Rs.82 crores have been sanctioned for agriculture. It is proposed to sanction Rs.100 crores during 1984.

182 land mortgage banks are functioning to cater to the long term needs of agriculturists. Several crores of rupees are given as loan after finding out the requirements of agriculturists. Loan of Rs.120 crores have been written off in 1982-83 in respect of dues from agriculturists who are unable to repay. The Government has extended assistance to the tune of Rs.200/- crores to agriculturists in 1982-83.

Tamil Nadu Stands foremost in giving power connections

The Government have taken steps to provide electricity to weaker sections. The Government is determined to see that power facilities reach the common man and those below the poverty line and has brought about the rural electrification scheme.



Under this scheme the hut dwellers are provided with power facilities. The huts are provided with 40w bulbs and a minimum charge of Rs.2.50 per month is collected.

Out of 15,735 villages and 47,838 hamlets, 15, 611 villages and 47,468 hamlets have been electrified upto 31.3.82.

All the Adi-Dravidar colonies have been electrified. Tamil Nadu is the only state to have achieved this. Tamil Nadu stands in the forefront in giving new connections to agricultural pumpsets.

Year	No. of connections given
1980-81	31,935
1981-82	26,358

9½ lakh ground pumpsets have been given connections upto May 1982.

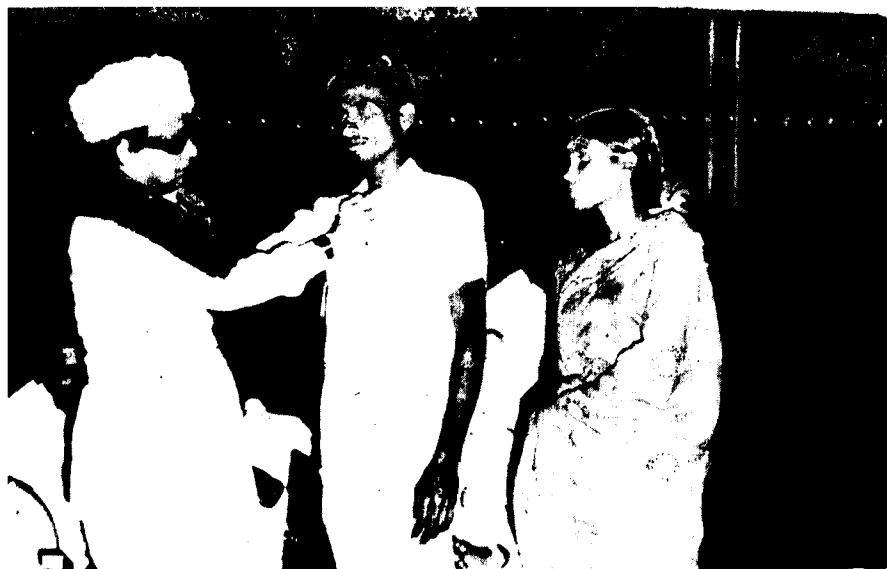
Under the Self Sufficiency Scheme 1523 overhead tanks and ground level tanks were given connections.

The electricity charges for agriculturists are the lowest in the country. In 1977, the power rates for small farmers were reduced from 16 paise to 14 paise. In 1980 the rates for small farmers were reduced to 12 paise and for the rest 14 paise. But the cost price for the Government is 60 paise per unit. This resulted in an additional loss of Rs. 6 crores to the Government.

Welfare Schemes for Adi Dravidars

It is the special aim of the Government to draw up separate welfare schemes for the uplift of the Adi Dravidars.

17.8% of the population of Tamil Nadu consist of Adi-Dravidars. Therefore as a first step atleast 17.8% of the 6th plan outlay should



be spent under the Adi-Dravidar Welfare scheme. Besides this, it is expected that the Government of India would give a special grant of Rs. 60/-crores for this scheme, under the 6th Five Year Plan.

With this aid determined steps will be taken to gradually increase the income of the Adi-Dravidar families so that about 50% of them are pulled above the poverty line during the 6th Five Year Plan.

Hill Area Development:

The Hill Area Development Scheme will be continued to be implemented in the Nilgiris district during the 6th Five Year Plan. The Central Government will bear the entire financial assistance for this scheme. Detailed schemes have been drawn up for the period 1980-85 at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 50 crores. The Central Government will be approached to give its entire support for this scheme.

From 1980 onwards the meter rate for agricultural power connections were reduced from Rs. 4 to Rs. 2/- When the meter rates for all agricultural operations were revised to 12 paise per unit in 1981, the meter rent was completely abolished.



The All India Rural Electrification Corporation has been approached for a loan of Rs. 9 crores for rural electrification in 1983.

Physically handicapped:

The outlay for social Welfare is Rs. 3.75 crores in the fifth five year plan. The allocation for the 6th-Five Year Plan is Rs. 13.50 crores. Rs. 4 crores has been allotted for the plans for the physically handicapped.

Imparting training, running of production centres, distribution of tri-cycles, hearing aids, setting up of psychiatric clinics are some of the special schemes undertaken by the Government. The Government gives a grant of Rs. 1,000 to the physically handicapped to run small shops.

For the welfare of the Adi-Dravidars, Tribals, and Backward Classes Rs. 48.08 crores has been allocated during the 1978-83 plan. In the current plan Rs. 80.30 crore has been allotted. To increase the employment opportunities of the Adi-Dravidars and improve their economic conditions Rs. 2.53 crores have been allotted. Rs. 4 crores have been allotted for the welfare of the tribals. A sum of Rs. 11.30

crores have been allotted for the backward classes. The Government has proposed to set up a separate financial corporation to implement their welfare schemes.

Old Age Pension:

The Government has implemented the promise made in the election manifesto of the party that it would give pension to those agricultural labourers who are over 60 and who are destitute and infirm.

The Government is implementing this scheme from 1981 onwards. Destitute and infirm agricultural labourers over 60 have been the beneficiaries. In the first phase the Government passed orders to grant subsidy to 30,000 destitute agricultural workers. 2 lakh people who receive old age pension, widows pension, the physically handicapped and destitute agricultural workers, receive 1 kg of rice per week. They are given Rs. 39/- per month as pension.

In the election manifesto of the ruling party it was said that at least one member from each family will be given a job, preference being given to unemployed youths belonging to poor families and who have registered themselves in the employment exchanges.

As a first step under this scheme, those families living below the poverty line will be identified and jobs will be provided to the youths of such families. This scheme will be implemented in the whole state.

The Government is implementing a number of training schemes and also giving aid to youths with a view to increase opportunities for self-employment.

The scheme to provide Rs. 50/- as aid to unemployed graduates is being implemented. Under this scheme 11,815 persons have been granted aid upto 15.1.1982. In 1980-81, under this scheme, a sum of Rs. 22,04,000 has been spent. In 1981-82 the sum was Rs. 43,60,000.

The Government's belief is that the country will prosper only when society improved and in this view makes a grant of Rs. 1,000/- towards marriage expenses of daughters of widows. The order for this was passed in 1982. Besides 7 year National Savings Certificates worth Rs. 5,000/- is purchased in the names of the couple when widows remarry. 373 widows who remarried during 1980-81 were benefitted by this scheme.



The Tamil Nadu Minerals Limited was established in April 1978.

By adopting the policy evolved by the Government to sell the black granite direct to the foreign buyers eliminating the local intermediaries, it has been possible to get the highest ever price of U.S. \$ 800 per m³. The sale proceeds which was Rs. 1.45 lakhs at the time the undertaking was established in the year 1978-79 rose to Rs. 168 lakhs in the year 1982-83. A sum of Rs. 311.81 lakhs in foreign exchange has so far been earned. The Undertaking turned the corner and started making profits from the second year of its inception. The profit earned during the year 1982-83 was Rs. 15.00 lakhs. It paid to the Government a sum of Rs. 1.43 lakhs as dividend on the investments. With the equity of Rs. 57.50 lakhs provided by the Government as at the end of the last financial year, properties and equipments worth Rs. 105 lakhs were secured.

The Undertaking provides employment to about 2,000 persons in the rural and backward areas. The workers are provided medical facilities, given leave with wages and also are paid bonus during the past two years.

TAMIN for the first time found a market for the grey variety of granite and has been exporting it to West Germany. About 2000 cubic metres of this variety is exported per year.

TAMIN lends a helping hand to the Social Welfare Measures in the State. It made a contribution of Rs. 1.53 lakhs during 1980-81 to the Tamil Nadu Rural Reconstruction Association. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh in 1980-81, Rs. 2.00 lakhs in 1981-82 and again Rs. 1.00 lakh in the year 1982-83 were contributed to the Chief Minister's Relief Fund. Besides a sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs was contributed to the Chief Minister Nutrious Meal Programme in the year 1981-82.





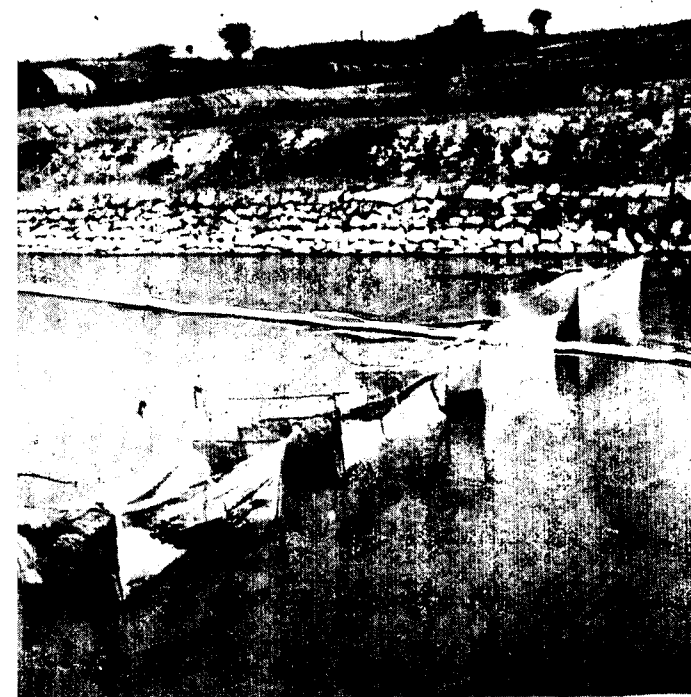
The fishery resources in Tamilnadu are rich and varied. The long coastline of 1000 Kms. provide good scope for development of marine fisheries. There are about 3,38,000 fishermen living in 402 coastal villages in Tamilnadu. There was notable progress in the development of fisheries during the last 3 years and that the



inland fish production which stood at 1.60 lakh (tonnes) has been stepped up to 1.85 lakh (tonnes) while that of Marine fish production from 2.16 lakh (tonnes) to 2.60 lakh (tonnes).

A fishing harbour to provide berthing facilities to 240 mechanised fishing boats and 10 trawlers is under construction at Chinnamuttom in Kanyakumari District with an outlay of Rs. 234 lakhs. A similar harbour to berth 150 mechanised boats is developed at Valinokkam in Ramanathapuram District at a cost of Rs. 77 lakhs. In addition to these the Government have sanctioned for the construction of a fishing harbour at Palayar in Thanjavur District at a cost of Rs. 67.32 lakhs and a fish landing jetty at Thondi in Ramanathapuram District at a cost of Rs. 41 lakhs and, another jetty at Kottapattinam in Pudukottai District at a cost of Rs. 22 lakhs. The expenditure on these is equally borne by the State and the Central Governments. About 38,000 country crafts and more than 4,800 mechanised crafts conduct fishing operations from coastal fishing villages in Tamilnadu. Guidelights are being installed in coastal villages to guide the fishermen to the shore in the nights. The Government have so far sanctioned a sum of Rs. 8.10 lakhs for provision of this facility in 30 fishing villages during the current plan period. Action has also been taken to instal such guidelights in 10 more coastal villages.

The State Government and the National Co-operative Development Corporation have extended financial assistance to fishermen cooperatives for the purchase of mechanised fishing boats, nets and fish transport vehicle with 20% subsidy during the past 3 years.



Year	No. of beneficiaries	Boats	nets	vehicle
1980—81	969	26	838	1
1981—82	222	8	314	1
1982—83	991	15	916	1
Total :	2,182	49	2,069	3

Under this scheme fishermen have availed financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 100.51 lakhs through fishermen co-operatives.

Savings-cum-relief scheme for fishermen :

According to this scheme a sum of Rs. 10 per month is collected for a period of 9 months in a year from fishermen who are members of the fishermen co-operatives. Thus the sum of Rs. 90 accumulated is doubled through a matching contribution of Rs. 90 from the State Government. The total sum of Rs. 180 will be disbursed to the individual fishermen at the rate of Rs. 60 per month over a period of three months, when the fishing season is lean.

Fishermen Accident Insurance Scheme :

Under this scheme :

1. Rs. 15,000 will be granted if anyone (Marine or inland fishermen) dies in accident.
2. For permanent disability in any organ of the body Rs. 7,500 will be granted.
3. An annual premium of Rs. 12 is to be remitted. Half of this premium amount i.e. Rs. 6 will be granted by the centre on subsidy.
4. For the remaining amount Rs. 3 will be paid by the State Government and another

Rs. 3 will be paid by the fishermen through fishermen co-operative societies.

Under this scheme the interest of 1,03,839 fishermen (86,299—Marine: 17,540—Inland): families are safeguarded.

The Government have proposed to undertake a comprehensive scheme for providing the following amenities in 40 fishermen villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 189 lakhs.

1. Community centres
2. Fish drying platform
3. Auction-cum-packing hall
4. Ground water overhead tank
5. Link roads.

Link Roads:

56 link roads have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 119 lakhs. 44 roads have already been completed and the formation of remaining roads are in various stages of completion.

There are 289 Marine and 187 inland Fishermen Co-operative Societies in our State. Financial assistance is provided through long and short term loan to purchase boats, nets, vehicles and other fishing equipments by this department. During the year 1980-81 to 1982-83 a sum of Rs. 166.51 lakh has been sanctioned by the National Co-operative Development Corporation to the societies. Under IRDP scheme financial assistance has been provided to the tune of Rs. 80.50 lakhs for the purchase of country crafts, cattamaram, nets, FRP boats and Refrigerators to 36 Fishermen Cooperative Societies during the year 1981-82.

During 1983-84, 200 Fishermen Cooperative Societies will be identified and a provision of Rs. 3,000 per society at the rate of Rs. 250 per month will be provided. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been provided in the annual plan for 1983-84. Preference will be given to



educated youth belonging to Fishermen community for appointment to the post of clerk.

The Tamilnadu Fisheries Development Corporation is operating two imported Mexican trawlers and they are used mainly for catching prawns. They have landed 99.6 tonnes of prawns and 36.3 tonnes of fish during the year 1981-82 valued at Rs. 64 lakhs.

The details of landings and revenue in the operation of the two trawlers for the year 1979-80 to 1981-82 are given below:

	Qty. of prawn landed(kg)	Qty. of fish landed (kg)	Total revenue (lakh)
1979—80	61,385	23,315	31.45
1980—81	92,649	35,593	43.46
1981—82	99,589	36,329	63.94

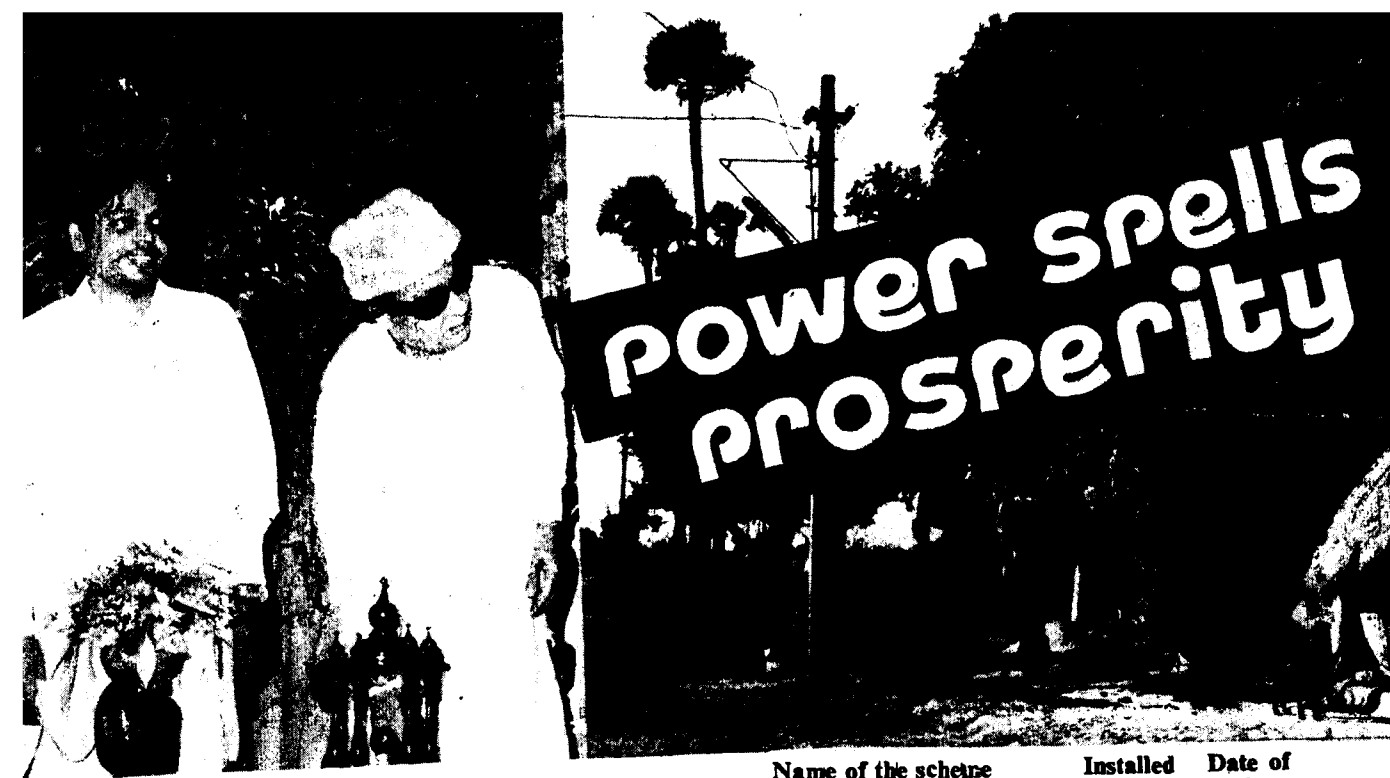
In addition to the above, the details of landings and the revenue realised out of the purse-seines operation are given below:

Year	No. of purse-seine	Qty of fish landed (in tonnes)	Value (in lakhs)
1980—81	1	64.636	0.48
1981—82	5	724.793	5.16

Apart from this 4 carrier boats were pressed into fishing and 129.315 tonnes of fish was landed fetching an amount of Rs. 1.47 lakhs during 1981-82.

In 1981-82 fish stalls have been established in Madras city, Madurai, Coimbatore, Periyar and Trichy districts and now they are selling quality fishes. Through the retail stalls quality fish are sold at reasonable prices. The details of fish sales and the revenue realised during the past three years is given below:—

	Qty. of fish sold (tonnes)	Value (in lakhs)
1979—80	209	15.35
1980—81	395	32.15
1981—82	664	55.05



Generation:

The installed capacity of the grid has increased from 2719 MW obtained in March 1980 to 3109 MW. During this period the II and III unit of 210 MW capacity each at Tuticorin Thermal Station were commissioned.

The Peak Demand rose from 1710 MW recorded in 1979-80 to 2200 MW, constituting an average increase of 9%.

Tuticorin Thermal Station touched peak performance of 630 MW and 13.1 m.u. a day. During March '83 the generation at the Tuticorin Thermal Station was 331 m.u. which is a record for the station.

New Schemes:

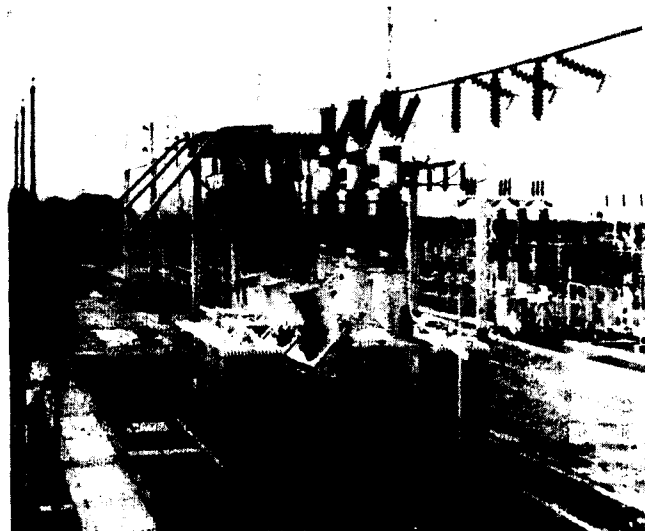
New schemes to add 1028 MW were got sanctioned during the period and taken up for implementation.



Name of the scheme	Installed capacity MW.	Date of sanction.
Addl. Unit at Kundah P.H.-V.	20	May '80
Lower Mettur HEP	120	Sep. '80
Mettur Thermal Istg.	420	Sep. '80
Micro Hydel scheme Lower Bhavani Vaigai Dam & Pykara	16 (8+6+2)	Aug. '81
Parsons Valley HEP	30	June '82
Punachi Micro Hydel	2	Aug. '82
Mettur Thl. Extn.	420	May '83

Proposals for new schemes to add 1873 MW were prepared and sent to Government of India for clearance.

Name of the Scheme	Installed capacity	Date on which proposal sent
North Madras Thl. scheme	1050	Dec. '81
Tuticorin Thl. scheme	420	"
Gas Turbines	300	"
Pykara Ultimate Stg.	100	Aug. '82
Siruvani Micro Hydel	3	Oct. '82.
Total	1873	



In addition to the above schemes a proposal to establish a 3rd Thermal Station at Neyveli in the State sector with a total capacity of 1050 MW has been prepared and sent to C.E.A. in May 83 for clearance.

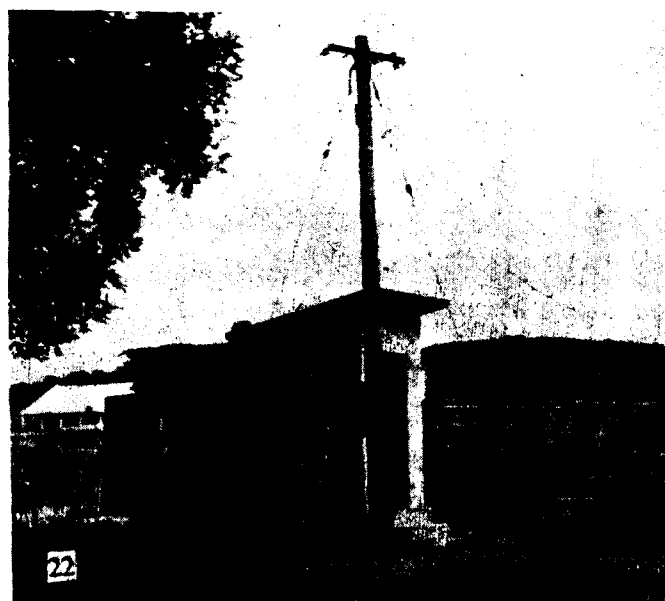
Increased Outlay for Power

The outlay for power in general and for generation in particular, has been stepped up progressively.

(Rs. Crores)

Year	Outlay on power	Outlay on generation
1975—76	56.94	24.92
1979—80	136.00	77.95
1982—83	220.00	117.25

In the State Plan outlay on power has been given high priority. In the VI Plan out of a total outlay of Rs. 3150 Crores for the state as a whole, the outlay for power was fixed at Rs. 1,022.80 Cr.



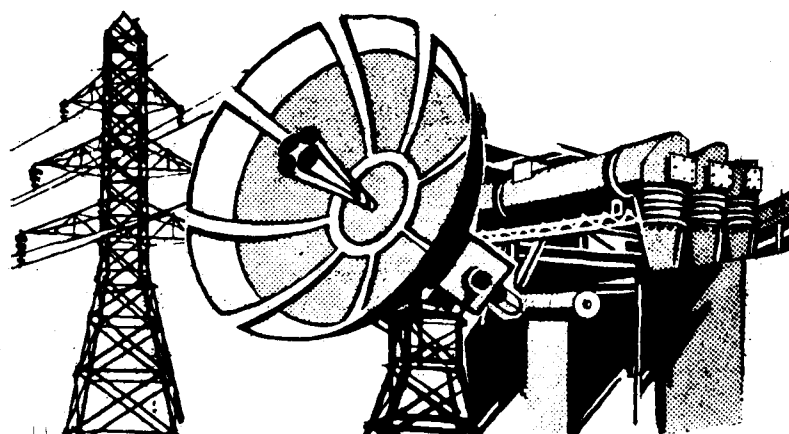
Transmission / Distribution :

During the period 1980-83 nearly 8,000 Km of EHT/HT and 25,000 km. L.T. lines were laid besides establishment of 31 Nos EHT-sub-stations and 24 nos. H. T. sub-stations. For the first time a 110 KV U.G. cable is being laid in Madras City, to improve the supply conditions in the City area.

Rural Electrification :

The status of Rural Electrification as on 31-3-83 is as follows :—

	As on 31-3-82	Electrified during 82—83	Total as on 31-3-83
Villages	15,611	25	15,636
Hamlets	47,468	19	47,487
Harijan colonies	25,864	159	26,023
Pumpsets	9,45,520	19,497	9,65,017
Huts	4,50,112	69,871	5,19,983



Special priority has been accorded for electrification of Harijan colonies and as a result 100% electrification of Harijan Colonies was achieved.

In order to reach electricity to the weaker sections of the society a scheme of electrification of huts at a nominal flat rate of Rs. 2.50 Per month was launched in July '79 at the instance of State Government. So far a record No. of 5.2 lakhs huts have been electrified.

Perhaps unique in all India and acknowledged so by the Government of India, the self-sufficiency schemes intended to create infrastructure facilities on a time bound basis in the Panchayat Union areas has been introduced by the Government in 1980. Under this scheme supply to 2219 overhead tanks and ground level reservoirs has been given. This has lent a good support to the drinking water supply programmes of the State Government for Rural areas.



In recent times the local bodies have been urging the Government of taking over the maintenance of street lights by TNEB which they were finding difficult. This has been compiled with and the level of maintenance has since improved. There is a phased programme of conversion of incandescent and 2 ft. twin tube lights by 1 x 40 W tube lights.

Reorganisation of Electricity Board :

With a view to serve the consumer's interests unwieldy systems like South Arcot, Trichy, Madurai, Ramnad and Pykara have been bifurcated.

A complaint Cell to look into the consumers grievances and grievance Cell to look into the grievance of employees have been constituted.

With a view to curb theft of energy, in April '83 the Board has instituted a scheme for payment of cash rewards extending upto Rs. 10,000 for members of the public who supply information leading to the detection of power thefts and other offences.

A scheme for payment of monthly thermal



incentive allowance and annual bonus has been introduced at Tuticorin with effect from 1-4-83.

Towards welfare of the employees, particularly, at the lower level, Government TNEB have announced the following concessions.

- Extension of pension scheme for all employees.
- Extension of washing allowances for all employees who are given uniforms
- Relaxation of age and educational qualification in respect of employment of dependants of deceased employees.
- Provision of housing facilities at 5,000 per annum.
- Recruitment of 2,000/SC/ST/candidates for filling up vacancies of assessors.

A 5 year special leave for Engineers who wish to set up industries in the State has also been announced; the Engineers availing the concession will be allowed to revert back to the Board in case they are not successful in their venture.

In order to simplify the existing procedure for meter reading, billing and cash collection by 3 different agencies, a new system of card billing by a single agency known as assessor has been introduced with effect from 1st January 1982.

For attending to breakdowns effectively in the City of Madras, 19 vehicles with V.H.F. sets have been pressed into service. A central breakdown assistance wing was also created.

A ten storied building has been constructed to house the headquarters office of the Electricity Board.

Buy your family
a little extra eating pleasure

You'll be paying less than usual too.

Rs. 1.70
on every
SUNOLA
refill pack

Sunola the quality cooking oil is now available in 1 litre refill packs. Packs that cannot be re-used thus allowing no scope for adulteration either.

Palatable, odourless Sunola reduces oil consumption while cooking almost by 15-20%.

Containing Vitamins A, B & E, Sunola helps control the cholesterol content in blood.

Giving a tastier dimension to cooking, Sunola is the taste giver your family deserves.

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The Tamil Nadu
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A Government Undertaking



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SUCCESS OF WHITE REVOLUTION



It was dusk. Two young Veterinary Doctors from TCMPTF were on their way to a village. Earlier that evening they had received news that a cow was having labour pains and she needed help. So there, they were, on their way.

All of a sudden happened the accident. The jeep in which they were travelling turned turtle. And the two young doctors were hurt. Not bothering about the bruises the two decided to leg their way through to the village.

They arrived just on time. Just on time to save the cow, and calf. The farmer—the owner of the cow, when he heard the tale of the doctors was indeed moved. And he was close to tears. Tears that spelt gratitude.

Identification—total identification with the problems and aspirations of the cattle farmer. That has been the main reason for the success of the White Revolution in Tamilnadu. No wonder Tamilnadu is way ahead when compared to most other states in India.



Dr. Kurian—the Father of Indian Dairy Movement while delivering his key note address on the occasion of the 19th All India Dairy Industry Conference at Madras, paying a tribute to the able leadership of our Hon'ble Chief Minister, Thiru M. G. Ramachandran and the 'Anand Pattern' adopted by Tamilnadu said, "..... Anand Pattern, a structure which has been replicated so successfully in Tamilnadu under the leadership of the distinguished Chief Minister..... I think it is only proper that we have the Dairy Industry of other States congratulating Tamilnadu for what it has achieved in the short span of two years. Sir, Tamilnadu is well set on its path, to out-do Gujarat....."

In the past 5 years more farmers have been brought to the Co-operative fold, more milk has been procured and pasteurised, more products have been introduced and more markets are being served. In the next few years further expansion of Dairy development in all the Districts is being planned.

All these plans have got two common goals—to improve the economic status of the poverty stricken dairy farmer on the one hand and on the other to ensure timely supply of nutritious milk to the consumer at reasonable prices.

The White Revolution has begun very well in Tamilnadu. TCMPF is putting up vigorous efforts to quicken its pace.

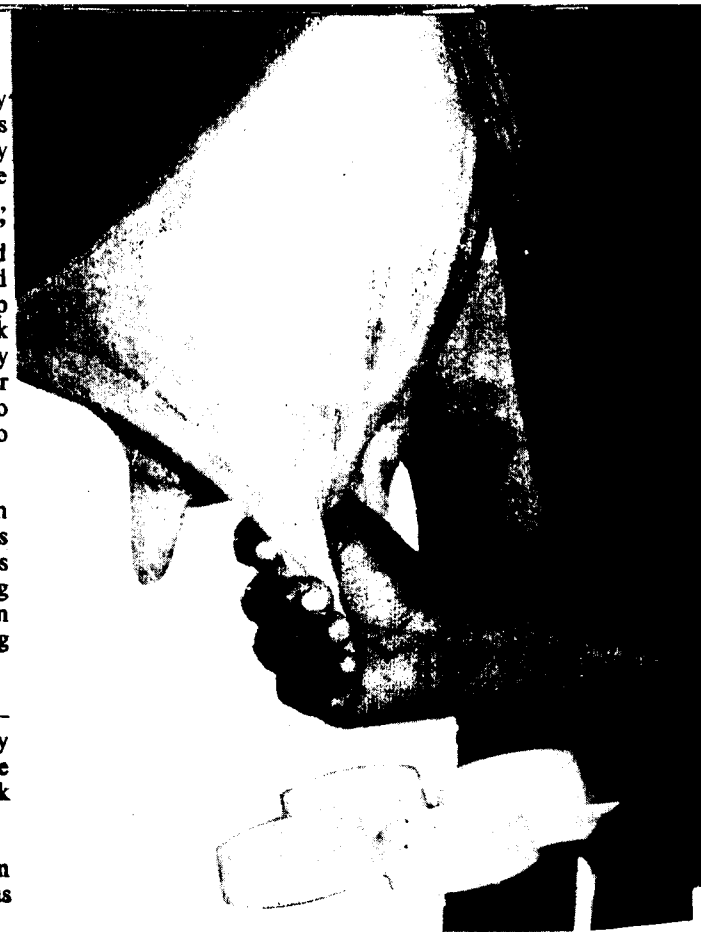
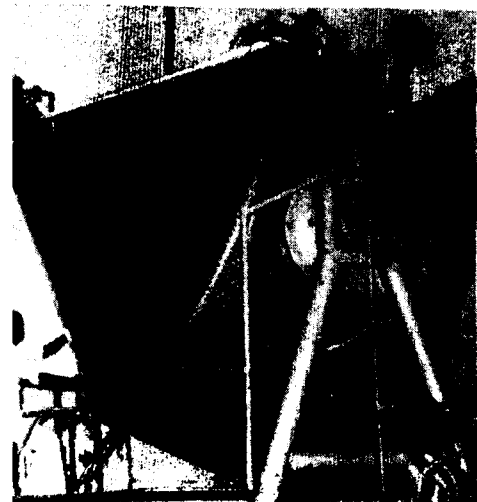
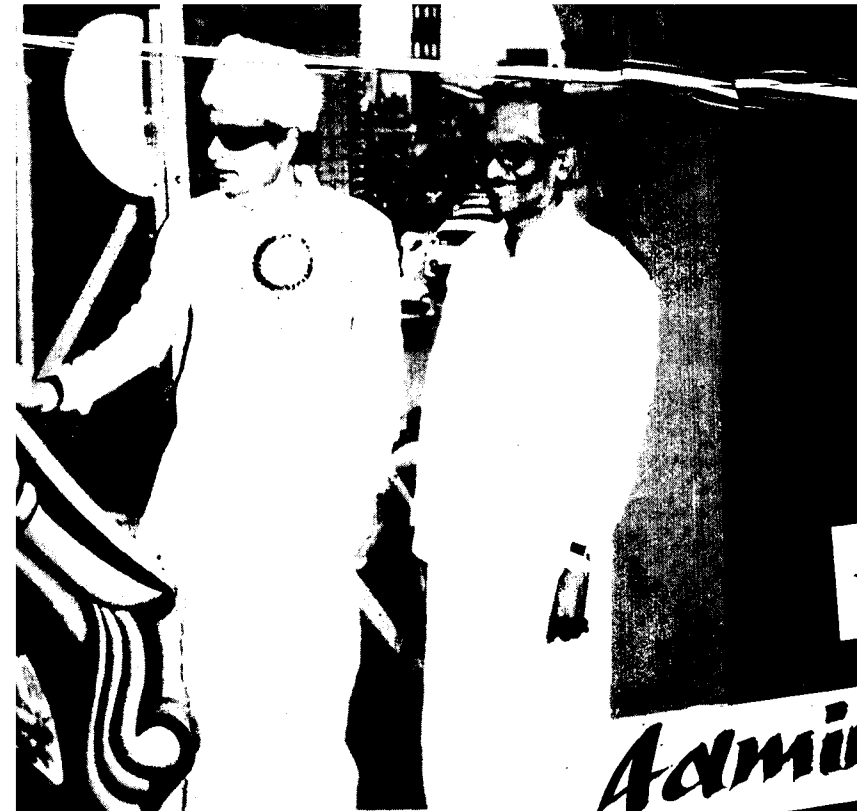


TABLE
Sale of Milk and Milk Products

Year	1977	1982
Milk (in lakh litres)	849.8	1386.0
Milk Products		
Butter (in tonnes)	552	1493
Milk Powder (in tonnes)	442	882
Ghee (in tonnes)	246.5	690
Turnover of TCMPF (Rs. in lakhs)	2080.0	5100.0

TABLE
How many farmers were benefited and to what extent :

Year	1977	1982
Total number of farmers benefited	2,48,000	11,00,000
Amount paid to farmers (Rs. in lakhs)	1,072.80	6,364.00



REVENUE Administration

LAND PREFORMS

- (i) Formula for amount payable to the Land owner for the surplus land acquired under the Land Ceiling Act.

The amount payable for the surplus lands taken over under the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act 58/1961 was found in certain cases to be higher than the market value of such land. This results in difficulty in

The Government abolished the old system of part-time village Officers and introduced a new system of wholetime transferable Government servants designated as Village Administrative Officers in all the Revenue Villages. The old system suffered from serious inherent defects and affected adversely the quality and soundness of the village administration. The Government have accordingly created 12,550 posts of Village Administrative Officers.

The Government took an important decision to re-organise the jurisdiction of the Revenue Firkas so as to make the charge of the Revenue Inspectors viable. The State is to-day delimited into 1,097 firkas.

The Government also took efforts, to upgrade all the sub-taluks in the States into full-fledged taluks and at present, there is no sub-taluk in the State.

In order to bring the people nearer to administration, the Government have taken efforts to reduce the size of the geographical units of administration i.e. districts, revenue divisions and taluks. Coimbatore District has been bifurcated and a new district with headquarters at

Erode, named as Periyar District was formed w.e.f. 17.9.79. Three new Revenue Divisions, one with headquarters at Dharapuram in Periyar District, another at Cuddalore, in South Arcot District and one more at Tiruppur in Coimbatore District, have been formed. From 1978-79 till date, 323 Firkas, 34 taluks, 6 revenue divisions have been newly formed.

ASSIGNMENT OF LANDS

Under the scheme of assignment of lands for Cultivation and for house sites to poor persons an extent of 13041.83 acres of land has been assigned to 10,880 landless poor and 3,03,750 housesites, has been assigned during the year from 1-6-80 till 31-3-1983.

The special Scheme of regularisation of encroachments, by Adi-Andhras in Madras City, which permits the assignments of an extent of 750 Sq.ft. for a family of Adi-Andhras on payment of land value of Rs.3,000 per ground and double the cost in excess of 750 sq.ft. is being implemented vigorously. So far, out of 2,170 Adi-Andhras encroachments 1,324 encroachments have been regularised.

collecting the land value from the assignees of the surplus land as the amount paid to the land owner of the surplus lands is collected as land value from the assignees. By amendment Act 11/79, the basis for the calculation of the amount was changed as a multiple of annual value, the annual value being a suitable multiple of the land revenue with additions for irrigated dry or manavari lands, subject to a maximum of Rs.350/- per acre so that the amount payable for the best category of land will not exceed Rs.3500/- per acre. In addition, tree value and value for buildings, machinery will also be payable as laid down which give benefit to the poor assignees.

- (ii) Reduction of the limit of assignment of surplus land from 5 Std. acres to 3 ordinary acres of dry land or 1 ordinary acres of wet land to give benefit to a greater number of deserving poor. By Tamil Nadu Act No.8/80, the extent of surplus land to be assigned to an eligible person has been reduced from 5 standard acres to 3 ordinary acres of dry land or 1½ acres of wet land to give benefit to a great number of rural poor.



(iii) Achievements in regard to tenancy under Land Reforms from 1st July 1977 to till date.

The time limit for paying the arrears of rent payable by the cultivating tenants to the land holders for Fasli 1385 (1.7.1975 to 30.6.1976) and earlier faslis was extended then and there upto 15-7-1978, 15-1-1979, 15-7-1979, 15-1-1980 and 15-7-1980. Likewise in the areas affected by flood and cyclone of 1977, the proceedings for collection of arrears of rent for faslis 1383 to 1387 and for eviction of cultivating tenants for non-payment of rent were also stayed and the stay was extended upto 15-7-1980.

Parmanent rent relief measures in regard to the collection of accumulated arrears of rent have been enacted in the year 1980 according to which one third of the accumulated arrears of rent for fasli 1383 and early lier fasli in the areas not affected by flood and cyclone of 1977 and one fifth of such rent for Faslis 1383 to 1387 in the areas affected by cyclone and flood of 1977 are payable in three instalments viz. 31-12-1980, 30-6-1981 and 30-6-1982.

The fair rent payable by the



cultivating tenant to the land holder or public Trusts varied from 33-1/3% to 40% of the normal gross produce to 25% of the gross produce has been revised in 1980.

In July 1978, the Government appointed a "One Man Commission" to continue into the question of revision of the fair wages in the eastern taluks of Thanjavur district namely Mannargudi, Thiruthurai-poondi, Mayiladuthurai, Sirkali, Nagapattiram, Nannilam, Thiuvavarur and Vedaranyam under the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourer Fair Wages Act. 1969. The wages were revised in 1979 on his recommendation and again in 1981.

In July 1978, the Government issued orders for formation of People

committee at Village level to represent the grievances of the agricultural labourers without fear and assist the authorities in the proper implementation of all Agrarian Laws including the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourer Fair Wages Act.

As there has been failure of monsoon in 1981-82 and 1982-83 in the State, the cultivating tenants were not in a position to pay the rent for the current fasli or the arrears of rent for any previous fasli year. The Government therefore enacted legislation in April 1983 to provide that such defaulting tenants are protected till the 15th January, 1984 from eviction on ground of default

in payment of rent due for the fasli year ending with the 30th day of June 1983 and for any previous fasli year. It is also provided therein to restore possession of lands to such tenants who have been evicted on or after the 1st day of July, 1982, but before the date of the publication of the proposed Act for default in payment of rent. The Government have constituted Advisory Committees in certain taluks of Dharmapuri, Tirunelveli, Madurai, Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli at the first instance under Section 5-A of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Record of Tenancy Rights Act 1969 to advice the Record Officer on the discharge of his functions in general and in particular on the preparation of Record of Tenancy Rights under Section 3 of the Act.



Social Forestry and SIDA Aided Scheme

Our State has the honour of being a pioneer in the field of Social Forestry. Large scale Social Forestry schemes are being implemented outside the Forest Boundaries with the aid of SIDA since 1.4.1981. Forests are raised and trees are grown utilising Government and Panchayat such as tank lands, vacant sites in villages, roadsides, coastal lands and Railway lands and the private infertile lands. Social Forestry scheme will meet the demands of the rural population such as firewood, small trees, fodder and minor forest produce. This scheme is of the people, for the people and by the people, implemented by the people with the cooperation of the Forest Officials and Staff.

The details of the scheme are given below:—

Social Forestry - SIDA

Duration of the Scheme —
from 1981-82
to 1985-86

Estimate of the scheme —
Rs. 45 crores.

Saplings are supplied free of cost and on subsidised rates. The cost of a sapling with polythene cover ranges from 10 paise to 25 paise.

1982-'83

Amount spent -Rs.794.91 lakhs

Works under execution

Raising plantations —34,670
hectares

Planting trees on —945 km
roadsides

Raising plantation in
a chain 830 km.

Distribution of saplings to the public —217 lakhs

The number of saplings distributed free of cost to a family —500

Incentives given per year (for 500 saplings). —Rs.77.50

Among the saplings distributed for every 100 saplings one will be fruit bearing and the others will be usufructs.

The number of trees alive during 1981-'82—73%

The number of trees alive during 1982-'83—82 %.

The number of Social workers to be appointed for 5 years at the rate of 1000 workers per year for 5 years

—5000 workers

The number of Social workers appointed so far

—980 (includes 60 women)

Employment opportunities

Employment opportunities in 5 years

—30.6 million man-days

Proposed expenditure

—Rs.846.86 lakhs

The extent of earmarked for proposed plantations

—27,330 ha

Roadside lands

—1,925 km.

The saplings to be raised and distributed.

—209 lakhs

The newly formed Rural fuel plantations schemes with headquarters at Salem, Trichy, Madurai and Tirunelveli have also been merged with the Social Forestry Scheme. The above mentioned scheme included as 12th item in the 20 point programme fulfils the aim of raising of forests. As per the 20 point programme, a target of 11 crore saplings has been fixed for planting during last year (1982-'83). Even though monsoon had failed, 11.61 crores saplings were planted with the efforts of forest department. This includes the number of seedlings distributed to the public and the works done by other Government departments to plant trees. As a result of the operation of Social Forestry scheme, 980 persons (among them there are 60 women) were appointed as social workers and 61 lakhs rural mandays have been created.

Preservation of Forest

The Forest employees have been supplied with 40 muskets and 24 jeeps. The investigation works installation of walkie talkie in Upper Palnis for the modern facilities to

prevent forest fires, have been completed. 12,406 snake skins smuggled during October, 1982 have been seized by the protection force. The number of cases filed in connection with violation of the provisions of Forest Act, during 1980-81 and 1981-82 is given below:

Year	the number of cases	compound fees collected	the number of cases filed in the Courts	the number of cases ended in conviction & punishment
1	2	3	4	5
1980-'81	36,757	22,34,012	7,334	2,283
1981-'82	39,942	40,20,344	7,446	1,459

Disciplinary proceedings have been taken against those responsible for the irregularities committed in preserving the forest wealth. From 1980 to December, 1982, disciplinary proceedings have been taken against 3,024 persons among them 1,149 persons have been duly punished.



Poor people should not be prevented from taking the dry fire wood in small quantities in head-loads and the officials may allow them if the fire-woods are meant for personal use.

Sandalwood

The work regarding the establishment of a sandalwood oil extraction plant at a cost of Rs.50 lakhs at Tirupattur division is in progress. 9.25 acres of lands have been acquired for the above purpose at Thekkupattu village, Vanyambadi taluk, North Arcot District. This work has been entrusted to TANSI as a turn-key project.

The price of the Sandalwood went down due to the ban imposed on the export of Sandalwood by the Central Government in 1980, so, the revenue for this Department was reduced considerably.

We hope that our demand would be borne in mind at the time of formulating the Export Policy for 1982-'83. But, the Central Government has not removed the ban order for export. Though the ban order is in force now, considerable income has been obtained during 1981, 1982 by way of Sandalwood auction as follows:—

	1980	1981
Quantity of Sandalwood sold	—1,230.25 tonnes	Quantity of Sandalwood sold —1,923.20 tonnes
Revenue	—Rs.286.02 lakhs	Revenue —Rs.505.32 lakhs
Average price	—July -Rs. 20,415 —December Rs. 16,934	Average price —July Rs. 23,673, —December Rs. 29,041



1982

Quantity of Sandal-wood Sold	—1,947 tonnes
Revenue	—Rs. 658.19 lakhs
Average price	—July Rs. 34,869, —December Rs. 32,561

Indiscriminate felling of bamboo coupes may lead to total destruction. With a view to preserve the Bamboo coupes effectively, Government requested a high level Officer to examine this aspect and submit a report. The report submitted by the above Officer is under consideration.

In the year 1982-'83, felling of trees in the forest areas for fuel was stopped. This has stopped the destruction of forests. (At the same time, efforts are being made to meet the requirements of fuelwood under Social Forestry schemes.)

The Social Forestry schemes are implemented in the tribal areas (outside the forest area) of South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Tiruchi-

rapalli, Dharmapuri Districts, the details of the target of works to be achieved by the department under the tribal forest work scheme and the achievement from 1980-81 to 1982-83 are given below:—

Year	Financial target fixed	Achievement (Rupees in lakhs)
1980-'81	23.01	18.34
1981-'82	32.02	33.77
1982-'83	46.52	works are in progress

In the year 1983-'84, it is proposed to implement different type of works at a cost of Rs. 43.65 lakhs under the Integrated Tribal Welfare forest works scheme.

Tamilnadu Forest Training School, Vaigai Dam

One hostel building is being constructed at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs for the use of students of this school. The work will be completed shortly.

The Government proposes to set up one district office for Nilgiris District.

The increased income (year after year) of Forest Department through the sales of Minor Forest Produce are as follows:—

Year	Achievement (Rs. in lakhs)
1981 - '82	69.57
1982 - '83	92.00
1983 - '84	102.00 (expected)

The Government have constituted a study team, to make a detailed study on the possibility of deriving to the full extent all revenues from Minor Forest Produce and on the trade of such produces. The report of the study team is awaited.



It is a Directive principle of the Constitution of India that Elementary Education should be provided to all children upto the age of 14 compulsorily. The All India targets are that by the end of the VI

Five Year Plan 95% of the children of age group 6-11 and 50% of the children of Age Group 11-14 should be enrolled in Schools. In Tamil Nadu even now (by the end of 1982-83) 96.2% of children of age group

6-11 and 66.03 of Age group 11-14 have been enrolled in schools. (The percentages of enrolment in 1976-77 were only 91.7% under age group 6-11 and 54.4% under age group 11-14). The total number of pupils of age groups 6-11 and 11-14 additionally enrolled during the years 1977-78 to 1982-83 was 14 lakhs, inclusive of 3.11 lakh additionally enrolled during 1982-83. It was because of the launching of Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme that it was possible to achieve such a huge additional enrolment in 1982-83.

Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme in Elementary Schools

Under Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme free Nutritious meals are given from July/September 1982 to all poor pupils of Age group 5+ to 9+ studying in Elementary Schools (mostly in Standards 1-8). Under this mammoth programme more than 42 lakhs of pupils are fed every day (at a cost of more than 45 paise per head per day) in 33829 schools. In every school part time staff of 1 Organiser, 1 Cook and 1 Helper have been appointed exclusively for attending to Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme.

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

From 1977-78 detention has been abolished in Standards 1-3



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DIPR/690/83/ADWAVE/TTDC/2361

It is gratifying to note that the rate of dropouts at the primary level i.e. for age Group 6-11 (Standards 1-5) has come down to 30% in 1981-82. The Government have sanctioned the starting of a Nursery section in each of 4343 Kuzhanthai-gal Kappagams' in rural areas. This will promote school going habits from an early age among rural children.

Most of the Elementary Schools are Panchayat Union Elementary Schools. All the 95,000 teachers and basic servants working in those schools have been absorbed as Government servants from 1st June, 1981. Under the Self Sufficiency scheme in rural areas buildings have been constructed for 5181 Panchayat Union Elementary Schools during the past three years at a total cost of Rs. 30 Crores.

Secondary Education :

From 1977-78, more than 550 new High Schools have so far been opened in the State. With a view to improve educational standards in High Schools, the Government are providing outlays every year (to the extent funds permit) for Science Laboratories for High Schools; Mobile Science Laboratory Vans and High School buildings.

With a view to promote the Education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes a scheme of special supervisory study in the subjects English, Mathematics, and



Science for about 1½ hours every day after school hours is being implemented for the benefit of the students belonging to those communities in Standards 8-10 of 500 selected High Schools from 1981-82 and about 37,000 students are benefitted every year. From 1982-83 this scheme has been extended to I & II year of Higher Secondary Classes in 300 Higher Secondary Schools. This is an innovative programme introduced by this Government.

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

1978 has been widely welcomed. From 1978-79 free education has been introduced for Anglo Indian pupils studying in Anglo Indian Schools.

Higher Secondary Education :

The Higher Secondary course or +2 course was introduced in Tamil Nadu from 1978-79. The Government's decision to locate it in schools has meant that facilities for post-Secondary Education have now become available in thousands of rural centres. The former Pre-University course was offered only in 188 colleges whereas Higher Secondary Course is now available in more than 1,400 Higher Secondary Schools, of which Vocational Courses are available in 1000 Schools. Out of 2.92 lakhs pupils who were studying in Higher Secondary Course in 1982-83, 57,000 were studying Vocational subjects. (The number of students who were studying Vocational Courses at Higher Secondary level throughout India in 1982-83 was only 85,000). Tamil Nadu is a pioneer to other States in the matter of the coverage and the quality of Vocational courses at Higher Secondary level. The Government have improved facilities for Science Education by incurring during the past few years, the huge outlay of Rs. 12 Crores on Class room-cum-laboratory buildings for Government Higher Secondary Schools and Rs. 5 Crores on equipment for Science Laboratories. A 10 month certificate course will be conducted in 1983-84 for 4,000 'inducted' teachers of Higher Secondary Classes so as to enable them to get the same service benefits as fully qualified Higher Secondary teachers.

Benefits to School Teachers

Important benefits extended to teachers in recent years are :

1. 10 days Earned leave per year





2. Special grade for those who have put in 20 years service
3. Upgrading of Higher Grade teachers as Secondary Grade teachers under a phased programme
4. Constitution of special Committees at Education District level, Revenue District level and State level to redress the grievances of teachers.
5. Protection of service conditions of private school teachers.

It has been ordered that reservation at 18% for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and 50% for Backward Classes should be made in all appointments made in Aided Schools and Colleges (other than those run by minorities). The pension and Family Pension benefits for teachers have been very much liberalised in recent years.

Adult Education

According to the 1981 census out of the 4.83 Crores of population in Tamil Nadu the literates were 2.20 crores and the illiterates 2.62 crores (54%). Annual allotment is Rs. 3 Crores. As many as 11 lakhs of adults were made literate during the past four years. Further more than 30,000 pupils of Age group 6-14 are benefitting from the 1000 or so Non formal Education Centres meant for drop-outs.

The efforts of this Government in the field of Adult Education have won international recognition when

the State Directorate of Adult Education won from UNESCO the prestigious Nadezhda Krupskaya Award for literacy in 1982.

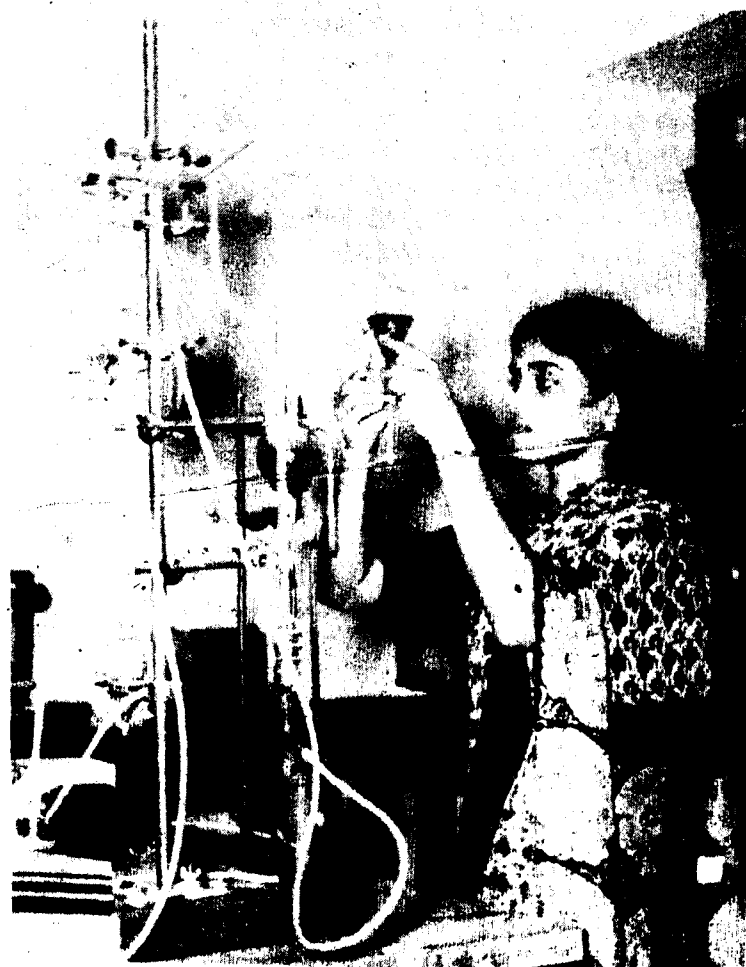
Collegiate Education

New Universities

The increase in the number of Universities in recent years is a major achievement. The Anna University, Madras, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore; Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli and

the Tamil University, Thanjavur were the four new Universities established because of the active efforts of this Government. Steps are being taken to establish an University at Karaikudi also. It is hoped that the Women's University will be established this year at Kodaikanal.

The number of colleges of Art and Sciences is 188-including the Government Arts College started newly at Chidambaram in 1982-83. One lakh of students are studying in



all these colleges. New and additional degree and post graduate courses are being started every year. Among the important benefits extended in recent years to teaching staff in colleges are extension of U.G.C. scales of pay; upgradation as Assistant Professors of Tutors and Demonstrators who possess the prescribed qualifications and promotion as Professors or Assistant Professors on completion of 10 years service. During the past few years 626 teachers have been deputed for M.Phil. and 29 for Ph.D. The system of direct payment of salaries to staff of Aided Colleges is in force from 1-4-1980.

Law Colleges

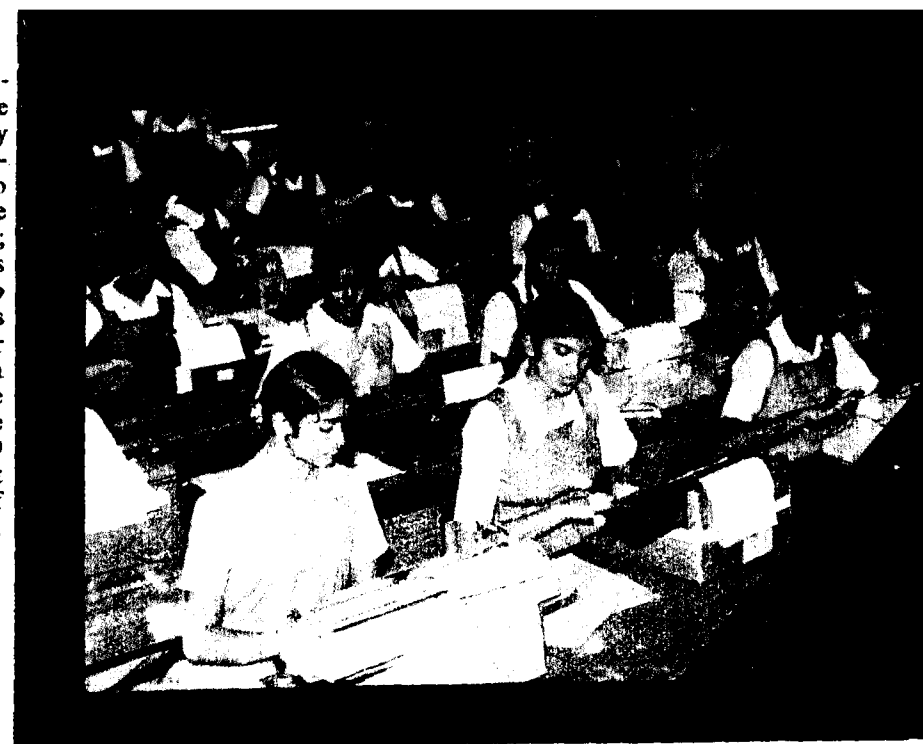
There are now 4 Law Colleges in the State inclusive of the two Law Colleges one at Tiruchi and one at Coimbatore. In accordance with the suggestion of the Bar Council of India the 5 year (5 years after passing Higher Secondary course) Law Course will be introduced from 1983-84 in the Law Colleges in the State (and the admissions of about half of the sanctioned intake in each Law college in 1983-84 will be for the 5 year course). Necessary provision for this has been made in B.E. 1983-84.

The Anna University was constituted in September 1978 for fostering Technical Education. During the past four years 23 new Polytechnics have been started. Shift system was introduced in 2 Polytechnics in 1981-82 and will be extended to 5 more Polytechnics in 1983-84. A new Engineering College was established at Tirunelveli in 1981-82. A Food Craft Institute was started at Tiruchi in 1981-82. A number of new degree and diploma courses have been started in the existing Technical Educational Institutions also.

A society has been formed for establishing and maintaining Science and Technology Centres at Madras: Tiruchi; Coimbatore and Tirunelveli.

Sports and Youth Welfare

A separate Department for Sports and Youth Welfare was established in September 1979. Among the institutions started are sports schools at Madras, Coimbatore and Annamalai, Sports school for Girls at Coimbatore; and Sports hostels at Madurai, Tirunelveli and



Tiruchirappalli. It is proposed during 1983-84 to extend sports school and Hostel facilities at Higher Secondary level at the YMCA Sports School, Madras and the Sports School at Maruti College.

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

The Government are encouraging the scout movement in schools. The scouts and guides of Tamilnadu school form one fourth of their total number all over India. It is in Tamilnadu that the N.S.S. is functioning at Higher Secondary level.

Art and Culture

Library facilities are being expanded fast. From 1982-83 the staff of Local Library Authorities have been absorbed as Government servants. Buildings are provided to Libraries in many places.

A scheme was launched to establish a District Museum at the headquarters of each District and so far District museums have been established at Salem, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli. The District Museum for Vellore and Erode and Coimbatore are being established. The works of construction of the Children's Museum at Madras at a cost of Rs. 29 lakhs and an Annexe to the

National Art Gallery at the campus of Madras Museum at a cost of Rs. 27 lakhs are nearing completion

The State Department of Archaeology has undersea Archaeological exploration off the coast of Kaveripoonpattinam with a view to discover the remains of 'Poompuhar' the ancient Chola Capital, submerged in the sea. The Department is also taking up extensively the work of repairing and maintaining ancient historical remains.

Tamil Development

A number of new schemes have been taken up for promoting Tamil Development. The Tamil University was started at Thanjavur on 15-9-1981. The World Tamil Sangam is being established. Among the important schemes being implemented are: Publishing of Tamil translations of standard works in other languages and translations of Tamil classic into other languages; Scheme of grants in aid for promoting Tamil Studies and Research in other States and foreign countries; Pension for indigent Tamil scholars; and Collection and publication of Tamil manuscripts. The Government are encouraging Tamil Poets, writers and scholars by giving suitable Awards and Honours. A three year intensive scheme has been launched from 1981-82 to ensure the proper and full implementation of the Tamil Official language programme in all State Government offices.

PROMISES KEPT... AND PROMISES TO KEEP

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Devoted to the development of Medium & Large-scale Industries in Tamil Nadu, SIPCOT has achieved a great deal through its Package of Incentives.

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DREAMS ALREADY MATERIALISED:

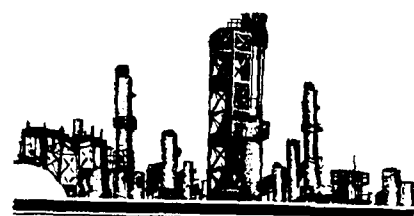
- **RANIPET INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX**
Over 290 hectares, the Complex already houses over 40 Medium & Large units; 30 coming.
Investment already catalysed — Rs. 100.00 crores.
Employment generated—9,017; further potential—1,700.

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Said to be the Little England, spread over 490 hectares, with 50 units (including several national and multi-national giants) operative, and 48 going on stream.
Investment already catalysed — Rs. 110.00 crores.
Employment generated—23,106; further potential—1,000.

NEW DREAMLANDS:

- **GUMMIDIPONDI INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX**
So close to Madras on the GT and Suburban Railway. Spread over 400 hectares. Potential kingpin of Automobile and Engineering industries.
Existing units—18; with 137 more intending. Employment generated—1,623; further potential—10,000.
A growing dreamland.

- **CUDDALORE INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX**
Essentially for Chemical and water & power-intensive Process industries.
Over 200 hectares, with effluent disposal facility. Industry on the water front.
- **PUDUKKOTTAI INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX**
Selected as "Nucleus Complex Growth Centre" for faster development of backward areas. An hour's drive from Tiruchi Airport. Ideal for Electronics and Light Engineering units. Yet another dreamland.
- **MANAMADURAI INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX**
Over 200 hectares, just 45 km away from the Temple City of Madurai.
Existing units—18; with 120 more intending. Investment catalysed—Rs. 4.00 crores. Employment generated—2,000; further potential—3,000.



INCENTIVES?

Yes, Incentives, too.

- **Subsidy:** In addition to the 33 Taluks notified by the Central Govt. and 24 Taluks by the State Govt., 7 more Taluks have been announced by the State Govt. for 15% State Subsidy, as follows:
 - Rasipuram (Salem Dt.)
 - Dharapuram (Periyar Dt.)
 - Avinashi (Coimbatore Dt.)
 - Palani (Madurai Dt.)
 - Coonoor (Nilgiris Dt.)
 - Radhapuram (Tirunelveli Dt.)
 - Thovala (Kanniyakumari Dt.).
- **Interest-free Sales Tax Loans.**
- **Income Tax Benefits under Section 80 HH.**
- **No Power Cut for first 5 years. And more.**



DIPR/A37/83/JADWAVE/SIPCOT/2352



Despite adverse conditions production kept up

Tamil Nadu has been experiencing adverse seasonal and drought conditions for the past three years. Further the State is experiencing inadequate water supply in Cavery and other river systems viz., Periyar, Vaigai, Papanasam etc. It is indeed an achievement to overcome these hurdles with sustained efforts.

Drought Relief Measures :

To help the farming community that suffered drought situation during 1980-81, inputs were issued free of cost to small and marginal farmers to the extent of (i) 2000 MT of paddy seeds, (ii) 100 MT of millet seeds and (iii) cotton and pulses

Inputs Supply :

The following levels of inputs have been distributed during the last three years.

Details	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Seeds (in M.T.)	11311	13694	12006
Fertilizers (in MT)			
N:	286000	307000	249000
Nitrogen			
P:	84000	91000	96000
Phosphorous			
K:	109000	107000	95000
Potash			
Plant Protection Chemicals			
Dust (in MT)	7000	6000	5000
Liquids (in Lits)	165000	190000	195000





seeds stored in the agricultural depots. In this regard, an amount of Rs. 39.80 lakhs were spent as subsidy by the Government.

Training and Visit System :

In order to exercise a better and more useful agricultural extension service to the farming community, a new 'TRAINING AND VISIT SYSTEM' has been implemented all over the state at a cost of Rs. 36.48 crores with the aid of 'WORLD BANK'.

The new scheme has been introduced in two phases. Eight districts were covered from the year 1981 as first phase and seven remaining districts were covered from the year 1982.

Under this scheme, by the able extension service of the departmental personnel and untiring

hardwork of the farmers, greater achievements are anticipated. The per acre production of IR.50 paddy has been increased to 7000 and that of C.S.H. 5 cholam to 2000 kg. in Coimbatore district. Likewise, all out efforts are being taken to increase the productivity of other crops also. With the introduction of Training and Visit system even under present drought conditions, the loss in the production has been greatly minimised.

New 20 Point Programme :

Under the Prime Minister's New 20 Point Programme, many developments have been achieved under dryland development programmes. Improved cultivation techniques were adopted in 80,592 hectares of dryland in 212 selected micro-water sheds. And also a few improved production techniques were implemented in 3.24 lakh hectares. To popularise line-sowing and fertiliser placement in drylands, 443 seed-cum-fertiliser drills have been distributed.

To render assistance to Adi-Dravida Community farmers, seeds and plant protection chemicals were issued at 25 percent subsidy and a sum of Rs. 8.74 lakhs has been incurred during 1981-82 and Rs. 28.52 lakhs during 1982-83.

REGULATED MARKETS:

During 1980 there were only 208 Regulated Markets and now there are 256 Regulated Markets (Including 23 submarkets) functioning under 13 Market Committees in Tamilnadu. The total quantity of Agricultural produce sold through the Regulated Markets has been progressively increased from about 4.22 lakh tonnes during 1980-81 to 4.79 lakhs tonnes in 1982-83. The important commodities marketed through the Regulated Markets are Groundnut, Paddy, Cotton and Cane Jaggery.

The quantity marketed through the Regulated Markets and Revenue collected in the Market Committees in the State from 1980-81 are furnished below :

	Arrivals	Revenue
1980-81	4.22 lakh tonnes	429 lakhs
1981-82	4.01 "	452 lakhs
1982-83	4.79 "	466 lakhs

National Grid of Rural Godowns:

It had been programmed during the year 1982-83 to construct storage godowns in 89 selected Regulated Markets and after completion, these godowns will provide scientific storage facilities within easy reach of the farmers in rural areas. Under this scheme, Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.89.00 lakhs including central share of 44.5 lakhs during 1982-83 to construct 89 rural Godowns. It has also been programmed to construct 20 more godowns before the end of the 6th five year plan period.

Grading and quality control

Agmark grading is being implemented through a chain of Agmark Laboratories. 6 Agmark Labs were opened during 1981-82 and 36 State Agmark labs are functioning in Tamilnadu at present. There is also a Principal Laboratory at Trichy to co-ordinate the activities of the various grading laboratories.

The object of these laboratories is to prevent adulteration in food stuff and to make available to the consumer pure, and quality commodities by scientific analysis with the aid of sophisticated equipments. The Groundnut oil, Coconut oil, Castor oil, Honey, Ghee, Grandspices, Cotton seed oil, Rice, Pulses, etc. are graded under Agmark. For the past three years, 12.98 lakh Quintals of commodities were graded under Agmark.

Commercial Grading

Commercial grading of Agricultural produces at farmers level is done at the assembling centres viz. Regulated Markets to pass on the benefits to the growers by enabling them to know the quality of this produce and to obtain better prices. The number of Commercial Grading Centre has been increased from 50 to 75 during 80-81. The 25 centres opened during 80-81 have been provided with necessary scientific apparatus required for grading. Groundnut kernels, pods, Gingelly, Jaggery, Turmeric, Potato, paddy, cashew, chillies, Cori-



ander, Millets, Cotton, Pulses are graded under this Scheme. The achievements under this Scheme for the past three years are furnished as follows:

1980-81	-2.00 lakh M.T.
1981-82	-2.50 "
1982-83	-2.60 "

Kapas Grading Centre

The Kapas samples collected from growers in villages and in Regulated Markets are analysed with the help of instruments provided in the centres. The centres are functioning in Pollachi, Udumalai-pet, Perundurai, Sathiyamangalam, Pudur, Kovil-patti, Sankarankoil, Theni, Tiruppur, Rajapalayam and Villupuram.

Cotton Certification and Enforcement Scheme:

The Assistant Director of Agriculture (C & E) at Tiruppur and Rajapalayam are enforcing the following Acts and Rules.

Cotton Transport Act, Cotton Transport Act-State Rule 1950, Cotton control Act 1952. Madras Cotton Control order 1960, Madras Cotton (Trade Stock) census Act 1949, Tamilnadu Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Rule 1950.

335 numbers of Ginning licences and 17 numbers of Pressing licences are issued under this scheme. 900 Acs. have been registered under high yielding varieties in cotton certification scheme during 82-83.

Central Assistance for Development of Regulated Markets.

During 1980-81 and 81-82, a sum of Rs. 18.50 lakhs have been received as Central Assistance for the Development of Regulated Markets in Tamilnadu.

World Bank Aid

With a view to develop all the potential Regulated Markets a project report seeking World Bank aid to a tune of 127.76 crores has been sent to Government of India and concurrence is awaited.

TO REACH HIM, WE TEACH HIM.



CAS/SPIC/13/82

At SPIC, a major marketing tool is farmer education through a variety of programmes conducted every year.

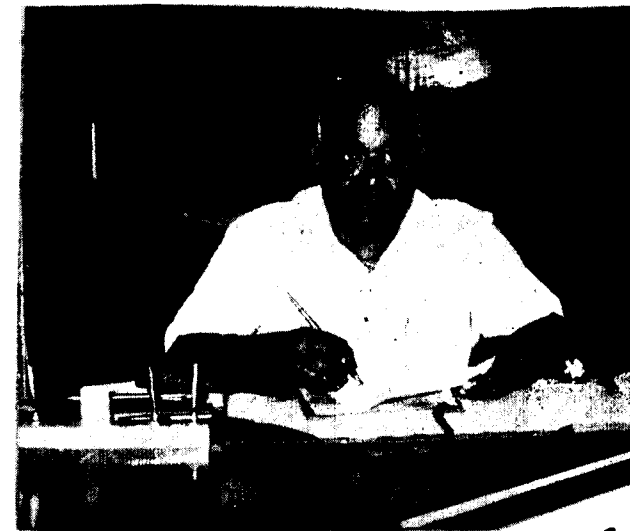
Yes. At SPIC, teaching a farmer how to get optimum yields is as serious business as selling him fertilisers. SPIC has one of the finest Extension Departments in the industry. Staffed with experts, the Department conducts a wide range of programmes every year. Demonstration plots, soil testing camps, advice on crop management, training programmes, seminars, fairs, festivals ...

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THIRU. K. CHOCKALINGAM, I.A.S.,
CHIEF SECRETARY

Thiru K. Chockalingam, I.A.S., Second Secretary, assumed charge as Chief Secretary to the Tamil Nadu Government on 20th June, 1983

Thiru Chockalingam, who was hitherto acting as Chief Secretary succeeds Thiru K. Diravijam.

Thiru Chockalingam was born in Thanjavur district on 17th March 1926. He was a student of the Annamalai University and had done his B.Sc., (Honours) Physics and M.A.. He had studied Forestry and had taken a Diploma in Forestry.

He joined the Madras Government service in 1947 and joined the I.A.S. cadre in 1959. Since then he has held many responsible posts.

He was Assistant Collector of Tindivanam in 1959-'60. Deputy Secretary (Home)—1960-'63.

He was Collector of Tiruchi for four years and later, Private Secretary to the then Chief Minister, Perarignar Anna from 1967-'69. He had been Director of Census in 1969-73. He was Secretary to Government Agriculture Department in 1974-75. He was Chairman, Agro-industries Corporation in 1976; Secretary, Rural Development and Local Administration Department in 1977; Chairman of the State Electricity Board in 1978-79 and Secretary to Government Home Department in 1980-81 before becoming the Second Secretary in 1981.

He was appointed Chief Secretary in-charge on 11th February, 1983.

With a view to relieve the weaker section of the society from its debt burden, various debt relief Acts have been enacted by the Government and are being implemented. The Pawnbrokers and Moneylenders were exploiting the poor by charging exorbitant rate of interest on the loans and were grabbing the properties of the poor when they failed to repay the loan. To relieve the poor from the clutches of Pawnbrokers and Moneylenders and to save the properties of the poor from being sold away by the creditors, the Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Act, 1980 (T.N. Act 13 of 1980) was enacted. This Act came into force on 19-4-1980. This Act provides for complete discharge of debt incurred before 1-1-1980 by those whose annual household income does not exceed Rs. 4,800. Upto 31-3-1983, 13,892 persons have been benefited to the tune of Rs. 3,19,43,879 under this Act.

To provide relief from the debt incurred on and after 1-1-1980 also the Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Act, 1982 (T.N. Act 50 of 1982) has been enacted on the lines of the Tamil Nadu Act 13 of 1980. This Act came into force on 24-8-1982. For seeking relief under this Act, the debtor's annual household income should not exceed Rs. 4,800. This Act provides for complete discharge of debts incurred on and from 1-1-1980 but before 24-8-1982. Upto 31-3-1983, 48 persons have been benefited to the tune of Rs. 1,48,970.

DEBT RELIEF



REVITALISING THE RURAL ECONOMY



THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT PLAYS A PROMINANT ROLE IN REVITALISING THE RURAL ECONOMY OF TAMIL NADU

Assistance to agriculturists

Net-work of credit cooperatives in Tamilnadu

About 4,700 village agricultural service cooperative societies functioning at the rate of one society for about three villages and 82 primary cooperative land development banks functioning at taluk/block level are engaged in

taking care of the interests of the agriculturists in Tamil Nadu. The cooperatives have covered more than three-fourths of the agricultural families in the State. The progress achieved in the coverage during the past three years is indicated below:—

Year	Percentage of coverage of agricultural families by cooperatives	
	All agricultural families	Families of small and marginal farmers
(1)	(2)	(3)
1979—80	76.7	73.7
1980—81	77.2	74.1
1981—82	80.1	77.1
1982—83	81.1	78.3

60,000 families of agriculturists belonging to Scheduled Castes have been covered during the last two years, by enrolling one person from each such family to the membership of agricultural service cooperative societies. The Tamil Nadu Government have granted subsidy of Rs.60 lakhs, at Rs. 100 each, to the persons so admitted, towards the share capital to be paid by them to the societies. 20,000 more such families will be covered during the current year, and another 20,000 during next year.

Reduction of the debt burden of the agriculturists.—With a view of reducing the debt burden of the agriculturists, the Tamil Nadu Government have, during the last three years, given financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 98 crores, by way



of waive/refund of interest, write off of converted/ rephased loans outstanding against small famers etc. Besides, the Government have provided financial assistance to a total extent of Rs. 80 crores, consisting of Rs. 42 crores to the central cooperative banks towards wiping out of deficits/due date defaults and Rs. 38 crores to the Tamil Nadu Cooperative State Land Development Bank to enable it to meet the commitment arising out of the postponement of repayment, of long term loan instalments. As an incentive for prompt repayment of dues by the borrowers of agricultural service cooperative societies, a rebate of two per cent in the interest to small farmers who repay their short term loans and medium term loan instalments promptly, is being allowed with Government subsidy for the last two years.

Crop Insurance Scheme:—The crop insurance scheme is being implemented by the agricultural service cooperative societies for paddy crop in selected taluks, to protect the farmers from loss on account of all risks except war and nuclear risks. The maximum amount that can be insured by a farmer is Rs. 5,000. Under this scheme, indemnity has been paid during the last two years to the extent of about Rs. 6 lakhs to 4,582 farmers.

Distribution of chemical fertilisers:—The cooperatives continue to distribute chemical fertilisers as kind portion of cultivation loans to members and also for cash to members and non-members through about 4,500 retail sale points run by them in the state, particularly in villages. During 1981-82, fertilisers worth Rs. 19 crores were thus

sold, allowing purchase rebate of 50 lakhs to the benefit of about 4,50,000 farmers. During 1982-83, fertilisers worth Rs. 12 crores were sold and purchase rebate of Rs. 34 lakhs was allowed to about 2,60,000 farmers. The cooperatives are expected to distribute chemical fertilisers for about Rs. 50 crores during the current year.

Marketing of agricultural produce:—The 115 cooperative marketing societies in the State continue to assist their members in marketing their agricultural produce and thereby help them in securing a fair and reasonable return.

Issue of loans on the pledge of jewels

The credit cooperatives are providing loans on the pledge of



Undertaking drought relief measures:—In the wake of the drought situation prevailing in the State at present, the Government are taking steps to convert short term loans to the tune of Rs. 33 crores into medium term loans and to postpone the repayment of long term loan instalments to the tune Rs. 7 crores in the affected areas. Action is being taken to sink, 5,000 filter point tube wells in Thanjavur District for developing irrigation facility to improve food production with Government assistance of Rs.7.50 crores. The Government have also sanctioned Rs. 5 crores for grant of loans to the farmers in the affected districts for deepening of private irrigation wells.



Year	Total number of coop. units pro- viding jewel loans	Total jewel loans issued (Rs. in crores)	Number of beneficiaries (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1979-80	1,581	111.42	9.81
1980-81	1,666	116.23	9.43
1981-82	1,749	179.86	11.82
1982-83	1,781	170.16	9.97

jewels for consumption/production purposes through out the State, in villages and towns. These loans are provided at Rs. 800 per sovereign, upto Rs. 5,000 per head. The rate of interest charged on the jewel loans has been reduced from 15 percent to 14 per cent per annum with effect from 18-2-1981.

During the current year, jewel loans will continue to be provided to the extent of Rs. 160 crores.

Issue of loans on differential rate of interest for undertaking small scale industries

The credit cooperatives in the State are providing, for the last two years, loans at a concessional rate of interest viz. 4 percent per annum, to weaker sections for undertaking small scale and cottage industries. The difference between the normal rate of interest and the concessional rate is subsidised by the Government. These loans are given to those whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 2,500 in rural areas and Rs. 3,000 in semi-urban and urban areas, upto Rs. 7,000 per individual. Such loans were issued to the tune of Rs. 107 lakhs during 1982-83.



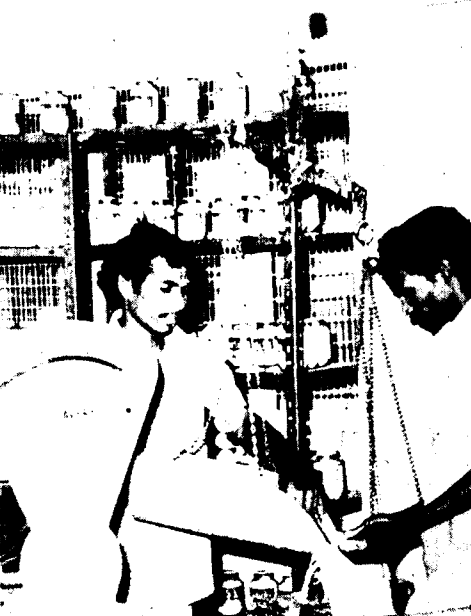
Promotion of thrift in urban areas

The progress in the collection of deposits by the urban cooperative banks and thrift deposits by the employees cooperative societies is as follows:

Year	Deposits of urban coopera- tive banks	Thrift deposits of employees co-operative societies
(1)	(2)	(3)
Rs. in crores		
1979-80	69.04	63.57
1980-81	77.46	67.42
1981-82	100.41	70.93
1982-83	102.54	71.49

Protection of the consumers' interests

The consumer cooperatives spread over the entire State are distributing consumer goods of good quality at reasonable prices to the people of Tamil Nadu. That the consumer movement in Tamil Nadu stands first in the entire country and that the progress in Tamil Nadu is twice the progress in Maharashtra, which is the second in the country are worth noting. Under the scheme to run a fair price shop in each revenue village to ensure free availability of essential commodities at reasonable prices, the co-operatives are running 11,159 shops in the villages of the State and are ensuring free availability of essential commodities to the rural masses. The details of progress achieved in the retail sales of consumer goods, particularly in villages, are as follows.



Value of
total
retail
year
sales

Of which,
value of
sales in
villages
under the
villages
shop pro-
gramme.

Rs. in crores

1979-80	141	18
1980-81	182	26
1981-82	211	85
1982-83	228	85

It is programmed to increase the value of retail sales during the current year to Rs. 250 crores. With a view to serving the student community, the consumer cooperatives distribute nationalised text books worth Rs. 5 crores and exercise note books worth Rs. 4 crores.

Serving the weaker section of the Community

Service to hill tribes:—With the avowed aim of improving the standard of living of the hill tribes, 13 LAMP cooperative societies, including the 4 societies formed during the last three years, continue to strive their best in the State. They help the hill tribes by providing loans for cultivation and other productive purposes at a concessional rate of interest viz. 4 per cent with Government subsidy, by marketing the agricultural produce and the minor forest produce and by distributing the required agricultural inputs and consumer goods. The details for the progress achieved by these societies are as follows:

Year	Loans issued at 4 per cent conces- sional rate of interest	Value of minor forest produce procured	Value of agricul- tural requi- sites dis- tributed	Value of consumer goods dis- tributed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Rs. in lakhs				
1979-80	38.31	8.66	5.74	21.64
1980-81	23.85	8.01	7.31	33.51
1981-82	48.48	7.73	12.17	56.46
1982-83	44.20	13.71	8.10	59.00

loans for promotion of self employment to educated unemployed youth has been started in Madras. The possibilities of organising similar societies in other districts also are being examined.

Provision of employment to unemployed engineering graduates:—In order to provide employment to unemployed engineers by eliminating as far as possible, private contract system in the execution of works in the Public Works Department,



Two more LAMP cooperative societies are proposed to be formed one in the Pachamalai Hills in Salem District and the other at Nammiyam-pet in the Jawadhi Hills in North Arcot District.

Service to cycle rickshaw drivers: A cooperative society for the cycle rickshaw drivers was formed at Dindigul and 100 cyclerickshaws were distributed with Government subsidy and interest free loan to the extent of Rs. 1.50 lakhs. Recently two motorised cycle rickshaw drivers' cooperative societies were set up in Madras to help the cycle rickshaw drivers in energising their rickshaws, so as to reduce their suffering in driving the ordinary rickshaws. These societies provide Government subsidy to the cycle rickshaw drivers upto 25 per cent of the cost of energisation of their cycle rickshaws. Last year, Government subsidy of Rs. 1.05 lakhs was given to 109 cycle rickshaw drivers.

Service to physically handicapped:

In commemorating the International Year of Disabled Persons 1981, five physically handicapped welfare co-operative societies have been organised in the State, with a view to uplifting the socio-economic conditions of the physically handicapped persons.

Promotion of self employment among the educated

Promotion of self employment among the educated unemployed youth:—A cooperative thrift and credit society of unique type to provide

a construction cooperative society of unemployed engineering graduates and diploma holders has been started recently at Madras on an experimental basis and is functioning with Government assistance.

Group insurance scheme for the employees of cooperatives: A group insurance scheme for payment of indemnity of not less than Rs.6,000 to the family of an employee of a cooperative society dying in harness while in service, has recently been introduced by the Government of Tamil Nadu. About 40,000 employees of various cooperatives under the administrative control of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies have, for the present, been covered by this scheme.



Tamil Nadu News Print

Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited (TNPL)—a Company promoted by the Government of Tamil Nadu with World Bank assistance for producing 50,000 tonnes of newsprint and 40,000 tonnes of writing and printing paper per annum, is making rapid progress in the implementation of their project at Pugalur, a backward area of Tiruchirappalli district. The project is scheduled for commissioning by September, 1984.

Bagasse, which is hitherto burnt away in the sugar mills, is the principal raw material for this project, and is obtained from five sugar mills located in neighbouring areas. The sugar mills are provided with Coal fired boilers by TNPL to meet their steam requirements.

The project is estimated to cost around Rs. 195 crores of which World Bank is assisting to the tune of US \$ 100 million.

Civil works for almost all the factory building are in the advanced stage while, erection of the Paper Machine has already commenced. Trial runs of the paper machine are expected during the second quarter of 1984. TNPL will have a housing colony consisting of about 500 quarters accommodating various levels of personnel.

Water required for the project is drawn from the river Cauvery. Most of the power required is generated through TNPL's own generators, and small quantity is purchased from the Electricity Board.

With the commissioning of TNPL project, Tamil Nadu will become a pioneer in the utilisation of bagasse, a waste material from the sugar industry, for the production of an important product like-paper.



THIRU S.R. RADHA

Born on August 9, 1934; Education : Matriculation; Joined Dravidar Kazhagam Students Movement and took part in the agitation in Kumbakonam in 1946; was Secretary, Gandhiji Youth Service Association and Secretary, Ilaingar Tamil Madram in 1947 and rendered services to the public; Joined D.M.K. in 1949; He was a Member in D.M.K. Students Movement; Representative of the district level D.M.K. Party, Member of the D.M.K. General Council and Member of the State Labour Unions' Executive Committee; was Chairman and Secretary, Kumbakonam town D.M.K. Party; Joined A.D.M.K. in 1972; He was the Chief Convenor of the A.I.A.D. M.K. Labour Union; Secretary, Master Weavers' Association; Member, Chief Executive Committee and Member of the General Council; Imprisoned thrice when he was in D.M.K. and thrice after joining A.I.A.D.M.K. was Member, Kumbakonam Municipal Council for 12 years, was Editor, "Puratchippathai" A.I.A.D.M.K. fortnightly, in 1973; Elected to the Legislative Assembly from Kumbakonam Constituency in 1977; Rendered social services as the Secretary of the Thuvankuruchi Sowrastra Sabha, Kumbakonam; As the General Secretary of the Kumbakonam Weaver's Association. He participated in agitations and worked for the advancement of

the weavers was President and Secretary of various (State level) Labour Unions in Kumbakonam area and Thanjavur District; From 1965 onwards he was President of the Weaver's Co-operative Union; He is the President of the Kalaivanar Weaver's Co-operative Society, Kumbakonam was Chairman, Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation from 1978 to March 1980; Proprietor of small press from 1969.

Legislative Assembly, 1977-80; Agriculturist.

Publications: "Ariyama Thandha Parisu", "Sathikara D.M.K."



THIRU M.R. KOVENDHAN

Rangasamy Kovendhan; born Mudachikkadu, 9th February 1932; Education studied upto S.S.L.C (Private), Married; 4 children; Member, Mudachikkadu Panchayat, 1952; Vice-President, Mudachikkadu Panchayat in 1955; President Mudachikkadu Panchayat from 1959-77; Vice Chairman, Sethupasathiram Panchayat Union, 1970; President, Agriculturists Association, Peraurani Taluk and Leader for many Trade Unions; Member, District Development Council; Member, Tamil Nadu



SELVI P. VIJAYALAKSHMI

Palaniappan Vijayalakshmi; born Parappatti; 22nd February, 1952; Education S.S.L.C., Government Girls High School, Salem; Single, Education Social Service; Agriculturist.

BIO-DATA OF NEW MINISTERS



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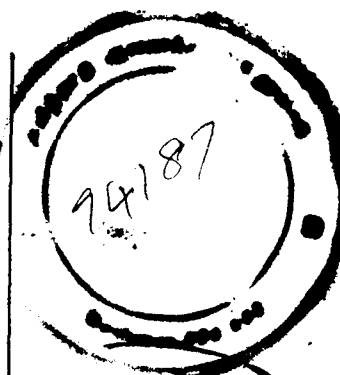
PTC's list of other creditable achievements include :

- Commissioning a new bus everyday for operation in Madras city.
- More than doubled fleet strength and almost doubled commuter strength in the past decade.
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ARIES/DIPR/26883



Planning and Development

The main responsibility of the Planning and Development Department apart from co-ordinating all the planning and development activities of the various departments, relates to the formulation of the State's annual and five year plans, monitoring and review of the plans in addition to evaluating schemes of the State. The Planning and Development soon after its formulation was responsible for the finalisation of the VI Five Year Plan and has also been responsible for the finalisation of the annual plans thereafter. In this task the Planning and Development Department is assisted by the State Planning Commission which finalises the new schemes of the departments after detailed consultation with the departments concerned. One of the main responsibilities of the Department is ensuring that sanctions for all the Part II Schemes are issued promptly. On the authority of the orders of the Chief Minister Planning and Development Department regularly monitors the progress of issue of sanctions of Part II Schemes of all Departments.

ment has prescribed the monthly plan review at the district level. The Heads of Departments are asked to disaggregate their physical targets and financial outlay and indicate it to the district collectors and their District Officers immediately after the budget is passed so that the performance in each district can be systematically watched. The Collector takes a monthly meeting of the plan performance for his district. This monthly plan review is sent by him in a D.O. form to the Chief Secretary and to the Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Planning and Development Department. This monthly review is scrutinised by the Planning and Development Department and action is taken to bring this to the notice of the concerned Secretary or Head of Department where the performance is poor and also to initiate action on all such issues on which action at Government level is necessary. This has enabled effective monitoring of the performance at district level of all the plan schemes.

Research under the guidance and watchful eye of the Planning and Development Department has conducted about 80 studies. This Directorate has also assisted the departments in formulating projects for example Agricultural Marketing yards, Projects for World Bank Assistance, The Manjalar Water Shed Project for Western Ghats Development Programme. It has also formulated the projects for cashew development, Sericulture, Saline and Alkaline Soil Treatment etc.

Recently at a meeting taken by the Chief Secretary it has been decided that Planning and Development Department will also do a quarterly monitoring of both the physical target and financial expenditure of the departments. The Directorate of Evaluation has been asked to prepare the formats for monitoring the physical targets.

It has also been proposed to go in for detailed quarterly monitoring of both physical and financial performance of the Public Sector Undertakings. For this also detailed formats have been evolved and are being finalised. In view of the increasing responsibilities and

To ensure that a last minute rush of expenditure is avoided the Planning and Development Department

Evaluation and Applied Research is another significant area in which the Planning and Development Department has achieved success in a considerable measure. Between 1980 and 1983 this Directorate

has also been proposed to go in for detailed quarterly monitoring of both physical and financial performance of the Public Sector Undertakings. For this also detailed formats have been evolved and are being finalised. In view of the increasing responsibilities and

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Also many other places in Tamil Nadu



DIPR/2393/82/29

ADWAVE/THDC/2211

also since the Planning Commission have communicated availability of Central assistance for strengthening of the Directorate of Evaluation and Applied Research on the model of the Programme Evaluation Organisation, a proposal is under consideration to strengthen the Directorate.

Hill Area Development Programme and Western Ghats Development Programme:

Planning and Development Department has two projects directly administered by it through the Collectors, The Hill Area Development Programme and the Western Ghats Development Programme. These two projects have acquired a much greater developmental thrust. This has been made possible because of a variety of studies commissioned

Manpower Planning and Employment is a very important aspect of all plan exercises. Not much work

Planning and Development is now proposing to embark on studies of credit mobilisation in Agriculture and allied sectors by analysis of the inflow of Agricultural Credit through the various agencies. It is also proposed as part of this exercise to undertake an in-depth analysis of District Credit plans of two or three representative districts. A similar exercise to analyse the inflow of credit for industrial sector is also proposed.



was done in the area since there was only a very small nucleus of staff in the Statistics Department. It has now been tentatively agreed that Manpower Planning and Employment Cell will be located in the Statistics Department and function under the control of the Planning and Development Department to enable undertaking of specific targeted studies in the context of the formulation of the VI Five Year Plans.

The State Planning Commission has recently decided to constitute Working Groups in all the core Sectors charged with the responsibility of undertaking a midterm appraisal of the plan performance so far, anticipated achievement by the end of the VI Plan, and formulation of the VII Plan for these core sectors. This work has just commenced.

in the evaluation of the performance Twenty Point Programme

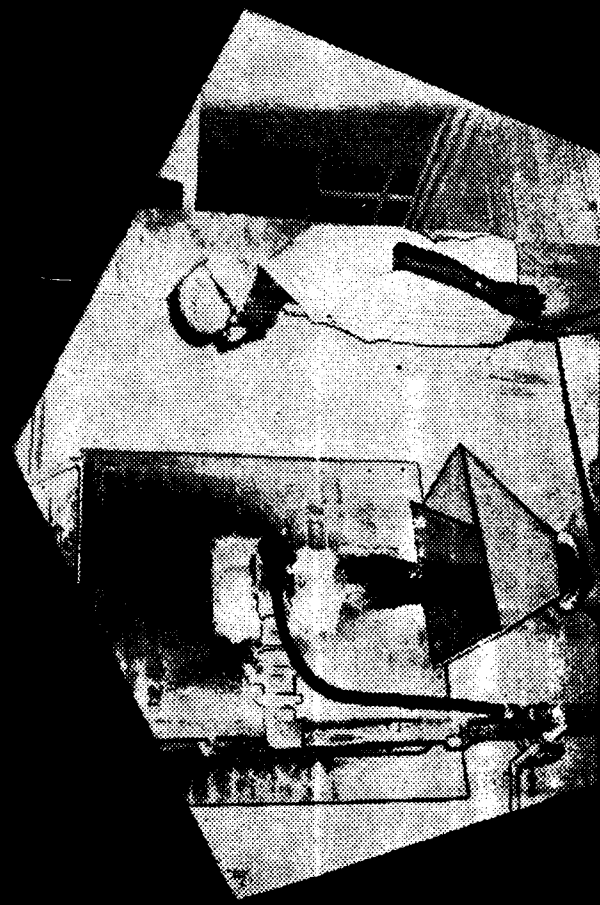
in various sectors also due to effective monitoring. Planning and Development has also been successful in getting UNICEF involvement in HADP, and the UNICEF aided Social Inputs Programme as an adjunct to HADP in the Nilgiris District has also been sanctioned.

Integrated Rural Energy Programme:

A Part-II Scheme for 1983-84 has been approved for setting up a Rural Energy Cell in Planning and Development. It is proposed to undertake Rural Energy Surveys in two or three blocks, to collect data on different aspects of the Rural Energy problems to assess the problem in quantitative terms. The survey will also identify the specific role of new sources of energy. On the basis of this, a Pilot Project will be undertaken.

Since September, 1982, the Planning and Development Department has also been identified as the nodal department for monitoring the performance of the 20 Point Programme. Effective monitoring has been achieved through series of meetings with the Nodal Officers of the various departments and by obtaining monthly reports from all the Collectors. Effective monitoring and constant attempts to remove the bottlenecks at the implementation level has helped Tamil Nadu to achieve the first place in the country in the implementation of the 20 Point Programme. The latest review of the Planning Commission has awarded Tamil Nadu 26 Points. The second best performance is of Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat with each one of them getting 20 Points.

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DIR/MAC - 1002 A



March to Self Sufficiency

There are 620 Town Panchayats and Townships in Tamil Nadu, covering one fifth of the State population.

The Town Panchayat Department has impressive achievements to its credit during the last two years. Prior to 1981, Town Panchayats were getting limited financial assistance like grant for black topping roads and construction of drains to the tune of Rs. 15.50 lakhs per year. Most of the Town Panchayats are backward and financially poor as there are 479 Town Panchayats with per capita income below Rs. 25; 124 Town Panchayats with per capita income below Rs. 50; 9 Town Panchayats with per capita income below Rs. 75; and 8 Town Panchayats with per capita income above Rs. 75. With a view to provide basic amenities in all Town Panchayats Government extended Self Sufficiency Scheme to Town Panchayats during 1982-83. The achievements of the Town Panchayats during the last two years are given below :

Water Supply :

Comprehensive Water Supply Schemes have been provided in 168 Town Panchayats. Schemes are under execution in 67 Town Panchayats at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.08 Crores. Schemes for 210 Town Panchayats are under investigation by the Tamil Nadu Water Supply

and Drainage Board. Proposal to take up investigation of Schemes for 100 Town Panchayats during 1983-84 has been sent to Government and Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board. 72 schemes have been suggested for World Bank assistance at a cost of Rs. 37.23 crores considering the high cost of Water Supply Schemes and the poor finances of the Town Panchayats, Government have sanctioned a grant of 50 per cent on all Water Supply Schemes from 1982-83. Government have sanctioned 11 Schemes to Town Panchayats at a cost of Rs. 5.90 crores for implementation during 1983-84.

Drought Relief :

Under Drought Relief, separate feeder lines have been given for Water Supply headworks for three Town Panchayats at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.53 lakhs during 1981-82 and for 24 Town Panchayats at an estimated cost of Rs. 66.59 lakhs during 1982-83 to ensure uninterrupted power supply to Water Supply installations. These works have been completed and 24 hours Water Supply is given in the above 27 Town Panchayats.

Improvements to headworks for 18 comprehensive Water Supply Schemes at a cost of Rs. 32.06 lakhs and extension of pipe lines to needy and unserved areas in 25 Town Panchayats at a

cost of Rs. 37.14 lakhs have been sanctioned and the works are in progress as part of drought relief operation. Sinking of 3,464 bore wells have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.66 crores, of which 1968 bore wells have been completed so far.

Government have also sanctioned 74 power tillers with water tankers, and 35 water tankers and 135 steel tanks at a cost of Rs. 45.24 lakhs for transport of water to scarcity and unserved areas. In all a sum of Rs. 10.57 crores has been sanctioned for Water Supply Schemes to Town Panchayats under Drought Relief.



Roads :

During the last two years Town Panchayats have improved 2121 Kilo metres of roads at a cost of Rs. 3.46 crores, by concreting 4.5 kilo metres, blacktopping 328 kilometres, metalling 631 Kilometres and gravelling the remaining length of roads.

Drainage :

Storm water drains, to a length of 286.4 Kilometres have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 264.00 lakhs during the last two years.

National Rural Employment Programme :

The following works have been executed in Town Pachayats under the National Rural Employment Programme.



Scheme	No. of works.	Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
Improvements of Roads	967	77.00
Culverts	562 km	
	72	5.84
Drains	402	22.73
	47.52 km	
Latrines	15	2.33
Community Halls	2	1.05
Office buildings	10	5.01
Water Supply Works	64	5.34
Radio Rooms	14	0.42
		119.72



Street Lights :

During the last two years, Town Panchayats have provided the following new lights :

Sodium Vapour	..	57
Mercury Vapour	..	592
4' tubes	..	3959
Ordinary bulbs	..	959

7864 ordinary bulbs have been converted into tube lights and 286 tube lights into Mercury and Sodium vapour.



Integrated Urban Development Programme :

Under Integrated Urban Development Programme the following remunerative enterprise schemes have been sanctioned and the works are in progress :

Name of Schemes	No. of Schemes	Estimated Cost (Rs.inlakhs)
Construction of Bus Stands	4	44.96
Construction of Markets & shopping complex	6	18.79
Pay and use toilets	20	11.18
Construction of lodges and Travellers Bungalow	1	9.45
	31	84.38

50 Schemes under the above heads at an estimated cost of Rs. 311.47 lakhs have been sent to Directorate of Town and Country Plan-

ning for sanction. For the year 1983-84, 13 Schemes have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 110.34 lakhs.

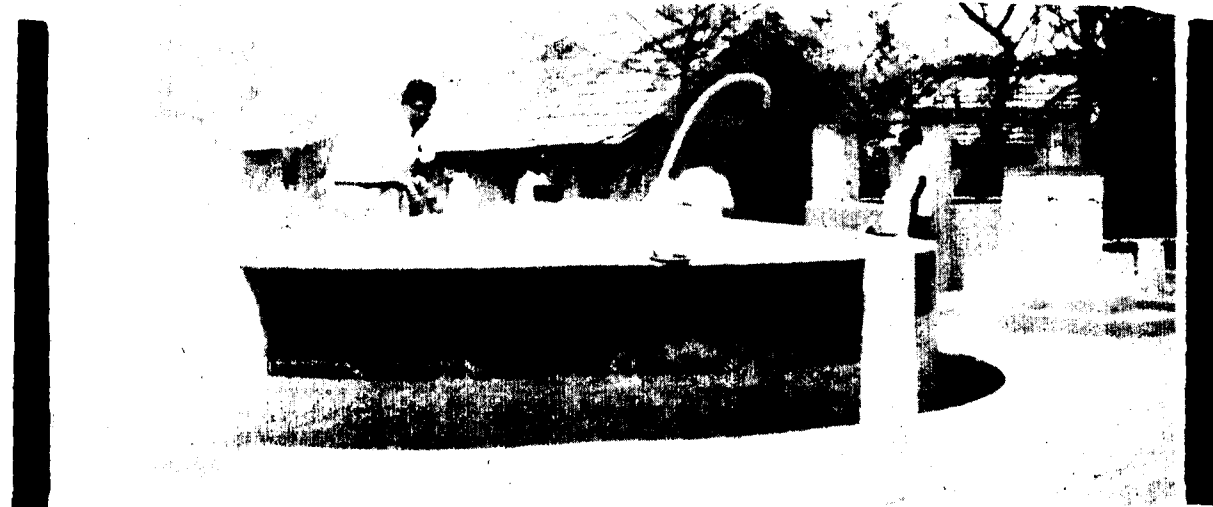
Development of Townships :

Master Plans for the Integrated Development of Mamallapuram, Rameswaram and Kanniyakumari Townships as International Tourist Resorts have been prepared for an outlay of Rs. 20.00 crores and sent to Central Government for assistance. Government have sanctioned Rs. 58.00 lakhs during 1982-83 on 50% grant and 50% loan basis for the provision of shopping arcade, Transport terminal, Market, Pay and Use Toilets, Open Air Theatres, Lighting, Childrens Park, Recreational Centres, etc.

Sanitation :

Labbaikudikadu Town Panchayat in Tiruchi District has taken up the scheme of conversion of 2144 dry latrines into sanitary latrines at a cost of Rs. 12.00 lakhs and the work is nearing completion.

35 Town Panchayats have purchased power tillers with water tankers and power pumps in the last two years at a cost of Rs. 17.50 lakhs for improving sanitary work in Town Panchayats.



Panchayat Office Buildings :

Construction of 21 Town Panchayat office buildings is in progress at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.39 lakhs. 10 Town Panchayats have taken up construction of office buildings under National Rural Employment Programme at a cost of Rs. 5.01 lakhs.

Self Sufficiency Scheme :

Government extended Self Sufficiency Scheme to Town Panchayats during 1982-83 by taking up 146 Town Panchayats in the first phase and providing a full grant of Rs. 5.00 crores. Though infrastructural needs are many, Government selected Water Supply, Link Roads, Culverts, Drainage, Pathways to Harijan Colony Burial grounds, Street lights and Dhobikanas as components under this Scheme. The total requirements under Self Sufficiency Scheme for 620 Town Panchayats is as indicated below :



Scheme	Physical target	Amount required (Rs. in crores)
Water Supply :		
(a) Improvements to Schemes	1315	44.75
(b) Bore wells	880	
(c) Overhead Tanks	961	
(d) Comprehensive Schemes	748	
Link Roads	6052km.	19.18
Culvert	6699	7.90
Drainage	2803 km.	20.71
Pathways to Harijan Colony Burial grounds	796 km.	4.13
Dhobikanas	238	0.86
Street Lights	44,361	1.11
		98.64

Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10.00 crores for implementing the scheme in the II phase in 200 Town Panchayats during 1983-84.

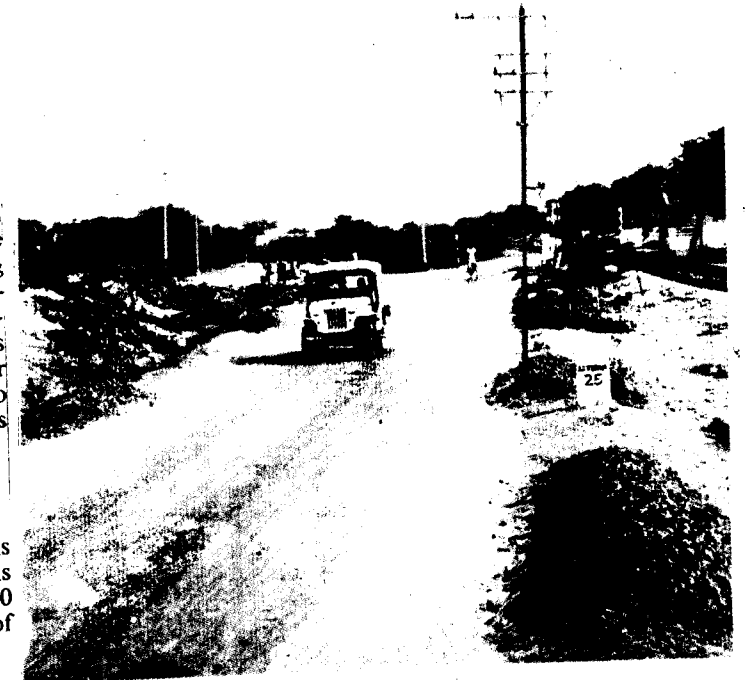
The years 1980-81 to 1982-83 are to be engraved as Golden years in the history of community Development Programme of Tamil Nadu. While on going programmes are in operation, Tamil Nadu Government plunged into the stupendous and gigantic task of face lifting the Rural areas as conceived by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, by implementing the Self Sufficiency Scheme. During 1980-81 69 Blocks were selected and the scheme initiated. The main objective of the scheme is to provide all the basic infrastructural facilities to all villages so that each village will be self contained unit, saturated with all the social and community requirements like drinking water at easy reach, better communication facilities, well built roofing by construction of buildings for schools, health institutions, improvements to Minor Irrigation Tanks resulting in better agricultural production, providing pathway to Burial grounds for Adi-Dravidas as well as other facilities.

Adoring Achievements :

During the First Phase coverage of 69 Blocks (1980-81) a total sum of Rs. 1338.74 lakhs was spent by Government, out of which Rs. 271.90 Lakhs was expended for the construction of School Buildings.

As a second phase, the scheme was extended to 150 Blocks during 1981-82. The total amount spent on Self Sufficiency Scheme by Government was Rs. 4067.66 Lakhs out of which Rs. 638.81 Lakhs was incurred for the construction of School Buildings.

During the third and last phase of the scheme, the remaining 159 Blocks were covered in the year 1982-83. The expenditure incurred during



the said period was of the order of Rs. 4653.04 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 1102.00 lakhs was spent on the construction of School Buildings.

The physical achievements during the above period three phases of the scheme furnished below will reveal the massive achievements on the activities of the Self Sufficiency Scheme and creation of durable assets in the Rural Areas :

Item of Work	Unit	I Phase 1980-81	II phase 1981-82	III Phase 1982-83	Total 1980-81 to 82-83
1. Link Roads	KM	6590.96	11942.72	5491.60	24025.28
2. Culverts	NO	3044	12418	12694	28156
3. Pathways to Burial Grounds for Adi Dravidars	KM	927.71	858.69	1101.90	2888.30
4. School Building	NO	949	1854	1601	4404
5. Improvements to Minor Irrigation Tanks	NO	1023	563	829	2415
6. Buildings for Rural Dispensary	No.	82	170	151	403
7. Buildings for Maternity Centres	NO	237	476	323	1036

**All Scheme
Par Excellent**

On an average Rs. 26 Lakhs was made available to each Block for execution of works under Self Sufficiency Scheme.

National Rural Employment Programme :

The National Rural Employment Programme being a centrally scheme on 50:50 sharing basis been Centre and State was initiated in Tamilnadu during 1980-81 as a modified version of Food For Work Programme already in vogue. The main idea behind the National Rural Employment Programme is to generate additional employment through the utilisation of available stocks of food-grains and to create durable community assets which would strengthen the infrastructure in Rural areas for Socio-economic development which will further lead to rapid growth of rural economy. The part payment of wages due to the workers is given in kind as foodgrain i.e. one kilo of rice per day per worker.



Predominant Performance :

During the three years viz. 1980-81 to 1982-83, 47378, 37746 and 25819 m. Tonnes of rice were distributed to rural workers engaged in various activities of National Rural Employment Programme respectively. As regards utilisation of funds Rs. 690.50 Lakhs during 1980-81, Rs. 2747.78 Lakhs during 1981-82 and Rs. 3782.58 Lakhs during 1982-83 has been spent towards the works undertaken. The mandays generated through the works executed was in the order of 146.75, 448.15, 495.13 Lakh mandays during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 respectively and value of durable assets created in the rural area was for Rs. 872.30, Rs. 3137.05 and Rs. 4267.88 Lakhs for the said years.

It is worth to proud of that Tamil Nadu stands first when compared to other states in regard to the performance of National Rural Employment Programme.

Bio-Gas Programme :

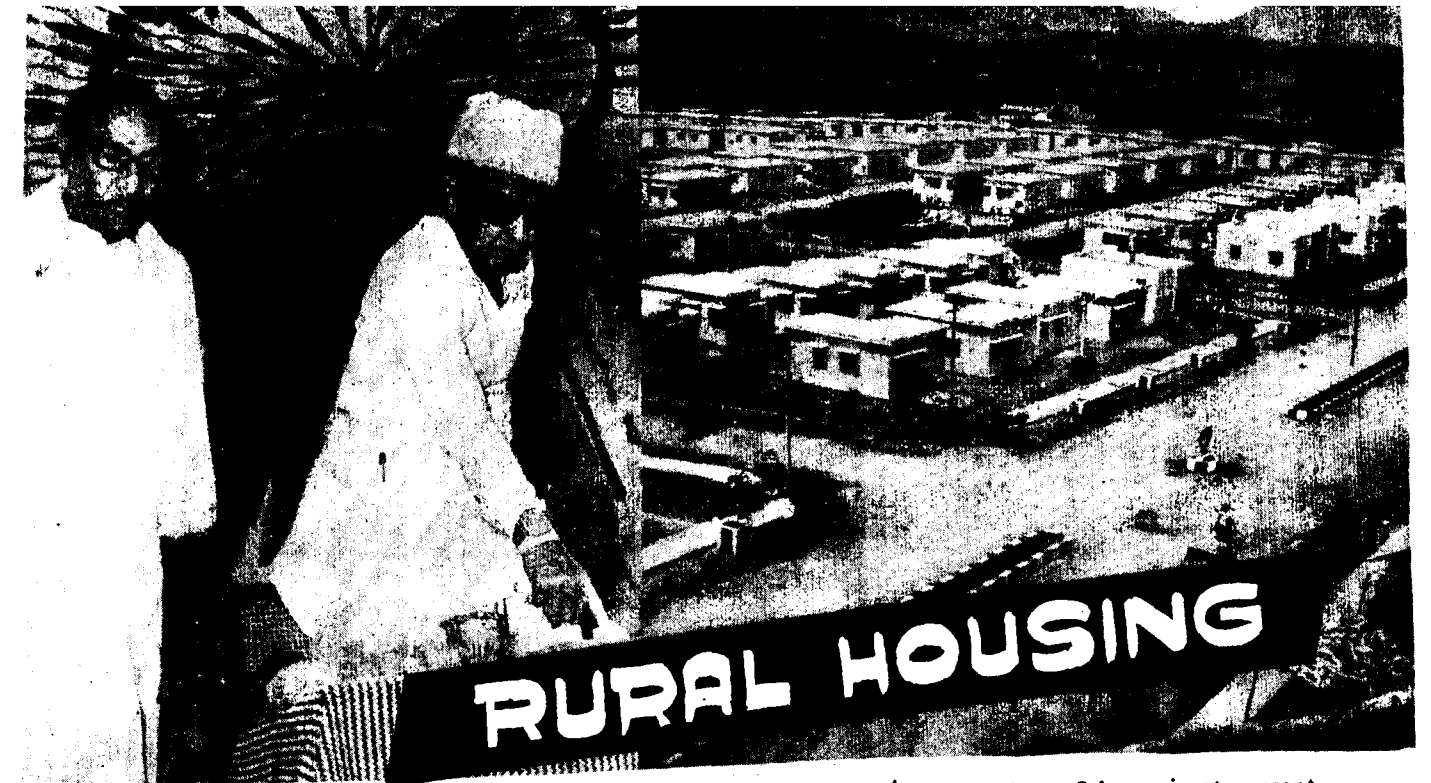
Government of India have launched the National Project on Bio-gas development as a central sector scheme included in the Sixth Five Year Plan. Bio-gas technology is mainly on the anaerobic decomposition of organic waste with the aim of getting cheaper and better fuel besides getting good quality manure. The conversion of animal waste into Bio-gas through the plant erected for the purpose, provides much needed energy to rural families reducing the pressure on firewood supplies besides yielding valuable organic matter. It also helps in improving the environmental hygiene and rural sanitation and reduces the drudgery of woman by easy and efficient cooking.

Tamil Nadu is endowed with great wealth of cattle and the rural economy is closely tied up with them. The cattle population in Tamil Nadu

as per livestock census (1977) was 13.58 million and as such there is heavy potential of animal waste that can be utilised as raw material for producing Bio-gas leave alone the farm wastages etc.

The National Project for Bio-gas Development provides grants to State Governments for establishment of bio-gas cells in addition to providing cash incentives to village functionaries for promotion of the programme. The project provides higher subsidies to beneficiaries consisting of small and marginal farmers and to Scheduled Tribes and hilly areas.

In Tamil Nadu during 1981-82, 1327 Bio-gas Plants were completed and put into operation in different villages. During 1982-83 the achievement on the erection of Bio-gas plant was 4644 as against the target of 3000 for the year.



Under the Rural Housing Scheme the Government have decided to construct one lakh houses by sanctioning loans through the Cooperative Rural Housing Societies during the Five Year Plan period commencing from the year 1978-79. Taking into account the popularity of the scheme among the rural folk, the Government have decided to construct Two lakh houses during the Sixth Plan period commencing from the year 1980-81. As the scheme finds place in the New Twenty Point Programme announced by the Prime Minister of India in 1982, its importance can be understood clearly.



The Rural Housing Scheme is at present implemented through Taluk / Divisional Level Rural Cooperative Housing Societies numbering 104. The Tamil Nadu Cooperative Housing Society Limited has been nominated by the Government as the Agency for implementing this scheme.

Under the scheme loans are sanctioned to the Economically Weaker Sections of the society in the rural areas, through the Taluk/Divisional Level Rural Cooperative Housing Societies for the construction of houses. A single type design of house with a plinth area of 200 sq.ft. is adopted for the construction of houses under the scheme. The coiling cost of the above house fixed at Rs. 3,000/- was subsequently increased to Rs. 3750/- and further to Rs. 4,000/- The coiling cost has been increased to 6,000/- with effect from the year 1983-84. The beneficiaries under the scheme will have to contribute Rs. 1500/- as their share, out of the ceiling cost by way of cash or building materials or labour. The Adi-Dravidar beneficiaries enjoy the following concessions under the scheme:

- i) capital subsidy of Rs. 1000/- to each of the beneficiaries whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 4200/- The beneficiaries belonging to other communities who chose to construct their houses in areas where Adi-Dravidars live predominantly are also given this subsidy.
- ii) The interest on the loans given to Adi-Dravidar beneficiaries is borne by the Government.

From the year 1980-81 onwards 1,22,808 houses have been constructed so far through the loans sanctioned by the Taluk/Divisional Level Rural Cooperative Housing Societies, out of which 100709 houses have been constructed by Adi-Dravidars.

Proven Performance



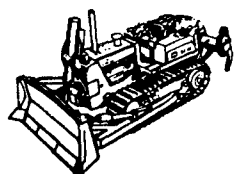
R-35B Rear Dump



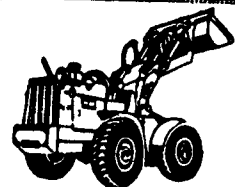
R-25 Rear Dump



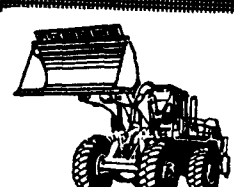
33-11C Rear Dump



82-30B Crawler Tractor



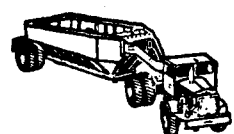
72-21 Front End Loader



72-71B Front End Loader



TS-14B Scraper



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ASP-HM 682

State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited popularly known as "SIPCOT" was set up in 1971 as a Public Limited Company wholly owned by the Government of Tamil Nadu, with the specific objectives of playing a catalytic role in the promotion and development of medium and major industries and to hasten the industrial dispersal in backward and under-developed areas of the State.

Highlights of the performance of SIPCOT during the last three years under its various schemes are as follows:—

TERM LOAN:

A record term loan sanction of Rs. 70.00 crores, including Rs. 30.00 Crores during 1982-83 was sanctioned during the three year period 1980-83 as against less than Rs. 20.00 Crores during the Seventies.

CENTRAL INVESTMENT SUBSIDY SCHEME

Under this Scheme, Tamil Nadu continues to hold the first rank among all the States in respect of reimbursement obtained from Government of India, thus clearly emphasising the attention and importance given by SIPCOT to development of notified backward areas in the State. So far, Tamil



Nadu has obtained reimbursement of about Rs. 21.00 Crores under this scheme constituting 13.5 per cent of the funds released by Government of India to all the States under the Scheme.

During the Seventies, SIPCOT was operating only two Industrial Complexes at Ranipet and Hosur. During the first three years of this decade, SIPCOT has taken up five more Industrial Complexes at Gummidipoondi, Cuddalore, Pudukottai, Manamadurai and Tuticorin for development and land allotment has also started in respect of the first four Industrial Complexes.

Even after switching over to cash basis of accounting, SIPCOT has recorded an impressive profit before tax and other provisions of Rs. 130.00 lakhs approximately. The profit level of SIPCOT increased from Rs. 53.54 lakhs in 1980-81 to Rs. 100.94 lakhs in 1981-82 and Rs. 130.00 lakhs during 1982-83.



MINOR IRRIGATION

Minor Irrigation Schemes in Public Works Department are under execution under the following heads.

1. Special Minor Irrigation Programmes and Desilting cum Reclamation Schemes.
2. Drought Prone Areas Programmes.
3. Irrigation works under Tribal Development
4. Irrigation works under Hill area Development.

Under these programmes, construction of new tanks and anicuts, desilting the tanks and formation of ponds are undertaken.

During three years from June 1980 to April 1983, 88 Schemes under SMIP AND DCR costing Rs. 733.80 lakhs have been completed and 6168 Hectares of land has been benefitted.

DROUGHT PRONE AREAS PROGRAMME:

Fifteen schemes costing Rs. 108.38 lakhs have been completed during June 1980 to April 1983 the area benefitted being 1104 Hectares. These Schemes are in progress in the drought affected areas in many Panchayat Unions in Dharmapuri, Ramanathapuram, Pudukkottai Districts.

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES:

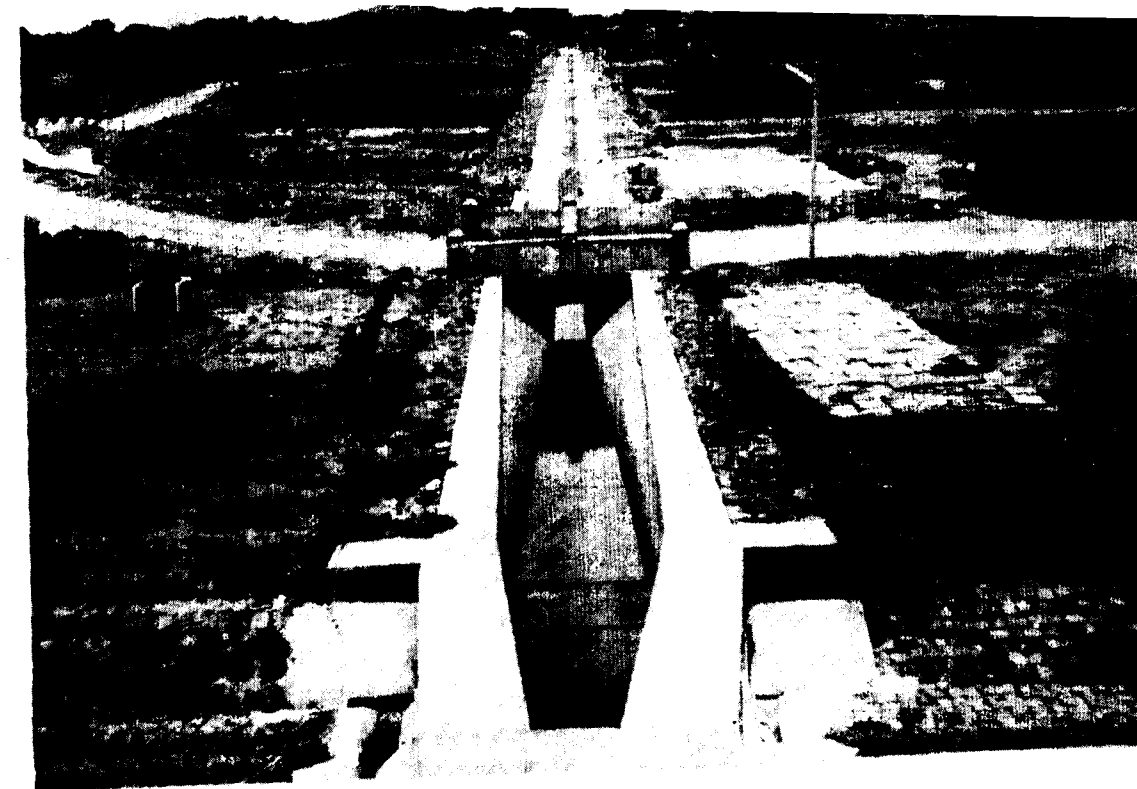
Under this programme, small pick up anicuts and ponds are formed in Kalrayan Hills, Javvadu Hills, Kolli Hills, and Pachai malai. Mostly, the people living in hills are being benefitted by these schemes. In the above three years fifteen schemes have been completed giving benefits to an area of 160 Hectares of land. An expenditure of Rs.16.23 lakhs has been incurred.

HILL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:

This scheme is under execution in Nilgiris District only. As far as Irrigation Department is concerned, only small pick up anicuts and ponds are being formed under this programme. In the above three years 50 works were completed and 650 hectares of land is ready for being irrigated. The Expenditure incurred in the last-three years is Rs.19.95 lakhs approximately.

Details of total number of works executed, expenditure incurred and area benefitted are given below:

Sl.No	Name of Scheme	No.of works completed	Expenditure (Rs.in lakhs)	Area benefitted (in Hectares.)
1.	Special Minor Irrigation programme Desilting cum-Reclamation schemes	88	733.80	6168
2.	Drought Prone Areas programme.	15	108.38	1104
3.	Tribal Development programme	15	16.23	160
4.	Hill Area Development programme	50	19.95	650
Total		168	878.36	8082



Major and Medium

In the Sixth Five Year plan (1980-85) an outlay of 149.79 crores for Irrigation (Major and Medium) Sector with a target for creation of additional irrigation potential at 66,000 hectares has been proposed.

During the last three years (ie) from June 1980 to May 1983, Government have approved one Major and fourteen medium irrigation schemes, (including strengthening the 80 year old Periyar Dam), at an estimated cost of about Rs.96 crores to benefit 32,140 hectares of new lands besides stabilisation of 3050 hectares. The district-wise details of the schemes approved are given in the Annexure. I

With a view to extend the benefit of irrigation to a large extent possible in the chronically drought affected areas in Pollachi, Udumalpet and Palladam taluks of Coimbatore District and Dharapuram Taluk in Periyar District, Government have approved the inclusion of an additional extent of 56,660 hectares in addition to 1,01,250 hectares originally contemplated under Parambikulam Aiyar Project. A part of this ayacut extension scheme has been completed and the balance works are in progress.

During the last three years Government have approved the following four flood control schemes to mitigate the flood havoc in these areas.

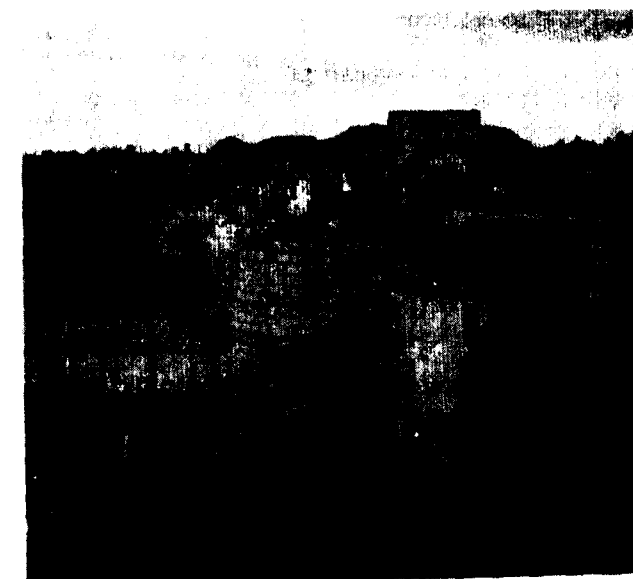
Est. Cost.

(Lakhs)

1. Forming new flood bank on the right margin of Adyar river from Kotturpuram to Adyar South lock Rs.6.40
2. Forming right flood bank to cooum river between 3.37 Km and 4.22 to protect Periyar, etc, colonies. Rs.7.40

3. Forming of flood banks on both sides of river Gadilam above Panruti Neyveli causeway in South Arcot District. Rs.7.40
4. Providing flood protection to the right bank of coleroon river in Alakudi village from Mile 97/1, to M.97/6, Sirkali Taluk, Thanjavur District. Rs.60

All these works are in progress. The outlay utilised on flood control schemes during the last three years (1980-83) is about Rs.1.51 crores.



Annexure I

Details of Major and Medium Irrigation Projects approved by Government from June 1980 to May 1983.

S.No.	District and Name of Scheme	Estimate	Ayacut benefited	
		cost in Rs. Lakhs	New & gap.	Stabili- sation.
Dharmapuri District.				
1.	Sulagiri Chinnar Reservoir.	95	710	—
2.	Kesarigulihalla Reservoir.	279	1620	—
Salem District.				
3.	Anaimaduvu Reservoir.	554	2820	—
4.	Kariakoil Reservoir.	573	2670	—
Tiruchi District.				
5.	Upper Reservoir	90	720	—
6.	Sidhamalli Reservoir	240	1700	340
7.	Noyyal Reservoir.	713	3900	—
Ramnad District.				
8.	Golwarpatti Reservoir.	597	2660	—
9.	Anaikuttam Reservoir.	276	1820	390
Madurai District.				
10.	Kudhiraiyar Reservoir.	406	1400	830
11.	Sothuparai Reservoir.	791	430	740
Madurai & Ramnad District.				
12.	Modernisation of Periyar Vaigai Irriga- tion system - II Stage.	3868.00	9640	—
13.	Strengthening of Periyar Dam.	834.00	—	—
Kanyakumari District.				
14.	Modernising Anandanar Channel	246	1860	530
15.	Extension of Right Bank Canal of Thiruparappu Anicut.	47	190	220
Total.		9609	32140	3,050



URBAN DEVELOPMENT — PROJECTS

Madras Metropolitan Development Authority is responsible for the implementation of Madras Urban Development Projects I and II. The thrust of the whole project is on low cost solutions for improving the lot of the urban poor. The MUDP I is under implementation since 1977-78 and is nearing completion. The MUDP II is under implementation since 1981-82. They envisage a comprehensive programme of assistance to the city of Madras for Slum Improvement, generation of employment, health care and pre-schools in slums, Sites and Services Schemes, Small Industry promotion, Solid Waste Management, Road Improvement, assistance to City Bus Service etc.

In order to benefit the economically weaker sections living in slums basic amenities like street lights, paved streets, drainage, water supply, public conveniences etc. are provided by Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board. Under MUDP I improvements have been completed in 53 slums covering 24862 families at a cost of Rs.444 lakhs.

Free hold titles have been given to 9736 out of these 24862 families all of which would get the titles by the end of 1984. Loans ranging from Rs.1500 to 3500 are also given to improve their shelter units. Rs.600 will be given as grant to the persons whose income is less than Rs.200.

Rs.1034.00 lakhs has been set apart for this purpose and Rs.148 lakhs has been sanctioned for disbursement to 5291 families.

For the people living in the improved areas 900 jobs have been generated through 47 workshops constructed in these areas. In addition 4064 persons have been trained to upgrade their skill and consequently their employability. Bank loans were secured for 1153 persons so as to be self employed.

To give relief to the Economically Weaker sections from flood damages particularly those living in slums, arterial drains and feeder drains are being constructed or improved at an estimated cost of Rs.483 lakhs, Mambalam, Nandanam, Virugambakkam, Saligramam and Arumbakkam arterial drains are being improved besides feeder drains to the e which would be repaired / desilted.

The Slum Improvement Programme also provides for training equipment and buildings.

i. For pre-school education, chreche services, supplementary nutrition, health examination and immunisation

for 17,000 children under the age of 6 years;

ii. for supplementary nutrition health examination and nutrition to 7000 expectant and nursing mothers;

iii. for family planning education and functional literacy training for 20,000 adult women; and

iv. for immunisation of children with DPT and Polio vaccine of expectant mothers;

Under these 7522 children and 2959 infants are on roll as of now in 129 centres combining in them selves preschools and creches. The supplementary nutrition programme has benefited over 5000 pre-school children and about around 8000 infants. Functional literacy training was given to about 28000 women. Over 17000 children have been immunised with oral polio vaccine and more than 26000 children were immunised with D.P.T.

About 50,000 households in slums would be benefitted through a similar scheme under MUDP II between 1981 and 1985. 250 pre-

schools and 15 medicare centres would also be provided to cater to them. 94 slums covering 27000 families have so far been taken up for improvement and improvements in 27 slums covering 8000 families have been completed. Free ho'd title are to be given to these 50,000 families also. So far 1577 families have received such titles. Home Improvement Loans to the tune of Rs.18 lakhs have so far been sanctioned for disbursement to 796 families. A total expenditure of Rs. 2587 lakhs would have been incurred by the end of the programme.

This component provides serviced residential plots, core housing, community facilities and shelter loans primarily for the low income groups. Sites have been developed for this purpose at Arumbakkam, Villivakkam, and kodungaiyur. 5186 shelter units have been allotted for economically weaker sections and 2882 plots for low income group and middle income group. Totally Rs.1517 lakhs would be spent for providing 13000 shelter units. This programme is continued under the MUDP II at Mogapper and Nerkundram for another 15000 households. Around 5000 units are getting ready at Mogapper for being allotted in another 3 months. 3700 and 1300 for economically weaker section and low income group respectively. So far Rs.652 lakhs has been spent on the scheme.

Serviced plots, worksheds, machinery loan assistance are provided in these scheme areas for small business entrepreneur so as to assist in creating job opportunities for the economically weaker section in the scheme areas. 150 worksheds have been constructed at Arumbakkam, Villivakkam and Kodungaiyur under the programme at a cost of Rs.194 lakhs including machinery loan assistance of Rs.49 lakhs. Similar facilities will be provided at Mogapper and Nerkundram scheme at a cost of Rs.479 lakhs.

This component provides measures to rehabilitate the existing systems and to bring relief to the poorest segments of the population using public stand pipes for those living in slum areas. Sewerage programme includes supply and laying of new sewer to a length of 4.2 Km. and includes several measures for upgradation and serviceability of the system. Already an expenditure of Rs. 1171 lakhs has been incurred and another Rs.80 lakhs will be spent before the programme is completed.

Road and Traffic Improvements

Construction of 8 km. of Inner Ring Road, 7 bridges at channel crossing and 2 grade separators, lighting of 24 inter sections and traffic engineering measures have been undertaken to improve circulation. Improvements to 200 km. of foot paths and 50 km. of cycle tracks, construction of 7 pedestrian subways have been carried out to facilitate the urban poor utilising the street network to advantage and greater convenience. This was done at a cost of Rs.1369 lakhs.

Another 6 km. of Inner Ring Road from Padi to Madhavaram and improvements to Madras-Tiruvellore High Road are in progress with an outlay of Rs.532 lakhs. This is expected to be completed by end 1984.

The Madras Corporation is being assisted to procure equipment and vehicles for solid waste collection and disposal and generally tone up the solid waste management system including construction of one transfer station and improvement to 8 vehicle depots, at a total cost of Rs.161 lakhs. Besides it has been allocated Rs.147 lakhs for initiating improvements to the Municipal Maintenance Service like secondary roads, footpaths, drains, street lighting and public convenience.

Between 1977 and 1981 PTC, the bus service operator in the city was given assistance to the tune of Rs.424 lakhs for purchase of 285 new buses for augmenting its fleet strength and for replacing overaged buses. To improve its infrastructure facilities the PTC was allocated and spent Rs.147 lakhs towards organising 8 terminals, 3 depots. The programme was continued between 1981 and 1983 towards putting 555 buses on the road and construction of one depot. This was done at a cost of Rs.1260 lakhs. All the buses and facilities mentioned above have been commissioned and are in operation.

On the whole for improving the living conditions of the urban poor of Madras, low cost solutions costing around Rs.130 crores were completed or are in various stages of completion in the period from 1977 to till date which have considerably helped particularly the economically weaker section, to improve the quality of their life.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL PROGRESS OF MANALI URBAN NODE

Manali the industrial suburb, north of Madras City, having some

major industries such as Madras Refineries, Madras Fertilisers, Indian Organic Chemicals etc. has grown without any residential component and basic urban infrastructure. To correct this imbalance MMDA has to begin with, developed 256 acres for residential use with all service and social infrastructure facilities. 958 housing units have been constructed at a cost of Rs.393 lakhs in the period of 77 to '83. The programme will be continued to accommodate another 500 families in the next 2 years.

MARAIMALAI NAGAR NEW TOWN

A New Town, Maraimalai Nagar is being developed by MMDA as a counter magnet to Madras City at 43 Kms. South of Madras near Chingleput. It is designed to be a self contained town with an ultimate population of 1,00,000. Till date about 1000 acres of land have been taken over and 678 houses have been built at a cost of Rs.472 lakhs. Another 508 houses are in various stages of construction. This is besides 463 fully serviced plots which have been made available to the public.

Maraimalai Nagar new town development has generated employment, large number of jobs through 140 industrial units which have been allocated fully developed plots extending over an area of 480 acres.

Plans are on board for organising a new wholesale market centre at Koyambedu on the western periphery of the city in an area of 230 acres to relieve congestion at George Town where the activity is presently concentrated. It is proposed to accommodate about 3000 shops in the three different categories viz. Textiles, Foodgrains, perishables. So far Rs.95 lakhs has been spent on acquiring land. The Government are committed to an expenditure of Rs.1,432 lakhs over the next 5 years towards organising the market.

In order to ease the traffic congestion within the city it is proposed to develop three peripheral outstation Bus and Truck Terminals at the outskirts of the city along the three National Highways at Alandur (NH 45), Koyambedu (NH 4) and Madhavaram (NH5) respectively at a cost of Rs.324 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 100 lakhs has been released by Government so far. There is a budget provision of Rs.100 lakhs for the year 1983-84.



The Primary objective of this Government is to actively promote the movement of "Health for all by 2000 AD". Based on the above Policy several Health Care programmes have been implemented for the welfare of the people of Tamil Nadu especially for the welfare of rural population.

SUB-CENTRES:

For the last three years 1226 Sub-centres were established. There are 4686 Sub-centres functioning at present.

Primary Health Centre:

Each Primary Health Centre would serve for nearly 50,000 population. For the past three years 24 additional Primary Health Centres have been established. At present 407 Primary Health Centres are functioning in this State.

b) Each Primary Health Centre was provided with medicine to the value of Rs.14,000 annually. From 1980-81 the above amount has been increased to Rs.20,000/-

c) In the past three years, the Government have sanctioned the construction of buildings for the 41 Primary Health Centres.

d) Government have sanctioned the establishment of X-ray Plant, and construction of 24 bedded ward and operation theatre in 30 Primary Health Centres.

e) Mobile Health Teams have been established in 249 Primary Health Centres. Budget allotment has been increased from Rs.15,000/- to Rs.20,000/- from the year 1981-82.

f) Siddha Wings have been opened in 210 Primary Health Centres from 1981-82.

g) Under the Scheme for Re-orientation of Medical Education and involvement of Medical Colleges on health problems, 27 Primary Health Centres are attached to 9 Medical Colleges.

Mini Health Centre:

251 Mini Health Centres are now functioning with Government grants. 100 Mini Health Centres were established during the past three years.

Maternity and Child Health Services and Immunisation Programmes:—

Immunisation programme is being implemented with the aim to reduce the Morbidity and Mortality among children due to the following diseases viz. (1) Diphtheria, (2) Whooping Cough, (3) Tetanus, (4) T.B., (5) Poliomyelitis, (6) Measles and (7) Typhoid.

School Health Programme:-

a) This scheme is implemented in 153 Primary Health Centres and 30 Municipalities. The target for each Primary Health Centre is 2000 children and 10,000 children in urban areas in the age group between 6-11 years. The details of school children who have undergone medical check up during 1981-82 and 1982-83 are furnished below:-

Year	No. of Children checked
1981-82	3,89,272
1982-83	5,29,971

b) Under the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meals' Programme, the Medical Officers of the Primary Health Centres during their three monthly visits, provide necessary Health check up and medical relief to the children under the age group of 2 to 4 years.

Free Distribution of Tooth Powder to rural Children:-

Under this scheme 30 grams of tooth powder are given monthly, free of cost to each of the 54 lakhs children.

Better Medical facilities for snake bite in Rural areas:-

10 vials of Anti-snake bite serum has been provided in each of the primary Health Centre, Panchayat Union Dispensaries, Municipal Dispensaries, Government dispensaries and 100 vials to each of the Government District Headquarters Hospitals in this State from the year 1982.

DANIDA PROJECT

With a view to improve the health and family welfare status of the rural population, a new project with assistance of Denmark Government have been implemented in Salem and South Arcot District from the year 1981 at a cost of Rs. 14 crores. Under this Project the following construction works have been proposed to be taken up within 5 years from 1981-86.

Sub-Centre buildings - 452, Health Supervisors Quarters - 275 Dispensary Buildings at Primary Health Centres - 24, Medical Officers quarters at Primary Health Centres - 37, Maternity wards - 2, Operation Theatres - 4, Paediatric Wards - 2.

Under this scheme Nutritious

food is being given to the children of 6 months to 2 years of age.

Cataract Operations:-

In order to prevent the visual impairment cataract operations are being conducted in Government Hospitals and Eye camps. The number of cataract operations done during the past three years are 1,93,695.

Leprosy Control Programme:-

Tamil Nadu stood first in implementing Leprosy Control Programme. The achievements for past three years are as follows:

I. Result of School Medical Checkup for the past three years.

	1980	1981	1982
	(In lakhs)		
1. School Children Examined	18.06	25.27	46.78
2. New cases detected among School Children.	0.10	0.17	0.16

II. Results of evaluation under special survey for the past three years.

	1980	1981	1982
1. Population Examined	49,70,178	46,64,626	47,01,384
2. New cases	4,814	4,476	5,933
3. Old Active cases	65,600	59,103	56,636
4. New cases detected (rate per 1,000)	3.00	2.4	2.4
5. Prevalance per thousand	15.00	14.3	13.9
6. Incidence per thousand	1.7	1.4	1.3

T.B. Control Programme:

The statistics given below will show the achievements made in the past three years under T.B. Control programme by active detection of new T.B. cases yearly and also by administering the BCG Vaccination.

Year	New T.B. cases detected	B.C.G. Vaccination done
1.	2.	3.
1980	49,456	13,15,230
1981	65,652	13,59,715
1982	85,000	14,00,210

Family Welfare Programme:-

The Family Welfare Programme is implemented in Tamil Nadu vigorously without any compulsion or coercion. During the last 5 years in 1981-82 the target has been exceeded in Family Planning Operation by achieving 103%. During 1982-83 against the target of 2.92 lakhs, 2.73



lakhs of Family Planning Operations have been conducted. There has been a popular demand for sterilisation under laparoscopic technique. During 1982-83, 38 laparoscopes have been provided to the hospitals and the doctors have been trained.

Growth rate 1971-81	Percent
India	24.75
Tamil Nadu	17.23

Effective steps have been taken towards preventive and curative Health Care Services.

618 additional beds have been sanctioned in the Government Hospitals. At present there are 29020 beds in the Government Hospitals.

During 1980-81 Head Scan-



ner have been provided to Government General Hospital, Madras at a cost of Rs.40.00 lakhs.

One Echocardiograph machine have been purchased for the department of Neurology in Government General Hospital, Madras during 1980-81.

Ultrasonic equipments have been sanctioned to 8 Medical College Hospitals during 1981-82.

Orders have been issued for the purchase of one Head Scanner to Tharjavur Hospital during 1982-83.

Orders have been issued for the purchase of wholebody Scanner to Madurai Rajaji Hospital.

During 1981-82 renal transplantation unit have been established in Government General Hospital, Madras.

Echo Cardiograph Machine have been provided to Coimbatore

Medical College Hospital, Coimbatore.

Establishment of Specialised Departments in District, Taluk and Non-Taluk Hospitals in the past three years.

1) Dental Care Units - 10
2) 'X' Ray Units - 17, 3) Ophthalmic unit - 15, 4) Ent - 7, 5) S.T.D. - 9, 6) Psychiatric Unit - 4, 7) Orthopedic Unit - 8, 8) Paediatrics - 21.

13 Rural Dispensaries have been opened during last three years.

Accident and Emergency Scheme:-

This scheme was introduced in 1979-80 in 4 districts. Up to 1982-83, 10 districts have been covered. 10 bedded wards have been opened in 10 districts and 18 Taluk Hospitals and 30 bedded wards have been opened in Medical College Hospitals.



Indian Medicine:-

The Government attach utmost importance to the development of Indian systems of medicine particularly the Siddha system which is indigenous to Tamil Nadu.

1) 225 Siddha Wing including in Primary Health Centres will be established.

2) The seats for Siddha Degree Course have been increased from 44 to 75 in Palayamkottai College during 1980-81.

3) 15 seats in Diploma Course in Pharmacy under Siddha system have been enhanced to 50 seats in 1981-82.

4) Stipend for the Post Graduate Course in Siddha system have been increased on par with the Allopathy students.

5) A Herbal Research Laboratory (Green House) has been established in Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai to conduct pilot studies on the growth of Medicinal Plants.

6) The registration of Hereditary Siddha Practitioners has been revived.

7) The Register of Practitioners of Indian Medicine is given statutory basis.

8) The Government have sanctioned the formation of an autonomous corporation Medicinal Farms and Herbal Medicine.

9) A separate Building has been constructed for the Siddha Science Development Committee.

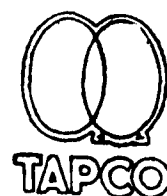
10) Text books have been printed and published by the Siddha Science Development Committee.

11) Various schemes have been implemented for increasing the production of Indian Medicine in the Hospitals at Palayamkottai and Madras.

12) A regional Pharmacy has been sanctioned at Pollachi for manufacturing Siddha Medicine.

13) Action is being taken to open a second Siddha College at Palani.

14) Action is being taken to constitute a Siddha Development Board.



Tamilnadu Poultry Development Corporation Limited

(A Wholly Owned Undertaking of the Government of Tamilnadu)

- TAPCO** Supplies Quality Poultry Feed and Popular Layer and Broiler Hybrid Chicks.
- TAPCO** Supplies Egg fresh from the farms and Broilers Meat dressed under hygienic conditions.
- TAPCO's** Vegetarian Eggs are rich in Protein that enriches your daily diet.

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2. Efficiently managing two Public Sector Sugar Mills listed below:
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 - ii. Jawaharlal Nehru Sugar Mills, Eraiyur, Perambalur Taluk, Tiruchi Dist.
3. Offers consultancy services for setting up new sugar mills and for improving efficiency of existing Mills. Also undertakes turnkey sugar projects from preparation of Project reports to commissioning.
4. Successfully completed the construction, erection and commissioning of the Ulundurpet Co-operative Sugar Mills, Periasavalai Village, South Arcot District within the scheduled time in October, 1980.
5. Now engaged in the setting up of a 1250 TCD Sugar Mills at Tiruvalangadu in Tiruttani Taluk, Chingleput District scheduled to be commissioned in February '84.



PHENOMENAL SUCCESS

The infant Department of Sericulture, started in April 1979, through the untiring efforts of the





Government of Tamilnadu has gained strength and stature during its infantal growth stage during the past four years. The Government of Tamilnadu has sanctioned various developmental schemes for vertical and horizontal expansion of the sericulture industry in the State resulting in manifold increase in production of silkworm seed, reeling cocoons and raw silk in the State. Though only four year old the success had been phenomenal as could be seen from figures. It is fact, not fiction.

The mulberry acreage in the State has increased by 23,572 acres, bringing the total extent of mulberry plantation to 55,042 acres by 1.4.83. 35,000 new farmers have taken to Sericulture during the period. Additional employment opportunities were generated in rural areas of the State to more than 1.2 lakh persons. The production of Disease Free Layings has increased to 109.80 lakhs in 1982-83 against 60.12 lakhs in 1979-80. Similarly the production of reeling cocoons and raw silk production has also shown steep increase.

During the period a separate seed zone was established in Denkanikottah Taluk of Dharmapuri District making the state self sufficient in the production of local seed cocoons. The capacity of the grainages (Silkworm Seed Production Centres) have been increased considerably by putting up modern buildings at Hosur, Krishnagiri, Coimbatore, Salem and Talavadi. A net work of extension centres were started to educate the farmers on

modern practices of mulberry cultivation and silkworm rearing. 65 Village Level Community Chawkie Rearing Centres (Centres for rearing young age silk worms) were established in different parts of the State to help the sericulturists to augment the yield from unit quantity of silkworm seed. District Sericulture Complexes providing all facilities to Sericulturists under one roof were established in Coimbatore, Salem and North Arcot Districts. A Centre for Madurai has also been sanctioned and the civil works are now under progress. Cocoon Market-yards have been constructed at Dharmapuri, Salem, Coimbatore and Vaniambady. A Mini-Silk Filature with an investment of more than Rs. 25.00 lakhs was established at Krishnagiri Reservoir Project in Dharmapuri. Two senior officers of this department were deputed to Japan for studying the latest technological developments in that country.

Facilities for training personnel required for manning sericultural development schemes have been created within the state itself by starting a training school at Hosur and introducing a Post Graduate Diploma Course in Sericulture at Agriculture University, Coimbatore. The financial capacities of the Silk Marketing Federation have been considerably stepped up with the liberal assistance from Central Silk Board, National Co-operative Development Corporation and the State Government. The Silk Marketing Federation has transacted 51,000 kgs of raw silk valued at Rs.2.24 crores during 1982-83 itself.



Welfare of Scheduled Tribes:

Tribal population in TamilNadu is 5.20 lakhs and it is scattered throughout the State. Therefore 9 areas where they live in concentration have been identified, where, schemes for the socio-economic and education development of the Scheduled Tribes are implemented on a special footing. The schemes are so designed that the Scheduled Tribes are relieved from the clutches of the money lenders and advance economically. The tribals living in these areas are given agricultural inputs and high yielding varieties of animal and birds at 50% subsidised cost except Kalrayan Hills, South Arcot where the rate of subsidy is 75%. Training and assistance for Carpentry, blacksmithy, bee-keeping are provided. To ensure steady income, assistance are made available for having Orchards, irrigation wells etc. They are permitted to collect minor forest produces like Galnet, Sikakai etc., free of cost. To prevent the middlemen taking away the profit 13 LAMPS have been established. These LAMPS provide short-term, medium-term loan, reasonable price to the tribals for their minor forest collections and distribution essential commodities at reasonable price. Practically all the Scheduled Tribes living in these areas have been enrolled as Members in these LAMPS. During the last three years about 9,200

scheduled Tribes have been covered with economic development programmes.

Education:

To improve the literacy level every year 12 Residential Schools are opened. At present there are 137 residential schools with a strength of 8,700 Scheduled Tribe children. Apart from this there are 20 hostels with a strength of 900 Scheduled Tribe children. In these residential schools and hostels everything is provided free.

The tribal areas lack in basic amenities. Therefore basic amenities like drinking water, medical facilities, electricity, roads etc., are provided. The Chief Minister has ordered that all the tribal hamlets in Tamil Nadu should be provided drinking water facilities in three years. Unless the remote places on the hills are connected with plains, the amenities and facilities required in these areas cannot reach there. Therefore much emphasis is laid to connect these remote places with plains. In the last three years a sum of Rs.349 lakhs has been spent for forming roads. Allocation of funds for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes has been increasing steadily. Under the Tribal Sub-Plan during 1980-81 a sum of Rs.345.25 lakhs was provided. This has now increased to Rs.600.50 lakhs. This shows the interest of this Govern-

Welfare of Backward Classes:

About 54 of the total population are backward classes. For the betterment of this section of the society, the Government are implementing various programmes and for implementing these programmes a separate department is functioning. This Department is responsible for the welfare of the denotified tribes also.

Education:

Economic Development of a society much depends upon the educational development. Realising this, the Government are providing liberal scholarship to these students, provide hostel facilities, free books, notes etc. The income limit to receive the books and notes supplied to the children studying in Std. 1 to 3 has been increased to Rs.5000/- from 1981-82. The provision for the grant of scholarship has been increasing steadily. During 1979-80 it was Rs. 295.21 lakhs. Now it is Rs.372.04 lakhs.

At present, 375 hostels are run for the welfare of students belonging to backward classes. This includes 114 hostels opened during the last three years. For the benefit of students belonging to the denotified

communities 65 hostels are maintained which includes 5 hostels opened during the last three years. The food charges admissible to the inmates of these hostels was increased in 1981-82. About 26,712 students are benefitted by these hostels.

There are 277 schools mainly for the Denotified communities. The strength of these schools is 50,413. Books, slates, note-books are distributed to 42,000 students studying in these schools every year. The students studying and staying in the hostels for denotified tribes are provided with two sets of uniforms every year. Pre examination training is given to students for appearing IAS, IPS examinations.

Economic Development:

To help the rural artisans like barbers, dhobies, etc. to earn a better living tools and implements are given free of cost. The coverage per year is about 8000 persons. Financial assistance is made available to barbers to start laundries. A sum of Rs.2,500/- is given as subsidy for sinking of irrigation wells to denotified communities.

Housing:

For the construction of houses Denotified communities are given a sum of Rs.3,225/- as subsidy. The cost of the house is about Rs.4,300/-. The question of increasing this assistance is under consideration of the Government. The programme of providing house-sites to Odders, Barbers and Dhobies is in implementation since 1981-82. The allocation for 1983-84 is Rs.15 lakhs.

The Government have set up "Tamil Nadu Backward Classes and Economic Development Corporation to provide margin money to the backward classes for starting Industries etc., to undertake directly or indirectly industrial, commercial and the general activities for the economic uplift of the Backward Classes, also to arrange finance from Government and other financing institutions for the development of Backward Classes.

The Government have constituted Second Backward Classes Commission to review the existing list of Backward Classes with reference to the various decision of the Supreme Court Judgement and to make a scientific and factual investigation of the conditions of the Back-

ward Classes in the State and to recommend specific measures for their advancement.

Women's Welfare:

To bring the dreams of the national poet Subramania Bharathi to reality this Government are taking lot of steps for the socio-economic and the educational development of the Women. The steps include:-

- (1) Provision of employment opportunities through Co-operative Societies and Production Units
- (2) Provision of Training in trades which will open up new avenues;
- (3) Provision of hostel facilities for the working women, running of Service homes, assistance to widows, etc.
- (4) Guidance to women for their socio-economic development.

There are five service homes. Here widows in the age group of 18-40, destitute women and women of socially and economically weaker sections are given protection in these homes. Training in tailoring, embroidery, weaving etc., are given. Besides this general education upto 10th Std. is also provided. Those who have passed 10th Std. are also given Secondary Grade Teacher's Training. Hostels are run for the working women of economically

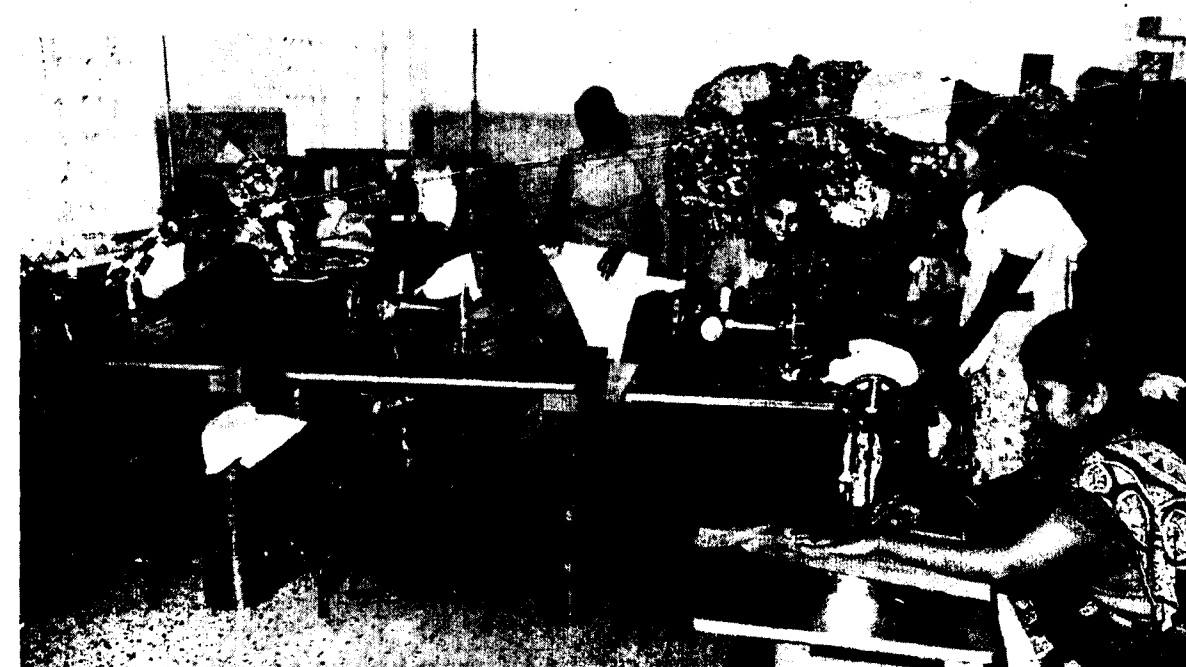
weaker sections. There are 6 hostels for working women in the State. For the development of Mahalir Mandrams a sum of Rs.4000/- is provided per annum per block.

The children of poor widows whose annual income is below Rs.3000/- are provided books and slates free of cost. So far 14,200 children have benefitted.

A sum of Rs.1000/- is given as subsidy to meet the marriage expenses of the daughters of poor widows whose annual income is less than Rs.3000/-. Every year 1000 widows are benefitted by this programme. To encourage widows' remarriage a sum of Rs.5000/-, is given in the shape of National Savings Certificate. This scheme is under implementation since 1981-82. Destitute widows are given sewing machines free of cost. Guidance Bureaux have been set up in the districts of Madras, Madurai, Thanjavur and Coimbatore with the objective of assisting widowed women in obtaining LIC and Provident Fund benefits, advice on educational and employment opportunities, admission for the children through Voluntary Organisations etc.

Welfare of Children:

Mal-Nutrition during childhood leads to several health problems among the children of poorer sections. To combat this evil, the Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Programme has been started. Under this programme children in



the age group of 2+ to 4+ are provided nutritious noon-meal to provide 411 calories daily. This scheme has been considered as an eye-opener and many other states are following suit.

For the welfare of the children, this Government are implementing various schemes like Integrated Child Development Services, Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project etc. Under these programmes the children are provided with Nutrition supplement, immunisation, medical check up, non-formal education and health communication.

To provide proper care and maintenance to destitute children the Government are providing financial assistance to private institutions besides running some institutions by Government themselves. About 8,210 children are benefitted by this programme.

Welfare of Physically Handicapped:

It is essential to help the Physically Handicapped with an objective of making them self-reliant and economically independent. This is ensured through the programmes

for the educational and economic development. The amounts set up for their betterment is steadily increasing. For their educational advancement, the Government are running 25 schools and are providing assistance to 25 schools run by the voluntary agencies. Every year, about 9,800 Physically Handicapped students are benefitted by this programme.

Employment:

To create more employment avenues training is provided to these Physically Handicapped persons. Assistance is made available for self employment like setting up of stalls, small trades etc. They are also given wheel-chairs, hearing aids etc., free of cost.

Welfare of the Aged Persons:

As a social security measure the Government are giving Old Age Pension to the aged persons who have no means of subsistence and have no relatives bound by custom or usage to support them. This pension is available now to destitutes of 45 years and above, physically handicapped destitutes of 45 years and above, destitute widows of 40

years and above, and agricultural labourers of 60 years and above. The age restrictions are not applicable to the blinds. A sum of Rs.35/- is given as pension. Besides this pensioners are given sarees / dhoties twice a year. The Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon-meal programme has been extended to them. Because of these programme about 2 lakhs of old age persons are benefitted.

Correctional Administration and Vigilance Service:-

Under the Tamil Nadu Children Act 1920 and the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in women and Girls Act 1956, steps are taken for the betterment of the children and morally maladjusted girls and women. The children and women are provided education and industrial training. There are 23 Approved Schools, 15 Reception Homes, two Government after care centres. All the approved schools enjoy the recognition of the education department and provide education upto 8th Std. For the Welfare of these inmates of these institutions, the following measures are also implemented for the proper placement of those who come out of these institutions:—

- (1) Assistance to destitute Women to get married;
- (2) Employment opportunities;
- (3) Provision of tools and appliances to those trained in the trades.



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SUSTAINED ECONOMIC GROWTH

Transport plays a crucial role in ensuring sustained economic growth and is vital for the development of the country.

Nationalised Passenger Road Transport

In the nationalised Passenger Road Transport Sector this Government is committed to the

from 8 to 12, the new Corporations being P.A.T.C. at Vellore from 1-11-82, M.P.T.C. at Karaikudi, J.T.C. at Erode and N.T.C. at Nagercoil all from 1-4-83.

In order to serve interior rural areas and hilly areas, the Transport Corporations are plying 55 mini-buses and 252 shortwheel base buses.



policy of progressive nationalisation of passenger transport services.

Some of the major results achieved, important improvements made and beneficial labour welfare measures introduced in the Nationalised Road Transport Sector for the past 3 years are:

Physical achievement

Percentage of Nationalisation has gone up from 56 in 1980 to 62.

Fleet strength of Nationalised Sector has increased from 6407 to 8423, the augmentation being 2016 new buses introduced on existing routes and 1207 new routes, connecting 1919 new villages, benefitting a population of nearly 32 lakhs. The Transport Corporations had purchased 4163 new buses for the past three years for both augmentation and replacement.

Number of Transport Corporations increased

With a view to connect more villages with nearby towns the length of town route was increased from 25 km. to 30 km. from October 1980.

To minimise accidents due to overspeeding, Electronic Speed Controllers were fixed in all Corporation buses at a cost of nearly Rs. 3.5 crores. One Corporation (C.T.C.) has also invented a similar device of its own.

555 new buses were introduced in Madras Metropolitan Area after obtaining loan of Rs. 12.6 crores from World Bank.

Pallavan Transport Consultancy Service to advice other States and other Countries on Road Transport matters, have been set up.

For the first time in the history, a loan of Rs. 3.78 crores was obtained from L.I.C. during 1981-82 for purchase of buses. For 1982-83 loan of Rs. 1.79 crores was obtained.

Introduced for the first time in the country two A.C. Sleeper Coaches.

Set up District Advisory Committees for selection of new routes.

Social Welfare Measures :

The Transport Corporations catered to the travel requirements of the large congregation of passengers during the Mahamaham festival at Kumbakonam in March 1980, Fifth World Tamil Conference at Madurai in January 1981 and Mahabishekam at Saravanabelagola in March 1981.

Set up District Excursion Centres.

Preference in Appointment to Physically Handicapped persons, granting of soft loans to them for purchase of wheel chairs, issuing free passes to them for education/work, reservation of seats for them in buses.

Labour Welfare Measures :

Effectuated revision of wages before the settlement expired on 1st September '80, with increase in emoluments for each worker ranging from Rs. 90 to 130.

Introduced Rural Allowance, Dearness Allowance based on All India Consumer Price Index, free supply of terry-cotton uniforms, construction of holiday homes for workers, enhancement of festival advance, marriage advance etc.

Granted exgratia ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 350 per worker in addition to the Statutory Bonus of 8.33 per cent.

Granted Performance Incentive of Rs. 3.00 per worker for 1982.

Removed the ceiling on Production Incentive.

Sanctioned Rs. 5,000 to the heirs of employees who die due to accidents, while on duty.

General :

In spite of huge increases in price of diesel, spare parts, tyres etc., six out of the nine Corporations earned profits during 1982-83 and they contributed Rs. 4 crores to the State Exchequer as additional surcharge on M.V. Tax.

The Transport Corporations are constructing bus bodies for other States in the Country.

P.T.C. received an award from the President of India for employing largest number of physically Handicapped and C.R.C. received an All India Award for economising diesel consumption.

Roads :

For Road-Transport, Road is the basic infrastructure. Tamil Nadu can be proud of the vast network of roads all over the State viz : 40,000 kms. of Highways and about 81,000 kms of Rural Roads. Kilometrage of Rural Roads is highest

in the country. The Highway Department which was within the fold of Public Works Department was brought during April 1978 under the control of the Transport Department, since Roads and Road-Transport are inseparable.

Some of the recent achievements on the Road Sector are :—

Setting up of a Construction Corporation during February 1980 to execute works costing above Rs. 5 lakhs. This Corporation has so far completed 72 works costing about Rs. 3.73 crores.

Took precipitative action to put an end to the very slow progress in Pamban bridge contract during December 1980 and took steps to entrust the work to other agencies, besides continuing the execution departmentally.

Rural roads for a length of 8,103 kms have been improved under the 'Bus Route Take over Scheme' at a cost of Rs. 29 crores, benefitting 41 lakhs villagers living in 4052 villages.

Effectuated Transport improvements in the field of Transport, minor irrigation and health in selected 378 blocks under Self Sufficiency Scheme, which was started in 1980-81.

Total Road length in the State increased from 1.04 lakhs km. to 1.22 lakhs km.-an increase of 18,000 Km.

Completed 40 bridges in the past three years.

Formed a jeepable road on Kalrayan Hills for a length of 32 km. costing Rs. 65 lakhs.

Water Transport :

Tamil Nadu has a vast coastline of about 1000 km. and the State Government is in charge of administering and maintaining the two Intermediate ports of Cuddalore and Nagapattinam and 6 minor ports of Rameswaram, Pamban, Kilakarai, Vepalodai, Kanyakumari and Colachel.

Cargo and Passengers handled

	1977	1983
Cuddalore		
Cargo in Tonnes		1,00,000
Nagapattinam		
Cargo in Tonnes	15,000	48,000
Passengers	4,804	6,508
Rameswaram		
Passengers	99,911	1,83,261
Colachel		
Cargo in Tonnes	15,000	57,337

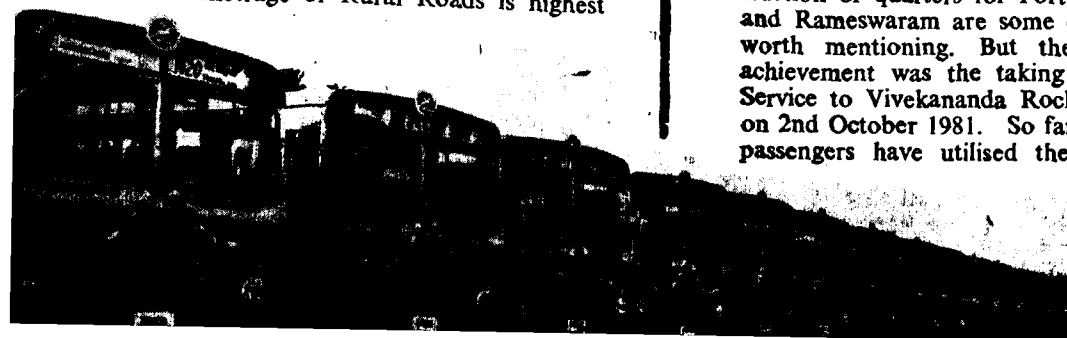
Construction of Cargo sheds and acquisition of a mobile crane for Cuddalore Port and construction of quarters for Port Staff at Cuddalore and Rameswaram are some of the achievements worth mentioning. But the most memorable achievement was the taking over of the Ferry Service to Vivekananda Rock from the Kendra on 2nd October 1981. So far more than 16 lakh passengers have utilised the service.

Industrial Promotion



The simplification of licensing procedures, preferential assistance to weaker sections of society have all received emphasis in the Prime Minister's new 20 Point Economic Programme. Considerable importance has been attached to simplification of procedures particularly with regard to small scale industries and a number of Government Orders have been issued in the last three years, the basic objective of which is to reduce, to the extent possible, the number of agencies involved in the clearance process. The area demarcation has been completed in most areas of the State to confer the benefits of relaxed provisions to a larger number of units.

The accent of the Directorate of Industries and Commerce in the last three years, has been on the promotion of small and cottage industries particularly in the backward areas of the State. As a result of the developmental efforts taken, particularly at the field level where the District Industries Centres have been given a developmental orientation as against the traditional emphasis on regulatory function the number of permanently registered small scale units has risen to 40,830 at the end of December, 1981 and 45,735 at the end of February, 1983 from 18,789 at the end of March, 1978.





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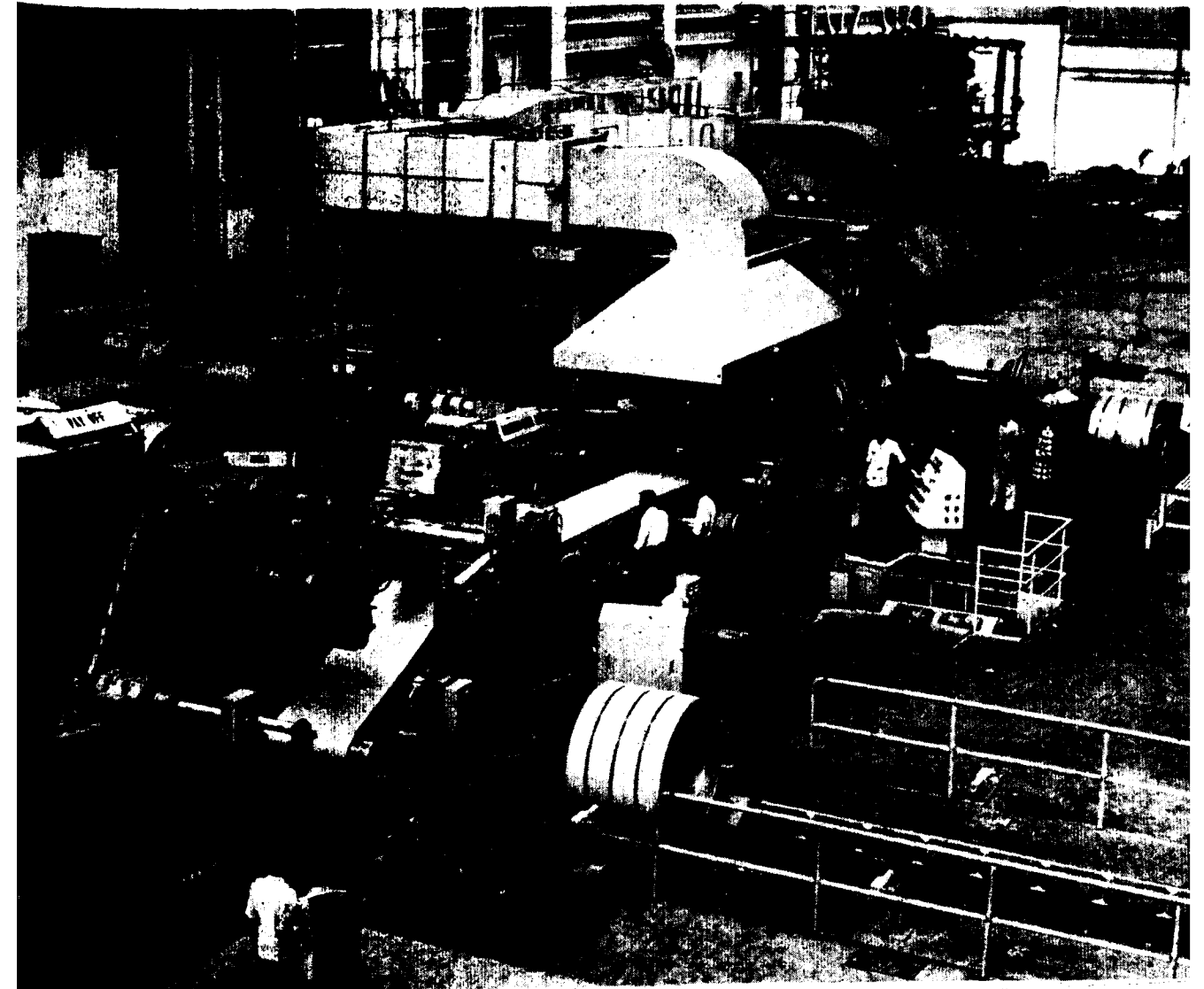
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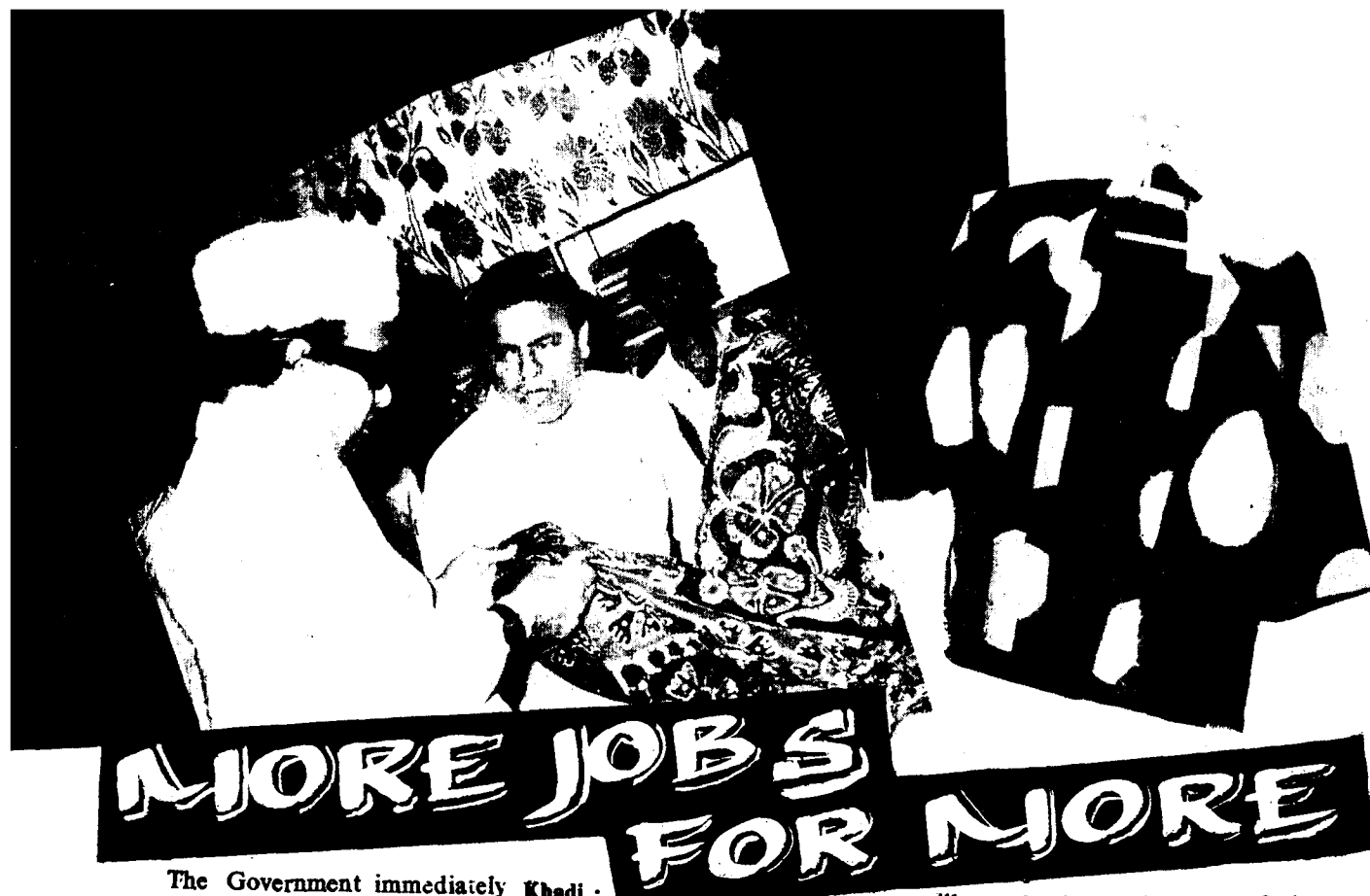


Much importance has been attached to the provision of assistance to Adi-dravidar entrepreneurs to set up small scale and cottage units. As a result of preferential assistance extended to this vital segment of the population, in the last three years, over 75 small scale units have been set up by such entrepreneurs and a financial assistance of over Rs. 46 lakhs has accrued to 1342 such entrepreneurs from banks and other financial institutions. During 1982-83 alone, over 4000 persons belonging to the above have been trained under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, Training of Rural Youth for Self-employment and the Rural Artisan Programme and a subsidy of about Rs. 12 lakhs disbursed.

One of the powerful agencies of the Industries Department for employment generation, particularly for the weaker sections and the rural population has been the Industrial Cooperatives. There were 898 societies in the State at the end of March, 1983 and 929 at the end of May, 1983 and their production and sales have gone up to Rs. 37.45 crores and Rs. 71.39 crores in 1982-83 as against Rs. 33.77 crores and Rs. 37.48 crores respectively in 1980-81. Rural Industries like Coir, Matches, Tea, Sago etc. have received much

emphasis which has resulted in their significant development. Cottage match industry has spread non-tradition areas while 46 new Coir Societies have come into being generating employment opportunities for about 7,500 persons in rural areas of the State. Efforts taken by the Department have also been responsible for the elimination of middlemen in the sago industry where the sales of the Service Societies have increased from Rs. 40.63 lakhs in 1981-82 to Rs. 27.72 Crores in 1982-83 which has been instrumental in generating a larger income to the farmers.

As a result of the effective steps taken by the Department, there is no scarcity of indigenous raw-materials except pig iron and coal. Accent on realistic capacity assessment and streamlining of procedures (which incidentally have won the appreciation of the Government of India) have been responsible for the accrual of import licences of the value of more than Rs. 70 crores in the last three years. Larger allocations of Pig Iron have been obtained from Government of India as a result of persistent steps taken by the Department. Steps have also been taken to get the allotted coal moved to the units in various parts of the State.



The Government immediately on assumption of office in 1977, focused their attention on the unemployment problem which was so acute in the rural areas and identified that the Khadi and Village Industries alone could generate large employment opportunities in the rural areas with immediate effect and with low capital outlay. Prompted by this the Government revised their purchase policy of stores in 1978. Accordingly all its departments, undertakings, local bodies, State Boards should purchase their stores and stocks from the Board or units assisted by it. The patronage provided by the Government enabled the Board to create additional employment to 1,62,718 persons through the Khadi and Village Industries sector during the last five years.

Khadi :

The Board has started Rural Textile Centres in addition to the existing traditional as well as Ambar Charkhas to increase the yarn production. In each of the Rural Textile Centre, 30 persons mostly women are provided with employment. On an average a spinner can earn Rs. 5.25 to Rs. 5.75 per day. Upto 1982-83, 439 Rural Textile Centres were functioning. It has been proposed to start 200 more Rural Textile Centres during 1983-84.

Khadi production which was of the order of Rs. 409.71 lakhs during 1979-80, rose to Rs. 513.93 lakhs during 1980-81, Rs. 657.78 lakhs during 1981-82 and Rs. 667.78 lakhs during 1982-83. The Khadi

silk production which was of the order of Rs. 109.78 lakhs during 1979-80, went up to Rs. 183.66 lakhs during 1980-81, Rs. 256.81 lakhs during 1981-82 and Rs. 272.23 lakhs during 1982-83. Khadi sales which was of the order of Rs. 615.24 lakhs during 1979-80 rose to Rs. 692.22 lakhs in 1980-81, Rs. 785.85 lakhs during 1981-82 and Rs. 903.65 lakhs during 1982-83.

In Khadi Industry alone, nearly half a lakh of persons are provided with gainful employment. In order to enable Khadi weavers to construct houses of their own, a subsidy of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been sanctioned for 500 weavers at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per weaver since 1980-81 by the Government.

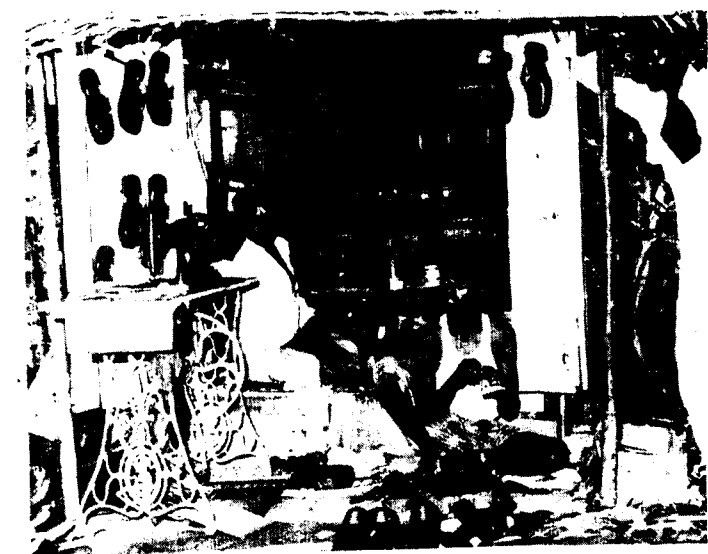
In order to improve the quality of yarn and at the same time to

increase the wage earning capacity of the artisans such as spinners and weavers, the Government have sanctioned Rs. 10 lakhs during the last 2 years to purchase and erect cards and scutchers.

The Government have allotted a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs as grant for the distribution of 200 looms of larger width, to be supplied to the weavers during last year.

Village Industries

With 161 units, 1250 individual cooperatives, 36,474 artisans financially assisted by the Board, the Village Industries are programme implemented. The Village Industries production was of the order of Rs. 3276.67 lakhs during 1979-80, rose to Rs. 4123.81 lakhs during 1980-81, Rs. 5403.41 lakhs during 1981-82 and Rs. 5875.19 lakhs during 1982-83. Similarly, the sales on Village Industries products was of the order of Rs. 3546.28 lakhs during 1979-80, rose to Rs. 4571.16 lakhs in 1980-81, Rs. 5844.88 lakhs during



1981-82 and Rs. 6128.45 lakhs during 1982-83. **Palmgur**

Under village industries sector 3,58,820 persons were provided employment during 1979-80, 3,92,152 persons in 1980-81, 4,15,492 persons during 1981-82 and 4,46,741 during

The State Government have ordered the leasing out of the palmyrah trees belonging to the State Public Works Department throughout the State to the Jaggery Manu-





ries. Accordingly each artisan is provided with a bunk, a sewing machine and accessories worth of Rs. 7,000 and these bunks are located in the places identified by the authorities concerned. The Board has so far distributed 500 bunks. The Board has proposed to distribute 500 bunks during 1983-84.

Government have sanctioned funds for the expansion of Leather Unit at Kongampalayam.

Soap :

The Board has introduced agency system on the sale of soap. Soap with Jasmine and Sandal Perfume besides Ayurvedic are being produced.

This Government have introduced the sanction of relief to the Tappers on account of their fatal accident to the tune of Rs. 5,000.

The Government have decided to establish Palm complex in each district to tap the palm wealth fully. Accordingly Palm complexes have been established so far in the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot, Dharmapuri, South Arcot and Ramnad. Steps have been taken to establish palm complex in the remaining districts.

Leather :

Considering the plight of the cobblers with regard to their place, condition of work, the Board embarked on a novel scheme of distribution of bunks for the welfare of the artisan with necessary accessories.

Hand made papers

In view of the policy decision of the Government to patronise Handmade Paper, the Board has taken steps to increase the production capacity of the existing units by introducing shift system. The Government have also agreed to extend financial assistance for the purchase of generators.

Carpentry

The Government have sanctioned funds for starting a saw mill with a view to enable the Board to procure logs and get scantlings at cheaper rates.

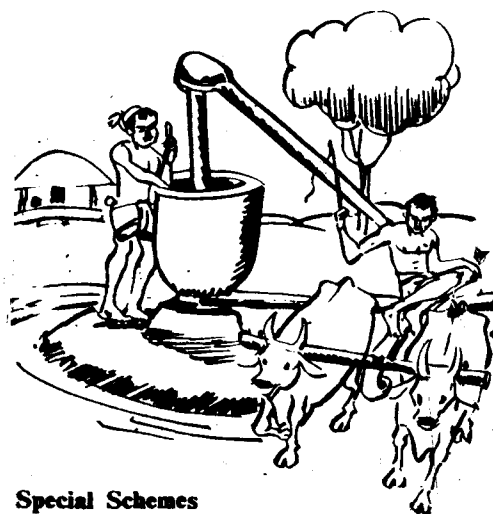
Research and Development

The Government felt that it is quite necessary to have research

and development under this sector and provided funds for conducting research and development on the following items :

- (i) Establishment of a cotton research centre at Bhavani-sagar.
- (ii) Establishment of testing laboratory for soap and Oil at Madras.
- (iii) Evolving suitable defect free power drive through Anna University.
- (iv) Research on the keeping quality of Nungu and Palm Jaggery.
- (v) Research to make Neera more palatable.
- (vi) To dwarf palmyrah trees

in order to make the climbing easy and less hazardous. (vii) Research to evolve a suitable kit to climb Palmyrah trees.



Special Schemes

The Board has taken steps to improve the standard of living of the poor people through Khadi and Village Industries Programmes and to raise their level above the poverty line, with funds offered by the Government under Integrated Rural Development Programme, Hill Area Development Programme, Integrated Tribal Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme.

Bunks

In order to increase the sale of Village Industries products, and there by enable the Board to increase the production of Village Industries products and generate additional employment, the Board has started to locate 20 newly designed bunks in various residential localities in Madras city, with effect from Tamil New Year's day.

The rates of Daily allowance and other Travelling Allowance of Government servants including for the stay at Metropolitan Cities like Delhi, etc., have been enhanced.

Based on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, the State Government started granting of Dearness Allowance to their employees with effect from 1-4-1979. So far 19 instalments of Dearness Allowance have been granted, involving an additional expenditure Rs. 228 crores per annum.

The 7th instalment of D.A. was announced in the Budget Speech 1981-82. 12th to 15th instalments of D.A. were announced by Finance Minister on the floor of the House in March 1982. The remaining instalments of D.A. were sanctioned as and when the Government of India announced increase of D.A. rates.

Concessions to retiring Government servants :

1980-81

The procedure for sanction of pension has been rationalised with a view to enable the retiring Government servants to receive the pension and other retirement benefits promptly.

1981-82

Restoration of commuted portion of pension was ordered in the case of those who commuted after a period of 15 years from the date of retirement.

1982-83

The maximum limit for Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity has been raised from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 36,000.

The enhanced rate of House Rent Allowance with effect from 1-8-80 has been allowed at Rs. 50 p.m. to Police personnel who are not provided with rent free quarters and working in District headquarters including Madras City and at Rs. 30 per mensem to those Police personnel who are working in places other than District Headquarters. (similar concessions have been extended to Fire Service Personnel with effect from 1-3-1982).

The concession of drawal of Festival Advance has been extended to all classes of Government servants without any ceiling limit (excluding Officers of All India Services).

1981-82

No rent need be recovered with effect from 1-5-1981 from the Basic servants, Drivers etc., who are occupying Government/Government rented accommodation.

The rates of recovery of rent with effect from 1-5-1981 from Government servants occupying Government/Government rented accommodation in various grades of places has been revised.

House Rent Allowance has been regulated with effect from 1-5-1981 in respect of Government servants occupying houses provided by the Accommodation Controller.

1982-83

The quantum of Conveyance Advance for purchase of Car, Motor Cycle, Scooter, Moped has been enhanced.

Concessions to Government Servants

The State has been managing its finances fairly efficiently in the period after June 1980. In spite of many financial commitments like the write off of Cooperative and Taccavi loans due from agriculturists in 1980-81; drought relief expenditure in the year 1981-82 (over Rs. 50 crores); the annual plan expenditure in each year being much more than the approved outlay; the State did not resort to availing of overdraft from the Reserve Bank of India till the end of the financial year 1982-83. This can be treated as a major achievement.

1980-81

Concessions to Government Servants :

The quantum of Festival Advance has been increased to Rs. 500 with effect from October 1980.

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Adi-Dravidar

To improve the living conditions of the weaker sections of the society, Government of Tamil Nadu are implementing a number of schemes, and provide adequate funds for these programmes so that these schemes could be implemented effectively.

Welfare of Adi-Dravidars:

According to 1981 Census the population of Adi-Dravidars is 88.81 lakhs. To accelerate the development of Adi-Dravidars the provision for the Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department has been increasing every year. In 1977-78 the outlay was only Rs.15.95 Crores and it has risen to Rs.44.61 Crores in 1983-84.

Since majority of the Adi-Dravidars are below the poverty line, to bring, about 9 lakhs of Adi-Dravidar families, above the poverty line, this Government are implementing the Special Component Plan

for Adi-Dravidars. This Component Plan ensures that all the development agencies of this Government take interest in the Welfare of the Adi-Dravidars.

Economic Development:

Under the sector economic development a number of good schemes are implemented. A sum of Rs.5000/- is given as subsidy for sinking of irrigation wells, and Rs.600/- for the purchase of plough bulls, seeds etc. During the last three years about 1,125 Adi-Dravidars have been benefitted. Because of the implementation of the Land Ceiling Act, the lands that become surplus are assigned to the landless. About 1,300 Adi-Dravidars benefitted by this programme have been given a sum of Rs. 400/- per acre, as subsidy, for bringing the land under plough. To increase their income levels by increasing the productive levels, improved seeds, seedlings, pesticides and fertilizers are distributed at 20% subsidised cost. During the last two years 2.42 lakhs of Adi-Dravidars have benefitted.

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DIPR/509/83-EP

Instructions have been issued to cover 50% (average) of the beneficiaries under Integrated Rural Development Programme from Scheduled Castes. During 1982-83 the coverage of Adi-Dravidars works out to 45%. To augment the income of the Adi-Dravidar small farmers and agricultural labourers assistance is extended for having subsidiary occupations like rearing of sheep, poultry, milch animals etc. There are milk supply Co-operative Societies exclusively for Adi-Dravidars. The rate of subsidy to the Adi-Dravidars for the purchase of milch animals has been increased from 33.33% to 50%. Because of this programme 7,672 Adi-Dravidars have benefitted.

Since Sericulture is a profitable preposition, this has been introduced among the Adi-Dravidar farmers and the coverage so far is 4,500 Adi-Dravidars. The rural artisans are given implements free of cost. 21 types of trades are eligible for assistance under this programme. Coverage during the last three years is 4,613 Adi-Dravidars. Under TRYSEM also training is provided to Adi-Dravidar youths. Interest free loan is given to Adi-Dravidars for starting trades like cycle shop, provision shops etc. About 3,631 Adi-Dravidars have been given this loan during the past three years. With the Special Central Assistance given by the Government of India liberal assistance are made available to Industrial Co-operative Societies, Textile Mills etc. to ensure that Adi-Dravidar families covered get regular income and cross the poverty line once for all. During the last two years 61,944 Adi-Dravidars have been benefitted by this programme.

Education:

Unless the Adi-Dravidars are educated they cannot improve socially, economically and have equal opportunity. Realising this the Government are providing large funds for the educational advancement of the Adi-Dravidars. At present the level of literacy among the Adi-Dravidars is 29.67%. This Government are running 947 Schools for these Children. Besides this, 675 hostels are also maintained for these children. During the last three years, 45 hostels were opened. In these hostels about 43,000 students are staying and studying. The food charges to the inmates of this hostels was raised in 1981-82. All the children studying in the schools and hostels run by the Department of Adi-Dravidars and Tribal Welfare are distributed books, note-books, and uniforms free of cost. About 7.80 lakhs of Adi-Dravidar children studying in Standard upto 10, books and slates are distributed every year, free of cost.

The income limit to get the full fee concession has been removed from 1977-78. The income limit of Rs.3000/- p.a. to get the State Government scholarships has been increased to Rs.6000/- p.a. in 1981-82. In order to quicken the sanction of scholarships, arrangements have been made for the sanction of scholarship by the Principals of the Colleges concerned.

Incentive to the Adi-Dravidar students in the form of adhoc grants (Rs.300/-) Prizes (Rs.800-960) to those who secured good marks, Gandhi Memorial Scholarship (Rs.1500/-) etc. are given.



To enable the law degree holders to practice, loan and subsidy are given. To brighten the chances of the Adi-Dravidars in the IAS, IPS examinations a pre-examination Training Centre is maintained. So far 42 Adi-Dravidar candidates have been benefitted by this Centre.

Employment:

In Public Services, and Public Sector undertakings 18% of the seats have been reserved for the Adi-Dravidars and Scheduled tribes. To review the implementation of this a high level Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister is functioning. Besides this, to monitor this, a monitoring committee is also functioning under the Chairmanship of the Second Secretary to Government.

Health, Housing and Other Schemes:

The programme of providing basis facilities to the Adi-Dravidar colonies received filip during the past three years. Besides the normal programmes, a Self Sufficiency Programme for Adi Dravidar colonies was implemented and a sum of Rs.229 lakhs was spent during the last three years. From 1980-81 about 79,695 Adi-Dravidars have been given Pattas for house sites under Adi Dravidar welfare scheme and 95,675 Adi-Dravidars have constructed houses, under rural Housing scheme.

Community Halls, Dhobikanas are also provided to the Adi-Dravidar colonies where ever necessary. For eradication of untouchability economic development and educational advancement alone will not be sufficient. Therefore this Government are implementing other measures which includes incentive for inter-caste marriages etc. The inter-caste married couple is given one gold medal and a sum of Rs. 4000/-, Rs.300/- for meeting the marriage expenses, etc.

From the above it could be seen that the Government are implementing a number of good schemes for the development of Adi-Dravidars. For the uplift of Adi Dravidars a sum of Rs.36.22 Crores during 1980-'81 and a sum of Rs.74.50 crores during 1981-'82 was spent. The outlay for 1982-'83 was Rs.103 Crores and for the current year it is Rs.126.77 Crores. During the last three years 4.46 lakhs of Adi-Dravidars have been covered with economic development programmes.



There are 34,112 Religious Institutions under the administrative control of this department. Among them, 32,075 are temples 55 are Mutts, inclusive of the 55 temples attached to Mutts, 172 are specific endowments, 189 are charitable endowments and 17 are Jain temples. The present total annual income is Rs.17.72 crores.

A total number of 1636 temples are administered by 479 Executive Officers who are Government servants under the control of this department. To achieve more efficient administration of these Temples, additional staff of 35 executive Officers in four different grades were appointed during the year 1982. There are 82,600 employees in 1636 temples, inclusive of the categories of Archag:s, Poojaris etc. 40% of the income is spent on pay and allowances to employees.

Service Benefits to the temple employees.

Family Benefit Fund scheme. The temple employees receiving a monthly pay exceeding Rs.100/- remit a token premium, every month,



while others receiving Rs.100/- and less per month need not remit even this token premium. Seventeen employees were benefitted. approved. Rs.46 lakhs has been works. Thiruppani works are also sanctioned to 91 temples. 29 temples in progress in another 29 temples. To provide basic facilities to the devotees and pilgrims, 46 rest houses, 231 cottages and 936 lodging rooms have been constructed.

D.C.R.G. The D.C.R.G. also is paid to the Temple employees without less than 10 years of service in those temples having an annual income of Rs.10,000/- and above. The Death-cum-retirement Gratuity is worked out on the basis of half a month pay for every year of service put in by the employee.

Dearness allowance: The Temple employees are sanctioned Dearness allowance which is subject to revision from time to time.

General Provident Fund. In the cases of employees working in about 400 temples, the scheme of G.P.F. has been introduced and the employees are benefitted.

During the past three years, 4917 persons belonging to Adi Dravidar Community have been appointed as Trustees of the Temples. 121 women were also appointed as trustees.

Thiruppani works.

During the period from 9.6.80 to 9.6.83, 208 temples were renovated and Kumbabishegam were performed. Thiruppani works to the tune of Rs.8.46 crores were carried out 1153 Thiruppani works have been



tigation of Temple lands and by retrieving records relating to the titles of the temple lands, large extents of lands which were under the adverse possession of private parties, were taken by the temples concerned resulting in an additional revenue of Rs.13 lakhs p.a. The revenue realised by the Temples from the lands, buildings and sites was very much less than what it should normally be. This position has now changed, and the rates of rent and lease have suitably been revised. Rents for 3936 buildings has fetched an additional income of Rs.12.23 lakhs. Similarly by raising the ground rent in respect of 1334 grounds, an additional income of Rs.1.30 lakhs has been received. The lease amount for 4512 acres of lands, has resulted in an additional income of Rs.57,000 p.a.

The following departmental dues have been collected from the religious institutions. (a) Arrears of Audit fees for the year 1982 amounting to 1.14 crores. (b) Arrears of contribution for the year 1981 amounting to Rs.1.12 crores. (c) Arrears by way of reimbursement of Executive Officers' pay and allowances for the year 1982 amounting to Rs.1.08 crores and for the year 1983 upto May 1983 amounting to Rs.55 lakhs.

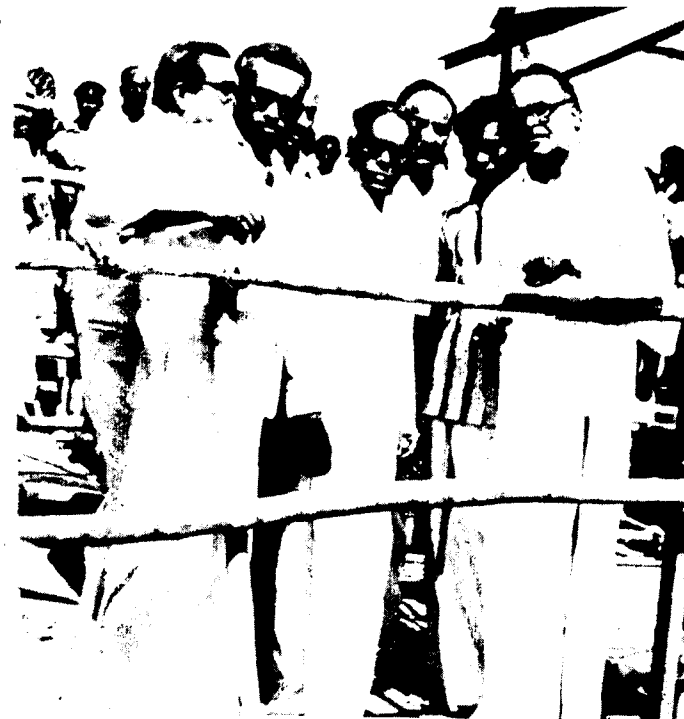
A total sum of Rs.12.66 crores has been invested by the Religious Institution from their surplus funds.

8818 Religious Institutions have been brought under the control of this department.

In 1982-83 Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.20 lakhs for Thiruppaniworks and for the protection of idols in the Temples.

Thiruppani works amounting to Rs.1.32 lakhs have been carried out in 11 temples located in the Adiravadar settlements. A sum of Rs. 5,02,145/- has been sanctioned from the Commissioner's Common Good Fund towards expenditure on Thiruppaniworks and for protection of idols in Temples. During this year Kumbabishegam was performed in 70 temples.

The temples under the control of this department, run 7 (Seven) colleges at Palani, Thirukutralam, Poompuhar, Kanyakumari and Rameswaram, 15 High schools and 5 Higher Secondary Schools as well as Panpozhi, Tirunelveli, Thiruvengadu, Madurai, Rameswaram, Tirumalai, Kallankurichi, Marudamalai and Vazhithottathu Iyanpalayam.



Of these, 7 High Schools, 2 Arts Colleges and 1 Tamil Oriental college are run solely for women.

Hymns from Devaram and Divya Prabandam, with monetary assistance from Temples, are taught to children. Devaram Classes are run by Temples at Thiruvengadu, Thirupugalore, Thirukadaiyur, Palani, Coimbatore, Tiruvarur, Thirukalar and Tirumailai. Divya prabandam classes are conducted at Kumbakonam Sarangapaniswami temple, Triplicane Parthasarathy perumal Temple and Vilanagar Varadaraja Perumal Temple. Similarly, Vedasivagama Padasalais are run at Tirumalai, Sikkal, Kancheepuram, Dharmapuram and Allur.

With a view to preserve traditional Nathasvaram, training is given for learning Nadaswaram and thavil. The students are given Rs.500/- and Rs.300/- as incentive for learning Nadaswaram and thavil respectively.

Twenty Siddha hospitals are being maintained at Vadapalani, Manavalnallur, Tirutani, Kallakurichi, Sankarankoil, Kumaravayalur, Thirupugalar, Palani, Rameswaram, Trukkankudi, Veeranallur, Panpozhi Vaideeswarankoil, Pannari, Tiruchendur, Marudamalai, Dindigul, Madurai, Karuvur and Kodumudi, for service of the people and pilgrims.

Marriages under the auspices of the Temples:

A sum of Rs.750/- to Rs.1000/- is being spent for each marriage of

Hindu Adi Dravidas and Hindu Backward class. The temples with surplus income are conducting such marriages. So far, 746 such marriages involving an expenditure of Rs.5,84,557 have been celebrated from 15.8.81 onwards.

To remove casteism between Adi Dravidas and other caste Hindus a scheme for common worship and common feast is being carried out annually in over 5000 Temples throughout Tamilnadu.

Steps are being taken for appointment of Archakas from all communities among the Hindus irrespective of caste, creed or community.



Repairs and renovation of temples

Administrative sanctions are accorded every year for the renovation of temples, for protection of icons; and for cleaning the temple tanks. The Government have sanctioned the following grants during the Past few years for the above purposes:

1980-81	Rs. 20,00,000
1981-82	Rs. 12,00,000
1982-83	Rs. 20,00,000

For 1983-84 the Government have proposed to sanction an amount of Rs. 23,00,000 as Government grant.

Contribution of temples for construction of sheds for the Chief Ministers Nutritious Meal Programme:

The temples in Tamil Nadu have contributed a sum of Rs. 59,20,000 to the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme. The amount will be utilised for the construction of 148 sheds for supply of food under the Chief Ministers' Nutritious Meal Programme.

Measures to ensure safety of priceless idols

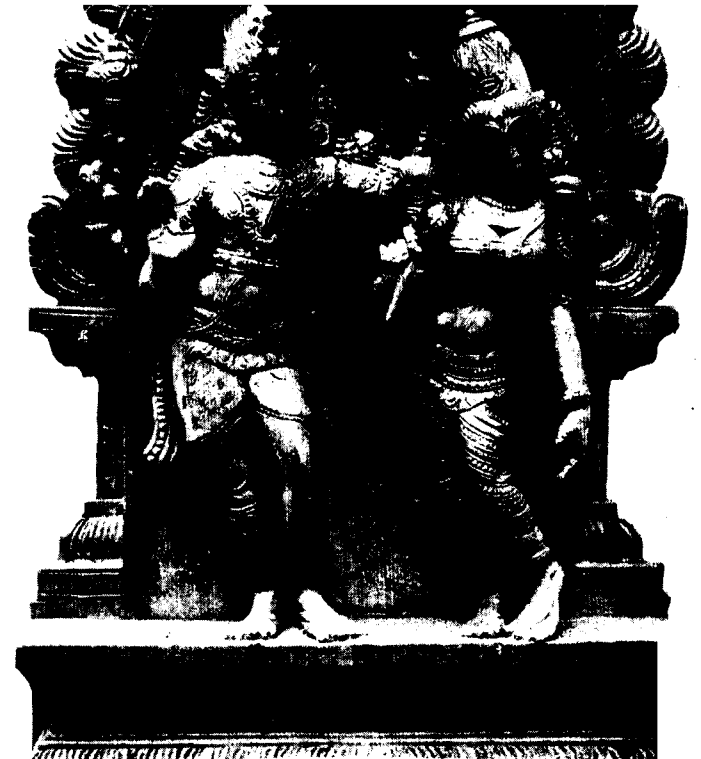
This Government are taking special steps for safety of the priceless idols. It has been found necessary to adopt modern methods like radiography and holography for identification of bronzes, idols and icons. The Scientific Adviser to the Union Defence Minister, suggested that a radiographic record of the idols in Tamil Nadu Temples using non-destructive Radiographic techniques may be undertaken, to ensure unique feature of each casting being identified without any doubt. Based on his suggestion, this Government have proposed to adopt radiographic and nolographic records of the bronzes. To start with, three Panchaloga idols belonging to Arulmigu Somanatheswarar Thirukoil, Sanganaliam were sent to the Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, for trial test. The records of these tests have since been received and are being verified. It has been decided to make a start in this direction and accordingly it has been proposed to acquire necessary equipment.

Income from temples

Consequent on the steps taken by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Administration Department, the income from the temple buildings by way of lease amount has increased annually by Rs. 3,41,324.80. The enquiries which were held for compiling records for temple lands have helped many religious institutions. Consequent on such enquiries, the religious institutions have re-claimed large extent of lands, housesites and buildings and they were able to earn an additional income of Rs. 13 lakhs annually.

Schools and Colleges

On 2nd October 1981, a Polytechnic for Women was started at a non-recurring expenditure of 48.5 lakhs and a recurring expenditure of Rs.4.92 lakhs from the funds of Arulmigu Dhandayuthapani Thirukkoil, Palani. Recently, a Polytechnic for men has been started.



The Deposits of temple funds, repairs and renovation of temples:

The total amount of temples funds deposited is Rs. 19.94 crores as on 31.12.82

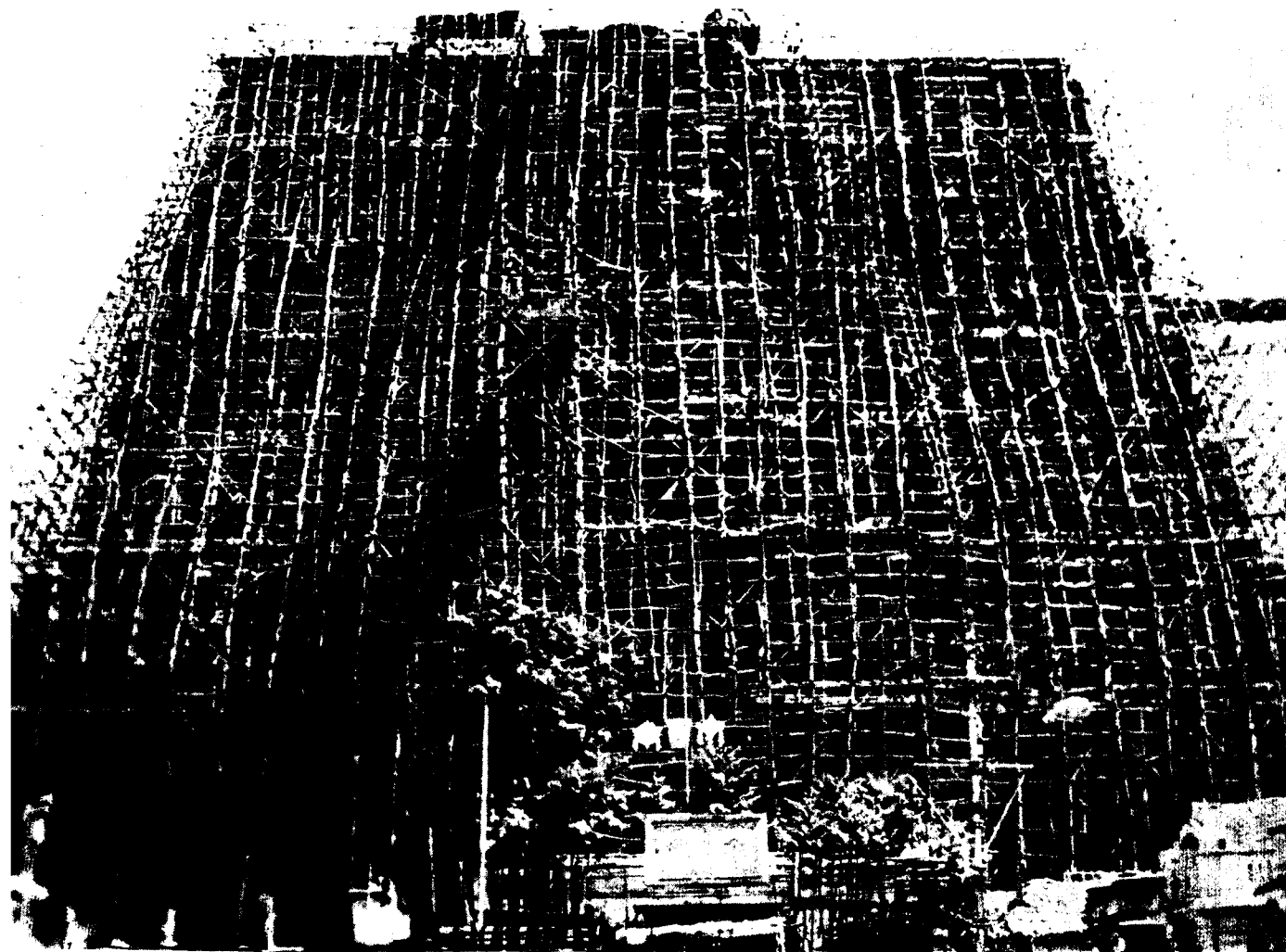
The following amounts have been spent for completing the Thiruppani works during 1980-1982.

Year	No. of Thiruppani works	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs.
1980	70	81.40
1981	52	60.57
1982	371	142.00

An amount of Rs. 15 lakhs has been spent for construction of new buildings for the women's College at Palani. A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been spent for running a winch to the Arulmigu Palani Andavar temple. A sum of Rs. 6 lakhs has been spent for Construction of a rest house at Palani. A sum of Rs. 6 lakhs has been spent for constructing a rest-house with 36 rooms at Thiruverkadu and an amount of Rs. 15 lakhs has been spent for construction of a rest house, at Tiruchendur, a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs has been spent for construction of new building for Tirunelveli Kanthimathi Amman High School and a sum of Rs. 3.5 lakhs has been spent for construction of High School building at Panpozhi.

Kumbabishegam

During 1980-83 (upto 31.5.83) Kumbabishegam, was performed in 232 temples including 23 famous temples like Bragadeeswarar temple, Thanjavur, Arulmigu Shri Ranganathaswami temple, Srirangam, Arulmigu Thayumanaswami temple, Rock Fort and Arulmigu Kapaleeswarar temple, Mylapoor.

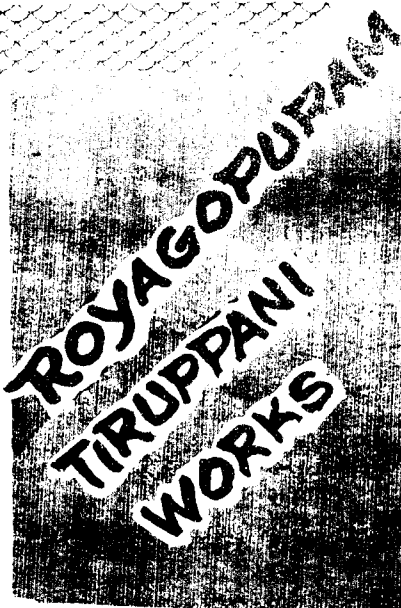


The Southern Gopuram of the famous temple of Srirangam which comprises of the Royagopuram stood incomplete till recently. Intensive steps are being taken to complete this tower of 226' in height, containing 13 tiers which would cost Rs. 1 crore. The idea of fulfilling the Tiruppani works was conceived by the Ahobila Mutt Jeer who is taking all efforts to finish the same. Due to his keen interest and tireless efforts the works are taking place speedily.

The first tier is 20' 6" high and costs Rs. 15 lakhs. The Ahobila Mutt Jeer has come forward to bear this cost.

The 2nd tier is 17' 9" high costing Rs. 12 lakhs. Srimad Andavan Swamigal has contributed this sum.

The third tier which is 15' 6" high costs Rs. 9 lakhs. Sri Kanchi



Kamakoti Peetam Sankaracharya has donated this amount.

The 4th tier of 14' 3" high and costing Rs. 8 lakhs will be borne by the Andhra Government.

The 5th tier of 13' high costing

Rs. 8 lakhs will be borne by the Karnataka Government.

The 6th tier is 11' 6" high costs Rs. 8 lakhs. The music Director Thiru Illaya Raja has raised funds through concerts and has donated the sum to meet the cost.

The 7th tier is 10' 6" high costs Rs. 6 lakhs. Tiruchi district devotees and devotees of Thiruvaramangam temple have accepted to bear the cost. Tiruppani works of this 7th tier is taking place. So far a sum of Rs. 75 lakhs have been spent for the construction of the gopuram.

The Chief Minister of Tamil nadu has graciously given his consent to complete the 13th tier on behalf of the Government of Tamilnadu. By the grace of the Lord of Tiruvaramangam the Tiruppani works of this Royagopuram will be completed in a fitting manner.

YOUR SEARCH FOR COLORFUL PRINTS

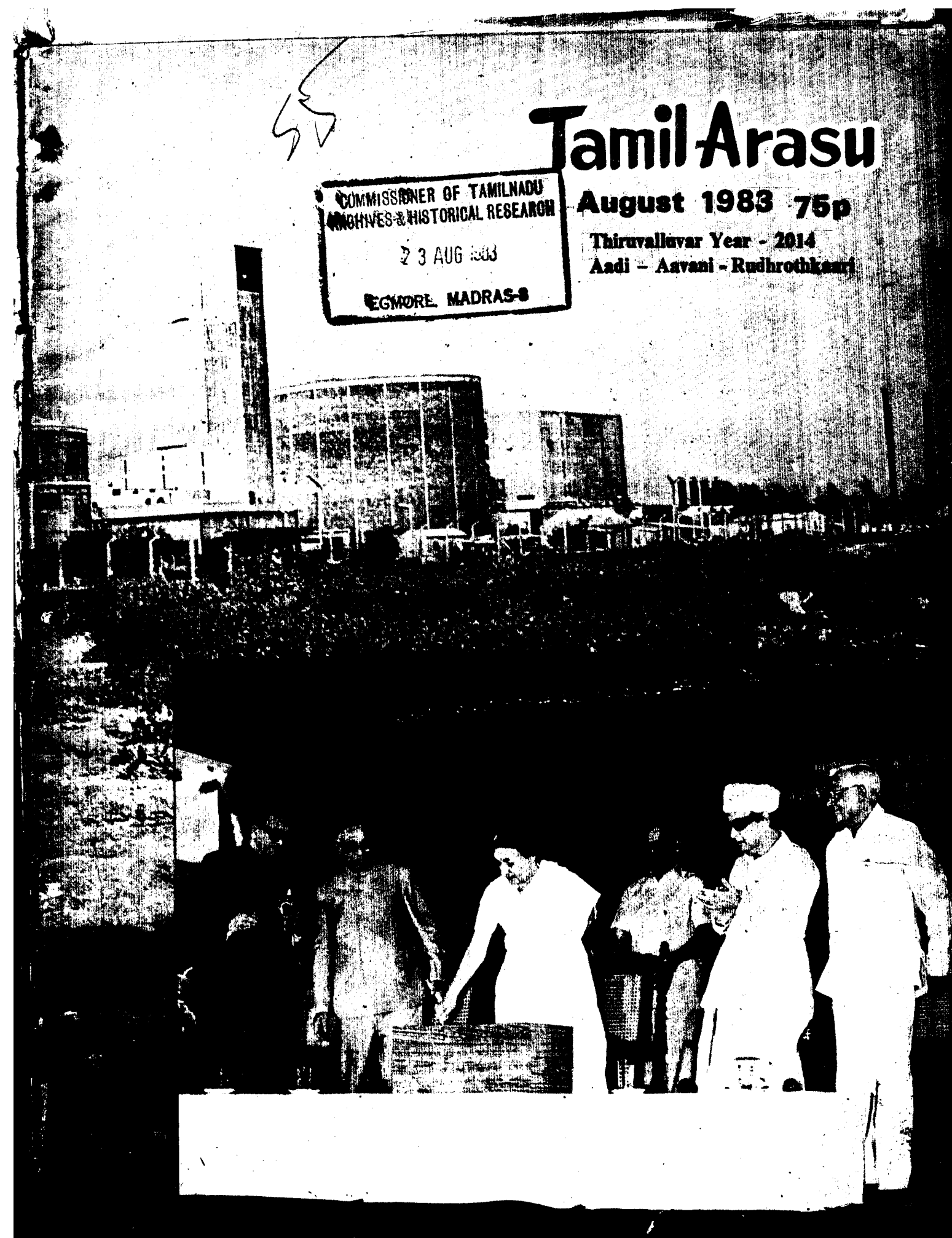
ENDS AT

Co-optex
Bright and
beautiful
of colour

prints. Rich variety enchanting
fresh in a wealth of colours

Co-optex
HAND COLOURED







TO ENSURE THE SAFETY OF TAMILS IN SRI LANKA

HONOURABLE CHIEF MINISTER



The Tamils of Sri Lanka are being hunted with murderous ferocity by the Sri Lanka army and racist extremists. With a view to halt the carnage immediately, I have appealed on behalf of the Tamils to the Prime Minister Tmt. Indira Gandhi today to take the issue to the United Nations Council to ensure the guarantee for the safety of the Tamils and their property.

To focus the attention of the World Community and to persuade the United Nations and other people all over the world who respect freedom, peace and prosperity and to take efforts to stop the ruthless repression perpetrated on Sri Lankan Tamils, the Government of Tamil Nadu have decided to observe a State-wide hartal on 2 August condemning the action of the Government of Sri Lanka and in condoning the atrocities unleashed by racial fanatics.

On the day of the hartal, Ministers, Leaders of various political parties, labour unions and lakhs of people irrespective of parties, caste and creed will participate in mammoth processions and protest meetings.

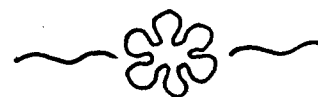
I appeal to all the political parties and the people of Tamil Nadu to participate in the protest meetings and procession and the total bandh.

I shall send invitations on behalf of the Government to all political parties and leaders, labour unions, businessmen, industrialists etc., to participate in this bandh.

The bandh is to demonstrate the support of 5 crore Tamils to all steps that are likely to be taken by the Government of India which voices its protest against the atrocities committed on minorities the world over and the United Nations, to condemn and curb barbaric acts perpetrated on the Tamils.

Originally the Tamil Nadu Government planned the bandh on 29th July. Since, however, the president of the Republic will be visiting Tamil Nadu on July 29 and 30, it has been decided to organize the bandh on 2nd August.

STATEMENT MADE ON 26.7.83



CHIEF MINISTER URGES PRIME MINISTER

TO RAISE ISSUE AT U.N.

The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Thiru M.G. Ramachandran has urged the Prime Minister, Tmt. Indira Gandhi to draw the world attention to the killing of Tamils in Sri Lanka by raising the issue in the United Nations.

In a telex message, the Chief Minister also appealed to the Prime Minister to take appropriate steps to save innocent Tamils in Sri Lanka from the "cruel attack of murderers".

"We thank the Government of India for ex-

pressing their distress over the happenings in Sri Lanka. News covering from Sri Lanka about arson, rioting and ruthless killings of the Tamils is highly disturbing. Violence unleashed by fanatic Sinhalese and the army is causing extreme anxiety and tension among the people here. Please take appropriate steps to save the innocent Tamils in Sri Lanka from the cruel attack of murderers. Would be grateful if you would consider raising the issue in the United Nations with a view to focussing the attention of the world to this terrible issue".

TAMILNADU CABINET DECIDES TO

MOURN THE BRUTAL MURDERS OF

TAMILS OF SRI LANKA—BLACK

BADGES WILL BE WORN

The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Thiru. M. G. Ramachandran, announced that the Tamil Nadu Government has taken a decision that the Ministers, officials and employees will wear black badges till 2 August, to express its sympathy over the brutal killings of Tamils in Sri Lanka.

The plight of the Tamils living in a minority in Sri Lanka who had been deprived of their basic rights and were made targets of frenzied attacks and killings on the street has caused great anguish.

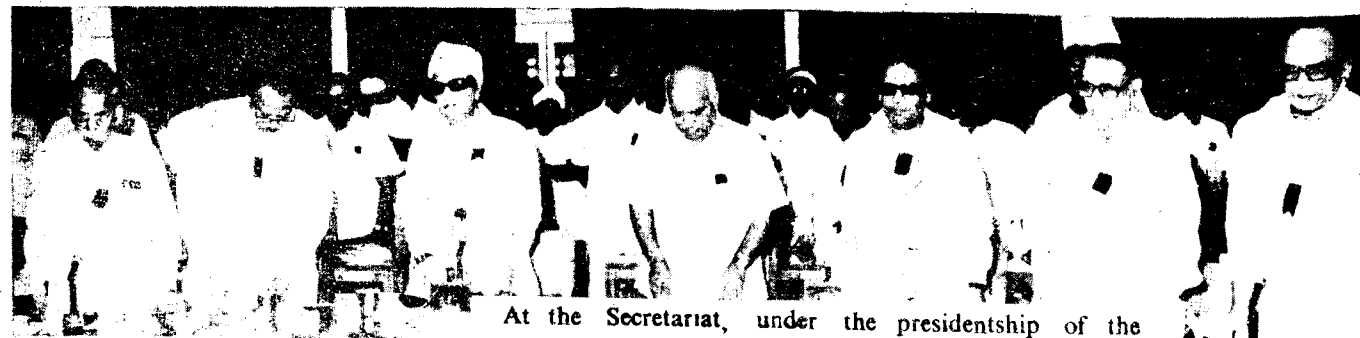
The Tamilnadu Cabinet expressed great shock and distress over the insecurity of life and property of Tamils in Sri Lanka. The

Cabinet observed two-minute silence as a mark of respect.

A resolution urged the Prime Minister Tmt. Indira Gandhi to take the issue to the U. N. for taking appropriate steps. To express its sympathy to the Sri Lankan Tamils, a total bandh will be observed on 2 August, when all Government functions will be cancelled.

The Ministers as also Government officials and employees would wear black badges till that date.

The Cabinet appealed to the general public also to wear black badges to express their sympathy with the Tamils of Sri Lanka.



At the Secretariat, under the presidentship of the



Honourable Chief Minister, leaders of all parties paid homage to



Sri Lankan Tamils on 28-7-83.



OUR HEART BLEEDS

Sri Lanka today is a smouldering heap of violence and bloodshed and arson. Killing is being carried on in a mass scale. It was blood and tears and brutality. The blood and tears of Tamils and the brutal blood-lust of the Sinhalese and their Army. Hundreds of Tamils

were ruthlessly slaughtered and their houses shops and factories reduced to ashes.

Thousands of Tamils have been rendered homeless. Men and women were hounded out of their homes and killed and massacred brutally. Nor were the children spared.



The Honourable Speaker, the Honourable Deputy Speaker, and the Chief Secretary at the condolence meeting held at the Secretariat.

While people speak about human rights, they are shot at like mere animals and birds in Sri Lanka.

This 20th Century which has witnessed the progress of democracy also witnesses the butchering of people on an unprecedented scale.

A country which has officially declared Buddhism as its State religion, has unleashed arson, loot, violence and murder.

Undertrial prisoners were virtually hacked to death in cold blood. The most shocking aspect of the massacre is that the army men opened the prison cells as also the jail gates to allow professional killers into the cells of these undertrials. These murderers were armed with rifles, rounds and iron rods. Within hours of getting this news, news of more Tamils being murdered by Sinhalese fanatics were received.

The houses of Tamils were set on fire.

The shops of Tamils were looted and gutted.

The factories of Tamils were razed down.

The Tamil women were molested and thrown into fire.

The bodies of Tamils were found rid with bullets.

The Indian Overseas Bank building and the State Bank of India building had both been set on fire.

Tourists from India were also attacked.

Guns, Knives, clubs and rods and hand grenades were used to butcher the Tamils.

A number of atrocities have been committed.

When we learn that the atrocities have been committed by the army our blood freezes.

If the army which is to defend the nation indulges in destruction of their own, where will the people turn to.

We shudder to think about it; our voice breaks and we shed tears of sorrow.

Our honourable Chief Minister who has the interest of the Sri Lankan Tamils at heart has appealed to the Prime Minister urging her to protect the interests of the Tamils.

The Chief Minister has announced that the cabinet will observe a week-long mourning to express their grief over the killing of Tamils in Sri Lanka.

Public functions had been cancelled; the Ministers, Government officials will wear black badges; and a total bandh will be observed for a day on 2 August at the Chief Minister's request.

Government officials, men and women wore black badges and were seen mourning.

Black flags were seen on all the buses. These appeared like banners and were reminding one every moment of the genocide let loose in Sri Lanka.



At bus stops, railway stations, Offices, Post Offices, market places - everywhere when people thronged the talk was about the insane killings in Sri Lanka. Some were overcome by the sad tidings.

The Chief Minister convened an All party meeting on 28th July.

It was decided that the Chief Minister would apprise the Prime Minister of the latest situation and also submit a memorandum.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously at the All-Party meeting.

The meeting observed a two-minute silence as a mark of respect for the Tamils killed in violent attacks mounted by the extremists with the support of Sri-Lanka army and police. It also expressed sympathy for the people injured in the clashes.

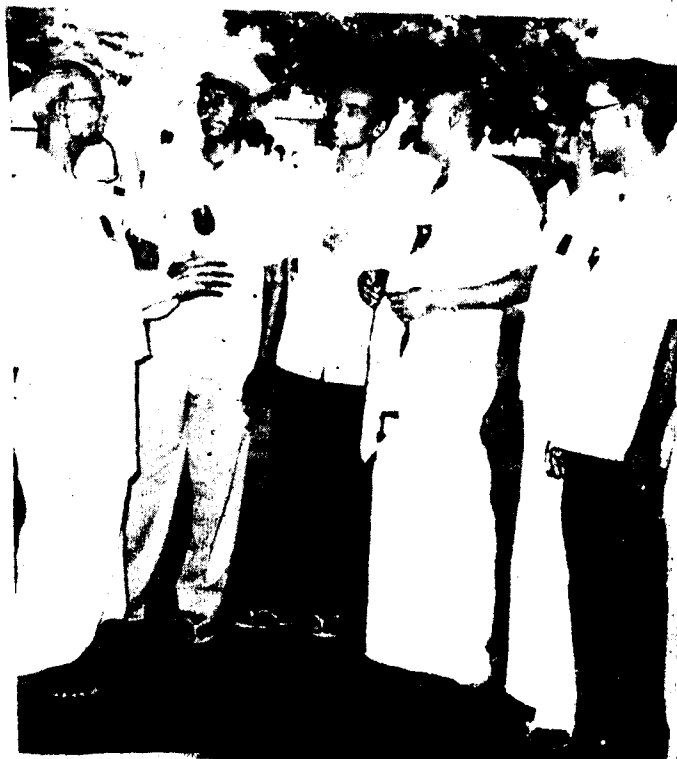
The leaders appealed to the people of Tamil Nadu to extend their full cooperation to the state wide bandh on August 2 called by the Tamil Nadu government to press its demands for protection or the Tamils in Sri Lanka.

Another resolution said that Tamil race was being liquidated in Sri Lanka and urged the central government to come forward without any inhibition to prevent this catastrophe. The resolution said that hundreds of thousands of Tamils had been rendered homeless throughout the island. Hundreds of others had been killed. The conference urged the centre to rush relief to those in the refugee camps and are in need of massive relief.

The Prime Minister Tmt. Indira Gandhi spoke to the Sri Lanka President Thiru Jayawardene on the telephone about the serious development there and said that she would be sending the External Affairs Minister Thiru P.V.Narasimha Rao to Colombo for on-the-spot study of the critical situation.

The Prime Minister told Parliament that she had conveyed to the Sri Lanka President the "deep concern" of the people of India, particularly in the South as well as the sentiments expressed by Members of Parliament in the debate on the issue of the Loksabha and in the upper house.

The Prime Minister said that the Indian Government was in receipt of reports of shortages of "some supplies" on the island nation, particularly in the refugee camps set up for the people affected by violence. She suggested to President Jayawardene that the international Red-Cross could be approached for help in the matter. Also, India could assist Sri Lanka in this regard either at the Government level or through voluntary agencies.



DIARY OF EVENTS

26-7-'83

The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Thiru M. G. Ramachandran made an announcement that steps will be taken to ensure safety of the Tamils in Sri Lanka. Government decides to observe State-wide bandh condemning the action of the Government of Sri Lanka and in condoning the activities unleashed by racial fanatics.

27-7-'83

The Chief Minister in his telex message urges the Prime Minister to raise issue at United States and take appropriate steps to save innocent Tamils in Sri Lanka from the "Crucial attack of Murderers".

28-7-'83

An all-party meeting was held at the Secretariat condemning the atrocities of the Sinhalese perpetrated against the Tamils in Sri Lanka. The Chief Minister presided over the meeting.

29-7-'83

The Tamilnadu cabinet decides to mourn the brutal murders of Tamils in Sri Lanka and to wear black badges till August 2nd.

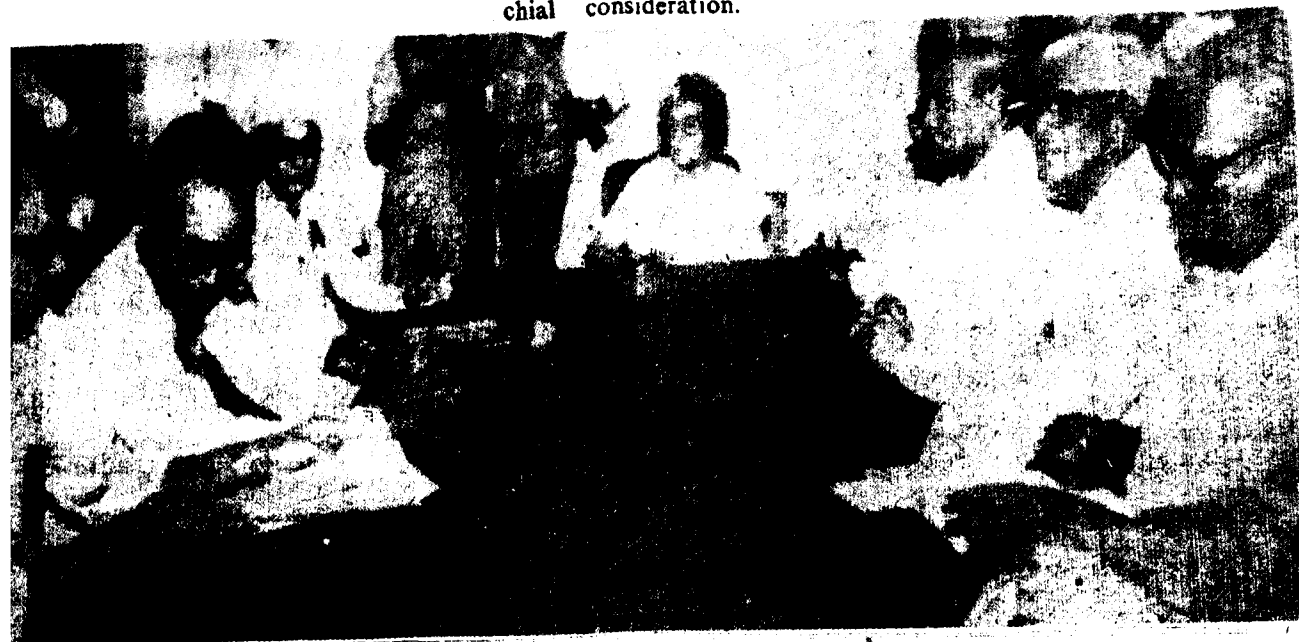
31-7-'83

An all party delegation from Tamil Nadu led by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, met the Prime Minister in New Delhi to discuss the Sri Lanka situation.

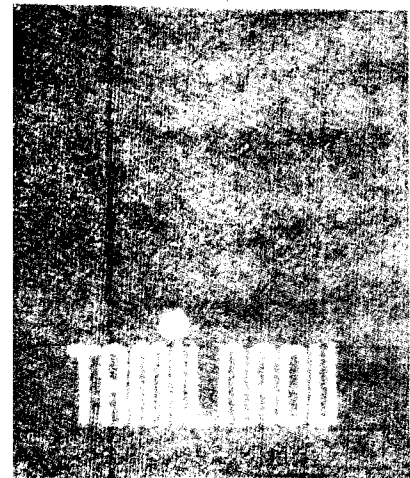
The Prime Minister said that, as a symbol of the Centre's sympathy and solidarity with Tamil Nadu, all Central Government offices will be closed on August 2, during the one-day bandh in the State.

2-8-'83

Total bandh was observed. This is the first time ever that the Central Government officially participated in a bandh called by a State Government since it was aimed at focusing national attention that transcends party politics and parochial consideration.



An all-party delegation from Tamil Nadu met the Prime Minister in New Delhi on Sunday to discuss the Sri Lanka situation. To Tmt. Gandhi's right is the Chief Minister Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, who led the delegation, and to her left are the External Affairs Minister, Thiru P. V. Narasimha Rao, and the Defence Minister Thiru R. Venkataraman, who also took part in the discussions.

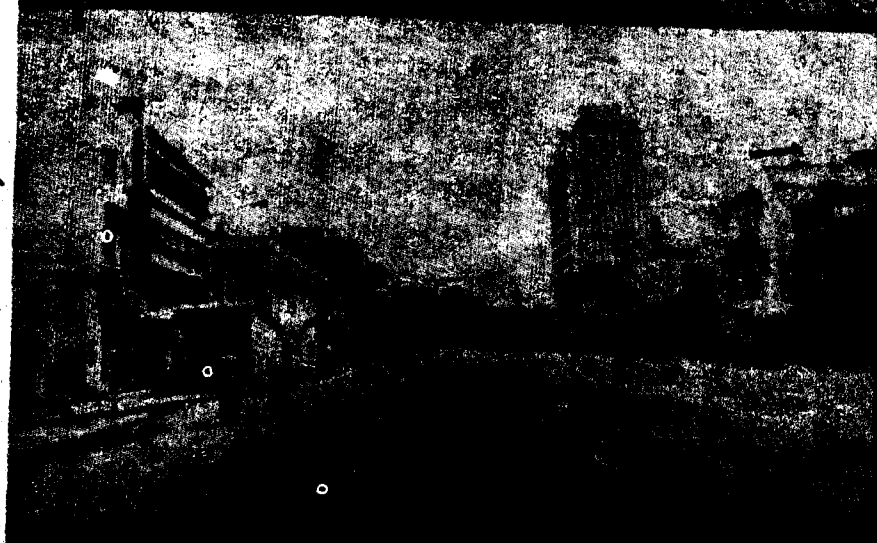


PROTESTS





**THROUGH
PROCESSIONS
BANDH**



**DESERTS
WILL
BLOOM**

The 235 MW Madras Atomic Power Project at Kalpakkam was dedicated to the nation by Prime Minister Tmt. Indira Gandhi on 23-7-'83. It is the third nuclear power station in the country. Thiru S.L. Khurana, Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru M.G. Ramachandran, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thiru R. Venkataraman, Union Minister for Defence and Dr. H.N. Sethna, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission participated on the occasion.

Dr. H. N. Sethna, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, who welcomed the gathering, described the Madras Atomic Power Plant as the "first Indian designed, Indian built and Indian operated" station.

Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu said that the Kalpakkam project on which work started many years ago and which had been blocked by several snags, had now started functioning, thanks to the engineers and technologists. The Chief Minister referred to the power crisis in the state and told that he will meet the Prime Minister at Delhi later on to discuss on the matter. He thanked the Prime Minister for the co-operation extended to the state in commissioning the power station.

Thiru R. Venkataraman, Union Minister for Defence expressed the hope that the establishment of the Kalpakkam atomic power station would be the beginning of a series of similar power plants that Tamil Nadu would have in future. The State was experiencing an acute power scarcity. It had exhausted almost all its hydel resources, and had no facility for starting thermal

stations. He recalled that while he was the Minister for power in the State he had predicted a serious power shortage in the early '80s, and that had come true. The power scarcity had seriously affected the industries located in the State.

Thiru S. L. Khurana, Governor of Tamil Nadu spoke about the tremendous achievements by Tamil Nadu in food production, rural electrification, etc. But it was passing through a difficult time because of the failure of monsoon in the last three years. He said that the commissioning of the Kalpakkam project was a national achievement.

The Prime Minister switched on, the flow of power from the atomic power station to the Southern grid.

As the Prime Minister turned a key on the table before her, the light on the illuminated sign board reading "power flow initiated" flickered signifying the flow of electricity from the first 235 MW unit of the nuclear power station to the southern grid. The Prime Minister also unveiled a commemorative slab.

The Prime Minister while addressing said that this day of dedication was very important for the whole

G. BHASKARAN



country. She said "My mind goes back to the day when my father dedicated the trombay reactor. He drew attention to the location of trombay and the elephanta caves—They are just opposite each other. A reactor, also combines the three aspects of existence that the trimurti symbolises—creation, preservation and destruction. In fact all power is a combination of these three.

As Bhabha Atomic Research Centre is near elephanta, so is this station to Mahabalipuram, one of the great centres of Indian creativity and famous for its art.

I never cease to wonder at the vitality and beauty of the great rock-carving of Arjuna's penance at Mahabalipuram."

Ancient sages and warriors acquired power through tapas while modern nations acquired power through the work of scientists. "We in India want to use whatever power at our command wholly for good and not for any type of aggression. This is true of nuclear power too."

The Prime Minister felt sorry about the disapproval of our policy in this regard by the industrialised nations and their hostility continued, cooperation withheld and follow up on agreements set aside.

Speaking on the long-term perspectives in power planning, the Prime Minister observed there could be no excessive reliance on any one source of power. Hydropower made the country vulnerable to droughts. "We need a balanced combination. Our policy is to harness all sources water, coal, wind, sun, biomass and atom."



The country needed advanced technology. The Government had, in fact, liberalised the terms of transfer of technology but the country was against the conclusion of agreements, with the advanced countries which would lead to a perpetuation of dependence. Self-reliance in technology, including nuclear technology, was what the country was after, the Prime Minister said.

She also declared, "Our science, particularly nuclear science, is dedicated to development, the achievement of freedom from want and the provision of essentials and an honourable life for the masses."



"The Government rightly ignored all advice from the developed countries against going ahead with the nuclear power programme." The prohibitive cost argument did not hold good any longer with the cost escalation taking place with respect to oil and machinery.

The Prime Minister said, "thanks to the late Jawaharlal Nehru and Homi Bhabha's vision and ambition, we ignored the counsel of dependency."

She also noted that though India remained an ardent believer in the non-proliferation concept, it had not signed the Non Proliferation Treaty since "in the name of technological collaboration we will not accept discriminatory treatment or any limitation on our freedom of action or judgment." The nuclear weapon States had not stopped their proliferation while they wanted to prevent India from undertaking research even for peaceful purposes.

The Prime Minister declared that India has no intention of embarking on any nuclear weapons programme. "We want to make deserts bloom and not make the world a desert."

Referring to the Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station, the Prime Minister said it must really be "dedicated to the Indian engineers, Indian scientists and all those worker and others who have laboured so hard to build it all by themselves."

This plant is for the southern grid and will serve the entire area.

The Prime Minister announced that the Government would be giving a bonus of two per cent to all the employees of the project.

Thiru M. H. P. Rao, Project Director of the Madras Atomic Project proposed a vote of thanks.



Madras Atomic Power Project

COVER STORY

MADRAS ATOMIC POWER STATION.

The Madras Atomic Power Station located at Kalpakkam is the third Nuclear Power Station in India, the first being at Tarapur about 100 K.M. North of Bombay and the second at Rawatbhata 40 K.M. from Kota in Rajasthan. Kalpakkam lies on the East coast of India about 60 K.M. South of Madras, very near Mahabalipuram the famous tourist centre.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANT.

The Station consists of two units of 235 MWe gross each. The power will be fed to the southern grid at 230 K.V. through 4 lines, two to Singaperumal Koil, one to Villupuram and one to Arni emanating from the indoor switchyard. This reactor uses natural uranium available in the country as fuel instead of enriched uranium which has to be imported. The moderator and coolant is Heavy Water. While the basic features of the Reactor system at MAPP are similar to those of the fore-runner station in India i.e. Rajasthan Atomic Power Station, a few changes have been made to suit site conditions and to achieve greater availability factor arising out of experience at RAPS.

The full responsibility for the execution of the project, including design, engineering, construction, erection, commissioning and operation rests with the Indian engineers. The foreign exchange component is only 12% of the Station cost, mostly

for the import of special material and equipment. Each reactor building has a double containment consisting of inside prestressed concrete of 0.61 meter thick and outside random rubble masonry of 0.71 meters thick. The circular building of about 40 meters in dia. and 51 meters in height is designed to withstand a pressure of 1.1 Sq. Kg/cm² in case of design basis accident involving the release of high enthalphy steam. The pressure is suppressed in the suppression pool at the basement of the building.

How a Nuclear Reactor Works

A nuclear reactor is simply a source of heat, the heat being produced when the uranium atom splits (fissions). As in a coal-fired station, drive heat produces steam to the turbo-generators and generate electricity.

Natural uranium, the fuel used in this reactor, consists of two kinds (isotopes) of uranium; U-238 and a U-235 in the ratio of 139-1. When a U-235 atom is struck by a slow (or 'thermal') neutron, it will split into two or more fragments. Splitting is accompanied by a tremendous release of energy in the form of heat (200 Mev), radio-activity and two or three fast neutrons. These neutrons, which fly out of the split atom at high speeds, are made to slow down so that they are able to hit another U-235 atom which in turn releases more energy and further sets of neutrons. This self-sustained splitting of uranium atoms is called a 'Chain reaction'.

The slowing down of the fast neutrons is necessary for chain reaction, as otherwise the neutrons would escape without hitting other atoms. This slowing down (or 'thermalisation') of Neutrons is accomplished by letting them collide with atoms of a suitable substance called 'moderator'. In the pressurised heavy water type reactor, the moderator is Heavy Water. Heavy water occurs in nature as one part in 7000 of ordinary water. Its chemical properties are same as ordinary water but differ in physical properties. Its boiling point is 101.4°C and freezing point 3.82°C. Each reactor requires about 235 tonnes of heavy water for use as moderator and coolant.

Description of Reactor :

The reactor is a heavy water-moderated, pressurised heavy water cooled, natural uranium fuelled, horizontal pressure tube type. This essentially consists of calandria, dump tank, moderator connections, helium cover gas connections, coolant tube assemblies, end shield, and coolant feeder piping. The coolant tubes in which fuel resides are located within 306 calandria tubes and are supported by end shields. Heavy water which acts as moderator and reflector is contained in the horizontal calandria vessel during operation and is dumped into dump tank during shut down. Helium occupies the space above. Fuel for the reactor is in the form of bundles 49.53 cm long and 8.13 cm. diameter and each bundle consists of 19 hermetically-sealed zircaloy

tubes containing compacted and sintered pellets of natural UO₂. Loading new fuel into or removing spent fuel from the reactor is carried out by two coordinated, carriage mounted and remotely-controlled, on-power fuelling machines which move in and out of fuelling machine vaults located at either end of the reactor. Twelve bundles reside in each coolant channel of the reactor. Initially 235 Tons of Heavy water and 56 tons of natural uranium are required for each reactor. Subsequently only 100 Kg. of fuel per day is adequate for each reactor. For a coal-fired unit of this size 2,500 tonnes of coal would be required every day.

Heat Transport System :

The heat generated in the fuel bundles, as a result of uranium fission, is removed by the primary heat transport system or primary coolant, which is also heavy water pumped through the pressure tubes around fuel bundles. The primary coolant, in turn, transfers the heat to the light (ordinary) water in steam generators. The resulting steam drives a turbine, which turns a generator to produce electricity.

The residual steam at turbine exhaust is condensed by cooling water from Bay of Bengal.

Turbine Generator :

The turbine is of the horizontal tandem compound, impulse re action type, 3000 rpm machine with steam conditions of 40 Kg/cm² and 250°C at stop valve inlet. After expansion in single flow HP turbine moisture is extracted in separator-cum-reheater units and steam is reheated to 233°C before it enters the double flow LP turbine. Steam is extracted from suitable stages of the turbine to provide for 6-stage rege-

nerative feed heating, with a final This system is designed to keep air-feed water temperature of 170°C. borne radio-activity in different areas of the Station within permissible limits, thereby making operations safe.

The generator is rated 264 MVA 16.5 KV. 0.9 P.F. Stator conductors are water cooled. The stator core and rotor are hydrogen cooled. Since excitation current requirement is large around 2,500 to 5,000 Amps, inductor type high frequency exciter is chosen, to avoid commutation problems experienced in DC generator type exciters.

Cooling Water :

Approximately 2 million litres per minute of sea water is used for condenser cooling and the water for this purpose is drawn from the sea through a submarine tunnel 65 M below bed level with vertical shafts at each end. The tunnel is 468 M. long and 3.85 M. in diameter of horse shoe shape. The sea water pumps are located in a circular pump house around the on-shore vertical shaft. A specially designed in take structure is connected to its vertical shaft at the off-shore end.

Indoor-Switchyard :

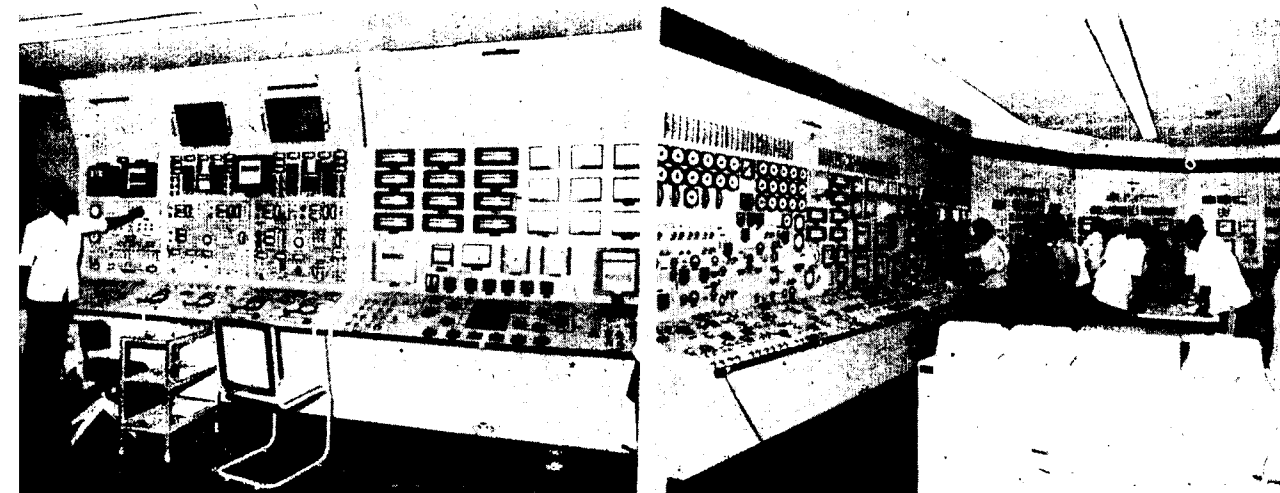
The experience at Tarapur Atomic Power Station which is also a coastal station, indicated that it would be appropriate to build an enclosed switchyard at Kalpakkam where salinity in the atmosphere is high and accordingly, the 230 K.V. Switchyard is built, indoors. This avoids continuous hot line washing of insulators to eliminate tripping of breakers due to flashovers.

Ventilation :

The reactor building ventilation system makes three to four air changes per hour in all accessible areas; the air is exhausted through the inaccessible areas and blown through filters to the main stack

Waste Disposal :

The spent fuel bundles will be temporarily stored in a pool of water in the spent fuel storage bay from where they will be shipped to the reprocessing plant at Kalpakkam coming up later. The spent fuel bay is designed to store and cool the spent fuel from the two reactors



tially active gaseous wastes are mixed with inactive air discharged from the ventilation systems and after passing through special filters, are released through the main stack at a height of 100 metres above ground to facilitate further dilution and dispersion. All the above measures ensure effective control on release of radio-activity to the environment. This release to environment is continuously monitored by sampling of food articles and milk and fish. Heavy water which has been slightly degraded during use

this event, the following jobs were carried out.

The commissioning of the conventional system had been done after completing the preliminary checks-component-wise. The service systems like compressed air, fire fighting, chilled water, domestic water, chlorination, water treatment plant and the electrical output system, process water, process sea water systems and condenser cooling water and ventilation systems have been commissioned and the systems are

auxiliary boiler feed pump were test operated. The precommissioning checks on the turbine generator and the auxiliaries have been satisfactorily done and the turbine was first rolled on 21st May, 1979 using steam from four auxiliary boilers, which were specially procured and commissioned for this purpose. After successful tests on turbine, the generator was synchronised to the grid on 12th July, 1979. Turbine Generator was operated on a few occasions after synchronising for assessing the behaviour of the bearings and



in the reactor will be upgraded in electrolytic cells or distillation columns.

Present status of Commissioning of Unit No. 1

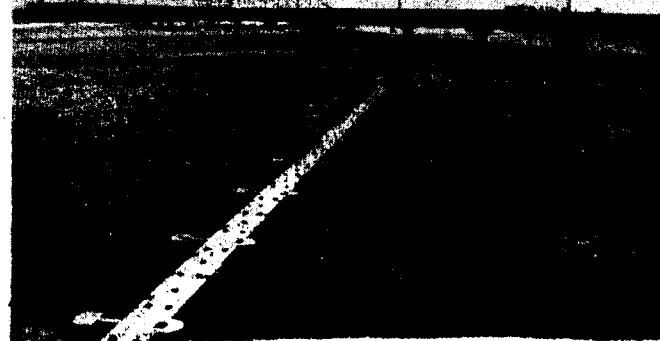
The reactor of Unit-I attained criticality on July 2, 1983. Prior to

regularly operating in the plant.

The auxiliaries of Turbine Generator Systems like Lub. Oil system and purification, stator water cooling system, hydrogen and seal oil system have been commissioned. The main boiler feed pump and 2 1/2 %

tests like oil injection for emergency trip gear, speeder gear, over speed gear and governor regulation were carried out successfully.

The electrical systems have been fully commissioned. 6.6. K. V. distribution system, 415V Class IV system, Class III system and Class



for a period of 15 years plus the discharge of a complete load of fuel from one reactor. Other solid, wastes, such as ion exchange resins, contaminated apparatus, etc. will be disposed off by burial in earth or concrete trenches, concrete-lined holes or concrete monoliths, as may be most appropriate. Liquid wastes will be diluted and discharged with the cooling water into the sea or treated and mixed with cement and stored as solids depending on the radio-activity content by centralized Waste Management Facility. All effluent air, including active or poten-

II system, 250V DC Class-I system, start-up transformer, Station batteries, diesel generator sets and motor generator sets were commissioned and they are in the operating state. Diesel generator and motor generator sets are operated on scheduled basis.

The Reactor Building containment has been proof-tested and leak rates evaluation was conducted at various pressures. The soundness of the containment integrity of the prestressed concrete has been established beyond doubt in one attempt.

Tests were conducted on Boiler room and Fuelling Machine Vault vapour recovery dryers in the test loop, in order to check their capacities, performance of various equipment, instruments etc.

Test was conducted on one condenser cooling water pump in a closed loop consisting of the pump chamber, discharge conduit duct, condenser discharge piping, seal well and back to pump chamber through a permanently laid hot water recirculation concrete conduit.

Commissioning of Reactor Systems:

The moderator and PHT systems have been fully commissioned and various tests on slow pump up and fast pump up of moderator system were done successfully. The PHT hot conditioning, which is one of the important mile-stones in commissioning the nuclear power plant, was successfully done in December, 1981 by running all the 8 PHT pumps and raising the PHT temperature to 235°C. The system was operated at 235°C for about 14 days to form a hard, uniform adhe-

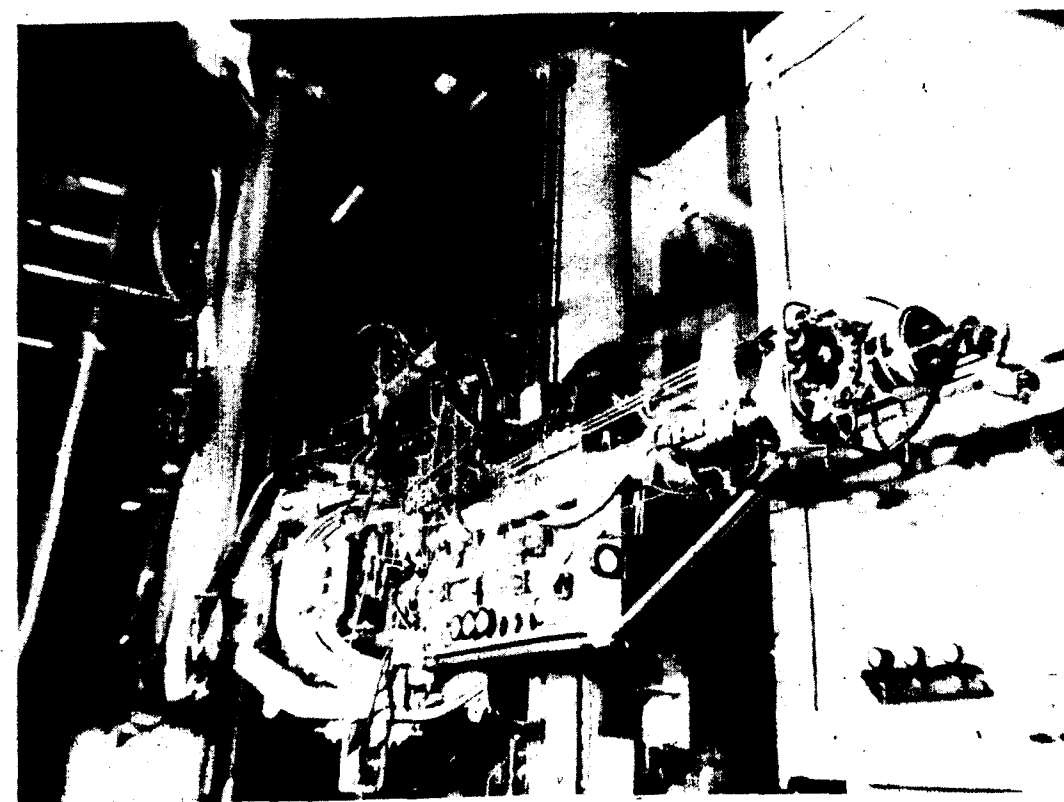
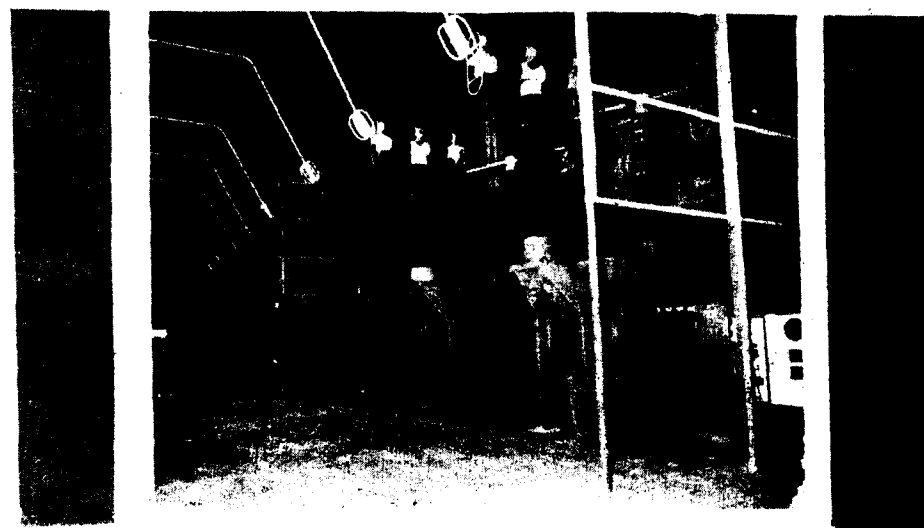
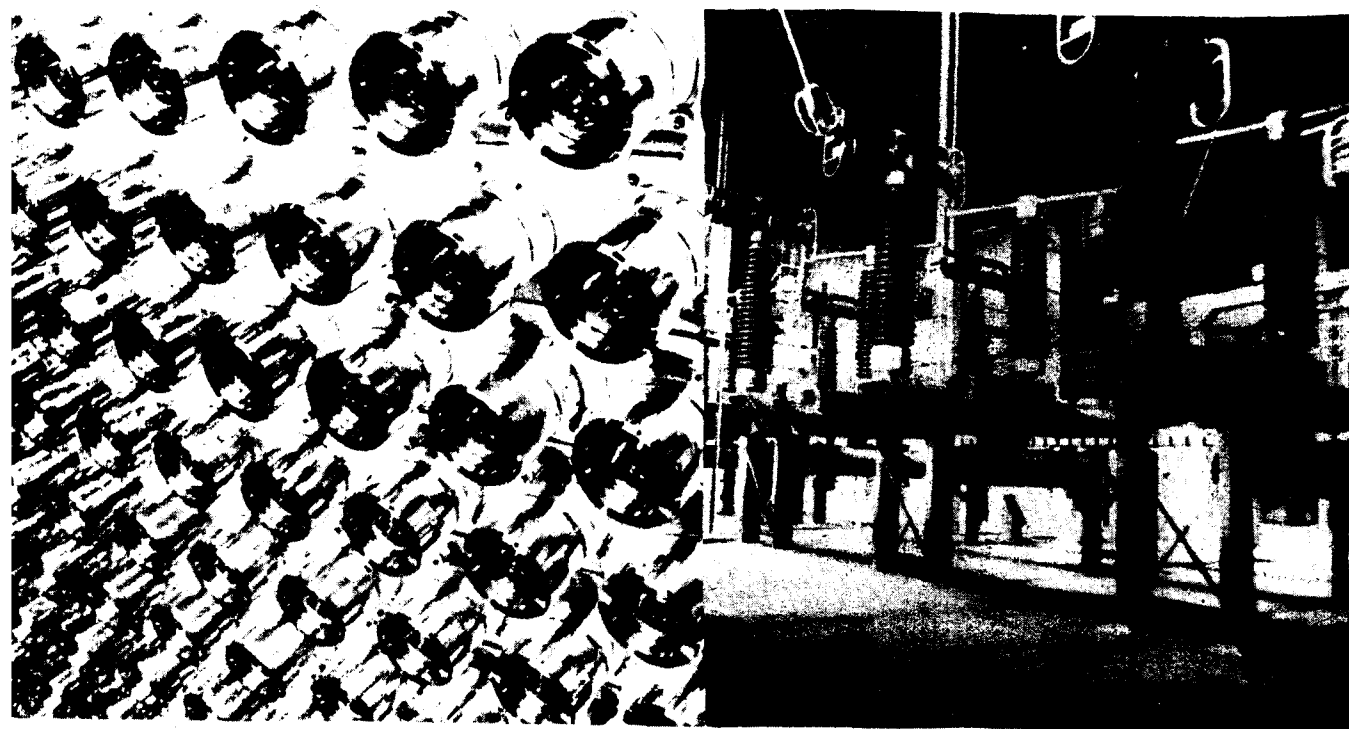
rent magnetite protective layer at the inner portions of the carbon steel piping of the PHT system.

The shield cooling systems have been fully commissioned.

The reactor building ventilation system has been fully commissioned.

Both the fuelling machines have been fully commissioned and fuelling ability has been established on rehearsal facility.

the radiation that can produce charged particles ("ions") in materials, which come out of the fuel in turn causes fission and induces radioactivity on other materials. One of ionizing radiation; alpha, beta and gamma radiation, X-rays and neutrons each with different characteristics. Atoms that emit these kinds of radiation are said to be radioactive. When radiation passes through human body, radiation energy is absorbed. This may cause biological effect, that may be harmful to the exposed individual and fuel elements. But the neutrons released from the fuel in turn causes fission and induces radioactivity on other materials. One such induced radio-active material in heavy water reactors is tritium. Deuterium of heavy water absorbs one neutron and changes to tritium. Whenever the fuel cladding failure occurs, radio-active fission products get into coolant. Thus the coolant contains fission products as well as tritium. Whenever, the coolant leaks, radio-active materials come



Costs :

Present Unit-I Cost estimate is Rs. 1188 million and Unit-II Rs. 1270 million. The estimated cost of the effects are negligible if the exposure levels are low and within the generation may be around 35 paise limit prescribed.

Uranium-235 on absorbing a thermal neutron splits into two lighter elements called fission products and two or three neutrons releasing about 200 Mev. energy. The fission products are themselves radio-active but are contained in the mean ionizing radiation, which is

outside and contaminate the surfaces and air. Several types of instruments and gadgets are used for monitoring and controlling radio-active exposures. Special work procedures are formulated and strictly adhered to ensure the radiation exposure to the workers and public are well within the limit.

Radiation in Nuclear Power Station : The term radiation is broad and includes such things ; light and radio waves. It is most often used to mean ionizing radiation, which is

Presently Unit-I is poised for power generation and Unit-II is expected to be commissioned by 1984-85.

Mr. Chairman,

My Dear Colleagues and Friends,

I am grateful to the Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Thiru Bhagat, for having given me this opportunity to participate in the seventeenth conference of State Ministers of Information and to share a few thoughts of the Government of Tamil Nadu with my esteemed colleagues from various States and Union Territories. In this conference, we can take stock of the achievements of the various units of the communication and publicity service in our country, and study with a certain amount of depth the problems that we face in executing the schemes at different levels so that we may be enabled to do better in future.

2. As you are aware, mass communication is an important factor to help build up a democratic society based on the principles enshrined in our Constitution. With the advent of electronic visual medium, its role to fight ignorance, poverty, fatalism and illiteracy cannot be gainsaid. Scientific planning and ingenious implementation of publicity activities are therefore called for. The multilingual and multi-cultural characters of our country, indeed, require pragmatism, co-operation and co-ordination between the Centre and the States.

3. I am happy to say that Tamil Nadu has been doing extremely well in implementing the New 20-point Programme of our respected Prime Minister. On behalf of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, I would like to inform this assembly that the National Planning Commission, in its recent review, declared Tamil Nadu as the 'best performance

Thiru RM. Veerappan
Minister for Information
& Religious Endowments



A New Radio Station & a colour OB Van for Tamil Nadu

State' in our country under the New Twenty Point Programme. The publicity support given by the State Government in the form of publications, films and press handouts, etc., has accelerated the pace of implementation, covering the target groups and exceeding the targets. I assure the Chairman that the Government of Tamil Nadu will continue to render necessary assistance for all nation-building efforts through organised communication programmes. In this connection, I would like to emphasise that there is a need for better co-operation and co-ordination between various divisions of the Government of India and State Government.

4. Now, I refer to the role of All India Radio. I will be failing in my duty if I do not mention the steps taken by the Centre to establish two district-level Radio stations at Madurai and Nagercoil. The people in this area are anxiously awaiting the inauguration of the stations. I am confident that the station at Nagercoil will shortly commence its broadcast. I also hope that the longfelt need of the people in Madurai district for a radio station could be met before the turn of 1983.

5. All India Radio is nearly forty eight years old in India. Yet, it has to make its voice heard in far-flung villages and tribal areas. But, its area coverage has got to be increased by intrusion into distant places. This can be possible only if new Air Stations are set up or the transmission capacity of existing Stations is increased. I have received representations from all sections of the society pointing out that the programmes of Madras and Tiruchirappalli Stations of All India Radio are very feeble in the entire South Arcot district which has a population of 5 millions. To have reliable reception, installation of a 200-KV Transmitter at the Madras Station is necessary. Mr. Chairman, you may be surprised to know that a vast segment of our population living in the districts of, North Arcot, Salem and Dharmapuri in the western region of Tamil Nadu have been denied the benefits of Radio.

Their legitimate demand for a broadcasting station was neglected so far. The claim of nearly 10 million people in this hilly area can no longer be ignored. I therefore reiterate our earlier demand for a new Radio Station in the western region of the State.

6. Television has come to occupy an important place in the communication system of India. It has greater potential than Radio to influence the public, diffuse knowledge, impart social education, alter deep-rooted attitudes and values and enrich the cultural fabric of our people. We are unable to agree with the observation of the meeting of Secretaries and Directors of Information that on the whole the National Programme on T.V. to satisfactory at present. The National Hook-up telecast programmes require creative planning and imaginative efforts. Scientific demonstrations and educational spot-light with more visuals for the benefit of all sections of the people, including the farmers should constitute an important component of the programmes. The programmes should bring science and technology to the doors of the peasants besides providing entertainment. The bolts and nuts type of knowledge imparted through this medium will have only a transitory value. That is why our Honourable Chief Minister has made the following suggestions:

- (a) Programmes of cultural and educational nature with attractive visuals should be given priority.
- (b) When cultural programmes are telecast from Delhi, at present they are introduced in Hindi and some times in English. Arrangements should be made to have commentary in English and in the relevant national languages of the regions.
- (c) Facilities for subtitling (captions) and for dubbing should be immediately augmented at all TV Centres so that people of that region could easily understand

the programme.

(d) While telecasting developmental programmes, the commentary should be in local language.

(e) Feature films in colour selected from different regions and different languages should be telecast from Delhi instead of Hindi feature film alone as is done now.

(f) The duration of national programmes may be revised to one hour from 9-30 P.M. to 10-30 P.M. leaving other timings for regional programmes.

(g) In the 15 minutes English bulletin in the national net work, 5 minutes may be left to the regional stations to telecast local news in English.

(h) Provision of second channel in the T. V. network.

7. Mr. Chairman, I am availing myself of this opportunity to thank you and our revered Prime Minister for having withdrawn the Hindi News Bulletin in response to the wishes of the people of Tamil Nadu and the appeal of our Hon'ble Chief Minister.

8. The Television Centres, I understand, exhibit the documentaries of Central Films Division as time-fillers. The Film library in Tamil Nadu has a large number of documentaries in colour and black and white on subjects of common interest. We will be happy to supply prints for exhibition by T.V. Centres all over India.

9. A black and white documentary on the life of Mahatma Gandhi recently telecast by the T.V. Centre, New Delhi, in the series of national programmes, was not understood by the people of our area as the commentary was in Hindi. Such valuable message of films can reach a large number of people if they are telecast in English or other Indian national languages. Our Chief Minister has already drawn the attention of the Centre to this

aspect. I appeal to the Chairman to bear this in mind and design national programmes for the benefit of the people of different national language groups in our country.

10. The Government of Tamil Nadu have been consistently requesting the Centre to allot one colour OB van to Madras TV centre with facilities for colour transmission. The former Information Ministers assured us that our request would be granted after the Non-aligned Meet was over. But the promise was not kept and the people of Tamil Nadu remain bitterly disappointed. A large number of Indian films are produced in Madras, the largest film producing centre in India, and most of them are in colour. That is why we made the request for the allotment of a colour OB van. Madras region, being one of the four major regions in India, did not get its due share, if I may say so. I, therefore, make our rightful claim once again on behalf of the people of southern region and I hope our claim is given due consideration atleast now and a colour OB van is imported and supplied without further loss of time. The works on TV Transmission tower at Kodaikanal have to be expedited. The installation of Micro-wave system should be undertaken by the Ministry of Communications immediately.

10-A: Kodaikanal is now allotted a 10 K. Watt. transmitter as per sanctioned scheme. It may take some more time to be commissioned. In this connection, I want to point out that there is One K.W. Transmitter available with Nagpur station which is also on channel 7. Kodaikanal T.V. station is also a channel 7 station. Hence the one K.W. transmitter lying as surplus in Nagpur may immediately be shifted to Kodaikanal. This will enable 18 million people living in an area of 150 K.M. radius around Kodaikanal to have the benefit of T.V. immediately. So, Mr. Chairman this request may be looked into immediately and suitable orders issued forthwith.

10-B: Mr. Chairman, I am given to understand that there are 41 T.V. stations in the whole of India. It is, indeed, a shocking reality to know that of the total 41 T.V. stations in India,

the Southern region comprising the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu, having 1/3rd of the total population of India have been given 5 T.V. Stations of which, only one station is a full-fledged station i.e. Madras, and that too, without any facility for colour transmission.

10-C: Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu and our Chief Minister, I gladly welcome the decision of the Government of India to provide T.V. transmission facility in towns having a population of one lakh and above. In this connection, I want to inform the Chairman that we have over 18 towns in Tamil Nadu with a population of one lakh to ten lakhs and as many as 10 major towns including internationally known places like Ooty, Madras and Rameswaram are linked with micro-wave system. If only a 100 Watt transmitters are installed in such places, the people will have an instant benefit of T.V.

I may request the Union Minister for Information & Broadcasting to give priority to this request and make available at least ten 100 Watt. transmitters to Tamil Nadu under this scheme.

11. I feel that it is relevant here to point out that the Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has not been accorded priority in allocation of finance even though the mass media of the Centre and the States play a vital role for the development of the country. The National Planning Commission does not give due priority to this Ministry as is being done in the case of other service organisations like the Education and Health departments. The meagre outlay of this Ministry is really an impediment for balanced socio-economic growth of the nation. Many schemes demanded by the people remain unfulfilled due to want of resources. I urge this conference to pass a resolution, requesting the Prime Minister through the Chairman to impress upon the National Planning Commission to provide more financial allocation.

12. I want to invite the attention of the conference to the 'Video piracy' which is a matter of great concern to all of us. Video system, as you all know, is a product of the advances in electronics. No doubt that the Video system has been recognised by the world community as a potent medium of education, information and entertainment. It is regrettable that Video system is now in the hands of some anti-social groups. "Video piracy" is a social crime and a contagious disease, calling for early action. To put an end to this piracy trade, I would like to offer my suggestions for suitable immediate action. A licensing system should be introduced for VCR sets as in the case of T.V. sets. The authorised dealers of video tapes should be asked to keep proper accounts of production and distribution of tapes in order to prevent the misuse of the video tapes. The video films meant for exhibition in foreign countries re-enter India illegally and they are shown privately on commercial lines. The so called "Video Clubs" which show such smuggled films also display foreign blue films. Vigilance on the part of Customs department is necessary to curb such undesirable activities. They should also check whether the tapes are licensed or contraband items. I feel that a suitable and urgent central legislation in this regard is necessary.

13. At this juncture, I would like to say a word about the procedure in chalking out programme for TV and All India Radio. I think that my colleagues from other States will stand by me if I say that State Governments should have a role in the formulation and planning of programmes for T.V. centres and Broadcasting stations of All India Radio. The State Governments are concerned with the implementation of various socio-economic measures including the Centrally planned and sponsored schemes like the IRDP, NREP, etc. It is therefore absolutely necessary to consult the State Governments before nomination is made to the Advisory Committees of AIR and TV.

14. I want to draw the attention of this conference to the

present system of nominating members to the Regional Board of Film Censors. The State Governments are directly concerned with the exhibition of films including the enforcement of the Cinematography Act. The reactions of the people and repercussions created by the exhibition of some films are matters under the purview of the State Government. The present system of constituting Regional Board of Film Censors does not take note of this reality into account. It is unfortunate that the State Governments are not consulted when members are nominated to the Board. As a result, certain persons who have no regard for accepted social values and democratic institutions succeed in getting into these bodies. They do greater harm than service because of their pre-conceived notions. It is in the interest of the public and the administration and film industry as well that I plead for nominating members in consultation with the State Governments. Also, our suggestions will enable the Central Media in the States to free themselves from the criticism of partisan attitude and discriminatory approach. In the previous meet held on July 3, 1982, I made a plea with the Government of India for action in this regard. I now request for early reconstitution of the Regional Board of Film Censors.

15. Another subject that merits the attention of the Conference is the censorship of the bulletins by Regional Board of Film Censors. The Government of India have empowered the Chief Producer of the Films Division, Bombay, to release the news reels on his approval, keeping in mind, the censorship guidelines in operation. This has helped the Central Films Division to release the Indian News Reviews promptly. The News Bulletins of Tamil Nadu Films Division are produced by the Director of Information and Public Relations who is a senior IAS officer of the Government of Tamil Nadu. These Bulletins are well received by the people, particularly the rural community. I am not therefore convinced by the argument of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting that the Central Films Division, has

been granted exemption from the provisions of certification of Films on account of its being a unit of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and functional feasibility. I feel that the State Governments deserve similar treatment. I hope that my colleagues from the States, which have films divisions, will appreciate my point and lend their support to my claim. A State Government producing films for free screening for the benefits of the people should not be taxed. I take this opportunity to repeat my earlier request to the Centre to exempt the films of Films Divisions of all States from being taxed.

16. In the field of training technical personnel for various branches of film production and exhibition, we are treated differently, I regret to say this. The Film and Television Institute of Tamil Nadu under the control of Information and Public Relations Department has been catering to the needs of foreign and Indian students. Many of the old students are absorbed in TV Centres and Radio Stations all over India. Some have won laurels. This Institute at Madras is the only institution in peninsular India imparting training in film acting, film processing such as cinematography, sound recording, sound engineering, direction, screen play writing, etc. We have plans to improve the Institute with more advanced courses after modernising the training facilities and equipping the industry with the latest technical instruments and cameras. Modernisation of the institute involves heavy expenditure and import of sophisticated equipments. The project reports for modernisation prepared by experts have already been sent to the Government of India, and we are seeking the assistance of World Bank, UNESCO and UNDP for modernisation programmes. The Film and Television Institute of India, Pune, gets assistance from international bodies. But the Film and Television Institute of Tamil Nadu has no grant of such assistance from the Centre; instead, it is being taxed.

17. I may like to draw the attention of the Chairman to

been granted exemption from the provisions of certification of Films on account of its being a unit of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and functional feasibility. I feel cameras, etc., worth about Rs. 25.6 lakhs, we had to pay Rs. 22 lakhs as customs duty in the last two years. To import a cine camera for our Films Division, a sum of Rs. 3,63,000 had to be paid as customs duty as against the value of Rs. 3,03,000. This is done inspite of the fact that these equipments are mainly for a teaching institution of a State Government. A training institute of this kind deserves all assistance from the Centre, and I hope that our request for import duty exemption

and financial assistance will receive due consideration of the Centre.

18. I once again thank the Chairman for having given me this opportunity to present the views of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Thank you all

VANAKKAM

Conference of Information Minister
on 6th July, 1983 at New Delhi.

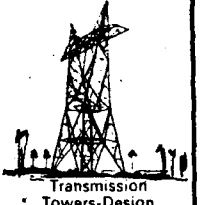
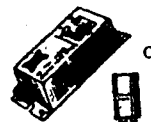
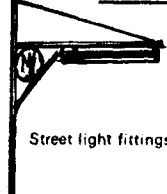
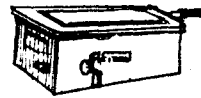


Megalosaurus for Children's Corner

A life size fibre glass model of the Pre-historic "megalosaurus" constructed by the Geological Survey of India (GSI) in collaboration with the Tamilnadu Forest Department was inaugurated at the Children's Corner of the Guindy National park. By

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

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS/ORGANISATIONS SUPPORT TO SSI PRODUCTS

 Batteries —Lead Acid for trucks	 Bolts M.S. Black Hex head round body with hex nuts various sizes and lengths to IS:1363/67 Rivets M.S. snaphead in various sizes and lengths to ISS 2155/1962 and steel to ISS 226 with dump test as per IS 1148/1964	 Transmission Towers —Design, manufacturing & Erection	 Fire Extinguishers
Bandage Cloth 6cm, 10cm etc., x 4 metres to IS 863/1969—Wool cotton absorbent (DS Cat No. 6510) 000021, 22 as per specification No. IND/MED/IC/0176(J) in packets of 50 gm, 500 gms — I.V. Fluids	 Condensers to IS: 1569 Chokes to IS: 1534—Part I	 Street light fittings	
Paints —Red oxide, Aluminium, Enamel, Anti-corrosive black — Nylon knitted socks — Fuse units to IS: 2086/1963 L.T. insulators, L.T. shackle insulators—Starters for tube lights to IS: 2215	 Electric and Non Electric Sterilisers		

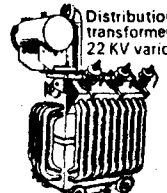
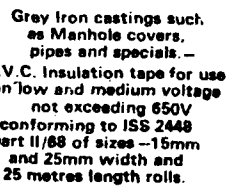
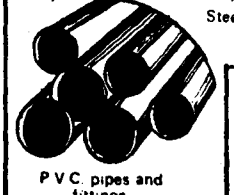
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 Automobile components —Brake drums, Silencers, mufflers, coil springs, king pin kits etc.,	 Distribution transformers 11KV, 22 KV various sizes.	 Steel Furniture such as Almirahs, Lockers, Racks (to IS:3761/66 with amendment Nos. 1 & 2) Filing cabinets, chairs, (ISS: 3499 part II/74) tables (to IS: 3498/75 with amendment No. 1)
Coir Fibre Grade II IS 898—1964 (G3)— Cotton tapes Newer O.G. 25 mm— Laboratory & Industrial Chemicals —Organic & Inorganic Salts and Solvents— M.S. Washers plain punched size M16, to IS 2016/1967 Table II— Tread Rubber	 Steel trunks (black plain sheet)	 Distribution cum Switch fuse unit "Normal Unit" as per IS 4064/67— L.T. Power cables — Control cables — Cable boxes C I
 Gray Iron castings such as Manhole covers, pipes and specials— P.V.C. Insulation tape for use on low and medium voltage not exceeding 650V conforming to ISS 2448 part II/68 of sizes—15mm and 25mm width and 25 metres length rolls.	 Steel Barbed wire —Type A3	 P.V.C. pipes and fittings

KAMARAJ'S Birth ANNIVERSARY

The 81st birthday of Kamaraj was celebrated throughout Tamilnadu on 16th July 1983 by the Tamil Nadu Government.

The Chief Minister Thiru M.G.Ramachandran and his Cabinet colleagues garlanded the statue of the late leader at Anna Salai.

Hundreds of people visited Kamaraj's Thyagaraya Nagar residence and the Kamaraj Mandapam in Guindy and paid homage. The day was also marked by poor feeding and distribution of clothes in several parts of the city.

The celebrations began with the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly Thiru K.Rajaram opening a photo

exhibition. The Defence Minister unveiled a statue of Kamaraj at the latter's Thyagaraya Nagar residence.

The Chief Minister Thiru. M.G. Ramachandran, while addressing said that the Government would constitute committees to write the biographies of Kamaraj and Anna.

The Chief Minister said that he was now following the path of Kamaraj who had never hesitated to change even laws that stood in the way of the upliftment of the poor and the downtrodden.

He also pointed out that one feature in the life of Kamaraj was

that he never misused his position and power. His robust common sense, patriotism and anxiety to serve the poor had made him tower over other leaders.

He also said that it was wrong to judge the eminence of great leaders on the basis of their electoral fortunes. Both Kamaraj and Anna had been defeated in their own respective constituencies but that had not affected their stature in any way.

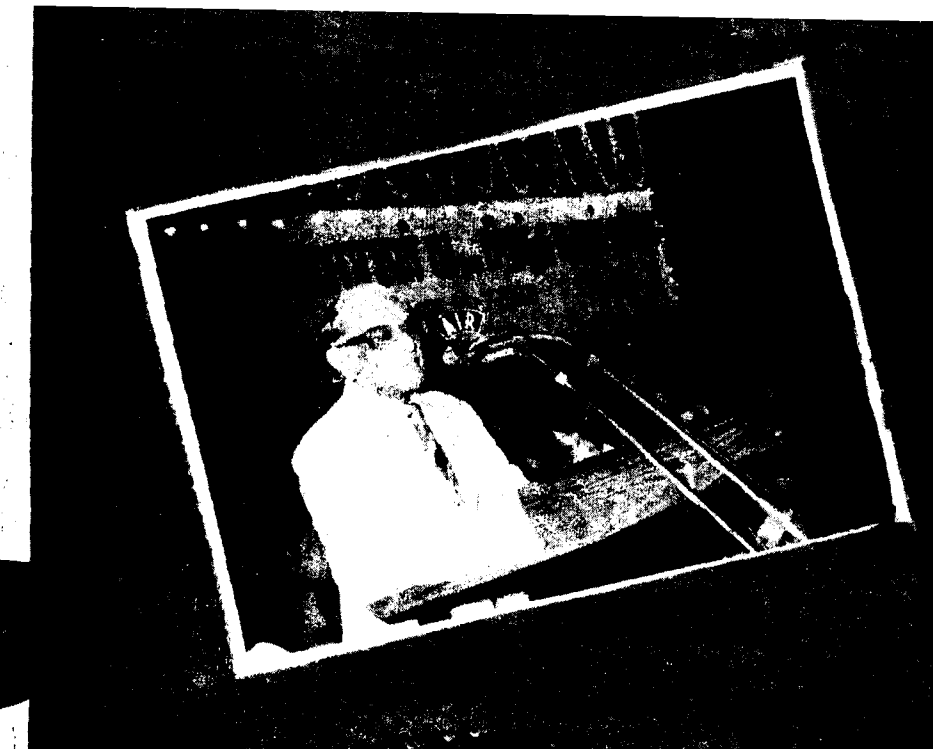
Thiru. R.Venkataraman, Union Defence Minister, while addressing said simplicity, competence and friendliness were the assets of Kamaraj. It was Kamaraj who set an example to others by his honesty and integrity.

He also added that it was during the Chief Ministership of Kamaraj that an effort was made to set up the atomic power plant at Kalpakkam.

Thiru. S.L.Khurana, Governor of Tamil Nadu while speaking said that the contributions made by Kamaraj at every level had left an indelible impression. A fitting homage to the great leader would be to strive to maintain the unity and integrity of the nation, an ideal very dear to Kamaraj.

Thiru. M.P.Sivagnanam, Chairman, Tamil Nadu Legislative Council, who presided, said Kamaraj's rule





in Tamil Nadu was a glorious chapter.

Thiru. M. Bhaktavatsalam, former Chief Minister, said Kamaraj was a great patriot and freedom fighter.

Thiru. R.M. Veerappan, Minister for Information & Religious Endowments who welcomed the gathering, said that arrangements

should be made to celebrate the birthday of Kamaraj in every state capital as he was a national leader.

Thiru. M. Palaniandi, TNCC (I) President, Thiru. P. Mohammed Ismail, Thiru. S. Andi Thevar, Thiru. G. Murthi, MLAs, Thiru. P. U. Shanmugham, AIADMK General Secretary, Thiru. K. Thangarasu, Thiru. M. Margabandhu, Thiru. V. Balasundaram, Thiru. Chengam



Jabbar, Thiru. Sheikh Thambi, Thiru. R. Thanushkodi Raja, Thiru. K.S. Krishnamurthi and Thiru. M. Francis Ryan spoke on the occasion paying tribute to Kamaraj.

A life-size statue of Kamaraj was unveiled by Thiru. Venkataraman, Union Defence Minister, at Kamaraj Memorial house in Thyagarayanagar, where the late leader had lived. He also released a souvenir.

The Chief Minister presided over the function.

The statue was presented to the Tamil Nadu Government by a committee constituted by the TNCC(I)

Thiru. R.M. Veerappan, Minister for Information & Religious Endowments welcomed the gathering and accepted the statue on behalf of the Government. Thiru. R. Kannappan, president of the committee, proposed a vote of thanks.

A photographic exhibition on the life of Kamaraj, organised by the Information and Public Relations Department was declared open by Thiru. K. Rajaram, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly at Kalaiavanar Arangam.

About 50 photos showing Kamaraj with leaders like Gandhiji, Nehru, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Vinoba Bhave, Rajaji, Periyar, Perarignar Anna and foreign dignitaries like Marshal Tito, his visit to Russia and the articles used by him were on display.

The Speaker Thiru. Rajaram who presided and the Education Minister, Thiru. C. Aranganayagam, paid tributes to Kamaraj's leadership and his participation in the freedom struggle, his role as TNCC President, his stewardship as Chief Minister and later as Congress President. They particularly referred to Kamaraj's introduction of free education and noon meal scheme in the State.

Thiru. S.T. Kasirajan, Director, Information and Public Relations Department, welcomed the gathering. Thiru. V.T. Veerappan, Deputy Director, proposed a vote of thanks.

Thiru. Pulamaipithan, Deputy Chairman, Legislative Council, Presided over a poets' meet.

Compiled by Tmt. Mallika



A STEWARDSHIP THAT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME

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It was lucky that when Tamil Nadu came to be circumscribed by her linguistic frontiers the stewardship of the State was left with a large-hearted person like our revered Perunthalaivar Thiru K. Kamaraj. He managed to give the administration a unique mesh of political will prevailing over and guiding the bureaucracy without debilitating it or treating it as a mere tool. So much so the changes which took place after his stewardship were free from the trauma that inevitably attended such changes in other States. Moreover he created the administrative infrastructure for growth in such abundant measure that the State's progress became steady and steadfast. All this because Perunthalaivar managed to have complete grip over the ruling party and enabled the civil servants to do their job without let or hindrance. No wonder then that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru fondly referred to him as one who "has presided over a Government which has been a model of efficiency and good administration".

Perunthalaivar inherited an

administration moulded by the British, punctilious about rules but impervious to the aspirations of the people; but as he had developed an admiration for their efficiency and dedication to the job, he merely had to give them a new orientation to achieve the remarkable results credited to him. In this task no doubt he was assisted by the euphoria generated by the linguistic statehood and the gloss of freedom which had not worn off during his time. More than anything else his knowledge of the State and the life style of the people was so thorough and so deep that he could always improve upon the notings of officials though made after an exhaustive study. This naturally endeared him to the officials and enabled them to give of their best.

Apart from an intimate knowledge of the State and its people acquired through his long and hectic campaign for freedom and the inimitable rapport he was able to strike with the higher echelons of the bureaucracy, Thiru Kamaraj was helped by his unique memory. His memory power was almost supernatural. Some have a good

memory for facts while some are endowed with memory for faces. In Kamaraj it was a person with an outstanding memory for both facts and faces. Thus it was that a 2-way traffic was established in his relationship with the bureaucracy of Tamil Nadu. He learnt to admire the efficiency implicit in working to certain rules and established tenets. The bureaucracy on the other hand learnt from him the felt needs of the people at various levels, and implement schemes for their welfare. His contribution in identifying the places for the location of the various projects of the II and III. Five Year Plans was immense and rewarding for Tamil Nadu. It was a curious irony. The civil servants were all nearing the retirement age and not very enthusiastic to 'learn' anything—while Kamaraj though of the same age i.e. nearing 60, was beginning to learn the art of administration! His infectious enthusiasm made it possible for the teachers and the taught to reverse the roles and enjoy it too. There lies the strength of his stewardship, a stewardship that has stood the test of time for Tamil Nadu.



Animal Husbandry Department has recorded significant progress in the recent years in bringing succour to all those living below the poverty line and to improve their standard of living through the implementation of various Animal Husbandry Schemes. The contribution of Animal Husbandry Sector to Net State Domestic Product has increased to Rs. 12,878 lakhs in the year 1980-81 over the years.

Increase in production

There is an increasing trend in milk production of cattle and buffaloes as revealed by the Sample Survey conducted by the department of Animal Husbandry. The average yield of milk per day per cow and per buffalo which stood at 1.888 kgs. and 2.534 kgs. respectively in 1977-78 has been estimated to have increased to 2.018 for a cow and 2.881 for a buffalo in 1981-82. The over all milk production which was 1.68 million tonnes in 1977-78 has increased to 1.886 million tonnes in 1981-82. Egg production has increased by 34.46% in 1981-82 over the production levels of 1977-78 i.e. the production was 682 millions in the year 1977-78 and now has gone to 917 millions in the year 1981-82.

Cattle Development Programmes

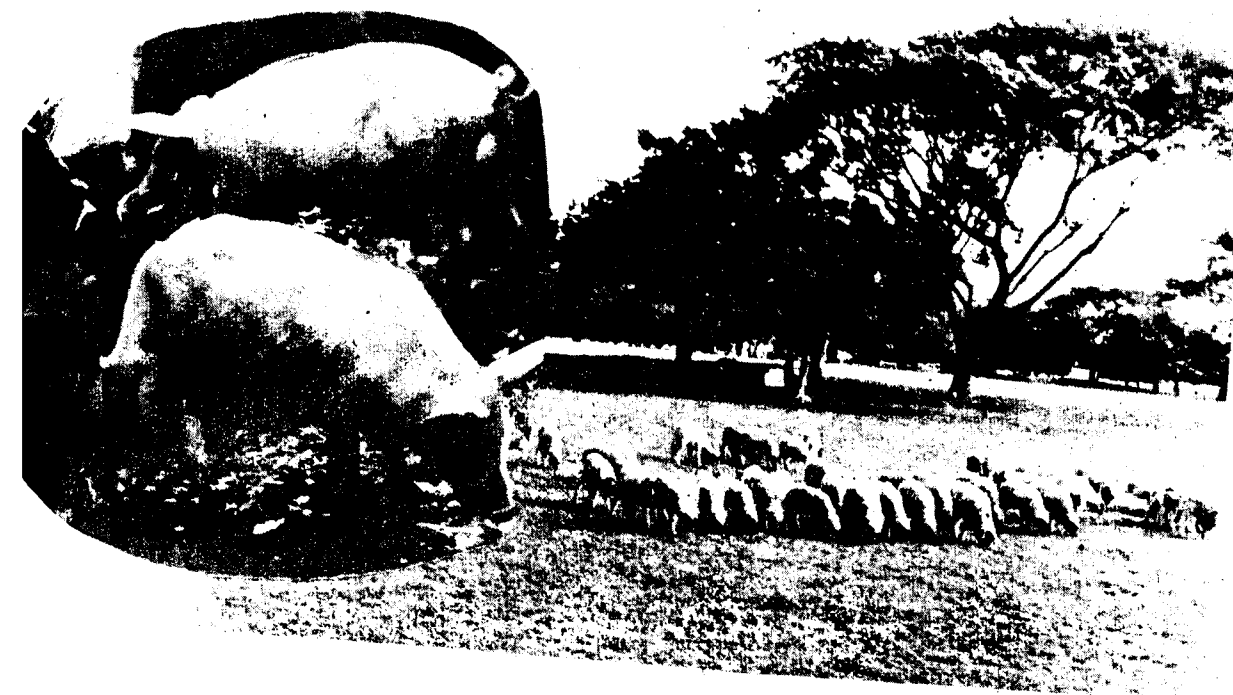
In addition to 7 existing ICDPs, 2 more projects were established during the year 1981-82 at

Tambaram and Panruti to cover 1,60,000 breedable cattle population. These projects are expected to result in the production of about 5000 to 6000 improved female progenies every year, increased annual milk production of about 70 Lakh litres and increase in value of cattle to the tune of Rs. 3.0 crores.

In addition to 57 Key Village Blocks, 5 more blocks were started in Thanjavur District during the year 1980-81 to cover 50,000 breedable cattle population. Through a net work of 50 sub-centres, about 20,000 inseminations are being done in a year in these blocks.

With the assistance of Danish Government a Frozen Semen Bank has been established at Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm, Eachenkottai at a cost of Rs. 38.81 lakhs. A liquid nitrogen plant and Freezing Centre has been established at District Livestock Farm, Abishekapatti at a cost of Rs. 14.55 lakhs. Another Frozen Semen Project is being implemented to cover 7 lakhs breedable cows and buffaloes in 5 non-operation districts at a cost of Rs. 117.31 lakhs with the financial assistance of Government of India.

In order to improve the quality of semen for A.I., the bulls maintained in the Bull Stations are replaced in a phased manner. So far 126 jersey bulls, 13 Holstein Friesian Bulls and 120 Murrah buffalo bulls were purchased during the past 3 years.



For the first of its kind, 2 Heifer Production Centres at Pudukottai and Uthagamandalam, 1 Ongole Cattle Breeding Unit at Chinnasalem and a Progeny Testing Scheme for Murrah buffaloes at Orathanad were also established during the year 1980-81 for the progress of cattle development.

Sheep Development

The mass deworming programme for augmenting mutton production has been taken up in the districts of Tiruchi, Pudukottai and Chingleput during the year 1980-81 at a cost of Rs. 3.75 lakhs. The scheme has subsequently been extended to the other Districts in the following years at a total cost of Rs. 38.28 lakhs.

A Goat Breeding Unit was established with a foundation stock of 200 Jamnapari goats at a cost of Rs. 15.98 lakhs at the District Livestock Farm, Pudukottai for improving goat breeding in the State.

Goat is a multi-purpose animal which yields meat and milk. A new scheme was taken up during the year 1981-82 in Rameswaram area for upgrading the local goats at a cost of Rs. 0.51 lakhs.

The number of Sheep Breeding Co-operative Societies were raised to 714 in the year 1982-83 from 311 in 1979-80 with a view to improve the employment opportunities and economic development of the down trodden of the society.

A new scheme to train the rural youths in theoretical and practical aspects of management of sheep, knowledge of symptoms of common diseases and their preventive measures etc. was taken up during the year 1981-82. So far 800 youths have benefited by this training and this programme is being continued.

Poultry Development

With the advent of special animal husbandry programme, Poultry Units have been started in the State. With the proliferation of poultry industry, a Poultry Disease Diagnostic Laboratory was established for the first time in the State during the year 1981-82 at a cost of Rs. 2.77 lakhs. This Laboratory provides proper disease diagnostic facilities to the farmers, thereby checking the entry as well as spread of various poultry diseases. Thus the loss due to mortality is arrested to the maximum and the production of eggs in the State has increased by 17.3% during the last 3 years.

Piggery Development

A new step has been taken in the development of piggery by supplying a boar free of cost to each of the 125 selected local pig breeders during the year 1981-82. Under the Special Livestock Production Programmes 100 Piggery Units were started during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83. To meet the animal protein needs, people were encouraged to take up pork eating and necessary propaganda in this direction was intensified during the recent years.





Fodder Development :

In addition to the 4 Fodder Seed Production Units, 2 more units were established at Eachenkottai and Chetnad for making available the fodder seeds and slips to the farmers at subsidised rates. Various kinds of incentives like grant of subsidies for establishment of fodder plots, for conserving and utilising the same economically etc. are extended. Subsidies are given for procuring chaff cutters and for construction of silos. Mini kits are supplied to the farmers in ICDP areas. Fodder seedlings especially Soobabul are also distributed on a large scale. These programmes of fodder development have made substantial contribution for the increased production of fodder in the State.

Veterinary Health Services.

55 new Veterinary Dispensaries were established during the year 1980-83. 15 Veterinary Dispensaries were upgraded as Veterinary Hospitals, and 7

Veterinary Hospitals were upgraded as Clinician Centres during the past 3 years to extend Veterinary Health services to more villages. The funds provided for these institutions in this State are significantly higher than in other States. In times of severe drought, the provision is even doubled.

Besides 14 Rinderpest District Squads, 3 Squads were established at Pudukottai, Erode and Virudhunagar at a cost of Rs. 4.27 lakhs during the year 1980-81. Besides 13 checkpoints, 3 more checkpoints were established in the Nilgiris District during the year 1982-83 for eradicating the dreadful disease Rinderpest that spells heavy mortality and morbidity in livestock. 3 District Squads were provided with vehicles and 2 checkpoints were provided with additional staff during the year 1982-83.

For the first time, a X-Ray Unit is being established at Madurai at a cost of Rs. 3.30 lakhs. This Unit is likely to cover annually about 900 animal patients.

A scheme to protect cattle against Foot and Mouth Disease was implemented at a cost of Rs. 7.40 lakhs during the year 1980-81 and is continued under Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

A new scheme for the establishment of Pharmaceutical Division was taken up during the year 1980-81 at a cost of Rs. 16.14 lakhs for manufacturing various types of quality drugs.

4 Medical Depots were sanctioned to establish during the year 1980-81 at a total cost of Rs. 2.0 lakhs to overcome the difficulty so far experienced in procuring and supplying drugs in time to the Veterinary Institutions.

A Dog Breeding Unit was established at Veterinary Hospital, Saidapet to preserve Rajapalayam and Kompai breeds of dogs in Tamilnadu from extinction at a cost of Rs. 0.50 lakhs during the year 1980-81.

Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet.

The various sections of this institute was strengthened during the past 3 years so as to increase the vaccine production. During the year 1980-81, a sum of Rs. 15.38 lakhs was sanctioned for strengthening the Brucellosis Laboratory Unit, Poultry Vaccine Production Section, Duck Plague Vaccine and Cell Culture Fowl Fox vaccine. A sum of Rs. 5.0 lakhs was sanctioned for the construction of staff quarters at the institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet. A scheme for strengthening of Rinderpest Tissue Culture Vaccine Section has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 17.97 lakhs during the year 1981-82.

Special Animal Husbandry Programmes

Special Livestock production programme :

With a view to generate additional employment opportunities and enable the weaker sections to cross the poverty line, this programme is implemented in seven Districts of the State. During the past 3 years i.e. 1980-83, 19857 calves were included to receive calf subsidy, 10,224 sheep units, 2029 poultry units and 100 piggery units were established.

Under Sheep Production Programme, Special attention has been paid for inclusion of women and members of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes as beneficiaries during 1982-83 as indicated below:

Women .. 226

Scheduled Castes/
Scheduled Tribes .. 377

In implementing this programme, Tamilnadu has won the appreciation from Government of India and the World Bank Scientists who visited the State recently.

Integrated Tribal Development Programme :

Under the programme, 489 milch animals, 990 bullocks, 195 pair of bullocks and 13 pair of plough bullocks were distributed. 1192 sheep units, 20 goat units, 65 poultry units and 65 piggery units were established and 2 Veterinary Dispensaries were established under this programme during the past 3 years. Thus 3029 tribal families were benefited.

Hill Area Development Programme :

Under this programme the District Livestock Farm, Udhagamandalam has been strengthened, one Animal Disease Intelligence Unit at Udhagamandalam has been established and 415 sheep units have been established through four Sheep Breeding Co-operative societies and 40 Piggery Units were also established during 1980-83. Construction of building at Veterinary Dispensary, Kilkundah has been taken up during the year 1981-82. A scheme for fodder development in the District Livestock Farm, Udhagamandalam and Fodder Farm, Kuruthukuli at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs has also been undertaken.

Provision of Infra-structural facilities for introduction of Frozen Semen Technique to 173 Veterinary Institutions and establishment of 28 mobile Veterinary Units under Integrated Rural Development Programme were the notable achievements during the year 1980-83.

Western Ghat Development Programme :

This programme is to assist Small Farmers/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers in calf rearing and it was taken up during 1980-81. So far 2,500 calves were included to be reared for a period of 25 months at a cost of Rs. 22.85 lakhs in the districts of Madurai, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore and Ramnad.

Drought Prone area Programme :

430 sheep units were established in the District of Dharmapuri and Ramnad, 2606 milch animals were distributed in these districts during the year 1980-83 and a sum of Rs. 77.63 lakhs was sanctioned for implementing various schemes in these districts in the year 1981-83. Further, 4 Dispensaries were established in Dharmapuri Veterinary District during the year 1982-83.

When Tamilnadu was in the grip of a severe drought, various programmes were implemented to redress the grievances of the poor livestock owners who were in search of fodder which was a scarce and made resources to mitigate the sufferings due to "drought octopus". This gist of these programmes were as follows :

8474 metric tonnes of paddy straw were distributed to 114252 poor livestock owners at a cost price of 7 to 15 paise per kg. Rs. 34.70 lakhs was spent as subsidy towards the cost of transport, handling charges etc. A sum of Rs. 12.22 lakhs was spent on procurement of paddy straw.

1,44,270 heads of cattle have been protected against foot and mouth disease at cost of Rs. 17.25 lakhs.

A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was spent towards purchase of curative medicines to provide intensive treatment to the affected livestock in the drought affected areas.

A total of 505 water tanks were constructed at a cost of Rs. 1.50 lakhs to provide drinking water to the livestock in the Drought Affected Areas.



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