

Tamil Arasu

தமிழரசு

JAN To June

1987

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TAMIL ARASU

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In scope this month

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Dr. Tetsuo Kanno honoured

The famed neuro-surgeon of Japan, Dr. Tetsuo Kanno who visited Tamil Nadu was honoured by the State at a function on 12th December, 1986.

—A Report

Tamil Nadu leads in Medical facilities

At the function held on December 17th at the DMS campus, the Hon'ble Chief Minister inaugurated the five-storeyed annexe to house the Medical Services Directorate.

Record Flag Day Collections

On January 8th, at a special function held at Raj Bhavan, His Excellency, the Governor placed in record his appreciation of Tamil Nadu for the State's performance in Flag Day Collections.

Man did not weave life...

A profound interpretation to "Environment and Ecology" by a Red Indian Chief made in 1855. Because of its relevance, "Tamil Arasu" presents excerpts from "the classic".



Thiruvalluvar Year 2017

January 1987

Markazhi-Thai



Dr. Kanno Honoured

For the famed neurosurgeon, Dr. Tetsuo Kanno, the function at Kalaivanar Aranganam on December 12th to felicitate him was memorable for more than one reason. Both he and his 'miracle' patient the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. MGR, was much overwhelmed by the occasion. And it became evident later that the empathy between the two was not confined to a mundane doctor-patient relationship.

Dr. Kanno said he understood the plight of the poor people as he had himself experienced poverty when young. He commended the Chief Ministers' concern for the poor and the downtrodden.

At the request of the Chief Minister Dr. Kanno had examined free of cost, hundreds of poor patients in 6 sessions lasting over 12 hours in the past three days. Dr. Kanno said that mentally retarded children he had examined needed sympathetic care by society.

Honorary consultant:

At the function, the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. MGR announced the appointment of Dr. Kanno as the honorary consultant in neuro surgery and visi-

ting professor at the Madras University and in the proposed Tamil Nadu Medical University.

Dr. Kanno had successfully treated Dr. MGR for stroke



when he was very ill in October 1984. Dr. Kanno who was chairing a medical convention in Arizona flew back Tokyo to fetch the medicine before arriving here. There were anxious moments as Dr. Kanno was held up at Singapore and Tmt. Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister arranged for a special aircraft to fetch him here.

Dr. MGR moved:

Dr. MGR nearly broke down while recalling Late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's

He hoped that Dr. Kanno would visit the State at any time convenient to him and make his services and expertise available to neurosurgeons here. He described Dr. Kanno as an outstanding world neurosurgeon who had become a professor at a young age.

Hon'ble Law Minister Thiru C. Ponnaiyan read out the scroll presented to the Japanese specialist. It stated that the Government of Tamil Nadu desired that a system should be evolved by which

to be established shortly in Tamil Nadu.

The Hon'ble Ministers, Dr. V.R. Nedunchezian, Thiru S. Ramachandran, Thiru C. Ponnaiyan, Thiru K. Rajaram, Thiru T. Ramaswamy, former Information Minister, Thiru R.M. Veerappan, Speaker Thiru P.H. Pandian, Chairman of Tamil Development Council, Thiru M.P. Sivagnanam, and Deputy Secretary of the AIADMK, Dr. H.V. Hande said that the people



concern for his health and the arrangements she had made for his health and the arrangements she had made for his treatment abroad two years ago. The Hon'ble Chief Minister presented Dr. Kanno as memento a statuette of an elephant in gold weighing 1.6 kg costing Rs.4.5 lakh.

his outstanding contribution to neurosurgery can be shared with professors and other neurosurgeons in Tamil Nadu. In pursuance of this desire, the government is pleased to make him an honorary consultant and Professor of neurosurgery in the University of Madras and later in the Medical University

of Tamil Nadu were beholden to Dr. Kanno for saving the life of MGR.

The Hon'ble Health Minister, Thiru P.U. Shanmugam welcomed the gathering. Dr. P. Narendran, proposed a vote of thanks.

Philosophy means first doubt; and afterwards the consciousness of uncertainty and of ignorance, the consciousness of limit, shade, degree, possibility. The ordinary man doubts nothing and suspects nothing.

—Henri Fre'de'ric Amiel



TAMILNADU - FIRST IN GIVING MEDICAL FACILITIES TO RURAL PEOPLE

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr.M.G.R. declared open a five storeyed building complex inside the DMS compound in Teynampet of Anna Salai on December 17th.

Built at a cost of Rs.1.1 crore, the new building will house the Directorate of Health Services and Family Welfare

and the Directorate of Public Health and Preventive Medicine.

Thiru P.U.Shanmugham Honble Health Minister, who presided, said with the establishment of primary health centres in almost all the villages. Tamilnadu stood first in extending all medical facilities to

the rural people. The PHCs had helped in exceeding the family planning target fixed for the State and also to get the best performance award from the Centre consecutively for the third year.

The Government had given utmost importance to providing drinking water in villages. But



its efforts got spoiled due to the water bed pollution by industrial effluents, the Minister said and cited the polluted Palar bed which had been spoiled due to the effluents from the tannery there. The Government had now taken steps towards installation of effluent treatment plants by industries.

ESI benefit: Thiru K.A. Krishnaswamy, the Hon'ble Local Administration Minister said only 50,000 workers in the

State were covered under the ESI scheme five years ago, but now the benefit had been extended to about six lakh workers. The scheme would be soon extended to the employees working in match industries, printing presses and cracker units in Sivakasi and also to the small units in Salem.

Thiru K.K.S.S.R.Ramachandran, Hon'ble Cooperation Minister said all the hospitals in the State had been

equipped with necessary instruments to meet any type of emergencies.

Dr.P.Gowrishankar, Director of Health Services and Family Welfare who welcomed said it was the first stage of the proposed ten storeyed building. Thiru N.Balasubramanian, Chief Engineer, Public Works Department read a report and Thiru V. Kapali, Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine proposed a vote of thanks.

RECYCLING OF MATERIALS

The importance of recycling and reuse of materials was stressed by the distinguished scientist, Dr. T.N. Khoshoo in his presidential address to the 56th annual session of the National Academy of Sciences held at Jaipur recently.

Dr. Khoshoo, who is a former secretary to the Department of Environment, Government of India, said that it was now becoming clear to developed countries like the United States, United Kingdom and Japan that stable economic growth with an assured enhancement of the living standards of the masses was not possible without recycling and reuse of wastes and residues. But the concept was not new to India, he pointed out and, to illustrate his point, quoted the following story from Buddhist lore :

"Shyamavati, the queen consort of King Udayana, offered five hundred new garments to Ananda, the favourite disciple of Buddha, who received them with great satisfaction. Hearing of this, the King suspected Ananda of dishonesty and so he went to Ananda and asked him what he was going to do with 500 garments. Ananda replied: Oh King, many of the brothers are in rags; I am going to distribute the garments among the brothers.

What will you do with the old garments ?

We will make bed-covers out of them.

What will you do with the old bed covers ?

We will make pillow cases.

What will you do with the old pillow cases ?

We will make floor covers of them.

What will you do with the old floor covers ?

We will use them for foot towels.

What will you do with the old foot towels ?

We will use them for floor mops.

What will you do with the old floor mops ?

Your Highness, we will tear them into pieces, mix them with mud and use the mud to plaster the house walls."

There cannot be a better example of recycling and reuse of materials than this, a concept which has been ingrained in our history, culture, religion and philosophy", Dr. Khoshoo added. (CEE-NFS)

SOUND THREAT

AHMEDABAD: Three major cities of the country - Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi - suffer from a noise level which is more than twice the prescribed international limit. The average noise level stands at 95 decibels and never falls below 60, according to a survey conducted by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. This is against the prescribed international limit of 45 decibels. Sixty five percent of the work sites in Delhi had noise levels between 90 and 120 decibels, the survey said.

A separate study by the Department of Environment, Forests and Wildlife reports that 98 per cent of the citizens of Delhi felt that the noise was so intense that it affected the quality of their lives. Fruit sellers and cobblers have a high per centage of noise-induced deafness and hearing problems. Studies show that too much noise can be lethal for heart patients and aggravate the conditions of people suffering from cardio vascular diseases. Even menstrual bleeding among women living in areas adjoining busy airports has been found to last longer than normal. (CEE-NFS)





His Excellency, the Governor, Thiru S.L. Khurana commended the generosity of the people of Tamil Nadu and the drive of the State Government in mobilising funds for the welfare of exservicemen, on January 8th.

Giving away special trophies and awards for districts and to officials for outstanding performance in the Flag Day collections for 1984, at a function at the Raj Bhavan, Thiru Khurana expressed the hope that Tamil Nadu would be able to reach the Rs. 1 crore mark in this year's collections.

The Governor complimented the State administration on exceeding the targets set for collections every year. Against a target of Rs. 47 lakhs for 1985, the State collected Rs. 64 lakhs. For 1986, the target was Rs. 73 lakhs and an achievement of Rs. 90 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore would not be difficult, he said. (The tally for 1986 was not yet available)

Governor pats Government for Flag Day Collections

"When I came to this State as Governor, the collections were only Rs. 7 lakhs. They reached Rs. 64 lakhs in 1984 and I hope they will touch the Rs. 1 crore mark before I lay down office in the next few months."

A special committee had gone into the schemes for the welfare of exservicemen and how to enthuse the people to contribute to their rehabilitation. The Centre had accepted 46 out of its 68 recommendations and a special wing, headed by an Additional Secretary, was in charge of implementation of the recommendations.

The Directorate of Ex-servicemen's Welfare had launched several schemes to help these men and their families and Tamil Nadu was the only State to recognise the drive of the district administration in Flag Day Collections.

The Hon'ble Finance Minister, Thiru V.R. Nedunchezian said Tamil Nadu had bagged the all-India trophy for the highest collections for the Flag Day in the very first year the award was instituted in 1985 and should be in a position to retain it.



Welcoming the gathering Mrs. Sheela Balakrishnan, Director of Exservicemen's Welfare, said two new schemes had been introduced in 1986. Two women dependents who joined training in the tailoring institutes of the department would get a sewing machine at the end of the course (free of cost for widows and at 50 per cent subsidy for others) and those who underwent major surgery such as kidney transplant or open heart surgery could get a financial assistance of Rs. 20,000.

In addition to awards for the districts which topped in collections, districts which exceeded their targets successively for five years were being given shields from this year. Officers who collected more than Rs. 8,000 were given a silver medal and those who mopping up more than Rs. 5,000 a certificate of appreciation.

The shields and trophies (1984) presented by the Governor were : best collection shield, based on per-

centage, went to Periyar District, which collected Rs. 8.06 lakhs against a target of Rs. 1.25 lakhs. The Collector, Mr. Arun Ramanathan, received the shield; another for second best collection was bagged by Dharmapuri for realising of Rs. 1.79 lakhs against a target of Rs. 0.75 lakh. The present Collector, Thiru R. Balakrishnan, received the shield while the then Collector, Thiru M. Madhavan Nambiar, was presented with a special memento.

A consolation trophy for the higher collection was given to Madras district—Rs. 12.93 lakhs against a target of Rs. 6 lakhs and the Collector, Thiru G. Bhujanga Rao received it.

Four districts—Kanyakumari, Dharmapuri, Madras and South Arcot—received shields for the five - year achievement of exceeding targets.

Two Collectors, Thiru Lal Rawna Sailo (Madras—Rs. 15.34 lakhs) and Thiru Arun Ramanathan (Periyar—Rs.

7.26 lakhs) were given special silver mementos for extraordinary collection in 1985.

Twenty one officers and non-officials, including the Director of Information and Public Relations, Thiru R. Karpooora Sundarapandian (as Pudukottai Collector in 1983) and Thiru A. Rangarajan, Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, were presented with silver medals for collections.

Mrs. Indira Khurana distributed the annual maintenance allowance of Rs. 600 to nine widows of the 1971 Pakistan war an annual maintenance grant of Rs. 500 to eight disabled personnel of the 1971 conflict, a grant of Rs. 1,000 to three war widows to celebrate the marriage of their daughters and financial assistance to four war widows to buy sewing machines.

The Governor and his wife hosted a party for the ward winners, exservicemen and their families on the lawns of the Raj Bhavan.



EMINENT PERSONS HONOURED

The Annamalai University organised a Special Convocation on December 4, 1986 in commemoration of the 81st birth-day of the Second Founder-Pro-Chancellor, Dr. Rajah Sir Muthiah Chettiar, and conferred the degree of Doctor of Letters and Doctor of Laws (*Honoris causa*) on eight eminent persons. The recipients of the Degrees are Thiru C. Subramanian, a versatile political statesman, Thirumuruga Kirupananda Variar Swamigal, an eloquent expounder of true religious and ethical ideals, Thiru S.M. Gavaskar, a marvellous cricketer, Thiru 'Sivaji' V.C. Ganesan, a multi-splendoured personality in the celluloid world, Dr. N.A. Palkhivala, an indefatigable upholder of the fundamental rights of man, Thiru 'Chitra' S. Narayanaswamy, an imaginative industrial pioneer, Prof. T.V. Ramanujam, a public spiritual promoter of fine arts, and Prof. S.V. Chitti-

babu, a dynamic educationist, and Vice-Chancellor of Annamalai University.

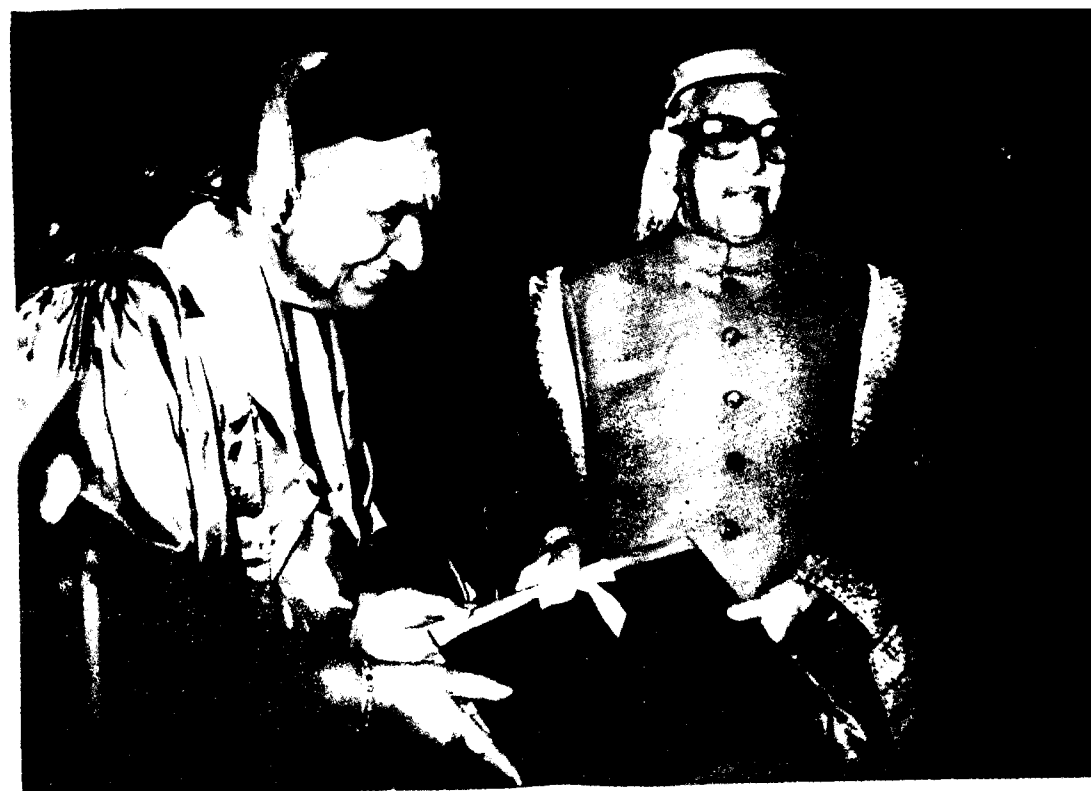
The degree of Doctor of Letters was conferred 'in person' on Thiru C. Subramanian, Thiru Kirupananda Variar, Thiru 'Sivaji' V.C. Ganesan, Thiru 'Chitra' S. Narayanaswamy, Thiru T.V. Ramanujam, and Prof. S.V. Chitti babu. It was conferred 'in absentia' on Thiru S. M. Gavaskar and Thiru N.A. Palkhivala.

The citation presented to Thiru C. Subramanian underscored the role played by him in the making of important national policies during his tenure of office as Minister. It said, "As planning and Finance Minister, he did everything possible to shape the national policy in the direction of a rapidly expanding economy with social objectives." It also emphasised his remarkable skill

as a political trouble-shooter. He, it said "ran through the gamut of high public offices with consummate skill as an administrator and problem-solver par excellence".

The second citation was on Thirumuruga Kirpananda Variar. It was a glorious spectacle to see Variar grace the occasion fully-robed in a convocation gown. The citation was in Tamil. It described him as "a forerunner in imparting non-formal education".

The citation on "Sivaji" Ganesan received wide acclamation from the audience. References to his popular films *Parasakthi*, *Veera Pandia Kattabomman* and *Kappalottia Thami-zhan* made the large gathering cheer lustily. The citation referred to Ganesan's 'matchless ability to play variegated roles with effortless ease.'



Thiru 'Chitra' S. Narayanaswamy rose to prominence by establishing Chitra and Company, a famous stock-broker firm in Madras. He was chosen for the award because of his 'unquestioned competence and skill to manage and administer industrial affairs'.

Prof. T.V. Ramanujam was a disciple of the great carnatic maestro Ariyakkudi Ramanuja Iyengar. He played a great part on "setting up the magnificent Shanmukhananda Hall, which is today one of the cynosures of eyes of Bombay." Prof. T.V. Ramanujam was described as

one who has trained himself to be the servant of a tender conscience, with an intellect that can 'spin the gossamers as well as forge the anchors of the mind'.

The citation on Prof. S.V. Chittibabu referred to him as a doyen who had "made memorable contributions to the cause of education and educational administration". He has "gathered a vast fund of knowledge of men and matters and gained enormous experience and expertise to acquit himself well in any situation."

The honorary degrees on Thiru N. A. Palkhivala and Thiru S.M. Gavaskar were conferred 'in absentia'. Thiru Palkhivala was described as a man who 'explores legal issues and themes with commendable insight and searching acumen.' The citation on Thiru S.M. Gavaskar called him "a creator of cricket history" and eulogised his amazing in-built ability of swing into action".



Man did not weave life - he is merely a Strand of it.

Here, stated quite simply over 300 years ago is the essential message this magazine is intended to convey. That the earth, the air, the water are important resources and that we should appreciate their value and the wealth that they represent. People throughout history have appreciated the value of the environment. The environment is not an abstract notion. It is a resource to be used in development the water for drinking, irrigation, fish cultivation, the land for food production, recreation, housing, the air for breathing. Man depends as much on the natural environment as on the man-made environment for his well being. But if in attempting to develop the man-made environment he destroys the natural environment then he will destroy himself. Nowhere has this been expressed more clearly and more movingly than in the statement which Chief Seattle who commanded the tribes in the 'Pacific north-west of the United States, made to the American President in 1855, when the latter wanted him to 'sell his land to the government.

"How can you buy or sell the sky, the warmth of the land? The idea is strange to us.

"If we do not own the freshness of the air and the sparkle of the water, how can you buy them?

"Every part of this earth is sacred to my people. Every shining pine needle, every sand shore, every mist in the dark woods, every clearing and humming insect is holy in the memory and experience of my people. The sap which courses through the trees carries the memories of the red man.

"The white man's dead forget the country of their birth when they go to walk among the stars. Our dead never forget this beautiful earth, for it is the mother of the red man. We are part of the earth and it is part of us. The perfumed flowers are our sisters; the deer, the horse, the great eagle, these are our brothers. The rocky crests, the juices in the meadows, the body heat of the pony, and man - all belong to the same family.

"So, when the Great Chief in Washington sends word that he wishes to buy our land, he asks much of us. The Great Chief sends word he will reserve us a place so that we can live comfortably to ourselves. He will be our father and we will be his children. So we will consider your offer to buy our land. But it will not be easy. For this land is sacred to us.

"This shining water that moves in the streams and rivers is not just water but the

blood of our ancestors. If we sell you land, you must remember that it is sacred, and you must teach your children that it is sacred and that each ghostly reflection in the clear water of the lakes tells of events and memories in the life of my people. The water's murmur is the voice of my father's father.

"The rivers are our brothers, they quench our thirst. The rivers carry our canoes, and feed our children. If we sell you our land, you must remember, and teach your children, that the rivers are our brothers, and yours, and you must henceforth give the rivers the kindness you would give any brother.

"We know that the white man does not understand our ways. One portion of the land is the same to him as the next, for he is a stranger who comes in the night and takes from the land whatever he needs. The earth is not his brother, but his enemy, and when he has conquered it, he moves on. He leaves his fathers' graves behind, and he does not care. He kidnaps the earth from his children, and he does not care. His father's grave, and his children's birthright are forgotten. He treats his mother, the earth, and his brother, the sky, as things to be bought, plundered, sold like sheep or bright beads. His appetite will devour the earth and leave behind only a desert.

"I do not know. Our ways are different from your ways. The sight of your cities pains the eyes of the red man. But perhaps it is because the red man is savage and does not understand.

"There is no quiet place in the white man's cities. No place to hear the unfurling of leaves in spring, or the rustle of an insect's wings. But perhaps it is because I am a savage and do not understand. The clatter only seems to insult the ears. And what is there to life if a man cannot hear the lonely cry of the whippoorwill or the arguments of the frogs around a pond at night? I am a red man and do not understand. The Indian prefers the soft sound of the wind darting over the face of a pond, and the smell of the wind itself, cleansed by a mid-day rain, or scented with the pinon pine.

"The air is precious to the red man, for all things share the same breath - the beast, the tree, the man, they all share the same breath. The white man does not seem to notice the air he breathes. Like a man dying for many days, he is numb to the stench. But if we sell you our land, you must remember that the air is precious to us, that the air shares its spirit with all the life it supports. The wind that gave our grandfather his first breath also receives his last sigh. And if we sell you our land,

you must keep it apart and sacred; as a place where even the white man can go to taste the wind that is sweetened by the meadow's flowers.

"So we will consider your offer to buy our land. If we decide to accept, I will make one condition; The white man must treat the beasts of this land as his brothers.

"I am a savage and I do not understand any other way. I have seen a thousand rotting buffalos on the prairie, left by the white man who shot them from a passing train. I am savage and I do not understand how the smoking iron horse can be more important than the buffalo that we kill only to stay alive.

"What is man without the beasts? If all the beasts were gone, man would die from a great loneliness of spirit. For whatever happens to the beasts, soon happens to man. All things are connected.

"Whatever befalls the earth befalls the sons of the earth. Man did not weave the web of life, he is merely a strand in it. Whatever he does to the web, he does to himself.

"Even the white man, whose God walks and talks with him as friend to friend, cannot be exempt from the common destiny. We may be brothers after all. We shall see. One thing we know, which the white man may one day discover - Our God is the same God. You may think now that you own Him as you wish to own our land; but you cannot. He is the God of man, and His compassion is equal for the red man and the white. This earth is precious to Him, and to harm the earth is to heap contempt on its Creator. The whites too shall pass; perhaps sooner than all other tribes. Contaminate your bed, and you will one night suffocate in your own waste.

"But in your perishing you will shine brightly, fired by the strength of the God who brought you to this land and for some special purpose gave you dominion over this land and over the red man. That destiny is a mystery to us, for we do not understand when the buffalos are all slaughtered, the wild horses are tamed, the secret corners of the forest heavy with scent of many men, and the view of the ripe hills blotted by talking wires.

"Where is the thicket? Gone. Where is the eagle? Gone. The end of living and the beginning of survival",

COURTESY: Environmental Policy and Law.

The tree is the heart of 'nature'

Plant a tree. Protect it.
Help Preserve 'nature'.

PONGAL FESTIVAL

V. VEMBIAN.



National Festival :

In North India, this period is known as 'Uttarayana Punya Kalam' and is greeted with joy. For unmarried girls, the period Uttarayanam is considered very auspicious for celebrating their marriages. The Tamil Proverb 'Thai Piranthai Vazhi Pirakkum' means if the month of Thai is born, good things will happen, clearing all the obstacles on the way. Thus the Pongal Festival assumes national importance and rightly the former Chief Minister of Kerala Mr. C. Achutha Menon has hailed it as 'National Festival'. Here the pride of the North and rightful claim of all lies in the happy participation of Pongal celebration.

Therefore it is concisely arranged in the order hereunder :

PONGAL FESTIVAL

Thiruvalluvar Year :

On this day of the Grand Pongal (Thai-1), the Tamil Thiruvalluvar Year starts and the Thiruvalluvar era dates back to B.C. 31 and hence Thiruvalluvar Year is reckoned with the English Year thus 1987-31-2018. Tamil month 'Thai' is the first month and 'Marghazhi' is last month of Thiruvalluvar Year. First day of Thai month is Tamil (Thiruvalluvar) New Year Day.

Festival of the South :

In Andhra Pradesh, the festival is celebrated as Bhogi Panduga, Peththa Panduga, Pasuvula Panduga, Kanumu Panduga for four days, in Karnataka as Bhogi, Makara Sankaranthi and Kanuhabbu for three days and in Kerala as Makara Sankaranthi as well as Markara Vilakku on the Pongal day. It is therefore, clear that the Pongal is not only the Festival of the Tamils but the festival of the South. On this day, the Tamils, the Andhras, the Kanarese and the Keralites rejoice and take immense pleasure.

Marghazi	
Last Day	
January	— 13
	—Bhogi Day
Thai	— 1
January	— 14
	—Pongal-New Year Day
Thai	— 2
January	— 15
	—Thiruvalluvar Day
Thai	— 3
January	— 16
	—Farmers' Day
Thai	— 4
January	— 17
	—Iyal Tamil Day
Thai	— 5
January	— 18
	—Isai Tamil Day
Thai	— 6
January	— 19
	—Nataka Tamil Day

ORDER OF CELEBRATION DECIDED BY

The Academy of Tamil Scholars of Tamil Nadu & The Government of Tamil Nadu

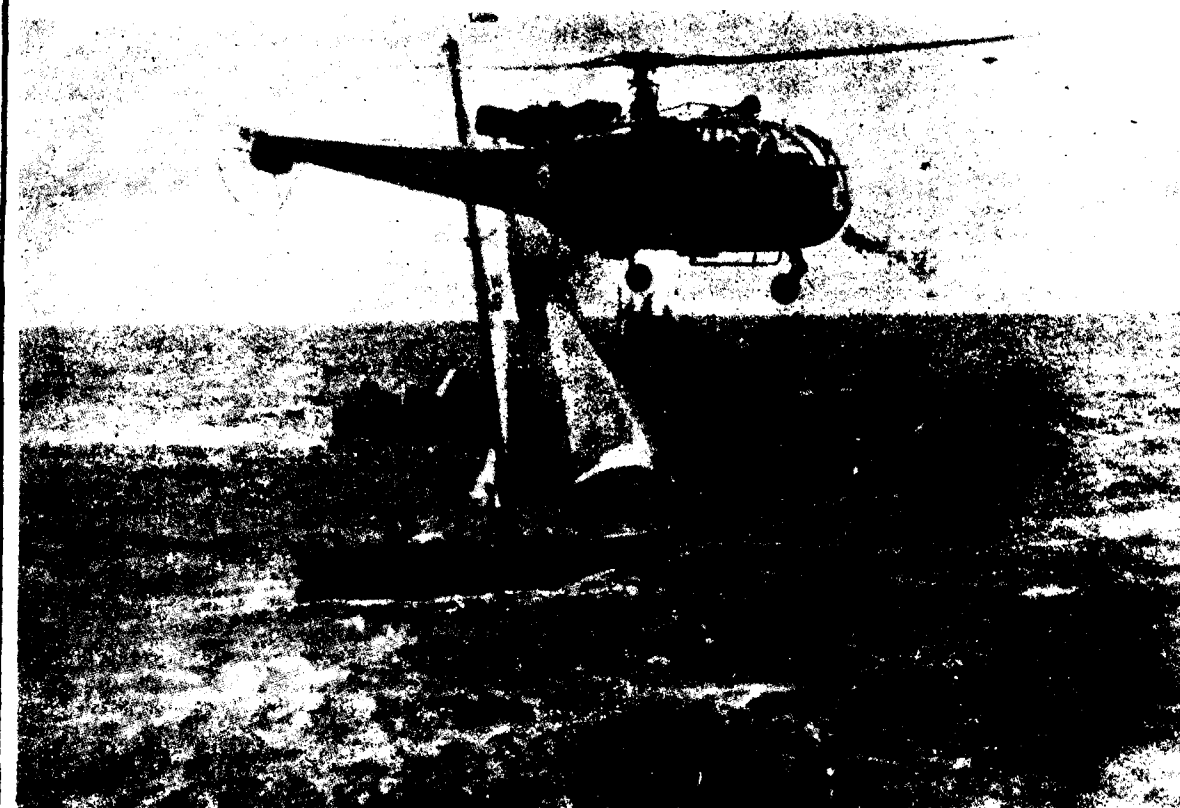
Significance of Festival ;

Festivals enliven social life and unite the people by bringing them together in joyful celebration of significant events and in shared remembrance of a common past.

Common Festival :

Since the advent of Agriculture this Pongal Festival has been spread over four days from the last day of Tamil month 'Marghazhi' to first three days of Tamil month 'Thai' as Bhogi, Grand Pongal, Pongal for Farm Animals (Mattu Pongal) and Pongal for off-springs or for greeting one another. It is now celebrated in Tamil Nadu as Bhogi day (Marghazhi last day), Pongal-New Year day (Thai-1), Thiruvalluvar Day (Thai-2), Farmers' Day (Thai-3). Cleanliness, husbandry, industry, gratitude, worship of the SUN mark these days with grace and charm, common to all religions the coloured or linguistic groups and the different nationalities.

The Undersea World- Yesterday & Tomorrow



"The tempo of human evolution during recorded history is at least 100,000 times as rapid as that of pre-human evolution."

—Julian Huxley, Biologist.

Introduction

It is said that the inventions or improvements of a magnitude that took perhaps 50,000 years to accomplish during the early Paleolithic era has, with the advent of settled civilization been reduced to a mere century. The rate of change in our present modern world has increased even further, so much so, that our imagination cannot keep pace. Only exaggerations appear to be true. A chain reaction is in motion—discovery, application, impact, further discovery.

By
SURG CDR S. KUNDU, MD

It is envisaged that the rate of change will continue to accelerate upto as yet unreached limits of human adaptability and man's survival will hence be totally dependent on his adaptability and capability to live with these changes.

More than two thirds of the planet's surface is covered with water. This underwater world is rich in oil, coal, diamonds, uranium and other minerals. It teems with fish and exotic plant life, edible and non-edible. An altogether new world is waiting to be discovered. So far only divers have any idea of this under sea world. The day is not far

when entire populations will be actually living and breeding inside the sea.

History of Diving

Man has gone down into the sea since earliest recorded history. Archaeologists have classified mother of pearl artefacts dating as far back as 4,500 B.C. Emperor Yu in China is reported to have received two Oyster pearls as tribute from tribesmen in 200 B.C. It is said that military diving operations took place during the Trojan War in 1194 B.C. The Mediterranean was an optimum sea for many underwater explorations. Alexander the Great employed divers and swimmers in breaching the boom defence of Tyne in 333 B.C. and is alleged to have himself descended to the

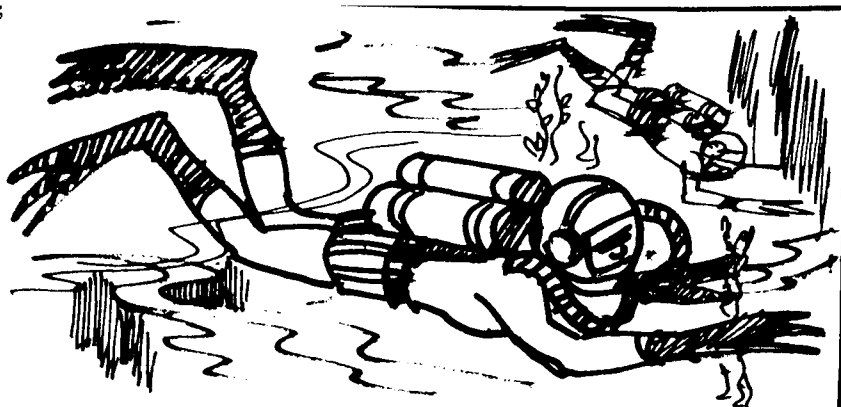
...in a transparent diving bell. Aristotle in 4 BC writes of the use of a diving apparatus - a kettle or diving bell, by local sponge divers. The bell with modifications and modernisation is still in use even today, in off shore oil and Naval Diving.

Leonardo da Vinci in 1680 evinced tremendous interest in military applications of underwater breathing, resulting in the devising of an ingenious, honest to goodness Self Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus (SCUBA) for underwater swimmers. Although not successful, Borelli the designer was on the right track, and is considered to be the person responsible for fins to be introduced for underwater swimmers. Then in the 17th century came the hardhat helmets with surface supplied air. Air in those days was supplied by a large bellows system on the surface.

The Future

That was yesterday. What about tomorrow? Man is today very restricted in his utilisation of Inner Space with a practical working limit of only 300 metres beneath the surface of the sea. But has man really reached his limit? Can he not make any further progress, in living in an unrestricted manner as he does on land? What are we going to do in the future? Living in Inner Space without any restriction no doubt. Thus I take you 50 years ahead in time, the year 2037, 300 metres deep in the Indian Ocean where we live, now-a-days.

In contrast to land, which is over populated, my family and myself along with others have recently established ourselves on the ocean floor. Here there is a vast expanse, uninhabited, untouched by man's alarming progress and very beautiful. The initial changeover was difficult considering that where we had spent most of our lives on land, we



had to adjust to living in water. We had made a successful return to the environment of our ancestors, although under very different circumstances.

Our little village is actually a huge bubble, transparent and able to withstand a high pressure of water. We live in dry conditions as such in our small dwellings. The people who live with us are mainly dependent on farming and they grow exotic vegetables never grown on land before. Our main source of oxygen is from the surrounding sea water via large semi-permeable gas exchangers and we live in, absolute comfort. A number of scientists, doctors and engineers form a part of this closely knit family each involved in further research, on which our next generations will survive. So we have much work to do.

At present, many a time we do have to return to land for various reasons till such time as we totally settle down. For this reason, each of us has his own artificial gill by which, via a system of locks, we can enter or leave our bubble at will. Our artificial gills enable us to extract Oxygen from the sea water with ease and without any worry of pressure, Oxygen percentages etc. just like a fish. Perfecting the artificial gill has taken over 70 years so that now the under sea world is just another country to visit or stay in.

Anticipating future requirements, we are at present

on the point of a breakthrough with regard to developing means to be totally self-sufficient, as far as vital Oxygen requirements during our life under water. By our methodology, man will no longer have to worry about using artificial gills as we would be actually able to live in a watery environment, without resorting to artificial means like the way it is today. We have succeeded in breeding animals and are on to our next stage, man himself. Our experimental animals are like fish themselves. They cannot live on land anymore. They are the new breed of sea animals who can work for us as they did on land.

We are also looking at genetics, which we are practically certain is the key to man's total adaption to the under sea world. Man's evolution into an under water resident will take many-many years and so we must not wait. Man's very survival lies in adapting to a watery environment as early as possible.

With regard to transportation, we use dolphins. Each family has a pair of dolphins for convenience of travel. We have learnt to communicate with them. Our little children are experts at seating themselves on these lively mammals. But our older citizens prefer to be pulled along gently through the water. The day is not far off when these very dolphins along with the sea cow will help us in our farming, once we completely adapt to living in water itself.

THE WORLD OF PRESS CONFERENCES

UGC ALLOTS Rs. 1 CR TO TAMIL UNIVERSITY

The University Grants Commission has allotted Rs. 1 crore to the Tamil University under the Seventh Plan. The money will be utilised for the general improvement of the University, conduct of training courses for the staff, appointment of professors, purchase of equipment books for library and construction of buildings under certain categories, said Prof. S. Agasthalingam, Vice-Chancellor, on January 8th.

He told pressmen that for the current year the UGC had granted Rs. 7 lakhs, to organise workshops and seminars.

The Tamil Nadu Government had granted an additional sum of Rs. 35 lakhs for the same period to enable the completion of the University library building, estimated to cost Rs. 1 crore by April this year. The Government had already sanctioned Rs. 40 lakhs for the administrative building, expected to cost about Rs. 2.5 crores. A sum of Rs. 1 crore would be spent on the building next year and the structure, modelled on the Thanjavur Big Temple, would be completed within two years.

Drive against illiteracy : The Tamil University will initiate a special programme to eradicate illiteracy among tribals living in the State in the

next four years. The adult education centre of the University has evolved a scheme to teach reading and writing within three months and it had been commended by specialists in the field.

About Rs. 10 lakhs would be spent on quarters for the staff of the Institute of Tribal Studies at Udhagamandalam. The Tamil Nadu Government was giving a grant of Rs. 10 lakhs a year to this project and the Central Government was also contributing an equal sum. An administrative building for the centre of Philosophy at Kancheepuram would be constructed at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs. The University would do whatever was necessary to

ALL STEPS TO MEET WATER SHORTAGE

Madras would continue to get water supply at the present level of 55 million gallons per day (mgd) till March end; thereafter, it might be reduced to 40 mgd.

Indicating this on January 6th, Thiru, Jeppiyar, Chairman Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (Metrowater Board), said the Board was taking steps to tide over the shortage of water posed by the failure of the north-east monsoon.

Thirty more borewells had been sunk at Poondi, Kortaliyar plains and Kannigaiper, all situated between Tambaram-pakkam and Palar. The wells, which would be commissioned fully by March and would yield 12 mgd of water.

A Rs. 2.50 crore project to get one mgd of water from Thiruvanniyur for supply to Velacheri and Tharamani and a Rs. 23-lakh scheme to get 0.5 mgd of water for supply to K.K. Nagar, Ashok Nagar and M.G.R. Nagar would also be ready by March end.

The additional 13.5 mgd of water from these new schemes would supplement 20 mgd of water that could be obtained by pumping the available storage in the Red Hills lake and 6 mgd from the existing well fields in Minjur and Panjeti, to make a total supply of 40 mgd of water to the city, he added.

According to Dr. Vigneshwaran, Geologist associated with the project, the aquifer at

the new well fields would not face any recharging problem. Studies have shown that the aquifer would not be affected even if water was drawn for three consecutive years without any let up, he said.

At Red Hills, the water storage stood at 870 million cubic feet (mcft), as against the total capacity of 2,852 mcft. Water from the Poondi reservoir has started flowing into the Red Hills to augment the storage.

Thiru S. Daivamani, Engineering Director of the Metrowater Board, Thiru E. Vedagiri, Chief Engineer (Operations and Maintenance), and Thiru S. Srinivasan, Chief Engineer (Resource Planning), accompanied the press party.

make Tamil a suitable medium for the highest branch of learning. The University had already made a complete catalogue of the Tamil manuscripts found in various parts of the world. It now planned to take copies of the manuscripts and books which were not easily available in the country.

A worship for giving the necessary guidance to youngsters endowed with a poetic bent of mind will be organised by the University. A comprehensive grammar for Tamil and a history of the language in six volumes will be brought out.

Rs. 300 Gift for Government Staff

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. on January 8th, announced a 'Pongal gift' to the State Government employees at a flat rate of Rs. 300

each, and dearness allowance increase ranging from Rs. 21 to 135 a month from July 1, 1986.

The one-time gift payment will be made to not only to regular full-time servants but also to those on consolidated pay and part-time workers getting a honorarium including noon meal centre organisers, said the Chief Minister who met newsmen after a meeting of the Standing Finance Committee at the Secretariat.

The number of beneficiaries is estimated to be around 11 lakhs and the Government's commitment on account of the 'Pongal gift' alone will be Rs. 33 crores, according to the Hon'ble Finance Minister, Thiru V.R. Nedunchezian.

Last year the Pongal gift was given at a slab rate, varying between Rs. 200 and 300, for fulltime employees and at Rs.

100 for those on consolidated pay. It was not extended to part-time employees.

The D.A. increase announced follows the Government decision to change the existing rules and to adopt the Centre's pattern for employees in the B.C. and D categories. For category A employees and pensioners the present practice will be continued, pending the Centre's decision on the matter.

The revised rates of D.A. will be effective from July 1, 1986 and the employees paid arrears for six months. The additional commitment in a full year will be around Rs. 40 crores. D.A. calculation Explaining the change in the calculation of D.A., the Finance Secretary, Thiru C. Ramachandran, said that until now for every eight point increase in the cost of living index, the quantum went up by 1.5 per

cent. of the basic salary for those whose income was below Rs. 1100 and by 1.2 per cent. for others. Under the new pattern, the rates would be revised only twice a year—in January and July—and 100 per cent neutralisation for the increase in the cost of living index would be given.

Another important decision was to give up the four-month interval which existed between the Centre's announcement granting a fresh instalment of D.A. and the State Government giving effect to it. Hereafter the State Government employees would get the revised D.A. from the same date as applicable to the Central Government employees.

Thiru. Ramachandran also clarified that at the time of wage revision for Central Government employees, the D.A. upto 608 points was merged with the basic pay. When the Centre announced D.A. revision effective from July 1, 1986, the increase in the cost of living index was 24 points, and the rate was calculated at four per cent of the basic pay. However, for State Government employees, the scales were fixed with reference to 528 points only. Therefore, for calculating the D.A. increase at four per cent, the basic pay would be notionally revised by adding to it the D.A. instalment paid upto 608 points.

RS. 375 INCENTIVE BONUS TO BUSMEN.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. M.G.R. has sanctioned payment of incentive bonus to the tune of Rs. 2.81 crores to the employees of the 15 State transport corporations as 'Pongal gift.'

Giving this information to newsmen on January 9th the Hon'ble Transport Minister, Thiru S. Muthusamy said the one-time payment would be made at a flat rate of Rs. 375 to each of 75,000 employees, the amount would be disbursed immediately.

Inter-state service : The Tamil Nadu and Kerala Governments had agreed to expand their bus operations in each other's territory on a reciprocal basis. According to the proposals finalised after a three-day official and ministerial level discussions in Madras, seven Tamil Nadu corporations would open 39 new routes, increasing the total operations within Kerala to nearly 31,000 km.

Of the new routes, 12 would be operated by the Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation and the others by Rani Mangammal (9), Nesamani (6), Kattabomman and Cheran (four each), and Pandiah and Jeeva (two each). The operations would start on February 1.

The new TTC routes are : Madurai-Quilon, Madras - Guruvayur, Velankanni-Guruvayur, Madurai-Trivandrum, Shencottah-Palghat, Kalpakam-Ernakulam, Velankanni-Quilon, Tuticorin-Kottayam, Kanyakumari-Munnar, Madras Kozhikode, Madurai-Ernakulam and Kumbakonam - Palghat.

CENTRE'S PLEA FOR SIDDHA INSTITUTE FACILITIES UNDER STUDY

The Tamil Nadu Government is examining the Centre's request for grant of facilities

in the State for setting up a national Institute and research council on Siddha system of medicine.

Indicating this to newsmen here on January 12th, the Hon'ble Health Minister, Thiru Shanmugam said the Centre was planning to start a Siddha institute, and was looking for facilities in States. The State Government was considering whether it could make over the facilities available at the Siddha Medical College at Palayamkottai. 'Since it is a policy matter, the Chief Minister will take a decision soon.'

Full body scanners to be sought : The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. M.G.R. would write to the Centre seeking allotment of two full-body scanners for Tamil Nadu. The Centre was in the process of importing 10 such units. Among Government hospitals in the State, this facility was now available only in Madurai. Some private institutions were having the equipment but only the rich could afford to pay their charges. If two units were given to Tamil Nadu one could be kept at the General Hospital in Madras and the other in either Thanjavur or Coimbatore for the poor.

The draft legislation for the proposed Medical University would be ready in a week. When the institution came into being, all eight Government medical colleges would be affiliated to it.

In the recent cholera attack in the Pammal-Anakaputhur area near Madras, 184 persons were affected and 11 of them died. As a result of prompt medical measures like chlorination of wells and mass inoculation, the disease was controlled.

PRESIDENT'S MEDAL FOR 12 TAMIL NADU POLICEMEN

Twelve Officers of the TamilNadu police are among the recipients of the President's medal announced on the occasion of 1987 Republic Day.

Thiru G. Varadarajan, DC Madras City, Thiru Sundara varadan ASP, Prohibition, Enforcement, Chengalpattu (East) are the two officers who have been selected for their distinguished service.

The following in the list of the Ten officers who had been awarded for meritorious service.

Thiru V.K. Rajagopal, DIG; A.X. Alexander DIG, Enforcement; Thiru T. Vivekandaraj, D.P., Spl. Branch C.I.D. Madras ; Thiru D. D. Manoharan DSP, Vigilance Anti Corruption, Madras; M.P. Pandian, Inspector, Prohibition Intelligence Bureau, Madras ; Thiru G. Govindan, Inspector,

Regimental centre Avadi; Thiru K. Natesan, Inspector TSP, II Bin, Avadi; Thiru M. M. Shahul Hameed, Sub-Inspector, Civil Supplies CID, Madras ; Thiru M. Thiagarajan Head constable, Traffic, Madras and Thiru S. Murugesan Gr. II Police Constable, Erode.

Fire services :

Three persons from Tamil Nadu are among the 19 who figure in the Presidents fire-services medals for their meritorious services. They are, K. Mayandi Deven Ocha Thevar, station fire officer, Thiru Govinda Subramani, leading fire man, and Thiru Kadaswami Dharmalingam, leading fireman.

Home Guards :

The following are the Home Guards and Civil Defence personnel who have been awarded

the President's medal for distinguished and meritorious services from Tamil Nadu. Thiru V. Sankaranarayanan, Assis - tant platoon commander (Volunteer) and Thiru Thambikuppu Padmanabhan area commander (Honorary).

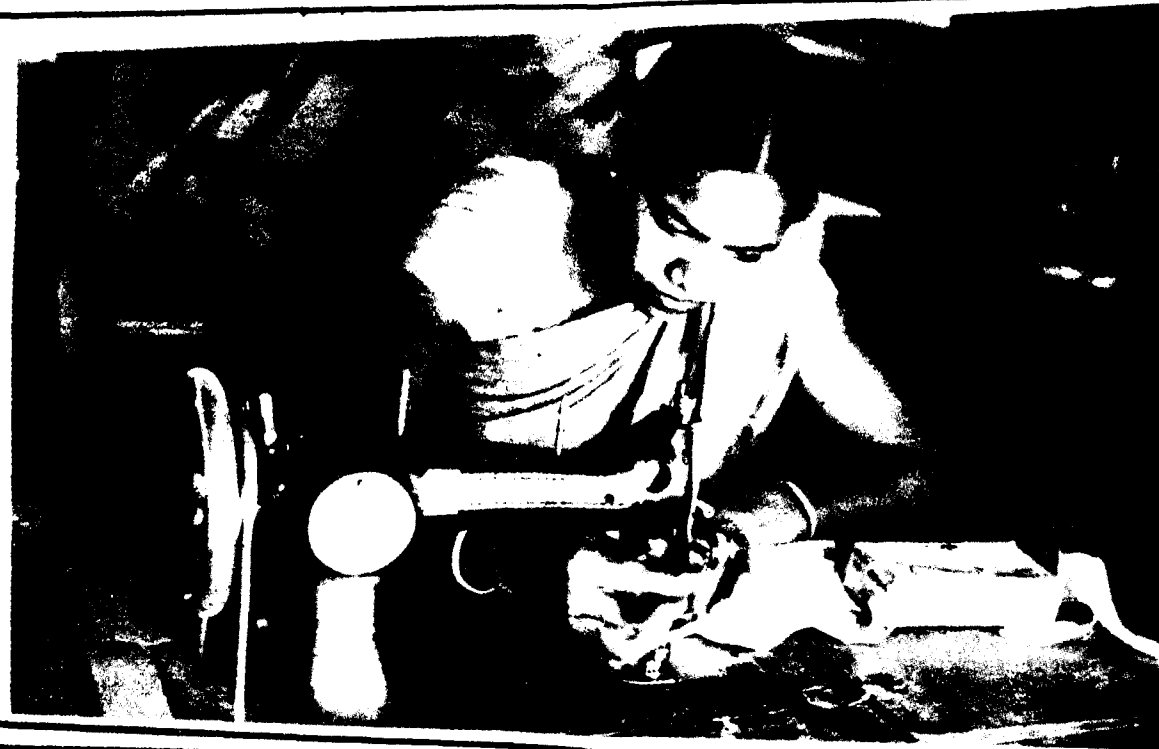
R/D awards :

Dr. R. Viswanathan of Government Stanley Medical College and Thiru V.D. Venugopal of Vellore are among the 10 persons who get awards from the National Research Development Corporation for their inventions this year.

Dr. Viswanathan gets Rs. 25,000 for his noninvasive device to detect CSF shunt tube patency in surgeries carried out in the brain. Thiru V.D. Venugopal gets Rs. 10,000 for his portable power ghani for extracting edible oil.

20 POINT PROGRAMME

in Madurai District



Cropping System

In Madurai District Pulses are group in dry, garden and wet land system in varying types of soils. In rainfed Black soils Redgram, Blackgram, Greengram and Cowpea are important pulses group in mixed and pure crop condition. In rainfed Red soils, Redgram, cowpea, Lab Blackgram, Horse gram are mostly growth. In garden lands, green gram, Cowpea, Black gram are growth. In Periyar and Vaigaiya-cut Areas, Greengram or Blackgram is group in rice fallows after harvest of paddy crop during February—March, April.

There is scope to increase the productivity of Pulses. Efforts are being made to increase the productivity in every farm holding by transfer of improved package of practices through Agri.Extension Personnel working under T/V System and by implementation of various state and centrally sponsored schemes especially under 20 point programme.

Point No. 6—Bonded Labours :

During 1985-86, 34 members who were kept as bonded labour at Sathna district in Madya

Pradesh were released from the clutches of the master bonded labourers and out of the 34 sixteen members were sent to Anna District and the remaining 18 persons were retained in Madurai district viz., 1. Melur Taluk 4 members 2. Periyarkulam Taluk—14 members. All of them were given house site and one of them employed as N.M.R. labourers in Public Works Department at Vaigaidam houses are being constructed to them under R.L.E.G.P. and all of them have been sanctioned financial assistance at Rs. 4,000 per family. Action is also being pursued to sanction sheep or plough bulls through the Panchayat Union Commissioners concerned. The target under this scheme has levelled by 106%.

Point No. 7 (1)—Scheduled Caste Families Assisted :

During the Financial year 1985-86 the Target under Scheduled Caste families to be assisted were fixed at 48. Under this scheme 40 Adi Dravidars were sanctioned loan for the purchase of plough bulls through Nationalised Banks at Rs. 2,400 each and each of them were sanctioned a subsidy 1/3 amount of loan

sanctioned or Rs. 600 whichever is less. Since all were given loan receive Rs. 9,800 all of the 40 persons were sanctioned subsidy of Rs. 600 each totalling to Rs. 24,000. This amount has been sent to the respective Banks for the adjustment of 1/3 share of loan.

Likewise there is a scheme granting subsidy to this Adi Dravidars for digging new irrigation well or these loans sanctioned either through L.D. Banks or through Nationalised Banks. Under this scheme 8 Adi Dravidars were sanctioned loans of Rs. 1,25,500 through Nationalised and L.D. Banks. For which a sum Rs. 39,020 was also sanctioned as subsidy to adjust the loan amount due from the Adi Dravidars. Thus the target 48 under this point has been achieved in full.

Point No.9 (1) - Grant of House Sites to Adi Dravidars:

Under this item target was fixed at 1300 to this Office. During the year 1985-86, 1348 house site pattas have been distributed to weaker Adi Dravidars by acquiring patta lands in order to construct a house and to live. Thus under this point above the target has been achieved in Full.

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME :

During 1985-86, the Financial Target is Rs. 176.64 lakhs under I.R.D.P. The target



of families to be assisted is 11311. Rs. 176.44 lakhs has been made as expenditure against the financial target of Rs. 176.65 and provided assistance for Rs. 302.03 lakhs from the banks. This is the 100% achievement in 1985-86. 13432 families have been benefitted against the total target of 11311 families. This is 118.8% achievement against the total physical target. 6811 Scheduled Caste families have been benefitted against the target of 6430 S.C. families. Rs. 64.77 lakhs of subsidy have been made as expenditure for S.C. families and provided loans of Rs. 129.72 lakhs. This is 106% achievement on S.C. families. Moreover, 56 Scheduled Tribe families have been identified in Madurai district and assisted them with 0.90 lakhs as subsidy and provided loans of Rs. 1.89 lakhs from the banks. This is the 100% achievement of ST families. 4610 Women beneficiaries have been benefitted with Rs. 53.52 lakhs as subsidy and provided loans Rs. 107.52 lakhs from the banks. This is the 101% achievement against the annual target of Women beneficiaries.





HOPE FOR THE RURAL

Since the 20-Point Programme has been designed for the general welfare of rural community, Rural Development Department is concerned directly with some of the programmes.

"Expansion of the irrigation facilities"—is the aim of the First Point. Deepening, desilting and strengthening of minor irrigation sources received due attention, and nearly 12,226 minor irrigation tanks have been improved at a total expenditure of Rs. 887 lakhs. Lakhs of hectares of lands had been brought under this scheme for copious irrigation facility.

The Massive Scheme for Small and Marginal Farmers has been implemented from July 1983 in all Panchayat Unions. Each Panchayat Union gets Rs. 5 lakhs under the scheme. Sinking of wells for minor irrigation, installation of pumpsets, improvement of land facility and plantation of fuel and fruit bearing trees are important components of this scheme. The scheme also lays importance to the use of fertilisers, seeds and cultivation of oil seeds and cereals. During 1983-84, a sum of 1468.52 lakhs was sanctioned and out of which Rs. 972.32 lakhs had been spent. During the same year, another instalment of Rs.

1889.98 was sanctioned and a sum Rs. 1431.46 lakhs was spent for the benefit of small and marginal farmers in our State. The number of beneficiaries under this programme has increased from 27061 in 1983-84 to 48551 in 1984-85. In terms of irrigation, 86,443 hectares were brought under it, resulting in increased food production.

During the Sixth Plan, 13,96,016 families were assisted as against the Sixth Plan target of 11,30,100 families. The total amount of subsidy disbursed to the eligible families during the Sixth Plan under I.R.D.P. was Rs. 146.61 crores and the total amount of credit mobilised was Rs. 257.28 crores.

During 1985-86, as against the target of 1,96,239 families to be assisted, 2,09,696 families were assisted under I.R.D.P. During 1985-86 the total amount of subsidy disbursed was Rs. 30.24 crores and the total amount of credit mobilised was Rs. 58.89 crores. Under I.R.D.P. the annual allocation for 1986-87 for Tamil Nadu is Rs. 37.95 crores. As against this financial allocation, the expenditure for the period from 1-4-1986 to 30-9-1986 has been of the order of Rs. 16.26 crores. This represents 43% of the overall allocation for the financial year. Coming to physical



targets for 1986-87, as against the annual target of 80,000 new families, 35,450 families have been assisted under the Programme upto 30-9-1986. This represents 44% of the target set for the whole year. As regards

the coverage of old families requiring second dose of assistance, 69,197 families have been covered upto 30-9-1986 against the annual target of 1,41,030 old families. This represents 49% of the annual target set for the whole year. As against the target of 30% coverage fixed for the I.S.B. sector by the Government of India, the coverage in I.S.B. Sector in Tamil Nadu upto 30-9-1986 has been of the order of 42%. Out of the total number of families assisted under I.R.D.P., upto 30-9-86, Scheduled Tribes/Scheduled Castes represent 46%. As regards women beneficiaries, they represent 29% of the total beneficiaries assisted under I.R.D.P., upto 30-9-1986.

From 1981 to 1985, training had been imparted to 1,49,805 persons. Out of them, 85,366 persons have business of their own. Wage earners constitute 44,471 persons.

Under the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), the financial allocation for Tamil Nadu for 1986-87 is Rs. 36.22 crores (exclusive of the value of foodgrains). As against this, the level of expenditure upto 30-9-1986 has been of the order of 18.37 crores (exclusive of the value of foodgrains), which represents 50.73 per cent. of the annual allocation. The target for generation of mandays for 1986-87 is 263 lakh mandays. As against this, we have been able to generate 164.31 lakh mandays upto 30-9-1986 which represents 62.48% of the annual target. Government of Tamil Nadu have earmarked Rs. 23.83 crores for the construction of 23,565 houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under NREP which represents 50% of the total allocation for NREP for 1986-87 (including the value of foodgrains).

ACID RAIN

Little known except among experts just a decade ago, acid rain has emerged as an important and exceptionally challenging environmental problem. Certain substances, primarily sulfur and nitrogen compounds emitted by power plants and smelters, can combine with moisture in the atmosphere or on the surface of the earth to form droplets with a high acid content sometimes as acidic as vinegar. Though the term "acid rain" has captured the public's imagination, it actually understates the problem. Acid precipitation includes not only rain but also acidified snow, hail and frost, as well as sulphur and nitrogen dust. When sufficiently concentrated, these acids can kill fish and damage material structures. Under certain circumstances they may reduce crop and forest yields and cause or aggravate respiratory diseases in humans.

Since the airborne compounds can travel hundreds and perhaps thousands of miles, ignoring city, state and national boundaries, a solution to the problem will require coopera-

tion among numerous jurisdictions. The temptation to pass the buck will be great, and as concern about acid rain grows, questions will be raised as to whether our political institutions both national and international can keep up with an usually rapid advances in knowledge.

In Europe, where acid precipitation has received the most attention,¹ its ill effects have been detected from the Mediterranean basin to the Arctic. Acid is thought to have killed all fishlife in hundreds of lakes in Scandinavia while in Athens and Rome it has contributed to the disintegration of historic treasures like the Parthenon and Coliseum. In the United States, the acidity of precipitation has increased up to fiftyfold in some parts of the East during the past 25 years, and even in some remote places in the West the rain and snow appear to be getting more acidic at an alarming rate. The greater acidity is thought to have killed off fish in hundreds of lakhs in the northeastern United States and Southeastern Canada.



ADULT EDUCATION ACTIVITIES IN THANJAVUR DIST.,

In Thanjavur District the scheme was introduced in Buddalore, Kuttalam, Kivalur, Kottur and Thiruthuraipoondi Blocks. The first phase of State Adult Education Programme was started on 18-1-80 and the first batch of centres started on the same date and the second batch on 1-2-80. For Non-formal and Adult Education, the District head is the District Adult Education Officer at Thanjavur. The Project Officers were given training and had an orientation training.

In each Block hundred centres were opened each under an Animator. The Animators were given ten days pre service training before starting the centres and one day in-service training every month was also given.

In each centres a minimum of thirty learners were enrolled. Social backwardness was also a main criterion for selecting the centres.

The learners were supplied with Primers, Slate, Slate pencil, Note Books, Lead Pencil, Flashcards etc. at the rate of Rs. 7.50 per head and the teaching aids free of cost from the beginning. Every Supervisor was put in, charge of about 33 Centres. They visited the centres frequently and offered necessary guidance to run them effectively. The Animators were paid a monthly honorarium of Rs. 50 p.m. plus Rs. 20 for Kerosene and Rs.5 for contingent expenses. The monthly meeting of Project Officers at District Adult Education Officer's Office, Thanjavur helped resolve the problems arising in running the centres.

The centres worked for 200 days in a period of ten months at the rate of 1½ hours per day in the evening suitable to the learners.

Contribution by the Development Functionaries :—

Various Development department officials visited the Adult Centres and gave demonstration lectures. The learners were apprised of the various development schemes and welfare measures launched by the Government for the welfare of the people. Thus a social awareness was created among the learners. In women centres needle work, plastic wire bag making, Plmyrah mat weaving were taught. The necessity of family planning was stressed in the Centres. Excursion, Cultural activities celebration of festivals were arranged to create unity among them.

Rural Functional Literacy Project is a major Adult Education Programme implemented in the State with cent percent financial assistance from Government of India. Rural Functional Literacy Project was first introduced in the State in July '79. In each project, three hundred Adult Education Centres functioned. These centres were located in two or three contiguous backward block of the Districts selected by the District Collector, Adult Education class were run for 1½ hours to 2 hours a day for two hundred days during 10 months period in a year. In 16 Blocks the scheme is being implemented in phase I to VI.

During the year 1985-86 it was programmed to provide drinking water supply to 235 problem habitation in Thanjavur District under Point No. 8 of 20 point programme and this was entrusted to the TWAD Board for implementation. Provision of drinking water supply to all these 235 habitations have been completed by the TWAD Board and the target achieve in full. The Unionwise details of habitations population benefitted and the expenditure incurred are given below.

Name of Union	Code No.	Population benefitted	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
Orathanadu	21	20499	38.86
Pattukottai	19	20866	22.06
Thiruvonam	2	1948	4.07
Peravurani	2	561	2.83
Papanasam	2	2468	2.49
Sethubavachatram	7	4936	13.92
Thanjavur	2	1278	4.10
Mannargudi	5	8856	3.53
Thiruvaiyaru	1	1146	0.31
Vedaranyam	10	4315	2.58
Thalanayar	35	10251	10.27
Muthupet	9	6855	11.60
Nagapattinam	97	59665	44.97
Needamangalam	3	2580	5.22
Kollidam	4	1731	5.21
Sembanarkoil	6	8625	8.00
Mayiladuthurai	2	1291	1.09
Thirumarugal	8	4227	11.87
Total	235	162098	192.980

Defining Pesticides

Pesticide is a general term for any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest, including insects, rodents, fungi or weeds. There are three major types of synthetic pesticides, classified, by chemical components:

Chlorinated hydrocarbons, or organochlorines, are "hard" pesticides that break down chemically quite slowly and can remain in the environment for long periods. They include DDT, DDD, DDE, Eieldrin, Chlordane, Toxaphene, aldrin, endrin, helptachlor and lindane.

Organic phosphates, or organophosphates are highly toxic to humans but are not persistent in the environment. They include parathion, malathion, chlarethion, themet, phosdrin, methylparathion and trichlorphone.

Carbamates are compounds that have low toxicity to humans.

Source: Congressional Quarterly Inc., Environment and Health (1981)

Where Hazardous Wastes Come From

Industry
Batteries
Inorganic Chemicals
Organic Chemicals
Pesticides and Explosives
Electroplating
Paint and Allied Products
Petroleum Refining
Pharmaceuticals
Primary Metals smelting and Refining
Textiles Dyeing and Finishing
Leather Tanning
Special Machinery
Electronic Components
Rubber and Plastics
Waste Oil Re-refining



Indian Cobra & Common Mongoose

The much misunderstood

Cobra

When we hear the cry 'snake' the first thing that comes to our mind is the hooded cobra. Stories of snake-bites and the revenge wreaked by cobras seeking to avenge the death of mate are so ingrained in our psyche that we invariably think the worst of the cobra.

On the other hand we have many religious myths and legends related to the cobra. Influenced by them, we consider the cobra, the snake God, and for centuries we have performed 'nag' pooja for the continued prosperity and fertility of our families. In folklore too cobras appear as guardians of hidden treasure.

The cobra belongs to the family *Elapidea* which includes a variety of poisonous snakes. They occur in every continent except Europe. The length of the snake varies according to species. Many cobras can flatten their body when excited and the *Naja* (derived from the Sanskrit word *naga*, meaning snake) cobra can spread its neck ribs to form the familiar hood.

Largest venomous snake

The King Cobra (*Ophiophagus hannah*) is the largest venomous snake on earth. The body is fairly robust and the scales glossy. The hood is proportiona-

tely less wider than that in the common cobra. The snake's coloration varies with habitat from olive brown or gray to deep shiny black. While threatening, the front of the body is raised about one third of its length with spread hood. It can remain erect, swaying its forebody, for several minutes and is the only cobra which can move forward while it is in the threat posture.

Found in most South-East Asian countries, the King Cobra inhabits the forests of the Western Ghats, and in the jungles of Orissa, Bengal and Assam in India.

King Cobras are snake-eaters and the diet include other venomous snakes as well. They feed by day as well as at night.

King cobras are especially feared during the mating season which occurs in March. The eggs are laid five to six weeks after mating. The king Cobra is the only snake which makes a nest and incubates its eggs. The eggs which measure 59.4x34.4 mm, weighs an average 40.85 gm. upto 51 eggs are laid at a time. After a 40-week long incubation new born King Cobras are deep black with yellow-white strips measuring 5 metre. Later this colouration becomes lighter and the con-

trast between the various hues diminishes.

King Cobra venom is extremely potent. The quantity of venom injected in a bite is more than that of other venomous snakes. A human can die within fifteen minutes after bitten unless immediately treated with antivenom.

Widely distributed in India

A more familiar snake, the Indian cobras, *naja naja* are found almost anywhere, in heavy jungles, open cultivated and in populated areas. They freely enter water and like most snakes are strong swimmers. They feed on rats, frogs, toads, lizards, birds and even other snakes. Cobras are known to live upto 20 years.

Cobras live in pairs during the mating season, which occurs at different times of the year depending on the specific habitat. Mating cobras never spread their hoods. Eight to forty five (usually twelve to twenty) eggs are laid after two to three months, often in a hollow tree or inside termite mounds. The female often stays in the vicinity of the eggs and defends them but does not incubate them as the King cobras does. The eggs are oval, with a leathery shell. The young hatch after two months.

SIX HOTEL PROJECTS WITH NRI AID

The Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. has cleared six hotel projects in the State, to be promoted with financial assistance from Non-Resident Indians. The total cost involved in constructing them will be around Rs. 250 crores to Rs. 300 crores. Of the amount required, the State Government will contribute 26 per cent, the NRIs 24 per cent while the remaining 50 per cent will be offered to the public as shares.

Thiru V.V.Swaminathan, Hon'ble Minister for Tourism said on December 15th that these new ventures, intended to cater to different categories of people would be located in Mahabalipuram, Muttukkadu, Thiruvidevdai, near Valluvar Kottam and near the area where the city zoo was previously located. (The sixth place has also been decided but is to be announced later)

The Minister was presiding over a function at which Thiru Jagdish Tytler, Hon'ble Union

Minister of State for Civil Aviation, inaugurated the Sindoori Hotels on Greames Lane.

Thiru Tytler referred to the enterprise shown by the family of Dr.P.C.Reddy in opening the Appollo Hospitals and the present three-star deluxe hotel. When he was keen to start a school for the handicapped children where they could receive sound education, Thiru Tytler said, Dr.Reddy offered to contribute Rs.10 lakhs immediately, as he too was interested in such a project. Inspiring persons of his calibre were needed and the Prime Minister was happy to nominate him on the Board of the Indian Airlines.

Thiru Swaminathan thanked Thiru Tytler for having arranged the aero-bridges in the Madras air terminal, the first of its kind in India. Thiru Tytler had agreed to his request that there should be more number of charter flights to Madras

which could bring increased tourist inflow. The opening of the Sindoori Hotels, by the side of the Appollo Hospitals was a concept in vogue in places like Houston in the U.S. There was no such facility in India near Jaslok or Appollo Hospitals. This need has now been fulfilled.

Welcoming the guests, Dr. Pratap Reddy, Chairman, Appollo Hospitals, said that in addition to providing facilities for tourists and travelling businessmen, the hotel would extend special facilities to patients coming for post-medical care check-up and their relatives at the neighbouring Appollo Hospitals.

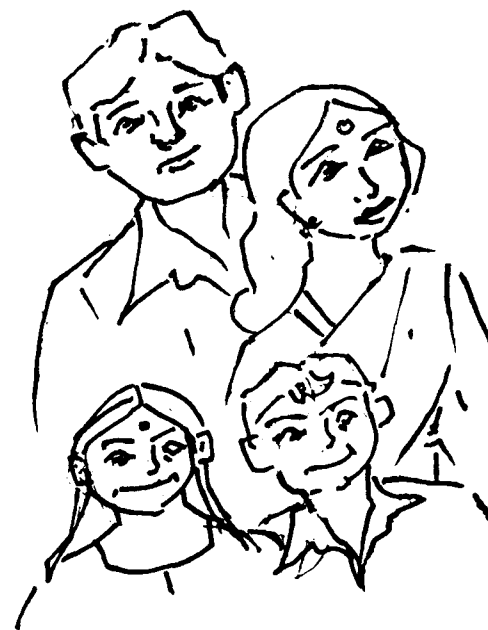
Mrs.Sucharita Reddy, Chief Executive of the hotel, said despite the quick development of the hotel industry, there was a definite shortcoming to hotel accommodation today which the promoters of Sindoori and in their own way tried to overcome.

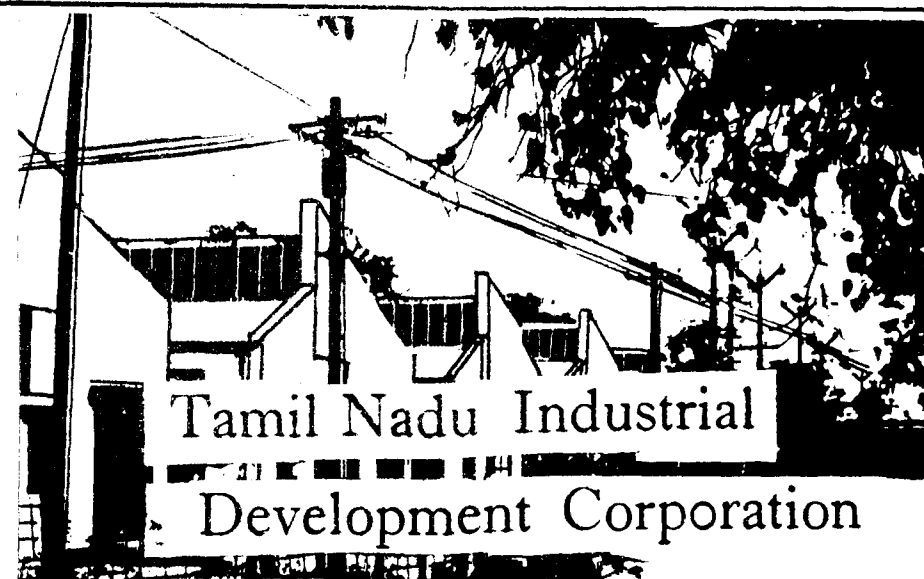
National Family Welfare Award 1985-86

Tamilnadu bags the First Prize of Rs.2.5 crores:

The Government of India have instituted a scheme of Annual National Family Welfare Awards to States and Union Territories.

Among the Group 'B' States having a population of more than one crore, Tamilnadu has been awarded the first prize of Rs 2.5crores for 1985-86. Against a target of 4,75,000 sterilisations fixed by the Government of India, Tamilnadu has achieved 5,12,179 sterilisations. This amounts to 107.8 percent of the target. This is the second year in succession, the Government of Tamilnadu is getting the first prize of Rs.2.5 crores.





TIDCO has been the prime mover of industrial growth in Tamil Nadu in the last two decades. TIDCO was incorporated in 1965 by the Government of Tamil Nadu to set up Cement Plant in Alangulam and a Continuous Casting Plant in Arakkonam in public sector. Subsequently, TIDCO expanded its activities in setting up large and medium scale industries in joint sector. The aim was to synthesize the initiative and enterprise of private entrepreneurs and spur the activities for rapid industrial growth in the State. TIDCO sponsors industrial projects both in public and joint sectors for the manufacture of Cement/Steel/Fertilisers/Chemicals/Drugs/Finished Leathers/Industrial Explosives/T.V.Sets etc. to cater to the needs of general public and also to accelerate the industrial growth in Tamil Nadu especially in backward areas.

The authorised share capital of TIDCO as on 31.3. 1986 is Rs. 60 crores of which Rs.59.73 crores has been subscribed.

TIDCO has successfully sponsored 46 projects in public and joint sector. The total capital outlay on all these pro-

jects works out to Rs. 649 crores. The TIDCO's investment including bridge loan and interest accrued in these projects works out to Rs. 97.50 crores and the employment opportunities created is for 16,200 persons. TIDCO's operations have ended profitably, during the year 1985-86.

TIDCO, at present, is having 16 new projects under consideration involving an investment of about Rs. 890 crores in the areas of polyols/Telephone cables/Fructose Syrup/Lamp & components/Industrial Diamonds / Petrochemical down stream projects / Propylene Oxide /Float Glass/Butachlor/ 6 APA Sponge Iron/Titanium Dioxide/Ceramic Tiles/Carbon Block/Power Plant etc. The employment potential of these projects would be 5,400 persons. The details of sales turnover of the projects both in public and joint sectors are given below: pertaining to the period from 1.4.85 to 31.3.86.

A-Public Sector Projects. (Rs.in lakhs)

- i) Tamilnadu Cement Corpn. Ltd
(2 cement units,

Asbestos & Asbestos Pressure Pipes manufacturing units) 5,126.18

ii) Tamilnadu Steels Ltd (Steel Melting Shop and Re-rolling mill) 1,880.42

B-Joint Sector Projects 55,088.66

Total Rs. 62,094.66

The following companies have commenced trial/commercial production during 1985-86.

Fibre pipes India Ltd. Apr.85

Fabline Ltd Jan.86

Tamilnadu Industrial Explosives Ltd. Feb.86

TIDCO, at present, having 12 projects which are under various stages of implementation. This covers 2 in public sector and 10 in joint sector involving capital outlay of Rs. 295 crores. TIDCO's investment on these projects would be Rs. 21.76 crores and the employment potential to be generated would be for 3,400 persons.



FASCINATING GECKO

The gecko, or wall lizard, is probably the commonest reptile we have and around our homes. This slightly repulsive looking animal has many fascinating but little known characteristics.

Ever seen this little animal staring at you, head down from a wall or even a ceiling with beady eyes, and wondered how it could manage these acrobatics? The Gecko can do this because its toes are equipped with special suction pads that enable it to take a firm grip on any smooth surface, even glass.

The duration of its greatest activity is between the evening night hours, when it leaves its hiding place which is usually in cracks of walls, doors and so on, to track down spiders, beetles, moths and a variety of other insects. The way it catches its prey is interesting; it sneaks up to the prey, pouncing on it suddenly and seizing it into its mouth. It then strikes

it against the ground or a wall with violent movements of the head after which it swallows the prey making visible chewing movements.

The gecko has excellent vision and its eyes are large, with vertical pupils. If one encounters the animal during the day for example, when it is moving on the wall of a house he finds pupils closed down to a narrow slit however when the gecko is out hunting insects in the evening, at twilight or by the dim light of the lamp, the pupils are wide open filling almost the whole eye. The gecko is quite vocal and when it starts out on its nightly patrol, it often makes a clear sound something like "yech, yech, yech." Its voice is particularly loud and animated when it is captured or senses danger.

Egg-layer:

Like the majority of its reptilian relatives the gecko lays eggs. The eggs are always laid aloft in the cracks and holes of walls for example. When laid they are coated with a substance which becomes sticky on drying, enabling the female to attach them firmly to the surface on which they are laid. The colour of the gecko varies from light brown to grey.

When one picks up a gecko (not a simple feat, because of the creature's agility), its skin feels soft and velvety. Like all other reptiles it moults at certain intervals. Again in trying to catch a gecko its tail may suddenly break off. Discarding the tail affords the gecko a certain protection, for the cast-off piece, violently jerking, can distract a predator and give the gecko a chance to flee. Though the tail is later regenerated the new tail is usually shorter than the original one (CEE-NFS).

INDIAN ECOLOGICAL GROUP HONOURED STOCKHOLM

The Ladakh Ecological Development Group is among those receiving this year's Right Livelihood Awards given by the Right Livelihood Foundation, an educational trust situated on the Isle of Man. Others named for the 1986 Awards, worth a total of 100,000 dollars, are two women scientists, Dr. Alice Stewart (United Kingdom) and Dr. Rosalie Bertell (Canada), world authorities on the dangers of low-level nuclear radiation, and Evaristo Nugkuag of Peru, principal spokesman for the

Amazon Indians. The Honorary Award goes to Austrian futurist, Prof. Robert Jung.

The Awards, popularly known as the Alternative Nobel Prizes, will be presented to the recipients at a ceremony in the Swedish Parliament in Stockholm on December 8. First instituted in 1980, the awards have so far been won by 29 people and organisations from 20 countries who, in the opinion of the International Jury, "work on practical and exemplary solutions to the most urgent problems of today."

The Ladakh Ecological Development Group, located in the high Himalayan region of North-west India, works to preserve traditional culture and values against the onslaught of tourism and 'development'. It has introduced appropriate technologies, such as solar-heated Trombe wall houses, solar water heaters, dryers and cookers. A broad educational programme includes traditional medicine, village arts and plays, radio discussion programmes and a newsletter.



Dirty Cars, Dying trees

Car exhaust emissions are dirty—but unnecessarily. Too long after America and Japan, European countries are trying to clean them up. In doing so, however, they are plumping for an expensive and petrol-wasting wrong choice. They ought instead to look at a clean-air car engine recently launched in Japan.

Car engines produce three pollutants; carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides. The first two are the result of incomplete fuel combustion; the third is, effectively, burnt air. The nitrogen oxides from cars, with a bit of help from hydrocarbons, are probably the biggest single reason why, according to an alarming official report this week, disease is now afflicting more than half of Germany's trees.

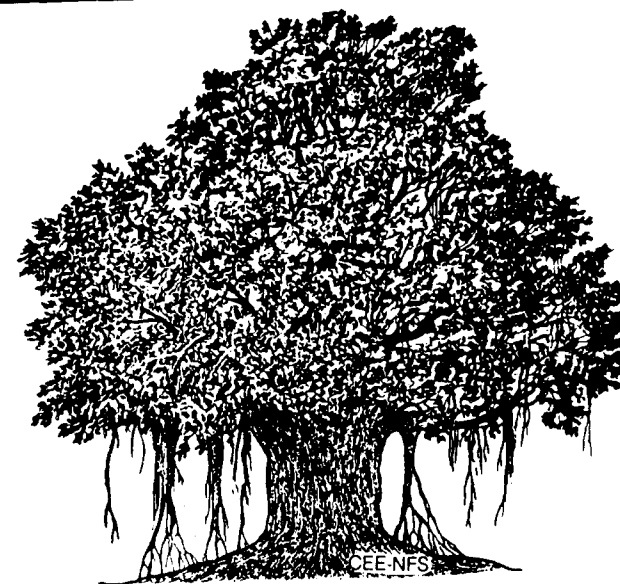
The strictest controls on car exhausts are California's and Japan's. Both demand unleaded fuel, which will be available all over the EEC by 1989. California uses yesterday's method now chosen by the Germans; add a three-way catalyst to the exhaust and—essential if the catalyst is to work—a system that keeps the air-fuel mixture in the cylinder at a 'rich' 14.7 parts of air to one of fuel. It adds about £500 to the cost of the car and works only when the car has warmed up. The system fails when cheats or incompetents use leaded petrol.

A better way to meet the standards is Toyota's leanburn engine, which burns 23 parts of air to one of fuel. It produces negligible carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxides, but

more hydrocarbons than a normal engine. This can be solved with an 'oxidation' catalyst (two thirds the cost and more robust than a three-way converter) on the exhaust. Lean-burn engines are not only cleaner and cheaper. Toyota's goes 18% further on a litre of petrol. There is nothing magic about this merely an improved computerised control of the carburettor and a cylinder with a special shape. There is a small penalty in engine performance—poorer acceleration, more hesitation—but it is not great. Besides, Toyota's engine is the first, not the last, word in lean-burning. One American company believes that ignition by microwave will enable engines to burn as lean as 33 to one, rendering exhausts all but spotless by the 1990s and three-way catalysts obsolete.

If a manufacturer begins now to adapt his cars for three-way catalysts, he will have to stick with rich-burning engines. That is exactly the decision that Ford, a strong advocate of lean-burn, has reluctantly taken, following the German announcement. The result will be dearer, dirtier and thirstier-than-necessary cars for European drivers in the 1990s. Slower speed limits reduce pollution faster. So why does Europe have to go for three-way catalysts?

There is a way that would allow European carmakers to get their lean-burn act together in time to compete with Toyota. But it is a politically inconvenient one; speed limits. Scientists at Heidelberg calculate that the present German three-way catalyst plan would cut nitrogen oxide emissions by 300,000 tonnes a year by 1995.



THE BANYAN TREE

By
DHIRAJ L. BHALANI

Sacred to Hindus, the banyan tree holds a special place in every villager's life. Under the tree is situated the village deity's shrine—the spot where women gather every morning to offer prayers, the point around which the village chauppal is spread, the meeting ground where village elders hold important discussions and take decisions the resting place for weary travellers and a rendezvous for village boys looking for a cool afternoon of fun.

A fast growing, evergreen tree, the banyan (*Ficus bengalensis*) is an outstanding example of epiphyte growth. A seed ejected by a bird, may come to rest among the leaves of another tree. Here it germinates—long roots appear which soon thicken, strengthen and eventually strangle their host. This smooth, grey barked tree can grow to a height of about 20 metres. The mature tree trunk is never cylindrical as it is made up of several amalgamated aerial roots. These roots, given off by the tree's

branches, hang down to penetrate the ground. They then thicken to form new trunks.

Famous banyans

The famous banyan tree in the Indian Botanic Gardens at Calcutta was ascertained to have grown from a seed deposited in the crown of a date palm in 1782. It is now difficult to find out the original trunk of the tree. Another large famous banyan tree is known as 'Kabir Vad' situated in Bharuch district of Gujarat on the banks of the river Narmada.

The tree can be propagated from seeds and cuttings in nurseries. Seeds are sown as soon as they are ripe in pots of fine mould mixed with powdered brick or charcoal. The young saplings are kept well shaped in the heat of the day. Large cuttings about 8 to 10 metres high are planted around January—March and kept well watered until the rainy season.

Banyan trees appear to bear no flowers, only fruits. Actually the flowers are concealed in the fleshy receptacle commonly referred to as the fig. These figs are stalkless and grow in pairs like red cherries in the leaf axils. These contain numerous tiny blossoms of both sexes and also a host of small insects. These are the fig insects without which the tree cannot produce seeds. Each species of fig has its own species of insect attached to it. The insect enters through a hole in the top and lays eggs which hatch out and mature. These new insects on leaving their home become dusted with pollen from the male flowers. They then make their way into another fig thus ensuring fertilization. The figs ripen between February and May.

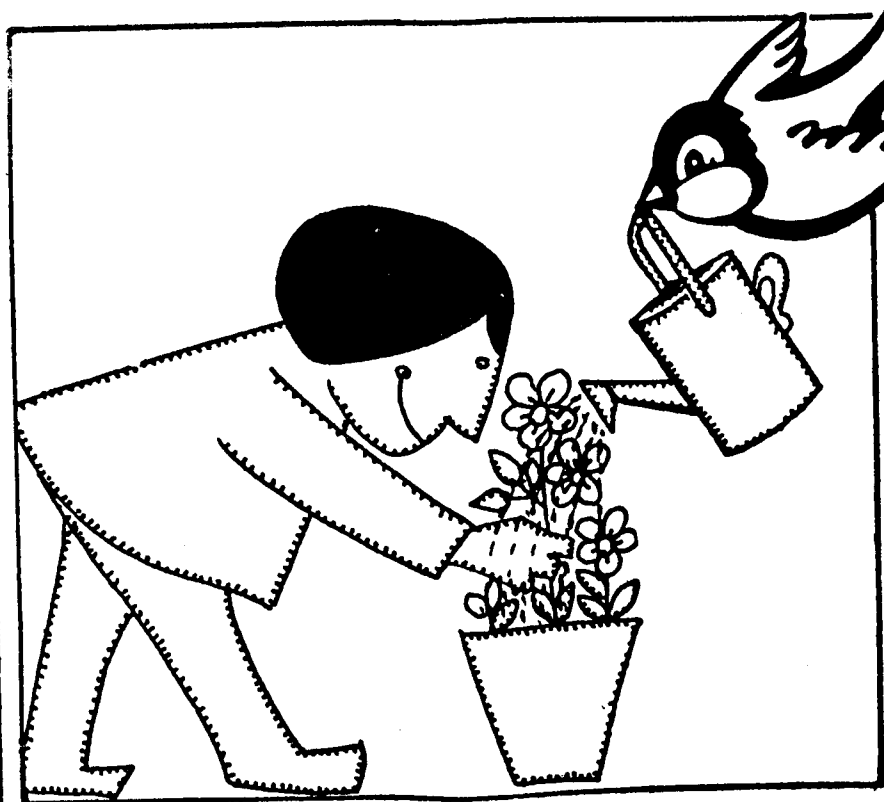
Difficult to eradicate :

The banyan tree is widely distributed throughout the hill forests of India and is extensively planted for shade in gardens, villages and along roadsides. The tree is difficult to eradicate because of the tenacity of its roots and the large size of the tree. Often found growing in wall cracks, these trees can be very destructive to buildings.

There are many uses to the banyan tree. The wood is of little value, but as it survives well under water it is used for well curbs. From the bark and young hanging roots a coarse fibre is obtained which is used for rope making. The leaves are used as plates. Bird lime is made from the sticky milky sap and is used in medicine to provide relief from pains and bruises and for rheumatism. An infusion of the bark is regarded as a powerful tonic in the treatment of diabetes. The leaves are heated and used as a poultice. The fruits are eaten as a famine fruit as well.

The tree is thus an integral part of life in every Indian village. (CEE-NFS)

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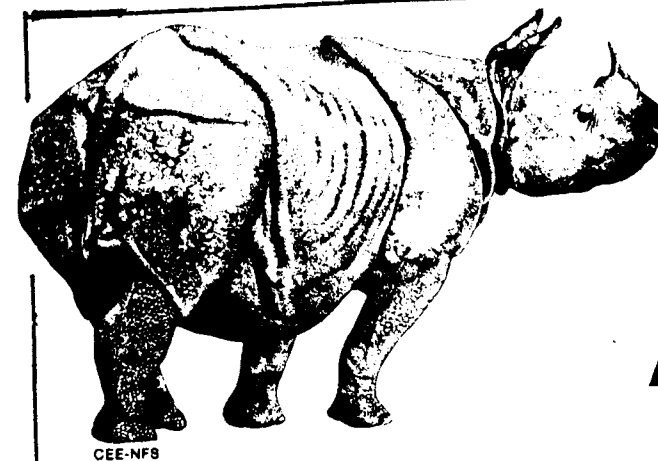


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At Man's Mercy

By Roopal Rawal

Mighty and majestic, the ferocious looking rhinoceros is the third largest land animal after the elephant and hippopotamus. Though a rare sight today, rhinos were numerous and conspicuous about 5,000 years ago. The fall in their population came during the last two centuries—not as commonly believed, due to evolutionary failures. The rhino's size itself deters wild predators. Indeed, its only enemy is man. Extermination for sport, horn or hide and encroachment upon its habitat for agriculture and tea plantations, threaten the rhino's survival. Rhinos are heading towards extinction faster than any other large mammal in recent history. Kenya has been specially hard hit by poaching. Out of 20,000 rhinos in 1970, only 550 survive

The horn, the toes, the skin, the stomach, the bones and even the dung—almost every part of the animal serves man's unending lust. For centuries, rhinoceros horn—compact hair-like skin fibres—has been used to make cups, bowls, daggers, bows and arrows, decorative carvings, sword hilts, walking sticks, door handles, butts of rifles and pistols.... the list is endless. Rhino horn and hide are believed to cure asthma, tuberculosis, and snake bites. It is

also claimed to have aphrodisiac powers.

Unsavory customs, like bathing in rhinoceros blood to acquire courage, and hanging a rhino tail over the bed of a woman to ease childbirth pains, have also been prevalent. Other meaningless practices are men using rhino horn as a talisman and rubbing ash of rhino horn on the eyebrows to help attract beautiful girls. These beliefs have proved fatal to the rhino. The trade in rhino products is banned. Nevertheless, it does thrive clandestinely.

The Rhino family

There are five rhino species in the world: three Asiatic species—Indian rhino, Javan rhino and Sumatran rhino; and two African species—Black rhino and White rhino. The Javan and Sumatran species have been comparatively less studied as they are extremely difficult to get close to. According to the latest census, there are only around 70 Javan and 500 Sumatran rhinos left.

The Indian rhinoceros is the Greater One-horned rhino and as the name implies has only one horn. Once it dwelt all along the foothills of the Himalayas, Terai region in particular

and the valleys of the rivers Indus, Ganges and Brahmaputra. Today it is restricted to scattered pockets in India and Nepal. There are less than 1800 left and the largest herd resides in Kaziranga National Park, Assam.

The Indian rhino has thick skin with several folds and not much body hair. Though bulky, the body folds enable it to run fast, jump, twist and turn rapidly. African Black and African White rhinos have two long horns and lack those deep folds that Indian rhinos have. While Black rhinos are solitary and while rhinos are, more gregarious, the White rhinos are actually grey in colour with a long head and wide square mouth. African rhinos inhabit low-lying plains whereas the Indian rhinos live in the 12 ft. high elephant grass.

Born Swimmers :

Of all the five, Indian rhino is perhaps the best swimmer and loves water. To watch a rhino wallow is a hilarious sight. They roll and thrash water with their legs in the air. Mudbaths are their favourite pastime. Wallowing serves several other purposes : to lower the body temperature and to prevent fly-bites.



FUN-FARE

ARIGNAR ANNA

"I've definitely made up my mind to be cremated", announced a club bore.

"Good! came a voice from the corner, 'I'll call taxi'."

"All clever men are conceited" she said

"Oh, I don't know" said he. 'I'm not'"

A woman asked her husband if he had a good memory for faces.

"Yes? I think I have" he replied boastfully.

"Thank goodness for that" she said, 'I've broken your shaving mirror'."

"I didn't intend taking a holiday this year but the boss insisted.

"How long have you got?"

"Until I find another job".

"Your son tips me more generously than you do sir," a taxi-driver said to a wealthy.

"That's quite possible" was the reply. "He has a rich father. I haven't"

"It is a painful thing to mention," said a patient to the surgeon, "but my wife thinks the fee you charged for my operation was far too high"

"But my dear sir, surely you do not set the same low value on your life as your wife does?"

"I would like to see the income tax-man, please".

"Sorry, he's out".

"Ah, and when do you expect him to be out again?"

"Aren't women funny?"

"Well, if you tell one how many bones there are in the human body she'll believe you. but if a sign says 'Wet paint' she'll have to investigate?"

"I was a fool when I married you" said a woman to her husband.

"Yes darling" he replied. "but I was in love and didn't notice it."

"But madam, the hat goes perfectly with your delicate complexion," said a salesgirl to her prospective client.

"May be" was the reply, "but I wasn't looking delicate until you mentioned the price"

"She is rather polished girl. don't you think?"

"Yes she casts reflections on everybody".

"And remember; my boy, a woman can make a fool of a man in fifteen minutes" said father. "Why the look? What are you thinking of?"

"Those fifteen minutes" replied his son.

A woman reported the disappearance of her husband to the police. "Is there any message you wish us to give him in case we find him?" she was asked.

Yes," she said. "Tell him' mother didn't come after all"

A small boy returned home in an obviously dejected state of mind from his first day at school.

"Ain't going to-morrow", he announced.

"Why not?" his mother asked.

"Well I can't read or write, and they won't let me talk" he replied.

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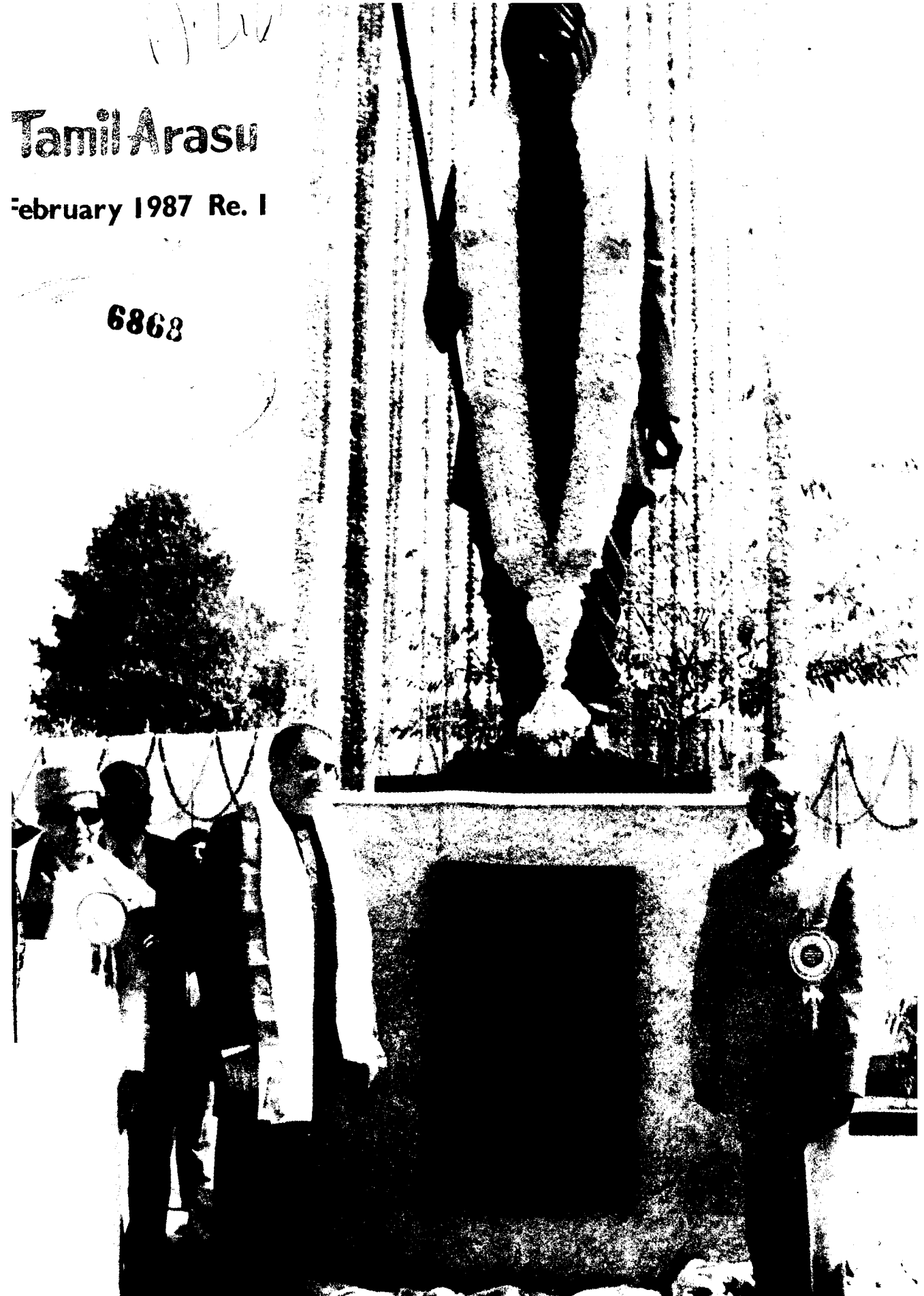
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TAMIL ARASU

In scope this month

The Governor's Address

His Excellency, the Governor, Thiru S. L. Khurana addressed the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on the 27th February 1987.

The Address.

Poet Bharathi's Statue at New Delhi

Hon'ble Prime Minister Thiru Rajiv Gandhi unveiled the 10 foot high bronze statue of Poet Bharathi at New Delhi on 4.2.1987.

A report

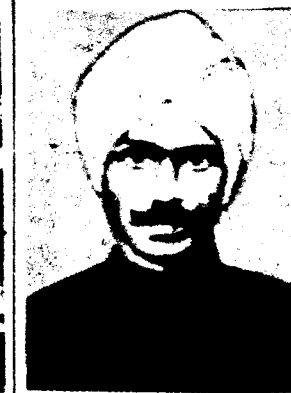
38th Republic Day Celebrations

The 38th Republic Day Celebrations were held in Madras on 26.1.87. His Excellency, the Governor, took the salute and the Hon'ble Chief Minister presented the Anna Medals for gallantry.

A report

Thiru M. Bhakthavatsalam passes away

Former Chief Minister, Thiru M. Bhakthavatsalam passed away on 12.2.87. A study into the life and achievements of the elder statesman.



Thiruvalluvar Year, 2018

February, 1987

Thai-Masi



Address By:
Thiru SUNDAR LAL KHURANA
 Governor of Tamil Nadu
 at the
**THE TAMILNADU
 LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

Thiruvalluvar Aandu 2018
 -Atchaya-Masi 15
 27th February 1987

Honourable Members of the Legislative Assembly,

I wish you all a very Happy New Year. I also wish a year of prosperity for the people of Tamil Nadu.

2. The year 1987 should be an important landmark in the history of the State. The new year began with a note of fulfilment of one of the long standing assurances of the State Government. In order to alleviate the sufferings of the poor and keeping in mind the Directive Principles of the State Policy contained in the Constitution of India, the Government have prohibited the manufacture, sale and consumption of arrack and toddy from 1st January 1987 onwards. When the new year began, all the toddy and arrack shops throughout the State were closed. Besides as a step towards the rehabilitation of about 30,000 toddy tappers, Government have formulated a scheme in which a cash assistance of Rs. 2,000 each is being given to the erstwhile toddy tappers to enable them to purchase the tools and equipments for tapping of neera and manufacture of palmgur. The new year thus began on a promising note.

3. The day of Pongal this year was also of considerable importance for the people of Tamil Nadu. Most parts of the State were brought together into a communication network by the launching of Kodaikanal T. V. Relay Station. Regional programmes are now available to a large segment of the State's population.

4. The second year of the Seventh Five-Year Plan is coming to a close shortly and I am happy to announce that the plan performance of the State Government has been commendable as in the past. As against an approved outlay of Rs. 1,153 crores for 1986-87, the actual expenditure is expected to be about Rs. 1,200 crores. In order to maintain a similar tempo of economic development, the State will enter into the third year with an outlay of Rs. 1,250 crores. However, the Union

Planning Commission has assessed a resource gap of Rs. 86 crores for the State Government to reach this outlay. This has been due to various factors like consecutive droughts, failure of north-east monsoon, revenue depletion owing to the introduction of prohibition, sanction of ex-gratia payment to Government servants and payment of Dearness Allowance on par with the decisions of Government of India. The State Government have already requested the Government of India to release Rs. 86 crores either in the form of Special Central Assistance or Advance Plan Assistance to enable the State Government to overcome the resource constraints next year and maintain the momentum already generated in plan performance.

5. The major thrust in the plan investment during 1987-88 will be in the power sector which forms the basis for the growth of the economy. In my last address to the State Legislature in January 1986, I had pointed out that the Government are considering steps for augmenting generation capacity through external aid. I am now happy to announce that the Government have finalised an agreement with the Asian Development Bank for the provision of assistance of 150 million dollars to the State Government for setting up the North Madras Thermal Project. In the meantime, power generation capacity in the State is being augmented through various new projects. The first unit of the Mettur Thermal Power Project—1 Stage has already been synchronised while the second unit will be commissioned shortly. These two units will have a generation capacity of 420 MW. Similarly, work has also commenced on the Tuticorin Power Project—Third Extension Scheme, which will create a generation capacity of 420 MW. In order to ensure adequate supply of coal to the thermal power stations in Tuticorin, the State owned Poompuhar Shipping Corporation has deployed its ships for transporting coal from Haldia to Tuticorin. All the three newly acquired ships have been put into operation by the Corporation. It is also proposed to set up a thermal project at Cuddalore with five units, each having a generation capacity of 210 MW in a phased manner. A project report has been sent

to the Central Electricity Authority for technical clearance and coal linkage.

6. The Government are aware that the strategy of lignite based power generation will play a crucial role in Tamil Nadu in the future years. The State Government will therefore render necessary assistance to the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited in its new projects like second expansion of the first mine and excavation of third mine of 11 M.T. per annum which will have matching thermal power generation. The State Government appeal to the Central Government to make this lignite based power available to Tamil Nadu. Similarly, with a view to harnessing the non-conventional source of energy, the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board has installed 16 Nos. of 55 KW Wind Generators at Mullaikadu in Tuticorin. Four more Wind Generators of the same capacity are under installation in the same place.

7. In my last address to the Legislature, I had pointed out that our endeavour will be to focus our attention on increasing the productivity of the State owned public sector undertakings. The Government have already initiated several steps in this direction. Honourable Members are aware that the Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation (TANSI) has already been restructured. As a further step in the same direction, the Government have decided to restructure the Tamil Nadu Ceramics Limited. The Government are fully aware that public sector undertakings while being economically viable, have a promotional role to play. The Government will therefore continue taking steps to combine the twin objectives of economic viability and promotional commitments of the public sector undertakings.

8. In the industrial sector, important developments have taken place. A programme for modernisation and expansion of Ariyalur Cement Works is already under consideration of the Government. A 100 per cent export oriented unit, viz., the TAMIL Granites of Tamil Nadu Minerals Limited has been inaugurated at Manali. A scheme for setting up a graphite beneficiation plant at Sivaganga with foreign technology is in the offing. A plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 52 crores is proposed to be set up by Tamil Nadu Magnesite Limited for the manufacture of Special Refractory Brick by using Dead Burnt Magnesite from the Rotary Kiln and high quality Sintered Magnesia from the chemical beneficiation plant. In recent years non-resident Indians have been showing interest in making investments in Tamil Nadu. The Government will continue to welcome and encourage such investments.

9. As a result of the measures initiated by the State Government, there has also been an impressive growth in small industries sector. The number of small units which have been granted permanent registration has risen to 77,382 by the middle of 1986-87. The investment generated by them has already reached the figure of about Rs. 950 crores by the beginning of the current financial year.

10. The State Government have taken note of the new sugar policy announced by Government of India and efforts are being taken to get maximum number of additional sugar mills in the State. We are optimistic that the response from the Government of India will be positive as it has been in the past. In my last address to the Legislature, I had pointed out that

the State Government are pressing the Government of India to set up the X-Ray Film Plant at Udhamandalam at a cost of Rs. 170 crores. Honourable Members of the Legislative Assembly will be happy to know that the scheme has since been cleared by Government of India. I also take this opportunity to thank the Union Government for having cleared the Rs. 600 crores Aromatics Project proposed by the Madras Refineries Limited at Manali. This Project will also facilitate the setting up of a large number of downstream projects. Government of India have also been requested to clear the proposal of Madras Fertilisers Limited to double its capacity and also set up one of the 15 new fertiliser plants in Tamil Nadu during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period.

11. The State Government are also providing major thrust to the Handloom and Textile sectors. Rehabilitation of closed sick mills has been engaging the attention of the Government for quite some time. The State Government nationalised the Somasundram Spinning Mills in Pasumpon Muthuramalingam district in August 1986. The Government then declared the Bhavani Mills at Coimbatore as a relief undertaking and ensured its reopening in October 1986. The Sri Hari Mills Private Limited was also reopened in October 1986 on a joint management basis with Government assistance. Measures to rehabilitate other closed mills are also under consideration of the Government. As a part of the new textile policy of the Government of India, the State Government have also taken steps to issue registration certificates to all the powerlooms in the State.

12. The policy of the Government is to protect handloom industry and uplift the socio-economic conditions of the handloom weavers through handloom co-operatives. Out of 5-56 lakh handlooms functioning in the State, as many as 3-84 lakhs have already been brought under the co-operative fold by the end of November 1986. Tamil Nadu has, in fact, already exceeded the national target of 60 per cent coverage of looms set by the Government of India.

13. Agriculture forms a very vital part of our economy. In spite of the unfavourable seasonal conditions prevailing during the last two years, the sustained efforts taken by the Government made it possible to achieve a reasonable level of production and productivity. A '5 Step Approach' is being followed in the current year for achieving the target of minimum increase of 750 kgs. of paddy per hectare over and above the normal production in the samba season. Efforts are being taken for modernising the entire agricultural sector. Increased attention will be paid to attract the farm youths by providing essential training in handling agricultural equipments. A new scheme, viz., Tamil Nadu Women in Agriculture is also being initiated to provide necessary agricultural skills to the women working in agriculture.

14. It is quite distressing to note that the actual rainfall in the State in the past few years has been far below normal. Consequently, the irrigation potential and the availability of drinking water in the State are on the decline and urgent steps have to be

taken to retrieve the situation. The Government are alive to this emerging problem and are continuing their efforts to mitigate the drinking water problem as well as to counter the declining irrigation potential. Substantial allocations for drinking water supply schemes are thus being made as in the past. Under the Minimum Needs Programme, an allocation of Rs. 30 crores has been made in 1986-87 and the same level of allocation will be continued in the coming year also. During each of the years 1986-87 and 1987-88, it has been programmed to complete 2,225 habitations under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and the Minimum Needs Programme. In addition, 5,339 borewells have also been sunk up to December 1986 in order to mitigate the hardship caused by the drought. Besides, it has been planned to complete 14 water supply schemes in the urban areas during each of the years 1986-87 and 1987-88. In order to augment the drinking water supply in Madras City, the Phase II study of the UNDP is also being undertaken. The construction of 90 mld. treatment plant and the enlargement of pumping capacity at Kilpauk Water Works as well as the scheme for extraction of 55 mld. of ground water from Poondi, Kortaliar and Kannigaiper at an estimated cost of Rs. 15 crores are under progress.

15. To overcome the problems arising out of the poor rainfall in the past few years, Government are considering an Integrated Crop Development Scheme with emphasis on sprinkler and drip irrigation, which will facilitate economy in water use. Pilot efforts in introduction of these systems in our State have met with great success. Farmers are willing to accept these modern systems and instal them to increase crop intensity and enhance profitability. To enthuse them further and to maximise the productivity of water, a precious input, Government propose to implement a massive programme of popularising sprinkler and drip irrigation systems. External assistance to the extent required will be sought for implementing this scheme. To enable the small and marginal farmers to get the benefits of this scheme, subsidy and loan assistance will be provided to them. As a further step to streamline the water delivery system at the field level, the Government of India have formulated a scheme called "National Water Management Project" to be implemented with World Bank assistance. It is proposed to include a number of irrigation systems in Tamil Nadu under this scheme to benefit approximately 1,09,149 hectares at an estimated cost of Rs. 58.87 crores.

16. The Government are also providing substantial relief to the agriculturists in the State. In order to reduce their debt burden, aggravated by the successive years of floods and droughts, Government have written off the interest and the penal interest and interest on overdues on agricultural loans as on 31st March 1986. The Government have also granted extension of time for repayment of 50 per cent of the outstanding principal from 31st December 1986 to 28th February 1987, in order to enable maximum number of agriculturists to avail of this relief. The relief to the agriculturists under this write off procedure will be of the order of Rs. 125 crores. This measure will also strengthen the co-operative structure which was facing heavy incidence of overdues especially at the level of primary agricultural credit societies and primary land development banks. The co-opera-

tive movement is also being geared up to benefit the tribal population through LAMP co-operative societies with the objective of providing integrated credit, marketing and other services under one roof. As against 13 societies in 1986, it is expected that at the end of 1987, there will be 17 LAMP co-operative societies. Another step to benefit the agriculturists has been the comprehensive crop insurance scheme which has been under implementation in the State since 1st April 1985. The scope of this scheme has now been extended to cumbu, cholam, ragi and gingelly crops in the current financial year.

17. Tamil Nadu has been in the forefront in the realm of welfare schemes. The Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme continues to make positive impact on additional enrolment and in reducing drop-outs in schools. The rate of drop-outs at the primary level has come down from 40 per cent in 1977-78 to 23 per cent in 1984-85. During 1986-87, additional enrolment of students in the age group 6 to 14 years in schools has been 2.84 lakhs. The State has exceeded the target set under the 20 point programme. The Government have also opened as many as 100 high schools and 79 higher secondary schools during 1986-87. The scheme of free supply of uniforms has given employment to about 40,000 women who have enrolled as members of the tailoring societies, Magalir Mandrams and voluntary institutions. The Government are also encouraging the voluntary agencies to take up income generating schemes with initial minimum financial support from the Government. The rate of food charges for the inmates of the hostels run by the Departments of Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare and Backward Classes has been increased substantially. This will benefit about 80,000 inmates of such hostels.

18. In order to improve the working conditions of children, provide them with nutrition, education and health protection and to abolish child labour gradually, the Government have started a 3 year pilot project for Sivakasi area commencing from 1986-87 with Central financial assistance. Another scheme for the benefit of children in the State has been the Integrated Child Development Service Scheme. During the current year, 13 more rural Integrated Child Development Service Projects have started functioning in Pudukkottai district. It is proposed to start 13 more such projects. In order to help the physically handicapped children and adults, District Rehabilitation Centres have started functioning in Chingleput district covering 2 blocks. This is a pilot project for a period of 5 years and would be extended to other areas based upon its experience and success. For the tribal population, the Integrated Tribal Development Project is being implemented with vigour. While implementing the central scheme to supply subsidised foodgrains in the integrated tribal development blocks, the State Government are also giving additional subsidy on rice and are distributing it at Rs. 1.40 per kg. The distribution of rice and wheat under this scheme benefits 38,000 families.

19. I have already mentioned the positive impact of the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme in areas like nutrition, education, employment, etc. It is now proposed by the Government to launch an exemplary scheme viz., an Integrated Child Health

and Nutrition Programme by integrating the benefits of the ongoing Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme and the Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project which is coming to a close in 1988. The Nutrition and Health services offered under both these programmes will be integrated in the form of a package and will be made available throughout the State to children below 5 years and pregnant mothers. The cost of this project may be approximately Rs. 400 crores. It has already been posed to the concerned Ministries of Government of India and the Union Planning Commission and their response has been found to be quite encouraging. The prospects of soft loan from World Bank and I.D.A. are quite bright for this project.

20. Foot wear for working mothers and children : — Honourable Members are aware that this Government have been supplying free text-books and uniforms to school going children. I am happy to announce that the Government propose to introduce a scheme in 1987-88 of free supply of foot-wear to the school going children and poor working mothers in rural areas. Apart from the poor who are direct beneficiaries under this scheme, it would provide large scale employment opportunities through the revitalisation of the Foot Wear Co-operative Societies employing leather workers and the creation of new societies to cater to the needs of the very large number of beneficiaries.

21. In my last address to the Legislature, I had announced the intention of the Government to implement the massive housing programme in the State. A beginning in its implementation has already been made. However, a novel approach is now crystallising. The State Government had commissioned a pilot socio economic and housing survey in Anna district. On the basis of this survey, an innovative scheme has been formulated. The basic thrust under this new approach will be to ensure that the benefits of the investments flow directly to the rural areas, particularly to the poor in these areas. It is now proposed that the financial allocation under the budget for this programme need not be used only for house construction directly, but for financing a large number of co-operative societies decentralised at the taluk and village level which in turn will undertake the production of necessary building materials like bricks, tiles, slaked lime, etc. It is also proposed that the requirement of structural steel may be manufactured either by State-owned units or by various small structural steel shops available in various taluks. A large number of building materials co-operative societies will be formed under this new approach. The financial allocation available in the budget will be used as equity capital for these co-operative societies, which will enable them to borrow from financial institutions and commercial banks on the basis of debt equity ratio of 3:1. Thus, against the budget allocation, it would be possible to mobilise substantial resources. The building materials manufactured by these societies will be supplied to the beneficiaries and the individual beneficiaries would be required to contribute their labour in order to put up their new houses or to upgrade the shelter.

22. This scheme will be taken up with cluster approach so that whole villages are covered and

improved. It also envisages that there will be co-ordination with other rural development programmes so that simultaneous steps for water supply, sanitation, environmental improvement and social forestry can be taken up in these areas. This new approach of implementing the massive housing programme will ensure coverage of shelterless population in a specified time frame, generation of large volume of employment in the rural areas, usage of locally available materials and participation of beneficiaries in the construction programme. This new approach has already been taken up with Government of India who have been requested to permit the State Government to utilise the funds allotted under NREP and RLEGP in the manner now envisaged. The Government of India have also been requested to ensure sufficient mobilisation of credit from financial institutions and commercial banks and also to allow concessional rate of interest of 4 per cent on these loans with a moratorium of three years. With this approach, it will be possible to enlarge the coverage of this housing programme substantially in order to achieve our objectives.

23. While the thrust of the massive housing programme will be in rural areas, the State Government are equally concerned about the problem of housing and development in the urban areas. A new scheme viz., the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project at a cost of Rs. 428 crores has been sent to Government of India for obtaining World Bank assistance for the implementation of sites and services scheme, slum improvement, transportation, municipal services and technical assistance in Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem and Tiruchirappalli. Apart from these the existing thrust in housing and urban development will also be continued.

24. For the successful implementation of these programmes, a certain level of popular participation is essential. The democratically elected local bodies have an important role to play in this venture. As already pointed out in my last address to the Legislature, elections to the Municipalities, Panchayat Unions and Panchayats have been held and elected local self-government institutions have once again been established in the State. The Government are committed to the ethos of grass root level democracy and rationalisation of the administrative set up.

25. A number of steps have been taken by the Government to make the administration more responsive to the needs of the changing times. The programme of bifurcation of districts is being implemented as already announced by me in my last address to the Legislature. The bifurcation of Tirunelveli district has already taken place and steps are under way for the bifurcation of the North Arcot district. A special thrust has been given to the development of modern management information system at the Government level in order to effectively monitor and supervise the implementation of various developmental programmes. At the Secretariat level, information has been codified and a permanent data base has been created to facilitate this procedure. It is proposed to avail of the facilities offered by the National Informatics Centre to set up a Computer Net Work for storage, retrieval and speedy transmission of essential information relating to the developmental activities in the various sectors of the

economy. This will facilitate better monitoring and follow up action of plan projects.

26. Redress of public grievances is also an important function of a responsive administration. The procedures for redress of public grievances and the monitoring of such redress are being simplified. A cell to attend to the public grievances is proposed to be formed. A Pensioners' Grievances Cell has already been constituted at the Secretariat. Similar efforts are also being taken up at the district level.

27. All these efforts can yield the desired results in an atmosphere of peace and tranquility. The Government have been maintaining law and order effectively. There is, however, one basic problem which may come in the way of the efforts of this Government to implement its various developmental programmes. The State has been suffering from successive years of natural calamities in the recent past and according to the present trend the State may face a severe drought in the coming year also. However, the State Government are geared up to meet the challenge. In the current year, the drought situation in the State was tackled with earnest vigour. In twelve districts which had distress conditions relief measures were undertaken. A memorandum for drought assistance of Rs. 310 crores was submitted to Government of India. Although the Government of India approved a ceiling of expenditure at Rs. 31.77 crores for drought relief works during 1986-87, the State Government have in fact spent much more i.e., Rs. 105.40 crores on drinking water supply, employment generation and other drought relief schemes.

28. Anticipating severe drought in the next year, the State Government have drawn up an immediate contingency plan to the tune of Rs. 28 crores. The Government have also approved the sinking of 8625 borewells to tide over the situation. For Madras City, several contingency measures are also being initiated to face the declining water storage in Poondi, Sholavaram and Red Hills lakes. Action is being taken to conserve the available surface water and increase the drawal of ground water by sinking more borewells in the aquifers outside Madras. The Government have sanctioned special measures costing Rs. 163 lakhs for Madras City which include pumping out the dead storage water from Sholavaram and Red Hills lakes, rejuvenation of 14 borewells and sinking 16 new borewells and providing them with new pumpsets, renovation of over 600 filter point tubewells and 226 India Mark II hand pumps, sinking 1500 new filter point tubewells, drilling 120 borewells and fixing India Mark II hand pumps. In addition, the scheme for pumping additional 12 mgd. of ground water for Madras City at a cost of Rs. 15 crores is also being accelerated.

29. The State Government will take all possible steps not only to face the drought situation but also to ensure that it does not affect the other development programmes. As a further step in the same direction, this Government have already appealed to the Union Government to sanction various projects costing Rs. 2,000 crores. In addition to the World Bank



assistance sought for Nutrition-cum-Health programme and the Government of India assistance for the massive housing scheme, the State Government are drawing up a Rs. 800 crores scheme for metropolitan improvement, Rs. 400 crores scheme for modernisation of irrigation tanks and restoring them to the original standards, and a Rs. 140 crores scheme for environmental improvement through developing the city water ways. The Government of India have also been requested to step up their allocation for various central projects in Tamil Nadu like the Mass Rapid Transit System, Karur-Dindigul-Tuticorin broadgauge project, Third Mine cut at Neyveli, Sethu Samuthram project and development of Cuddalore Port. It is also expected that the Government of India will clear many of these projects and programmes in order to give a fillip to the economy of the State in the form of additionality to the total investment in the State.

30. Last but not the least, the State Government continue to be concerned about the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka. The reported massacres and killings taking place in Sri Lanka are causing acute agony to the State Government. It is a matter of great concern that an amicable settlement to the ethnic problem of Sri Lanka has not yet been found. The State Government have been associating themselves with the Government of India in their efforts to find a lasting and acceptable solution for the Sri Lanka problem and hope that the 1.25 lakh Sri Lanka refugees will be able to return to their country in safety and with honour.

31. Despite these problems, I am confident that the State is poised for an era of prosperity and growth, thanks to the sincere efforts of the State Government. I take this opportunity to seek your co-operation in all these efforts.

Vanakkam



Poet Bharathi's Statue at the Capital

Poet Bharati's 10 foot high bronze statue was unveiled on 4.2.1987 in Bharati Nagar at New Delhi by the Honourable Prime Minister Thiru Rajiv Gandhi under the chairmanship of His Excellency the Vice-President Thiru R. Venkataraman. The Minister for Electricity and Tourism Thiru V.V. Swaminathan welcomed the gathering. The Minister while giving his welcome address said that the Tamil Nadu Government is fulfilling the aspirations of Bharati in all earnestness. To make the dream of Bharati into reality the Tamil Nadu Government established a separate university for women, he said. Tamil University for the development of Tamil language and literature was established as per the direction of Dr. M.G.R. The Minister said, that Poet Bharati sang that even if one mouth went without food, we will destroy the world and realising this, the Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R.

introduced the Noon-Meals scheme for children.

The Honourable Chief Minister described Bharati as a 'People's poet' and poet of freedom and patriotism. The Chief Minister said that through his poetry he not only gave a clarion call for freedom but for the eradication of poverty, ignorance, slavery and superstition.

Unveiling the statue of Poet Bharati the Prime Minister said, born at a time when the British empire was at its zenith, Subramania Bharati rendered stellar service through his songs and poetry and instilled patriotism in millions of Indians.

In his presidential speech His Excellency the Vice-President Thiru R. Venkataraman said the greatness of Bharati's work lay in the fact

that they encompassed the entire human race and had a universal appeal.

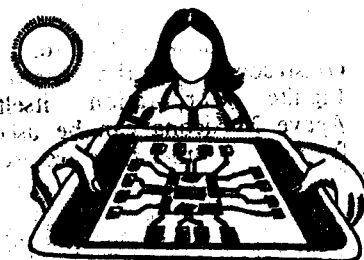
At the conclusion of the function, the Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. presented gold embroidered shawls to the Vice-president and the Prime Minister. The Chief Minister also presented mementos to the sculptor Thiru Mahandas and the CPWD Engineer, Thiru Gorgaonkar, involved in the installation of the statue.

The statue at the Bharati Nagar has been installed at a cost of Rs. 43,000 in an area of 600 square meters. The Tamil Nadu Government has spent nearly Rs. 5.53 lakhs on other works at the site.

**Want to have
someone wake you up
in the morning and
serve you tea? Try a
computer...**

JOHN Bowring of Corsham, England, is in the toy business and loves children. He likes the outdoors and lives a normal life, but for one small anomaly. He has 'married' a computer, who is called Mrs. Radionic CNS Bowring.

At 6.10 every morning, his 'wife' cooes into his ear, "Good morning, John, time to get up." If he does not respond, she coaxes him, "Come, John, up now. Come on now!" If he still doesn't move, she shouts: "Rise and shine, John Bowring! You know how bad tempered I get!"



By 6.15, the drapes are pulled back in the house (by the computer), the teapot perks on the stove and the toaster begins its work. By the time the toast is out, the television set is put on for the morning news. The car has meanwhile been warmed up and by the time John leaves the house, Radionic has already activated the burglar alarm that turns the house into a virtual fortress.

But John also has a real, human wife, Veronica. Doesn't old reliable Radionic get jealous of Veronica? Possible. But there is a greater likelihood of Veronica getting jealous of the computer wife. For, John depends on Radionic more than he does on Veronica.



UNVEILING THE STATUE OF
MAHAKAVI SUBRAMANIA BHARATI
NEW DELHI
4-2-1987



Vice President's Speech at the unveiling of Subramania Bharati's Statue

Beloved Prime Minister, Esteemed Chief Minister, Hon'ble Ministers, Legislators and friends.

It is a great pleasure that I join this distinguished gathering at which the Prime Minister of India unveils the statue of Mahakavi Bharati. It is appropriate that this statue of Subramania Bharati is erected in Delhi for the realised in the twenties of this century the oneness of India and unity and integrity of this country. About national unity Bharati said 'she has 300 million faces but one sole life, majestic and strong; 18 are her tongues for utterance and yet her heart is one. He envisaged a socialistic pattern of society that should come into existence after independence. Sketching Indian society after freedom, Bharati said, "To-day we shall make a law. Hence forth for ever enforce it. If a single mouth goes without food, the world we shall destroy"

He kindled the fiery spirit of patriotism and instilled courage in the masses to fight the alien rule. My friends who have known Bharati intimately have told me that Bharati used to read out this poem with great emotion and fervour, sometimes at the top of his voice in a frenzy.

Rajaji who translated the poem 'Freedom Freedom. 'Freedom' (விடுதலை! விடுதலை! விடுதலை!) said the Tamil original of his poem has vigour lilt and tranquillity that cannot be captured in any English rendering. It was seen all over the Tamil land in the days of nationalist struggle. Its influence in rousing the democratic sense of the masses has been immeasurable. He is truly a poet of Indian nationalism and of Indian renaissance.

Bharati inspired religious tolerance and communal harmony. Bharati said we are all one clan, we are all one race and all are India's children of equal status of equal weight, of equal value. All of us are sovereign monarchs in this land. Yes, all of us are monarchs in this land. Long live Bharati Commonwealth".

His poems on women's right-eradication of untouchability and the dignity of labour at a time when Indian society was steeped in orthodoxy and obscurantism were truly revolutionary. In praise of dignity of labour, Bharati said "Ye that heat and melt iron, Ye the makers of machinery, ye the extractors of sap from sugarcane, ye divers into seas for pearls and fishery, ye that labour in a thousand trades-I praise



and glorify you all. You do promise work on earth. Bharati envisaged the future of India to be one wherein all provinces will live in

constructive meatuality. This is what our Santham also sang just now. Wheat from Ganges region will be bartered for Cauvery's betel-leaves. People who do not know the value of betel-leaves may not understand this. It is most delicious and delectable thing. Wheat from Ganges region will be bartered for Cauvery's betel leaves. With Kerala ivory we shall reward the lion hearted poets of Maharashtra. Instruments we shall make to bring to Kanchi the voice of Kasi pundits. He says, it was about the radio at a time when radio was not known. Instruments we shall make to bring to Kanchi the voice of Kasi Pundits. To Rajput warriors we shall give gold from the good Karnataka. Bharati's literary excellence covered not only national, political, economic and social issues but spread over a very wide area of classical epics as well as spiritual things. Had his works been translated contemporaneously into English, Bharati would have won the Nobel Prize. I have got enough to show the relevance of Bharati to the present and future India. Bharati lived only 39 years and it is remarkable that within the short span he had covered such a variety of fields. His life and works will certainly inspire the succeeding generations to imbibe his patriotism nationalism and socialism. I compliment the Government of Tamil Nadu and particularly, the Chief Minister who is a great patron of Tamil literature and a firm believer in national unity and integrity on the efforts taken for the installation of Bharati's statue in the capital of India. No one is more qualified than our beloved Prime Minister who is to-day a symbol of peace, communal harmony and brotherhood to unveil the statue of a poet who toiled hard to bring this virtue home to every Indian.

The average man never really thinks from end to end of his life. The mental activity of such people is only a mouthing of clichés. What they mistake for thought is simply reception of what they have heard. My guess is that well over eighty percent of the human race goes through life without having a single original thought. Whenever a new one appears the average man shows signs of dismay or resentment.

—H. L. Mencken.

சிலை திறப்பு விழா
UNVEILING THE STATUE OF
MAHAKAVI SUBRAMANIA BHARATI
4.2.1987
NEW DELHI



Prime Minister Unveils Subramania Bharati's Statue

The Prime Minister Thiru Rajiv Gandhi unveiled the statue of Mahakavi Subramania Bharati at New Delhi on 4th February, 1987. Speaking on the occasion he said:

"I have the greatest pleasure in unveiling the statue of Mahakavi Subramania Bharati here in the heart of free India in its free Capital for whose freedom Subramania Bharati dedicated his brief but brilliant life.

Subramania Bharati was a great poet, but more than that he was a great philosopher, a great patriot, a great revolutionary. He was born into an enslaved India at a time when the sun of the British Empire was at its zenith. But Subramania Bharati was undaunted by the magnificence and panoply of the Empire. He fought the Empire through his poetry and through his songs. In his struggle against the British he enthused the deepest values of our civilisation. He appealed to common humanity; he appealed to all whether slave or master whether a compatriot or a foreigner. His appeal was to free India of the Empire and his appeal was equality to free the English from being

slave-drivers. He challenged the might of the British Empire with courage. He said:

"Fear is foolishness, fearlessness is intelligence"

He stressed that enslavement begins when the enslaved lose their courage to oppose. He roused India to a consciousness of her strength, not a strength of arms and weapons, but a strength for standing by the truth.

"Tireless, upstanding, heads erect,
We shall speak the truth and dare to deeds heroic".

Bharati associated truth with non-violence. He abandoned early extremism, under Gandhiji's example of Satyagraha in South Africa. He stood with Gandhiji in his Satyagraha against the British. He introduced Gandhiji to the people of Tamil Nadu in his famous poem:

"Long you may live O' the Mahatma,
You who have brought new life to Bharat

Shunning the way of war, which is but murder on a massive scale,

You have chosen a method much more effective".

Bharati's passionate belief in truth and non-violence sprang out of a deep abiding belief in a universal brotherhood. His writings permeated with equality for all being created equal. "All human beings are equal, joy will abound if only we see that we are all one mankind. "I am all the birds that fly in the sky. I am all the animals that roam the earth. I am the shady forest trees, I am the wind and the water and the ocean too".

Like Gandhiji he saw the freedom struggle not only against foreign rule but also against the inequities of our traditional social systems. He fought for the dignity of labour, he fought for the rights of women. He fought against the discrimination against women. In a moving passage he wrote.

"Men indeed have till now been trying with scant success to civilise one another by means of the sword and the bullet, the prison-cell, the gibbet and the rack but it has been the lot of women to have no other weapons than fables and parables and symbols in their work of civilising man."

Also appalled by communalism and casteism, he said:

"Battle against casteism was joined many years ago as part of the Indian tradition".

He quote the immortal words of the great Tamil poetess. Avvaiyar

"Two castes alone there are,
The nobles, who are just and ready to help
The base, who are not."

Bharati was not only a great Tamil poet, but he was also a master of English prose. In true tradition of India, he was open to absorbing, assimilating and synthesising all that was best from all over India and from beyond our shores from all over the Globe. Subramania Bharati did not look backward, but he looked ahead to the future.

He saw an industrialised India at the forefront of technology, highly respected. He wrote in English three quarters of century ago with startling foresight:

"We in India, all of us, who count for anything, being passionate lovers of the cause of freedom,

We pray that the side which will guarantee the freedom of nations, which will demolish once for all the stupid doctrine that might is right,

Which will establish a permanent and universal system of international equity and mutual respect, that side should win."

In unveiling the statue of Mahakavi Subramania Bharati, we pay tribute to one of the great founders of modern India, who drew inspiration from its glorious past, who looked forward to its glorious future, who celebrated everything that is Indian, who celebrated all humanity. Unfortunately, he was taken from us at a very early age. At 39 years he was gored to death by a mad elephant. He left an unfinished manuscript, whose last words are of poignant significance:

"Suddenly a storm arose in the southern province,
a great and wild storm of patriotism,
Let that storm of patriotism rage for ever,
in the hearts of all Indians."

DEEPEST HOLE IN THE WORLD

NEW DELHI (CEE-NFS): A 14 -Kilometre hole, the deepest in the world, is to be bored by 1997 at Erbendorf in the Federal Republic of Germany according to a report in German News.

The operation, part of the continental Deep Drilling Programme, is important to basic geoscientific research. Geologists believe that

two continental segments of the earth's crust collided in this region 250 to 400 million years ago.

The 270-crores project poses major technological challenges like that of developing, drilling and measuring equipment that can withstand temperatures of over 200°C and pressures of over 1000 bars. (CEE-NFS)



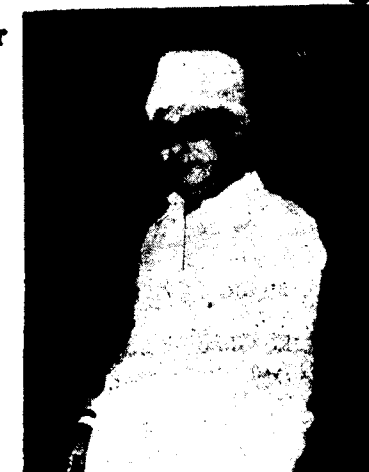
Speech of
The Honourable Chief Minister
Dr. M.G.R.

on the occasion of
Unveiling of the Statue of
The Great National Poet

**SUBRAMANIA
BHARATI**

at New Delhi

on the 4th February 1987



**YOUR EXCELLENCY
THE VICE PRESIDENT OF INDIA
HONOURABLE PRIME MINISTER
HONOURABLE MINISTERS
REVERED ELDERS
BROTHERS AND SISTERS**

Today, Honourable Prime Minister unveiling the statue of our great National Poet Subramania Bharati at New Delhi. I express my gratitude to him.

**Our Bharati is a GREAT POET
A PEOPLE'S POET
A HEROIC POET
A FREEDOM POET and
A PATRIOTIC POET.**

He fought for the eradication of poverty, ignorance, superstition and slavery that afflicted our country. He sang:

**"IT IS UNITED INDIA, MY CHILD
YOU SHOULD WORSHIP AS GOD!"**

**"WHAT IS LIFE WITHOUT UNITY,
DIVISION ONLY SPELLS RUIN"**

He prognosticated the importance of India's integrity and the need for a strong, united India, even 70 years ago.

Bharati also sang that after Independence, a bright and young India should emerge!

Through poetry, Bharati gave a clarion call for the emancipation of women.

As the leader of young India, our Prime Minister is translating Bharati's dream and aspirations into a reality.

The statue of the great poet Bharati is being unveiled at a very important moment in our country's history.

I assure that Tamil Nadu will stand by our Prime Minister in all his efforts to

**SAFEGUARD INDIA'S INTEGRITY
STRENGTHEN INDIA
DESTROY EVIL FORCES AND
TO PRESERVE PEACE.**

The 4th February is an unforgettable day in my life. With the gracious help of our Mother Indira Gandhi and our Prime Minister Thiru Rajiv Gandhi, it is on this day, two years ago, I returned to our Motherland, after my medical treatment abroad. I take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to them on this occasion.

With the unveiling of the Statue of Poet Bharati, today becomes a memorable day not only for us Indians, but to the people of the whole world.

On this gracious occasion all of us should take a pledge to follow the ideals of Mahakavi Bharati.

Long Live Bharati!
Long Live
Mother Indira's Name!
Long Live Anna's Name!
Thanks!

To Make The Marina Greener



The Corporation of Madras has a programme to plant 10,000 saplings in the city. An exhibition on environmental awareness was organised by several organisations, including the Collectorate of Madras, Forest Department, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Environmental Society, Naturalist Society, International Youth Forum, USSR Cultural Centre, Madras University, Anna University, and Palla-



van Transport Corporation. On 19.1.1987, the Honourable Chief Minister Dr. MGR planted saplings at the office of the Director-General of Police, Queen Mary's College, Lady Wellington College, Bharat Scouts and Guides' State headquarters, Wenlock Park, Presidency College and Madras University. On 19.1.'87 the Madras Corporation arranged to plant 2,000 saplings on the Marina amid pomp and fanfare.

The Honourable Chief Minister also inaugurated the Exhibition on Environmental awareness at the Madras University. The Exhibition featured photographs, posters and charts on various aspects of the environment, as also pollution detection equipment.



Another significant feature of the day's programme was the participation of 1500 students from various corporation schools in the city and the educational institutions located on the Marina. While 200 saplings each were planted inside the Madras University, Presidency College and DGP's Office campuses, 100 each were planted in the Queen Mary's College and the Lady Wellington College premises. At Wenlock Park, 50 saplings were planted. The Marina Gardens Division of the Public Works Department would take care of



the saplings planted on the open space on the Marina while the other saplings would be tended to by the institutions and departments, in whose campuses they were planted.

The entire Marina wore a festive look with school children and scouts and guides in their colourful uniforms. Banners with slogans on environment protection inscribed on them were also on display at many places on the Marina.

The Principal of Queen Mary's College handed over to the Chief Minister a cheque of Rs. 7,000 for the Chief Minister's Relief Fund. At the end of the function the Vice-Chancellor of Madras University gave to Chief Minister a cheque of Rs. 1 lakh on behalf of the University staff for the Sri Lankan 'Tamil refugees' relief fund.

Groups of school students rendered songs of tree planting and the need to keep Madras clean. They were relayed down the Marina through a public address system.

INDOOR POLLUTION



Few studies have attempted to relate the concentration of indoor residential air pollutants with health effects. For certain pollutants such as radon and carbon monoxide, evidence from occupational, community or toxicological studies can be used to assess the risk of exposure to known concentrations. For other pollutants such as formaldehyde and "passive" cigarette smoke, evidence is not strong enough to estimate risk. However, even if reasonable risk estimates can be made for specific exposures, projections of overall health effects from residential air pollution would be uncertain. This is because there is little information on the distribution of concentrations of toxic and potentially toxic materials in buildings.

Pollutant concentrations within homes vary widely according to weather, construction, cooking styles, cleaning

schedules, smoking habits, and hobbies. Determining how these factors influence human exposure to the long list of potentially hazardous air pollutants would require a massive research programme, conducted in a large sample of homes in different parts of the country and at various times of the year.

Despite the uncertainties, however, several generalizations are possible. Harmful pollutants from indoor source are sometimes found in higher concentration inside homes than in heavily polluted outdoor urban air. These include nitrogen dioxide and carbon monoxide from gas appliances, passive cigarette smoke, radioactive radon gas from decay of radium in the ground and in building materials, formaldehyde from furnishings and building materials, and asbestos and other mineral fibres in ceiling and floor tiles.



38th Republic Day

Honourable Chief Minister Dr.M.G.R. presented Anna Medals for gallantry to eight persons. They were Thiru S.Bairavasundaram, Thiru G.Palani, Thiru S.Balasankar, Thiru R.Jeevanandam, Thiru A.Georgestephens, Thiru K.Sankar, Thiru S.Venkatesan and Thiru M.Selvam.

Well choreographed dances by school children with a dance each from 14 States including Nagaland and Htmachal Pradesh were the highlight of the 90 minutes parade. The naval presentation had variety with floats carrying 105 mm naval gun, a giant naval torpedo-aerial depth charges, mines and sea-cat missiles. The State Government departments presented well-designed floats. The Information Department presented a huge model of the 75 feet Thiruvalluvar Statue to be installed at Kanyakumari.

On the eve of Republic Day in a message His Excellency, the Governor, Thiru S.L. Khurana said that all factors inhibiting our march to progress whether it be parochialism, communalism, casteism or inefficiency have to be treated as shackles to be cast away to enable us to concentrate on the main task of quicker growth and a better way life for our people. He said, our success as a Republic lies

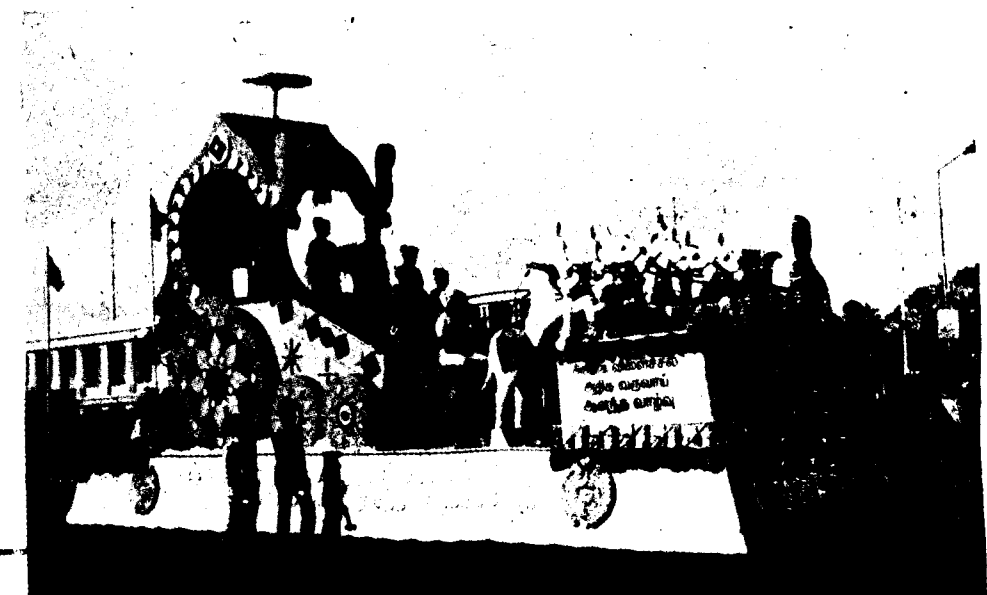
Colour and pageant blended with diverse folk dances symbolising the rich cultural heritage of the State provided a glitter to the 38th Republic Day celebrations in Madras on 26.1.87.

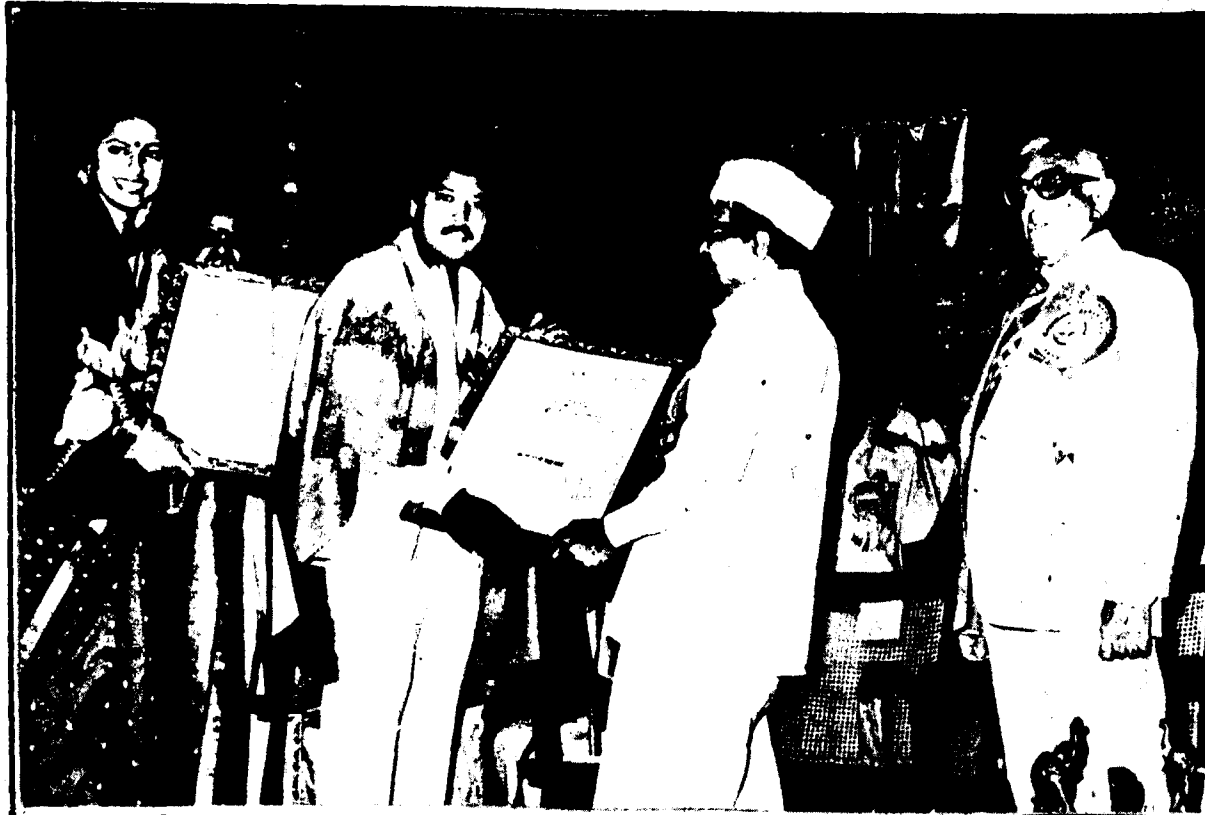
Thousands of people poured out on the colourful Marina to witness the spectacle as His Excellency the Governor Thiru S.L. Khurana unfurled the National Flag and took the salute at the ceremonial march past in front of the Gandhi Statue.



in being able to harmonise them into positive and constructive action rather than allow them to be entrenched in turrets of bitterness. Expressing happiness over the implementation of several social welfare and poverty alleviation

programmes, he said, great vigilance was necessary to ensure proper identification, more systematic planning and greater local participation.





Kalaimamani Awards Presented

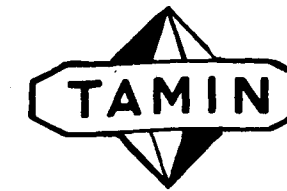
Honourable Chief Minister Dr.M.G.R. presented certificates and shawls to the 14 'Kalaimamani' title winners for the year, 1987 while His Excellency, the Governor Thiru S.L.Khurana decorated them with the pendants. A citation was read for each of the winners who covered diverse fields from Tamil literature and carnatic music to cinema, drama, Villupattu and puppetry. Honourable Chief Minister Dr.M.G.R. also unveiled the portraits of five artistes who died recently-Mali, M.G.Chakrapani, Mani Aiyar, Serugalathur Sama and Jagaveerapandian.

The Tamil Nadu Governor, Thiru S.L. Khurana presiding over the function organised by the Tamil Nadu Iyal, Issai Nataka Mandram said many international cultural groups were not visiting Madras because there were no special facilities here to stage ballets and other performances. He suggested that the State Government should put up a modern theatre in Madras with all facilities for international and national cultural troupes to perform. The Governor said the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister were taking personal interest in the promotion of arts and culture. Several cultural festivals were being organised at the national and State level and he hoped these would help in developing artistes.

The Finance Minister Dr.V.R.Nedunchezhiyan presented a purse of Rs. 1000/- to some who had won the 'Kalaimamani' awards before. They are: Suddha Sathwananda, N.Ramachandra Aiyar, T.R.Kamala Murthi, S.Azhagiriswami, P.S. Venkatachalam, Alan-gudi Somu, R.Viswanatha Aiyar, N.M.Kannappa and A.S.Muthuswami.

The Education Minister Thiru C.Ponnaiyan gave away the shield for the best cultural organisation to Music Academy. The award for the best drama troupe was bagged by 'Stage Friends.'

The Chairman of the Manram, Thiru Vali said that 661 artistes had so far been decorated with the Kalaimamani titles and 14 were honoured for the year 1987. They are: Professor N.Pandurangan, Doctor Palani Ilankamban, Thiru Swaminatha Aiyar, Thiru T.S.Sankaran, Tirumathi Komala Vardahan, Thiru S.K.Kameswaran, Thiru T.M.Swamikkannu, Doctor Vasavan, Thirumathi M.S.Rajalakshmi, Thirumathi, Seethalakshmi, Thiru M.Karthik, Selvi Suhasini.



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Various Development Schemes for Dharmapuri Launched

Honourable Chief Minister Dr.M.G.R. toured Dharmapuri District for three days since 10.2.'87 to 12.2.'87 to launch various developmental activities for the district welfare.

Honourable Chief Minister Dr.M.G.R. opened two major irrigation schemes extending irrigation facilities to about 10,000 acres in both Salem and Dharmapuri Districts. This will result in an additional food production of about 12,500 tonnes. The Nagavathi project, completed at a cost of Rs. 3.13 crores will provide irrigation to about 2,000 acres in three villages in Pennagaram block increasing food

production by about 4,000 tonnes. The Thoppiar Project completed at a cost of Rs. 6 crores would provide irrigation to 5,330 acres in Dharmapuri District and stabilise about 2000 acres in Salem District resulting in total additional food production of about 10,500 tonnes.

Addressing a huge meeting at the Stadium grounds at Dharmapuri, the Honourable Chief Minister assured the people that the Government would evolve new irrigation projects to cover other areas also. He also assured that every step will be taken to start more industries in the backward district of Dharmapuri.

Honourable Chief Minister Dr.M.G.R. also declared open the Rs. 32 lakhs Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Office building and the Accident and Emergency Wing at the headquarters hospital built at a cost of about Rs. 9 lakhs, a silk reeling centre constructed at the cost of Rs. 15.40 lakhs at Pennagaram, eleven rural water supply projects costing Rs. 27.13 lakhs and various rural development schemes, costing about Rs. 1 crore.

On 12.2.'87, the Chief Minister inaugurated various development schemes at Krishnagiri costing Rs. 6 crores.

Honourable Chief Minister also declared open various projects costing Rs. 419.44 lakhs completed by various departments at Krishnagiri, Kaverippattinam, Purgur, Veppanappalli, Palakodu, Mathur and Karimangalam Panchayat Union areas.

Thiru K.K.S.S.R. Ramachandran, Minister for Public Works Department said nine irrigation projects had been commissioned in Dharmapuri district at the cost of Rs. 42 crores after the AIADMK came to power benefiting about 45,000 acres and increasing food production by 52,000 tonnes.

Thiru S.Thirunavukkarasu, Minister for Housing said new housing schemes costing Rs. 10 crores would be completed in about three years in and around Dharmapuri town.

While addressing the gathering, Thiru S.D.Ugamchand, Chairman of Tamil Nadu Water and Drainage Board said the Board has taken up for investigation a Rs. 94 crore comprehensive water supply project for bringing Cauvery water from Hogenakkal to Dharmapuri town. The scheme would benefit two municipalities, 13 major Panchayats and 13 Panchayat Union headquarter towns covering a total population of about 20 lakhs in Dharmapuri district.

Thiru M.Thambidurai, Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha requested that the new SIPCOT project sanctioned for Dharmapuri district be started in Karimangalam area.

Thiru K.Rajaram, Minister for Industries said that efforts would be taken to promote industrial activity in the district.

New Transport Corporation

A new State-owned Transport Corporation is to be formed for Dharmapuri District from April 1 with an initial fleet strength of 350 buses. The new corporation to be formed by bifurcating the Anna Transport Corporation would be christened Anna Sathya Transport Corporation.

Honourable Chief Minister Dr.M.G.R. inaugurated ten new bus routes originating from Dharmapuri to be operated by the Anna Transport Corporation and one long distance route from Kaveripattinam to Madras to be operated by the Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation. Honourable Chief Minister also inaugurated two ATC depots at Palacode and Pennagar.

AN INDIAN FIRST IN SURGERY



Dr. Sharad Pandey
Mani Manuthampal (Inset)

Mani Manuthampal, the wife of an army hawaldar from Pune, created medical history by becoming one of the few people in the world from whom a rare heart tumour was successfully removed. She was operated upon by Dr. Sharad Pandey at a private hospital in Bombay.

Until recently, heart tumours were regarded as



The rare tumour in the left
ventricle of the heart

medical curiosities, chanced upon during autopsies. The most com-

mon type occurs in the left atrium, the chamber that receives pure blood from the lungs. Tumours of the right atrium, the chamber that collects impure blood, are less common, while myxomas of the left ventricle or main pumping chamber of the heart are the rarest. A myxoma is a benign tumour made up of mucinous connective tissue. If allowed to remain in

the heart, it endangers life by blocking off the blood supply. Bits of this jelly-like tumour could affect other vital organs including the brain and kidneys.

There are less than ten successful removals of ventricular myxomas reported in medical literature. She was the first person in India to undergo successful surgery for this condition.



9th WORLD CONGRESS OF POETS MADRAS - INDIA

28th to 31st December
1986, Madras.

On 28th December, 1986, Madras blazed as the capital of World Poetry as over hundred poets from thirty countries thronged to read their finest poems.

On lines unattempted yet in international gatherings—Dr. Justice S. Mohan and Dr. Krishna Srinivas accomplished this most arduous task of convening the First World Poets gathering in India. Poets from Canada to Argentina, Denmark to Africa, Korea to Australia had come. Indian Poets from Himachal Pradesh to Kerala were there all names to remember.

His Excellency the Vice-President, Thiru R. Venkataraman inaugurated the congress on 28-10-86. He hailed poetry as the chief medium of worship. 'Fight injustice',

Mr. R. Venkataraman exhorted the poets of the world.

Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. M.G.R. unveiled the emblem of the Congress. He also garlanded Justice Mohan, Dr. Krishna, Dr. Rosemary of U.S.A., Dr. Chung of China,

Dr. Cho of Korea with Gold Medals. Later Justice Mohan stressed that the Motto of the Congress was peace through poetry and Universal brotherhood.

Dr. Krishna proposed a vote of thanks.



On 29th, poets read their poems in English, French, Danish, Spanish, Korean, Chinese, Hindi, Telugu, Malayalam and Tamil. When thirty Tamils read their poems with deep feeling the audience went into raptures. Chinese sang in Chinese. It was a day to remember.

Next day, there were lectures on the importance of poetry.

On 31st, Dr. Cripps of Australia presided over the

poetry session—highlighting March of poetry to twentieth century. Dr. P. Pandian, I.A.S., Collector of Chengleput spoke on 'Yoga in poetry'.

The Valedictory address on 31-12-86, by His Excellency, the Governor, Thiru S.L. Khurana enraptured all. He stressed the need of serious poetry that can come with grips with man's eternal searchings into the mysteries of existence, against the backdrop of turmoils and

upheavals that threaten us.

Thanks to the hospitality of Tamil Nadu Tourism Department, the poets were taken in two buses to Mahabalipuram, Pondi, Chidambaram, Poompuhar, Velankanni, Thanjavur, Sivagangai and Kanchi.

The Chief Secretary, Dr. A. Padmanabhan, a great poet himself, and Tmt. Kamala Das, participated in the sessions.

It is preoccupation with possession,
more than anything else, that prevents men
men from living freely and nobly.

—Bertrand Russell.

Anybody can be angry - that is easy;
but to be angry with the right person,
and to the right degree, and at the right time,
and for the right purpose, and in the right way—
that is not within everybody's power and is not
easy.

—Aristotle.



Awards for authors of good Tamil Books Presented

Thiruvalluvar Day celebration was held on 15.1.1987 at Valluvarkottam. The Education Minister Thiru C. Ponnaiyan presided over the function. He announced that an order was issued to buy 1,000 to 1,500 copies of books which were given the first prize for 1985 and between 600 and 1000 copies of the second prize-winning books will also be purchased and they will be supplied to libraries in Tamil Nadu.

The Finance Minister Thiru V.R.Nedunchezhiyan gave away the awards to the authors of 27 books at the function. He presented the Thiruvalluvar award for 1987 instituted by the Tamil Nadu Government to Thiru K.A.P. Viswanathan for his 50 years of service to Tamil literature. This award was received by his son Thiru V.Kathiresan.

Poet Mu.Metha was presented the Paventhar award for his poetry. The Finance Minister also distributed cash awards to aged Tamil poets and scholars. He also distributed prizes for the best books and honoured persons who have rendered service to Tamil language and literature. The Local Administration Minister Thiru K.A.Krishnaswamy inaugurated the function. Tamil Development High Level Committee Chairman Thiru M.P.Sivagnanam and Thirukkural Propagation Centre Director Thiru V.Munuswamy offered felicitations.



Neyveli is green

The moment one says Mine Field, scenes of black and brown soil, dust and dirt pass through our minds causing mental suffocation. As a remarkable exception, Neyveli mines remains lush and green, promising peace and happiness in the environment. For, the reclaimed and refilled mine areas here including the mounts of dumps rising to a height of 45 metres are all covered with green vegetation. About 33 lakh Eucalyptus, nine lakh casuarina, two lakh bamboos, four lakh Acacia, eight lakh Agave Mexicana, three lakh teak and other timber trees and five lakh trees of different species abound in Neyveli today. ... Where there was a single coconut tree in 1957 when construction was taken up, we see, today, more than 60,000 coconut trees. Thanks to the afforestation, the average summer temperature in Neyveli has come down from 42 C to 39 C and the average rainfall has gone up from 1,100 mm to 1,500 mm per year in the last few years.

Before 1957, the whole area was in a semi-arid condition. There were neither wet lands nor any water bodies such as lakes and rivers. It was all barren dotted with cashew and casuarina trees grown here and there. The mine work was started in an open-out method by removing the earth-cover over the lignite seam, and heaps and heaps of overburdened soil had to be removed and spread. Once the lignite was removed, refilling was also done. But, this refilled area remained irregular and needed levelling before afforestation. Bull dozers were engaged to level the area plots were formed, contour lines were marked and saplings prepared in the nursery were

transplanted. Avenue trees were planted on both sides. Treesaplings required for afforestation are made in the nursery kept in Mine I, which has a capacity of making 10 lakh plants every year. As for the dump heaps which formed into man-made mounts to a height of 45 metres, a number of steps were taken to conserve the soil, prevent erosion and to broadcast different seeds in order to achieve plant growth on the slopes.

A picnic centre has also been made with an artificial lake and boating facility. The rose garden here is an enchanting invitation.

All these activities need a lot of money. So far Rs. 15 lakhs have been spent for reclamation work in the mined-out area alone and Rs. 25 lakhs for afforestation. But, this amount will never go waste.

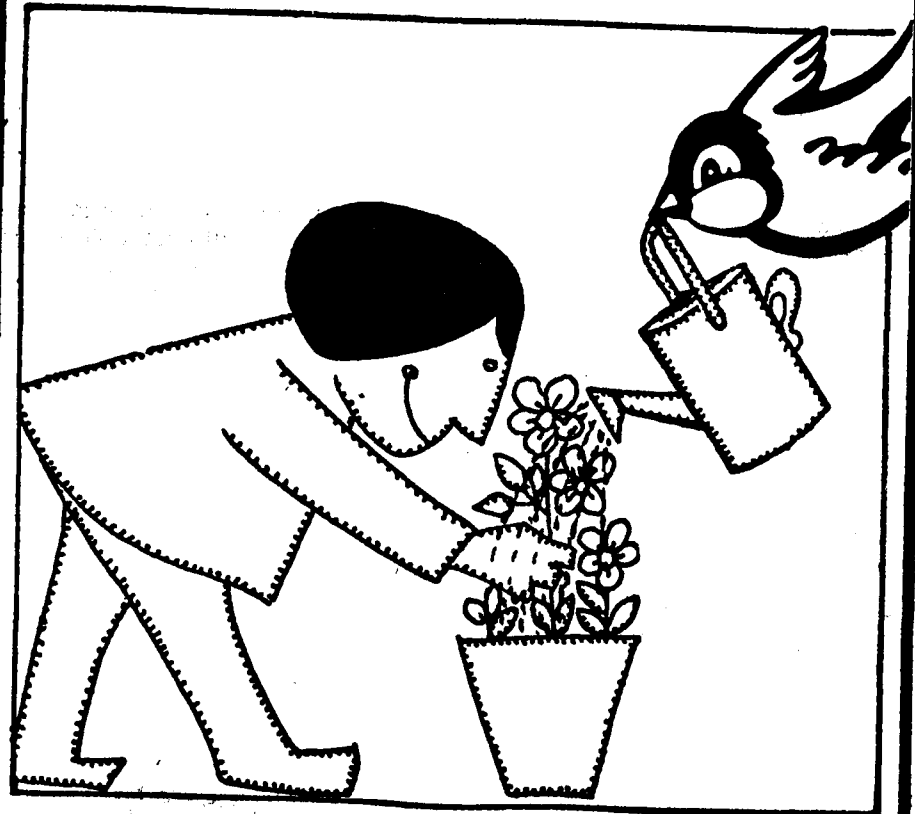


The Honourable Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. instructed authorities to donate Rs.5000 and 3 cent land to Saritha, the chess Champion. 12 years old girl Saritha is a daughter of Nagabushanam of Hosur. She earned first prizes in the chess tournaments held at U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.

Neyveli Township covers an area of 15 sq. kms. with 15,576 houses connected by 300 kms. of roads. All these have a canopy of greenery. With the implementation of massive afforestation programme in the last five years, tree population in the Neyveli Lignite Complex has increased to over 72 lakhs bringing trees per family to 350 as against the national slogan of 'One Tree—one Family'.

Eucalyptus can be cut after five years to be used in the paper industry. The trees will again grow, offering two more cuttings once in five years. Timber trees will be useful for construction in the Neyveli Lignite Corporation itself. Agave Mexicana can be used for ropes. Other trees are useful as fuel. Thus, all the plants will give enough return in future to be ploughed back for further afforestation.

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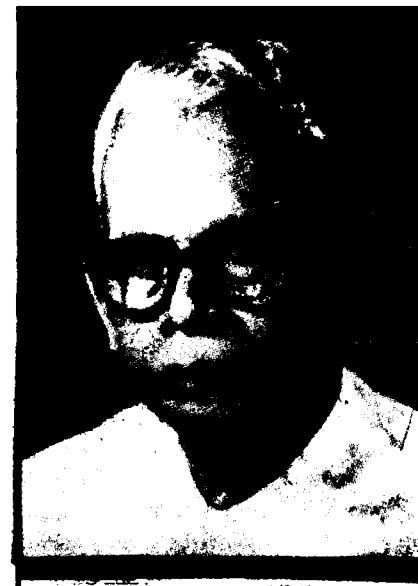


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Former Chief Minister Thiru M. Bhakthavatsalam passes away

in 1922, he did his apprenticeship under Sir Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer. He left the legal profession in 1927 to take up full time political activity.

During the freedom Movement, he was first imprisoned in 1932 for leading a procession and spent six months in the Vellore jail. He was arrested again in 1940 and was given a nine-month sentence. He was imprisoned in 1942 again and sent to the faroff Amaroti Jail in Madhya Pradesh. He spent nearly three years there with Kamaraj, V.V. Giri and other top Congress leaders.

After the Congress split in 1969, he opted for the ruling Congress and continued to work for the party till the end. Unmindful of falling health and bad eyesight, he was active till his last days.

'Tamil Arasu' record with deep regret the passing away of Thiru M. Bhakthavatsalam, former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu at the age of 89. He had the unique distinction of being associated with all the congress Ministries in Tamil Nadu right from 1937.

Starting as a Parliamentary Secretary in Rajaji's Ministry in 1937, he joined the Cabinet in 1946 and became an automatic choice in the subsequent Ministries. Except for a brief spell of 10 months in 1952-53 he continued as a Member of the Cabinet for 21 years as a Minister till 1963 and as Chief Minister for over three years till 1976. He was firmly committed to the policies adopted by the congress party and implemented them with determination.

As Chief Minister for over three years, he contributed a great deal to the all-round development of the State, particularly in industry, education and agriculture. Madurai University was created on his initiative and the Kundah and Periyar hydro electric projects were planned and executed during his term. As Minister of religious endowments, he was responsible for toning up the administration of temples and undertaking renovation work on a large scale with UNESCO assistance.

As a speaker and debator, Thiru Bhakthavatsalam was hardly flamboyant, but was always effective. He was deeply religious and believed that secularism did not mean neglect of religion. He was a man of abstemious personal habits and a strict vegetarian.

He was born on 9th October 1897, in Nazarethpet, a village in Chingleput district. He had his early schooling at Ponneri and later at P. S. High School, Madras. He graduated in Economics from Presidency college and then studied Law. Called to the Bar



Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R called at Thiru Bhaktavatsalam's residence and paid homage to him. As a mark of respect, the Government of Tamil Nadu ordered a seven-day mourning.

His Excellency President of India Thiru Zail Singh, the Vice President Thiru R. Venkataraman and the Prime Minister Thiru Rajiv Gandhi condoled the death of Thiru Bhaktavatsalam.

His Excellency Governor of Tamil Nadu Thiru S.L.Khurana said, "in the death of the former Chief Minister we have lost an eminent educationist, Veteran freedom fighter, sagacious political leader and able administrator"

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. described Bhaktavatsalam as a shining example of sacrifice, service, honesty and integrity. A blemishless national leader, he had spent all his time and energy in the service of the nation for more than seven decades. Honourable Chief Minister paid tributes to him saying that he had offered valuable suggestions on important political administrative and social issues.

The mortal remains of Thiru M.Bhaktavatsalam were considered to flames with full State honours. The funeral held in Guindy Madras on 13.2.1987 evening.

CIVILISATION

"Civilised man was nearly always able to become master of his environment temporarily. His chief troubles came from his delusions that his temporary mastership was permanent. He thought of himself as 'master of the world', while failing to understand fully the laws of nature.

"Man, whether civilised or savage, is a child of nature—he is not the master of nature. He must conform his actions to certain natural laws if he is to maintain his dominance over his environment. When he tries to circumvent the laws of nature, he usually destroys the natural environment that sustains him. And when his environment deteriorates rapidly, his civilisation declines".

"One man has given a brief outline of history by saying that 'civilised man has marched across the face of the earth and left a desert in his foot prints.' This statement may be somewhat of an exaggeration, but it is not without foundation. Civilised man has despoiled most of the lands on which he was lived for long. This is the main reason why his progressive civilisations have moved from place to place. It has been the chief cause for the decline of his civilisations in older settled regions. It has been the dominant factor in determining as trends of history".

"The writers of history have seldom noted the importance of land use. They seem not to have recognised that the destinies of most of man's empires and civilisations were determined largely by the way the land was used. While recognising the influence of environment on history, they fail to note that man usually changed or despoiled his environment.

"How did civilised man depole this favourable environment? He did it mainly by depleting or destroying the natural resources. He cut down or burned most of the usable timber from forested hillsides and valleys. He overgrazed and denuded the grasslands that fed his livestock. He killed most of the the wildlife and much of the fish and other water life. He permitted erosion to rob his farm land of its productive topsoil. He allowed eroded soil to clog the streams and fill his reservoirs, irrigation canals, and harbours with silt. In many cases, he used and wasted most of the easily mined metals or other needed minerals. Then his civilisation declined amidst the depoliation of his own creation or he moved to new land. There have been from ten to thirty different civilisations that have followed this road to ruin (the number depending on who classifies the civilisations)."

—Tom Dale and
Vernon Gill Carter.

The Tamil University poised for a big leap forward

On 8th of Jan. '87 Prof.S.Agesthalingom, Vice-Chancellor, Tamil University, announced the various research programmes to be undertaken in Tamil Language and Culture. They are listed as follows:

The Vice-Chancellor expressed a keen desire that the Tamil University should emerge as a model and foremost research institution in the world and assured that he would take all efforts to achieve this goal.

There is a good appreciation of the Tamil language abroad especially in countries like Germany, Japan, U.S.A., and the U.S.S.R. The university has made laudable progress in the last five years. Instead of starting new depart-

ments the existing departments will be strengthened further. The U.G.C. has agreed to sanction a grant of Rs. One crore to the Tamil University for its general development during the VII plan. This is a singular achievement of the former Vice-Chancellor Dr. V.I.Subramoniam.

Rare Tamil manuscripts and books will be collected from all over the world for research on various subjects. A comprehensive Tamil grammar will be brought out by the Tamil University in 20 to 25 volumes.

Under a special Adult Literacy Scheme for the tribals to be formulated at the Tribal Research Centre, Uthagamandalam 100 literacy centres with 50 persons each is proposed to be run. The funding is shared by 50:50 basis by the State and Central Governments. An earnest effort will be taken to eradicate illiteracy among tribals within 3 to 4 years. Marine archaeology will be pursued at Mandapam and it is proposed to give a fillip to the activities of the department of Archaeology which has done commendable work in identifying the Tamil civilization and culture which existed two thousand and three hundred years ago.

INDIAN SCIENTIST HONOURED FOR AIDS RESEARCH

Acquired Immune Deficiency (AIDS) is feared by many, but understood by few: One who understands more than most is Indian-American scientist Mangalasseril Gopal Sarangadharan. Dr.Sarangadharan recently was honoured by two Indian-American associations.

He was given the outstanding achievement award "For Meritorious Accomplishment in AIDS research", by the Association of Indians in America and the Association of Scientists of Indian Origin in America.

Dr.Sarangadharan currently is working on efforts to characterize the AIDS virus, which is transmitted through the exchange of bodily fluids. However, he is perhaps best known for his collaborative work to develop a blood screening test to insure that blood donated for transfusions is not contaminated with the AIDS virus. The patented test that screens for antibodies to the AIDS virus is now successfully used in blood banks around the world. It is licensed by the U.S. Government

and diagnostic kits are available through a number of pharmaceutical firms.

Due to the terminal nature of the disease, it is crucial that these tests be administered accurately. Dr. Sarangadharan said the assay he helped develop is "a very sensitive test". It is designed to eliminate false negative results. Positive results are always screened further, for final confirmation, before the person is informed.

The new drug AZT (azidothymidine) is offering some hope to those who are afflicted with AIDS. The experimental drug, as yet unlicensed, acts as an antiviral agent. Dr.Sarangadharan described it as a "very good" drug. It is a drug which prolongs the lives of victims, however, and not one with curative powers.

Of his own work, Dr.Sarangadharan said he "is looking for footprints. Our end is to isolate and prepare different antigens of the virus". In a worldwide scientific collaboration biochemists and virologists are hoping to eventually purify the virus itself.

THE WORLD OF PRESS CONFERENCES

Incentives to foreign investors to start electronics units

Thiru K. Rajaram, Minister for Industries told on 25.2.1987 that the Tamil Nadu Government would provide all incentives and facilities to foreign investors and non-resident Indians for starting electronics industries in the State. It was the intention of the Tamil Nadu Government to promote electronics industries involving an investment of Rs. 10,000 crores by 1990. Tamil Nadu would welcome foreign investors setting up units in the Export Processing Zone in Madras, where all the requisite facilities were being created. The Madras Port also offered excellent facilities for exports through containers. Besides skilled man-power by way of engineers and technicians, Tamil Nadu could also offer cheap labour.

Sodium vapour lamps for Anna Flyover

The Commissioner of Madras Corporation Tmt. Santha Sheela Nair told on 25th February, 1987 two 100-foot high poles with 33 sodium vapour lamps are to be installed along the flyover. The Rs. 9 lakhs scheme executed by the Philips is expected to be completed in the next two months. Work is also in progress in some parts of North Madras-Tiruvottiyur High Road to install 250 Watt Sodium lamps. The Corporation Special Officer said parts of Greenways Road, Santhome High Road, Chamiers Road and Sardar Patel Road were also being provided with Sodium vapour lamps.

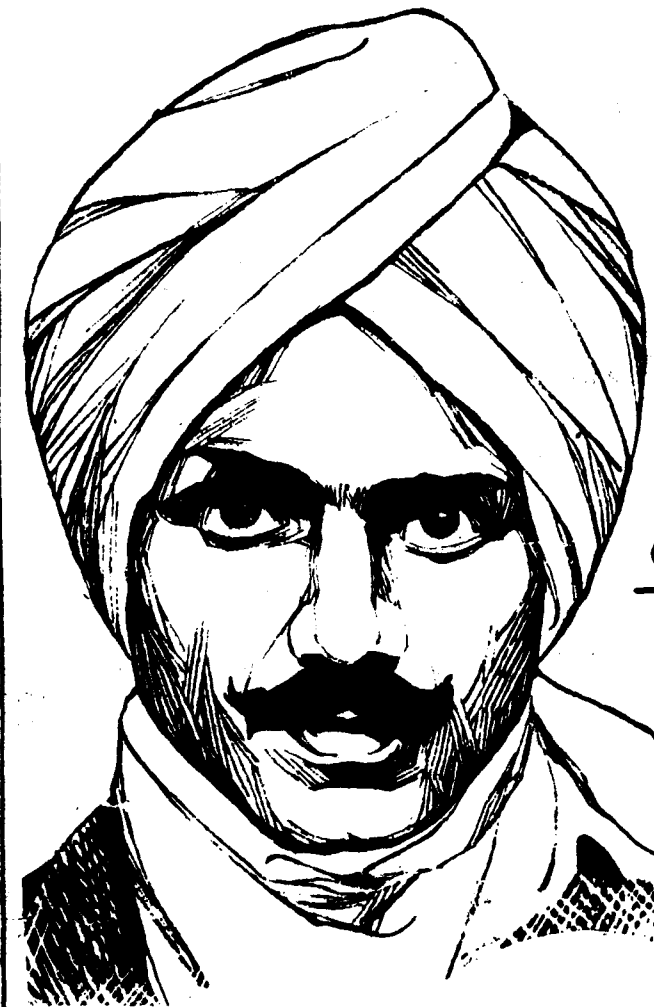
Shelter for poor plans

Dr. A. Ramachandran, Under Secretary-General and Executive Director, United Nations Centre for Human Settlements told at Madras that it was estimated 1000 million

people around the world were living in inadequate shelters unfit for human habitation and 100 million were totally homeless. He said a study had shown that the worst sufferers among the homeless were women and children in all parts of the world. Over 30 million children were living on pavements, neglected by their families. The United Nations decided to launch a global programme to provide shelter to the homeless, particularly the poor, in the remaining years of the 20th century. The programme would commence this year. He said that since the Tamil Nadu Government had contemplated a massive housing scheme, it could work out a 10 year and 20 year strategy of spatial distribution in various towns and cities and develop the basic infrastructure and services.

New pay scales for temple staff

Thiru V.V. Swaminathan Hon'ble Minister for Electricity and Tourism who is also in charge of Religious Endowments told on 26.2.1987 that the revised scales applicable to 2640 employees in 18 temples in A and B categories would be effective from April 1, 1986. This would result in increasing the pay out by Rs. 20 lakhs in a year. He said, until recently the scales which were numerous used to be fixed from time to time. Under the proposal accepted 125 pay scales were reduced to 20. In the lowest scale the minimum basic pay would go up from Rs. 60 to 200 and in the highest scale from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1320. The Minister said at present there were 1800 temples under the direct control of the Hindu Religious & Charitable Endowments Department. The new scales of pay were fixed for the employees in the A and B category temples, in respect of the others, the Government would examine the possibility of a revision. He said that an order has been issued that the administrative expenditure of a temple should not go beyond one-third of its annual income.



Tamil Nadu's contribution to the propagation of Bharati's ideals

Ministry of Information and Broad casting by organising, A.I.R., T.V. Programmes on Bharati and also a sound and light programme in Tamil and Hindi.

1. The Government of Tamil Nadu organised Maha Kavi Bharati Centenary Celebrations on a grand scale throughout the State during the centenary year from 11-12-1981 to 11-12-1982. It was so organised that the centenary was celebrated on all the 365 days of the year in anyone of the Panchayat Unions or Municipal Towns in the State.
2. A high-level Cabinet Committee under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. M. G. R. guided the Centenary Celebrations Committee which was headed by the then Chairman of the Legislative Council, Thiru M.P. Sivagnanam.
3. The State Government declared and observed the centenary year as National Integration Year.
4. In keeping with the national and international stature of the great poet, the Government of India rendered all help through the Mass Media Wings of the
5. At a celebration organised in New Delhi by the All India Bharati Centenary Committee the President of India, and the then Prime Minister, revered Indira Gandhi participated.
6. The Central and State Ministers participated in centenary celebrations in the capitals of other states.
7. Indian Embassies in the U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Malaysia, Mauritius, Philippines and Australia celebrated Bharati Centenary.
8. In Tamil Nadu, more than 1000 Public Buildings, constructed during the centenary year in the Panchayat Unions and Municipal Towns, were named after Bharati.
9. A spectacular mammoth women's rally marked the completion of the Centenary Celebrations.
10. A new University in the name of Bharati, known as 'Bharathiar University' has been started, at Coimbatore.

11. As announced by the Chief Minister a Separate University for women, the Mother Teresa University, has been established at Kodaikanal in keeping with the spirit of the poet who ardently advocated the emancipation of women.
12. A Co-operative spinning Mill at a cost of Rs. 5.1 crore has been started at Ettayapuram, the birth-place of Bharati.
13. A Polytechnic for women has also been started at Ettayapuram.
14. Bharati Endowments in Universities in Tamil Nadu and fellowship in Punjab University have been instituted.
15. Members of Bharati's family and scholars and writers who have specialised in and propagated Bharati's works were honoured.
16. A commemoration volume on Bharati was released by the Annamalai University.
17. A volume of selected works of Bharati translated into English and edited by a committee headed by Prof. K. Swaminathan was released by the Publications Division of the Union Ministry of Information.
18. Bharati's Statue donated by the Government of Tamil Nadu was erected at Calcutta and was unveiled by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R, under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of West Bengal, Thiru Jyoti Basu.
19. The South Indian Association at Patna has constructed the Bharati Memorial with a contribution of Rs. 1 lakh by Tamil Nadu Government.
20. A major Road, in New-Delhi has been renamed as Maha Kavi Subramania Bharati Marg.
21. Bharati's writings were translated into Russian, Hindi, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada, English and other major languages.
22. A special centenary commemoration coin was released by the Government of India.
23. Special cultural troupes were deputed to all the States and abroad with programmes highlighting Maha Kavi Bharati's life, and teachings.
24. The Government Hospital at Elambhuvanam, near Ettayapuram has been named after Bharati.

Deaf to music

Like all snakes, cobras are deaf and do not dance to the tune of the charmer's flute. With their eyes and forebody they follow the movements of the flute and the swaying of the snake charmer's body who merely moves with the rhythm of his music to make it appear that the snake is dancing.

Cobra venom is more toxic than the King Cobra's. The venom paralyses the nerves causing death by asphyxiation.

and heart failure. One gram of dehydrated cobra venom would bring death to 465 humans.

Mongoose, a well-known predator of venomous snakes, can tolerate a dose of cobra venom that is eight times the quantity that would kill a rabbit. In Mongoose-cobra encounter the cobra seldom wins. Other cobra predators are the serpent eagle, large fishing owls, peafowl and wild boar.

Cobras do not attack animals other than their prey and generally bite as a last resort when

teased, stepped on or injured. They are not so dangerous as man is to them. Thousands of snakes are killed each year out of fear, or for their skins which fetch high prices in the leather market.

Why conserve snakes is a question often asked. To this is a simple answer-snakes eat rats. These pests eat more than 30 per cent of our grain besides doing untold damage to our crops. The snake is nature's perfect rat catcher. So by protecting snakes we are ensuring a controlled rat population and saving our crops. (CEE-NFS)

Tamil Arasu

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வரலாற்று ஆய்விதழ்
மார்ச் 1987
தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக்காப்பகம்
எழுத்துச் சென்னை-8.



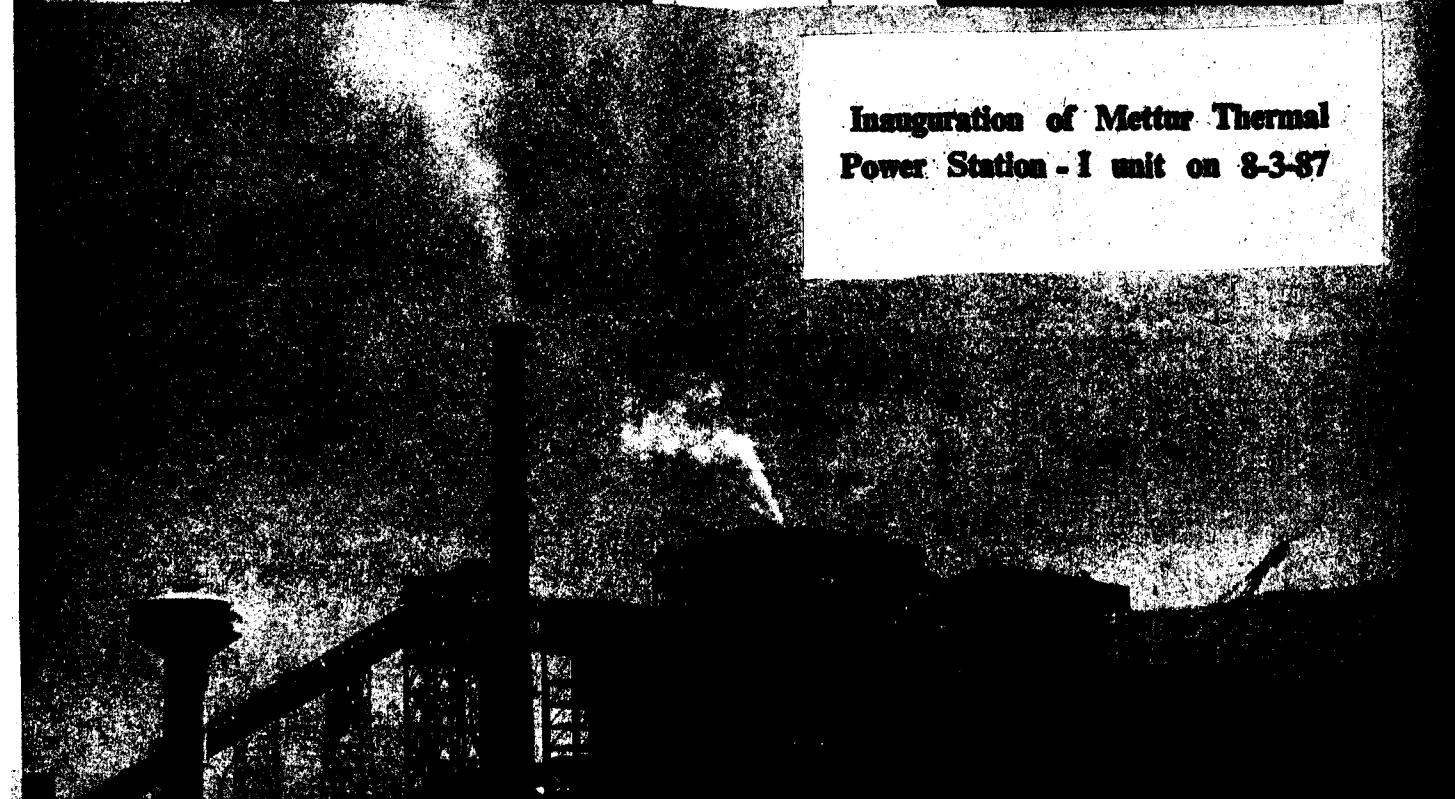
Rajagopuram at Srirangam



Tamil Arasu



**Inauguration of Mettur Thermal
Power Station - I unit on 8-3-87**



The consecration of Rajagopuram

The Rajagopuram at the Lord Ranganatha's temple at Srirangam, believed to be the tallest in Asia, was consecrated on 25.3.87.

The Tamil Nadu Budget

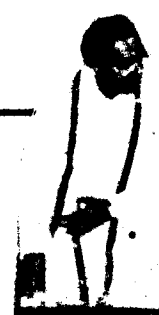
The State Budget for 1987-88 was presented to the State Legislative Assembly on 20th March, 1987, by the Hon'ble Finance Minister, Dr. V. R. Nedunchezian. —The Budget.

Second Thermal Power Station at Neyveli

Hon'ble Prime Minister, Thiru Rajiv Gandhi dedicated the Second Thermal Power Station at Neyveli on 27th March, 1987. The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. M.G.R. presided.—A report.

Madras Export Processing Zone

The Madras Export Processing Zone primarily meant to increase our foreign exchange position by encouraging export oriented industry offers excellent opportunity for industrialists to start new industries.



Thiruvalluvar Year, 2018

March, 1987

Masi-Panguni



BUDGET 1987-88

Speech of
Thiru **V.R. NEDUNCHEZHIAN**
Minister for Finance

Panguni 6, Atchaya, Thiruvalluvar Aandu 2018
20th March 1987

Honourable Speaker Sir,

I have great pleasure in fulfilling my responsibility of placing the Revised Estimates for 1986-87 and the Budget Estimates for 1987-88 before this House for its approval.

*"The one who hath these four :
a gifting hand, good grace,
straight and just sceptre and care for subjects' weal
is the light among monarchs."*

This is the golden saying of Saint Thiruvalluvar. The true meaning of this verse is that the Government which has these four attributes, namely, beneficence, benevolence, rectitude and care for its people is to be deemed a light among Governments. The present Government of Tamil Nadu is earnestly endeavouring to provide such a benevolent administration which incorporates these attributes and which follows the ideals enunciated by Arignar Anna in its activities with the co-operation of all good and learned people.

2. The Government of Tamil Nadu have been carrying out their bounden duties and responsibilities towards improving public welfare and economic uplift of the State in the coming year despite the impediments and hindrances caused by natural calamities and man made circumstances.

3. The overall impact throughout India on account of deficit financing, consequential inflation, uncontrolled escalation of the price levels at the national level, debt and interest burdens, all these have their repercussions on the financial position of the State Government as well as the economic life of the people in this State. However,

this Government have been shouldering this heavy responsibility and discharging their obligations in right earnest by over-achieving the targets under the Plans, completing all the development programmes, carrying out commendably the multifarious welfare schemes for the weaker sections and implementing schemes for providing assistance to the people below the poverty line.

4. At a time when the people of Tamil Nadu are willing under the severe drought that has overtaken the State owing to natural factors, the recent news of the rail accident near Ariyalur on the bridge across Marudhai river causing death to more than 25 persons and serious injuries to more than 120 on account of the malicious action of inhuman anti-social elements has shocked and grieved everyone concerned with the welfare of the nation. I convey on behalf of this House, our deep condolences to the families of those who lost their lives and I also convey the good wishes of all the Honourable Members of this House for the speedy recovery of those who have been grievously injured.

5. As soon as the news of the bomb blast and the rail accident was received, the Honourable Chief Minister had ordered all officers and staff to undertake immediate relief operations and organise them to engage in concentrated and uninterrupted relief work. The District Collector, officials of the Revenue Department and development departments, Public Works Department, senior officers of the Police and Doctors, all of them rushed to the spot and engaged themselves in relief work. Honourable Ministers of the State Government and also of the Government of India visited the spot of the accident and undertook emergency measures. Relief operations, provision of security and medical care as well as the work

on restoring the rail track, continue to be carried out.

6. All news media have announced unambiguously that this bomb blast was a planned act of sabotage perpetrated by malicious elements. A separate special Police team has been commissioned to detect those responsible for planting the bomb. In the place of the accident, posters carrying the following slogans in red ink claiming authorship by the "Tamil Liberation Army" have been pasted: "Tamil Eelam should be given recognition as in the case of Palestine. Relations with Sri Lanka must be broken as has been done in the case of South Africa. Do not arrest the Tamil fighters. Return the arms recovered from them." The poster found in Ariyalur says "Until Tamil Nadu separates from the Indian Union it is not possible to either prevent Hindi imposition or find a solution to the Cauvery problem. Remove the army from Punjab." The attitudes and mental make up of the persons who have indulged in this sabotage is a matter worth serious pondering. The investigation will reveal the facts and the real culprits will be apprehended.

7. The solution of the problems facing the people of Tamil Nadu is not entirely within the powers of the State Government. Under our Constitution, it is only the Central Government that has the powers for regulating the ways in which our economy can and should progress and that Government alone has the opportunities and facilities for carrying out such measures. The Central Government must examine, accept and provide support to the schemes considered important by this State for the welfare of the people and offer implementational encouragement for them through necessary economic priorities and policies. The economic development of the State is a joint responsibility of the State and Central Governments. The major share of this responsibility is borne by the Central Government and only a small share devolves on the State.

8. If this joint responsibility between the State and Central Governments has to be successfully discharged there will have to be necessary alterations in the prevailing mutual relationships and the respective rights and responsibilities of each. It is only then that a strong India consisting of prosperous States will emerge.

"India must shine forth as a true federal State. States shall become self-governing entities with greater authority and more powers." This is the theme that I would like to stress in this speech.

9. Perarignar Anna had observed in this House in the year 1967, "The States can receive increased revenues only in terms of an accepted formula. The State Governments can effectively discharge their responsibility of satisfying the increasing needs of the people and providing them a new life only if their economies are strengthened through devolution of adequate funds for the Plans and also through necessary delegation of powers regarding their utilisation." This requires serious thought.

10. May the financial year 1987-88 see the proper fulfilment of our great tasks. May the prevailing cordial relationship between the Centre and the State continue. May the State become prosperous in order to create a prosperous Union.

Sri Lanka Tamil Problem

11. The atrocities on the Tamil people in the Jaffna peninsula of Sri Lanka continue with unabated fury. Innocent Tamil people are being massacred by the Sri Lankan military forces. The Tamil people are facing starvation and death owing to the blockade imposed by the Sri Lankan Government against its own people. The activities of the Sri Lankan army and the attitude of the Sri Lankan Government are to be strongly condemned. Large cross sections of people all over the world condemn such inhuman acts. This Government welcome and render their support to all the efforts taken by the Government of India to bring about a solution to the problem. But time is running out and urgent steps are required to be taken if the lot of the Tamil people in Sri Lanka is not to worsen. It is, therefore, a matter of urgent necessity that Government of India should take all steps to prevent the further deterioration in the situation and to exert all pressure on the Government of Sri Lanka to stop all military action and to come to the negotiating table for a discussion.

Massive Housing Scheme

12. In the address made by the Governor recently, the important programmes and projects under consideration and implementation of this Government were enumerated. I would only elaborate a few of these schemes for which detailed proposals are being drawn up. It is essential to mention the details of the new approach which this Government propose for the massive housing scheme. In order to achieve our goal of providing shelter for 30 lakh families, it is necessary to create a sound and dispersed infrastructure as well as mobilise large funds from all available sources. It is in this light that the Government have drawn up a programme to organise brick and tile societies at taluk and block levels in viable sizes so that these societies could individually meet the demand for construction material for the clusters to be covered by each. The provision made in the Budget by the State Government as well as the funds earmarked for housing under the NREP and RLEGP will provide the seed money for these societies. The societies will be able to obtain loan based on the equity capital thus provided. This approach would provide a total corpus of around Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 crores per annum which would be adequate to meet the needs for manufacture of construction materials to be supplied both for new houses to be constructed and for upgradation of existing shelters in order to have a very large coverage of houses per year. Similar seed capital will also be provided to the units engaged in manufacturing steel trusses and standardisation can be evolved for the supply of these basic construction materials. The fact that the Government of India have already announced the concept of seed capital provision in the case of houses to be constructed under the scheme of "Indira Awaas Yojana" encourages us to believe that this novel approach suggested by us will be accepted and necessary assistance extended by Government of India both in the matter of utilisation of their assistance towards seed capital and in the matter of directing financial institutions and banks to extend cheap credit for this important sector. We hope that this model can very well be applied throughout the country to achieve much larger coverage than at present in providing shelter during the International Year of Shelter.

13. We also welcome the announcement of the Government of India regarding the formation of a National Housing Bank which will be the specialised agency for providing the needed funds and routing them to the housing sector. I am happy to mention that we have already obtained maximum assistance from agencies such as HUDCO and LIC for the expanded schemes that are being implemented by the Housing Board and Slum Clearance Board. In the year 1986-87, the total sanctions obtained from these agencies amount to Rs. 46.36 crores as against Rs. 26.23 crores in the year 1985-86.

Integrated Child Health and Nutrition Programme

14. In the Governor's Address, mention has also been made about the proposal that is being posed to the World Bank for integrating the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meals Programme with health inputs which are at present provided under the Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project. There are at present 28,125 Child Welfare Centres run by the Social Welfare Department for providing noon meals to children between the age group of 2 to 5 years. We have also established 7,200 health sub-centres till now with multi-purpose health workers to provide health coverage for groups of 5,000 population under each. In 1987-88, it is proposed to increase this number to 7,700 with the concurrence of Government of India and with that, the entire State will be brought under the health sub-centre programme. As against 698 Primary Health Centres to-day, a decision has been taken to establish an additional 140 Primary Health Centres in 1987-88, so that, by the end of that year, we would reach the target of having a Primary Health Centre to cover approximately a population of 58,000. The availability of this extent of highly dispersed and well-equipped infrastructure has placed Tamil Nadu in a unique position and we could confidently approach the World Bank for their assistance as, unlike other States, we do not face the problem of time-lag in fulfilling our counterpart obligations before absorbing the aid that could be sanctioned. Each Child Welfare Centre will become a nucleus for providing basic inputs such as nutrition, pre-school education, immunisation and other health coverage to all children upto the age of 5 years as well as preventive and curative health care to pregnant and lactating mothers. Already the State is shouldering the responsibility of funding the operations for this programme to the extent of about Rs. 300 crores both under Nutritious Meals and Health Care. The additionality we seek from the World Bank will be for strengthening the infrastructure by way of provision of permanent buildings, equipments, drugs, training and communication facilities. The total project is expected to cost around Rs. 400 crores.

Scheme for the Supply of Free Footwear

15. The recent announcement regarding the supply of free footwear to children and poor working mothers will certainly be complementary to the wide spectrum of assistance already provided to them. School-going children in the Standards I to VIII are to-day being given free uniforms and text-books. This group will be eligible for the free footwear in the year 1987-88. In addition, the poor working women in rural areas would also be eligible and the Child Welfare Centres would themselves function as a focal point for distribution of footwear to them. A provision of Rs. 20 crores is made in the

Budget for this scheme. One auxiliary benefit of this programme will be the creation of sustained employment opportunities to thousands of cobblers through the revitalisation of the dormant societies and the creation of new footwear societies throughout the State.

Urban Development Project

16. Two other projects which are reaching the final shape as regards assistance from the World Bank are the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project and the special project for augmenting the water-supply from ground water sources for the city of Madras. The water supply project at a cost of Rs. 150 crores is scheduled for negotiation at Washington with the World Bank shortly prior to its sanction and the appraisal for the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project costing Rs. 428 crores has been completed. With the commissioning of these two schemes, certain long-felt needs in our urban centres for transportation, shelter and water supply will be met.

Allocation for Key Sectors

17. Government have also substantially increased the allocation for various important sectors. For Education, as against the current year outlay of Rs. 551 crores, the allocation in 1987-88 is Rs. 597 crores. In Agriculture the allocation in 1987-88 has been enhanced to Rs. 141 crores as against Rs. 118 crores in 1986-87. For Community Development, and Municipal Administration, the allocation has been enhanced from Rs. 177 crores in 1986-87 to Rs. 193 crores in 1987-88. For Social Welfare, the allocation has been enhanced from Rs. 76 crores in 1986-87 to Rs. 92 crores in 1987-88. Similarly, in Irrigation also, as against the budget estimate of Rs. 129 crores in 1986-87 the estimates proposed for 1987-88 are Rs. 142 crores.

Krishna Water Supply Scheme

18. Honourable Members had expressed anxiety on the implementation of the Krishna Water Supply Scheme. I have already explained in detail our stand on this project during the reply to the Governor's Address. We do hope that the Government of India would give early clearance to this important project. We have requested the Government of Andhra Pradesh to adopt a time-bound approach to implement certain identified important works in the project which are essential to complete the scheme so far as supplying water to Tamil Nadu is concerned. Even the execution of such a pruned project in reduced essentials entails an investment of around Rs. 600 crores according to 1985-86 estimates which would mean an investment of around Rs. 200 crores per year to complete it in a time span of three years. An investment of this magnitude has to be borne by the two State Governments and we have conveyed our agreement to provide our entire balance share under this scheme during this period in the same proportion as warranted by the ratios regarding the sharing of expenditure for each component based on the provisions to be made by Andhra Pradesh Government every year.

Communication Centre and Supply of Television sets.

19. The strengthening of the communication network in rural areas, particularly in the context of the extended

coverage provided by television, is a necessary pre-condition for creating proper awareness among the people. Based on the announcement made by the Chief Minister during the Independence Day in 1984, the Government had launched a scheme of providing television sets to each Panchayat. Recently, it was also decided to introduce colour television sets in the Panchayats. A centralised communication centre is also being set up at a cost of Rs. 87 lakhs under the Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project which could be a focal point for preparing and disseminating video cassettes to propagate the messages on nutrition, agriculture, health and for purposes of adult literacy. I am happy to announce that this Government are drawing up a scheme for equipping each Panchayat with a video cassette player through which these programmes could be shown on the television sets being installed.

Drought Relief

20. The Governor's Address mentioned the efforts initiated by this Government in tackling the drought situation which has overtaken a major part of the State owing to the large scale failure of the monsoons. We have submitted a Memorandum to the Government of India for assistance to the tune of Rs. 347 crores. 8,625 bore wells have already been sanctioned and in the last one and a half months 1,233 bore wells have been sunk. In addition to Rs. 28 crores provided for this, recently Government sanctioned Rs. 5 crores for taking up employment generation works, Rs. 1 crore for undertaking the digging of open wells and Rs. 15 lakhs for organising the distribution of water through lorries in water scarce areas. The entire Government machinery has been mobilised for tackling the situation and orders have already been passed to grant remission from land revenue to agriculturists in all areas where the crops have failed.

Welfare of Government Servants

21. This Government have been implementing a number of welfare schemes for the Government Servants. On the recommendations of the One Man Committee Government have also recently created special grades for a number of categories of posts in addition to the selection grade already available. These special grades will normally come into operation after the individual has put in 10 years of service in the selection grade which, in turn, is automatically given on the individual completing a minimum 10 years of service. Taking into account large number of representations, Government have agreed to allow special grades to these eligible categories at the completion of a total minimum period of 20 years of service even though 10 years after the selection grade would not have been completed. This concession will benefit a large number of Government Servants in departments where the promotion opportunities are not adequate.

Overall Financial Position

22. I shall now proceed to a review of the overall financial position of the State. It is worth mentioning in this connection that the Budget Publications for 1987-88 and the Revised Estimates for 1986-87 have been prepared following the new structure of classification introduced by the Government of India. The estimates in this

Budget therefore show both the old classification and the corresponding new classification. This new classification is intended to highlight important activities and functions of the Government and it also helps to observe the correlation between the Plan and the Budget provisions.

23. Honourable Members are aware that Tamil Nadu obtained an increased outlay of Rs. 5,750 crores for its Seventh Plan as against Rs. 3,150 crores for the Sixth Plan. In the first year of the Plan, viz., 1985-86, our expenditure on Plan schemes was Rs. 1,012 crores as against the outlay of Rs. 960 crores. In the year 1986-87, we may achieve an expenditure of Rs. 1,200 crores as against the outlay of Rs. 1,153 crores. The approved outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 1,250 crores whereas in the Budget, we have drawn up Plan programmes for Rs. 1,341 crores. It is a matter of satisfaction and pride that this increased momentum in Plan expenditure is being maintained without detriment to the large number of welfare schemes undertaken by the State.

24. In the Budget Estimates of 1986-87 we had anticipated a closing deficit of Rs. 12.24 crores and in the Revised Estimates this is expected to marginally increase to Rs. 26.11 crores. By effectively managing our resources and through several economy measures we were able to prevent the deficit from worsening further inspite of large mid-year commitments on account of drought, write off of the interest and penal interest for agriculturists in the matter of co-operative loans, implementation of Central Government Dearness Allowance Scheme for Government Servants and the payment of Pongal gift to all Government Servants. The commitments of the Government on the subsidies that are being provided on account of free power to agriculturists, rebate for sale of handloom cloth in order to help the Handloom Weavers, as well as losses incurred in public distribution of rice and grant of production incentives over and above the procurement price to farmers, have been on the increase. As against a budgetary support of Rs. 300 crores for the Electricity Board, a total of Rs. 330 crores had to be given though the performance of the Electricity Board in the matter of generation and distribution had considerably improved. Similarly, the claims for rebate to be settled for the Co-opex and Primary Societies were to the tune of Rs. 37 crores as against a Budget provision of Rs. 10 crores. Government also had to disburse more than Rs. 20 crores by way of production incentives to farmers over and above the procurement price. Honourable Members are also aware that the revenue from Excise and Sales Tax on the sale of arrack and toddy stopped on 31st December 1986.

25. These additional commitments could be fulfilled along side the increased Plan expenditure through strict economy measures practised in Non-Plan expenditure and the buoyancy realised in State revenues.

26. Coming to 1987-88, the major impact on our revenues will be the depletion caused by the impact of Prohibition. I had mentioned in my speech last year that we anticipate a loss of around Rs. 250 crores on this account and had appealed to the Government of India to reimburse atleast 50 per cent of this according to their announced policy. Government of India take the year 1977-78 as the base year for reckoning the loss on account of introduction of Prohibition. We have already taken up the matter with Government of India and have pointed

out that in all fairness the loss will have to be reckoned with reference to revenues that accrued to the State in the year preceding the introduction of Prohibition. We have not yet received any response from Government of India on this request, pending which, I have not shown any credit under this Head through Central Assistance. As a result, though efforts have been taken to maximise the receipts under various taxes which are the main sources of revenue for the State, our revenue expenditure next year exceeds our receipts. The projected revenue receipts and the revenue expenditure for 1987-88 are Rs. 2,779.15 crores and Rs. 2,874.00 crores respectively. Thus the net revenue deficit in 1987-88 will be Rs. 94.85 crores. Similarly in the Capital Account, the capital receipts are anticipated to be Rs. 657.98 crores whereas the expenditure met from Capital Account including loans and advances (net) are anticipated to be Rs. 780.95 crores. Consequently, the deficit in the Capital Account is anticipated to be Rs. 122.97 crores. Taking into account the deficits in the Revenue and Capital Accounts, the total deficit under the Consolidated Fund will be Rs. 217.82 crores. However, taking into account the anticipated net surplus of Rs. 37.24 crores under the Public Account, the total net transactions in 1987-88 will show a deficit of Rs. 180.58 crores. With the opening deficit of Rs. 26.11 crores, our closing deficit in the year 1987-88 cumulatively will be Rs. 206.69 crores. It is unavoidable in this context that the State will have to take recourse to additional resource mobilisation measures in order to maintain the tempo of our developmental and welfare activities.

27. It is noticed from the Central Budget that there has been a growth rate of 16.62 per cent in the matter of total Plan outlays of States and Union Territories in the year 1987-88 as compared to 1986-87, whereas the growth rate in Central assistance for States and Union Territories for their Plans in 1987-88 is only 7.54 per cent higher as compared to the previous year. Our Honourable Chief Minister had made a strong plea with the Planning Commission and the Prime Minister to provide us special assistance atleast by way of advance Plan assistance to the tune of Rs. 86 crores which was recognised even by the Union Planning Commission as a gap in our resources for fulfilling the accepted outlay. This request was necessitated because of the special problems for 1987-88 which already burden the State with increased commitments on account of drought, while having to absorb the full impact of the Prohibition policy. We had suggested to the Government of India that this timely assistance would enable us to cover our deficit without having to take recourse to wide-ranging resource mobilisation measures in a single year. We still hope that the Government of India would favourably consider this reasonable request and the assistance to be sanctioned by them will reduce the deficit to that extent.

28. As in the years past, every effort on resource mobilisation was undertaken with careful examination of the possible impact on different sectors of economy so that none of the taxation measures shall adversely affect the vulnerable sections of the population or arrest the growth and development of the economy. Various representations were being received by the State Government from Industry, Trade and other consumer groups for concessions in the Sales Tax structure of the

State. This Government had formed a Committee to study these representations and also to make a comparative analysis of the sales tax rates prevalent in adjoining States and other industrially advanced States like Maharashtra and Gujarat. Though the State cannot overcome the resource crunch without the inevitable necessity and obligation to resort to some additional taxation measures, the Government have also decided to announce a package of incentives, concessions and other rationalisation measures in sales tax structure wherever they were shown as justified. Honourable Members will appreciate and I am sure the Industry, Trade and general public will welcome these announcements which are intended to remove the irritants and clear the way for a more rapid growth of the economy.

29. I am giving below the various concessions that the Government propose to give in Sales Tax which have a bearing on Industry, Trade, Agriculture and the general consuming public.

30. Various organisations representing Industry and Trade have been seeking reduction of Sales Tax rates both with a view to match the concessions offered in other States and to accelerate the growth of the economy. The Government have considered the reasonableness of these requests with due regard to the finances of the State and have drawn up the following package of concessions and rationalisation measures:

(1) Electronic Goods:

Last year the Government reduced the rate of Sales Tax on the electronic goods manufactured within State to 6 per cent from the prevailing 10 per cent. It would be further reduced to 4 per cent and I am confident that this will provide the necessary fillip to these developing industries in this State.

(2) Sales Tax concessions in respect of capital goods and raw materials purchased by the units in Madras Export Processing Zone:

An Export Processing Zone for locating 100 per cent export units has been set up at Meenambakkam near Madras and already 74 units have been granted permission. In order to provide them a conducive climate for development and growth, the Government have decided that the Sales Tax paid by them both in the matter of purchase of capital goods and raw materials will be reimbursed. This concession will be initially offered for a period of 3 years.

(3) Concessional rate of Sales Tax for supplies made to Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings:

The Government have already reduced Sales Tax to 4 per cent on the sales of most of the goods falling under I-Schedule to State and Central Government departments including the Indian Railways. This concession would be extended to the sale of goods made to departments of other State Governments in Tamil Nadu, Neyveli Lignite Corporation and Tamil Nadu Electricity Board. It is hoped that this concession will enable these undertakings to purchase their requirements locally.

(4) Motor Cars and two wheelers:

At present the rates of Sales Tax prevailing in this State for Motor Cars and two wheelers are 9 per cent and 15 per cent respectively. With a view to reduce the loss of revenue due to diversion of trade to other States the rate of tax on motor cars would be reduced to 5 per cent. The rate of tax on two wheelers with 50 c.c. capacity engine and mopeds which are manufactured in the State would be reduced to 4 per cent. In respect of all other two wheelers the rate will be reduced from 15 per cent to 8 per cent.

(5) Works Contract:

When the Sales Tax on works contract was introduced by the State Government, the minimum rate was 5 per cent though for items not specifically mentioned in the Schedule, it was levied at 10 per cent. Taking note of the problems faced by the trade and industry, it has been decided that the same minimum rate viz., 5 per cent will be levied for all residuary items also.

(6) Reduction of Sales Tax for specific industrial products:

Reduction in Sales Tax rate as below will be made on the following industrial products:—

(a) Generator parts—from 12 per cent to 8 per cent.

(b) Power Tillers—from 8 per cent to 6 per cent.

(c) Naphthols—from 5 per cent to 4 per cent.

(d) Specified plastic raw materials—from 5 per cent to 4 per cent.

(e) Packing materials when used to pack goods exported out of the territory of India—exemption from tax at the last point of sale preceding export.

(f) Parts and accessories of Motor Vehicles and Trailers—from 15 per cent to 12 per cent.

(g) Specific items of Dyestuff—from 5 per cent multipoint to 5 per cent single point.

(h) Raw and tanned hides and skin—

2 per cent as raw hides and skin; and

2 per cent as tanned hides and skin.

These measures are intended to provide incentives and encouragement to the industries which manufacture these products extensively in this State.

(7) Concession to boost Agricultural Production:

Mineral Gypsum—from 5 per cent to 3½ per cent.

With the present reduction in the rate of Sales Tax, this item has been brought on par with fertilisers to increase its use in cultivation of cotton and groundnut.

(8) Jewellery:

At present 5 per cent multi-point sales tax is payable on jewellery. Besides this, traders purchasing old jewellery have to pay a purchase tax of 2 per cent. This is invariably passed on to the selling public. It is therefore decided that the purchase tax payable by the

jewellery dealers, i.e., on the purchase of old jewellery be dispensed with.

(9) Handmade Matches:

At present, dealers with turnover upto Rs. 50,000 per annum have been exempted from the levy and all others are taxed at 2 per cent. In order to benefit the small manufacturers of cottage industries, the limit will be increased to Rs. 1 lakh. The rate of tax on the turnover exceeding Rs. 1 lakh and upto Rs. 2.50 lakhs will be 1 per cent and exceeding Rs. 2.50 lakhs and upto Rs. 5 lakhs will be 2 per cent and exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs will be 3 per cent.

31. In addition to the concessions offered above, a series of rationalisation measures are also contemplated. The following items are brought under single point levy at the point of first sale at the rate mentioned against each:—

(a) Palm fatty acid—5 per cent.

(b) Specified kirana goods—8 per cent.

Measures to curb evasion:

32. In order to plug evasion, the levy on cardamom would be converted into a multi-point tax of 5 per cent. In case of jaggery, it has already been brought into single point levy of 8 per cent last year. In case of jaggery procured from outside the State, the levy of 8 per cent will be at the point of first sale and for jaggery procured locally at the point of first purchase.

For the following items, the existing levy will be split into two parts, one at the point of first sale and another at the last point of sale, again with a view to plug evasion:—

(a) Iron and steel safes, cash chests, safe deposit lockers, etc.—At the point of first sale 10 per cent and at the point of last sale 5 per cent.

(b) All kinds of furniture other than those mentioned at (a) above—

At the point of first sale—6 per cent.

At the point of last sale—4 per cent.

(c) Parts and accessories of motor vehicles and trailers—

At the point of first sale—8 per cent.

At the point of last sale—4 per cent.

(d) Tyres and Tubes—

At the point of first sale—6 per cent.

At the point of last sale—3 per cent.

Rationalisation of levy of Entertainment taxes:

33. At present, six different taxes as shown below are levied in cinema theatres in non-compounding areas under Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax Act, 1939 and Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act, 1961—

(a) Basic Entertainment Tax.

(b) Surcharge on Entertainment Tax.

(c) Additional Surcharge on Entertainment Tax.

(d) Show Tax.

(e) Surcharge on Show Tax.

(f) Additional Surcharge on Show Tax.

The effect of all these six levies works out to a maximum tax rate of 53 per cent on the gross admission rate of the ticket. Each tax is also shared in different ratios between the Government and the local bodies. Taken altogether, the total revenues are shared in the ratio of 35 : 65 between Government and the local bodies. There have been a large number of requests to consolidate all the levies into one single levy. Government have therefore decided to make a single levy of 55 per cent of the gross admission rate in the place of 6 different levies in non-compounding areas. It is proposed to provide a higher share to local bodies than prevailing at present. The revenues out of this levy will be shared between the Government and the local bodies in the ratio of 30 : 70.

34. These concessions in all would entail a loss of about Rs. 15 crores per annum. After considerable deliberation, the Government have decided to restrict the resource raising measures only to areas where the impact is minimal and where there is clearly a perceptible scope for additional collections.

Measures of additional resources mobilisation :

35. Now I come to the additional resources mobilisation measures.

(1) Additional Sales Tax:

From 1970, Tamil Nadu has been levying additional sales tax on the turnover of dealers. In the last Budget, some alterations in the rates were made with the result that the taxable turnover of dealers upto Rs. 10 lakhs were exempted from additional Sales Tax and for taxable turnover exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs upto Rs. 40 lakhs, a tax rate of 1.25 per cent and above Rs. 40 lakhs, a tax rate of 1.5 per cent were fixed. The goods under First Schedule of Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act are subject to single point levy. These goods are not taxable at any point other than the point prescribed in the Schedule. Hence the dealers transacting these goods at points other than the prescribed point, deduct the turnover of these goods from their total turnover for the purpose of determination of additional sales tax on the ground that these goods are not taxable at these points. However, the turnover of these goods is considerable at these points. Therefore, it has been proposed to redefine the term 'taxable turnover' under Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act as below so as to get additional sales tax on account of the turnover of dealers transacting in the first schedule goods at points of sales other than the prescribed point.

"Taxable turnover" in respect of the above category of dealers for the purpose of additional Sales Tax will be the taxable turnover normally arrived at plus the sales turnover of these dealers at points of sale other than the point of levy prescribed in First Schedule of Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act. However, the taxable turnover shall not include the turnover of goods exempt by notification under Section 17 of the Act."

However, with a view to give concession on Additional Sales Tax the present rates of 1.25 per cent and 1.5 per cent would be reduced to 1.0 per cent and 1.25 per cent respectively.

Though the Government had announced last year exemption of all dealers with less than Rs. 10 lakhs turnover, it has become necessary to restrict the exemption to a slightly lower limit to prevent evasion. It is therefore proposed to introduce a levy of 0.7 per cent on the traders with a taxable turnover exceeding Rs. 7 lakhs upto Rs. 10 lakhs.

(2) Surcharge on Sales Tax :

Tamil Nadu has been having a surcharge on Sales Tax which is at present only applicable to Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirappalli and their suburban areas and 38 municipalities. This is levied at the rate of 5 per cent on the Sales Tax. This levy will be extended to the entire State for the sake of uniformity.

Similarly, an additional surcharge is levied within the jurisdiction of Madras Corporation and suburban areas extending upto 32 kms. This levy will be extended to Madurai and Coimbatore Corporations and their suburban areas extending upto 16 kms.

Indian-made Foreign Liquor :

36. It has been decided to introduce a system of multi-point levy of Sales Tax with set off provision incorporating the concept of value addition on Indian made Foreign Liquors. (All kinds of alcoholic liquors for human consumption other than those imported into India.) The tax rate, point of levy and set off provision will be as follows :—

Thirty per cent at every point of sale other than the last point provided that at any point of sale other than the first point of sale and last point of sale, the turnover of the goods liable to tax shall be arrived at by deducting the turnover of such goods on which tax has been levied at the immediately preceding point of sale.

Food and drinks sold in Hotels and Restaurants :

37. The exemption from levy of Sales Tax in respect of food and drinks sold in hotels and restaurants will be withdrawn. However, hotels with a turnover of less than Rs. 2 lakhs will be exempted. Those with a turnover exceeding Rs. 2 lakhs and upto Rs. 5 lakhs will have the option to pay at compounded rates as below :—

Above Rs. 2 lakhs and upto Rs. 3 lakhs turnover—Rs. 7,500.

Above Rs. 3 lakhs and upto Rs. 4 lakhs—Rs. 11,250.

Above Rs. 4 lakhs and upto Rs. 5 lakhs—Rs. 15,000.

38. The rates of sales tax in respect of the following items will be increased as below :—

(a) Welding rods and electrodes—from 8 per cent to 10 per cent.

(b) Asbestos—from 8 per cent to 10 per cent.

(c) Bricks—from 5 per cent to 8 per cent.

(d) Timber—from 5 per cent to 8 per cent.

(e) Aviation Fuel—from 10 per cent to 14 per cent. This will bring the tax rate on par with the present rate of tax on petrol and diesel.

39. Government of India have suggested to the States

adoption of floor level rate of 10 per cent on some commodities in order to have uniformity in the rate of Sales Tax on a national basis. In order to achieve this, the rates of tax will be raised on the following commodities from their existing levels to 10 per cent :—

- (a) Precious stones.
- (b) Cushion and foam articles.
- (c) Vacuum flasks.
- (d) China ware articles.
- (e) Perambulators.
- (f) Ivory articles.

40. All these measures of additional resource mobilisation are expected to yield approximately Rs. 80 crores per annum.

Taxes on Vehicles :

41. The rates of Motor Vehicles Tax will also be revised as shown below :—

(1) Goods vehicles plying for hire or reward and used for the transport of goods (Public Carriers).

There are 8 categories of vehicles under this with different laden weights. The present rates of Motor Vehicles Tax for these vehicles range from Rs. 350 to Rs. 1,300 and more per quarter. It is now proposed to revise the rates of Motor Vehicles Tax for all these categories of vehicles. The minimum increase will be Rs. 50 whereas the maximum increase will be Rs. 325 per quarter.

(2) Trailors used for carrying goods for hire or reward other than those falling under Classes 6 and 7 of the Schedule to the Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1974.

There are 7 categories of vehicles under this depending on their laden weights. At present there are different rates of motor vehicles tax for these vehicles ranging from Rs. 240 to Rs. 920 and above per quarter depending on their laden weights. The minimum increase will be Rs. 30 and the maximum increase will be Rs. 525 per quarter due to the proposed enhancement.

(3) Goods vehicles not plying for hire or reward but used for transport of goods (Private Carriers).

There are 9 categories of vehicles under this having various laden weights. At present the rate of tax for these vehicles vary from Rs. 80 to Rs. 1,110 and more per quarter. The increase in the rate of motor vehicle tax per quarter will be a minimum of Rs. 30 and maximum of Rs. 165 for various categories due to the proposed increase. However there will be no increase in the rate of tax for trailors under this category.

(4) Tourist Taxis, i.e., Van Type tourist cabs (Cabs permitted to carry 7 persons including driver).

The existing rate of Rs. 150 per quarter will be increased to Rs. 250 per quarter.

(5) Stage carriages such as city and town buses, mofussil buses, Express buses and Spare buses having various seating capacities.

The increase of tax per seat per quarter will be as follows :—

(a) City and Town services—from Rs. 180 to Rs. 200.

(b) Express Services—from Rs. 200 to Rs. 220. The existing surcharge of Rs. 40 per seat per quarter will continue.

(c) Mofussil Services—from Rs. 225 to Rs. 245. The existing surcharge of Rs. 35 per seat per quarter will continue.

(d) Spare Buses—Consequent on the above revision, the increase in respect of the spare buses will be Rs. 15 per seat per quarter, which is 3/4th of the increase suggested above.

42. These increase of motor vehicles tax will give additional revenue of about Rs. 10 crores per annum. The revenue generated herein will enable us to maintain our high level of expenditure on maintenance of roads and bridges and laying of new roads. It may also be pointed out here that while deciding the revised rates, we have taken into account the rates prevailing in the neighbouring States. Even after these increases, our rates will be comparable to those prevailing in the neighbouring States.

43. The total receipts from these measures of additional resources mobilisation are expected to be about Rs. 90 crores (including Rs. 80 crores from Sales Tax and Rs. 10 crores from Motor Vehicles Tax). However, taking into account the approximate annual loss of revenue of Rs. 15 crores because of the concessions now being offered, the net additional resources mobilisation in 1987-88 will be about Rs. 75 crores.

Taking into account the net receipts from all these measures, the closing deficit for the year 1987-88 will be Rs. 131.69 crores. As I have mentioned earlier, this would further be reduced if the assistance from Government of India is received. However, it may be necessary for us to have a reassessment of the situation in the course of 1987-88 to consider further prunings and reductions in expenditure if necessary. We welcome the lead given by the Government of India in introducing the zero base budgeting concept. The Government are also planning to initiate steps to introduce such tools for preventing unnecessary and infructuous expenditure wherever possible so that the available resources of the State could be directed to achieve optimal results.

Honourable Speaker Sir,

44. In this Budget the nature of our finances, the policies and goals of the Government, new schemes, achievements, tax concessions, tax rationalisation measures proposals for new taxation, etc., have been brought out. In the Annexure to this statement, notes on certain important departments have been specially incorporated. I request the Honourable Members to read and utilise them.

45. I hope that the opinions to be expressed by the Honourable Members during discussions on this Budget which emanate from their good intentions and sincere outlook and the constructive criticisms and other observations on any defects which are made without malice and out of a just concern, would also be of help to the Government in rectifying them. I seek the co-operation of everyone to maintain the name and fame, dignity and discipline of this House. Let heat subside and light prevail.

46. I have great pleasure in conveying my heart felt thanks to the Finance Secretary Thiru C. Ramachandran

and the officers and staff of the Finance Department as well as other departments who have given me all help and co-operation in preparing these Budget proposals.

47. I earnestly request the House to kindly approve the Annual Financial Statement for the year 1987-88.

Vanakkam

Madras,
20th March 1987,
Panguni 6, Atchaya,
Thiruvalluvar Aandu 2018.

V. R. NEDUNCHEZHIAN,
Minister for Finance.

Annexure to Budget Speech

Agriculture

The State has been facing successive years of adverse seasonal conditions. However, the levels of production as well as productivity are being maintained, thanks to the efforts of the Government. During 1986-87, it is expected that the productivity level of 2750 kg. per hectare will be achieved. The anticipated production is expected to be 57.00 lakh metric tonnes of rice, 20.00 lakh metric tonnes of millets, 4.50 lakh metric tonnes of pulses, 15.50 lakh metric tonnes of oil seeds and 5.00 lakhs bales of cotton. It is also proposed to intensify the efforts in areas like introduction of new varieties, seed treatment with bacterial fertilisers, increased use of bio-fertilisers, adoption of improved dry farming practices, popularising drip and sprinkler irrigation, DAP foliar spraying and mass plant protection of pulses, biological control of pests, adoption of IPM technology etc. Steps are also being taken to intensify the land development activities like soil and water management, farm mechanisation practices etc.

2. Government are however, not looking at the agricultural sector purely from a conventional point of view. Emphasis is also being given to the new thrust areas like development of agro industries. A new project of the Tamil Nadu Agro-Industries Corporation for the manufacture of jasmine concrete with foreign collaboration has been approved by the Government. Another project to manufacture energy food for supply to the nutritional supplementary programme is also under consideration.

Irrigation

3. As a further step to augment the irrigation and drinking water sources in the State, the Government of Tamil Nadu have requested the Government of Kerala for the diversion of surplus water in some of the west flowing rivers of Kerala, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Technical Committee constituted by the Government of India. This issue is being pursued by the State Government, who have further reiterated its urgency in the meeting of the National Water Development Agency in December 1986.

4. The implementation of many of the other irrigation projects in the State are also being expedited.

Sanction has been accorded to incur an expenditure of Rs. 56.86 crores for the Phase-II of the project for Modernisation of Periyar-Vaigai Irrigation System. Work on this project is expected to be completed by April 1988. Similarly, the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project ayacut extension scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 18.63 crores to benefit an extent of 56,600 ha. in Coimbatore and Periyar districts is under execution. The third stage of this project to provide irrigation facilities to an additional extent of 14,170 ha. at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.44 crores is also in progress.

Horticulture

5. In order to supplement traditional agricultural products, the State Government have been laying special emphasis on Horticulture development in the State. Several schemes for distribution of quality planting materials and vegetable seeds are being implemented in the State. In the current year, 35 lakhs planting materials like root cuttings were produced and distributed in the 54 State Horticulture Farms. This is expected to increase to 40 lakhs during the next year. To meet the growing demand for vegetable seeds about 86 metric tonnes of seeds were produced and distributed in the current year. It is programmed to increase this to 90 metric tonnes during 1987-88.

Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development

6. There are seven district livestock farms which are the centres of State animal husbandry programmes. The Exotic Cattle Breeding farm established with the assistance of Danish Government produces the Jersey bulls required for the State. In the current year 250 centres were provided with Frozen Semen facilities, thus increasing the total number to 1,294 in the State. In the next year 125 more such centres are programmed to be started. The two Heifer production centres at Pudukottai and Udahagamandalam help in distribution of Calves to farmers under special economic development schemes such as IRDP.

7. With the assistance of National Dairy Development Board, foot and mouth vaccination is provided to animals in districts of Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Periyar, Trichy, Madurai and parts of Anna and Kamarajar Districts.

8. There has also been significant increase in milk production in the State. 36 chilling plants with a capacity of 6.78 lakhs litres per day are now being operated in the State. The National Co-operative Development Corporation has sanctioned financial assistance this year to the tune of Rs. 7.05 crores for establishing milk production, processing and marketing facilities in Nellai Kattabomman and Chidambaram districts. Operation Flood III Programme has been started in the State.

Industries

9. Tamil Nadu continues to maintain a leading position among the industrially advanced states in the country. The State maintains third position in respect of the number of industrial licences issued. A study of the State-wise assistance sanctioned by the IDBI under its Refinancing Scheme reveals that Tamil Nadu

holds the second position and is next only to Maharashtra. The State Government have forwarded 12 applications to Government of India for setting up of new sugar factories as well as expansion of the capacities of the existing sugar mills. The scheme for detailed investigation on the occurrence of the precious metals in Dharmapuri district and also a scheme for detailed exploration of lignite in South Arcot district have been taken up.

10. In the Governor's Address to the Legislative Assembly on 27th February 1987, it was stated that the Government are taking steps to make the public sector undertakings economically viable. It is heartening to note that the Southern Structurals Limited, where the Government are holding major shares, is now making fast strides in the path of economic viability after years of continuous losses. The S.S.L. has secured the prestigious orders for the manufacture and supply of 3 Nos. of Giant Size Bucket Wheel Excavators to Neyveli Lignite Corporation in collaboration with a West German firm. As a further step in the direction of fulfilling its promotional role, the Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation is implementing a scheme for iron fortified salt at Valinokkam Salt Complex with the co-operation of Government of India and UNICEF. The iron fortified salt will be supplied to the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Scheme. Similarly, in respect of implementation of self-employment programme for the educated unemployed youth, 23,549 cases have been recommended to banks for providing self-employment as against the target of 18,100 cases in 1986-87.

11. The Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited (TIDCO) continues to play a vital role in accelerating the industrial growth of the State. 7 projects in the public sector and 26 projects in the joint sector with a total capital outlay of Rs. 347 crores are in operation. Besides, 2 projects in the public sector and 10 projects in the joint sector with a total capital outlay of Rs. 295 crores are under implementation. All these projects would provide employment opportunities to about 15,900 persons. TIDCO's prestigious projects such as Magnesium Metal Project and Detonators and Detonating Fuses Project in the public sector and Tamil Nadu Petro Products Limited and Titan Watches in the joint sector are expected to commence their production during 1987-88, in addition to some other projects. State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu (SIPCOT) is also playing a pioneer role in promotion of industries in the State. Its achievements are reflected from the fact that Tamil Nadu stands first in availing of cumulative total of Central Investment Subsidy from Government of India. Similarly, Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation (TIIC) which earned a profit of Rs. 195.40 lakhs during 1985-86 continues to maintain its past trend of achievement. The employment generated by the units assisted by this Corporation during 1986-87 is 16,300.

Electronics, Science and Technology

12. For the popularisation of science in the State, the Government have constituted the Tamil Nadu Science and Technology Centre which is putting up the Periyar Science and Technology Centre and a Planetarium at Madras. The first phase of the Science and Technology Centre and the establishment of Planetarium are expected to be completed in 1987.

13. The Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency is promoting the development of non-conventional sources of energy like wind power, solar energy, etc. The Institute of Remote Sensing at Anna University is using data transmitted by satellites to assist a number of departments of the Government. The Institute will shortly acquire a powerful computer for this purpose.

14. In the Electronics side, the State owned Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu (ELCOT) is expected to reach a sales turnover of Rs. 13 crores from its units in the public sector and in the joint sector during 1986-87. This will represent an increase of 60 per cent over the sales turnover of Rs. 8 crores during 1985-86. The total sales turnover in 1987-88 is expected to be Rs. 28 crores.

Institutional Finance

15. Government are continuing their effort to ensure adequate and speedy flow of credit to the various priority sector activities in the State. It is a matter of satisfaction that in Tamil Nadu the norms fixed by the Reserve Bank of India for advances to priority sectors, differential rate of interest and weaker section lendings

crores was launched this year, with Central Government assistance. The Government also introduced Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme for workers in Match and Fire Works Industry in Sivakasi. This has also been extended to other areas in the State. This Government constituted a Task Force Committee in 1985 for updating information on occupational health hazards and safety provisions in Chemical Industries, etc. The recommendations of the Committee are being studied carefully.

18. In the unorganised sector, the State is implementing special schemes like the Insurance-cum-Retirement Benefit Scheme and the Accident Relief Scheme.

Handlooms, Textiles and Khadi

19. The handloom sector, like agriculture, is traditional as well as labour oriented. The survival of handloom industry is often endangered by certain extraneous factors. However, thanks to the policy and support given by Government from time to time, the handloom industry has been able to sustain and grow despite the competition from weaving mills and powerlooms. To promote sale of handloom goods, the existing policy of allowing rebate on handloom cloth is being continued. As against the Budget allocation of Rs. 10 crores in the current year, the Government have so far sanctioned Rs. 37 crores for this scheme.

20. The Government also attach great importance to Khadi and Village Industries. The Khadi and Village Industries Board is playing an important role not only in producing and disbursing various articles of daily use, but also in creating large scale employment in the rural areas. The strategy adopted by the Government is to develop khadi and village industries through the network of production units and co-operatives. This approach facilitates employment of weaker sections within a small radius of a cluster of villages as well as utilising the locally available raw materials with marginal capital investment. It is expected that Khadi and Village Industries Board

will achieve a total production turnover of Rs. 140 crores during 1987-88.

Power

21. The State Government have been giving a major emphasis on power development in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 2,000 crores forming 35 per cent of the total outlay for Tamil Nadu has been provided for power development. In the first year of the Seventh Plan (1985-86), an amount of Rs. 301.44 crores was spent, while during 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 357.55 crores is anticipated to be spent. During 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 408.69 crores is being allocated for power.

22. Increase in the Plan outlays for power development are reflected in the significant increase in the availability of electricity in the current year. In 1986-87 upto January 1987, 12,333 m.u. were supplied. This constitutes an increase of 12.5 per cent over the corresponding period in the previous year. This increase has been possible because of the improvement in the performance of the thermal stations of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and the additionality of power supplied from the second thermal station at Neyveli. The plant load factor of thermal stations are also showing positive signs. The Tuticorin Thermal Station is expected to reach a plant load factor of 73 per cent in 1986-87 as against 65.5 per cent in 1985-86.

23. Despite the increase in power availability, it has not been possible to satisfy the entire requirement, because of rapid increase in demand as well as continuous failure of the monsoons in the catchment areas of the hydel reservoirs in the State. There was therefore no alternative but to impose a power cut on H.T. industries numbering about 1,000. However, due to effective management, the level of the cut has now been stabilised and there will be no further increase beyond 40 per cent cut which is in force from January 1987 onwards.

24. Despite these serious constraints, the Government have been fulfilling various progressive and welfare schemes in the power sector. Under the programme of energisation of pumpsets, the target of 40,000 pumpsets will be achieved in the current year. Under the scheme 'a Light for a Hut' launched by Government in 1979, free electricity is being supplied to 7.4 lakh hut dwellers. This scheme has been extended to small tiled houses constructed under NREP and RLEGP schemes.

Education

25. Education continues to receive priority in Budget allocation. As against an outlay of Rs. 551 crores in 1986-87, the outlay during 1987-88 will be Rs. 597 crores. The programmes of opening of new schools, construction of school buildings, sanction of additional posts of teachers will be continued in 1987-88 as in the past.

26. Government are also giving significant emphasis on the new dimensions of education. Vocational courses are now offered in more than 1,250 Higher Secondary Schools in the State. A thorough revision of school curriculum and syllabi for standards 1 to 12 has now been taken up under the Chief Minister's scheme of life oriented education. The basic objective of this scheme is in consonance with the new educational policy of the Union

Government. The total number of adult education centres functioning as on 31st December 1986 was 21,995. Out of 8.08 lakh adults covered under this programme, as many as 6.54 lakhs are women. The Adi-Dravidar and Scheduled Tribes representation among these adult learners is 3.56 lakhs.

27. In the area of University Education, the State Government have been opening new universities. The concept behind the establishment of new universities is not to increase the number of conventional universities but to have 'Special Purpose' universities which can take up research on relevant subjects. Besides, as per the action plan to implement the national education policy, the State Government have given sufficient encouragement to the universities to confer autonomous status to more number of colleges. Tamil Nadu has 17 autonomous colleges which is the largest among the States. This approach is intended to help the universities to devote their attention to post-graduate education and research, instead of straining themselves on the conduct of examinations. In order to make all the universities in the State financially sound, the State Government are also examining the issue of revision of the annual block grants to the universities.

Tamil Development and Culture

28. The State Government has been taking several innovative steps for the proper growth of Tamil language and culture. In fact, this year, a statue of poet Bharathiyar was installed in New Delhi. The Delhi Tamil Sangam was assisted with a grant of Rs. 5 lakhs for construction of its building. The South Zone Cultural Centre established at Thanjavur has carried out several important programmes. The Government have also announced the installation of an imposing statue of the great poet Thiruvalluvar at Kanniyakumari overlooking the sea on a scale and grandeur matching the Statue of Liberty in U.S.A.

Sports Development and Youth Welfare

29. To encourage sports and to ensure proper development of the body and mind of the youth in Tamil Nadu, Government have initiated various sports development activities in the State. The National Service Scheme, establishment of Nehru Yuvak Kendras, setting up of village youth forums, establishment of a rural sports centre, conduct of various local and national tournaments, etc., are some such activities. In the year 1986-87, Tamil Nadu conducted a Rural Sports meet in Trichy, Women Sports competitions and the All India Civil Services meet in Coimbatore.

30. In order to give a proper direction to sports in Tamil Nadu and to spot and encourage sports talents in the State, the Tamil Nadu Sports Development Corporation is engaging itself in various development activities. This Corporation has developed plans for establishing in each district headquarters, such sports facilities like a stadium, a swimming pool, an indoor stadium, etc. It has also been engaging itself in obtaining appropriate funds through local initiatives and through the agencies of Central Government like the National Sports Development Council.

Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme

31. Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme which was started in 1982 is today benefitting 84 lakhs

children and 1.98 lakhs old age pensioners through 66,000 centres. This scheme has also been extended to benefit Ex-servicemen/widows who receive pension from the amalgamated fund with effect from 1st January 1984. About 1.99 lakh persons mostly poor and destitute women have got employment through this scheme.

32. There is an upward trend in the growth and nutritional status of the children. There has been a marked increase in the enrolment of children in schools as well as a decrease in the drop out rate of school going children. This scheme is proposed to be expanded into a full fledged Nutrition-cum-Health Programme covering children below the age of 2 years as well as pregnant and lactating mothers. It is proposed to approach World Bank for suitable assistance.

Free Supply of Text-Books and Uniforms

33. The notable aspect of this programme is the free supply of uniforms and text-books for children studying in standards I to VIII in the schools. In 1987-88, a provision of Rs. 15.53 crores and Rs. 11.54 crores has been made for uniforms and Text-books schemes. About 40,000 women have benefited by job opportunities in stitching and making school uniforms.

Health and Family Welfare

34. Efforts are being taken to implement the Alma Ata declaration to provide health for all by 2000 AD. In the Seventh Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to establish 3,000 additional health sub-centres. Out of this target, 1,340 additional sub-centres have been established during the year 1985-86 and 1986-87. In all, as on 31st January 1987, 7,200 health sub-centres are functioning in the State. Rural health care is being provided at present through a network of primary health centres, besides 260 mini-health centres and 274 mobile health teams. It is further proposed to establish 140 additional primary health centres during 1987-88.

35. The Accident and Emergency Services scheme for treating the victim of road and fire accidents, floods, etc. is in operation in Tamil Nadu since 1979. With the extension of this scheme to Thanjavur and Pudukkottai in 1986-87 and 1987-88 respectively, the entire State will come under this scheme. This scheme is now proposed to be extended to Madras City on a large scale, by co-ordinating the efforts of Medical, Police and Transport Departments with establishment of wireless communication system and improved ambulance facilities.

36. The tempo in the implementation of the family welfare programme is kept up during 1986-87 also. As against the target of 5,60,000 sterilisations fixed by Government of India for the year 1986-87, upto February 1987, 3,97,214 sterilisations have been performed. Equal attention is also being given to the implementation of other methods of family welfare.

Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy

37. The Government continue to attach importance to the development of Indian systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy. During 1986-87, the Government have implemented the scheme of payment

of old age pension of Rs. 150 per mensem to the registered traditional practitioners of Siddha Medicine who are incapacitated to work or whose annual income is less than Rs. 3,600 per annum. The policy of opening Siddha and Homoeopathy dispensaries is also being continued in the current five-year plan.

Water Supply

38. The Government continue to accord high priority for providing safe drinking water facilities to the rural and urban areas in Tamil Nadu. In the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, Government have proposed to extend drinking water facilities to 10,900 habitations with an outlay of Rs. 250 crores under the Rural Water Supply Scheme. In the last year, 2,834 habitations were provided with safe drinking-water supply. In the current year, and in the next year, it is programmed to provide water to 2,225 habitations each year. Keeping in mind the adverse seasonal conditions prevailing in the State, 5,339 bore-wells have already been sunk in the current year till December 1986. In the two months of February and March 1987 alone, Government have sanctioned schemes for sinking 2,000 new bore-wells.

39. With the assistance of European Economic Community, the State is implementing a drinking water supply project in Periyar and Coimbatore districts at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.2 crores benefitting a population of 4 lakhs. The Ramanathapuram district has been selected by the Technology Mission to provide drinking water supply to the villages in districts. This project is proposed to be funded by Government of India.

40. In the Seventh Five-Year Plan, the Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 125 crores to Water Supply and Sewerage schemes in Madras City. The Government is taking steps to meet the water shortage that may arise in Madras City due to the failure of north-east monsoon. A proposal costing Rs. 163 lakhs has been approved by the Government for tapping ground-water sources and for maintaining and rejuvenating the existing bore wells. Government will also implement programmes for extraction of ground-water from other sources and also from the coastal aquifer south of Thiruvannamiyur to maintain 180 mld. of water against the normal supply of 250 mld. of water to Madras City.

41. Sixteen towns including the Madurai and Coimbatore Corporations, 12 municipalities, one municipal township and one panchayat township have been provided underground drainage facility benefitting a total urban population of 29.38 lakhs. Detailed investigations are being undertaken for formulating schemes to provide drainage facilities in the remaining urban areas also. In the current year, around Rs. 6 crores has been provided for sewerage schemes in the Madras City alone.

Public Distribution System

42. The Public Distribution System in the State is operated through the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation and the Co-operatives. The Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation is running 5,049 fair price shops and Co-operatives are running 15,931 shops. The

shops cater to the needs of 119.66 lakhs family card holders. It may be mentioned that each revenue village in the State is now covered by a fair price shop. Rice, wheat products, edible oils, levy sugar, kerosene and controlled cloth are sold at reasonable prices in the fair price shops. The State Government have been incurring a heavy subsidy on the supply of rice to card holders. During the current year the budget provision for this subsidy is Rs. 40 crores and it is Rs. 50 crores during the year 1987-88.

43. The State Government is also implementing the Central Government scheme of supplying rice and wheat at specially subsidised rates in the nine Integrated Tribal Development Programme areas in the State. The scheme benefits about 38,000 tribal families.

Food and Consumer Protection

44. Despite adverse seasonal conditions, the State Government have managed the food situation satisfactorily thanks to the higher allotment from Government of India and the prudent management of locally procured stocks. During 1986 kharif season, 2.18 lakh tonnes of paddy were procured. However, in the current samba season, a quantity of 4,96,650 tonnes of paddy have been procured upto the middle of February 1987. The system of monopoly procurement is being continued in the Cauvery delta during samba season also and the production incentive of Rs. 35 per quintal of paddy is also being continued.

45. The need for building up a strong consumer protection movement has been engaging the attention of the State Government for quite some time. The State Government are considering various measures to implement the Consumer Protection Act recently passed by the Parliament.

Revenue

46. The Government have been implementing the Land Reforms Laws which has now been included in the New 20 Point Programme. Till 31st December 1986, surplus lands covering an extent of 1,23,479 acres taken over under the Land Ceiling Act were distributed to 96,950 persons. For the year 1986-87, an extent of 1,323 acres were distributed to 1,438 persons as on 31st December 1986. Similarly, assignment of house sites which is also included in the 20 Point Programme is being implemented effectively. As against the target of 1,50,000 house sites fixed by the Government of India for 1986-87, the issue of house-site pattas upto the end of November 1986 has been 1,55,720.

47. During the fasli 1395, Government ordered remission of land revenue, local cess, local cess surcharge, additional water cess and special water cess in areas where the crop yield was below 50 per cent, on the basis of field to field inspection by revenue officials. Collection of Government loans due in fasli 1395 was also postponed to fasli 1396.

Co-operation

48. The co-operative movement has gathered momentum in the State. The credit co-operatives have been playing an important role in providing agricultural credit and short term loans for cultivation operations, medium term loans for undertaking subsidiary occupation

and long term loans for agricultural development purposes. The short term and medium term loans provided by the Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies in 1985-86 were in the order of Rs. 151.02 crores. During 1986-87 as against the programme of Rs. 180 crores for the entire year, the achievement by the end of December 1986 was Rs. 121.34 crores. It is proposed to further increase the issues considerably during 1987-88 to Rs. 207 crores.

49. In order to accelerate dry land farming and to improve the economic condition of the members engaged in the cultivation of dry land crops, the Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies have been providing cultivation loans for raising rainfed crops at concessional interest rate of 4 per cent. Government are subsidising an interest margin of 7.5 per cent in all these cases. Similarly, the weaker sections engaged in small scale and cottage industries will continue to get production loans at concessional rate of 4 per cent interest.

50. Enrolment of persons belonging to scheduled castes into the co-operative fold continues to receive priority of the Government. 10,000 persons belonging to scheduled castes have been enrolled to the co-operative fold during each of the years 1985-86 and 1986-87. Besides, Government have also been implementing another scheme of an interest free loan of Rs. 250 to each member of Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies belonging to Scheduled Castes towards the increased borrowings. Under this scheme, 1,250 members have been assisted during 1986-87 as against 1,000 persons in 1985-86.

51. Co-operatives also continue to provide agricultural inputs to the farmers. Chemical fertilisers valued at Rs. 73.38 crores have been distributed during 1985-86. During the current year, fertilisers valued at Rs. 70.61 crores have been distributed by the Co-operatives upto 31st December 1986 as against the annual target of Rs. 82 crores for 1986-87. It is proposed to distribute fertilisers valued at Rs. 100 crores during 1987-88.

52. Co-operatives continue to help the grower members by arranging for the marketing of their agricultural produce with maximum advantage. The marketing of agricultural produce of the members through the societies in the current year is expected to be Rs. 135 crores.

Housing and Urban Development

53. The State Government are concerned with the problem of housing, slum improvement and urban development. The massive housing scheme has been launched from 1986-87 and a new approach for its implementation has already been indicated in the Governor's Address in the Legislative Assembly. During 1986-87, Government have taken up programme for the construction of 40,000 houses both under the massive housing scheme and the Rural Housing scheme. A sum of Rs. 4 crores has been allocated for disbursement to the beneficiaries through the network of housing co-operatives. This will be supplemented by institutional finance from HUDCO which will be in the order of Rs. 12 crores in 1986-87. Besides, an allocation of Rs. 23.66 crores has been made under RLEGP during 1986-87 for the

construction of 25,504 houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the "Indira Awas Yojana".

54. In the area of slum improvement, approximately 68,000 families have been benefitted so far under the Accelerated Slum Improvement Programme. During the next two years, the programme would cover another 13,600 families. The activities of the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board which were earlier confined to Madras City alone have now been extended to 45 towns. Under the TNUDP, which is expected to be launched shortly, it is programmed to cover 1,00,000 families at a cost of Rs. 40 crores for slum improvement.

55. In the area of urban development, the State Government are also contemplating the formulation of a State Urbanisation Policy on the lines of the National Urbanisation Commission appointed by Government of India in order to channelise urban growth on the desired lines. The coverage of the centrally sponsored programme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns is also being extended to 9 more towns.

Transport

56. The performance of the 14 transport corporations in the State continue to be commendable. The Union Planning Commission has praised the financial and physical performance of the transport corporations in Tamil Nadu. Although, the operation of most of the corporations have resulted in marginal profits, it is difficult to maintain the same financial performance in view of the escalation of the cost of inputs. A slight rise in the bus fare has therefore become inevitable.

57. In order to improve the road transport system in the State, the Government are maintaining a large network of roads comprising of national highways, state highways, major district roads and other district roads. Apart from this, the Government are also implementing special welfare schemes like rural roads programmes, bus route take over scheme, sugarcane road development scheme, rural link roads under the RLEGP, etc.

58. The State owned Poompuhar Shipping Corporation has completed the programme of acquiring three specially designed Bulk Carriers to move coal for the vital thermal station at Tuticorin.

Social Welfare

59. The Integrated Child Development Service Scheme, a centrally sponsored programme is now benefitting 1,17,000 children and 70,000 pregnant and lactating mothers.

60. In order to rehabilitate physically handicapped children and adults, the Government have been implementing a number of measures. A Pilot Project has been started with the establishment of a District Rehabilitation Centre in Chengalpattu at a cost of Rs. 75 lakhs with assistance from Government of India. The Government have been encouraging involvement of Voluntary Organisations in social welfare measures. The Tamil Nadu State Social Welfare Board implemented this year a project for employing physically handicapped girls in preparing quality sweets and arranging to market them through Government undertakings, Co-operative Super Markets, etc. The Government are also examining proposals to start Aavin Parlours employing handicapped girls

with the assistance of Voluntary Agencies.

Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare

61. The concern of the Government in the socio-economic development of Adi-Dravidars and Scheduled Tribes in the State is brought into action by implementing special programmes like the Special Component Plan and the Tribal sub-Plan. These two plans are operated with the objective of assisting 50 per cent of Adi-Dravidar and Scheduled Tribe families to cross the poverty line and to improve basic amenities in their colonies. Recognising the role of education in improving the condition of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, State Government have been progressively increasing the coverage under scholarship schemes, supply of uniforms, text-books, boarding and lodging facilities in hostels, etc. About 52,000 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students are provided with free boarding and lodging facilities in 765 hostels being maintained by the Government. This year Government have also increased the food charges in these hostels with a view to improve the quality and quantity of the food supplied. In the next year it is proposed to open 15 more such hostels.

Backward Class Welfare

62. The State Government have been running student hostels for providing boarding and lodging facilities to students of Backward Classes and Denotified communities. At present there are 557 such hostels. 15 more hostels are proposed to be opened in the next year. As in the case of Adi-Dravidar students, the food charges for supply of better quality and quantity of food supplied for these hostels have been considerably increased in this year. It is expected that around 32,000 students will be benefitted by this scheme. The State has also been organising special coaching classes for students from these communities when they appear in the entrance examination for professional courses.

Rehabilitation of Refugees

63. The State Government are deeply concerned with the unabated violence against Sri Lankan Tamils in Sri Lanka as well as the economic blockade which has resulted in starvation of the Sri Lankan Tamils. The State Government are continuing to incur massive expenditure in providing relief to the refugees. Besides, the Government have also spent Rs. 3.62 crores for the construction of new houses for the refugees.

Administration of Justice

64. To enable the courts in dispensing justice, Government have been providing all the amenities required by the judiciary on the recommendations of the High Courts including staff, buildings, accommodation, etc. The Government have agreed in principle to the construction of additional block of buildings for the High Court at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.55 crores. The following Civil and Criminal Courts have been sanctioned during the year 1986-87 :-

- (1) One additional court in the Court of Small Causes in Madras city

(2) One District Munsiff Court at Valliyoor in Nellore Kattabomman district

(3) Special Judicial First Class Magistrate Court at Nagapattinam

(4) Additional Judicial First Class Magistrate Court at Ramanathapuram

(5) Judicial Second Class Magistrate Court at Thittakudi in South Arcot district

65. A separate Directorate of Prosecution has been established from this year to co-ordinate and streamline prosecution work of Public Prosecutors and Assistant Public Prosecutors.

Police

66. With a view to increase the efficiency of police in the State for maintenance of Law and Order effectively and to ensure an atmosphere of peace for implementation of various developmental programmes, this Government has been implementing various modernisation schemes for police force. The police infrastructure is being strengthened with equipments like Walkie Talkies, V. H. F., etc. with the help of central aid. During the year 1986-87 Armed Reserve Platoons have been set up in eight places at a cost of Rs. 1.39 crores. Special transport equipments like Ambulance, etc. have been purchased at a cost of Rs. 25.72 lakhs to aid the police to give immediate medical help in the course of their law and order and bandhobust duties. The Government have also provided Rs. 8.57 crores for construction of police buildings and quarters for policemen. A Radio Control Room at a cost of Rs. 19.23 lakhs has been established at Tuticorin.

Fisheries

67. Under the Seventh Five-Year Plan it has been targetted to raise the total annual marine and inland fish production to 5.20 lakhs tonnes. With the measures taken by the Government, it is expected that by 1987-88 itself, production level of 4.80 lakhs tonnes per annum would be achieved. To develop inland fisheries, the Government have been establishing fish farm facilities in various places. In the current year one farm has been developed at Bhavanisagar and a second one is being developed at Manimuthar. In the field of marine fishing, the Government have been establishing infrastructural facilities in the various fishing harbours of the State. Such facilities have been created in nine places. Four more are under establishment. Large and small brackish water farms are also being developed at places like Thondaikadu, Karangadu, Vaniamchavadi, Portonovo, Ariyancadu, etc.

68. With a view to improve the lot of fishermen, schemes envisaging allotment of free house to fishermen families and connecting fishermen colonies to the main roads, construction of protective walls and cyclone shelters, etc. are being implemented by the State. 10,035 houses for fishermen have been completed so far. Fishermen Group Insurance Scheme has also been implemented which will provide relief to fishermen families in case of death and permanent disablement of fishermen. A Joint Sector venture, called Tamil Nadu Marine Plasta has been started by the Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation for building special class of boats used for

marine fishing in the surf ridden Coromandal Coast. A net making plant of 54 tonne capacity at a cost of Rs. 70 lakhs has also been started by the Corporation.

Rural Development

69. The State Government have been implementing the major anti-poverty programmes with vigour and success. Upto 31st December 1986, the performance under the various programmes like IRDP, NREP and RLEGP has been significant. Under IRDP, as against the annual target of 80,000 new families, 58,714 families have been assisted upto 31st December 1986. In the financial side, the expenditure has been 68 per cent of the overall allocation for the financial year 1986-87. As regards the coverage of old families requiring second dose of assistance, the coverage upto 31st December 1986 has been 1,04,743 families as against the annual target of 1,51,000 families. Special efforts have also been made to increase the coverage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as well as the women beneficiaries. Out of the total number of families assisted under IRDP upto 31st December 1986, as many as 45 per cent have been Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes while 33 per cent have been women.

70. Similarly, under NREP as against the annual target of 263 lakh mandays in 1986-87, the Government have been able to generate 229.19 lakh mandays upto December 1986. In the financial side, the expenditure during this period was 77 per cent of the annual allocation for 1986-87. Under RLEGP, 198.04 lakh mandays have been generated upto 31st December 1986 as against the annual target of 242 lakh mandays in 1986-87. The financial performance during the same period has been 82 per cent of the annual allocation.

Social Forestry

71. This Government have been continuing the Social Forestry Scheme with the assistance of Swedish International Development Agency. During the next year an area of 41,000 hectares is proposed to be covered under afforestation programme which includes 20,000 hectares outside Reserve Forests. In the Reserve Forests, about 20,000 hectares annually is being covered under afforestation mainly to conserve ecology and to improve ground water resources. Seedlings have also been supplied to public institutions and private organisations to encourage planting and preservation of ecology. In 1986-87 about Rs. 3.73 crores worth seedlings have been distributed till January 1987.

Religious Endowments

72. In order to help temple managements in need, the Government have distributed Rs. 35 lakhs by way of subsidies towards performance of daily religious rites in 1985-86. In the current year this has been increased to Rs. 45 lakhs covering 83 temples in the State.

73. The Government also announced with effect from 1st April 1986 a revised wage structure for the employees of Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner Grade temples. Moreover for employees in Grades I to IV temples, Government also announced Rs. 200 as ex-gratia payment.

The Building of the Rajagopuram at Srirangam

The initiative and drive of the Jeer of Ahobila Mutt coupled by the backing of the Tamilnadu Government has transformed the "Mottai gopuram" of the Srirangam temple into a 236 feet tall "Rajagopuram", an architectural marvel of the 20th century Tamilnadu.

The "Mottai gopuram" is believed to be the last gopuram undertaken by the Nayaks; Achyuthappa Nayak, to be precise. The Nayaks had to give up construction because of the French occupation of the area from 1751 through 1758. In 1751, Chanda Sahib in hand with the French

troops were at war against the combination of the Nawab of Arcot and the English troops. Chanda Sahib and the French entrenched themselves in the island of Srirangam, forcing the curtailing of the construction of the 'south gopuram' that led to the christening of the name 'mother gopuram'.





The Jeer chose of 13 tier Rajagopuram plan as the numerical eleven is sacred to the Lord and added a two tier to this numerical, one for the Lord and another for the World. Lord Ranganatha's consort Sri Andal, in her native abode at Srivilliputhur has in Her temple a tower of 236 feet and hence the decision to build a 236 feet Rajagopuram.

The construction of the Rajagopuram was okayed in 1978 with original costs

of building at Rs.55 lakhs. The construction was launched on May 20th, 1979 under the direct supervision of the Superintending Engineer of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department. A panel

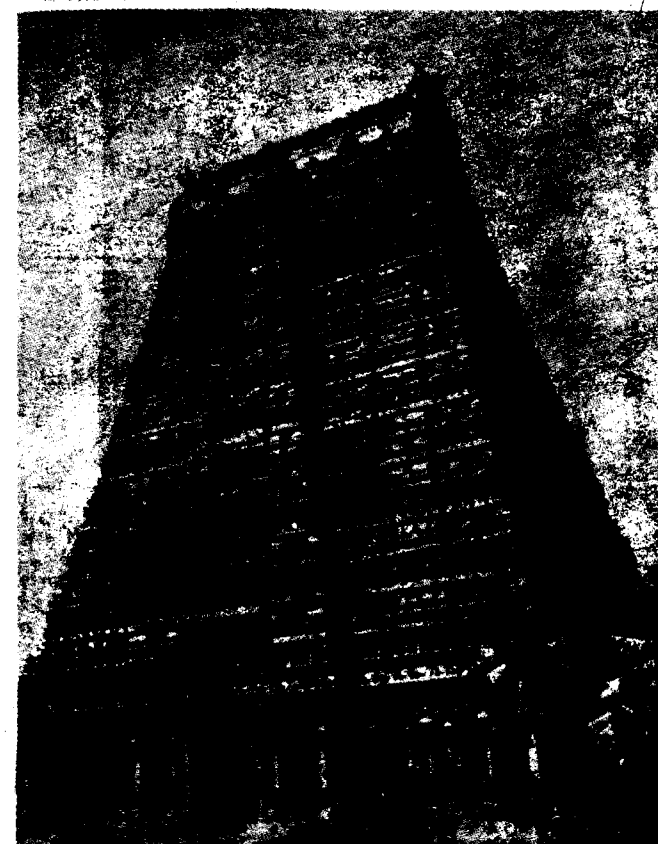
The apathy of the born free man is worse than the docility of the born slave.

—Grant Singleton.

of five sthaphathis, Thiru Ganapati of Mahabalipuram, Thiru Swetharanya of Palani, Thiru Sundara Sthapati and others sat with Thiru Sivaprakasam, who was chosen the Sthapati for the Rajagopuram construction to decide the architectural design for the 13 tier tower.

Now, with the construction cost escalations, the final figure is believed to be around Rs.150 lakhs. This massive gopuram has consumed 12,000 tonnes of cement, 130 tonnes of steel, about 1.75 crores of bricks, about 4,000 lorry loads of sand, 8000 litres of paint and 180 lorry loads of blue metal. The total weight of the gopuram is approximated 1.35 lakh metric tonnes.

The cost of construction has been born by the Government of Tamilnadu, the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, Sri Jagadguru Sri Sankaracharya of Kanchi, the Jeer of Sri Ahobila Mutt, Srinad Andavan of Periaswaram and music Director Thiru Ilayaraja. Mention must be made of His Excellency, the Vice President, Thiru Venkataraman who mobilised donations from philanthropists. Tmt. M.S. Subbulakshmi and Thiru Sadasivam also mobilised substantial funds.



SRIRANGAM

Srirangam is considered the foremost among the 108 Vaishnavite shrines in India. Lord Ranganatha, the presiding deity at the temple, was worshipped by Lord Rama and the Lord is the presiding deity of the Iksh-

vaku race or Surya Vamasa.

According to the Vaishnavite tradition, Lord Ranganatha on the golden vimanam emerged out of the ocean as response to the penance of Bra-

hma. Brahma after worshipping the Lord directed Surya, the sun God to conduct daily pooja to Lord Ranganatha in Ayodhya.

Srirangam's temple is spread over 156 acres. The huge silos in the temple speak of the amount of grains received by this temple. Apart from the seven prakarams, the temple has 22 towers (including the just completed Rajagopuram) and 51 subshrines.

The Cholas, the Hoysalas and the Nayaks contributed liberally the economic enrichment of the temple. Tatavarman Sundara Pandiya I (1251-1268) had a title bestowed on him, Hemachchandana Raja meaning, the King who covered the temple with gold. This king built a sanctuary for the Lord of Srirangam, a gopuram to Vishnu Narasimha, a sanctuary for Vishvakshena another shrine for Vishnu, three vimanams and a large hall for preparing the sacred food. Eleven Azhivars out of the twelve have visited Srirangam and sung in praise of Lord Ranganatha.

PEOPLE FOR POLLUTION CONTROL

Among the people who have decided to do more than just wring their hands helplessly when confronted with air pollution, are the citizens of Shanghai, China.

Factories through whose chimneys black smoke emanates out are duly reported to the authorities and the people concerned are dealt with accordingly—either fined or compelled to install anti-pollution devices.

According to the China daily, the anti-pollution experiment launched in 1982 has been quite a success. In spite of there being an increase of 40 per cent in the amount of coal burned, the monthly deposit of soot per sq. km has dropped from 32 to 26 tons in the years 81-85.



Second Thermal Power Station at Neyveli dedicated to the Nation

The Hon'ble Prime Minister, Thiru Rajiv Gandhi commissioned the second 210 MW unit and dedicated the second Thermal Power Station at Neyveli on March 27, to the nation.

The Prime Minister appreciated the efficiency and the performance of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation. He described NLC as a 'model' to the public sector. "Neyveli", he added, "has shown that public ownership and management can be efficient and provide returns on investment and work positi-

vely". The Prime Minister also praised the environment preservation schemes especially the massive afforestation scheme, undertaken by NLC.

The Hon'ble Minister for Energy, Thiru Vasant Sathe welcomed the gathering. He said the Neyveli has enough reserves to provide energy to the entire southern region and Neyveli could generate 9000 MW of energy by 1993.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamilnadu, Dr. MGR requested the Prime Minister to

supply the whole of power from Neyveli's second thermal station to Tamilnadu as the state's hydel units are unable to perform due to dependency on neighbouring states for water.

Hon'ble Minister for Food, Thiru S. Ramachandran and Hon'ble Minister for Information, Thiru V.V. Swaminathan participated in the function

The NLC Chairman, Thiru M.P. Narayanan presented "Ponnaidais" to the Prime Minister, the Chief Minister and other Ministers.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. MGR inaugurated a 210 MW unit of the Mettur Thermal Unit at Mettur on 8th, March, 1987. The second unit will be commissioned in August and two more units of the same capacity added in about 2 years.

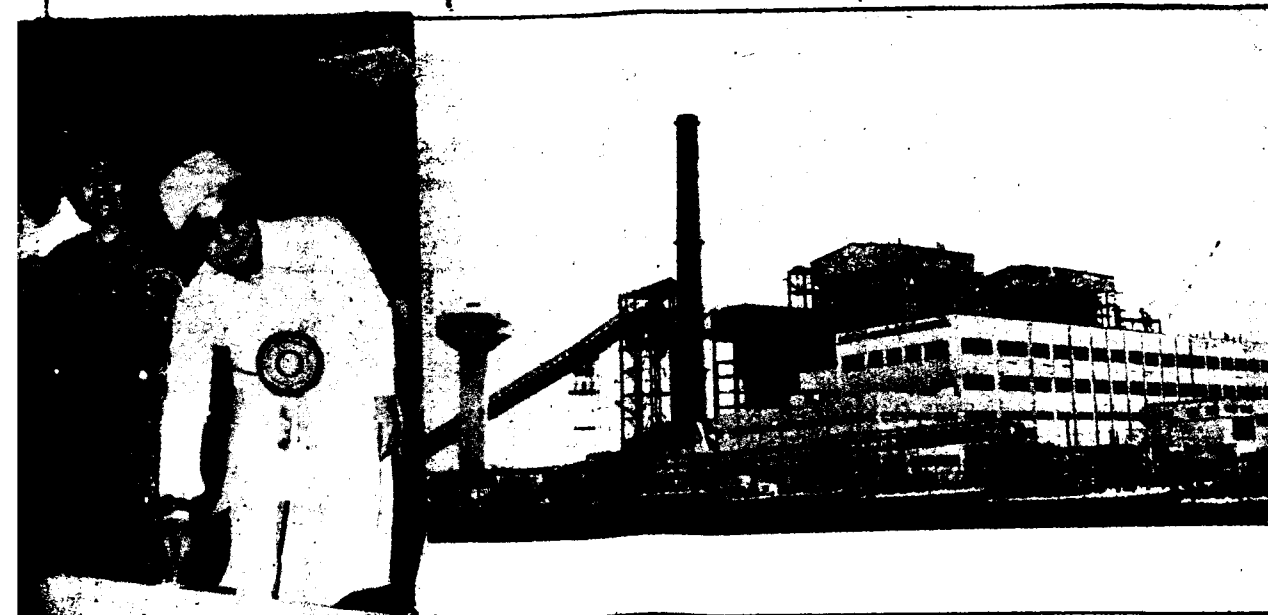
Hon'ble Union Minister of state for Power,

more Central generating capacity at Ramagundam and at Neyveli will be commissioned during the 7th plan.

Hon'ble Minister for Electricity, Thiru V.V. Swaminathan attributed the loss incurred by the State Electricity Board to low cost power supplied to farmers and free elect-

Ramachandran, Hon'ble Industries Minister Thiru K. Rajaram, Hon'ble Transport Minister Thiru S. Muthuswamy, Hon'ble PWD Minister, Thiru K.K.S.S.R. Ramachandran and Hon'ble Minister, Thiru S. Tirunavukarasu spoke on the occasion.

Thiru B. Vijayaghavan, IAS., Chairman



Mettur Thermal Unit inaugurated

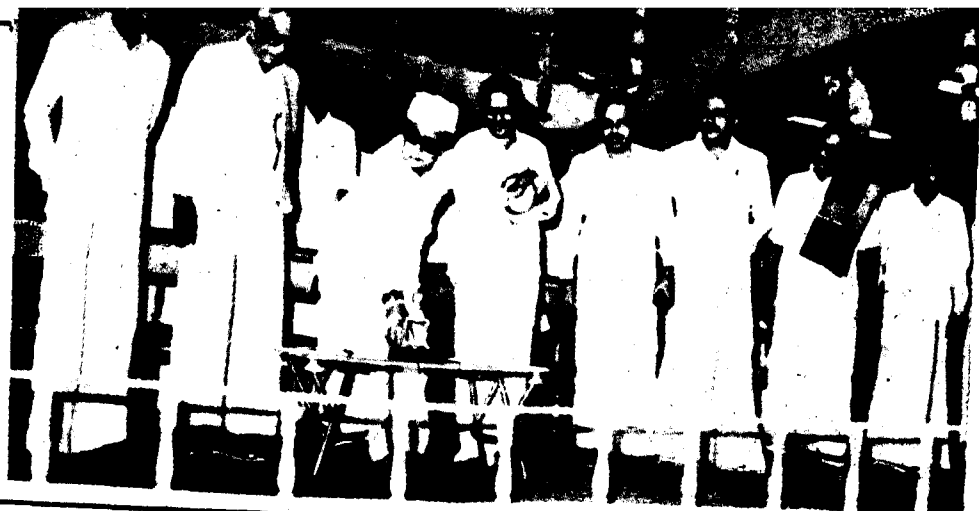
Thi. Sushila Rohtagi presiding over the function said that the establishment of an additional generating capacity of 1416 MW during the Seventh Plan was envisaged in the state and this would increase the total installed capacity to 3925 MW. She gave an assurance that the State will be assisted by the Centre.

ricity supplied to hut dwellers in Tamil Nadu. The Tamilnadu Electricity Board has won praise from all quarters including the Centre for its power generation capabilities. The plant load factor at Tuticorin is more than the national average.

Hon'ble Food Minister, Thiru S.

of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board welcomed the gathering. He said that an additional 635 MW would be generated in 1987 from 12 new units to be commissioned at Kundah, Lower Mettur, Kadam-badi & Mettur.

Thiru Archunan Gnanavolivu, Member (Accounts) proposed a vote of thanks.



Chief Minister inaugurates welfare schemes in Salem District

The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. MGR laid the foundation for the Rs.38 crore World Bank aided comprehensive water supply scheme which would benefit 11 urban pockets including Salem City and 264 villages at a function at Vala-

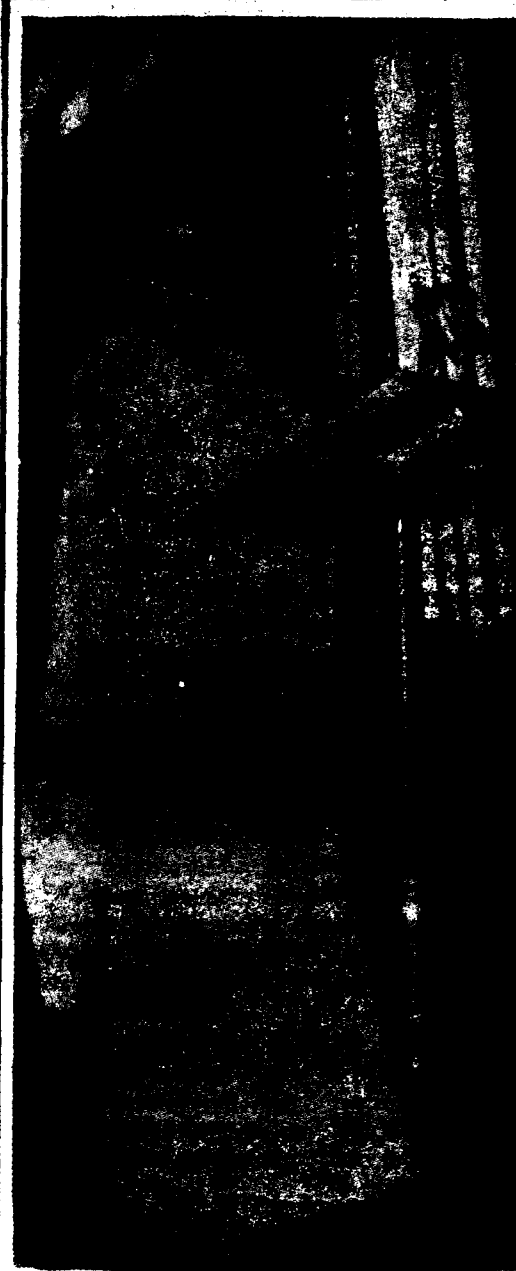
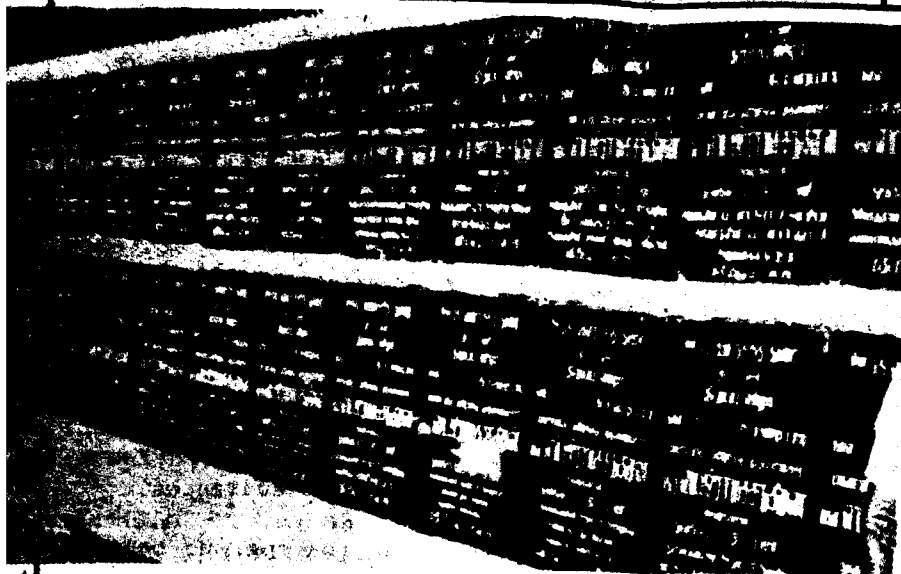
ppadi on 7th March 1987.

Speaking on the occasion, the Chief Minister underscored the need of the rural housing programmes for the poor being expedited. The Chief Minister also declared open the housing board projects including new

flats at Salem and Rasipuram costing Rs.2 crores, Adi Dravidar housing schemes, community centres, subhealth centres, and other rural welfare schemes costing Rs.45 lakhs.

Hon'ble Minister for Education, Thiru C. Ponnaiyan presided over the function. He said that the new water supply scheme would benefit 13 lakh people and solve the drinking water problems of Attur town.

Hon'ble Industries Minister, Thiru K. Rajaram, Hon'ble Food Minister, Thiru S. Ramachandran, Hon'ble Transport Minister, Thiru S. Muthuswamy, Hon'ble Minister for Rural Industries Thiru Anoor Jagadeesan and Hon'ble Adi Dravidar Welfare Minister Thiru A. Arunachalam participated in the function.



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

ANNA'S ORATORY

hypnotised the masses with his fine voice which is highclass music.

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

When he begins speaking, there is pindrop silence. He is frequently applauded. His humorous remarks move the audiences to hysterical laughter. He is a great wizard on the platform. He spins out facts and figures effortlessly. On momentous issues, he makes the blood racing and the nerves tingling. Thunderous ovation marks the finishing of his speech. The audience leaves the meeting highly satisfied.

— A. P. Janarthanam

For them, his voice equals the music of Thyagaraja Bhagavathar and the Nadaswaram of T.N. Rajarathinam. It is to be noted that even those who violently disagree with his views through his meetings, just to admire his spellbinders. Anna's speeches were first teeming with alliteration. They were never farfetched nor artificial. Natural and easyflowing his speeches set the pattern for a whole generation. His opponents try to imitate his style but alas fail miserably.

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

There is no roaring, no bellowing, no croaking, no pyrotechnics, no wild gestures, no gesticulations. The words flow in smooth

succession. The effect equals that of a bath in the Courtallam falls.

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

In the beginning Anna was an orator in English. They were the days of giants like Thiru A. Ramaswamy mudaliar of the Justice party and Thiru S. Satyamurthi of the Congress party. The Right Honourable V.S. Sreenivasa Sastry was acclaimed as the silvertongued orator, and Thiru C.R. Reddy as the prince of eloquence, ready wit and salubrious humour. The forces of nationalism on the one hand and those for social Justice on the other hand were engaged in a great struggle. Feelings ran high, Anna, as a budding Justicite, crossed swords with Congress orators. There was a regular contest with Thiru T. Chengalvarayan, Rajaji was once astounded by Anna's performance in a debate in the Y.M.C.A. Anna was bubbling with youth and energy. Congress spitfires were busy, branding the Justice party as proimperialist and communal. They caricatured the party as a camp scrambling for the fishes and loaves of office. It was all sound and fury, mere sabre rattling. They were just screeching bombs. Anna pricked the nationalist bubble by exposing the Tilak fund frauds and the imitation medal scandals. The narrow orthodoxy and obscurantism of Thiru Satyamurthy was vividly brought to light. When Pandit Nehru came to Madras, he was greeted by printed questions prepared by Anna.

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

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

The selfrespect movement is a great revolutionary force which produced a galaxy of great thinkers and orators. It heralded a New Order. Periyar Ramaswamy was noted for his long speeches, delivered in simple, unvarnished Tamil. Comrade Alagirisami was noted for fiery oratory. Comrade Ponnambalanar was noted for his speed and affectionately called the boatmail Ponnambalanar. Comrade Jeevanandam was noted for his gesticulations, Comrade S. Guruswamy was noted for his flash and fevour, Comrade K.A.P. Viswanathan was noted for his polished delivery. Anna joined this band with his alliterations and knowledge of world history.

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

The Self Respectors attacked Kambaramayam as a reactionary literature praising the alien enemies of the land. There was a marathon debate with Thiru

"He causes the wise to bring forth all their Schemes and he decides his affairs accordingly: hence his own wisdom is never exhausted. He causes the worthy to display their talents, and he employs them accordingly: hence his own worth never comes to an end."

"Thus, though the ruler is not worthy himself he is the leader of the worthy; though he is not wise himself, he is the corrector of the wise."

— Han Feizi (a Chinese ruler)
500 B.C.

R.P. Sethu Pillai in the Law College. Through his masterly presentation, Anna carried the day. Anna was superb in the Salem Debate with Navalur Bharathiar on the same issue.

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

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

What is the secret of his fine oratory? Alliteration, vast erudition, penetrating insight, rich imagination, sweet reasonableness, great magnanimity, fine anecdotes, choice parables, a good humorous vein and naturalness mark his speeches. There is no bombast, no posing, no thea-

tricals. He rivets the attention from the very beginning by some apt remark.

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

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

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



Collectors' Conference at Tiruchi

A review of the drought conditions in Tamilnadu was held on 1st, March, 1987 at Tiruchi by the Hon'ble Finance Minister, Dr.V.R. Nedunchezian along with the Hon'ble Health Minister Thiru P.U. Sharmugham, Hon'ble Minister for Adi Dravidar Welfare, Thiru A. Arunachalam,

the Chief Secretary, Thiru A. Padmanabhan, IAS., and Collectors of the 11 southern districts.

The Government has cleared Rs.28 crores from the State's resources for sinking 8,599 borewells for drinking water supply. A Preliminary report

indicating the actual conditions in the districts that experienced rainfall deficit ranging from nine to fortynine percent, the ramifications of the drought in the coming months and the steps taken by the State Government has been sent to the Centre.

The breakup of the sanction of borewells for districts is as follows:

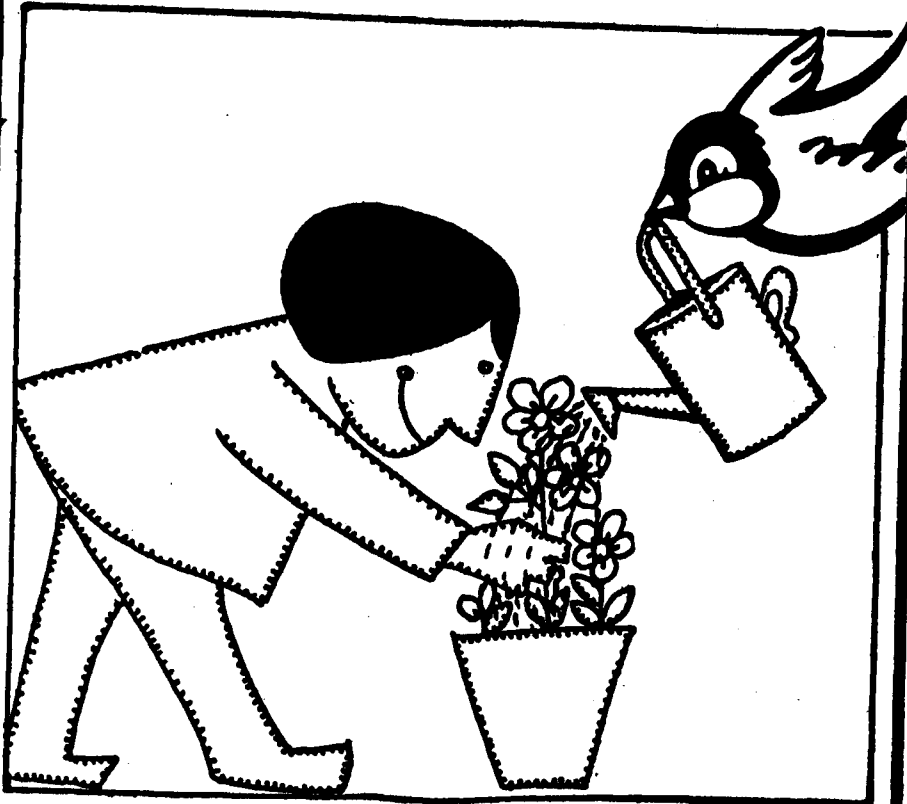
Anna District	:	265
Chidambaranar District	:	325
Kanyakumari District	:	267
Kamarajar District	:	280
Madurai District	:	381
Pudukottai District	:	291
Tiruchi District	:	531
Thanjavur District	:	638
Nellai Kottabomman Dist.	:	361
Ramanathapuram Dist.	:	342
Pasumpon Muthuramalingam District.	:	290

The above borewells are expected to be commissioned by mid-April.

On fodder scarcity, the Government is taking steps to move it from surplus to deficit districts. The Government is reviewing the drought situation every fortnight.



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The Madras Export processing zone



The Madras Export Processing Zone is located near Tambaram, 24 kms. from Madras Harbour and 8 kms. from the Madras International Air Terminal. The Zone is on the National Highway No. 45. The Zone can be reached easily from Madras city by taxi, suburban train, public bus transport etc.

A layout has been prepared for the area taken under the first phase. The layout provides for allotment of 73 developed plots of half an acre, one acre to two acres each to approved entrepreneurs for construction of self designed factory building for manufacture of items like readymade garments, engineering goods, drugs and pharmaceuticals, leather products,

etc. The layout also provides for a gem and gold jewellery complex with special security arrangements. In this complex 18 developed plots of 300 Sq.m. each are available for allotment to entrepreneurs to set up jewellery units. The allotment of developed plots is on lease basis for a period of 15 years on rent of Rs.18 per Sq.meter per year. The Zone also has a Standard Design Factorybuilding. This building has 48 units of 500 Sq.m. each to be leased to entrepreneurs initially for 5 years for putting up sophisticated industries like Electronics. The rent for the built up area is Rs.300/

per Sq.m. per year. So far, 48 developed plots (including four plots in jewellery

complex) and 17 SDF units have been allotted to 45 entrepreneurs.

The units set up in the Zone must be 100% export oriented. Sale upto 25% of the products manufactured in the Zone can, however, be permitted to be made in the domestic market subject to certain conditions and against valid GCA import licence. The value addition in terms of export earnings should be a minimum of 30%. The minimum value addition is, however, 60% in the case of readymade garments, 15% in the case of studded jewellery and 10% in the case of plain jewellery. The following are the important among the concessions available in the Zone:



a) No import licence is required for import of capital goods, raw materials, consumables, spares, tools, packaging materials etc. Imports can be made from preferred sources.

b) Imports are exempted from Customs duty.

c) The units in the Zone will have tax holiday for the first five years.

d) The Zone will arrange for single window clearance of the proposals.

e) Exemption from Central Excise Duty, Municipal Taxes, Sales Tax, Property Tax etc. is available.

f) Even fully owned foreign companies are allowed to put up units. Remittance of profits and dividends payable to foreign investors in the Zone is allowed after payment of taxes.

g) Liberal sanction of foreign exchange including the blanket permit for business visits abroad is given.

h) Priority release of cement, steel, telephone and telex connections is made.

i) The Tamil Nadu Government has also offered the following concessions:

(i) Fifty per cent subsidy towards undertaking feasibility study.

(ii) Subsidy of 10% on the value of fixed assets to be created or at the rate of Rs.20,000/ per regularly employed worker whichever is less, with an overall monetary ceiling of Rs. 1.00 million to the following industries:

a) Electronics

b) Drugs and formulation of scheduled drugs

c) A selected list of automobile ancillary units and

d) Manufacture of equipment machinery, etc. to tap solar energy for industrial users.

iii) Concessional power tariff for the first five years of working.

iv) Exemption from stamp duty and registration fees in respect of conveyances relating to lease of plots.

v) Special concession for SC and ST entrepreneurs towards promoter's contribution, interest on term loans and participation by SIPOOT in capital issue.

vi) Seed capital for the new entrepreneurs.

The entrepreneurs has to apply in the form prescribed. So far, 199 applications have been received from entrepreneurs in India and abroad. The MEPZ Board has considered 154 of them and has cleared 104 applications for the manufacture of Ready-made garments, Electronics & Electricals, Engineering Goods, Plastics and Rubber, Gem and Jewellery, Drugs, Pharmaceuticals and Chemicals, Leather Products, Artificial Flowers & Toys, Stainless Steel, Soaps and Detergents, Perfumery, Nylon Fish Nets, Textiles, Pack-

ing material and Flask refills. Plots have so far been allotted to 38 approved entrepreneurs and they are taking steps to construct the factory buildings. Eleven entrepreneurs have been allotted units in the

Standard Design Factory Building.

Forty one Non-resident Indians figure in the 104 cases, 20 for electronics, 33 for garments, 5 for leather, 13 for Engineerings 3 for Toys,

3 for Artificial flowers, 1 each for semi-precious stones and medical examination gloves. The 104 industrial units approved so far have proposed to invest 106.25 crores in their projects in the MEPZ. The annual average of exports envisaged in the 104 applications so far cleared is Rs.342.34 crores. Of the 104 approved cases, foreign collaboration is involved in 42 cases. In 35 of these cases, foreign equity to the tune of Rs.10.28 crores is proposed.

The MEPZ has become operational during March, 1986. Exports to the value of Rs. 10.59 crores have so far been made upto 31.3.87 by eight of the units.



DO YOU KNOW ?

—When a puffer fish is attacked it inflates itself by swallowing water and becomes a prickly football, quite unswallowable. It remains like this till the danger has passed and then deflates itself and swims away.

—The trunk of the elephant which is so beautifully mobile is controlled by no less than 40,000 muscles and is capable of lifting a ton.

—The giraffe can survive in waterless tracts for as long as seven or eight months.

—The porcupine cannot shoot its quills at an attacker.

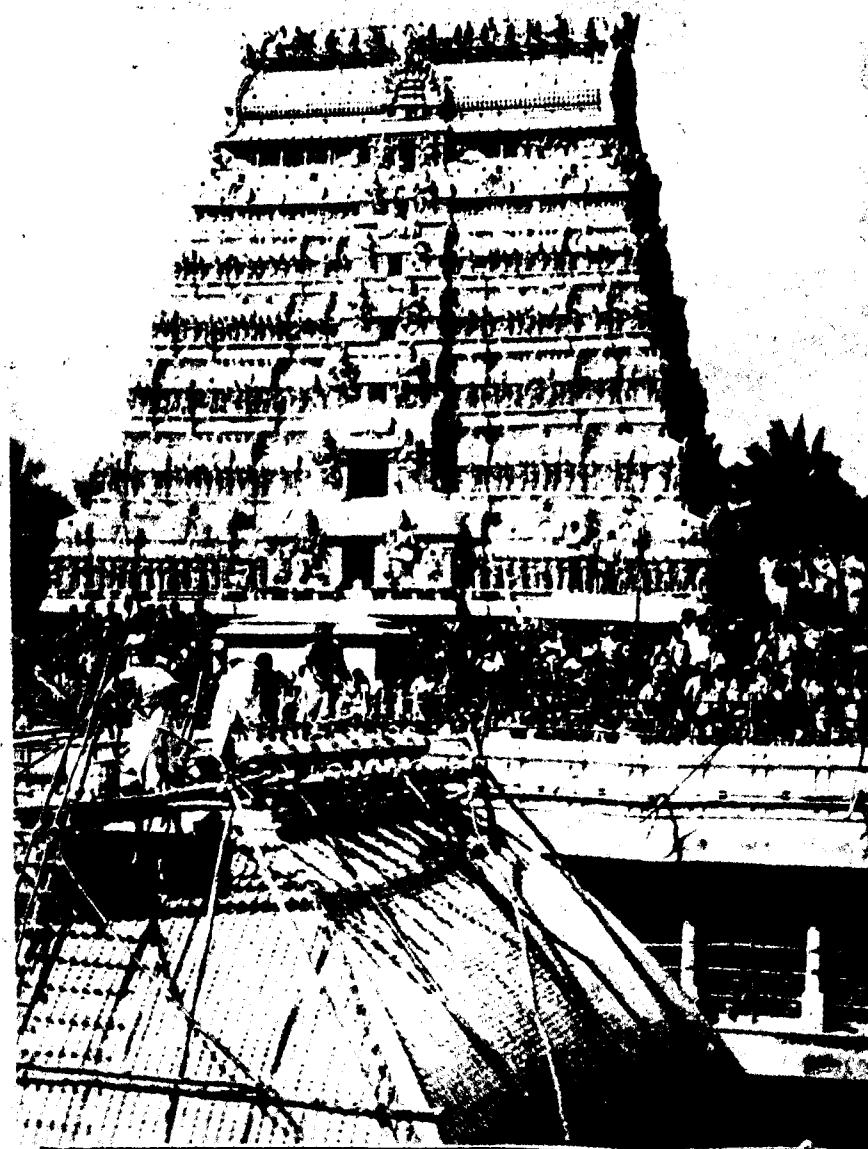
—The chimpanzees eat from as many as 20 different species of plants a day and 300 species in a year.

—In a single day a bamboo plant may grow more than 90 cm.

—In Winter a hibernating woodchuck breathes only once every 6 minutes, which is about 200 times slower than their normal rate.

—If a cuttlefish is attacked it releases a cloud of black 'ink' into the water which diverts the predator's attention and possibly also obscures vision while the cuttlefish quietly swims out of danger.

—The largest centipede is the Giant Scolopendrid of Central America. It grows 30 cm long and in 2.5 cm wide. It is large enough to feed on mice and lizards.



Kumbabishekam at Chidambaram temple

The renowned Arul Mighu Natarajar Temple at Chidambaram had its Kumbabishekam on 11.2.'87 in all its profound glory and magnitude.

The previous Kumbabishekam was held about 32 years back, i.e., 1955. From the 1st February '87 onwards, the formalities for the function such as



the reciting of the vedas and other holy scriptures began.

A special exhibition by the State Tourism Department to synchronise the festival was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Tourism Minister, Thiru V.V. Swaminathan.

Chidambaram is reputed for having been sung by Sekkizhar in his 'Periya Puranam' Thirugnanasambandar, Appar, Sundarar, Umapati Sivam and Ramalinga Swamikal. The 1000 pillared hall was the venue of the 'arangetram' of Periyapuranam. The gold tiles that cover the sanctum sanctorum of Sri Natarajar and his consort Sri Uma, number 21,600 and forms a feast to the eyes.

On the 7th, 8th, & 9th February, cultural programmes were conducted near the 1000 pillared Hall. Special buses numbering 100 brought in lakhs of pilgrims to the function.

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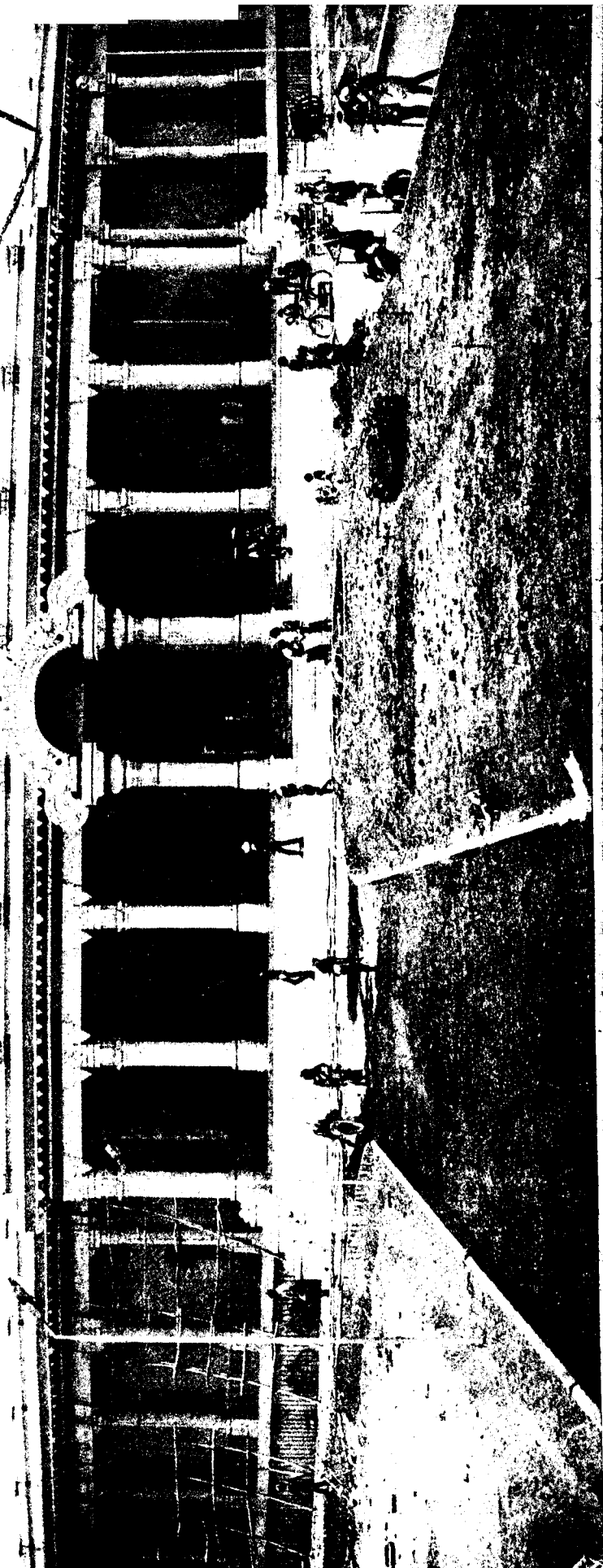
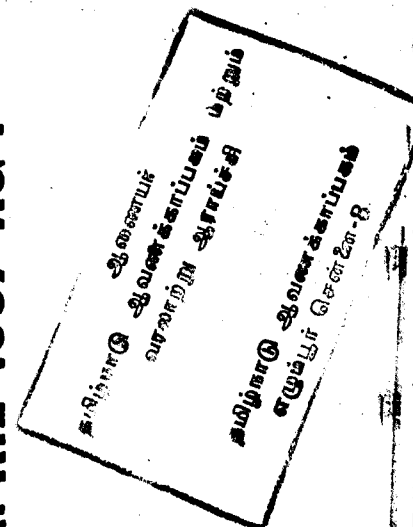
- ★ Setting up of large and medium scale industries in Public and Joint Sector- mostly in industrially backward areas.
- ★ Investing in the share capital of Joint Sector.
- ★ Assisting the large and medium scale industries in the Joint Sector in obtaining technical collaboration, selection of equipment and the plant site to secure letters of Intent, important approvals, term loans etc.
- ★ Liaise with State and Central Govt. Departments and Financial Institutions of Rs. 600 crores.
- ★ Providing Employment for 15,520 persons in 41 projects at an investment of Rs. 400 crores.
- ★ Creating Employment for 12,000 persons in 10 projects at a further investment of Rs. 400 crores.

E.V.K. SULOCHANA SAMPATH
Chairperson

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Tamil Arasu

APRIL 1987 Re.1





TAMIL ARASU

In scope this month

Library Buildings for the Tamil University inaugurated

Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. MGR inaugurated the buildings for the library buildings of the Tamil University at Thanjavur on April 14th. The Chief Minister announced a medical university for the state on the occasion.

Co-operative Sugar Mill inaugurated

Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. MGR inaugurated a co-operative sugar mill at Mayiladuthurai on the 15th April. The Chief Minister also launched a host of welfare schemes for the benefit of the people.

War against Water Scarcity

Tamil Nadu, because of the failure of monsoons, is in the grip of a severe drought. Even drinking water is becoming scarce. A study of the measures at Madras to improve the situation.



Bharathidasan-The bard of revolt

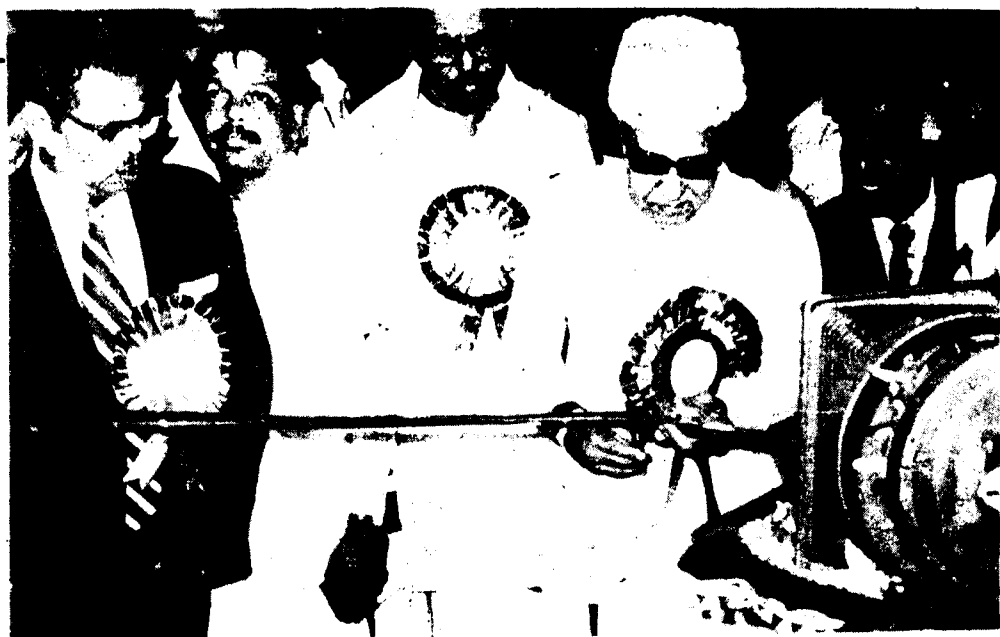
Bharathidasan, the poet who revolted against social injustice and inequality, is fondly remembered by the people of Tamil Nadu. A glimpse of his thoughts.



Thiruvalluvar Year, 2018

April 1987

Panguni—Chithirai



Medical University soon for Tamil Nadu: Chief Minister

Work for the early constitution of the Medical University in Tamil Nadu is on and will like the seven new universities in Tamil Nadu will aim at high standards of Medical education and research, the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. MGR said on April 14th after inaugurating the Rs.1.65 crore Tamil University library at Thanjavur.

The Chief Minister also laid the foundation for the Rs.2 crore museum of Tamil culture and the Rs.45 lakh computer centre for the University. He laid the foundation for development projects costing Rs.4.5 crores in the area and declared open completed projects costing Rs.3.5 crores.

Hon'ble Chairman of the Committee for Tamil Development, Thiru M.P.Sivagnanam presided.

Hon'ble Finance Minister, Thiru V.R. Nedumchezian said that Rs.7 crores have been so far granted to the Tamil University for buildings and other facilities, besides the Rs.90 lakhs occurring annually.

Hon'ble Education Minister, Thiru C. Ponnaiyan announced a grant of Rs.250 a month to those who sacrificed and fought for the cause of Tamil and Tamil Development from the New year.

Hon'ble Food Minister, Thiru S.Ramachandran, Hon'ble Transport Minister,

Thiru S.Muthusami, Hon'ble Minister for Noon meals, Thiru R. Soundararajan & Hon'ble PWD Minister Thiru KKSSR. Ramachandran spoke on the occasion.

Earlier, the Vice Chancellor of the Tamil University, Dr. S. Agasthalingam welcomed the gathering. The District Collector, Thiru M. Ramu said development works costing Rs.243 lakhs by TWAD, Rs.164 lakhs by the TNHB, Rs.37 lakhs by Cholan Roadways Corporation, Rs.16 lakhs by Khadi and Village Industries Board and Rs.30 lakhs by the Adi-Dravidar Department were being launched on the occasion.



Co-operative Sugar Mill inaugurated at Mayiladuthurai

The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. M.G.R. inaugurated the Rs.12 crore Mayiladuthurai Co-operative Sugar Mill on 15th April 1987.

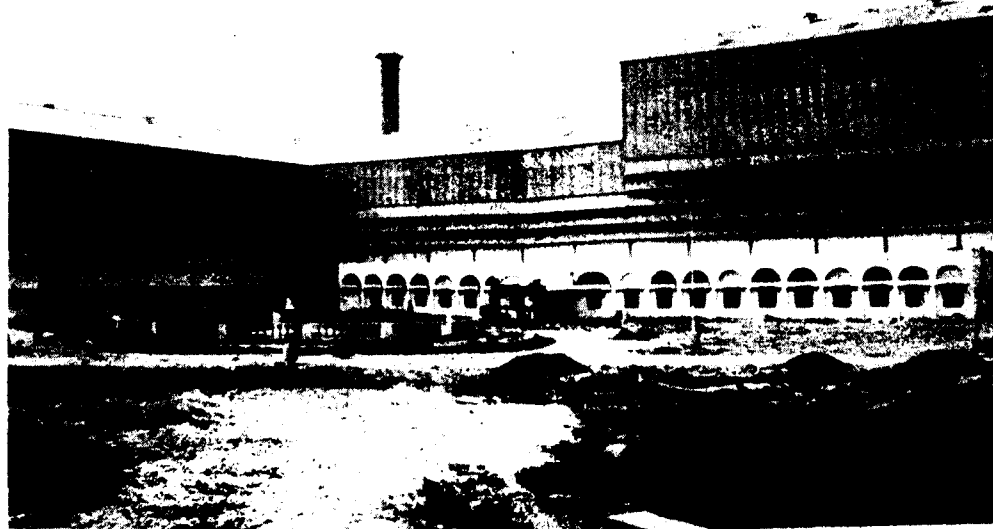
Speaking on the occasion, the Chief Minister said that the Government in its keenness to place agriculture on firm roots in the Thanjavur delta has urged the centre to constitute a time bound tribunal to solve the cauvery water dispute. He explained that the Government

is doing well to launch development projects for the poor such as the noon meal scheme, chappals for the poor, waiver of penal interest and interest on co-operative loans to poor farmers to the tune of Rs.125 crores.

Presiding over the function, the Hon'ble Minister for Industries, Thiru K. Rajaram announced that the Chief Minister has named the new mill

after the late film artiste, Nadippisai Pulavar, K.R. Ramaswami.

Welcoming the gathering, the District Collector, Thiru M.Ramu said the Chief Minister at the function will also launch 22 development projects at a cost of Rs.18.4 crores. They included a fishing harbour complex at Pazhayar constructed at a cost of Rs.1 crore, water supply schemes to Seerkazhi and neighbouring places



at a cost of Rs.1.43 crores, low cost sanitation scheme for scheme at a cost of Rs.30 lakhs, a milk chilling plant at Pattukottai constructed at a cost of Rs.19 lakhs and housing

schemes costing Rs.2.58 crores.

Hon'ble Minister for Food, Thiru S. Ramachandran, Hon'ble Education Minister, Thiru C. Ponnaiyan, Hon'ble Information

Minister, Thiru V.V. Swaminathan, Hon'ble Transport Minister, Thiru S. Muthuswami and Hon'ble PWD Minister Thiru K.K.S.S.R. Ramachandran participated in the function,

NEWS IN CAPSULE

A Rs.7 crore factory to make push button telephones is coming up at Madras. It will be a joint venture of the Government owned ELCOT and an industrial group. The company named 'Telematics Limited' will produce five lakh telephones, a year. Production will reach 2 lakh units in two years.

The first research institute - industry collaboration in India, a bio process laboratory is being set up at the Anna University with the help of a Rs.2.5 crore donation from the Southern Petro Chemicals Industries Corporation (SPIC)



Due to the failure of the North-East monsoon in 1986 the storage of water in the three reservoirs of Poondi, Cholavaram and Red Hills which supply drinking to Madras City was only 1493 mcft on 1.1.1987 as against the full capacity of 6483 mcft, and 5369 mcft on 1.1.1986. For comparison the storage on 1.1.1983 was 1251 mcft. Thus the position is serious but necessary steps have been taken by the Government and Metrowater to maintain drinking water supply to the residents of Madras.

All the water available in Poondi has already been drawn. The water above the

sill level at Cholavaram has been drawn and 3 giant pumps have been erected inside Cholavaram lake to pump out the water available below sill level. At present - water from Red Hills is being drawn by gravity and when gravity flow stops giant pumps will be used to pump out water from Red Hills.

Red Hills surface source : 31 mgd.

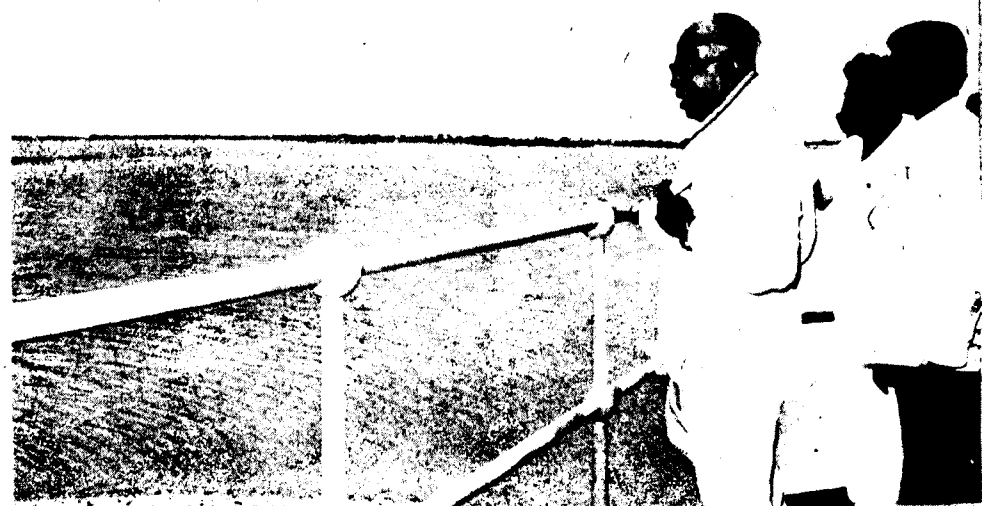
Ground Water from Tamarai-pakkam and Poondi Well-fields : 9 mgd.

Ground water from Besant Nagar, Thiruvanniyur, Neelankarai and Porur Tank 2 mgd.

Total : 42 mgd.

War against water scarcity

To make up the shortage in surface water Metrowater, with the guidance of Government, has taken steps to pump more ground water for the use of Madras City. In the Tamarai-pakkam Wellfields 8 new bore wells have been drilled to replace failed wells. 16 more wells are to be drilled in Tamarai-pakkam and Panjetty Well fields. The total supply of water to Madras City is now about 42 million gallons per day as follows:



The ground water levels are being carefully monitored to avoid over pumping.

Government of Tamil Nadu sanctioned scheme costing Rs.15.00 crores for pumping 12 mgd of water from new well fields at Kannigaiper, Tamarai-pakkam Flood Plains and Poondi. The works are being carried out at a fast rate. The first 3 mgd will be available by the end of March and further quantities will be gradually added.

Within Madras City ground water is being tapped to provide water for non-drinking purposes. There are 3631 Nos. of deep bore wells hand pumps spread over Madras City and these have been renovated. Another 1,500 nos. deep bore wells are proposed to be sunk in defective areas. The work will be commenced by 20th March and completed by 31st March. There are also 1121

nos. of India Mark-II Pumps. Repairs to the defective pumps and sinking of another 120 India Mark-II pumps has been taken up. All these works are being carried out on a war footing to provide immediate relief to the public.

Government have sanctioned Rs.163.00 lakhs as a first phase for the various relief works to be carried out by Metrowater.

There are now 808 Nos. of steel tanks being filled by lorries for supplying drinking water especially in slum areas. Another 200 Nos. steel tanks have been made ready and will be erected as and when necessary. The number of steel tanks will be increased according to the necessity. For filling these steel tanks lorries will be hired and fitted with the tanks.

At the Metrowater Head Office a control

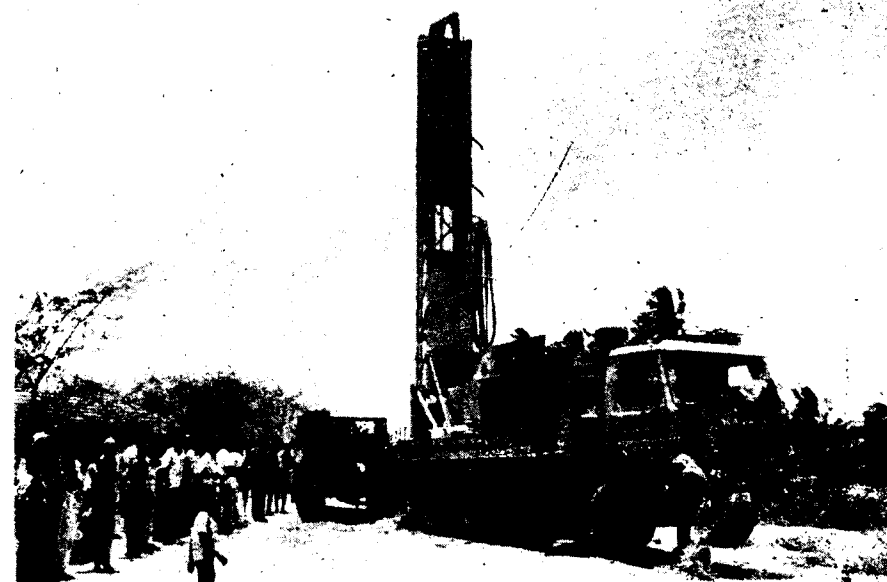
room has been set up with the Telephone No.568882 & 564236 to receive public complaints and transmit them immediately to the concerned field officers.

For transmitting complaints promptly and also to coordinate pumping of water from the Well Fields which are very far from Madras a separate wireless net-work is proposed to be established by the end of March.

Thus all possible steps to provide drinking water to the residents of Madras City have been taken by Metrowater and there is no need for panic.

However the public cooperation is required to ensure that all the residents of Madras especially those in the tail ends get their share of drinking water. The public are requested to observe the following:

1. All private wells may be cleaned and kept ready for use.
2. Tap water should be used only for drinking and cooking.
3. Tap water should not be used for gardening or washing.
4. Ground water or well water may be used for gardening and washing.
5. Direct sucking of water from the mains by electric pumpsets should be avoided. This is illegal and will lead to immediate disconnection of water supply.



Palm Craft Sales Bunk at Madras

The Tamilnadu State Palmgur & Fibre Marketing Co-operative Federation has opened on 9.3.87 a Palm Craft sales Bunk in its office premises at Egmore, Madras. The products such as Palm-sugar-Ice cream, Palm sugar, Sukku coffee, Palmta, Palm cola, Palmgur, Palm candy, Palm leaf fancy and utility articles, palm Naar products and other palm products are being sold through this Bunk.

The Tamil Nadu State Palmgur & Fibre Marketing Co-op. Federation Ltd., Madras, has been selling hygienically

chilled Neera in sachets of 200 ml., at Rs.0.75 per packet through Palm craft sales Depots in the City during the season (Feb. to June).

Ginger coffee, Neera and Palm sugar ice cream attract the common public in the city. Palm sugar ice cream is being sold at Rs.1.00 per cone. Daily hundreds of people in the city are using palmgur and other palm products.

The Neera, (The Sweet Sap of the palmyrah) available during the hot and scorching summer quenches the

thirst of the people. The public are aware of the medicinal and nutritive value of neera. In every year, sale of neera in the city alone comes to 4 lakhs of sachets to the value of Rs.3 lakhs, (during Feb. to June).

Neera contains Calcium phosphorus, vitamins and other stimulants, energy giving and body building substances. It is refreshing, cool and delicious natural beverage. Neera can be consumed daily in season both as a beverage and as a subsidiary diet.



Central Drought Team visits TamilNadu

The Central Drought Team which visited the Well Fields at Makaral on 15.4.87 had a word of praise for the efforts of Metrowater for tapping ground water resources to feed the water starved Madras City.

Leader of the Team Thiru J.R. Saha, Joint Secretary in Union Agriculture Ministry said "A definite plan of action is needed to tap water resources to feed this Metropolitan Town". The three member team visited the Red Hills Reservoir where pumping has been resorted following the stoppage of gravitational flow. The Metrowater Managing Director Thiru R. Varadarajulu, IAS.

who accompanied the Team said they could maintain the present rate of pumping at 24 million gallons from Red Hills alone per day. About 22.5 MGD of Ground water could be supplied. At Chollavaram the Team saw virtually an empty lake where even pumping of water could last for just one week. As against the total capacity of 850 mcft, the storage is hardly 44 mcft today. The team later visited the Well Fields at Makaral where ground water is tapped to feed Madras City.

Thirty two Wells in Minjur Tamarapakkam and Panjatti dug a few years ago now discharge nine million gallons to the industry

and twelve million gallons to Madras City, every day. Under the State Government's Rs.15 crore Ground Water Augmentation Scheme, 28 Wells have been commissioned and work on two other wells are in progress.

While six new Wells in the flood plains discharging three million gallons per day has been connected to the City water system, another six wells in Kannigaiper delivering three million gallons per day would be linked by next month. Another fifteen wells with an output of nine million gallons put up near Poondi will be operational from June. Since the conveyance system is long, the Engineers



expect an evaporation loss of three mgd here. The Team rounded off the visit to the City after seeing the filling points at the Kilpauk water works where lorries take off to meet the drink-

ing water requirements of Madras City.

The Central Team included Thiru J.R. Saha, Joint Secretary Union Ministry of Agriculture, Thiru V. Raghu of Rural Development Thiru Kori, Director

of Tobacco Development.

The Metrowater officials who accompanied the Team included Thiru R. Varadarajulu, IAS., Managing Director Thiru S. Daivamani Engineering Director and Chief Engineers.

SNIPPETS

From April 14th onwards, three million gallons of water is pumped into Madras city from the well-field in Kortaliyar flood plain. This is the first phase of Rs.15 crore project to tap an additional 12 million gallons a day from the Kortaliyar basin.

Metrowater plans to dispense cold drink-

ing water at 60 busy locations in Madras during the first week of May. The water in plastic tanks would have an attendant to ensure the free supply to quench the thirst of the public. Tamil Nadu stood first among the states in achieving the targets in sterilisations under the Government of India's Family Welfare Scheme in 1986.

Bharatidasan -the Bard of revolt

Kanakasubburatnam alias Bharatidasan as he came to be known later, was born in the year 1891 in Pondicherry, when it was under French Rule. Pondicherry was an asylum for political refugees from India during the freedom movement. Subburathnam came into close contact with Subramaniya Bharathi, who was himself one of the refugees on voluntary exile from India. He admired Bharathi's poetry, and having developed a great regard for the nationalist poet he assumed the pen name 'Bharatidasan'.

Subburathnam had his early education in a French School in Pondicherry. He did his university education at Calway College, Pondicherry and stood first in Tamil. On completion of his education he became a teacher when he was barely eighteen.

Subburathnam possessed a sense of rhythm and a balanced felicity of expression in Tamil which enabled him to write enchanting poems. At a friend's marriage he sang one of Bharathi's folk songs. He was not aware that the great poet himself was present at the marriage in the year 1908. Bharathi was greatly impressed by the fire and fervour with which Subburathnam recited the poem and sensed that Subburathnam had in him all the makings of a great poet. Once when among his friends Bharathi announced that Subburathnam could compose poems many doubted. But Bharathi looked at



him encouragingly whereupon he sang the poem "That the power of Shakthi prevails everywhere". He earned the title "Kavignar" from Bharathi and became the latter's ardent follower and disciple.

Among modern Tamil poets Bharatidasan was very popular and ranks next only to Bharathi. A champion of Tamil renaissance, Bharatidasan has produced more than forty works which include poetical compositions, prose and a few dramas. Noteworthy among his works are the three anthologies "Alagin Sirippu", "Kudumba Vilakku" and "Pandian Parisu".

Bharathidasan's "Puratchi Kavi" and "Ethirparatha Mutham" bear testimony to his genius for romantic lyricism.

His love for nature is expressed with rare sensibility in his "Alagin Sirippu". Tamil is his religion and his songs on Tamil are uniformly popular in the Tamil knowing world. He looks on Tamil with great reverence and calls her the World Mother.

Love, emancipation of women, Tamil, Tamilians, and an aspiration for equality amongst men formed the core of his themes. "Sanjeevi Parvatathin Saral" and "Puratchi Kavi" are his best in this genre.

Bharatidasan was a crusader of social reforms. He was a great believer in education for all and was a protagonist of compulsory education in the ideal society he visualised. This is evident in his 'Irunda Veedu' where he deplores the plight of a family which is illiterate. Picturing the family's house, which is kept in an unkempt condition full of dust and dirt, the inhabitants living in a mire of ignorance and superstition, he emphasizes the need for universal education. As if in contrast he presents the picture of a happy family in his "Kudumba Vilakku" in which education, love and sense of duty reign supreme. He had a great faith in the women of the country and it is no wonder that his women characters are superior in all respects.

In his poems, Bharatidasan breaks free from the conventional tradition and introduces a refreshingly new and realistic view in Tamil literature. His works have generally been plebeian-oriented, the main characters being the farmhand the weaver and the industrial labourer.

He has inordinate faith in equality among men and believes in an ideal society where wealth belongs to everyone. In his "Panamum Manamum", he deplores current values, pointing out how the social mores of the day are borne on the monetary factor and not on human values.

Bharatidasan held Tamil literature in great esteem and regarded it as an embodiment of culture.

This is seen in his version of the great epics, Silappathi-

Hatred ever kills, love never dies, such is the vast difference between the two. What is obtained by love is retained for all time. What is obtained by hatred proves a burden in reality for it increases hatred.

—Mahatma Gandhi.

I am a firm believer in the people. If given the truth they can be depended upon to meet any national crisis. The great point is to bring them the real facts.

— Abraham Lincoln.

karam and Manimekalai, titled 'Kannagi Puratchikappiyam' and 'Manimekalli Venba' respectively as also in his narrative poetry on the life of Kumaraguruparar and in his dramas on the lives of Sattimuthupulavar and the Sangam poet Piciranthaiyar. The play "Piciranthaiyar" is in chaste Tamil. He was awarded the Sahitya Academy Award for this play in 1969, posthumously.

Bharatidasan was drawn into the Self-Respect movement of Thanthai Periyar. Through his poems he tried to awaken the people from the slumber of inertia and beckoned them to free themselves from the shackles of superstition and bondage to conventions. His heart bled for the poor and the toiling masses. He became a champion of the down-trodden. He waged a crusade against pretensions of all kinds.

Bharatidasan in his unshakable faith in the ancient Tamil culture, sings the glory of the Tamil language with great fervour and pride.

"Our life and fortune is our eternal Tamil!

Our enemies have disappeared with fear and frustration

having seen the unity and strength of us.

O conch! Convey this message to the world!"



News from the Legislative Assembly

The Tamilnadu Government has requested the centre to set up a second refinery in Tamil Nadu, either at Tuticorin, Nagapattinam or Vedaranyam.

A decision on the setting up of a Bench of Supreme Court is pending at the centre.

All restriction on the movement of rice between Madras and Chengleput district have been removed since 9th April '87.

As against the target of 7 lakh tonnes for procurement rice in the Cauvery delta for 1986-87 the State Civil Supplies Corpora-

tion has procured 8.6 lakh tonnes upto March 15th.

The loss incurred by the State for supplying rice at subsidised rates through the public distribution system is about Rs.80 crores, a year.

The Public Distribution System has a network of 21,035 fair price shops supplying essential commodities to 119.66 lakh card holders.

The "Deemed University status" has been recommended by the State for three colleges. They are: Avinashilingam home science college, Coimbatore,

Parashakti College for Women, Courtallam and Kalakshetra, Madras.

Plus Two students could from 1988-89 onwards can opt for mathematics, physics, Chemistry and Biology in Group A.

An Educational TV Studio in Tamilnadu is to be constructed at a cost of Rs.63.5 lakhs and is expected to be commissioned by April 1988. This project is funded by the Government of India.

A Children's museum is to be set up in the Madras Museum complex at cost of Rs.34 lakhs. Thematic galler-

ies, activity rooms, a special exhibition hall and a landscape garden will form part of the museum.

50,300 houses for harijans through the National Rural Employment programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee programme will be built during 1987-88 by the State Government. This is in addition to the 5000 houses to be constructed by the State Housing Development Corporation.

During 1987-88, several new bridges-13 on the State Highways, 47 on district roads and 6 on Panchayat Union roads-would be executed at a cost of Rs.600 lakhs.

Vehicular population both transport and non-transport, has increased from 1,78,539 in 1975-76 to 8,02,710 in 1985-86. Transport vehicles above have gone up from 1,28,459 to 1,43,437 in 1986. The revenue collected by Motor vehicles taxes and fees is expected to touch Rs.128 crores in 1986-87.

The Government has proposed to achieve the production level of 32 lakh tonnes of milk and 2200 million eggs in Tamilnadu during 1987-88. The production during 1985-86 was milk 31.18 lakh tonnes and egg-2067 million.

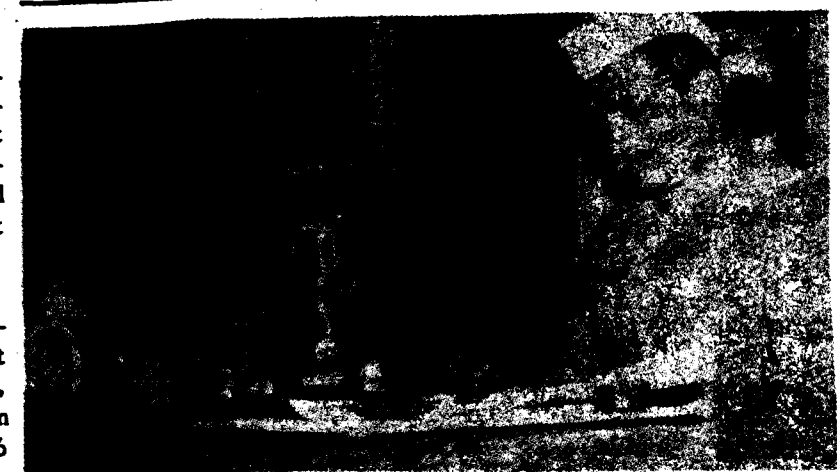
6000 Primary milk producers cooperatives are functioning in Tamil Nadu and 400 more would be started during 1987-88.

Milk marketing in Madras, now averaging 5 lakh litres a day would be stepped to 5.25 lakh litres dur-

ing 1987.

The Tamil Nadu Govt. has sanctioned the free distribution of a plastic bucket to each of the 1.79 lakh poor families living in slums and in slum clearance board tenements in Madras to enable them store water.

Significance of 26th January



Which is the date in the calendar of the recent history of Modern India which is full of revolutionary significance and which marks the beginning of a new era? I apprehend there would be a sharp conflict of opinion in answer to this question. Many citizens may prefer August 15, 1947, when the epic struggle for freedom was crowned with success and India became politically independent. On that date the dream cherished by several generations of patriots was realised and the whole country was literally overwhelmed with a unique feeling of fulfilment and satisfaction. On the other hand there would be a large number of citizens who would vote for January 26, 1950. On this day the Constitution which the people of India had adopted, enacted and given to themselves, on November 26, 1949 came into force: the Constitution gave political freedom its economic and social content and thus clothed it with a revolutionary meaning, purpose and vitality. Speaking for myself I look upon January 26, 1950 as the day which marked the commencement of a new epoch in the history of modern India. It is on this day that modern India's conscious pilgrimage towards social, economic equality began and with it her adventure in the pursuit of the ideal of a secular welfare State.

The Constituent Assembly first met on December 9, 1946 and decided that it would be the Constituent Assembly of India. It reassembled after the midnight of August 14, 1947 as the sovereign Constituent Assembly of free India and on January 22, 1947 it adopted the historic objective resolution which the Prime Minister placed before it. It considered the broad principles of the Constitution which was proposed to be adopted and which had been outlined by the various committees of the Assembly. A drafting committee was then appointed which polished the Draft Constitution in February 1948. On November 4, 1948 this draft was presented to the Constituent Assembly and it was followed by its first and second reading between November 15, 1948 and October 17, 1949. The assembly then sat again on November 14, 1949 for the third reading of the draft and on November 26, 1949 the Constitution was adopted, it received the signature of the President of the Assembly and was declared as passed.

(From the foreword by Justice P. B. Gajendragadkar to Principal T. K. Tope's book "The Constitution of India".)

Fifth Generation Computer Revolution

Dr. S. ANTONY RAJ,

(Editor : Tamil Nadu Journal of Science)

The World War II is a blessing in disguise to mankind because the countries engaged in war carried out intensive research towards inventing computer. The world has witnessed four generations of computers so far. The first generation computers introduced in 1946 were built using vacuum tubes. Around 1958, the second generation computers entered the international scene with solid state transistors and diodes. Further research in the direction of reducing the physical size of the computers and increasing the speed and the volume of transaction yielded the third generation computers in 1966 which operated on integrated circuit chips (IC). These computers were less expensive and much more compact. In the early seventies large scale integrated circuits (LSI) were incorporated in what are called the fourth generation computers. The first generation through the fourth generation computers could process only data (numbers) and information.



The current research that is going on in several countries is to produce intelligent computers that can converse with humans in natural languages, learn, make inferences, take decisions and otherwise behave in ways we have always considered the exclusive province of human reason. Efforts are in full swing for developing the so-called fifth generation computers which are intelligent and knowledge processing machines.

The Japanese are men of genius in adopting, adapting, imitating, copying any technology developed by a foreign country, giving a new look to the technology and thus overtaking the leader. Strange to say, the world witnessed the Japanese taking the lead in introducing a high degree of interest in developing the fifth generation computer systems. In 1981, Japan released a ten-year fifth generation computer project involving top scientists and planned to spend hundreds of millions of dollars. The basic assumptions made by the Japanese are that the fifth generation computer is going to be used by the common man; that the engineers, the architects and the doctors can use it without the help of the professionals and that it is meant for a wide variety of applications. In response to the Japanese challenge, the U.K. started its efforts in 1982 on developing the intelligence knowledge based system (IKBS). The strategy was developed in collaboration between academics, suppliers of

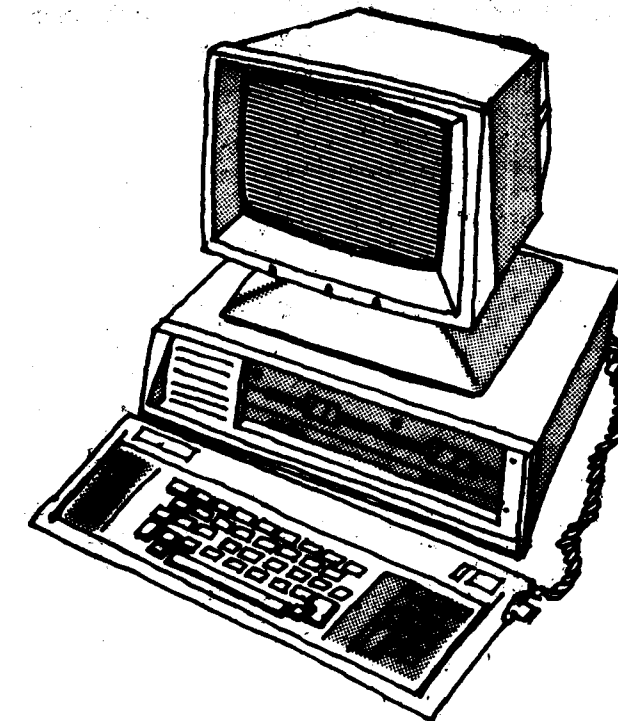
technology and users of technology. The Alvey directorate in the U.K. is responsible for policy and strategy, generation and implementation, placing contracts and the U.K. interface with the ESPRIT (European strategic programme for research in information technology). The U.K. effort involves intelligent computer aided instruction, expert systems, natural language, vision, logic programme and systems architecture. The effort has dramatically increased academic industrial collaboration. Several companies, Universities, polytechnics and public research laboratories are carrying out the research to achieve a breakthrough. The U.S.S.R. and the Microelectronics and Computer Technology Corporation in the U.S.A. are also actively engaged in developing fifth generation computer system.

The fifth generation computer which is also known as a system of artificial intelligence (AI) should be capable of processing natural language since the common man does not know FORTRAN, BASIC or COBOL. In the course of its operation it should acquire knowledge and improve its knowledge not by programme but by interacting and learning in natural languages. Thus one can define an AI system as a computer that diagnoses diseases; that proves a theorem; that solves a differential equation of certain degree; that analyses a sentence

that plays chess; that has certain level of common sense with reasoning; that can write small computer programmes; that understands human speech and natural language text; that is capable of exploring alternative action path as in human way of forming several hypotheses, then ruling out alternatives; exploring much more than one alternative path and that operates on non-numerical information. The AI language used by the Japanese is PROLOG (Logic programming). It is claimed that while using PROLOG, the programmer can concentrate on specifying what problem is to be solved rather than on how it is to be solved. Computer experts in the U.S.A. who experimented with almost all the languages in the world found recently that Sanskrit was the most logical, precise and unambiguous language for computer programming.

The important characteristics of the fifth generation computers :

- Problem solving inference capability
- combining several types of information
- knowledge based; updating the knowledge and drawing inferences and action planning
- intelligent programming
- converting an informal and incomplete problem into a complete programme.
- Combinatorial explosion under control
- speech; music appreciation; reading a picture and commenting whether it is good/bad
- taking management decisions
- memory influenced by recent experience
- expert system in medical, robotics, navigation and space exploration



- Perpetuating the expertise unlike human being whose expertise is not consistent.

The methodology is as follows:

- i) Select an article
- ii) Represent the stated information.
- iii) Move each fact upto the most general unit for which it is valid.
- iv) Represent the additional facts that are needed to understand each fact.
- v) Represent the additional facts needed to understand what transpired between each pair of sentences.

The fifth generation computer systems include expert system (ES) and decision support system (DSS). An ES is defined as an interactive system that is capable of expert based performance and behaviours in a problem solving situation. The characteristics of ES are:

- i) problem solving orientation;
- ii) knowledge is power;

- iii) bounded domains;
- iv) for use by non-experts.

The examples of ES are financial advisor, Tax advisor and credit authorizer. The DSS is the interactive system that produces support during decision making. It has the following characteristics :

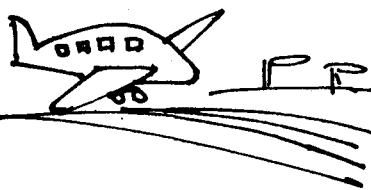
- i) support rather than replace
- ii) relatively open ended problems.
- iii) for use by experts.

The examples for DSS are decision tree packages, planning languages and management advantage.

Although our country missed the bus in the electronics and computer technology, the scientists working in the Indian front at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Bangalore, Kanpore, Madras and Pune wish to be contemporary with their counterparts in the developed countries and to catch up with the latest development in the Computer technology.

News in capsule

A Rs.60 lakh modern Domestic air cargo complex built by Indian Airlines on a 10-acre land near the National air terminal in Meenam-bakkam was inaugurated on 12th April. The huge complex has a total cargo handling space of 20,000 sq.ft. including 10,000 sq.ft. in the main central hall to help free movement of cargo.



A formal inauguration of the Centenary building of the Madras Port and commissioning of the second oil berth and two new 30 tonne tugs, of the port at the hands of Hon'ble Union Minister for Surface Transport, Thiru Rajesh Pilot was held on 13th April 1987.

The Asian development Bank is likely to provide a loan of \$ 49.5 millions to Madras Port for expansion of its container terminal and for handling bulk handling facilities for fertilizers.

Hindustan Tele-printers Limited, Madras has planned to achieve a turnover of Rs. 100 crores by 1989-90. The sales turnover for 1986-87 was about Rs.19.50 crores as against Rs.12.21 during the previous year. The company had developed a bi-lingual (English/Hindi) Electronic Teleprinter and 20 of them are under field trials. Regular production of 2,500 machines would be taken up during 1987-88.

The weekly Madras-Patna express was flagged off on April 6th by Hon'ble Union Minister for Home, Thiru P. Chidambaram at Madras.



A private company set up by a non-resident Indian is to produce components for helicopters in the Madras Export Processing Zone.

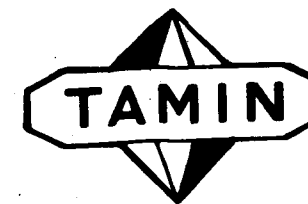


An Institute of spoken English is being set up in Madurai by the Madurai Kamaraj University. The institute to be located in the city complex of the university would have a language laboratory.

The Federal Republic of Germany has given loans to the tune of 840.9 million DM, equivalent to Rs.588.6 crores to the Neyveli thermal power project.

The Madras Refineries Limited's propylene project estimated to produce 17000 tonnes every year and costing Rs.14 crores will be commissioned in June 1988.

A plant for the manufacture of hexane at cost of Rs.88 crores would be commissioned in late 1989. A scheme to modernise the old refinery at a cost of Rs.9.2 crores would be completed by April 1989.



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MADRAS - 600 005.

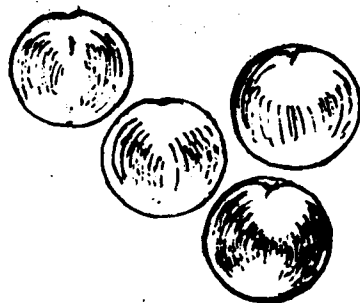
FACTORY:

TAMIN GRANITES
MANALI - PONNERI ROAD
MANALI
MADRAS 600 068

PHONE: 848932
TELEX: 41-6081 TNML IN

GRAMS: MINESALITE

DIPA/24231/363/86-27/SAS



Amla-the wonder fruit

Amla - its multifarious uses

Amla or Indian gooseberry is described as one of the precious gifts of nature to man, contributing greatly towards his health and longevity.

Rich Vitamin C content

It is valued chiefly for its high Vitamin C content, which is readily assimilated by the human system. Repeated laboratory tests at Coonoor show that every 100 grams of fresh fruit provides 470 to 680 mgs. of vitamin C. Its vitamin C value increases further when the juice is extracted from the fruit. The dehydrated berry provides 2428 to 3470 mgs of Vitamin C per 100 grams. Even when it is dried in the shade and then turned into powder, it is said to retain as much as 1780 to 2660 mg of vitamin C.

Many medicinal virtues

Many medicinal virtues have been attributed to amla. It is especially effective in the treatment of tuberculosis, general weakness, weight loss and gastrointestinal disorders. It is also valuable in asthma, bronchitis, scurvy diabetes, anaemia, colds, infectious influenza, loss and greying of hair, stress and tensions. It is considered valuable in abscess, measles, diphtheria, small pox scarlet fever, pneumonia, typhoid piles, hepaticitis, dental caries and high blood pressure. The power of amla is valuable in burning eyes and soles of the feet.

The regular use of amla during the period of pregnancy is said to prevent infections and help in absorption of iron. It is also useful in preventing abortion and is used as a good medicine for leucorrhoea. It promotes clear flow of urine and relieves the burning sensation in urination.

A tablespoonful each of fresh amla juice and honey mixed together should be taken every morning in the treatment of various ailments mentioned above. This tonic is also be used for preserving eyesight and for curing conjunctivitis and glaucuma. Its regular use will also promote vigour and vim in the body within a few days.

Its revitalising effects

Amla has revitalising effects too. It contains an element which is very valuable in preventing ageing and in maintaining strength

When you have convinced thinking over that it is right, and humane men that it is just, you will gain your cause. Men always lose half of what is gained by violence. What is gained by argument, is gained forever.

—Wendell Phillips.

in old age. It strengthens the heart, hair and different glands in the body. It is said that the great ancient sage Muni Chyawan rejuvenated himself in his late 70s and regained his virility by the use of amla.

Used in various ways

Amla is used in various ways. The best way to take it, with the least loss of vitamin C, is to eat it raw with a little salt. It is often used as pickles and marmalade. It can be preserved

for a long period when it is dried and turned into powder. The berry may also be used as a vegetable. It is boiled in a small amount of water and taken with some salt when it is soft.

As a hair oil

Amla has many other uses as well. A hair oil prepared from its fresh juice has calming, soothing and cooling effect on the brain. It gives lustre to the complexion.

Yet another record performance by ONGC

1986/87 sees ONGC scaling new heights in performance due to its continued emphasis on productivity, efficiency and cost effective operations.

Among the prominent highlights for 1986-87, gas supplies have phenomenally increased along with a sustained record crude production of 27,855 which has been 101.8 per cent achievement against the original target of 27.37 million tonnes.

A record drilling performance to the extent of 106% in terms of metrage was attained in the year 1986-87. Innovative techniques in Rig skidding and close Monitoring

through computer controlled mudlogging units have made this possible. With the addition of 16 owned Land Rigs and 5 Charter Hired Rigs, the Rig count increased from 79 at the beginning of the year 1986/87 to 100 as in March 1987, indicating an increase in drilling activities to the extent of 26%. 42 new structures were taken up for drilling with 18 Onland and 24 off-shore.

ONGC entered into a contract with ABU DHABI NATIONAL OIL COMPANY (ADNOC) whereby ONGC would carry out studies of the stratigraphy and Hydrocarbon potential of Jurassic sequence

of ABU DHABI at an estimated contract value of US \$ 1.43 million. This achievement, which comes in the wake of a general recession in the oil industry is a commendable one.

1986/87 saw ONGC claiming accolades and awards aplenty. ONGC bagged the Best Corporate Performance Award for 1986 amongst the Public Sectors, instituted jointly by THE ECONOMIC TIMES and HARVARD BUSINESS SCHOOL ASSOCIATES OF INDIA. ONGC earned the NATIONAL SAFETY AWARD for the third consecutive year for best performance in 1986. Four ONGC employees were given the SHRAM VEER AWARD for the second year for innovative efforts.

A Dream comes true



India is the largest sugarcane producer in the World and Tamil Nadu is the third largest in India. Yet no large scale exploitation of the sugar processing waste viz., bagasse has ever been undertaken until the TNPL concept was mooted. Though the Government of India came out, as early as April 1975, with a notification conferring 100% exemption of excise duty on printing & writing papers made with 75% bagasse, it still did not provoke any large scale proposals for bagasse based pulp and paper mills. The Tamil Nadu Government, which has a well established - Sugar Corporation owning a few sugar mills and which promotes new mills in the Government Sector, felt that it can play the role of a pioneer in promoting larger use of bagasse in the newsprint industry. This effort would also conserve the very meagre forest resources of the state while at the same time developing the pulp and paper industry within state.

Crystallizing the concept into a project proposal capable of

M V G RAO

Executive Director
Tamil Nadu Newsprint and papers
Limited

obtaining approval for loan assistance from Financial Institutions was a task entrusted to the Projects and Consultancy Division of M/s. Seshasayee Paper and Boards Limited which has restyled itself as M/s. SPB Projects and Consultancy Limited. With their assistance, the TNPL project concept was worked out threadbare and its pioneering role was recognised by financing institutions in India as well as the World Bank. The project was, therefore, able to take-off after tying-up the requirement of funds with whole-hearted support from the Indian Financial Institutions lead by IDBI and the massive assistance of US Dollars 100,000,000 from the World Bank.

Manufacturing Newsprint out of Bagasse was a dream till some-time ago but has become a reality at TNPL. Earlier some of the - South American Countries attempted to make Newsprint with bagasse as prime raw material but the Newsprint made by them was not meeting the international standards. To get the quality Newsprint, process was simultaneously developed by Beloit with the support of SPB-PC, while Project execution was in progress.

The Project was commissioned in a phased manner so that no time is lost in establishing runnability of relatively weak bagasse pulp on a modern twin wire Paper Machine. The Paper Machine was commissioned during September, 1984 and stabilised for higher

speeds and production rates to achieve the targeted production by using 100% imported pulp.

The Pulp Mill consisting hardwood pulping street, chemical bagasse pulping street and mechanical bagasse pulping street was commissioned in a phased manner. First trial of Newsprint with 100% home pulp consisting 15% Hardwood Pulp, 35% Chemical Bagasse Pulp and 50% Mechanical Bagasse Pulp, was conducted during October, 1985 successfully.

With a view to maintaining profitability targets, Printing & Writing Paper production was also resorted to by using 75% Chemical Bagasse Pulp, balance being Hardwood Pulp.

The paper made out of this furnish was well received in the market and with the market encouragement, other cultural varieties of papers such as Azhurewove, Maplitho, surface sized maplitho were produced and the quality of these grades is well compared with similar grades products in the country.

Chemical Bagasse Pulp being short in fibre length and low in strength properties, doubts were expressed whether the furnish could run on relatively high speed machine. Mill experience had proven this beyond doubt at the machine speed of 650 mpm without any long fibre support.

The Newsprint made with higher percentage of Chemical Bagasse Pulp suffered with low opacity. With a view to having desired strength properties that too without affecting opacity, TNPL adopted a technology wherein the coarse fraction of Mechanical Bagasse Pulp after TMP refining is treated with chemicals and once again refined in atmospheric Refiner to get CMP fraction. The combination of TMP and CMP found to have desirable strength pro-

perties as well as optical properties to get the quality Newsprint.

As it has been the first time in the country to handle huge quantity of bagasse, some fine tuning arrangements are needed to optimise the rate of handling and removal of pith in the system. The same fine tuning is also needed on various machineries and Refiners as handling of the bagasse is extremely unpredictable and only by experience problems could be solved. The Mill, however, endeavours to come out of such problems during the course of the next couple of months.

Coal Procurement

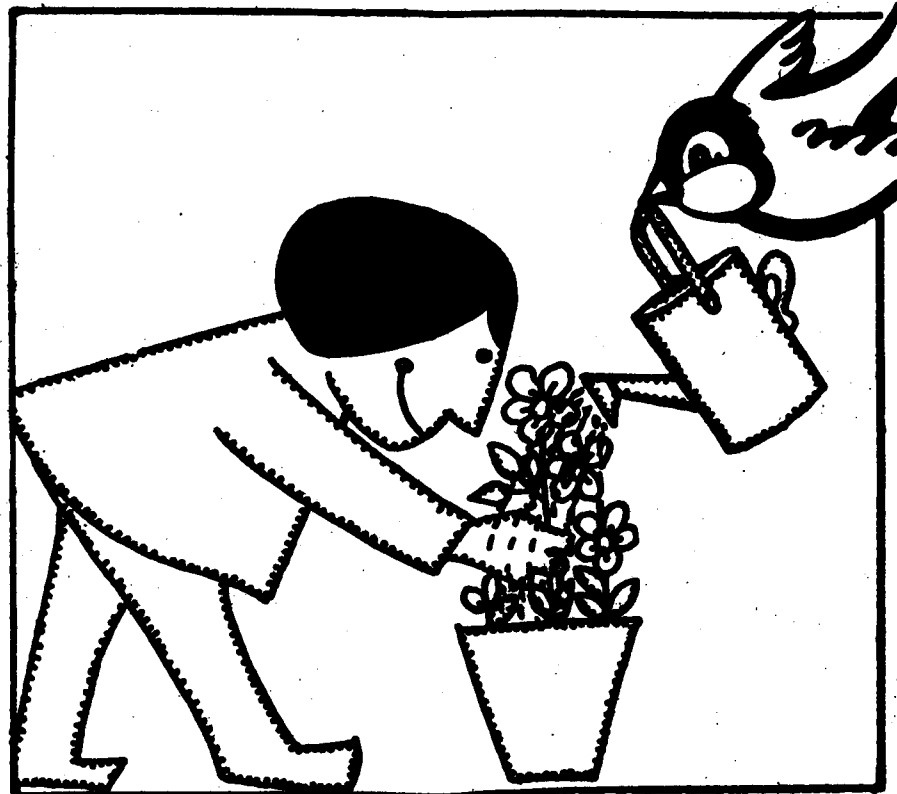
The Mill requires around 3 lakh tonnes of coal per annum to meet the fuel requirement of Service Boilers and Off-site Boilers. As Indian coals are well known for their low calorific value and high ash content, the main site boilers were designed to have ignifluid combustion and high thermal efficiency; they are also designed to fire any combination of fuels such as lignite, leco fines, furnace oil and pith which is a waste product from bagasse.

Implementation Schedule

The project implementation schedule originally targeted for 36 months was indeed accomplished, give and take a few days. An All



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India port strike materialised out of the blue at a very crucial stage of final shipment of critical items of plant and machinery. Notwithstanding this and many other handicaps, the project implementation proceeded in an almost clock-work precision. This was, in my opinion, due to some excellent co-ordination between the company, the project consultants and all major and minor suppliers of equipment and services. Departments of Governments, Central and State, lent a kind of support that had to be seen to be believed. The World Bank and the Indian Financial Institutions led by IDBI showed a great depth of understanding and eagerness to assist the project in its endeavour for timely completion. A comprehensive project implementation procedure and clear lines of demarcation of responsibility linked with appropriate authority had been instituted right from the start. Modern project management techniques were also brought into use and a computer aided PERT network programme was used to monitor about 2500 essential activities.

The mill commenced production of writings and printings in August 1985. All grades made by the mill so far have been well received in the market and, in



most characteristics, the papers are as good, if not better than what the market has been used to. Extensive laboratory work is still on to determine end-user requirements in more quantifiable terms, especially the printers' needs. We are confident that in the months to come, we will be able to add further dimensions to our quality assurance efforts.

The mill experience has demonstrated that almost the entire range of writing and printing paper required by the market today can be produced with a furnish of 75% bagasse pulp and 25% hardwood pulp at speeds around 600 mpm without any long fibre support. TNPL is perhaps today producing writing and printing paper out of 100% short fibre at the highest machine speeds ever recorded.

NEWS FROM THE ASSEMBLY

Tamil Nadu Government has proposed to set up a modern rice mill at Avudayar Koil in Pudukottai district.

The Government is extending financial

help to indigent municipalities on the basis of their fiscal performance, discipline and ability. At present there are 13 indigent municipalities with an annual income of less than Rs.30 lakhs.

All over our Country-in Tamil Nadu and other States and Territories lakhs and lakhs of men and women are engaged in making and selling Pottery and other earthenware of utility and beauty. While this industry and trade are important sources of livelihood for people in the villages, artisans in semi-urban areas, small towns and even the suburbs of cities are found employed in making earthenware of various kinds. These craftsmen known as "Kulalarkal" or "Kumbakarakal" in the south and "Praja-pathi" in the north form a vast community with useful and aesthetic traditional skills. However, they also happen to belong to the under-privileged and vulnerable sections of society. Their social and economic conditions can be improved only by promoting the market for the products of their industry and encouraging a growing demand for earthenware of daily use and for special occasions or special purposes such as household decoration.

The Central and State Governments have recognised the importance of the earthenware industry in the economy of the nation as being next only to handloom or leather manufactures. Various governmental, semi-governmental and voluntary agen-



Towards a bright future the Earthenware artisans

A.R. ALAGARSHAMY
President
Delhi Tamil Kulalar
Association

cies, such as the All India Handicrafts Board and the Khadi and Village Industries Commission have been doing active developmental work in this field. While these efforts have been successful to some extent, a very big threat to the earthenware industry has been developing by leaps and bounds due to traditional users of Kitchen Pottery, the village people switching over increasingly to

the use of stainless steel or aluminium utensils. This is due partly to the successful marketing propaganda by the manufacturers of these metallic goods and partly - and more importantly - to their unfortunate change in cultural attitudes, which is leading people to believe that pottery has become out-of-date in the kitchen, that it is "inferior" to metallic goods and that its use by fami-

lies reflects their lower social or economic status. Unless this spreading, negative attitude is effectively countered, the various measures that are being taken by government or other agencies will go waste in due course.

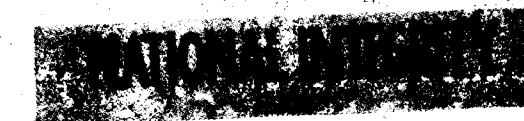
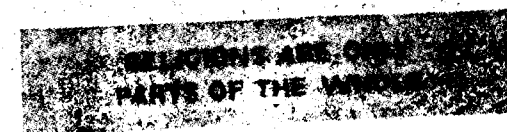
It is therefore suggested that a national campaign should be mounted, with government support at all levels, to educate the people in the virtues and advantages of earthenware kitchen decorative or other articles and impress on men and women all over the country the superiority of earthenware over stainless steel or aluminum, from the health and hygienic point of view, for cooking, storing or serving food. An intensive publicity effort should be made to persuade households in the more advanced social and economic groups to give a lead to the rest of the people



by taking pride in using pottery for various daily or special purposes. The various forms of media, newspapers, popular magazines and above all radio and TV should be pressed into service to spread this message throughout the country.

It will be a good plan to set up advisory committees of leaders and active workers of the communities concerned to design, coordinate and guide this effort at the Central and States level.

This article is being published in connection with the All India Pottery Seminar held in March, 1987 at Rajaji Hall, Madras.





Project to treat tanneries effluent

Massive Project to treat tanneries effluent.

There are about 36 tanneries situated along Madurai, Battagundu and Ponnandurai Roads in Dindigul. All the tanneries had been allowing the effluent to flow through channels which converge at Sengulam lake so far.

Now a solution has been found and a decision taken to construct a common Effluent Treatment project at a cost of Rs.200 lakhs, in the meeting convened by Collector, of Tanners' Association. The TALCO (Tamil Nadu Leather Develop-

ment Corporation) is playing an important role in the matter.

Sources of funds to be raised for the construction the Common Effluent Treatment Plant are as follows:-

1. Equity by Tanners	.. 15%
2. Loan from Financial Institution (To be raised by tanners)	.. 45%
3. Subsidy/Grants:	
i) Govt. of Tamil Nadu	.. 20%
ii) Govt. of India	.. 20%
Total	.. 100%

Out of the 15% (amount of Rs.30 lakhs) to be shared by Tanners, so far, an amount of Rs.5 lakhs has been paid up and the balance of Rs.25 lakhs would be made good before 30th April 1987, as

per Tanners' statement. It has also been planned to complete the entire project by the end of 1988.

Because of these efforts the effluents that had been flowing into Sengulam for the last few years, have been completely stopped and not even

a drop is allowed to flow out of Tanneries. Tanners have made their own arrangements within their compound, to store the effluents, in pits dug for this purpose.

It would not be exaggerating that it is going to be a red

letter day for Dindigul when the project gets commissioned.

V.G. PRASAD.

Information and Public relations officer,
Anna District
DINDIGUL

SALEM PLANT SURPASSES
OUTPUT, SALES TARGETS.



The Salem steel plant has earned profit for the third year in succession, the net amount realised being Rs.3 crores. The plant not only surpassed its production target, but also expanded its sales activities during 1986-87, according to a press release issued by the plant authorities.

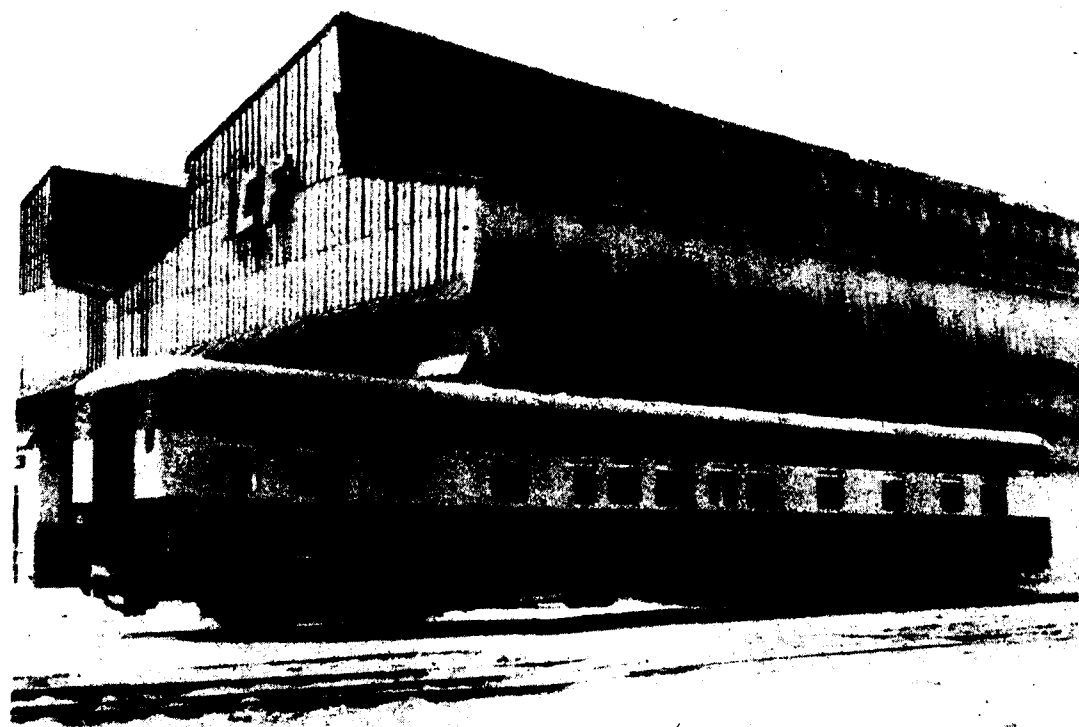
The plant manufactured 26,627 tonnes of saleable steel which was well above the annual target fixed

for last year and nine per cent more than the production of 1985-86, which was 24,373 tonnes.

It also achieved a record in March last, producing 2,436 tonnes and selling 3,160 tonnes. The plant sold 26,160 tonnes during 1986-87, which is 120 per cent of the sales in the previous year. It exported 1,026 tonnes of steel to countries including the U.S., Canada, Japan and West Germany.

The export target for the current year is 2,000 tonnes and the plant authorities are exploring the possibility of exporting stainless steel material to the developed countries for making coins for 1987-88. It has fixed a target of 30,000 tonnes of production and 32,000 tonnes of sales.

A noteworthy feature during the year under review was that the plant operated seven per cent over and above its rated capacity.



ICF-Pole Star of Indian Railways

Thiru Kuldip Narain,
General Manager,
Integral Coach Factory

For well over three decades, the Integral Coach Factory at Madras has served the Nation's premier transport system—the Indian Railways—by manufacturing railway passenger coaches of various types. Set up during the first Five Year Plan, ICF is one of independent India's earliest ventures. Originally slated to manufacture 350 broad gauge coach shells per annum, ICF is today turning out 850 fully furnished coaches every year and is going ahead with

a Modernisation Project which will augment the production capacity to 1000 coaches in 1988-89. Studies are afoot to increase the coach production capacity to 1200 thereafter in accordance with the decision taken by the Railway Board.

Over the years, ICF has built more than 17,000 coaches of more than 100 types. The product-mix for each year's production is determined by the requirements of Indian Railways, owing to

priorities for certain types of coaching stock.

DEVELOPMENTS MADE BY ICF:

During the 32 year history, ICF has been making a Herculean effort to continually improve its design and product. ICF has designed, in close collaboration with RDSO, and produced totally indigenous EMU (electric multiple units) Motor coaches, air-conditioned coaches, coaches for Rapid Transit System

for Metro Railway, Calcutta, which is running underground for the first time in India, diesel power cars, etc. The famous Rajdhani rakes, the Pink City express, the Vaigai express, the Tippu express, the Tamil Nadu express, the Taj express etc. are some of the famous trains, which trace their origins to ICF.

DESIGN PROSPECTS FOR TOMORROW:

ICF is going to introduce new features in the Inter-city Express coaches for better riding and reliability. These features are:

i. Provision of centre buffer couplers in lieu of screw couplers, for the first time in main line coaches, thus almost eliminating train parting;

ii. Provision of rubber vestibules to UIC design in place of canvas vestibules for the first time on Indian Railways. The UIC vestibules are shorter in length, have better alignment while joining, better noise absorption, better protection against rain, dust, wind, fire and theft and are safer and more durable.

iii. The Inter-city express coaches will be fitted with air-brakes which are more efficient than vacuum brakes and 110 volt DC electrical system to provide better illumination.

ICF will be manufacturing battery operated Power Cars for Metro Railway, Calcutta. In the near future motor coaches with chopper controlled

equipment will be provided, employing the latest technology. ICF will be shortly building Metre Gauge AC EMU coaches fitted with thyristor converters for the first time.

EXPORT

ICF has made its mark as an exporter of railway coaches. But for the heavy domestic demand for several types of coaches every year, ICF could well be the leader among passenger coach exporters. As of now, ICF has exported 379 coaches and 359 bogies to 11 countries in Asia and Africa. Out of an order for export of 61 coaches in 7 types to Bangladesh,

RECORD PRODUCTION AT ICF DURING 1986-87



During the year 1986-87 that just ended ICF turned out a record number of 852 coaches in 14 types. It is indeed a record to be proud of. ICF has always surpassed the targets set, and this year is no exception. This is in no small measure due to the excellent synthesis of labour and management.

PRODUCTION PLANS FOR 1987-88

The production target for 1987-88 had been raised from 850 to 900 coaches. These

apart, ICF will also manufacture 50 broad gauge second class coach shells in semi-knocked-down condition for commissioning the new Rail Coach Factory at Kapurthala. Some of the important types to be manufactured during 1987-88 will be

i. BG AC EMU Motor coaches

ii. BG DC EMU Motor coaches and trailers

iii. Special High-speed coaches for Taj express

iv. Special coaches for superfast Inter-city expresses

v. BG air-conditioned chair cars

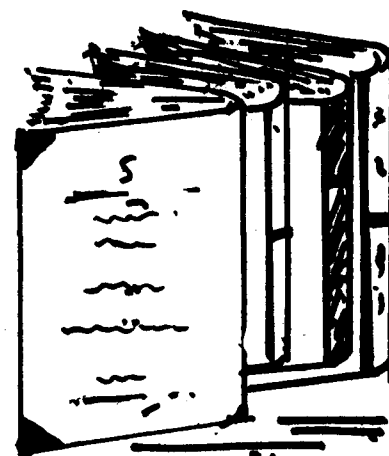
vi. Metro coaches

vii. MG AC EMU Motor coaches and

viii. MG air-conditioned 2-tier sleeper coaches besides conventional coaches like BG and MG General Second class, 3-tier sleeper coaches etc.

SELF-GUIDES

TO THE PUBLIC



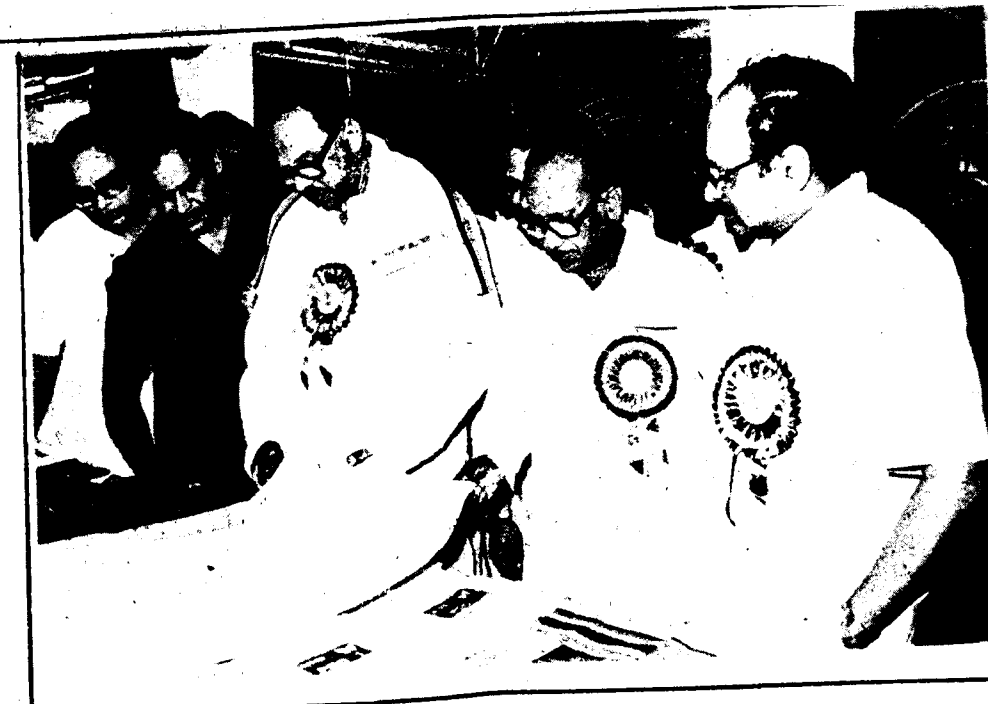
Do you propose to build a house of your own? Do you require your property to be assessed to tax? Do you require trade licence? Do you need birth/death certificate? Do you need International health certificate? Do you propose to advertise?

Do you require compost manure? Are seven of them guiding the public to accomplish their needs and requirements. The procedure to be followed and the proper officials to be approached and the persons to be contacted the case of complaints are vividly explained in the brochures brought out by Madras Corporation.

The procedure for levying timber tax, assessment of company tax, property tax, and profession tax, burial and cremation charges are given in some of them.

Hire charges for the use of Corporation playgrounds, Corporation Band and shamiand and how to get them for hire and the sale of saplings are explained in another brochure.

They are brought out both in English and Tamil. They serve as self guides to the public. They are available free of charges and public and request to get them from Corporation according to their needs and thus get maximum benefit of the services offered by the Corporation of Madras.



Handloom Festival, 1987

A major portion of Handloom Cloth Sales was effected in two important festival seasons (i.e.) Deepavali and Pongal. Next to Pongal, the Deepavali Festival falls after 9 or 10 months. During this period there was no bumper sales of handloom cloth. But to provide continuous work to the Weavers in the Co-operative fold, it was felt necessary that some exhibition or Fair or Festival should be arranged during the period between Pongal and Deepavali to help liquidation of Handloom Cloth Stock. Keeping this factor in mind, Handloom Fair was started in the early 1950's.

HANDLOOM FESTIVAL 1987

Every year, exhibitions are conducted at Madras, District Headquarters and in important towns. This year, in view of heavy stock with Co-optex and Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies, the exhibition has been arranged at Madras at Pantheon Road Co-optex Exhibition Grounds and in the following towns.

1. Kancheepuram
2. Madurai
3. Dindigul
4. Virudhunagar
5. Tirunelveli
6. Nagercoil
7. Salem
8. Coimbatore
9. Erode

10. Trichy
11. Tuticorin
12. Kumbakonam
13. Vellore

Stalls have been allotted to Co-optex, Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies of Tamilnadu, Handloom Projects of Tamilnadu, Pondicherry State Handloom Organisation, APCO, Handloom House, Handloom Organisations from UP and Hariyana.

PRODUCTS:

The products to be exhibited and sold are as follows:

1. Cool cotton sarees
2. Silk Sarees
3. Bedsheets & furnishings

4. Shirlings
5. Dhothies
6. Lungies
7. Towels
8. Garments
9. Printed materials
10. Dress materials
11. Other handloom - products.

cotton and is produced in the areas of Trichy, Salem and Coimbatore.

The speciality of these sarees is that the background is dyed in 2 or 3 light shades giving a special effect to these sarees.

POLYESTER FANCY BAGS:

Co-optex has introduced a new product in the current year, the product being exclusively different in the Handloom - Industry.

The product is "Polyester Fancy Bag" which is being produced utilising the polyester suiting fabric. The fabric which is being utilised for this product is being rubberised to withstand the strain for which the product is put into.

About 10 patterns of the Fancy Bags have been adopted for use of gents and ladies as noted below:

1. Travel Bags
2. Ladies Hand Bags
3. Over-night Bags
4. Gents Pouches

The polyester fancy Bags are commanding fairly good sales in the selling unit of Co-optex.

SATIN FURNISHINGS:

Unlike the other printed furnishings, Co-optex has brought out Cotton Viscose Satin Printed Furnishings for the first time into the market. This is priced at Rs.40/- per metre and printed in very eye catching designs in multi colours. The fabric is so soft to feel and further enriched with prints and colours.

SALES AT MADRAS EXHIBITION

YEAR	SALES
1981	Rs.236 lakhs
1982	Rs.273 lakhs
1983	Rs.283 lakhs
1984	Rs.205 lakhs
1985	Rs.201 lakhs
1986	Rs.225 lakhs

Expected sales in this fair is Rs.250 lakhs.

SALES AT ALL CO-OPTEX SHOW-ROOMS INCLUDING CO-OPTEX STALLS IN EXHIBITIONS AT MADRAS AND DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

1981	Rs. 827 lakhs
1982	Rs.1230 lakhs
1983	Rs.1492 lakhs
1984	Rs.1520 lakhs
1985	Rs.1097 lakhs
1986	Rs.1060 lakhs

Expected sales during this festival period is Rs.1,500 lakhs.

NEW PRODUCTS:

"CHITHIRAI SAREES"

Co-optex, to introduce a new product in the printing area, decided to make an exclusive collection of Printed Sarees styled as "CHITHIRAI SAREES".

The basic material for these sarees is 100s x 100s pure

Upon this background, the design specially made for these sarees have been printed, making the sarees exclusively attractive.

The sarees have been named as "Chithirai Sarees", since the sarees are most suitable for summer wear i.e. for the month of Chithirai being in the finest count of cool cotton yarn.

Exotic Designs for the New Year

A new range added in Chiffon, Polyester, Silk and Cotton sarees for you. Visit Co-optex showroom.



Tamii Arasu

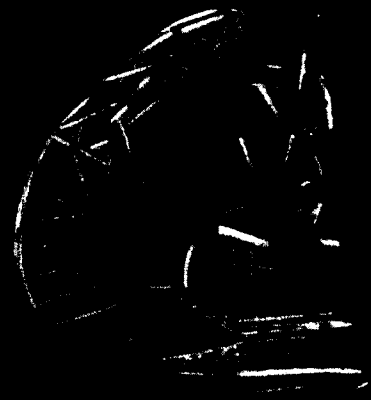
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E.V.K. SULOCHANA SAMPATH
Chairperson

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Tamii Arasu



Exotic Designs for the New Year

A new range added in
Chiffon, Polyester, Silk
and Cotton sarees for you.
Visit Co-optex showroom.



TAMIL ARASU

In scope this month

Tamil Nadu's efforts for Sri Lankan Tamils

Tamil Nadu Government led by
the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R
is taking earnest efforts to ameliorate
the sufferings of Sri Lankan Tamils.

The President in Tamil Nadu

His Excellency, the President of
India, Thiru Ziani Zail Singh arrived to
a warm welcome on a three days visit to
Tamil Nadu.

A report.

Sir Pitti Theagarayar fought for social justice

Sir Pitti Theagarayar, who unselfishly
fought for social justice was paid warm
tributes at a meeting at Cuddalore.

A report.

Dr. Ambedkar remembered

The Tamil Nadu Govt. Organised
a function at Vellore in commemoration
of the birth day of the champion of
Backward classes, Dr. Ambedkar.

A report.



Thiruvalluvar Year, 2018

May 1987

Chithirai



Tamil Nadu's efforts for Sri Lankan Tamils

The Tamil Nadu Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr.M.G.R. on May, 28, had a 30-minute meeting with the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Thiru Rajiv Gandhi, and later issued a statement taking strong exception to the Sri Lankan President, Thiru J.R.Jayewardene's reported charge against him.

Dr. M.G.R. made it clear that he would not be deterred by 'these kinds of threats' from continuing to aid the victims of State terrorism on Humanitarian grounds. He strongly condemned the response

of the Sri Lankan President to the well-intentioned appeal of the Prime Minister of India to end military action in Jaffna.

The statement issued by the Chief Minister read: 'Tamils are our blood brothers. Solely out of humanitarian considerations, the people of Tamil Nadu donated liberally. This money was released by the Chief Minister to the refugee organisations. While such is the case, to call it an act of aiding terrorism in Sri Lanka is quite atrocious and unbecoming. That too, such a charge

is made, by the President of a country which takes money, men and material from all over the world, particularly from those countries which are known to be violators of basic human rights, to unleash unparalleled genocide against its own citizens like Tamils. These kinds of threats, I wish to reiterate, will not deter us from continuing to aid victims of State terrorism on humanitarian grounds.

"On behalf of the Government and the people of Tamil Nadu I strongly condemn

the response of the President of Sri Lanka to the well-intentioned appeal of the Prime Minister of India to end the military action in Jaffna".

The statement was issued after the Hon'ble Union Home Minister, Thiru Buta Singh, called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister a little before the latter left for the airport to return to Madras.

Raising an Issue

The Hon'ble Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. has urged the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Thiru Rajiv Gandhi to prevail upon the Sri Lankan Government to suspend immediately the military action against the Tamils in the island.

In a telex message to the Prime Minister, on May 27th Dr. M.G.R. said the escalated

State violence against the Tamils was "inhuman, uncivilised and constituted a serious violation of fundamental human rights".

Drawing the Prime Minister's attention to the pathetic plight of the Tamils in the island due to the intensification of military offensive operations by the Sri Lankan armed forces.

Dr. MGR urges Sri Lanka to suspend Military action against Tamils.

The message said, "The people of Tamil Nadu are deeply agitated, shocked and profoundly concerned over the escalated scale of State violence resulting in heavy toll of civilian life and mass destruction of private property. We learn that Sri Lanka has launched an all-out military invasion of the Jaffna peninsula and the Sri Lankan armed forces are already engaged in large scale offensive operations. Regular

and systematic aerial strikes on civilian targets, indiscriminate mortar and artillery shelling on residential areas have caused considerable damage to life and property.

"This escalated - State violence against the Tamil community, already subjected to untold hardship due to economic embargo, fuel ban and telecommunication blockade, is inhuman, uncivilised and constitutes a serious violation of fundamental human rights. We are deeply distressed over the present military invasion of the peninsula. We fear that thousands of innocent civilians will perish at the hands of the Sinhala army which is notorious for its indiscipline and cruelty. Therefore, on behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu, my Cabinet and on my own behalf, I urge the Prime Minister to prevail upon the Sri Lankan Government to suspend immediately the military action", the message said.





The President in Tamil Nadu

His Excellency, the President, Thiru Zail Singh arrived to a warm welcome at Madras on May 24th evening.

The President was received at the airport by his Excellency, the Governor, Thiru S.L. Khurana, Tmt. Khurana, Hon'ble Minister for Tourism, Thiru V.V. Swaminathan, the Chief Secretary, Thiru A. Padmanabhan, IAS., and the three Defence Chiefs.

On May 25th, the President left for Thanjavur. He was seen off at the Airport by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. MGR and his cabinet colleagues. The Hon'ble Tourism Minister, Thiru V.V.

Swaminathan accompanied the President.

The President returned to Madras on the same night after atten-

ding two functions at Thanjavur and after visiting the Big temple at Thanjavur and the Lord Ranganatha temple at Srirangam.



At Madras, the President inaugurated the new buildings of the Anna Adarsh College for women on May 26th. Later, he inaugurated

a school at Tiruvottiyur.

The President left for New Delhi on the 26th evening. His Excellency was seen off at airport by His

Excellency, the Governor, Thiru S.L. Khurana, Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. MGR, his cabinet colleagues and a host of dignitaries.

SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA, GIANI ZAIL SINGH, ON THE OCCASION OF THE INAUGURATION OF ANNA ADARSH COLLEGE FOR WOMEN AT ANNA NAGAR MADRAS, ON 26TH MAY, 1987.

I am very happy to be here once again today and to inaugurate the Anna Adarsh College for Women, established by the Punjab Association. I have been following the progress of this college and am impressed by the excellent work, particularly in the field of Education by the Punjab Association in Madras.

It gives me great pleasure to see this huge building costing Rs. One crore dedicated to the Women Collegiate Education, which is very important for the development of the Society. It is indeed a valuable gift of their nobility

and sincerity of purpose, deriving inspiration from the cherished ideals of the great 'ANNADURAI' who was one of the fore-runners of the struggle against poverty, hunger, disease and ignorance. I am very much pleased to see the accomplishment of this undertaking by the Punjab Association which they have done as a mark of respect, reverence and admiration for ANNA.

This college is exclusively for women. The strength of any society depends upon the position and status that women enjoy. Wherever you find women respected and regarded highly that society prospers and moves forward with stability. This was so in ancient India. Their position deteriorated over past many

centuries of slavery. Now that we are independent we must restore women to their original status in society. Our great National leaders beginning from Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Vivekanand, Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru have all emphasised the need for women's education. We have made tremendous progress since independence. Yet we have to go a long way in achieving the objective fully. Today women are working in all professions including journalism, police, administration, higher management and so on in addition to teaching, nursing, medicine, etc. In this context I appreciate the efforts of Punjab Association in starting this exclusive college for women and named after the great leader Annadurai.

Every duty is holy and devotion to duty is the highest form of worship of God.

Swami Vivekananda

Sir Pitti Theagarayar fought for social justice



Sir Pitti Theagarayar the man who sowed the first seeds of the Dravidian self respect movement was paid glorious tributes on his 136th birthday at a special state function at Cuddalore on - 27.4.87.

The day begun with the nadaswaram music of Thiru Neelakandan and group. A seminar on the achievements of Sir Pitti Theagarayar with the State Post, Thiru Pulamapithan on the chair followed.

In the evening, the District Collector, Thiru Thangavelu IAS., welcomed the gathering.

Hon'ble Minister for Information and Tourism, Thiru V.V. Swaminathan presided. The Minister unveiled a portrait of Sir Pitti Theagarayar. Speaking on the occasion, the Information Minister said that Sir Pitti

Theagarayar was the first person to raise the flag of Dravidian civilization, even before Thanthai - Periyar. Though born in an affluent family, he fought to ameliorate the sufferings of the poor and the hapless. It was primarily due to his efforts, constituencies were reserved for non-brahmins during the pre independence era. Though Theagarayar party won the elections and despite Governor Wellington's invitation to take up the office of the Chief Minister, Theagarayar turned down the offer and made his party member, Subbarayalu, to take up the Chief Ministers. This proves that Theagarayar had an unique mind.

Hon'ble Finance Minister, Dr. V.R. Nedunchezian distributed loans and work instruments to the poor. He said the Sir Pitti Theagarayar was

one of the fittest guides to the youth of today. By his sacrifices, by his efforts of profound nature, we live in a much better state of things today. Theagarayar, who won a gold medal for productivity in industry (he founded a modern industry) could have made lakhs of rupees in his profession, but he chose to be otherwise.

Theagarayar was instrumental in founding the South India chamber of Commerce and many other co-operative societies. He believed in science strongly and was awarded in 1898, the 'Fellow of Madras' by the Madras University. The Finance Minister added that Theagarayar till his last breadth fought to uplift those who were crushed by law and traditions.

The Chairman of the Tamil Nadu Milk Produ-

cers Co-operative Federation, Thiru K. Kalaimani and the Special Officer of Co-optex, Thiru Anakaputhur C.Ranalingam addressed the gather-

ing, Thiru N.Rajangam MP, Thiru S.Kalitheerthan MLA., Thiru A. Thangarasu MLA., and the President of Cuddalore Municipality Thiru K.M.Sundaram

also spoke on the occasion. The Deputy Director, Information Department, Thiru V.T. Veerappan proposed a vote of thanks.

News

The Tamilnadu Government has requested the centre to set up a second refinery in Tamil Nadu, either at Tuticorin, Nagapattinam or Vedarayam.

A decision on the setting up of a Bench of Supreme Court is pending at the centre.

All restriction on the movement of rice between Madras and Chengleput district have been removed since 9th April '87.

As against the target of 7 lakh tonnes for procurement rice in the Cauvery delta for 1986-87 the State Civil Supplies Corporation has procured 8.6 lakh tonnes upto March 15th.

The loss incurred by the State for supplying rice at subsidised rates through the public distribution system is about Rs.80 crores, a year.

The Public Distribution System has a network of 21,035 fair price shops supplying essential commodities to 119.66 lakh card holders.

The "Deemed University status" has been recommended by the State for three colleges. They are: Avinashilingam home science college, Coimbatore, Parashakti College for Women, Courtallam and Kalakshetra, Madras.

Plus Two students could from 1988-89 onwards can opt for mathematics, physics, Chemistry and Biology in Group A.

A Tamil version of the Indian Constitution is nearing completion. An earlier version was found erroneous.

A Rs.5.1 crore plan is underway to flush the cooum river with sea water.

Dr. Ambedkar remembered



The State remembered Dr. Ambedkar on his 97th birthday at a function on 30.4.87 at Vellore, North Arcot District.

Hon'ble Minister for Adi Dravidar Welfare, Thiru A. Arunachalam presided over the function. In his presidential address, the Minister said that Dr. Ambedkar belongs



not just to the Adi-dravidars but to the whole nation. The credit for completing the Indian constitution in a record three years goes to Dr. Ambedkar. As Free India's first Minister for Law, Ambedkar did a creditable job.

Hon'ble Minister for Social Welfare and Noon-meal Scheme,



Thiru R. Soundararajan in his special address spoke of Dr. Ambedkar's unselfish mind that set its goal on improving the conditions of the downtrodden in India. Dr. Ambedkar's brilliance turned to ashes the savage of untouchability in India and hence he lives in our hearts even now, he added.

Hon'ble Central Minister of State for Industries, Thiru M. Arunachalam unveiled a portrait of Dr. Ambedkar. Speaking on the occasion, the Minister said, that Dr. Ambedkar believed in hard work

as the ultimate virtue. Dr. Ambedkar's centenary birthday must be celebrated fittingly because he wanted "equality" to spread the length and breadth of India. He thanked the Tamil Nadu Government for celebrating Dr. Ambedkar's birthday.

At the function, 2000 Adi Dravidars received housed pattas. On behalf of the Departments of Social Welfare and Adi-dravidar Welfare, sewing machines, iron boxes, carpentry tools as also Marriage aid to the orphaned, pension

to the aged and loans for business were distributed.

Earlier, the District Collector, Tmt. S. Malathi, IAS., welcomed the gathering. Thiru R. Jeevarathinam, MP, Thiru Balaraman MP, Thiru Tamil Arasan MLA, Thiru A. Arumugham, MLA, Thiru R. S. Arumugham, MLA, Thiru K. Raghupathi MLA, Thiru S. P. Manavalan MLA and Thiru R. Govindasamy, MLA addressed the gathering. The Assistant Director, Information Department, Thiru R. Natesan proposed a vote of thanks.



The teachings of Mahavir constitute a noble code of conduct. "Have control over the five senses. Avoid excessive desire of things," said the great Mahavir. If people had really released the full significance of these teachings, there would have been no wars or conflicts in the world; there would have been no necessity for the United Nations.

It is customary on our part to ask any body if he acts abnormally and behaves unusually "What? Are you drunk"?

The heroes will not drink. The villains only will be shown as addicts to drink. You might have noticed this even in films and dramas. In this regard our story writers have to be congratulated. Even in stories drinking is portrayed as an undesirable act. Good people do not drink. Drunkards are not

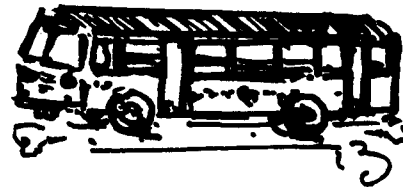
good people. Even good people are spoiled when they take to drinking.

There is no danger to democracy by our people. As was pointed out by Vasan, it is the duty of the leaders to preserve and safeguard democracy. Therefore, the defect lies with the leaders and not with the people. If there are any defects with the people, they can be easily rectified. But unless the leaders mend themselves, they cannot be rectified. Only to correct the leaders, people make an effort once in five years through the ballot. But it is not known if the leaders will rectify themselves in spite of their defeat at the polls once or twice. We need not mention the leaders who refuse to mend themselves in spite of the lesson taught to them by the people. Such is their sincere faith in democracy! Democracy will shine still better if these leaders learn to respect peoples' verdict.

- Anna.

News in capsule

A mobile laboratory designed by the Indian Oil Corporation was formally inaugurated at Madras on April 30th. The lab. is being used for the first time in India to test samples of petrol and diesel drawn from various IOC petrol stations.



P.T.C. buses on a regular run averaged about 210 km each day but the recently introduced "v" service buses are covering 300-400 kms a day. As a result, PTC logged an additional 65 lakh km during 1986-87. The number of passengers during 1986-87 increased to 110.36 crores from 105.65 crores in 1985-86.

Southern Railway has carried 322.3 million passengers in 1986-87 compared to 290.6 millions in the previous year. Against a freight target of 14 million tonnes, the Southern Railway has touched 13.91 million tonnes, marginally more than the 13.89 million tonnes recorded in 1985-86.

Madras customs on April 30th commissioned the first of the two launches acquired recently for combating smuggling. The Rs.30 lakh launch, Pulicat I, will be used for surveillance and patrol, particularly at the outer anchorage.

An unusual haul of a dozen machine guns and 300 rounds of ammunition were picked up from the sea near Ramanathapuram by customs men on April 26th.

Madras telephone subscribers are to receive a yellow pages supplement along with their telephone directory in 1987; the yellow pages would give the telephone user access to information about services, products and shops, listed in groups.

The Tamil film 'Samsaram Adhu Min-saram' has won the national award for the "film providing popular and wholesome entertainment" in 1986. The Producer will receive a gold medal and cash prize of Rs. 40,000 while the director will receive a gold medal and a cash prize of Rs.20,000.

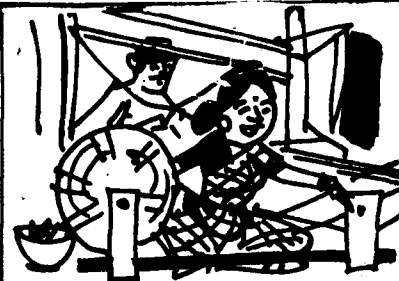
The present infant mortality rate in India of 95 per 1000 will be reduced to 60 per 1000 by A.D. 2000 according to a target set by the Central Government.



The Tuticorin Port has recorded a 126 percent increase in container traffic during 1986-87 compared to the previous year. The daily average unloading was 3,369 tonnes in 1986-87 compared to 2,277 in 1985-86.

M.V. Doulos, billed as the World's largest floating bookshop, with over 10 lakh books and 375 volunteers arrived at Madras on May 1st. The ship will be at Madras till May 24th.

The Chingleput (East) police recovered stolen properties worth Rs.64 lakhs relating to crimes reported since January 1985. This represents 50% detection of the cases involving a property of Rs.114 lakhs.



Co-optex has introduced a new "Chithirai saree". The speciality of these sarees is that the back ground is dyed in two or three light shades, giving a special effect to the sarees. The designs for these sarees have been printed, making them exclusively attractive.

The Tamil film "Mouna Ragam" was proposed to be entered as one of the Indian films in the competitive section of 1987 July Moscow festival, by the Central Government.

Pallavan Transport Corporation, Madras, has proposed to introduce 500 'v' service

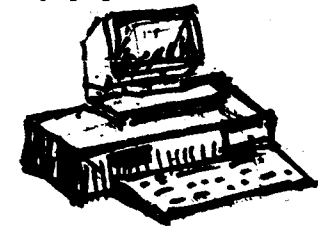
buses by the year end. The 'v' services have limited stops but charge the regular fare.

Relaying of 40 km of bus route roads, improvements to non-bus roads and private streets, extension of sodium vapour lamps and an experiment in conservance are the mainstay of the Madras Corporation activities for the year 1987-88.

Samples of ferrite grade stainless steel strips manufactured by the Salem steel plant has been sent to the Royal Canadian mint. If the trials prove successful, the Canadian plant may place an order with Salem steel next year requiring 9000 tonnes of strips.

In 1986 a decline of 23% in the incidence of malaria was reported in Madras compared to 1985. In the wake of the outbreak of encephalitis in the state, the Corporation launched an 'operation pigg', and commissioned police marksmen to gundown or nab 3,466 stray pigg.

The Indian Institute of Technology Madras, will soon have a modern computer centre costing Rs.3 crores. The new computer to be installed is of the fourth generation and the system will have 80 Siemens terminals with provision to connect another 72 indigenously available terminals or IBM compatible personal computers. A good computer aided design (CAD) station for engineering work is also included in the configuration.



The spirit of democracy cannot be established in the midst of terrorism, whether governmental or popular.

The spirit of democracy is not a mechanical thing to be adjusted by abolition of forms. It requires change of the heart.

People in a democracy should be satisfied with drawing the Government's attention to mistakes, if any.

The only force at the disposal of democracy is that of public opinion.

The Integrated Tribal Development Programme in Salem District



In Tamil Nadu Nine Integrated Tribal Development Programme areas have been identified as per the norms prescribed by the Government of India. They are Yercaud, Kolli-Hills, Kalrayan Hills, Pachamalai and Arunoothumalai in Salem District. Pachamalai is in Trichy District, Javadu Hills is in North Arcot District, Kalrayan Hills is in South Arcot District and Sidderi Hills is in Dharmapuri District.

Out of 9, Salem District is having 5 Integrated Tribal Development Programme areas as mentioned above. The tribal population of Salem District is 1,23,357.

In Salem District, Government Dispensaries, LAMP Societies, Veterinary Dispensaries have been established in all Integrated Tribal Development Programme areas. All the main villages have been provided with electrification in all I.T.D.P. Areas both under conventional method and Solar system. To prevent the tribals from the exploitation of private money lenders LAMP societies are

Thiru M. Thangadurai, I.A.S.
Collector of Salem.

helping to the tribals in lending short term, medium term loan, well loans Jewel Loans and procuring farm and forest Produces. Essential Commodities are being distributed through village shops to the tribal families. Consumption loans are also being given to the tribals. For self employment Tailoring and embroidery units have been established in Yercaud, Kolli Hills and Kalrayan Hills for women. To increase the food production and to learn the modernised cultivation, demonstration plots are being put up in the tribal lands. For the development of economical condition of the tribal families, family orientation programme like Animal Husbandry, Village Industries, Sericulture, Horticulture Schemes are being carried out in every year. With regards to Education Government Tribal Residential Schools are functioning in all I.T.D.P. areas. So far in Yercaud 5 Schools, in Kolli Hills 1, in Kalrayan 13, in Pachamalai 5 and

in Arunoothumalai 4 schools have been set up. Protected water supply are also being provided through bore wells. Check dams, percolation ponds are also being put up under Minor Irrigation and Soil Conservation Schemes to provide water facilities for cultivation.

Yercaud

In Yercaud a Model Sericulture farm has been established over an area of 25 Acres from where the tribals are receiving plant cuttings at subsidised rates. Five Tribal Residential Schools and one Tailoring unit are functioning. One LAMP Society and 20 village shops are also functioning. A model nursery farm under Horticulture scheme has been established over 25 acres for distribution of different varieties of fruit seedlings to tribals at subsidised rate. From 76-77 to 85-86 Milch animals, plough bullocks, Sheep Units have been distributed to 1,220 families. In 1986-87 various type of animals have been distributed to 182 families. All main villages have been electrified and now the hamlet are being provided with electrification under Solar system. A forest nursery has also been established to distribute tree plants to the tribals at subsidised rates. Two road works to a length of 11.60 K.M. at a cost of Rs.49/- lakhs has been laid and buses are plying. Under water supply scheme 29 villages have been provided protected water supply. Bee keeping scheme is also being extended to all villages. A Bee Keepers Co-op.Society has been established.

Kolli Hills

The Kolli Hills is having the Tribal population of 30,665. It consists of 14 villages. All the 14 villages have been electrified and now hamlets are being electrified by Solar System. A primary Health Centre is functioning. A Government Dispensary, 2 LAMP



societies have been established. Essential Commodities are being supplied to tribals through village shops. At present, 20 village shops are functioning. A Horticulture Nursery has been established over 25 acres of distribution of different varieties of fruit seedlings to tribals at subsidised rates. Like this a forest central Nursery has also been established for distribution of tree plants at subsidised rates. One Veterinary dispensary and one Government Residential Higher Elementary School are functioning. A Sericulture Central Nursery has been established for distribution of plants to tribals. This scheme is being picking up well in Kolli Hills.

Kolli Hills is famous for different varieties of fruits like Jack fruit, Mango, Pine Apple, Banana etc. Hence a fruit processing unit is being established

at a cost of Rs.8/- lakhs. Four road works to a length of 73 K.M. have been taken up at a cost of Rs.396/- lakhs. Out of this 2 works have been completed and bus facilities introduced for the benefit of tribals to carry their produces to market. Bee keeping scheme is also picking up well. Hence a model Bee nursery has been established. Bee Hives are being distributed to tribals in every year. Horticulture scheme is being expanded to all tribal villages. Different types of animals are being distributed to tribals. In 86-87 110 families benefitted. From 1976-77 to 1985-86, 1,547 families were provided with different types of animals. 95 hamlets have been provided with protected water supply. A tailoring unit is also functioning, in which tribal women are giving trainings. Kolli Hills is also famous for different varieties of herbal plants. Hence it is proposed to establish a Herbal Farm over an area of 100 Ac.

To make the Kolli Hills as a tourist Centre, a telescope house, a youth hostel, travellers rest house are under construction. Since the Kolli Hills is famous for very old Aruppleswarar Temple and 200' of water falls. Streams, Odais and rivers are mostly available in this hill. Check dams and percolation ponds are being constructed under Minor Irrigation and Soil Conservation Scheme in order to increase the food production.

Kalrayan Hills

The tribal population of Kalrayan Hills is 21,316. It is consisting of 16 villages. All the villages have been electrified. Two Government Dispensaries, One Veterinary dispensary have been established. A Government Tribal Residential High School is functioning. To provide with regular employment to the tribals, a Giant Orchard over an area of 1000

acres is being established. So far in 900 acres of lands different varieties of plants have been planted. Daily an average of 100 tribal men and women are getting employment. Like this a model Coffee plantation over an area of 125 acres is being established. 100 acres Sericulture Farm and a model Poultry farm in 2.5 acres are proposed to be established in 87-88. A seed production centre, a tailoring unit, bamboo and mat weaving Co.op. Societies are functioning. From 1976-77 to 86-87, 1,346 families were provided with different -



varieties of animals. 13 Government Tribal Residential Schools are functioning. A Regulated Market has been established for the benefit of tribals.

Ten Check dams have been put up. Forest development scheme is being taken up in vast scale in this year. Horticulture scheme is also being carried out. Every year 400 families are provided with inputs, fertiliser, pesticides, fruit seedlings at 50% subsidy. Two LAMP societies are functioning. For the distribution of essential commodities 10 village shops have been established. 52 hamlets have been provided with bore wells.



Pachamalai

The tribal population of Pachamalai, I.T.D.P. area is 6,583. This area is consisting of 18 villages. All the villages have been provided with electrification. One LAMP society, one Government Dispensary have been established. A Veterinary dispensary is under construction. A road to a length of 10.20 K.M. has been formed at a cost of Rs.25 lakhs. Essential commodities are being distributed through village shops. Under Animal Husbandry schemes Milch animals, work bullocks, sheep units have been distributed to 1,246 families from 1976-77 to 1986-87. 1,100 families have been benefitted under Horti-

culture scheme upto 1986-87. 3 check dams and one percolation pond have been constructed. 25 hamlets have been provided with bore wells so far.

Arunoothumalai

The tribal population of - Arunoothumalai is 6,604. It is having 13 villages. All the Villages have been provided with electrification facilities. A LAMP society has been started. Essential Commodities are being distributed through 17 village shops. A Veterinary dispensary and a Government Hospital have been started. 16 K.M. road work was taken up at a cost of Rs.88/- lakhs and completed. Buses are plying at present. 1,277 families were benefitted under Animal Husbandry Scheme from 1976-77. Six Check dams have been put up upto 1986-87. 19 hamlets have been provided with protected water supply. 17 hamlets have been provided with electrification facilities upto 1986-87. 1,100 families were benefitted under Horticulture scheme. Establishing Mini orchard over an area of 20 acres is in progress. The tribals will receive regular employment under this programme. Establishing a sandal estate is also in progress over an area of 1,000 hectares. This scheme will provide regular employment to the tribals.

Name of I.T.D.P. area	No. of villages	Extent in Sq. K.M.	Total population	Total Tribal population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Yercaud	67	147.50	30,816	21,676
Kolli Hills	14	224.85	31,212	30,665
Kalrayan Hills	16	319.21	21,316	20,665
Pachamalai	18	109.92	10,039	6,583
Arunoothumalai	13	29.02	10,143	6,604



Charan Singh passes away

-Courtesy: "The Hindu"

Thiru Charan Singh, India's fifth Prime Minister, who died on May 29th had a chequered political career spanning over 50 years. Popularly called "Chaudhari Saheb" he was known to be a shrewd tactician and a strong-willed person. He was a reminder to us of the country's first Home Minister, Sardar Patel, who was a stout-hearted pragmatist with an imposing personality.

Born in December, 1902, in Noorpur village of Merrut district, Thiru Charan Singh graduated in science in 1928 and did his

post-graduation from Agra University in 1925. Trained also in law, he set up practice at Ghaziabad before shifting to Meerut in 1929. Later he joined the national movement and participated actively in the freedom struggle. He was incarcerated several times.

Parliamentary Secretary: He was first elected to the Uttar Pradesh Assembly in 1937 from Chhaprauli and was re-elected from the same constituency in 1946, 1952, 1962 and 1967. His ministerial career began in 1946 when

he joined the Govind Ballabh Pant Ministry as Parliamentary Secretary.

Five years later, he rose to become a Cabinet Minister in charge of Justice and Information and also worked in various other departments such as Revenue, Medical and Public Health. Later he took over as the Minister for Revenue and Agriculture in the Cabinet of Dr. Sampurnanand in 1952. When he resigned in April 1959, he was holding the charge of the Department of Revenue and Transport

stry, he was in charge of Home and Agriculture (1960).

He also served as Minister for Agriculture and Forests (1962-63) in Tmt. Sucheta Kripalani's Ministry. He gave up the Department of Agriculture in 1965 and assumed charge of Local Self-Government in 1966.

In 1967 he joined C.B. Gupta's Cabinet but left the Ministry and the Congress to head the Samyukta Vidhayak Dal, the non-Congress Opposition group in the State Assembly.

Heads SVD Ministry: He formed the new SVD Ministry, with himself as the Chief Minister in February the following year and advised the State Governor to dissolve the Assembly and order fresh elections. He formed a new party, Bharatiya Kranti Dal and captured 98 seats in the mid-term poll in 1969. After the Congress split he became the U.P. Chief Minister for the second time in February 1970, with the support of the Congress. However, President's rule was imposed in the State on October 2, 1970.

As Chief Minister, he took a leading part in the land reforms in the State and the introduction of the Debt Redemption Bill as well as the Land Holdings Act. An able

administrator, he had a strong following in his home State, but his down-to earth political and economic ideas found him at the centre of many a storm in Uttar Pradesh.

Thereafter he took the initiative to bring the non-Congress parties under one flag though his efforts in this direction had already met with partial success with the formation of the Bharatiya Lok Dal with the merger of the BKD, Samyukta Socialist Party and Swatantra Party. The new party won 106 seats in the 1974 Assembly poll.

Home Minister in Desai Govt.: Thiru Charan Singh was the leader of the Opposition in the House until the Lok Sabha elections in 1977 when he was returned to Parliament and became the Home Minister in the Morarji Desai-led Janata Government.

Following differences with Thiru Desai, he resigned from the Union Cabinet on June 30, 1978, along with his close associate and the then Union Health Minister, Raj Narain.

His differences with Thiru Desai, came to a head in the mass exodus from the Janata Party by pro-Charan Singh members of Parliament and the resignation by Thiru Desai.

Fifth Prime Minister: A nine-member coalition Ministry, the

first at the Centre, came into being when Thiru Charan Singh was sworn in as the Fifth Prime Minister of the country on July 28, 1979.

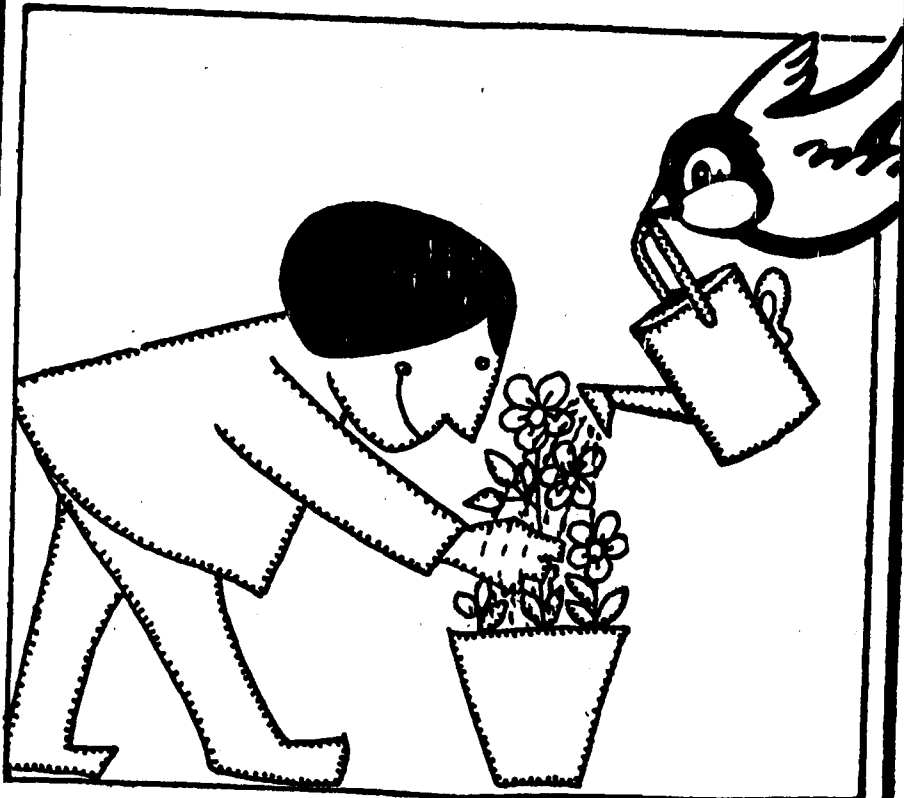
Earlier, the then President, Thiru Sanjivi Reddy, had invited the Leader of the Opposition, Thiru Y.B. Chavan, on July 18 to explore the possibility of forming a Government to replace Thiru Morarji Desai's caretaker Government.

On July 22, Thiru Chavan again met the President and conveyed his inability to form a Government as his party had only 76 members in a House of 543. Subsequently the Congress (I) agreed to support Thiru Charan Singh's Government from outside. Mrs. Gandhi, however, withdrew her support on August 20, 1979 and the Charan Singh Ministry fell.

Thiru Singh advised the President to dissolve Parliament and order fresh elections. President Sanjivi Reddy asked Charan Singh to continue to function as the Prime Minister of the caretaker Government.

Forms Lok Dal: Thiru Charan Singh and Thiru Raj Narain formed a new party, Lok Dal, to take part in the coming elections but the two leaders soon fell out. In the elections that followed Mrs. Gandhi came back to power and the Lok Dal became the second largest party in the Lok Sabha.

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Environmental Protection in Tamil Nadu

World Environment Day is observed on 5th June every year all over the world to focus the attention of mankind on the need to preserve the environmental quality. The environment has a direct bearing on the well being of all living beings including mankind.

Environmental protection has become an urgent need due to the serious deterioration in the quality of the environment. Through scientific advancement and technological development, man has acquired the power to transform the environment to suit his material needs and comforts. Rapid advances were made in industrial and agricultural sectors for mass production, and in trade and transport facilities for distribution. The pattern of life settlement

began to change, tending towards urbanisation. The demographic changes and the rural and urban activities soon became unrelated to the environment. In this process man failed to appreciate the pollutional and degradational impact of his activities on the environment, with his main focus on short-term benefits ignoring long-term ill effects. This phenomenon has been witnessed in both developed and developing countries.

ENVIRONMENT:

The environment exists in a matrix of inter-connected living and non-living surroundings. Nature always tries to maintain an equilibrium between different ecosystems. But this phenomenon was not destined to continue, on account of man's interference

with nature, through his various activities.

A wide range of chemicals used as raw materials in manufacturing processes and those found in products enter into the water course. Some of them render taste and odour. Some impart colour to water. The fate of these chemicals in an aquatic system is innumerable. Apart from rendering perceptible and visible damage to water, some chemicals end their fate by being reduced by water-borne microbes, and hydrological features of the receiving body. Whereas some of them are of greater concern particularly with reference to health of the humans, plants and animals. Those chemicals are largely derived from petro-chemical industries, metallurgical industries, pesticides, herbicides, tanneries, factories, textiles,



etc. The aromatics are seldom amenable to biological and natural reduction. Instead they attach themselves to living things and may be responsible for causing cancer-like diseases. The heavy metals and biocides find access into food chain of living system and cause discomforts of unpredictable nature. Water is life; life-saving water, if subjected to pollution becomes poison.

Air is as important as water for supporting ecosystem of this planet. It contains life sustaining oxygen (20%), Nitrogen (78%) and Carbon-di-oxide (0.29%) and the remaining 2% is constituted by other rare elements. It adjusts by itself to maintain an equilibrium to offer life to plants, animals and humans. However, the resilience of the atmosphere is severely disturbed when man made activities outwit the capacity of atmosphere in assimilating extraneous substances beyond limits. Anthropogenic activities generate pollutants and spew them into atmosphere. Gases, particulates, fumes, mists, smoke etc. are some general form of pollutants. Gaseous pollutants like oxides of sulphur, nitrogen and Carbon and hydrocarbons are generated from combustion of fuels like oils, coal, fire wood, gasoline etc. The mining activities, storage and

To protect the water courses, the Government in G.O.Ms.No.1, Environment Control Department, dated 6.2.1984, have issued instructions that no industry causing intensive water pollution shall be located within 1 kilometre from the banks of rivers, streams, reservoirs, etc.

Further in case of 18 industries, the Government have issued instruction that the Executive authorities of local bodies have to ensure that before grant of building licence, the consent of the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board is produced by the entrepreneurs.

handling of raw chemicals, minerals, grains, biocides etc. generate particulates. Some of the manufacturing processes emit solvents like aromatics, phenolic compounds, etc. The fate of these chemical components in the atmosphere is another unpredictable event. However the gaseous pollutants and particulates when ingested by humans and animals cause innumerable health hazards. The fall-out of the heavy metals like copper, zinc, lead, mercury etc. affect directly Plant growth and other microbial population. The corrosive salts like chlorides, fluorides, sulphates, etc. affect the materials of construction.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION:

Population explosion triggers a chain reaction, which has a serious effect on the quality of environment. To generate employment potential

to the increasing masses and to meet their material needs, variety of industries have sprung up. These industries spew out into our environment an array of contaminants, in forms, viz., solid, liquid and gases affecting our water, air and land resources. Though these industries contribute towards economic uplift of a country, still, the ill-effects caused due to improper disposal of industrial wastes cannot be overlooked.

WATER POLLUTION:

Industrial pollutants discharged into the aquatic environment alter the physical, chemical and biological quality of the receiving body of water. The life supporting oxygen in water is depleted and aquatic life affected, unsightly appearance results.

AIR POLLUTION:

Population increase in urban areas accom-

panied by the exodus of rural mass, has choked the already over burdened utility services like water supply, sanitation and housing. Lack of housing facilities has given rise to proliferation of slums lacking in basic amenities.

BIOCIDES IN ENVIRONMENT:

To meet the food demands of the rapidly increasing population, intensive and extensive cultivation practices are adopted utilising chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Excessive use of these chemicals has resulted in the residue being carried by the storm run-off from the fields into near by water courses. The residue of pesticides is known to have affected bird life through the food chain. Lack of arable land and over grazing have resulted in the encroachment on forest lands. Forest is nature's gift to mankind. Forest

cover with its own eco-system of innumerable flora and fauna, also influences the climatic conditions of the region. The forest eco-system has undergone considerable changes. To meet the fuel needs, raw material requirement of industries, etc., the forest cover is depleted. Deforestation results in soil erosion and silting up of reservoirs, besides causing extinction of rare species of wild life.

Concern for the upkeep of the environmental quality has been gaining momentum in the wake of adverse effects produced on the well-being of man himself. The Government have been aware of the environmental repercussions and have taken various measures to protect the environment.

LEGISLATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT IN TAMILNADU.

To combat the problem of water and air pollu-

tion, the Government of India enacted the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. These laws have been adopted by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board enforces the provisions of these legislations. As per the provisions of the Water Pollution Control Law, consent of the Board has to be obtained for the discharge of sewage/trade effluent into any stream or well or sewer or on land.

The Government have declared the entire State as Air Pollution Control Area as required under the Air Pollution Control Law. As per the Act, any person operating a plant in the air pollution control area for the purpose of the industry included in the Schedule to the Act has to obtain the consent of the Board.

In the preservation of environmental quality the industries have a vital role to play. The trade effluent generated by the industries have a vital role to play. The trade effluent generated by the industries have to be treated and made innocuous before they are disposed into the environment. There are a wide range of industries in the State. To mention a



few, there are distilleries, tanneries, textiles, pulp and paper, fertiliser, dairy, chemical, petroleum refineries, cement, and thermal power stations. The industries have been persuaded to put up the effluent treatment plant and adopt air pollution control measures so that they satisfy the standards laid down by the Board. It is pertinent to point out that the chlor Alkali Industries in the State have achieved the Minimum National Standards (MINAS) for mercury.

The Government are equally concerned about the environmental improvements of the water ways in Madras, namely, the Cooum, Adyar, the Buckingham Canal and the Otteri Nullah. Due to various natural and man made activities, these waterways have become an eyesore. To improve the environmental conditions in these water ways, the Government as Chairman have formed a task force with the Chief Secretary.

Promotion of environment conducive for healthful living of humans and compatible for maintenance of ecologically balanced system governing the life cycle of flora and fauna is the prime motive of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

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MAHATMA GANDHI ON
FEAR/FEARDESSNESS.

Fear is a worse disease than malaria or kalazaar; these diseases kill the body, fear kills the soul.

Fear of disease killed more men than disease itself.

The fear of the judge within is more terrible than that of the one without.

Where there is fear, there is no religion.

There is always the fear of self-righteousness possessing us, the fear of arrogating to ourselves a superiority that we do not possess.

It is weakness which breeds fear, and fear breeds distrust.

There would be no one to frighten you if you refuse to be afraid.

The greatest help you can give me is to banish fear from your hearts.

For a non-violent person, the whole world is one family. He will thus fear none, nor will other fear him.

Running away for fear of death, leaving one's dear ones, temples or music to take care of themselves, is irreligion; it is cowardice.

News from the Legislative Assembly



The Government is contemplating a legislation to reduce the period of lease of temple properties from 99 years to five years.

The Government is implementing a number of schemes to increase the tree cover in Tamil Nadu from the present 17.22 percent to the national level of 24 percent. In the last ten years nearly 2.43 lakh hectares were added to the forest area.

The State Tourism Department is preparing a "Directory of Accommodation Establishments" in Tamil Nadu. Such a directory would facilitate planning of facilities for tourist.

Over 60 schemes costing Rs.12 crores to improve the facilities for police personnel and strengthen the force in the current year.

Rs.30 crores in 1976-1977.

72 tenements costing Rs.58.16 lakhs would be built in Madras for firemen at Washermanpet, Saidapet & Ashok Nagar.

A new computer costing Rs.1.25 crores connecting it to the national grid was proposed to be installed for police use as suggested by the National Crime Record Bureau.

Tamil Nadu with an average of 70 percent achievement in crime detection was way ahead of most states that account for 46 percent.

The 63,974 strong police force has a budget of Rs.117.88 crores for 1987-88 while it was a mere

The Tamil Nadu Housing Board has planned to make available 17,000 dwelling units during, 1987-88. Of these 4,775 units would be for the economically weaker sections under the sites and services programme, 5695 under EWS cash loan programme, 96 under Slum Clearance scheme, 2261 for low income group and 1162 under the Government Servant Rental Housing Scheme.

The Government is examining the proposals for the establishment of co-operative spinning mills with a capacity 25,000 spindles each to produce blended yarn at Killai in South Arcot (Poly-cotton), Paupparapatti in Dharmapuri District (Poly-viscose) and Mandapam in Ramanathapuram District (Poly-acrylic)

Industrial Growth Highest in Tamil Nadu

By T.E.RAGHAVA SIMHAN

There is a widespread impression, both in India and abroad that the liberalisation programme initiated by New Delhi in the recent past has acted as an effective 'pull factor' to attract captains of industry to set up units but the step-up of the industrialisation programme is feared to be more pronounced in a few states like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

And then, there is competition among the states, particularly the non-Congress ruled ones, to accuse the Centre of being partial in their industrial assistance programme. Of course, there are some Union ministers, never tired of making contradictory and conflicting statements, in rating the industrial progress of states inter-se. For instance, only recently two ministers - Mr. J. Vengal Rao and Mr. M. Arunachalam - came out in quick succession with statements which ran contrary to what the other said about the industrial progress of their home state viz. Tamil Nadu. The latter consistently says that Tamil Nadu is sliding while the former, during his first visit to the state as indus-

tries minister of the Centre, thought it fit to pay hand-some tributes to Tamil Nadu's progress on the industrial front.

But all these wordy assessments and verbal assertions in one stroke get flattened when one gets down to analyse the situation with statistical support. Not only do the impressions so far held, both on micro and macro levels, become more a mirage than real but also factually misplaced or misrepresented.

Going by official figures on the break-up of the number of industrial licence applications received from public as well as private sectors during the three years 1984, 1985 and 1986, from all over the country, presented recently in parliament, parliament is only one of the many, but yet important yard-stick to gauge the growth trends.

First, let us look at the national scene. In 1984, the total number of IL applications from the 31 states and Union territories stood at 2825, which fell to 2660 the next year and ultimately dropped to 2617 in 1986 - A fall of 208 in a period of three years or an

average reduction of 69 applications every year.

And what is the position in regard to the so-called industrialised states, viz. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and West Bengal? Contrary to the popular opinion, in all these states, except Tamil Nadu, there has been a steady decline in the number of potential entrepreneurs coming up with their intention to float industrial undertakings.

What is more surprising is that even in regard to Maharashtra and Gujarat the statistics present a different picture than what the nation is accustomed to hear.

Some 419 entrepreneurs sent in their applications for setting up industries in Maharashtra in 1984 as against which the figure for 1985 was 385 and for 1986 it went down further to reach the level of 335.

In the case of the so-called industrial paradise of India--Gujarat-the figures represent a totally different picture about that state's status. Not more than 258



applications were - received by the centre from industrialists in 1984, which came down to 236 in 1985 and finally to 208 in 1986, has the paradise lost its charm for the industrialists, who are never tired of citing that state as the model for curing all the industrial ills of the country?

What about the three southern states? equally disturbing. First, let us look at Karnataka. In 1984, the figure there was 157, which dropped to 145 the next year and finally to 114 in 1986. And in power-plenty Andhra Pradesh the situation is slightly better vis-a-vis the three states so far seen in that the fall is not as steep as in others. Whereas 251 applications were despatched to the centre in 1984, the year 1986 saw 242 such applications being sent. Of course, the year 1985 witnessed even a hike as compared to 1984-272 against 251-but it again

applications which however zoomed next year to touch 269. So both Mr. Vengala Rao and Mr. Arunachalam could argue that the base period of their assessment was different to support their contention.

West Bengal's position is almost static in the three years. It is of course a fact that there was an improvement in 1986 compared with 1985. But the overall picture is that it sent out 109 applications in 1984 and just one more in 1986 to reach 110 in 1985 the figure fell to 87.

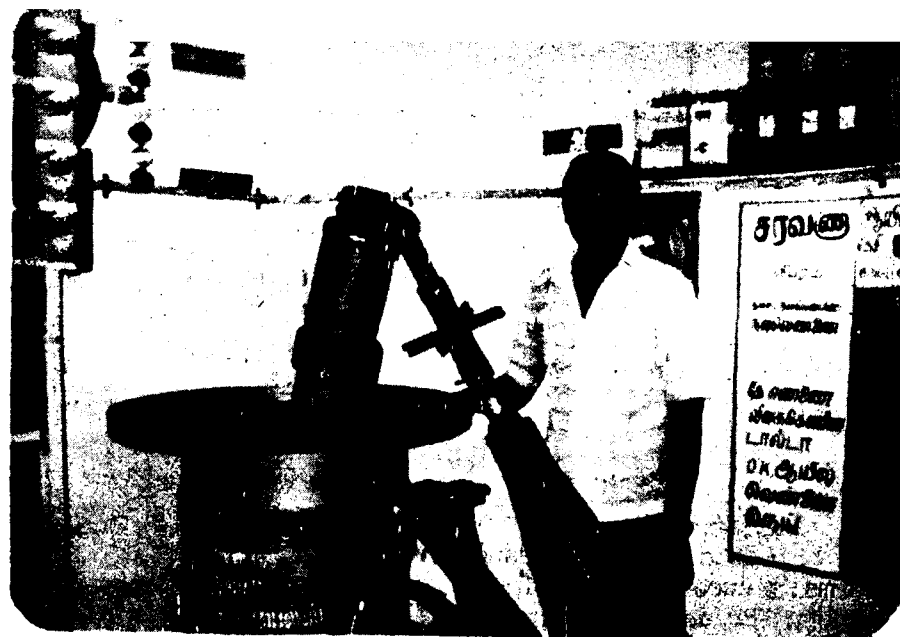
What is equally interesting is that despite the alleged "pressure" from the centre on the industrialists to go to India's most populous state UP, the state's statistics does not encourage one. In 1984, some 382 applications were sent and 1986 saw an



addition of only five, viz. 387.

The position in regard to other states for 1984, 1985 and 1986 is as follows: Bihar 49,47,55, Delhi: 42,40,30, Haryana: 177,124,114, HP: 48, 52, 55, J and K: 45, 37, and 25, Kerala: 32,48,34, MP: 211, 187,220, Orissa: 63, 47 and 54, Punjab: 93, 124 and 122, Rajasthan: 81,116 and 88.

Among the comparable states, Tamil Nadu is the only one which has shown an impressive increase in the three-year period while other states like Maharashtra and Gujarat recorded the reverse. Observers interpret this paradoxical situation as indicating



Maharashtra and Gujarat reaching the 'limits of growth' scenario or saturation level that pushed the entrepreneurs to look up to newer (Tamil Nadu) and unexploited areas of growth.

While all the States

have provided incentives almost at par with others to lure the captains, the two major factors that perhaps must have prompted the entrepreneurs to look to Tamil Nadu are a congenial labour atmosphere and untapped mineral resources.



MAHATMA GANDHI ON MORAL FORCE/MORALITY.

Moral results can only be produced by moral restraints.

Moral restrictions tend to become lax in a foreign country, since the fear of social opinion disappears.

Moral authority is never retained by any attempt to hold on to it. It comes without seeking and is retained without effort.

True morality consists not in following the beaten track, but in finding out the true path for ourselves and in fearlessly following it.

To observe morality is to attain mastery over our mind and our passions.

Performance of duty and observance of morality are convertible.

Indian Classical Dances

Dance Forms

Five dance forms are regarded as classical. Bharata Natyam, Kathakali, Odissi, Manipuri and Kathak. There are of course others which can be added to these as allied ones but which are different in the sense that they are more traditional dance-drama forms, such as Kuchipudi from Andhra Pradesh, Yakshagana from Karnataka and Kut-y-attam from Kerala.

The Bharata Natyam style is prevalent in southern India, particularly in the south-eastern area of Tamil Nadu, as also in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala. In this ancient art form, nritta, nritya and natya are all used. The karana and adavu are employed, adavu signifying movements of the feet in the execution of rhythmic patterns.

The Kuchipudi is closely related to Bharata Natyam and is from Andhra Pradesh. In this style there is even a thinner line of demarcation between dance-drama traditions of Bhama-kalapam and the solo Kuchipudi.

The Kathakali. This dance form, unlike Bharata Natyam, is a dance-drama. It developed from several folk dances, traditional dance dramas, and ritual and tribal dances of Kerala. Many of these traditions are still practised and Kathakali has in its turn given rise to other forms such as ottan tulai, a solo dance prevalent in villages. The kuttu, the kalis, and the Kut-y-attam are some of the other precedents of Kathakali.

Odissi is the classical form of Orissa, where dance and religion are found to be complementary. Odissi is predominantly



a dance for women, similar to Bharata Natyam. Odissi also follows the divisions of nritta and nritya.

Kathak - From paintings it is evident that this dance form - flourished in temples, courts, gardens and streets. This dance style flourished from the 14th century to the 18th century in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi. The history of this style is also closely connected with the growth of the Hindusthani classical music, particularly the music style of Khayal, - thururi and dadra. The technique of the movements in Kathak is unique. There are no deflections and sharp bending of knees; angular positions of both the upper and the lower body positions are absent. In the basic stance, the dancer stands straight, holding one hand at a level higher than the head and the other extended at shoulder level. Nritta is all important complex rhythmic patterns are created through an intricate system of footwork, involving the use of flat feet and the control of some 100 bells attached to the dancer's ankles.

Indian Classical Music

Dhrupad

The genre called Dhrupad developed in Gwalior and in the 17th Century a manuscript collection of Dhrupad of the Gwalior Court musician Nayak Nakshu was made. The oldest Dhrupad for which actual music survives in the tradition, however, are those of Tan Sen himself. In later sources it is said that four banis - (styles) of Dhrupad descended from the Kalavant musicians of Akbar's court. The subject is frequently the recital of some of the memorable actions of their heroes, or other didactic theme.



Khayal

Niyamat Khan and Masit Khan are said to have devised what are now the two most wide-spread representatives of Hindustani music; the vocal Khayal and the modern form and basic playing style of the Indian sitar. The Khayal is reputed to have its roots in the 15th century Jaunpur or earlier, but the oldest in the repertoire are Sadarang's compositions.

Carnatic Music:

The existing tradition in Carnatic music is to a great extent an outgrowth of the musical life of the Thanjavur area in Tamilnadu which was once the heart of the great Tamil Empire of the Chola dynasty where in the second quarter of the 16th century a Nayak viceroy was appointed by the Vijayanagar emperor, thus establishing a court whose language was Telugu. The great music Trinity of Carnatic music, namely, Tyagaraja, Shyama Sastri and Muthuswami Dikshithar were never directly patronized by the court establishment but their teachers

and forbears had been. The spread of the Classical Carnatic style of Thanjavur to other parts of South India began in the latter part of the 18th century.

Folk Music

India has been compared to an ethnological museum. This diverse population speaks 15 major languages and hundreds of dialects. It has religions and thousands of castes. While the classical form of music is cultivated and appreciated by India's elite minority, folk music is found to be integral to the daily lives of the people, whether at work or at leisure, in rituals, or in festivals. In this is included tribal music also. Indian folk music is diverse, reflecting the variety of cultures in the sub-continent. India has also a great variety of folk instruments. Some of the folk melodies such as mand, sorath, maru, jangla and sindhi bharavi by Rajasthani folk musicians have many musical features in common with classical ragas of those names.

The State Police Duty Meet

The Madras City Police (MCP) stole the thunder in the 1987 State Police duty meet by winning the championship shields in revolver shooting, first aid, scientific aid to investigation, motor transport and dog squad.

The MCP shared with Tirunelveli range the Stevenson Shield in the rifle and revolver shooting combined - championship. The Armed Police won the championship in rifle shooting.

In the individual championship, the - Commissioner of Police, Thiru W.I.Davaram, was adjudged the best revolver shot by securing 217 points and creating a new State record. His own earlier State record was 213 points. Woman Sub-Inspector C.Tamilarasi of Vellore Range was declared the 'best scientific aid to investigation'.

Following are the winners of the first place in various competitions:

Rifle shooting: 100 yards standing application: Sub-Inspector Kochukrishnan (Armed Police); 200 yards kneeling: Head Constable John Basco (Vellore Range); 300 yards

Malaichamy (Madurai Range); Cryptography: Head Constable S. Muthemperumal (Madras Crypto Centre).

Motor Transport: Petrol vehicle (light)- Constable Sardhar Khan (MCP); Diesel vehicle (heavy) Head Constable Krishnan (MCP); First Aid: Madras City Police; Professional photography: R.Damodaran (Chingleput Range).

Scientific aids to investigation: Forensic Science (written)- Woman Sub-Inspector S.Saraswathy (MCP); Medico Legal (oral)- Inspector J. James Raj (MCP); Finger prints Sub-Inspector P.V. Thomas (MCP); Footprint Woman Sub-Inspector S.Saraswathy (MCP); Lifting and packing Woman Subinspector C.Pauline (Chingleput Range); Police photography Woman Sub-Inspector C. Tamilarasi (Vellore Range); Portrait Woman Head Constable S.Suguna Bai (MCP); observation Women Head constable S.Suguna Bai (MCP).

Dog Squad: Overall best performance in field work Seema, handled by Head Constable Radhakannu (MCP); best among breed: Marshal (MCP) handled by Grade I Constable Nagarajan (MCP); Labrador retrie-

ever male: Tiger, handled by Constable Pachayappan (MCP); Labrador retriever female: Jansi, handled by Constable Rajendran (MCP); Dobermann pincher male: Raja, handled by Head Constable Sivalingam (MCP); Dobermann pincher female: Seema, handled by Head Constable Radhakannu (MCP).

The Director General of Police, Thiru K. Ravindran, IPS who distributed the prizes at a function in the State Police Headquarters today, exhorted the officers and men to improve upon their performance and bring laurels to Tamil Nadu in the All India Police Duty Meet. He suggested to the DIGs to hold rangelevel duty meet and select the best among them for the State meet. He appreciated the Chingleput range for having already conducted such a meet.

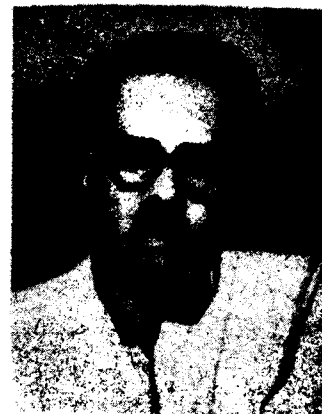


Thiru K.K.Rajasekaran Nair, IPS Inspector-General of Police (Crime), welcoming the gathering said the keen competition among the participants showed their real interest in achieving better results. He regretted that the Coimbatore range did not participate in

a full way in this year's meet and hoped that it would not lag behind in the next meet.

Thiru K. Natarajan, Superintendent of Police (Crime Branch) read a report on the meet.

Special prizes: The DGP announced two special prizes which were awarded to Thiru G.Seshadri, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Madras, for being the best coach in scientific aid to investigation and to dog Jansi for winning the championship within six months of training.



Oh beautiful gardens, you bloom so bright,
But how many of my worker friends
Have spilled their blood into your roots
o make you so enchanting!
Oh fertile paddy fields, you -
yield so much;
But how many working men
Have toiled and sweated
For your constant care!
Oh lotus-ponds, you are wondrous
indeed;
But how many of my slaving
brethern
Must have lost their lives
When you were made!
Oh great high-ways, you criss-
cross the world.

Reproduced from the book entitled: "BHARATI DASAN"

But they never had pleasure,
They never tasted rest at night,
The men that made you.
Oh machines, you rumble and roar
But were I to trace your origin.
Would it not reveal to skillful
hand
Of the working class?
Oh world of wealth and pleasures.
If we were to look beneath,
Should we not at the foundation
find
The sinews and bones of the labour
ing class?
Elements of nature, answer me:
Who culled out from you
Materials sustaining life
But the strong-limbed labourers?
Oh earth, are you not the standing
proof
Of the tireless toil of the work-
ing class?
How is it then the rich are call-
'ous
How is it then the rich are call-
ous
To the hunger of the labourers?
Should the lions give all their
share
To the little rats and pine?
Should the tigers feed the foxes
well
And in hunger go to sleep?
No more fear. No more kneeling
down.
he workers will all arise
And will prove to the world
That their own strength will bring
them life.

Thiru V.P. Chinthan passes away:



The member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly and veteran trade union leader, Thiru V.P. Chinthan passed away at Volgograd in USSR on May 8th, 1987.

Thiru V.P. Chinthan represented the Indian Communist (Marxist) party. He was 69.

Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr.MGR, his cabinet colleagues, leaders of all parties, trade unionists and people from all walks of life paid tributes to him.

THIRU ISARI VELAN IS NO MORE



The Former Parliamentary Secretary of Tamil Nadu and also a former member of the Legislative Assembly, Thiru Isari Velan

expired on 14.5.'87 at the age of 45. He was also a talented cinema and drama actor.

Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr.MGR, his

cabinet colleagues, Members of the parliament and Legislative assembly placed wreaths on his body as a mark of respect.



IMPROVEMENTS TO THE KODUNGIYUR
GARBAGE DUMPING YARD.

Kodungaiyur garbage dumping yard spread over an area of 13 acres is the largest in Madras. Everyday about 150 lorries collect 1000 tonnes of garbage in the city and dump them at Kodungiyur. The Corporation of Madras has taken steps to improve the conditions in the yard so that they don't pose a health hazard. The following are the steps undertaken;

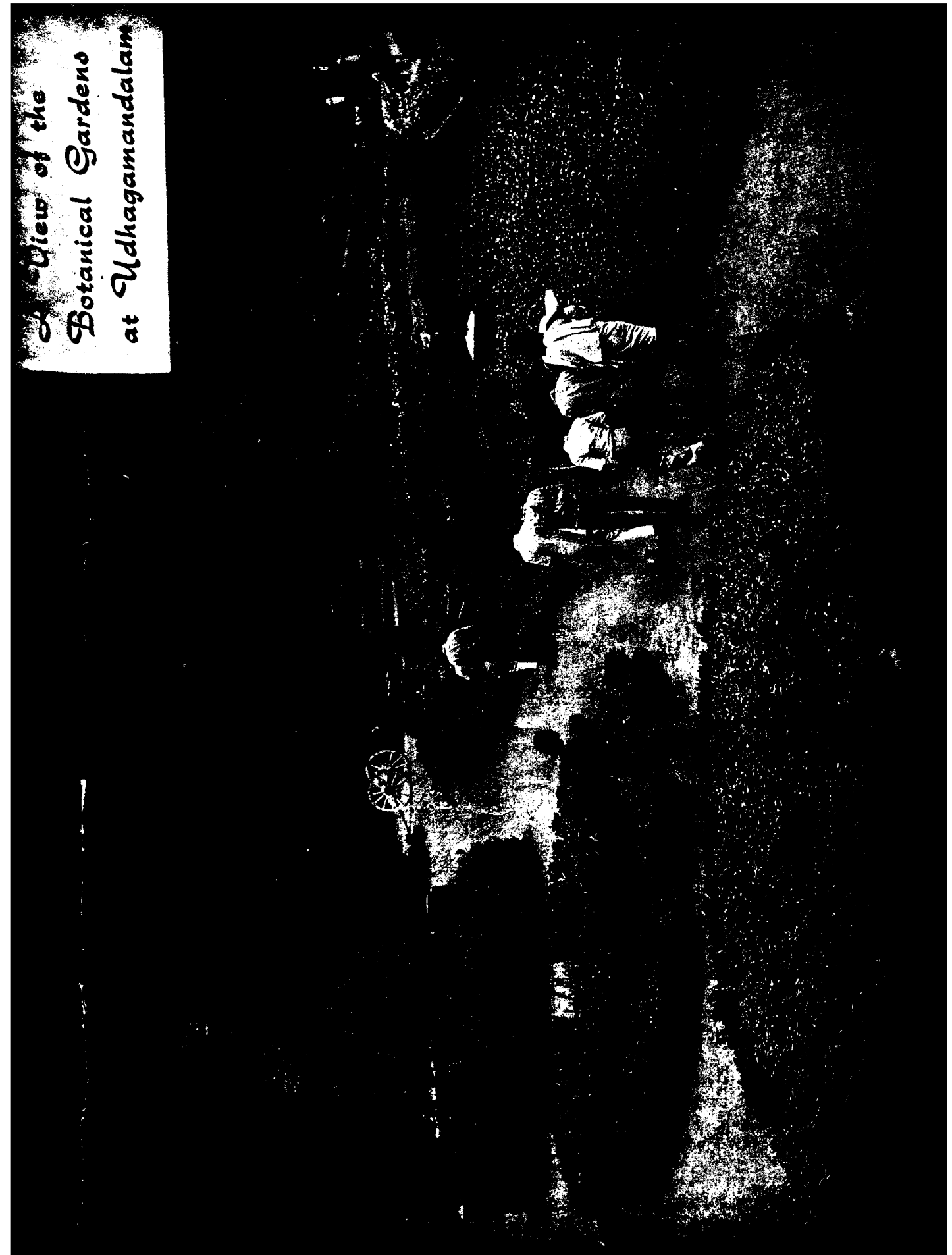
1. A lorry load weighing system has been build at a cost of Rs.4 lakhs. This will compel lorries to come to the dumping yard with a full load of garbage.
2. An office has been built at a cost of Rs.45,000 for the sanitary supervisors to oversee the operations with adequate conveniences.
3. A veterernery bunk costing Rs.98,000 has been built. This

will enable the authorities to capture the stray cattles and maintain them here.

4. As the present garbage yard has become "over used", a bridge is being built across the Kodungaiyur canal at a cost of Rs.5 lakhs, that will provide an additional area of 10 acres to be added the present yard.
5. 50 electric lamps at a cost of Rs.2 lakhs has facilitated the garbage dumping operations to go on even during the rights.

On 25.5.87, the Special Officer of the Madras Corporation, Thiru K. Chandrachoodan, IAS., formally inaugurated the lorry load weighing system. The Commissioner, Tmt. Shantha Sheela Nair, IAS., was present on the occasion.

*A View of the
Botanical Gardens
at Udhagamandalam*



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E.V.K. SULOCHANA SAMPATH
Chairperson

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ACHIEVEMENT
SPECIAL

Tamil Arasu

JUNE 1987 Re. 1

TEN YEARS
OF
PROGRESS

Tamil Arasu:

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TAMIL ARASU

In scope this month..

Achievement Special

Fire Services
Police
Prisons
Co-operation
Employment and Training
Rehabilitation
Labour
Food and Consumer Protection
Industries
Agriculture
Health & Family Welfare
Fisheries
Education
Sports
Transport
Housing
Tourism
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Dairy Development
Electricity
Prohibition
Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments
Nutritious Meals
Womens Welfare
Commercial Taxes
Adi-dravidar Welfare
Public Works Dept.,

Thiruvalluvar Year 2018

June 1987

Vaikasi-Aani

The Inspiration

Dear brother,

Go to the people,

Live among them!

Learn from them.

Love them.

Serve them.

Plan with them

Start with what they know

Build on what they have

C. N. Annadurai



The Inspired Leadership

I would like to take a vow in the name of our beloved Anna.

**The Voice of the People is
The Voice of God.**

Anna believed that the voice of the people is the voice of God and we, as the people's representatives will fulfil this objective.

We will serve not only the people of Tamil Nadu, but also the Tamils settled in other States.

Anna said that the representatives chosen by the people have to give a shape to the wishes of the people through the process of legislation and fulfil them. We will carry out this mission even if we have to give up our lives in the process.

Clean Administration

We will pledge ourselves to give a clean administration which will be free from corruption and will not interfere with the judiciary. We are prepared to make any sacrifice to achieve this cherished objective.

Now, we seek your blessings to accomplish our work.

Long live the name of Anna.





In Anna's Footsteps...

We are not slaves to any one
Nor shall we fear any one.
We have our own individuality,
We have formulated a policy of our own,
We have malice towards none,
Nor do we wish to get enslaved.
We shall not bow down to others.

Officers should not be instrumental
in deceiving the public on ineffective plans.
Rather, this Government would function
On its own, independently.
The tax paid by the public
Should be properly utilised.

This Government will fulfil Anna's plans
Of a Socialistic society;
We shall not deviate
from Anna's ideals.

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

Fire Services

Fire Service Safeguards Life and Property



FIRE SERVICE SAFEGUARDS LIFE &

PROPERTY

The Fire Service Department is not just a unit to prevent and put out fires but is an emergency relief service to the public. Entirely service oriented and dedicated to the saving of life and property, not only during fires, but also during natural calamities like floods, cyclones, earth-quakes building collapses, poisonous insects, venomous snakes and rabid dogs and all types of accidents, free of cost. The services of this department are available to the public at all times round the clock.

Fire Stations:

The total number of Fire Stations that are functioning in

the State as on 30th April 1987 is 162.

Sophisticated Vehicle;

A sophisticated fire engine called "SNORKEL" was imported from the United Kingdom at a cost of Rs.42 lakhs in 1980 to fight fires in multi-storeyed buildings and is stationed in Madras City.

Fire Service Training School;

A State Fire Service Training School was established in Madras City to train candidates for appointment to the executive posts in the Tamil Nadu Fire Service. Apart from training, the Departmental Officers and men, the Fire Service imparts training in elementary fire of fighting to members deputed from other departments of Government, Private

162 Fire Stations with 529 Fire Units are manned by 5235 personnel provide round the clock defence and emergency relief against natural and man made calamities.

firms, brigades, etc. on payment of the prescribed fees. A fire Service Act based on the Model Fire Service Bill of the Government of India had been enacted during 1985 for the establishment and maintenance of the Fire Ser-

vice in the State of Tamil Nadu. The details of improvements and achievements of the Tamil Nadu Fire Service during past 10 years (from 1977 June to April 1987) are given below:-

	At the end of 1977	At the begin- ning of 1987
1. Fire Stations	103	162
2. Sanctioned strength(Personnel and Officers)	3535	5235
3. Buildings for Fire Stations	30	67
4. Quarters for Officers & men	80	200
5. Divisional Fire Officers	9	16
6. Regional Fire Offices	2	3
7. Vehicles(Fire Units)	438	529

Particulars of some important Major Fires occurred and good Service rendered by Tamil Nadu Fire Service Department during the years 1977-87.

Place at which Major Fire occurred (1)	Property lost (2)	Property saved (3)	Lives lost if any (4)
(Rupees in lakhs)			
1. All India Tourist and Trade Fair, Madras	15.00	80.00	..
2. A petrol Tank Lorry Vaanagaram, Poona- malli High Road, Madras	1.50	0.10	16persons
3. Madras Coats, Vikramasingapuram Tirunelveli District.	7.00	43.00	..
4. Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corpn., Godown, Krishnagiri Dharmapuri District.	4.00	6.00	..
5. Main Bazaar, Sevvaipettai Salem District.	30.00	27.00	6 persons
6. Areas of Corks Street, Aruppapalayam, Nanjayya Road, Avinasi Salai, Mettupalayam, Coimbatore District.	75.00	25.00	..
7. Thideer Nagar, Kothamedu Saidapet, Madras.	0.20	0.80	7 persons
8. Moore Market, Madras	50.00	2.50 crores	..

9. Govt. News Print paper Industries, Pugalur, Tiruchirapalli District.	1.5 crores	3.5 crores	..
10. Sathyamurthy Nagar, Nandanam, Madras.	1.15	19.52	..
11. Solidaire Colour T.V. Manufacturing Company, Sardar Patel Road, Adyar, Madras.	75.00	3.25 crores	..
12. Vallinayagam and Balasubramanian Brothers Cardomam Factory, Bodinayakkanur, Madurai District.	10.00	70.00	..
13. India Hardware, Thinuvoodal Street, Thiruvannamalai, North Arcot District.	7.00	23.00	..
14. Nataraj centuries Chemical Ponkulam, Pudukottai Dist.	10.00	70.00	..
15. Majeeth Thoppy, Alir Road, Thiruvavarur, Thanjavur Dist.	1.10	0.50	6 persons

Tamil Nadu Secretariat



The history of the Secretariat at Madras can be traced back to 1653, when Fort St. George, which was till then part of the Presidency of Bantam in Jawa, became independent.

The Secretariat was reorganised after the separation of Andhra State on 1.10.1953. As a result of this reorganisation the number of departments was reduced from 12 to 9, by attaching the Pirka Development Department (which was then called the Rural Welfare

Department) to Public Department and by combining the Departments of Health, Education and Local Administration into one department. The number of departments stood at 9 upto 1960, but after that, the phenomenal expansion of Government activities under the impact of the Five Year Plans, necessitated creation of new departments and new services. Thereafter, it has been one of continuous growth and at present, the Secretariat has 31 departments, with a total staff strength of over 4000.

TamilNadu Police

Maintaining Polity

The TamilNadu Police has had a long history of conspicuous performance in all these fields. By sheer dedication to duty and display of skills and expertise, the TamilNadu Police has won many laurels in the past. To-day more than ever the TamilNadu Police are keenly aware of their responsibility and they continue to fulfil their duties with that same spirit of service and zeal, which had earned them a high reputation. They continue to play their crucial role in laying a solid foundation of peace and amity in the State, on the basis of which, TamilNadu has been able to record impressive economic and social gains.

With a view to enabling the Police force to fulfil its onerous responsibilities expeditiously, the Tamil Nadu Government have provided the department with facilities of quick transport and an effective net-work of communication system. Steps have been taken to introduce scientific aids to investigation of offences and to employ modern methods in the day-to-day administration.

The sanctioned strength of Indian Police Service (IPS) cadre of TamilNadu is 160. The total

strength of Tamil Nadu Police force as on 1st January 1987 is 63,974. A total of 3,252 executive posts, 23 Ministerial and a few other posts were created during the year.

The striking force of the TamilNadu Police with a strength of 189 Platoons of Armed Reserve Police and 9 Battalions of the Tamil Nadu Special Police. The Tamil Nadu Special Police, Battalion VI continues to stay in Delhi on deputation for duties outside the State under Government of India.

The four Detective Dog Squads, one each at Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirapalli continue to render excellent assistance to the Police in crime detection. Their services were utilised in 628 cases during the year 1986 and in 221 cases they were found useful.

The Mounted Branch continues to render effective service in controlling crowds and regulating traffic. The Mounted Branch at Madras has a complement of 34 horses. The Government have sanctioned Mounted Branches at Madurai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirapalli with a strength of ten horses each.

Pamban Bridge

The first bridge in India to be constructed across the seas. This bridge connects Rameshwaram island to the mainland (at Mandapam). A part of the national highway, the Pamban Bridge to be completed by the end of 1987 has cost Rs. 20 crores.



There are 10 Traffic Aid Posts functioning under the Highway Patrol parties on the Madras--Dindigul Sector of National Highway with the assistance of the Government of India. These Traffic Aid Posts are located on the road-side Police Stations of the respective Police districts.

Enforcement of the Protection of Civil Rights Act:

The Government continue to attach great importance to the strict enforcement of the Protection of Civil Rights Act for eradicating untouchability and ill-treatment meted out to Adi-Dravidas by other communities.

Women Police:

The Women Police in the State play a very useful role in functions like regulating of road traffic, frisking women prisoners, arresting and escorting them to courts, dealing with juvenile delinquents and rendering help to the public in general. The strength of the Women Police Wing

in the State at present consists of 84 Sub-Inspectors, 79 Head Constables and 690 Constables.

Communication System:

At present the district headquarters have been linked with the State Headquarters by Microwave/VHF/UHF Radio net-work established by the Police Radio Branch. This set up facilitates both voice and teleprinter transmission.

918 out of 989 Police Stations and 75 out of 103 Sub-Divisions, have been provided with VHF sets and linked with the district headquarters. These in turn are connected to the State Headquarters. Hence, facilities now exist for communication from the State Headquarters to these Police Stations and Sub-Divisions. In addition, 959 Police Stations and 164 Out Posts have been provided with telephones.

1,800 Walkie Talkie sets purchased with the assistance of the Government of India under the

modernisation and State funds are used in the Police Stations in various districts including Tamil Nadu Special Police Battalions, Madras City Police and Railway Police. Besides this, 324 manpack sets procured from ELCOT have been distributed to various out posts.

To improve the wireless traffic handling capacity the multichannel UHF system was commissioned at a cost of Rs.120 lakhs. During 1985-86, all the existing district VHF links have been converted into UHF links except Vellore and Nagercoil which are on VHF upto their nearest repeater. After the construction of buildings at Therkukulikulam and Gudiyatham, these links will also be commenced on UHF. A 200 line Micro processor based Electronic Private Automatic Exchange (E.P.A.X.) installed at the Microwave Terminal, Madras is augmenting the service needs to a greater extent. Government have also sanctioned Microwave scheme for the Range Headquarters at Vellore, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli at a cost of Rs.162 lakhs.

During the current year, Government have sanctioned the purchase of 277 motor vehicles at a cost of Rs.220.98 lakhs for use in various units in the Police Department. The fleet strength of the State Police is augmented by the Government every year to improve the performance of the Police through quick mobility. The Government have also sanctioned Rs.118.94 lakhs for the purchase of vehicles in replacement of condemned ones.

Scientific Aids:

The Police Computer Wing at present is engaged in the collection and storage of information pertaining to (1) crime-criminals for use in the investigation of property offences and (2) informa-

tion pertaining to ex-convicts with reference to finger print applications. The information stored in the computer will be disseminated to all the districts in the State through teleprinter terminals. So far, the computerised coded data for 1,45,000 criminals have been brought on Computer Master File. 15,553 advisory memoranda in unlocated property offences with a list of probable Modus Operandi Criminals were given to the districts during 1986.

The Police Computer Wing is diversifying into the areas of computerising information on Police personnel so as to run administration on latest management techniques. Apart from this, the Police Computer Wing has also taken-up a project to computerise information on motor vehicles, traffic accidents and other allied matters for surveillance over criminals using fast moving motor transport and monitoring of erring drivers and consequently minimising road accidents.

The Forensic Sciences Department of Government of TamilNadu is the only Government institution in the country running a two year post-graduate M.Sc. Degree course in Forensic Science. The number of seats per year has been increased to fifteen.

This department is one of the most advanced institutions of its kind and is constantly adding sophisticated equipments year by year. A Gas Chromatograph Unit with mass detector has been purchased at a cost of Rs.8.50 lakhs for quicker and surer identification of drugs, narcotics and other toxicants. All IR spectrophotometer has also been purchased during the year. In addition, steps are being taken for the purchase of FT/IR unit, scanning electron microscope and a Forensic microscope.

Prisons in TamilNadu

Educate and Ennoble

Screening of Films in Prisons

Almost all the Central Prisons are provide with either 16 mm. or 35 mm. projectors for screening films to the prisoners. One or two feature films are screened every month to the prisoners.

Formation of Cultural Committee in all Central Prisons and State Prison for Women, Vellore:

Government have issued orders for starting cultural committee in all the Central Prisons and State Prison for Women, Vellore. Accordingly, the Cultural Committee was started for the benefit of prisoners. The Committee which has outsiders as members meets often in the prisons and prepare cultural activities to be performed in the prison. The existing grant is Rs.1,000/- per annum. The prisoners also take part in dramas. The prisoners welfare day is celebrated on every 2nd October (i.e.) on Gandhiji's birth day. Sports are also conducted for the prisoners on every 2nd October.

Wage Earning Scheme to prisoners:

In 1978 the Wage Earning Scheme was started in Central Prison, Salem as an experimental measure. Subsequently, the scheme was extended to all the Central Prisons and State Prison for Women, Vellore.

When the Wage Earning Scheme was originally started, the prisoners were paid wages at 40 paise, 20 paise, 10 paise per head per day for skilled, semi-

skilled and unskilled labour respectively. Subsequently the wages were revised as Re.1/- 0.50 paise, 0.25 paise per head per day in 1982. About 2,300 prisoners are employed in various industries in the prisons. A sum of Rs.6½ lakhs is paid as wages to the prisoners every year. Since 1986 the remand and under-trial prisoners are also allowed to come under the wage earning scheme.

Provision of Complaint Boxes:

Government have arranged for provision of complaint boxes in all the Central Prisons, State Prison for Women, Vellore and Borstal School, Pudukottai for the benefit of prisoners to ventilate their grievances through the complaint boxes on the suggestions of the Supreme Court of India.

Legal Aid to prisoners:

A State Legal Aid and Advice Board is functioning in the State from 1977. Apart from taking the cases of outsiders, the Legal Aid Board is also taking the cases of prisoners. The following categories of Legal Aid is provided by the Board.

i) Undertrial prisoners who are old and infirm including women, who are pregnant or have babies to be nourished.

ii) Undertrials who have spent a considerable period, say exceeding 3 months in Jails and have no means to engage a counsel.

iii) Persons arrested on suspicion under section 41 Cr. P.C. and who have been in Jail beyond a period of 15 days.

iv) Undertrials whom the Superintendent of Prison has reason to think have not completed 18 years of age and who should originally be kept away from adults.

The lawyers deputed by the Legal Aid Board (Duty Counsel) also visit the prison daily or often as required.

Apart from this, prisoners also filed petitions in the High Court/Supreme Court for their premature release or for their going on leave etc.

Panchayat System:

The prisoners' Panchayat System was introduced in Central Prison, Madurai in 1979 as an experimental basis. Subsequently, this system was introduced in all Central Prisons and State Prison for Women, Vellore except habitual prisoner from 1982. The prisoners' Panchayat System was established for the following purposes.

i) For establishing efficient culinary services and proper cooking and distribution of food to the prisoners.

ii) For supervising cultural and recreational facilities in the prison.

iii) To be incharge of sanitation, hygiene and cleanliness of the prisons.

Transcendental Meditation Technique:

The Maharishi Institute of Creative Intelligence is teaching Transcendental Meditation Technique in all Central Prisons, State Prison for Women, Vellore and Borstal School, Pudukottai for the year 1982 onwards.



Yogasana:

Yogasana classes are also conducted in all Central Prisons for the benefit of prisoners.

Government ordered the issue of pillows with white covers stuffed with coconut fibres to the 'B' Class prisoners in all Central Prisons and State Prison for Women, Vellore on the recommendation of the State Reforms Commission.

Simple Trade Training in the Central Prisons and Borstal School to enable the prisoners to get training in simple trades have been begun.

On the recommendation of the State Prison Reforms Committee, the Government introduced the revised menu and revised scale of diet to all the 'B' Class prisoners and ordinary remand and undertrial prisoners in all Central Prisons, State Prison for Women, Vellore, Special Sub Jails, and Open Air Prison, Singanailur.

On the recommendations of All India Committee on Prison Reforms, Government ordered the issue of three sets of clothing with two towels and two sets and customary



under garments to female prisoners, instead of two sets of clothing.

Half a litre of milk is supplied to the deserving women prisoners. The children who are less than one year, accompanying the women prisoners are issued with baby food like Glaxo or Amul based on the recommendation of the Medical Officer.

Special diet is provided to pregnant Women prisoners.

Opening of Adult Education Centre in All Central Prisons, Borstal School, Pudukottai and State Prison for Women, Vellore.

18 adult education centres in all Central Prisons, Borstal School and State Prison for Women, Vellore is being opened for providing training to the prison teachers.

For the first time in the history of prisons in Tamilnadu, State level inter prison sports meet for prisoners was conducted in Central Prison, Coimbatore during 1978. Prisoners were transferred from various prisons to Central Prison, Coimbatore to enable them to participate in sports events in the distinctive uniform of sports meet. Nearly 100 prisoners participated.

At the Open Air Prison, Singanailur prisoners are trained in the modern methods of agriculture.

The Seventh Finance Commission had recommended an allocation of Rs.862 lakhs under Capital Assistance and Rs.631 lakhs under Revenue Assistance to upgrade the Standards of Jail Administration. The Capital Assistance is meant for the construction of Additional Jail Buildings with amenities and to improve the amenities in the existing Jails such as water supply, sanitary facilities, electrification etc. The accommodation to the prisons was increased by 4,436 with this Assistance.

Under Revenue Assistance, the following Schemes were implemented

- 1) Extension of nutritious diet scheme and improvement in issue of food to prisoners.
- 2) Provision of Additional bedding and vessels.
- 3) Establishment charges on additional custodial staff on monitoring and accounting cells etc. on additional Jail capacity.
- 4) Take over of Sub Jails from Revenue Department by Prison Department.
- 5) Wage Earning Scheme extension to prisoners.
- 6) Training in Simple Trade to prisoners.
- 7) Canteen facilities to prisoners.

A new Central Prison is being constructed at Pozhal with all modern facilities with an outlay of Rs.321 lakhs. The Civil works were completed. The remaining works such as water supply, sewerage, electrification are under progress.

Co-operatives in Tamil Nadu

Inspiring Progress



ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS

The Co-operative Movement in Tamil Nadu has been playing a vital role in the economic uplift

of the people, particularly the weaker sections in rural areas.

Progress in the major fields of activity of Cooperation Department:

The major fields of activity of Co-operation Department are the provision of agricultural credit, issue of jewel loans, distribution of agricultural inputs, marketing of agricultural produce, the distribution of consumer goods. The comparative figures showing performance of co-operatives under these major fields during 1976-77 and 1986-87 are indicated below:

S No.	Particulars	Achievement during	
		1976-77	1986-87
		(Rs. in crores)	
1.	Issue of short Term agricultural Loans	119.33	162.45
2.	Issue of Medium Term Agricultural Loans	5.79	25.32
3.	Issue of Long Term agricultural loans	19.13	20.52
4.	Issue of Jewel loans	40.10	331.60
5.	Distribution of Chemical fertilizers	49.20	93.14
6.	Marketing of Agricultural Produce	35.72	158.37
7.	Retail sale of Consumer goods.	148.00	648.90

4,655 Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies in Tamil Nadu

One Credit Co-operative Society for every three villages

85.6 Percent of the Agriculturists in the Co-operative Fold

Assistance to agriculturists

Net work of credit co-operatives in Tamil Nadu:-

There are 4655 Agricultural service cooperative societies functioning at the rate of one society for about three villages and 182 primary cooperative land development banks functioning at taluk/block level engaged in catering to the needs of the agriculturists in Tamil Nadu. By the end of Sixth Five Year Plan period, the agricultural service co-operative societies have brought into their fold 85.6 per cent of the total agricultural families and 83 per cent of the families of small and marginal farmers in the State with reference to 1971 agricultural census. The total number of agricultural families in the State with reference to 1979-80 agricultural census is 71.51 lakh families, of which the number of families of small and marginal farmers is 61.48 lakhs.

The Tamil Nadu Government have granted subsidy of Rs.110 lakhs for admission of 1.10 lakh scheduled caste persons at the rate of Rs.100 each to the persons so admitted towards the share capital to be paid by them to the societies.



In order to facilitate the members belonging to scheduled castes to take additional shares in the agricultural service co-operative societies, Government provided during 1985-86 an interest free loan of Rs.2.50 lakhs to 1000 members at the rate of Rs.250 per member and Rs.3.13 lakhs to 1250 members during 1986-87.

The progress in the provisions of agricultural loans since 1980-81 is indicated below:

Interest Free Loan to Scheduled Caste Agriculturists

The Debt Burden of Agriculturists mitigated by waiver of interest, penal interest and interest of overdues, subject to certain conditions

Financial year	Loans provided (Rs. in Crores)			Total
	Short term cultivation loans	Medium term loans for agricultural and subsidiary occupations	Long term loans for land development and other diversified purposes.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1980-81	21.52	4.25	4.76	30.53
1981-82	77.20	9.79	5.52	92.51
1982-83	67.18	15.97	14.35	97.50
1983-84	75.34	13.22	15.42	103.98
1984-85	110.80	17.35	20.37	148.52
1985-86	130.88	20.14	24.19	175.21
1986-87	182.45	25.32	20.52	208.29

Concessional credit supply for dryland farming:

A scheme for providing short term loans at a concessional rate of interest of 4 per cent per annum to the small and marginal farmers for raising rainfed crops (viz) Cholan, Cumbu, Ragi and Cotton approved by Government.

Government subsidise the difference between the concessional rate and the normal rate of 11.5 percent for small farmers. During 1986-86, a sum of Rs.53.12 lakhs was issued to small and marginal farmers for raising the above rainfed crops under the scheme. During 1986-87 Government provided a subsidy of Rs.0.26 lakh towards interest margin between this concessional rate and normal rate of 11.5 percent to small farmers.

Implementation of Massive National Programme of assistance to small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production:

The loan is provided to the identified beneficiaries at 10 percent interest per provided. Loans under the programme were issued by the Cooperatives to the extent of Rs.1.17 crores during 1983-84 Rs.7.53 crores during 1984-85 Rs.8.19 crores during 1985-86 and Rs.6.37 crores during 1986-87.

Reduction of the debt burden of the agriculturists:

With a view to reducing the debt burden of agriculturists, Government have given financial assistance to the extent of Rs.103 crores since 1979-80 upto 1984-

During the last Ten years, Short term Agricultural loans amounting to Rs. 66.93 crores converted into Medium term loans.

During the last Ten years, Medium term loans rephased as repayable in 5 years.

85 by way of waiver/refund of interest to the extent of Rs.46 crores and write off of converted/rephased loans outstanding against small farmers to the extent of Rs.57 crores. As an incentive for prompt repayment of dues by the borrowers of agricultural service co-operative societies, the Government are providing since 1981-82 a rebate of two percent in the interest to small farmers who repay their short term loans and medium term loan instalments promptly.

In order to mitigate the debt burden of the borrowers of agricultural loans and to strengthen the Cooperative Credit Structure, Government have waived the interest, penal interest and interest on overdues on the following agricultural loans as on 31st March '86 subject to certain conditions.

Government have also ordered that the interest, penal interest and interest on overdues if any paid by the Agriculturists for the above category of loans from 1st July 1985 to 31st March 1986 shall be refunded to the agriculturists who repaid short term loans in full during that period and in respect of other loans, the amount that fell due during the period (including overdues) had been repaid. The last date for availing the concessions is 30th June 1987 provided that not less than 50 percent of the amount outstanding as on 31st March 1986 is repaid by the borrowers before 31st December '86.



The Government have granted extension of time for repayment of 50 percent of the outstanding principal from 31st December 1986 to 28th February 1987 in order to enable maximum number of agriculturists to avail themselves of this relief. As against Rs.295.75 crores under principal to be collected before 30th June 1987, a sum of Rs.183.98 crores has been collected upto 28th February 1987. The commitment to the State Government on account of this concession is expected to be of the order of Rs.135 crores.

The Comprehensive Crop Insurance scheme implemented in Tamil Nadu

During 1983-84, a subsidy of Rs. 360 lakhs, provided towards distribution of fertilizers to 3.33 lakh small Marginal farmers.

During the last 10 years, short term agricultural loans to the tune of Rs.66.93 crores were converted into medium term loans. During this period, medium term loans to the tune of Rs.20.30 crores were rephased repayable in a total period of 5 years. So far as long term loans are concerned, the loan instalments of the land development bank borrowers, have been rescheduled/postponed to the tune of Rs.45.90 crores in the affected areas.

As a measure of drought relief, Government subsidy of Rs.303.94 lakhs was given during 1981-82



Loans at 4 percent interest to weaker sections for undertaking small scale and cottage industries
Jewel Loans provided during 1986-87 reaches an All time High

to 2.95 lakhs of small and marginal farmers in the drought affected areas towards the cost of fertilisers and pesticides for raising paddy, pulses, millets, winter cotton, groundnut and oil-seed crops. Similarly during 1983-84 Government provided a subsidy of Rs.360 lakhs towards distribution of fertilisers to the 3.33 lakhs of small and marginal farmers at subsidised rates. The subsidy was given upto 25 percent of the cost of fertilisers/pesticides in the case of small farmers and 33 1/3 percent in the case of marginal farmers subject to the recommended dosages and maximum limits fixed by Government. When major parts of the State were affected by flood in December '83 and February/March '84, Government provided a sum of Rs.36.39 lakhs towards distribution of fertilisers at subsidised rates to the small and marginal farmers in the flood affected areas.

Crop Insurance Scheme:

Under pilot crop Insurance scheme, a total sum of Rs.747.57 lakhs was insured during 14 seasons enrolling 47459 farmers covering an area of 89785 acres with collection of a total premium of Rs.22.28 lakhs. Out of 14 seasons, only in 13 seasons, the average yield fell below the guaranteed yield and indemnity to the extent of Rs.25.62 lakhs was paid to 11321 farmers.

The comprehensive crop insurance scheme is under implementation in Tamil Nadu for paddy and

groundnut crops from 1.4.85 and for cholam, cumbu, Ragi and Ginja crops from kharif 1986 crop season. The General Insurance Corporation and the Tamil Nadu Crop Insurance Fund share the premium and indemnity at the rate of 2:1. The Government of India and the State Government have

sanctioned a sum of Rs.1 crore each as initial corpus to the Fund.

The details of implementation of the Crop Insurance Scheme by the Central Cooperative Banks alone are indicated below from Kharif 1985 crop season onwards.

S.No.	Details	Kharif 1985		Rabi 1985-86	
		Paddy I	Irrigated groundnut	Paddy II	Irrigated groundnut
1.	Number of Blocks covered	140	54	1756	105
2.	No. of farmers covered	44891	2964	32827	11329
3.	Acreage covered (In Hectares)	117310	5,831	51255	
4.	Sum Insured (Rs. in lakhs)	1541-90	71.06	11,5828	367.25
5.	Premium collected ..	30.84	0.71	22.87	3.67
6.	Indemnity paid ..	46.08	1.34	1.34	21.57

Kharif 1986 Crop Season

S.No.	Details	Paddy-I	unirrigated varieties of				
			groundnut	Cholam	Cumbu	Ragi	Ginje
1.	Blocks covered	203	93	31	32	6	13
2.	Farmers covered	62,606	5,352	502	496	131	468
3.	Acreage covered (Hectares)	83,354	11,455	1,066	713	986	5,468
4.	Sum Insured (Rs. in lakhs)	2125.55	141.89	4.31	4.19	2.35	14.55
5.	Premium collected (in lakhs)	32.15	1.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.13
	Indemnity paid	Yet to be assessed					

Chemical Fertilizers valued at Rs. 93.14 crores distributed during 1986-87

114 Co-operative Marketing Societies in Tamil Nadu

Rabi 1986-87 Crop season							
S.No.	Details	Paddy-II	Irrigated varieties of				
			groundnut	Cholam	Cumbu	Ragi	Ginje
1.	Blocks covered	185	104	7	17	18	1
2.	Farmers covered	33658	11630	48	152	84	6
3.	Acreage covered (Hectares)	40925	15117	65	128	74	4
4.	Sum Insured (Rs. in lakhs)	1094.01	382.74	061	1.96	1.34	0.0
5.	Premium collected (Rs.in lakhs)	14.13	2.77	0.01	0.02	0.02	1
6.	Indeminty paid	„	yet to be assessed....				

The following crops and number of blocks were notified for the implementation of the scheme during Kharif 1987 crop season.

S.No	Crop	Number of blocks.
1.	Paddy-I	250
2.	Unirrigated groundnut	144
3.	Unirrigated Cholam	100
4.	Unirrigated Cumbu	79
5.	Unirrigated Ragi	58
6.	Unirrigated Ginjelly	77



Issue of loans on differential rate of interest:

The credit cooperatives in the State have been providing since 1981-82 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 on personal surety to those whose annual income does not exceed Rs.2500/-

Agricultural Produce worth Rs. 175 Crores to be marketed in the current year.
A Stupendous Growth of the Co-operative Movement in Tamil Nadu!

in rural areas and Rs.3000 in semi-urban and urban areas upto a maximum of Rs.7000 per individual. The details of such loans issued from 1981-82 are indicated below:

Year

1981-82
1982-83
1983-84
1984-85
1985-86
1986-87

Amount of loans issued (Rs.in lakhs)

85.74
108.00
130.57
135.37
191.98
173.52

Issue of loans on the pledge of jewels:

The credit co-operatives are providing loans on the pledge of jewels for consumption purposes throughout the State, in Villages and in towns. These loans were provided at Rs.1000 per sovereign, upto Rs.6000 per individual. The quantum of loan issued per sovereign, from Rs.1,000 to Rs.1200 with effect from 1.5.87 to enable weaker sections to avail more jewel loans. The rate of interest charged on the jewel loans is 16% per annum. The remarkable progress in the provision of these loans since 1980-81 is indicated below:

areas/by effectively meeting the emergent credit needs of the weaker sections of the population through issue of jewel loans.

Distribution of Chemical fertilisers:

The agricultural service cooperative societies and the cooperative marketing societies continue to distribute chemical fertilisers as kind portion of cultivation loans to members and also for cash to members and non-members. Chemical fertilisers valued at Rs.93.14 crores have been distributed during 1986-87 and it is proposed to distribute fertilisers

Year	Total number of Cooperative Units	Number of beneficiaries (in lakhs)	Total Jewel loans issued (Rs.in lakhs)
1980-81	1666	9.43	116.23
1981-82	1749	11.82	179.86
1982-83	1781	9.97	170.76
1983-84	1822	10.24	193.74
1984-85	1931	11.35	218.82
1985-86	2114	13.01	289.82
1986-87	2468	13.88	331.90

The jewel loans provided during 1986-87 is an all time high. It has been programmed to issue jewel loans to the tune of Rs.320 crores.

valued at Rs.100 crores during 1987-88.

The production incentive scheme has been under implementa-



tion from Kuruvai 1984 season. The scheme envisages for the supply of fertilisers through cooperative societies as subsidy to the farmers in Cauvery Delta who supply their paddy to the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation and to the seed farm ryots in Cauvery Delta who supply their paddy seeds to the Agriculture Department. The scheme has been extended to Samba 1985, Kuruvai 1985, Samba 1986, Kuruvai 1986 and Samba 1987 seasons. The quantum of subsidy was Rs.15/- per quintal of Paddy supplied for Kuruvai 1984 season and samba 1985 season. This amount was raised from Rs.15 to Rs.20 per quintal of Paddy supplied for the Kuruvai 1985 season. Besides this, an additional input subsidy of Rs.15/- has been ordered to be paid per quintal of paddy during the kuruvai 1985 season from

1.11.85. Initially fertiliser alone was supplied against the coupons. At present besides fertilisers, the other agricultural inputs viz. seeds, plant protection chemicals and implements are supplied under the scheme at farmer's choice. From inception upto 30.4.'87 under the scheme both the Thanjavur Co-operative Marketing Federation and Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation have distributed inputs worth Rs.61.71 crores.

Marketing of agricultural produce:

There are 114 co-operative marketing societies in the State. They continue to assist their members in marketing their agricultural produce and thereby help them in securing a reasonable price. The details of progress achieved in the marketing of agricultural produce by cooperatives since 1980-81 are as follows:

In 1984-85 itself, the Consumer Co-operatives in Tamil Nadu account for one-third of the total retail sales of the entire country.

The retail sales effected by the Consumer Co-operatives increased to Rs. 685 crores during 1986-87 from Rs. 285 crores during 1984-85.

Year	Value of agricultural produce marketed (Rs. in crores)
1980-81	89.87
1981-82	89.95
1982-83	121.30
1983-84	99.76
1984-85	117.16
1985-86	149.29
1986-87	158.37

Agricultural produce worth Rs.175 crores are expected to be marketed during the current year.

With a view to ensure remunerative price for the producers of vegetables and supply of quality vegetables at fair prices to the consumers and in the context of implementation of Chief Ministers's Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme, 512 vegetable co-operative marketing societies have been organised in the state exclusively for the vegetable growers at the rate of atleast one society for each block. During 1986-87 (upto) February '87 vegetables worth Rs.5.25 crores have been marketed by these co-operatives.

At the end of March 1977, there were 2780 godowns constructed by Co-operatives with a storage capacity of 3.77 lakh tonnes. As on 31.3.1987, there were 4557 godowns with a total storage capacity of 6.41 lakh tonnes. Thus

the total storage capacity of the godowns rose from 3.77 lakh tonnes as on 31.3.77 to 6.41 lakh tonnes as on 31.3.87. Action is also pursued for improving the capacity utilisation of the godowns with the Co-operatives.

Protection of the consumers' interests:-

It is worthwhile to mention that the retail sales effected by the consumer co-operatives in Tamilnadu during 1984-85 accounts for one-third of the total retail sales of the entire country. The retail sales effected by the consumer co-operatives increased considerably to Rs.685 crores during 1986-87 from Rs.285 crores during 1984-85.

Under the scheme for opening and running of fair price shops for distribution of essential

Women Consumers Co-operative Society at Coimbatore!
12,596 Fair Price Shops run by the Co-operatives.

17 Co-operative Societies with 48,194 members in tribal areas

Three Rural Electric Co-operative Society in existence ; 24370 service connections given.

goods in each revenue village introduced during 1978, 11159 shops were run by the co-operatives in all the revenue villages, allowed to the co-operatives in this State. In pursuance of the decision of the Government to bifurcate shops having more than 1000 cards attached to it, so as to enable the card holders to draw the essential commodities from the fair price shops quickly, 1437 additional shops have been opened in rural areas. Thus at present, 12596 fair price shops are run by co-operatives in rural areas and they 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 since 1980-81 are as follows:-

Year	Value of total retail sales	Of which, value of sales in villages under the village shop programme.
(Rs. in Crores)		
1980-81	182	26
1981-82	211	85
1982-83	228	85
1983-84	268	123
1984-85	285	126
1985-86	605	193
1986-87	685	206(Upto 28.2.87)

1,777 Co-operative Godowns constructed in Ten years !

percent subsidy to cycle rickshaw drivers to energise their vehicles

A women Co-operative credit society at Coimbatore

Organisation of a Women Credit society and a women Consumers Co-operative Society at Coimbatore

During 1985-86, a women co-operative credit society at Coimbatore and a women Consumers co-operative society at Coimbatore were organised for improving the economic condition of women folk belonging to weaker sections. Government provided financial assistance to these societies besides sanctioning of departmental staff to run the societies. In this state, 9 women branches of central co-operative banks exclusively manned by women staff have been opened for the first time.

Organisation of rural electric co-operative societies:

For the decentralised distribution of electric power in rural areas and to promote rapid econo-

mic development, a rural electric co-operative society has been set up at Kumbakonam during 1980-81. Another rural electric co-operative society was started at Thirumayam in Pudukottai District in March 1982. A third society was started at Wandawashi in North Arcot District on 28th November 1985. These three Societies, upto February '87 released 24370 service connections including 7562 connections under the 'one light for one hut' scheme for the weaker sections.

Serving the weaker sections of the community

Service to hill tribes:

There are at present 17 Lamp Co-operative societies with 48194 members in the State. The societies provided credit for cultivation and other productive purposes at a concessional rate of interest (i.e.) 4 percent per annum till the year 1984-85 and other services under one roof. These societies have been providing credit to the tribal members free of interest from 1st April 1985; Government subsidising the interest margins. The details of the progress achieved by these societies since 1980-81 are as follows:-

Year	Loans issue	Value of minor forest produce procured	Value of agricultural requisites distributed	Value of agricultural produce purchased	Value of consumer goods distributed.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(Rs. in lakhs)					
1980-81	23.85	8.01	7.31	1.41	33.51
1981-82	48.46	7.73	12.17	2.53	56.46
1982-83	54.23	14.19	9.11	2.48	59.92
1983-84	69.80	9.38	13.90	9.23	77.49
1984-85	76.17	14.38	17.92	5.28	76.48
1985-86	98.42	22.15	26.41	11.10	95.90
1986-87	124.42	31.54	29.07	13.21	104.81

Adi-Dravidars and Scheduled Tribes comprise 19.42 percent of Tamilnadu Population. Government allocates Rs. 51.99 crores during 87-88 for the betterment of Adi-Dravidars.

961- Adi-Dravidar Welfare schools, 171 Boarding Schools for the Scheduled Tribes, 743 hostels for Adi-Dravidar Students and 22 hostels for the scheduled Tribe students maintained by the Government.

Service to cycle-rickshaw drivers:

The scheme for assisting cycle-rickshaw drivers to energise their cycle rickshaws with Government subsidy to the extent of 25 percent of the cost subject to a maximum of Rs.1125 each has been under implementation since 1982-83. The balance is met by the co-operative societies by raising loans from the central co-operative banks. During 1982-83 to 1984-85, 217 members of South Madras, North Madras and Dindigul Cycle rickshaw Drivers Co-operative Societies were provided with Government subsidy of Rs.2.15 lakhs for energisation of the cycle rickshaws.

Employment in Tamil Nadu

Involving the Potential



ACHIEVEMENT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICES IN TAMIL NADU

As on date, 43 Employment Offices are functioning in Tamil Nadu. They include 5 offices for the technical personnel, 1 for the physically handicapped, 3 University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux and a separate Exchange to cater to the Degree holders in Engineering, Medicine etc. and the post-graduates. There are 24,49,151 persons waiting on the Live Register of all Employment Offices as on 30.4.87. During the last 10 years (i.e. from 1977 to April 1987) 5,62,083 registrants were placed in employment through the Employment offices. The All-India proportion of placement to registration in the year 1985 is about

7%. This proportion as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned is about 10%.

With a view to improving the services to the job-seekers and to widen the network of operations of the Employment Offices the following offices have been set up:-

1. District Employment Office for Technical Personnel, Tiruchirapalli.
2. District Employment Office for Technical Personnel, Madurai.
3. District Employment Office for Technical Personnel, Coimbatore.
4. District Employment Office for Technical Personnel, Vellore.
5. Sub Employment Office, Mettur.
6. The Sub Employment Offices which had been functioning in Tuticorin, Nagapattinam and Dindigul have been upgraded into District Employment Offices.
7. The Vocational Guidance Units were commissioned in the

5,62,083 registrants employed through Employment Exchanges.

Tamil Nadu's proportion of placement to Employment registration is 10% compared to the All India average of 7%

24,49,151 persons registered at the Employment offices as on 30-4-87.

District Employment Offices of Pudukottai and Dharmapuri.

8. Special units for the placement of the physically handicapped candidates were set up in the District Employment Offices, Coimbatore, Thanjavur and Nagercoil.

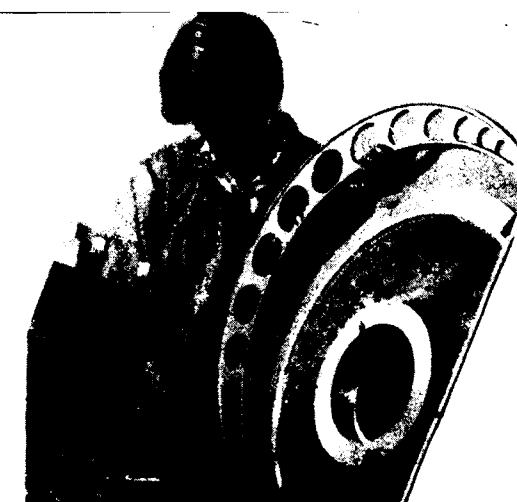
9. The Offices of the Regional Deputy Director of Employment were opened at Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Coimbatore and Madras for closer supervision of the operations of the Employment offices.

10. On the trifurcation of the erstwhile Ramanathapuram District into Kamarajar District, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam District and Ramanathapuram District the Sub Employment Offices which had been functioning at Virudhunagar and Paramakudi were upgraded into District Employment Offices and established to function respectively at Virudhunagar and Ramanathapuram. The erstwhile District Employment Office which functioned at Madurai is at present functioning at Sivaganga.

11. A Special Vocational Guidance Centre for Scheduled Tribes has been set up at Sankarapuram

In order to relieve the distress of the unemployed, several new schemes were drawn up and implemented.

Under the Unemployment Relief Scheme only graduates and those



possessing certain specified qualifications waiting on the Live Register for five years were given unemployment relief of Rs.50/- per month from 1.7.1980. With effect from 15.9.1984, the relief amount for the graduates has been fixed at Rs.100/- per month, those with Pre-university or Higher Secondary qualifications Rs.75/- per mensem and those with S.S.L.C. and other qualifications Rs.50/- per mensem. Under this scheme the Government of Tamil Nadu have so far (as on 31.3.1987) granted relief amount to 1,54,218 candidates to the tune of Rs.19,97,43,988. The number of beneficiaries under Degree, P.U.C. and S.S.L.C. categories are as follows:

Graduates	..	18,144
P.U.C.	..	35,445
S.S.L.C.	..	1,00,629
Total	..	1,54,218

A Special Vocational Guidance Centre for Scheduled Tribes at Sankarapuram!

Special cells for the physically Handicapped candidates at the Employment offices of three districts.

**1,54,218 persons distributed unemployment doles!
The distribution costs the exchequer Rs.19,97,43,988.
3,423 rural youth assisted in Employment**

The Filling News

Public Distribution System:

The public distribution system in the state consists of a strong network of 21,035 fair price shops. Essential commodities are supplied to 119.66 lakh card holders through these shops. In the rural areas here are 17,207 shops serving 81.72 lakh card-holders and in urban areas 37.94 lakh cardholders obtain their quota of essential commodities from 3,828 fair price shops.

The Government's policy is that the retailing agency should be the co-operatives. At present, the co-operatives run 15,931 shops, the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation 5,049 shops and other agencies like plantations and factories run 55 shops.



RICE:

Rice is supplied under the public distribution system to the cardholders at the rate of 4 kg. per adult per month and 2 kg. per child per month subject to a maximum of 12 kg. per family per month. Rice is distributed at highly subsidised rates of Rs.1.75 per kg. of superfine variety. At present, all the cardholders are entitled to draw rice including those with monthly income of Rs.1,000 and above who are eligible for supply of raw rice. Due to liberalised rice distribution, the monthly off-take has gone up from 72,895 tonnes to 96,078 tonnes per month. The total off-take of rice under public distribution system was 9,02,915 tonnes in 1986. The subsidy incurred in the supply of rice is in the order of Rs.80 crores per

year which is borne by the Government in the interest of the consuming public.

WHEAT:

30,000 tonnes of wheat sold every month in the fair price shops at the subsidised price of Rs.2.05 per kg. However, the off-take of wheat continues to be poor. During the period from 1st January, 1986 to 31st December, 1986, the off-take of wheat in the public distribution system was only 71,099 tonnes.

At present, wheat products required for public distribution are bought from mills after floating tenders. The price of maida and ravai sold in the fair price shops is Rs.3.00 per kg.

SUGAR:

Till 28th February, 1987, levy sugar was distributed to cardholders at the rate of 450 grams per person per month. The scale of supply has been increased to 500 grams per head per month with effect from 1st March, 1987.

From January, 1986 to December, 1986, 2,62,235 tonnes of levy sugar has been distributed through fair price shops. The price of levy sugar, which was Rs.4.80 per kilogram with effect from 1st December, 1985 was increased to Rs.4.85 per kg. with effect from 15th December, 1986.

KEROSENE:

At present, kerosene is distributed at the rate of 10 litres per family card per month in the City of Madras and its belt areas, Corporations and Districts Head-

quarters. In other Municipalities and Townships, it is distributed at 6 litres per card and in Town Panchayats at 5 litres per card. In village Panchayats, 3 litres of kerosene are supplied per card per month. The Collectors have been empowered to increase the scales of issue per card in Municipalities and Townships if there is any surplus quantity after meeting the requirements of the card holders.

The total quantity of kerosene allotted in 1986 (from January 1986 to December 1986) is 6,53,756 kilo litres and the off-take is 6,44,705 kilo litres.

EDIBLE OILS:

The Government of India allots about 3,000 tonnes of Palmolein oil every month to the state. Besides this, about 2,000 tonnes of tinned Palmolein is being allotted from Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation every month.

CONTROLLED CLOTH:

Controlled cloth is distributed in TamilNadu only to the cardholders whose income is below Rs.1,000 per month. Instructions have been issued that the information relating to the availability and the price of the controlled cloth should be given adequate publicity and the stock and price of the controlled cloth should be written legibly in the Stock and Price Board in the fair price shops. For the year 1986-87 commencing from 1st April, 1986, 3,408 bales of controlled cotton cloth was distributed through the public distribution system.

Area under Mulberry increased from 11460 acres in 1977 to 75,952 acres now !

Raw silk production which was 16000 kgs in 76-77 increased to 3.1 lakh kgs. in 1986-87 !

Rehabilitation



Rehabilitation

TRANSIT CAMPS:

Initially when the Tamils repatriation from Srilanka started in 1964, there were only 2 camps at Mandapam Camp in Ramanathapuram with 726 houses and at Kottapattu near Thiruchirapalli Town with 400 houses. This was adequate in the normal years of repatriation. But when the tempo increased and when the refugees affected by the ethnic violence in Sri Lanka also started arriving in destitute condition, the accommodation capacity was increased as detailed below:

MANDAPAM CAMP:

200 Semi-permanent houses constructed by the Public Works Department.

1200 Permanent houses constructed by the Tamil Nadu State Construction Corporation.

101 existing houses renovated by the PWD.

KOTTAPATTU CAMP IN TRICHY DISTRICT

100 Semi-permanent houses constructed by the PWD.

MAPPILAI CORANI NEAR TUTICORIN:

100 new houses constructed by the PWD for setting up an additional Camp.

Total additional provision created : 1701.



During stay in the camp they are provided with:

a) free accommodation with civic amenities

200 new temporary houses constructed at Mandapam camp at a cost of Rs. 69 lakhs for Srilankan refugees.

500 houses at a cost of Rs. 92.50 being built and construction of 700 new houses at a cost of Rs. 112 lakhs sanctioned at Mandapam Camp.



b) Cash doles at Rs.110/- p.m. for adult and Rs.55/- per child.

c) Rice at the subsidised rate of 57 paise per Kg.

(400 grams for adults and 200 grams for child per day)

When they are finally sent out of the Camp after grant of the admissible rehabilitation assistance, the travel and luggage expenses are met by the Government.

GRANT OF REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE:

(i) The Indian High Commission in Sri Lanka issue a Family Card to each family registered under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement which contains the details of the family and the rehabilitation assistance to be given to the family. For these who fail to get the Family Card in Sri Lanka and who lose their cards in transit, the State Director of Rehabilitation, Madras is competent to issue fresh cards. Several schemes are under implementation for the resettlement of these repatriates.

(ii) Business Loan Scheme:

Under the Scheme, loans are given to eligible repatriates upto Rs.7,500/- in two instalments of Rs.5,000/- and Rs.2,500/- to set up petty trades to earn their



livelihood. If the first instalment of Rs.5,000/- is utilised properly and if the business is capable of expansion and if there is need for such expansion, second instalment upto Rs.2,500/- is also granted. Normally the first instalment is paid in the camp itself, within 15 days from the date of their admission in the camp.

(iii) Tea Plantations

The Government have started Tea Plantation Scheme in the Nilgiris District exclusively for settlement of Sri Lanka repatriates. Under Phase-I Programme, an extent of 3750 acres was taken up for tea plantation in the Nilgiris District for employment of 1875 families (3750 members) of Sri Lanka repatriates. This has been completed.

Under Phase II Programme, an extent of 1500 acres in Gudalur Taluk was taken up for tea plantation for employment of 570 families (1140 members) of Sri Lanka repatriates. 450 families have since been settled. The remaining 120 families will be absorbed after arrival of fresh repatriates from Sri Lanka.

An extent of 2500 acres of Gudalur Jernam lands have been taken up for raising the plantation under Phase III Programme for providing employment to 380 families (760 members) of Sri Lankaz repatriates.

(iv) Rubber Plantation, Kanniyakumari:

An extent of 2000 acres of land in Kanniyakumari District has been planted with rubber for settlement of 285 families (570 members) of Sri Lanka repatriates.

(v) Cinchona Plantation:

125 families of Sri Lanka repatriates have been settled in Government Cinchona Plantation in Anamalai hills, Coimbatore District.

(vi) Agricultural Land Colonisation Schemes:

The repatriate families from Burma and Sri Lanka with not less than the able-bodied adult members and who have experience in agriculture but have no lands of their own, are settled in Agricultural Land Colonies. An area of 3 acres of dry lands in given to each family. Government lands are given free of cost. They are given Agricultural Loan amounting to Rs.6,850/- per family for reclamation of lands, sinking of irrigation wells, purchase for bullocks, seeds, implements, etc. to raise crops. Till crops are grown and harvested, each such family is given maintenance allowance at rates ranging from Rs.40/- to Rs.150/- per month depending on the size of the family for a period of 21 months; first 9 months are subsidy at full rates and the next one year as loan at half the rate. Each such family is eligible for Housing Loan and Loan for subsidiary occupation like bullock cart plying, poultry breeding, vegetable gardening, etc. So far 45 land colonisation schemes have been formulated.

One such scheme has been taken up for implementation during 1982-83 at Kookal village, Kodaikanal Taluk, Madurai District with the assistance of a private organisation called MYRADA on a total extent of 360 acres of resettle 100 families. The total cost of the project is Rs.44.58 lakhs. So far 174 families have been resettled. The balance of 6 families will be absorbed during 1986-87.

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of families.		
		Settled	Deserted	Now in the Scheme
1.	Kailasampalayam Dairy Scheme	60	14	46
2.	Sathur Dairy Scheme	102	32	70
3.	Mathur Dairy Scheme	25	1	24

(vii) Purchase of Private Agricultural Land Schemes:

Repatriate families from Sri Lanka, whose repatriated assets do not exceed Rs.5,000/- and who have no lands of their own but are desirous of settling down in agriculture, are eligible for loan for purchase of private agricultural lands at the rate of not more than Rs.2,000/- per acre for purchase of lands upto three acres. They are also eligible for agricultural loans and housing loan.

Repatriate families from Sri Lanka, whose repatriated assets exceed Rs.5,000/- and who own less than three acres of lands and went to settle in agriculture are eligible for loans for purchase of Private Agricultural land at the rate of not more than Rs.2,000/- per acre so as to bring their total holding to three acres. They are also eligible for agricultural loans.

(viii) Self-Employment Scheme:

a) Dairy Scheme:

Under this scheme, the business loan amount of Rs.7,500/- will be deposited as Fixed Deposit in any one of the Nationalised Banks for 7 years in the name of the head of the family. The Bank, in turn, will advance a loan equivalent to 1½ times of the Fixed Deposit amount for the purchase of three milch animals at an interval of 6 months period.

4. Thammanaickenpatti Dairy Scheme
5. Sikkampatti Dairy Scheme
6. Kundrakudi Dairy Scheme

52	..	52
44	..	44
20	..	20
303	47	256

Total

b) Powered Cycle Rickshaw Scheme:

In this scheme, business loan amount of Rs.7,500/- will be deposited in any one of the Nationalised Banks for 7 years as Fixed Deposit in the repatriates' name. The Bank will release loan for the purchase of powered cycle Rickshaw. The repatriates will be given training for one month with stipend at the rate of Rs.147.50. So far 50 repatriate families have been settled at Madras.

(ix) Training and Employment in Cooperative Spinning Mills and Sugar Mills:

The Government of India provide straight loan to the State Government at the rate of Rs.2,000/- per family under this scheme for investment in the equity capital of the mill. One member in the family is given initial training for 6 months and then absorbed in the mill under regular wages. So far 3865 families have been settled in all the 17 Cooperative Spinning Mills in Tamil nadu. During the period of training, the Government of India meets the expenditure on the payment of stipend to the trainee, maintenance allowance to the other members in the family and also for the supply of rice at the subsidised rate of 57 paise per Kg.

x) Scheme for providing Housing facilities:

All eligible repatriate families except single member repatriate families are given housing facilities

ties irrespective of the fact, whether they have been given a business loan or employment or agricultural loan, if they and the members of their family do not own a house. For housing, Government lands, wherever available, are given free of cost. Loans are given for the purchase of private sites and for the purchase of ready built houses or for the construction of houses at the rate of Rs.6,000/- for



rural areas and at Rs.10,000/- for urban areas. The loan under this scheme is repayable in 22 equated annual instalments, the first instalment commencing from the fourth anniversary of the date on which the loan was last drawn. In addition, if the repatriates set up business premises in their houses, they are eligible for additional loan for the

premises at the rate of Rs.2,500/- in urban areas and Rs.1,000/- in rural areas. Except in the case of business loan cases,

XX
XX

others are eligible for a hutting grant of Rs.750/- for putting up temporary huts till permanent housing is provided.

(xlii) The Statistical data on the resettlement of the repatriates in the various schemes is appended Below :

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF REPATRIATE FAMILIES SETTLED IN VARIOUS SCHEMES.

Upto 30-4-1987.

TAMIL NADU :

Schemes	No. of families	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
I. PLANTATIONS :		
Tea Plantation ..	2,326	374.64
Rubber ..	285	99.77
Cinchona ..	125	5.00
II. AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES :		
State Farms corporation ..	791	97.92
Land Colonisation Scheme ..	2,161	
Purchase of Private Agricultural Land ..	149	120.81
Kookal ..	174	
III. INDUSTRIAL SCHEMES :		
Tamil Nadu Spinning Mills ..	3,872	527.32
Repatriates Bank Scheme ..	4,918	657.97
IV. LOAN SCHEMES :		
Business Loan ..	75,746	2,147.70
V. OTHER SCHEMES :		
Self Employment (Dairy, PCR Matches) ..	526	
Total ..	91,073	
VI. OTHER STATES :		
Grand Total ..	96,104	
VII. SECONDARY ASSISTANCE :		
Employment through Employment Exchanges ..	9,011	1,979.80
Grant of housing loan ..	41,126	
		6,010.93

DETAILS FOR OTHER STATES :

Andhra ..	2504
Karnataka ..	1550
Kerala ..	865

Andaman Islands	91
Pondicherry ..	21
Total ..	5031

XX
XX

Refugee relief work

SANCTION OF RELIEF ASSISTANCE TO THE REFUGEES FROM SRI LANKA:

Due to the ethnic violence in Sri Lanka since July 1983, persons of Indian origin are coming to India as refugees. These refugees fall under the following three categories:

- Sri Lanka Citizens
- Indian Citizens and persons who have applied for Indian Citizenship to the High Commission of India in Sri Lanka and whose papers are under processing.
- Stateless persons

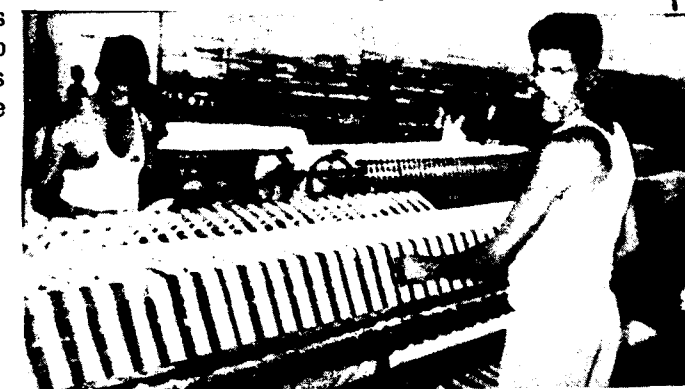
Most of them come by sea and arrive at Rameswaram Sea Port while a few arrived by air at Tiruchirapalli/Madras/Trivandrum Airports. On arrival, they are received by the officials of the Revenue Department and given Coffee/Tea/Milk. Medical check up is given and they are inoculated against cholera and other infectious diseases. After the customs formalities, they are supplied with free meal, and thereafter they are sent to the Transit Camp Mandapam by train.

All refugees who are admitted in the Camps are provided with the following relief assistances.

- Free residential accommodation with electricity and water supply.
- Cash doles for maintenance at the rate of Rs.110/- per adult and Rs.55/- per child.

c) Supply of rice at the subsidised rate of 57 paise per Kg.

d) A pair of dress for each member in the family.



e) Mats and blankets for all adults.

f) Cooking utensils at an average cost of Rs.55/ per family

The Government of India have permitted the grant of all the above relief assistances to the refugees coming to India from 24.7.1983. Details of refugees from Sri Lanka arrived in India upto 27.5.1987 are as follows:

Total No.of refugees arrived in India .. 1,28,717

No.of destitute refugees admitted in Camps .. 34,582

No. of refugees staying outside the Camps .. 94,135

As the refugees are expected to go back to Sri Lanka when normalcy is restored in the Island, only the destitutes among them are admitted in the camps and

given the above relief assistance. Due to the sudden increase in the influx of refugees from 5.2.1985, many temporary refugee camps were opened in almost all the Districts to provide accommodation and relief assistance to them in addition to the camps at Mandapam and Kottapattu.

Construction of House for the Refugees:

Due to the large arrival of refugees, the accommodation capacity in the camps at Mandapam was found to be quite inadequate and therefore construction of new tenements was taken up as detailed below:

- a) 200 new temporary houses at Mandapam Camp at a cost of Rs.69.065 lakhs has been completed by the Public Works Department.
- b) 500 new houses at Mandapam Camp at a cost of Rs.92.50 Lakhs. This work has been completed by the Tamil Nadu State Construction Corporation.
- c) Construction of another 700 new houses at a cost of Rs.112/- lakhs at Mandapam Camp has been sanctioned. This work has also been completed by the Tamil Nadu State Construction Corporation.
- d) In addition to the above, repair works to 141 existing houses at a cost of Rs.5.30 lakhs were sanctioned and have been completed.
- e) In the transit camp at Kottapattu, construction of 100 new houses at a cost of Rs.6.23 Lakhs was sanctioned and completed by the Public Works Department on 31.8.85. Refugee families have occupied these houses.
- f) Sanction was accorded for the construction of 100 new houses at a cost of Rs.10 lakhs at

Mappillaioorani near Tuticorin in Tirunelveli District. The work has been completed by the Public Works Department and refugee families have occupied the houses.

- g) 792 ready built houses constructed at Vilangudi in Madurai District by the Tamil Nadu Housing Board have been purchased by Government for accommodation of refugees.

- h) Construction of 1000 thatched sheds at a cost of Rs.10 Lakhs at Vedaranyam, Nagapattinam and Pillayarpatthi in Thanjavur District has been sanctioned. 800 sheds have been completed and the work in respect of the remaining 200 sheds will be taken up shortly.

Some voluntary organisations have come forward to provide succour to the refugees to supplement the efforts of the Government.

- a) The C.S.I. - C.T.V.T., Madras is imparting training in carpentry, Typewriting, Electrical wiring, Tailoring and two wheeler mechanism to the refugees in Mandapam Camp. 76 refugees are undergoing training in the camp.
- b) The Catholic Institution "MAITHRI" is running a Nursery School inside Mandapam Camp.
- c) Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama was supplying morning tiffin/snacks to the children in Mandapam Camp. A school has been separately opened in the camp at Kottapattu for the refugee children.
- d) The Y.M.C.A. is supplying "Play materials" to the children in Mandapam Camp and looks after their physical fitness.
- e) In addition to the above, some philanthropic/social service organisations supply dress

and food articles to the refugees staying in the refugee camps in the other Districts.

- f) The Textile Committee, Bombay and Madras have donated 30,190 pieces of clothes for free supply to the refugees.

The Government of India bear the entire expenditure on the grant of relief assistance to the refugees and the construction of houses for them. The State Government have spent a sum of Rs.719.12 lakhs on Relief assistance and Rs.301.88 lakhs on the construction programme (Total Rs.1,081.00 lakhs) during the period from 24.7.1983 to 31.3.1987. In addition a sum of Rs.293.01 lakhs has been spent towards expenditure on Repatriates during the period from 83-84 to 31.3.1987. The Government of India have so far released a total amount of Rs.1,256.05 lakhs out of Rs.1,374.01 lakhs being the

expenditure incurred by the State Government.

In addition to the above, the Government of Tamil Nadu have sanctioned the following items of work for a total sum of Rs.16.93 lakhs from the "Sri Lankan Tamils Relief Fund" to help provision of accommodation to the Refugees.

x) Provision of Educational Facilities to the children of Refugees from Sri Lanka:

- a) Children may be admitted in the Schools upto XI Standard without insisting on Transfer Certificate and Visa.
- b) Destitute Certificates can be furnished by the Revenue Divisional Officer to enable the refugee children join orphanages and boarding houses.
- c) Refugee children can be admitted in the Arts and Science groups in all Colleges by in-

Sl. No. (1)	Amount Sanctioned (2)	Purpose (3)
1.	Rs. 10,00,000	.. Construction of 100 temporary thatched sheds at various places in Thanjavur District.
2.	Rs. 73,155	.. Repairs to Timber works buildings at Naranammalpuram in Tirunelveli District.
3.	Rs. 22,000	.. Repairs to the vacant building of the Public Works Department at Thirumoorthy Nagar (No. 1 to 10) under the control of basic training School, Thirumoorthy Nagar, Coimbatore District.
4.	Rs. 80,800	Special repairs to Ward No. 1 Quarters and dispensary at Leprosy Control Unit building at Elathur, Polur Taluk, North Arcot District.
5.	Rs. 72,000	Dharmapuri District Thumhalakall Project Reservoir Project Chinnar Reservoir Project repairs to buildings (s. 3,500 Rs. 58,500 Rs. 10,000).
6.	Rs. 4,42,000	.. Ramanathapuram District Mandapam Camp—Provision of 250 KMV Transformer.
7.	Rs. 3,000	.. Periyar District, Dharmapuram provision of Thatched Sheds.
Total	Rs. 16,92,955	

creasing the sanctioned strength based on certificates of refugee status issued by the Rehabilitation Department and without any additional financial commitment.

XX
XX

studying in Engineering Colleges and Rs.4,200/- to each student studying in Polytechnics for the year 1983-84. Similar sanction for the subsequent year is under consideration. This expenditure is met from the "Sri Lankan Tamils Relief Fund" administered by the Honourable Chief Minister.

d) Book Grants and travel expenses can be sanctioned to the children staying in the camps and studying upto VIII Standard.

e) The State Government have allotted separate quota of seats for study in the Technical courses as detailed below:

g) Training of refugees in tailoring, typewriting, electric motor winding, two wheeler mechanism is also arranged

Year	Govt. Polytechnics	Medical Colleges	Engineering Colleges
1983-84	5 seats in each Institute	20 Seats for each year course	20 seats for each year course
1984-85	Nil	20 seats for admission in the first year course	20 seats for admission in the first year course
1985-86	Nil	-do-	-do-
1986-87	Nil	-do-	-do-

f) The State Government have also sanctioned ex-gratia payment of Rs.6,000/- to each student

through Social Organisation in the Transit Camps at Mandapam and Kottapattu.

Benefits for those of the Backward Classes.

Rs. 3,766.63 lakhs spent during the last ten years as scholarships.

Loan scholarships to Backward class students studying in professional courses; 591 students benefited.

Coaching to Backward Class students to appear for IAS - IPS examinations. 68 students trained at Dr. Rau Study circle, New Delhi.

Text books, Note books and slates distributed free of cost to backward class school students.

Subsidy to students of Backward class-Denotified community staying in 38 private Boarding agencies.

Training provided for entering Professional courses.

House sites to poor belonging to Navithar, Vannar and Narikoravar; 11,599 persons provided with House sites and Rs. 94.5 lakhs spent.

Labour in Tamilnadu

Peaceful & Dynamic

While there were only 8,508 factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948 during 1977, at the end of the year 1986, the number of factories has increased to 13,496. The number of workers employed in these factories is 8,11,936. Apart from this, 5,42,831 workers are employed in Shops and Establishments, Catering Establishments, Beedi establishments, Motor Transport Undertakings and Plantations.

During the year 1986, 8,076 disputes were received by the Department, out of which 8,112 disputes were disposed of including settlements under Sections 12(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. This shows that more than 80% of the disputes were effectively and amicably settled by the efforts of Conciliation machinery.

In addition to the timely intervention and settlement of industrial disputes, the Government have so far extended monetary relief to the extent of Rs.46,45,600/- to the workmen affected by the closure of industrial establishments from out of the Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund. Out of this, Rs.26 Lakhs



was the amount of relief paid to the 13,000 workers affected by the closure of the B & C Mills.

The Government have also introduced important legislations to safeguard the interests of workmen. The Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishments (Conferment of Permanent Status to Workmen) Act, 1981 is a progressive legislation in this State. It confers permanent status to workmen who have put in continuous service of 480 days within a period of 24 months. This Act which applied to Industrial Establishments employing 20 and more workers is being enforced in this State with effect from 1.1.1982.

Tamil Nadu Handloom Workers Act, 1981 is the first legislation in India for the unorganised sector

Monetary relief of Rs. 46,45,600 to workmen affected by the closure of industrial establishments.

The Tamilnadu Industrial Establishment Act, 1981 confers permanent status on workmen who have put in a continuous service of 480 days in 24 months.

The Tamilnadu Payment of Subsistence Allowance Act, 1981 which is another legislative measure in this line makes it obligatory on the part of managements of industrial establishments to pay subsistence allowance to the employees during the period of their suspension.

With a view to protect the interests of the unorganised Handloom workers class of workers, this Government have introduced a new legislation viz., the Tamil Nadu Handloom Workers (Conditions of Employment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1981. This Act establishes employer and employee relationship between the weavers and the master weavers and assures them payment of wages, continuity of service, health and welfare amenities. Tamilnadu is the first State in this country which has introduced such a piece of legislation for the benefit of large section of workers in the unorganised sector.

A new legislation for regulating the service conditions of manual workers and to provide them welfare amenities, viz., "The Tamilnadu Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Work) Act, 1982.

Besides new legislations, the Government have taken due care to amend the existing laws viz., Factories Act, Beedi & cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, Motor Transport Workers Act and the Tamilnadu Shops & Establishments Act to provide for supply of Service Books/Time cards to the workers in such establishments so as to enable these workers to make use of these Service Books/Time Cards as a proof of their employment in case of termination of their services.

After the year 1977, this Government have added 23 employments to the Schedule under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The Government have fixed minimum



rates of wages for 17 employments (initial fixation) such as loading and unloading operations in markets, Automobile, Printing, Motion picture, Autorickshaw and Taxis, etc., during the past ten years.

On the welfare side, various welfare programmes are being implemented through the Tamilnadu Labour Welfare Board. A special mention may be made about the construction of a building for providing accommodation to the Trade Union representatives at a cost of Rs.10 lakhs at Teynampet, Madras-6. This building was opened by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 18.11.81 and this was named after the late eminent Trade Union Leader P. Jeevanandam as 'Jeeva Illam'.

The Board is also running 51 Labour Welfare Centres at various industrially concentrated places for the benefit of workers and their families.

Assistance to the Workers children studying in Industrial Training Institutes.

Financial assistance at the rate of Rs.300/- per year is being granted to 75 students of the

recognised Industrial Training Institutes, who are the children of the industrial workers.

Grant financial assistance to the children of workers studying in Engineering, Medical and Law courses

The Board is giving financial assistance at the rate of Rs.1,000/- per year to 25 children of workers' studying in Engineering, Medical and Law Degree Courses on merit basis. The assistance is given for a period of 5 years.

Financial assistance to the children of workers studying Diploma courses in Engineering, Medical & Law.

The Board is also giving financial assistance to 175 children of workers studying Diploma courses in Engineering, Medical and Law at the rate of Rs.600/- per year for 3 years.

Book Bank Scheme

The Board is reimbursing the cost of Text Books to the children of workers studying upto X Standard. Book Bank Scheme is implemented for those studying in the Plus 2 courses and above. 16,125 persons were benefitted during the year 1986-87 under this Scheme and a sum of Rs.6,10,549.95 was sanctioned as assistance.

T.B Wards

A separate T.B. Ward with 26 beds was constructed at the T.B. Sanatorium, Tambaram, Madras at a cost of Rs.3.64 lakhs exclusively for the benefit of industrial workers.



Construction work of T.B. Wards at General Hospitals, Tiruppur and Pennathur and T.B. Ward at Acharipallam is nearing completion.

Supply of Spectacles to workers who suffer from Poor Eye sight

An amount not exceeding Rs.60/- being the cost of spectacles, is being reimbursed to the employees who are above 41 years of age. During the year 1986-87 a sum of Rs.1,28,257/- was sanctioned to 2,232 persons under this scheme.

Holiday Home

For the benefit of workers and their families, one holiday home has been constructed at Courtallam in Tirunelveli Kattabomman District at a cost of Rs.15 lakhs. 58 persons can stay at a time. Only nominal rent is charged. Another Holiday Home for workers has been constructed at Mamallapuram and is likely to be opened shortly. Further it has also been proposed to construct Holiday Homes at Uthagamandalam, Kodalknal, Rameswaram and Hogenakal.

Accident Relief Scheme

The Government have also taken care to safeguard the interest of Rural unorganised workers by introducing schemes to provide monetary relief if they met with an accident while in pursuit of their work.

The Accident Relief Scheme for Agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers, and village artisans has been introduced on 15th September, 1984, the birth day of 'Arignar Anna'. This

Scheme provides for the following kind of monetary help by way of compensation from out of the Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund if a Rural Agricultural worker or village artisan met with an accident or dies as a result of such accident:

1. Death due to accident while in pursuit of his/her occupation .. Rs.10,000/-
2. Loss of two limbs or two eyes or one limb and one eye due to accident while in pursuit of her/his occupation Rs.10,000/-
3. Loss of one limb or one eye due to accident while in pursuit of his/her occupation .. Rs.5,000/-

Under the scheme, 231 families have so far been benefitted.

Insurance-cum-retirement Benefit Special Scheme

The Insurance-cum-Retirement Benefit Special Scheme which has been implemented from 15.9.84 provide for both insurance coverage and lumpsum payment to workers falling in the category of agricultural workers, small and marginal farmers, village artisans, loading and unloading workmen, Cart Pullers, Washermen, Barbers etc., on their attaining the age of 58. Those who desire to avail the benefits of this scheme will have to pay Rs.10/- per mensem to the Village Administrative Officer.

In the case of death of a member, the Life Insurance Corporation will pay a sum of Rs. 5,000/- to his/her nominee. In addition, Government will pay to the nominee an amount depending

NATIONAL CHILD LABOUR PROJECT

A pilot project viz., "National Child Labour Project for Sivakasi area" is being implemented with the financial assistance of the Government of India. This pilot project will be implemented during three years from 1986-87, at an estimated cost of Rs.13.89 crores.

GROUP PERSONAL ACCIDENT SCHEME

The Government have also introduced a Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme for the benefit of the workers in Match and Fire Works industry, in Kamaraajar District. The Government have extended the scheme to the match and fire works workers in other areas of Tamil Nadu.

upon the period of contribution by the member. On retirement of a member on completion of 58th year of age, he will be paid a lumpsum amount as retirement benefit depending upon the period of his contribution ranging from Rs.1,200/- to Rs.33,500/-.

SAFETY IN FACTORIES

The Government are also taking steps to enthuse safety consciousness among workers by giving training and in conducting safety seminars at various industrial centres. Safety Cells have also been set up at the major industrial centres at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore where incidence of accidents is more and they render necessary advice to the new factories where untrained workers are employed.

GOOD INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AWARD SCHEME

With a view to encourage the management of industrial establishment and the workers employed by them in the maintenance of peace in industry and promoting good industrial relations between them, the Government have instituted a Scheme called "Good Industrial Relations Award Scheme".

Industrial Development in Tamilnadu

TOWARDS EXCELLENCE



To ensure the steady growth of industries the Government have taken up two types of activities (i) to encourage the entrepreneurs by offering the maximum basis infrastructural facilities to start new industries and (ii) to set up new industries and run them efficiently to set an example to others.

The two financial institutions in the State, viz., TIIC and SIPCOT are granting loans to the entrepreneurs who come forward to set up more industries in Tamil Nadu.

Tamilnadu Industrial Investment Corporation Limited:

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Limited, a premier State level financial

institution was started to extend various types of concessions for setting up of industries. This corporation extends short term loan for acquiring fixed assets like land, building, plant and machinery and equipments for setting of industries upto the maximum of Rs.60 lakhs.

Many Industries like Textiles, Chemicals, Food, Paper, Leather goods, Metal Products etc. have been promoted by the Corporation to a large extent. During the past 10 years this corporation has sanctioned Rs.507.66 crores as loan. About 2,45,400 persons have been provided with employment.

Tamilnadu Industries Development Corporation:

This corporation was formed to establish a cement plant at Alangulam and a steel plant at Arakonam. This corporation also setting up major and Medium Industries in Joint Sector. About 45 Industries have been set up by this Corporation in both Public and Joint Sectors. About 35,000 persons have been provided with employment. This corporation has been carry profit during the last 6 years.

TIIC sanctions Rs.507.66 crores as loans in Ten years; 2,45,400 people provided employment

SIPCOT approves 550 Industrial Projects and sanctions Terms loans of Rs. 260.22 crores.

TIDCO has set up 45 industries both in Public and Joint sectors!

TAMIN earns a profit of Rs. 2005 lakhs; Tamilnadu also making good progress.

State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamilnadu Limited:

SIPCOT has approved more than 550 Industrial Projects and sanctioned Term loan of Rs.260.22 crores. Out of this a sum of Rs.158.75 crores has been disbursed to the Industries. To enable the Industries to grow steadily, this corporation provides the following assistance:-

- Term Loan
- Seed Capital
- Interest free Sales Tax loan
- Central Capital Subsidy
- State Capital Subsidy

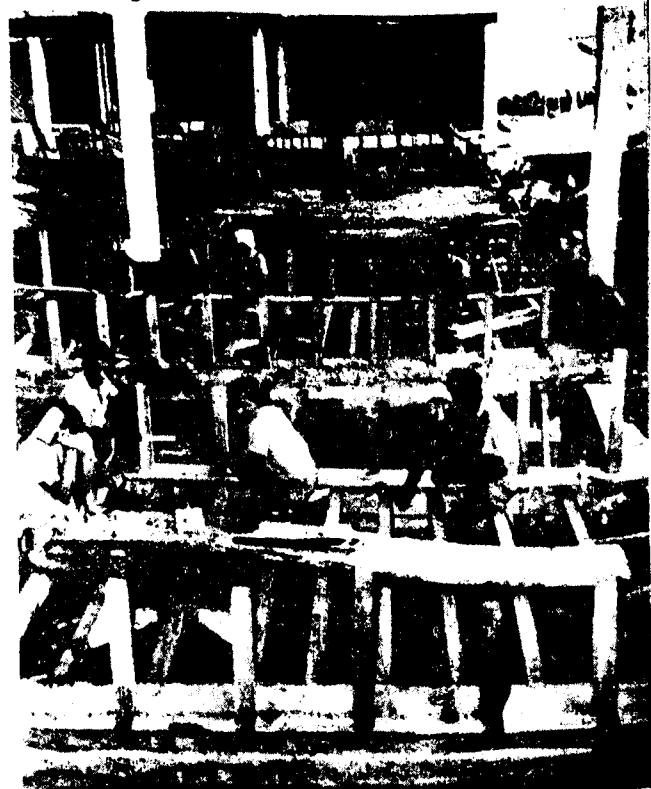
Industrial Complexes have been set up at Ranipet, Hosur, Manamadurai, Pudukkottai, Gummidipoondi, Cuddalore and Tuticorin.

In order to encourage investments by Indians in Tamilnadu, a World Level Committee has been set up. So far about 980 public enquiries from various countries have been received. Non-resident Indians have established 16 industries in India. The Government of India have located the Free Trade Zone near Tambaram in Madras City. All the infrastructural facilities required for the same have been provided by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

TAMIL NADU MINERALS LIMITED:

The Tamil Nadu Minerals Limited was set up by the State Government in April 1978 for commercial exploitation of some of the import-

ant minerals used for industries in the State, besides taking up the exploitation and export of black and grey granite. This Corporation has so far earned a profit of Rs.2005 lakhs. The Tamil Nadu Granites, Manali, an Export Oriented Unit was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on 25th March, 1986 and this unit is making good progress.



TAMILNADU SUGAR CORPORATION LTD.

Sugar Industry is an Agro based industry which helps rural industrialisation in the State. In the last 10 years, five new Sugar mills have been established. The crushing capacity of all the mills

Five new sugar mills in Ten years ! The crushing capacity increased to 47,650 tonnes from 39,000 tonnes.

Industrial complexes at Ranipet, Hosur, Manamadurai, Pudukottai, Gummidipoondi, Cuddalore and Tuticorin

Salt Corporation implementing a Rs. 12 lakh project to produce iron fortified salt to fight anaemia in India.



has gone upto 47,650 tonnes from 39,000 tonnes. All the sugar mills continue to produce steadily a large quantity of sugar. Tamil Nadu's contribution to National Sugar Production is around 10%.

TAMILNADU CEMENTS CORPORATION LIMITED.

Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation Ltd., has set up one cement unit each at Alangulam and Ariyalur. And two units for the manufacture of Asbestos Sheets, Accessories and Asbestos Pressure Pipes, have been set up by TANCEM. These units have so far provide 3100 persons with employment. Alangulam Cement Unit of TANCEM has received a number of National Safety Awards.

TAMILNADU SALT CORPORATION LTD.

The main object of this Corporation is to manufacture both edible and industrial salts in addition to manufacture of salt based chemicals and by products and to sell. This Corporation

is implementing the Mariyur Vallinokkam Salt Project at Vallinokkam and Sardar Vedarathinam Salt Project at Thambikottai in Tanjore District. The quantity of salt produced in the last 10 years has increased to 60,000 tonnes from 700 tonnes and the production in one hectare area has gone upto 136 tonnes from 3 tonnes.

The Corporation is implementing a Project to produce 15,000 tonnes of Iron Fortified Salt in a phased manner, to tackle wide spread anaemia in our country in general and in Tamil Nadu in particular. The project, at an estimated cost of Rs.12 lakhs, is again a pioneering venture and is implemented with the assistance of Government of India (Food and Nutrition Board) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

TAMILNADU NEWSPRINT AND PAPERS LTD.

This Corporation has set up at Kakithapuram in Karur Taluk in Tiruchirapalli District one

Free Trade Zone Comes up near Madras—A Boon to Exporters

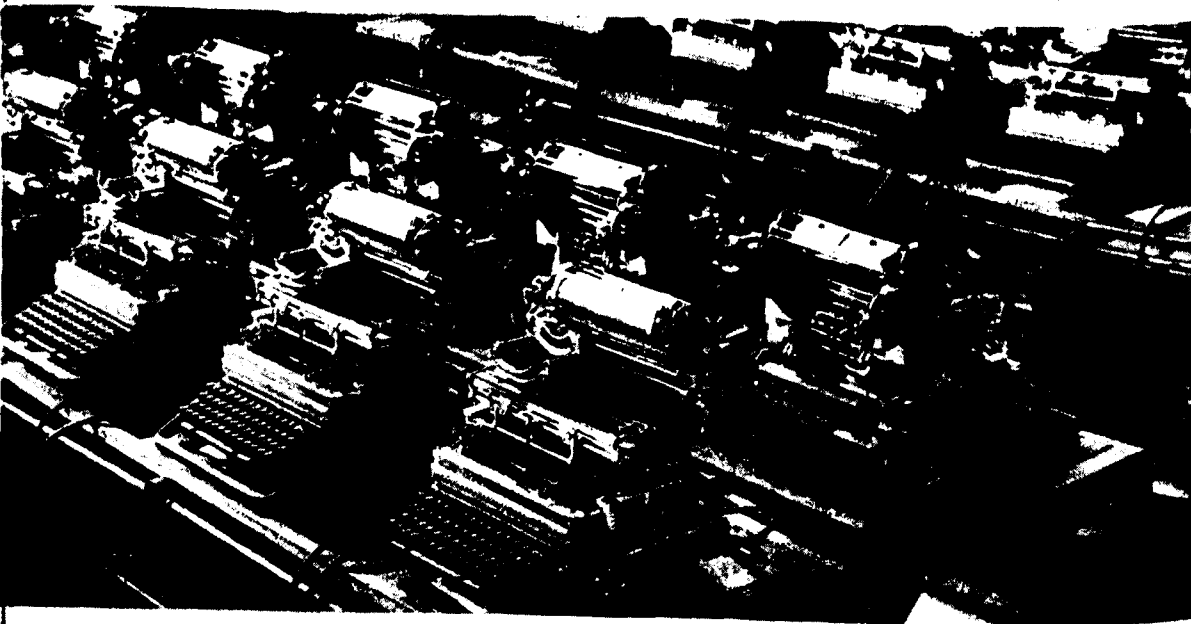
Polyester X-ray film project at Uthagamandalam, an Aromatic complex at Madras cleared by Centre !

Tamil Nadu Contribution to National Sugar Production is around 10%

paper mill capable of producing to the tune of 50,000 tonnes of newsprint and 40,000 tonnes of printing and writing paper. This plant commences commercial production on 18.10.1985. During the year, the company has added MAPLITHO to the existing range of product in printing and writing paper. The company has given direct employment about 1500 persons besides generating indirect employment to 5,000 persons.

Rs.600 crores have also been cleared by the Government of India. Moreover a Heavy Alloy Mixture Unit at a cost of Rs.70 crores has been set up at Tiruchirapalli.

The Government of Tamilnadu besides rendering an helping hand to the entrepreneurs who intend to start new industries in Tamil-Nadu, have also started various new industries and running them efficiently and smoothly. The



After greater amount of pursuation of the State Government, the Government of India have cleared the project of Hindustan Photo Films at Uthagamandalam for establishment of Polyester X-Ray Film Project at a cost of Rs.168.12 crores. Similarly, the proposals of the Madras Refiners Limited for establishment of an Aromatic Complex at a cost of

financial assistance to the entrepreneurs who start new industries has been rendered with the help of Industrial Development Bank of India. This Government is extending various types of financial assistance viz. IFST loan, Central Subsidy, Power Tariff subsidy etc. to the entrepreneurs who start new industries in backward areas of the State.

The quantity of salt produced in the last 10 years increases to 60,000 tonnes from 700 tonnes and the production in one hectare area has gone upto 136 tonnes from 3 tonnes.

A Heavy alloy mixture unit at a cost of Rs. 70 crores set up at Trichirapalli !

TNPL, the paper mill, is on steam! Provides employment to 1500 people.

Agriculture in Tamilnadu

The Green Revolution

Despite of successive failures of monsoons and the erratic behaviour Tamil Nadu is going ahead in implementing food production programmes through the well equipped extension wing of the Department of Agriculture. Higher productivity is achieved in almost all the cultivated crops and prosperity and plenty are assured even during floods and droughts. Rice, Coarse Grains, Pulses, Sugarcane and Cotton are systematically raised in appropriate seasons. Recorded productions have been achieved during 5th and 6th Five Year Plan periods. Apart from the normal cultivable areas, waste lands, saline and alkaline soils are also put under plough in the recent past. It is a fact that almost every bit of land with monocrops is converted as a total crop land with available water resources and short duration crops are raised as rainfed crops.

The rice production in 1976-77 was only 1846 Kgs./ha. A record productivity of 2780 kgs./ha. of rice was achieved in the year 1986-87.

*The higher productivity of rice is due to the implementation of 5 tonnes/ha and 3 P's Project in a fitting manner in almost all the seasons.

*The five steps approach to increase the Samba productivity has also registered good dividends in Samba in last years.

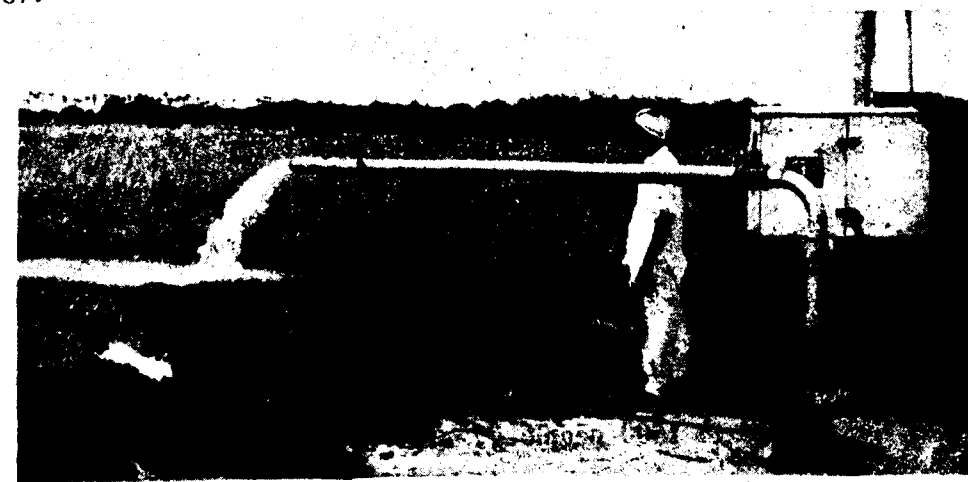
SAMBA PRODUCTIVITY:

The five steps approach to increase the Samba productivity is being demonstrated in 32,000 pre-season campaigns and 32,000 demonstration farms. The pests and diseases population is put under control by following I.P.M. Technologies.

More than 12 new paddy varieties were released for the benefit of the farmers. These new varieties are high yielding in nature and also pest resistance apart from their shorter duration.

PRODUCTION INCENTIVE:

An Amount of Rs.35 is being offered as subsidy per quintal





of paddy procured by the Govt. Agencies in the Cauvery delta districts. The subsidy is paid in kind as chemical fertilizers and plant protection chemicals and Rs.59 crores has been distributed as subsidy so far.

PLANT PROTECTION:

Timely plant protection measures are taken to save the crop from pest and diseases every year. Rs.70.77 lakh was spent over an area of 77,000 hectares of paddy land towards plant protection in the last year.

RODENT CONTROL:

Rodenticides are being distributed at 50% subsidy and Rs.3.22 lakhs has been spent in the last year to control rats in an area of 1.53 lakh hectares.

MILLETS:

To get more productivity in Coarse grain crops, new varieties

of millets both for irrigated and rainfed conditions are introduced. Cholan, Cambu and Maize were cultivated over an area of 15.72 lakh ha. and 16 lakh tonnes of grain yield were obtained. New production technologies were being demonstrated in 423 watershed areas. Summer ploughing, raising of drought resistance varieties, water managements, application of fertilisers to dry crops, and adequate plant protection are some of the technologies taught to the dryland farmers. In the year 1986-87 the above technologies were adopted in 1.34 lakh ha. in the watershed areas and 1.04 lakh ha. around the watershed areas.

PULSES:

Adequate attention is being paid to attain self-sufficiency in pulses production. Pulses crops are cultivated as pure crop, mixed crop, inter crop, along the bunds in kitchen garden etc. The area

under pulses is almost doubled in the last 10 years and the production is over 250% than the production in the year 1976-77.

Year	Area Lakh Ha.	Production Lakh Tonnes
1976-77	5.45	1.77
1986-87	10.28	4.52

Distribution of quality pulses seeds for sowing also has been increased by four folds.

For better productivity about 5 lakh B/c packets are distributed every year along with pulses seeds and 2.2 lakh minikits also distributed annually to small and marginal farmers.

Rs.11 lakh is being spent every year for Foliar spraying of DAP over an area of 20,000 Hectares.

As many as 2 lakh farmers are given training in pulses production technologies.

COTTON:

High Yielding varieties like LRA 5166, MCU 5, MCU 9, MCU 10, DCH 32 and Varalakshmi are being cultivated in an area of 1.88 lakh hectares and about 3.49 lakh Bales of lint is produced.

SUGARCANE:

Considerable increase in area and production of sugarcane is noticed in the last 10 years with the introduction of new High Yielding varieties like COC.671, CO 6304, CO 62175, CC 8001.

The State Ranks first in the Nation with the productivity of 108 tonnes of Cane per ha.

Year	Area Lakh HA	Production Lakh Tonnes (Gur)
1976-77	1.33	14.38
1986-87	2.11	24.75

INPUTS:

Consumption of NPK fertiliser is of high order in the last 10 years.

Year	Consumption NPK Lakh tonnes
1976-77	2.98
1986-87	6.72

In order to increase the fertility of the soil and to fix up atmospheric Nitrogen in the soil, bio-fertilisers are being used every year in about 1.60 lakh ha.

About 2.80 lakh packets of Azospirillum and Azotobacter are being prepared and distributed to the farmers.

SOIL TESTING:

To recommend the correct dose of fertilisers 10,00,000 soil samples are being analysed every year.

MICRO NUTRIENT MIXTURE:

To increase the productivity of the crops 1000 tonnes of Micro nutrient mixture is being prepared and distributed to the farmers.

PLANT PROTECTION CHEMICALS:

Pesticides and fungicides worth Rs.7 crores are being distributed

through 772 Agrl. depots in the State every year.

PEST SURVEILLANCE:

To pre-warn the farmers about the occurrence of pest and diseases and to assess the E.T.L., 7116 pest surveillance plots are laid and weekly observations are made. 198 I.P.M. demonstration plots of 20 ha. each are being established.

WEEDICIDES:

Use of chemical weedicides to control weeds is being popularised among farmers and weedicides formulations are distributed to farmers at 50% subsidy. An amount of Rs.4.75 lakhs has been spent for this purpose over an area of 5125 ha. in the year 1986-87. The work in this aspect is intensified in the years to come.

QUALITY CONTROL:

In quality control also the State carries out a tremendous work with chemical laboratories to assess the quality of pesticides, plant protection chemicals, fertilisers and seeds. About 44% of the nations quality control analysis of the plant protection chemicals is carried out in Tamil Nadu and every year more than 60,000 samples are tested for the chemical content.

MINIKITS:

To popularise new varieties of rice and coarse grains, quality

seeds in small pockets are distributed free of cost to small and marginal farmers. Every year more than a lakh of minikits are distributed through the agricultural depots of the Department.

AGRO FORESTRY:

To encourage afforestation and maintain ecological balance fruit, fuel, fodder, fibre seedlings are distributed to small and marginal farmers. So far 9 crore Seedlings have been distributed.

DRIP IRRIGATION:

To emphasis economic and efficient use of water for irrigation drip irrigation and sprinkler irrigations are advocated to the farmers and a subsidy of Rs.1500/- per acre is given to farmers to install drip irrigation in their holdings.

T & V SYSTEM:

With the World Bank assistance the Training and Visit System is successfully implemented from 1981-82 in the State at a cost of Rs.36.48 crores. Both the World Bank Missionaries and Govt. of India Officials have paid their co-operation to the Agriculture Department for efficient running of the scheme to help the farming community.

TANWA:

Six coastal districts (viz) Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Ramnad,

South Arcot, Chingleput and Tirunelveli have been identified for implementing a special scheme to train the farm women in agriculture with the DANIDA aid of Rs.3.21 crores. The scheme is being implemented for this year and another 6½ years. 20,000 women will be trained in a phased programme through this scheme.

FARMERS TRAINING CENTRES:

There are 12 farmers training centres in the State and every year 42,000 farmers are trained in scientific agriculture.

SEED FARMS:

Popular varieties of paddy, millets and pulses are multiplied in 44 State Seed Farms of Agriculture Department and quality seeds are supplied through agricultural depots right in the seasons.

SEED PROCESSING:

There are 15 giant processing units, 56 small seed processing units working in State Seed Farms and a quantity of 18,000 tonnes of paddy, millets and pulses seeds are processed.

Minikits containing new varieties of rice and coarse grains are distributed free of cost to small and marginal farmers. Every year a lakh of minikits distributed!

30000 seed samples analysed in the three seed testing laboratories in Tamilnadu, every year.

In Tamil Nadu :
12 Farmers Training Centres.
44 State Seed Farms.
15 Giant Seed Processing Units.
56 Small Seed Processing Units

SEED DISTRIBUTION

Larger areas have been covered under certified seed distribution programme in the last 10 years.

(Stt.)

Year	Paddy	Ragi	Cholam	Maize & Hybrid Millets
1976-77	7%	15%	7%	30%
1986-87	14%	18%	9%	50%

AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION:

With the World Bank assistance, under T & V programme, 80 permanent Information and Communication Centres have been commissioned with necessary infrastructures for the benefit of the farmers in the sub-divisions. Audio visual equipments as TV, VCR, Synchronisers, photo cameras, exhibition materials etc. are being supplied to the information centres.

A Record Rice Productivity of 2,780 kgs, per hectare in 1986-87 compared to 1,846 kgs in 1976-77.

9 Crore Seedlings Distributed to Encourage Agro Forestry.



SEED CERTIFICATION

If physically, and physiologically good quality seeds are to be made available to the farmers for successful crop production, an effective quality control mechanism becomes absolutely necessary right from the choice of the seed for raising the seed crop upto the distribution of processed seeds to the farmers. Based on the above said principles the following schemes are operating under the Department of Seed Certification.

1. Seed Certification
2. Seed testing
3. Seed Inspection
4. Seed Certification-training

SEED CERTIFICATION

Seed Certification is a regulated process designed to secure, maintain and make available certain prescribed levels of genetic purity, physical purity, physiological quality and health in seeds including vegetative propagating materials of superior crop plant varieties.

The object of Seed Certification is to develop and operate such a mechanism or arrangement through the various phases of seed Production, Processing, Storage and handling so as to meet the requirements mentioned in the definition. The Seed Certification is taken up for Paddy, Variety Millets, Hybrid Millets, Hybrid Cotton, Pulses, Oilseeds and Vegetable crops which are notified by Government of India.



Seed Certification is a specialised manpower intensive technical process consisting of six broad phases as follows:

(a) Receipt and scrutiny of application.

(b) Verification of Seed source class, and other requirements of the Seed used for raising the seed crop.

(c) Field Inspection to verify conformity to the prescribed field standards.

(d) Supervision at various stages, especially during harvesting, transportation of harvested produce to the thrashing yard, thrashing, winnowing, bagging of raw seed and its transportation, and handling of raw seed, processing and bagging.

(e) Seed sampling for analysis, including genetic purity tests.

Three Seed Testing Laboratories; 30,000 samples analysed every year

3,166 sales points for Seeds Distribution

30000 seed samples analysed in the three seed testing laboratories in Tamilnadu, every year.

(f) Grant of certificate and certification tags and tagging and sealing.

SEED TESTING LABORATORIES

In order to have an effective check on the viability of seeds, three Seed Testing Laboratories have been established at Coimbatore, Madurai and Kudumiamalai respectively. All the three Laboratories have been notified as State Laboratories under the Seeds Act, 1966. Annually, about 30,000 samples can be analysed in these Laboratories. These Seed Testing Laboratories were transferred from the control of the Department of Agriculture to the control of the Department of Seed Certification with effect from 21st November, 1985.

SEED INSPECTION

Quality seeds, fertilizer and pesticides are the three indispensable inputs required for high production in Agriculture. Of these, Seed is the basic Agricultural input. Hence, quality seeds are to be produced in abundance. Only good quality notified seeds are certified by the Certification Department.

Almost all the improved and high yielding varieties are being notified now and then under the Seed Act, the seeds of these varieties began to flow steadily to the net-work of 3166 sales points.

SEED CERTIFICATION TRAINING:

In order to familiarise with the Seed Production techniques certification procedures and Seed Storage Training Courses are being conducted to the field personnel of the Department of Agriculture, Horticulture and Oilseeds besides private Seed Producers and Seed Dealers who are engaged in Seed Production Programme. A separate



Training Wing was started from 3.10.1985 in this Department and the details of various training programmes conducted during last two years.

Seed Certification propagates high yielding varieties.

Minikits containing new varieties of rice and coarse grains are distributed free of cost to small and marginal farmers. Every year a lakh of minikits distributed!

The Wealth of Tamil Nadu



The Family Welfare Programme is a scheme wholly sponsored by the Government of India. This National Programme is successfully implemented in the State in a well planned manner on a purely voluntary basis. Tamilnadu by gaining the staunch support by all people, establishes an unique example in attaining allotted targets when compared to other States in India.

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

According to the 1981 Census the population of Tamil Nadu was 4.84 crores. The Birth Rate and Death Rate of Tamilnadu as per the 1981 census were 26.1/1000 and 10.9/1000 respectively, as against 33.3 per 1000 and 12.5 per 1000 for the nation. The National Health Policy aims at achieving the Net Re-productive Rate of Unity by the end of this century. In Tamil Nadu the prime objective is to achieve this Net Re-productive Rate by 1998-99 itself. For this goal, the Birth Rate and Death Rate have to be brought down to 21 to 9 per 1000 population respectively.

The Infant Mortality Rate should be reduced to 60 per 1000 live births and the Couple Protection Rate to the increased to 60%.

YEAR	IN TERMS OF EQUIVALENT STERILISATIONS		
	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	PERCENTAGE
1977-78	379711	124740	32.9
1978-79	302000	235664	78.0
1979-80	319566	172510	54.0
1980-81	210471	154042	73.2
1981-82	210471	203954	96.9
1982-83	334954	281438	84.0
1983-84	478556	520382	108.7
1984-85	553000	560994	101.5
1985-86	550555	590287	107.2
1986-87	642333	644593	100.4

Year	Total no. of Sterilisations	No. of Tubectomies	Percentage of Vasectomies	Percentage of Tubectomies
1976-77	567037	186829	57.1	32.9
1977-78	111587	90896	18.5	81.5
1978-79	216428	125099	42.2	57.8
1979-80	157642	122197	22.5	77.5
1980-81	138831	129915	6.4	93.6
1981-82	188828	174702	7.4	92.6
1982-83	266279	250583	5.9	84.1
1983-84	496780	473151	4.8	95.2
1984-85	525341	467987	10.9	89.1
1985-86	513990	458999	10.7	89.2
1986-87	513990	457159	14.1	85.9

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

A review of the past performance shows that, right from the inception of the Family Welfare Programme in 1956, Tamil Nadu has been a top-ranking State. For example, between 1956 and 1978, 27.8 lakh sterilisations have been done in Tamil Nadu. During the same period, much larger States like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have done only 22.5 lakh and 18.4 lakh sterilisations respectively. Tamil Nadu is at the top, considering the performance in the recent years also. While 21.3 lakh sterilisations have been done in Tamil Nadu between 1980-81 and 1985-86, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have done only 19.1 lakh and 16.6 lakh sterilisations respectively. This excellent performance has resulted in Tamil Nadu achieving the lowest population growth rate in the country during the 1971-81 decade.

while vasectomy accounted for 67.1% of all sterilisations in 1976-77, it was only 10.7% of total sterilisations in 1985-86.

While the popularity of sterilisation among women is going up, there has been an increasing preference for the new technique of laparoscopic sterilisation among the women. From a negligible fraction of total female sterilisations/in 1980-81, laparoscopic sterilisation became very popular within just three years to account for 55.58% of total female sterilisations in 1983-84.

The table below shows the marked increase in the acceptance of the temporary methods of contraception in Tamil Nadu.

ACCEPTORS OF TEMPORARY CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

YEAR	I.U.D.	O.P.USERS	CC.USERS
1977-78	22991	2030	98798
1978-79	36589	2493	121726
1979-80	31212	3467	73426
1980-81	32597	4042	70120
1981-82	34427	3401	58892
1982-83	37297	3541	32014
1983-84	55877	11877	65815
1984-85	86053	18162	98110
1985-86	192170	47885	177214
1986-87	394729	79784	176055

COUPLE PROTECTION RATE

YEAR	TAMILNADU	PERCENT INDIA
1981-82	28.9	23.7
1982-83	30.8	25.9
1983-84	34.2	29.6
1984-85	39.0	32.3
1985-86	43.5	Not available
1986-87	46.8	Not available

Provisional

The main indicator of increased acceptance of contraceptive methods is the couple protection rate. The couple protection rate for Tamil Nadu has been far ahead of the national average as shown in the table.

The impact of the Family Welfare Programme can be measured in terms of the number of births averted (annual and cumulative) due to the adoption of various contra-

ceptive methods. Since the inception of the Family Welfare Programme, about 61 lakh births have been averted in Tamil Nadu.

As per the 1981 census, Kerala is the only State having a lower birth rate than Tamil Nadu in the whole country.

Apart from the birth rate, the infant mortality rate has also been going down in Tamil Nadu.

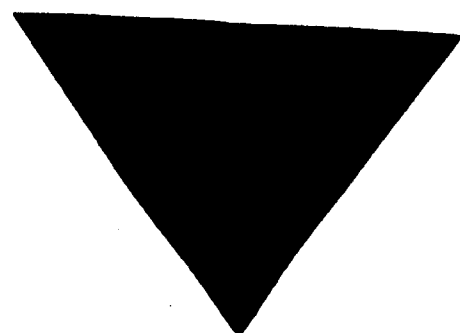
61 lakh births averted in TamilNadu.

TamilNadu has the second lowest birth rate in the country !

Tamil Nadu's couple protection rate far ahead of the national average !

Laparoscopic sterilisation becoming very popular !

21.3 lakh sterilisations during 1980-86, in Tamil Nadu !



Fisheries in TamilNadu

A Sea Change

TAMILNADU is endowed with rich and varied potential for development of both marine and inland fisheries. It is endowed with a long coastline of 1,000 kilometres as also an inland water spread area of around 3.69 lakh hectares, comprising of rivers, reservoirs, canals, tanks and the like. The population of marine fishermen is about 4.64 lakhs, out of which, about 1 lakh marine fishermen are actively engaged in fishing profession. Another 60,000 persons are engaged in inland fish production in the State.

Tamil Nadu accounts for about 15 per cent of the total fish production in the country. The share of Tamil Nadu in Country's export in marine products, is about Rs.60 crores (1985-86). As a result of effective imple-

mentation of successive Five Year Plans, the fish production of the State has increased five folds from 81,700 tonnes in 1951-52 to about 4.6 lakhs tonnes by the close of 1986-87. There has been an increase of 30 per cent of total fish production over last 10 years. (From 3.55 LT in 1977-78 to 4.60 LT in 1986-87).

DEVELOPMENT OF MARINE FISHERIES

Mechanisation Programme:

As against a target of 500 Beach Landing crafts during the Seventh Five Year Plan, 20 Beach Landing Crafts were distributed in the first two years, viz., 1985-86 and 1986-87. The Annual Plan of 1987-88 envisages the introduction of additional 40



Beach Landing Crafts. Under this programme, the Government will bear 20 per cent cost of the boats in the form of subsidy. The Fishermen will have to invest 20 per cent and rest has to be obtained from financial institution.

Nearly 38,000 traditional crafts such as catamarans, canoes and Vallams are engaged in fishing accounting for about 70 per cent of the total marine fish landings of the State. Most of the fishermen do not have crafts of their own and these fishermen have to depend upon the owners on share of catch basis. To enable such fishermen to obtain a craft a new scheme is being introduced from 1987-88. This scheme involves extension of assistance to the country craft fishermen to enable them to purchase catamaran at a total cost of Rs.15,000 per unit. 20 per cent of the cost to a maximum of Rs.3,000 is met by the Government in the form of subsidy. The beneficiary fishermen have to contribute Rs. 3,000 from their own resources and the balance of Rs.9,000 will be obtained as loan from the Commercial Banks. In 1987-88, 170 units are proposed to be introduced with a total subsidy of Rs.5.10 lakhs.

The following schemes are under implementation to accelerate the pace of brackish-water fish culture:

- i) A 5 ha. prawn farm has been established at Killai near Chidambaram at a cost of Rs.15.80 lakhs.
- ii) A 50 ha. Brackishwater Fish Farm has been sanctioned at Thondiakkadu in Thanjavur district at a cost of Rs.29.00 lakhs.
- iii) A 12 ha. farm at a cost of Rs.12.69 lakhs is



nearing completion at Karan-gadu in Ramanathapuram district.

iv) A 2 ha. farm is being established at Portonovo in South Arcot district.

v) Establishment of a Prawn Hatchery by Fisheries Development Corporation at Neelankarai in Chengalpattu district at a cost of Rs.21.00 lakhs is in progress.

vi) Under DPAP, a 10 ha. farm has been sanctioned at Ariyankundu in Ramanathapuram district.

INLAND FISHERIES:

The total inland water spread area in Tamil Nadu is estimated at about 3.69 lakh hectares, from which 1.70 lakh tonnes of fish was produced at the close of the Sixth Plan (1984-85). The aim of the Seventh Five Year Plan is to raise the production level to 2.10 lakh tonnes by 1989-90. The major impediment towards increasing production in this sector is the

inadequacy of quality seeds for main intensive stocking in the inland water spreads. As against total annual requirement of 350 million fish seeds, the present availability is around 47.70 million only, leaving a considerable gap between demand and supply of seeds. The annual plan for 1987-88 lays stress on reducing this gap.

FISHERMEN WELFARE:

Fishermen Housing-- Since 1974-75, Government are implementing the Fishermen Housing Schemes, under which the Government have so far sanctioned the construction of 9,856 houses through THADCO and 1,848 houses by the Fisheries Department. So far 9,160 houses have been completed by THADCO and 875 houses by the Fisheries Department. This programme will be continued in 1987-88 also, and for this purpose a provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been included in the Annual Plan 1987-88.

The Government of India have come forward to extend financial assistance to the States under the National Welfare Fund for providing the essential amenities such as Houses, Roads, Water Supply, Auction Hall and Net mending sheds, Landing platforms and Curing shed in the Fishing Villages. The Government of India have indicated that the total expenditure in executing the programme will have to be shared by the State and Centre on 50:50 basis. With a view

to make use of this offer, the Government are considering to move the Government of India for providing the above assistance atleast for two villages to start with in 1987-88.

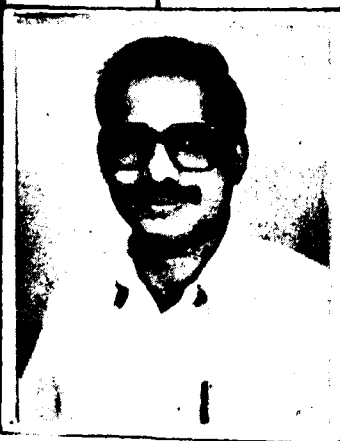
Link Roads-- Fishermen hamlets need link roads for better communication and transportation of fish to the nearby marketing processing centres. Therefore, Government have already formed 108 roads covering 159 k.m. at a cost of Rs.274 lakhs. In 198788, the scheme will be continued and would provide additional link roads at a cost of Rs.8.25 lakhs.

Anti-Sea Erosion-- Government Orders were issued in 1986-87 to entrust the execution of Anti-Sea Erosion works to the Fisheries Department from P.W.D. Sea-face walls with rubble mound stones to arrest erosion of sea shores in 5 centres at a cost of Rs.144.50 lakhs were sanctioned by Government. To facilitate the execution of these works, a sum of Rs.113.00 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 198788.

Savings-cum-Relief Scheme-- To alleviate the suffering of fishermen of coastal areas during the lean season, the Government have introduced a Fishermen Savings-cum-relief scheme. Under this scheme, a sum of Rs.10 per month is collected for a period of 9 months in a year from the fishermen who are members of the Fishermen Co-operative Societies. With a matching contribution of Rs.90 by the State Government a sum of Rs.180 is disbursed to individual fishermen at the rate of Rs.60 per month, over the lean period of 3 months. This scheme has proved to be a boon to the Fishermen and it is being implemented through the Fishermen Cooperatives. So far, 28,849 fishermen have joined this scheme.



Training the Future



Government achievements in this decade Elementary Education

By 1989-90 the last year of the Seventh Five Year Plan Government of India desires to achieve a target of 100% School Enrolment of the children of the age group 6-11 and 75% of those of the age group 11-14. It is gratifying that Tamil Nadu reached this target in 1985-86 itself. At the end of 1986-87 the percentage of enrolment from the age group 6-11 was 100 and that from the age group 11-14 was 79-68.

Now there is a nursery section opened in each day-care centre named Balwadi. This helps the child develop a positive attitude

TamilNadu achieves 100% school enrolment of children of the age group 6-11 and 75% of those between 11-14 in 1985-86 itself.

100% enrolment of children in the age group 6-11 was achieved in 1985-86.

Balwadi's (nursery centre) coming up in every day care centre!

towards schooling in such an early age; and it avoids the young children becoming drop-outs to look after their siblings. It is evident that in early child education, emphasised in the National Policy on Education, Tamil Nadu has been forging ahead.

Hon'ble Chief Minister's Three Pioneering Schemes

The Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Scheme has been in operation since 1.7.1982 to benefit the pupils of Stds.1 to 10. This scheme with its far-sighted social goal does attract many a child towards formal schools. What needs a particular mention is that, to execute this scheme, 38,399 Noon-meal organisers with a cook and a helper in each centre have been recruited. Through these 38,399 meal centres, about 64 lakhs of children are fed every day.

Free Supply of Text Books

Since 1985-86, the beneficiaries of the Noon-meal scheme, who are in Stds. 1 to 8 have been receiving free text-books printed and distributed by the Tamil Nadu

Text Book Society. 60 lakhs of children get the benefit of this scheme. The Government sets apart Rs.11.5 crores every year. Slates at a total cost of Rs.11.52 lakhs are given free to about 5 lakhs of children who are studying in Std. I.

Free School Uniforms

All the children of Stds. 1 to 8 of the schools in the State, when they are the beneficiaries of the Noon-meal scheme, get their school uniforms free and the Government has been implementing this massive scheme since 1985-86. The total cost is to the tune of Rs.15.81 crores a year and the number of beneficiaries is about 58.68 lakhs.

One conspicuous effect of these incentive schemes is that, at the elementary stage, the drop out rate, which was 40% in 1977-78 got reduced to 22% in 1985-86.

Free chappals to Children from Stds.1-8.

From 1987-88, the scheme of supplying free chappals, to Noon-Meal beneficiaries of Stds. 1 to 8 will come to effect. The budgetary allocation for the scheme in 1987-88 is Rs.10 crores.

Through the Scheme called the 'self-sufficiency scheme, in three years, viz.1980-81, 1981-82, and 1982-83, 4500 Panchayat Union Elementary Schools were provided with school buildings, built at a total cost of Rs.30 crores.



Secondary Education

Of the 18.36 lakhs of children in age group 14-16, 9.70 lakhs which work out to 52.85% were in schools. In ten years from 1977-78 to 1986-87, the number of high schools opened were as follows:

1977-78	.. 35
1978-79	.. 51
1979-80	.. 53
1980-81	..110
1981-82	.. 145
1982-83	.. 69
1983-84	.. 72
1984-85	..118
1985-86	.. 87
1986-87	..103

As on 30.9.1986, 1135 high schools received the benefit of the scheme of constructing science laboratories.

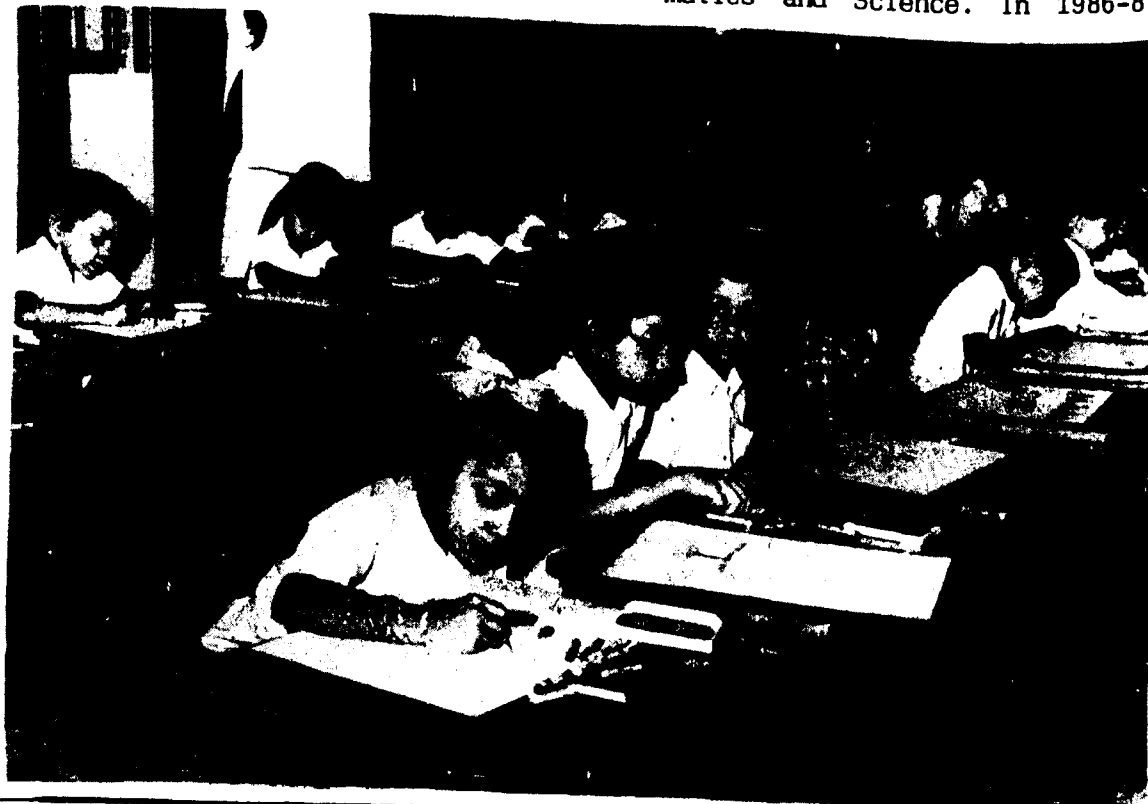
Of the 18.36 lakh children in 14-16 age group, 9.7 lakhs are in schools.

Tamil Nadu forges ahead in Early Child Education!

1135 high schools provided with science laboratories!

Under the Project of Educational Technology expansion, a cent per cent grant is being offered by the Central Government until 1987-88 for training programmes buildings and equipment. The cost of personnel for the Educational Television studio will be borne by the Central Government. The building for the Educational Television studio is to be completed at a cost of Rs.63.5 lakhs, and will be ready by April 1988. The Central Government has offered Rs.47 lakhs out of which Rs.5 lakhs has already been released. The State P.W.D., has undertaken the assignment.

Alloting Rs.5 crores, works for providing toilet facilities



Educational TV coming up at Madras with Central assistance.

Noon meals, Text Books, School Uniforms, Chappals, all free, enable children to improve their learning skills.

Rs. 5 crores spent for providing toilet facilities in all girls high schools and higher secondary schools. Girls education given impetus with central assistance Rs. 47.84 lakhs spent in 1985-86.

in all Govt. Girls High and Higher Secondary Schools have been on since 1982-83.

To encourage girls education, the Central Government, under a certain scheme, offers a grant equal to the expenditure on fee concessions given to girls in Stds. 9 to 12. The grant released by the Centre for 1985-86 is Rs.47.84 lakhs. This will be used to facilitate girls education.

With regard to the growth of education of the students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, extra classes outside school hours were conducted to coach them in English, Mathematics and Science. In 1986-87,

57000 pupils of Stds. 8-10 from 500 High Schools and 16000 pupils of Std. 11 & 12 from 300 Higher Secondary Schools derived the benefit of the scheme. In 1987-88 the scheme will be extended to 125 High schools and 75 higher secondary schools more.

The aim of the Chief Minister's scheme of Life-Oriented Education is to reduce the gap between education and life and to link education with industry and employment opportunities in all districts. The scheme aims at enabling the students to develop their skills and to realise the value of manual labour. This scheme enables the students to have the technical know-how through work experience.

Schools that were interested in the scheme, have been implementing it on an experimental basis since 1984-85. This experimental scheme has been in vogue in 660 High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools benefiting 1.11 lakhs of pupils. Initially, or in the first phase, in several schools, the scheme started from Std.8 with the available resources at schools and with the co-operation of the local communities and non-Governmental resources. A significant feature of this scheme is that different schools have different vocations depending on the local situations. Regarding the teaching staff, in addition to the services of the already available 2200 teachers 996 locally available skilled technologists rendered their services as parttime teachers.

Chief Minister's Life Oriented Education scheme to reduce the gap between life and education! This scheme in vogue in 660 schools benefiting 1.11 lakh pupils.

Higher secondary education offered in 1,678 schools, 87,000 students out of 3.62 lakh students in Plus Two classes have vocational courses!

In 1985-86, 750 such posts with a monthly pay of Rs.150/-for ten months were created.

Higher Secondary Education

In the Old 11+1+3 scheme, 78000 students had post matriculation education in the Pre-University classes. But 1978-79, 3.62 lakhs of students are in post S.S.L.C. education in the 10+2+3 scheme. Now Higher Secondary education is offered in 1678 schools



and post SSLC Education reaches the poor and the rural areas which is a milestone in the achievement of this Government.

One of the distinct features in Higher Secondary education in Tamil Nadu is its vocationalisation. In 86-87 in plus one and plus two classes of the Higher Secondary schools 0.87 lakhs (24%) Out of 3.62 lakhs of students had vocational courses.

10% in 1990 and 25% in 1995 have been the targets for such vocationalisation at the national level according to the National Policy on Education. But in Tamil Nadu even in 1986-87 it was 24%.

Education in Tamil Nadu

HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The facilities for Technical Education have increased very much during the last 10 years. There were only seven Engineering Colleges and Thirty eight Polytechnics under the control of the Department prior to 1976. At present, there are thirty one Engineering Colleges and one hundred and thirty three Polytechnics under the control of the Department due to the starting of new Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics during the last decade. The intake of students for Engineering Colleges which was in the order of 1426 during 1976 has increased to 6067 during the last decade. Similarly, the Polytechnics intake has increased from 4890 to 23,150 during the last decade. The opportunities for Technical Education have increased very much due to the increase in the intake of students in the Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics.

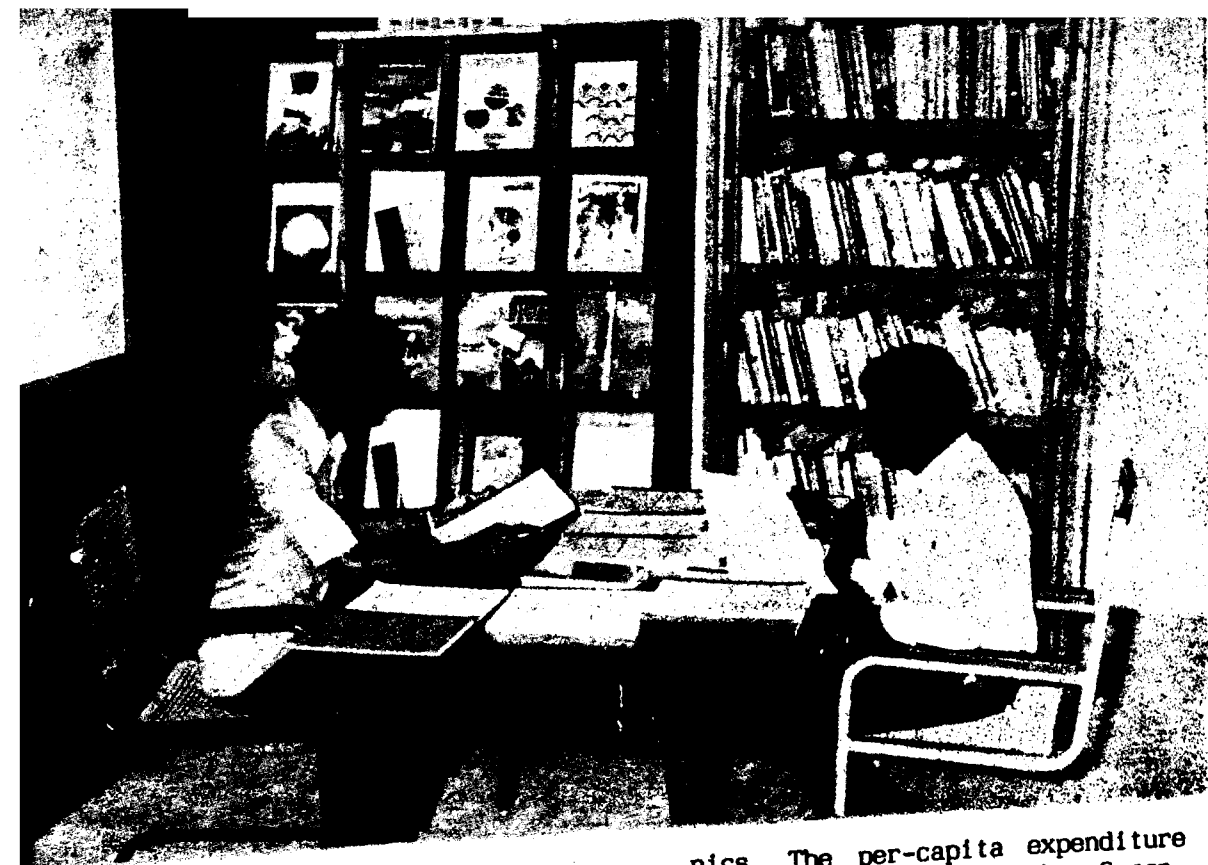
The facilities for Women's Education have also increased in the last decade. More than 1000 girl students join every year in the Engineering Colleges for the degree courses. There were only 3 Government Polytechnics for women with an intake capacity of 420 students prior to 1976. Now, there are 12 Women Polytechnics with an intake of 1600 students. Besides, the Government have permitted the admission of girl students in the Men's Polytechnics as and when necessary. Women's wings are also opened in the Men's Polytechnics to meet the demand.

STARTING OF NEW INSTITUTIONS:

The details of new Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics established in Tamilnadu year-wise are furnished below:

Year	No. of newly started Engg. Colleges	No. of newly started Polytechnics.
1979-80	..	1
1980-81	..	5
1981-82	1	6
1982-83	..	9
1983-84	..	16
1984-85	14	33
1985-86	9	19
1986-87	1	6
Total	25	95

Of the above mentioned Engineering Colleges, all the 24 Engineering Colleges except the Government College of Engineering, Tirunelveli started during 1981-82, have been started in the private sector under the Self-financing scheme with the permission of the Government and without involving any financial commitment to the Government for ever. Similarly, the newly started Polytechnics comprise 4 Government Polytechnics, 16 Government Aided Polytechnics and 75 Self-financing Polytechnics.



NEW COURSES:

New diversified and job oriented courses are introduced in the Technical Institutions in the areas of weakness and in the areas of Emerging Technology.

Computer Technology as a compulsory subject has been included in the curriculum. All the Government and aided Institutions have been provided with Computers. Computer courses have been introduced, in many Polytechnics and in some of the Engineering Colleges.

The tuition fees collected in the Engineering Colleges is Rs.360/- per annum. The Government are spending Rs.27,400 per student for the entire course in the Engineering College.

The tuition fee collected in the Polytechnics is Rs.180 per annum. The Government are spending Rs.9,735 per student for the entire Diploma course in Polytechnics.

The per-capita expenditure for a Student in the Higher Secondary School (V) is Rs.6,250 for the entire course. The Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics also collect a special fee of Rs.40/-

ANNA UNIVERSITY:

For the development of Engineering, Technology and allied Sciences and for furthering the advancement of learning and persecution of research in Engineering, Technology and allied sciences, the Anna University has been established on 4th September 1978.

TAMIL MEDIUM

In order to enable the rural boys in the Technical Institutions to understand the subjects easily, instructions have been given to the teachers to teach the subjects either in English or in Tamil or in both. Besides, the Students have also been permitted to write their Board exams either in English or in Tamil or both in English and Tamil.

Catching them Young

According to International charter of Physical Education and Sport the practice of physical education and sport is a fundamental right for all.

The Tamilnadu Directorate of Sports and Youth Services (DSYS) was started in September 1979. 'The Tamil Nadu State Sports Council' which was functioning as an advisory body to the State Government from 1956 began to function along with the directorate. In 1984, the Tamil Nadu State Sports Council was renamed as Tamil Nadu State Sports Development Corporation (TNSSDC).

The State expenditure in the field of sports and youth services has become five folded in eight years of its growth.

Catch the Talent:

Talents are brought out by State level 'Catch Them Young' Tournaments in various district headquarters in rotation and 'Catch Them Very Young' Tournaments in important places by rotation, in every district. This catch is done among the boys and girls of below 16. Sixteen boys and girls of 7 to 12 years old from Tamil Nadu were selected in 1986 to be admitted in the sports Schools of Sports Authority of India.

Sophisticated techniques in various events of sports and games are imparted by highly qualified NIS trained coaches. More than 120 coaches are in this field in Tamil Nadu. Regular Coaching is given in all District Headquarters and at Anna Swimming Pool, Madras.

Talented students are admitted in Sports Schools and Sports Hostels in the eighth standard level. They can enjoy the coaching facilities, boarding and lodging upto the Higher Secondary School level. Sports Schools are functioning in Madras, Neyveli and Coimbatore and Sports Hostels in Madurai, Tiruchirapalli and Tirunelveli. There is also a sports school, exclusively for girls in Coimbatore.

Orientation courses in sports and games are conducted to PETs in High Schools and Physical Directors in Higher Secondary Schools. Selected Elementary



Annabi by virtue of coaching gained at the Tiruchirapalli Sports Hostel, created a National Record in high jump (2.14 metre). Hockey and Swimming Students of Madras Sports School earned the laurels in the State level competitions. B. Daphna of Coimbatore Girls Sports School won a Gold Medal in the Tenth Women National Championships. Some Athletic old students of Madras Sports Schools are in the National Coaching Camp as the promising talents of India. Such kind of upheavals can be taken as credit to this Tamil Nadu's Scheme.

School Teachers are also given training in sports and games and are provided with Rs.225/- grant to purchase sports goods for their schools and honorarium of Rs.20/- per month (11 months a year) to teach sports and games.

Competitions:

The following are the sports and games competitions conducted by the Government.

Middle School Sports
Ten School Sports (for High Schools)
Republic Day Sports (for High & Higher Sec. Schools)
Bharathiyar Day Sports (for Higher Secondary Schools)
Block level Sports (Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Rolling Trophy and Tamilnadu Governor's Rolling Trophy instituted by the Sports Department are given)
All India Civil Services Sports
State Pongal Sports (open to the natives of Tamilnadu)
School league Sports
Club league sports
Town Sports
Women Sports (District, State, National Level)
All India Rural Sports (Group I to IV)
Anna Cycle Race
Match-a-day programme etc.

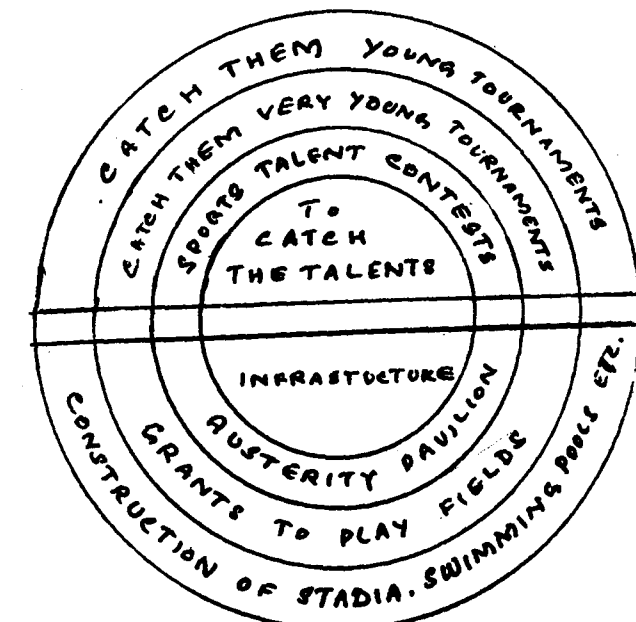
On 15th September every year, 21 District Headquarters host

Cycle race for boys and girls below 16 years of age. The race is called Anna Cycle Race.

Infrastructure:

Adequate facilities and equipments are essential for the development of sports. There are 17 stadia in Tamil Nadu among which 6 are in Madras. Five more stadia are proposed to be constructed at Erode, Pudukkottai, Dindigul, Ramanad and Tuticorin.

Apart from the available two indoor stadia at Madras (University Union and Corporation Stadium), one each at Nilgiris and Madurai and Indoor Halls at Trichy





and Cuddalore, an Indoor Stadium at Salem is under construction.

Anna Swimming Pool, Madras is of International Standard. Two Swimming Pools one at Dharmapuri and another at Thanjavur are under construction.

Financial Assistance:

To conduct State level, Inter-State, National level sports in Tamil Nadu, to send contingents to National, International Sports and to coach them before such competitions, financial assistance is offered to 34 recognised State Sports Associations. To encourage the valuable contributions to sports, Rs.500/- is granted to meritorious private Sports Clubs and Agencies. Meritorious International players were given financial assistance to go abroad for advance coaching in their respective disciplines and to participate in the competitions in those countries.

Tamil nadu players who won the laurels in the International and National field of sports are awar-

ded with cash, ranging from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 500 according to their merit.

Winners in State Republic Day Sports, Bharathiyar Day Sports and State Pongal Sports are honoured with scholarship of Rs.600/- each per year, and the Silver Medalists in the Athletic events with Rs.400/-.

60 indigent sportsmen are enjoying sports pension for their meritorious performance during their peak careers. The amount Rs.75/- per month is to be raised along with the number of beneficiaries.

Youth Services:

To plan and implement various rural development programmes, a number of Youth Clubs are functioning under the Nehru Yuva Kendras (NYK). 12 Centres are functioning at present and six more are to be sanctioned in new District Headquarters. This scheme is implemented by the Central Government with the co-operation of the State Government.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 3,00,000/- to form a Tamil Nadu State Youth Board. A State level Youth Festival is organised every year.

145 Youth Clubs, 8 Hobby Centres are functioning under the schemes of State Government.

Youth Hostels are the joint venture of Central and State Government to provide low cost accommodation for the youth travellers. There are two Youth Hostels in Tamilnadu one at Madras (Adyar) and the other at Kodai-kanal. Two more Youth Hostels are sanctioned (Madurai, Tirunelveli) and six more recommended (Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli, Courtalla, Cuddalore, Elagiri Hills and Kalvarayan Hills).

Sports film Library and Sports Book Library are also available at the Headquarters Office

Films in Sports techniques in Athletics, Badminton, Basketball, Gymnastics, Wrestling, Football, Volleyball Sports Competitions and Adventure Programmes are screened in Schools and Institutions.

Sports Research Scholarships are also offered (Rs.450/- per month for 3 years). Financial Assistance to publish sports books on techniques in Tamil (may be also in English) for eminent scholars in respective field. Schemes of this Department and Sports news are depicted in the

All India Tourist Industrial Fair, held at Madras every year.

Through Rajasekaran Memorial Run, in which young and old, men and women, age between 7 to 70 run or walk by paying one rupee each, the amount of which is to be utilised for the benefit of sportsmen and for the improvement of sports facilities is also conducted in this view. So far six runs were conducted in Madras, Madurai, Trichy, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore and Vellore in which more than 20,000 peoples took part.



Backward Classes Economic Development Corporation Formed

Backward Class Students Trained to appear for the Civil Services Exams.

71,000 Tools Distributed to Barbers and Dhobies in the last ten years



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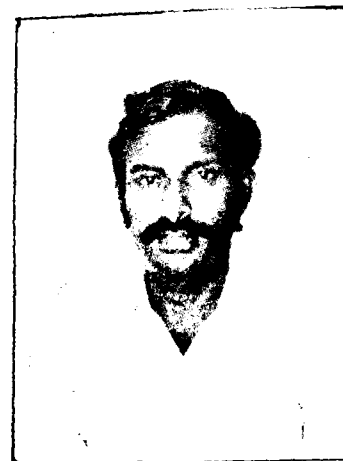
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DIPR/1018/MS/87/AR166

Transport in Tamil Nadu

In Flying Colours



"TamilNadu's Transportation" has always been a model to the rest of India by its impressive records.

The statistics given below will give an idea of the efficiency and the growth of Transportation in Tamil Nadu.

There are fifteen Transport Corporations in Tamilnadu.

The number of nationalised buses in 1977, 4,974 was increased to 11,167 buses in 86-87. The total number of buses in Tamil Nadu, 9,576 increased to 16,467 during the same period.

During 1976-77, the nationalised buses covered 4490 lakh kms. The distance covered during 1986-87 comes to 12700 lakh kms.

The percentage of fleet utilisation which was 87.4 in 1976-77 was increased to 93 in 86-87, while the all-India average is at 85.2.

There are 6,200 routes in Tamil-Nadu as on 31st March '87 compared to 2045 routes in 1977.

The fuel efficiency of 3.73 kms. per diesel litre in 1978-79 was improved to 4.06 kms. per litre in 86-87.

The mileage of a tyre which was around 80,000 kms. in 1978 has further increased to 1,25,000 kms. in 1987.

The Breakdown rate has come down to 24 breakdowns, per 10,000 kms. from 1.48 breakdowns, per 10,000 kms. in 1976-77.

The wages of the employees has met with 191% increase during the years 1979-87. The staff strength has increased to 78,616 in 1987 from 35,758 in 1977.

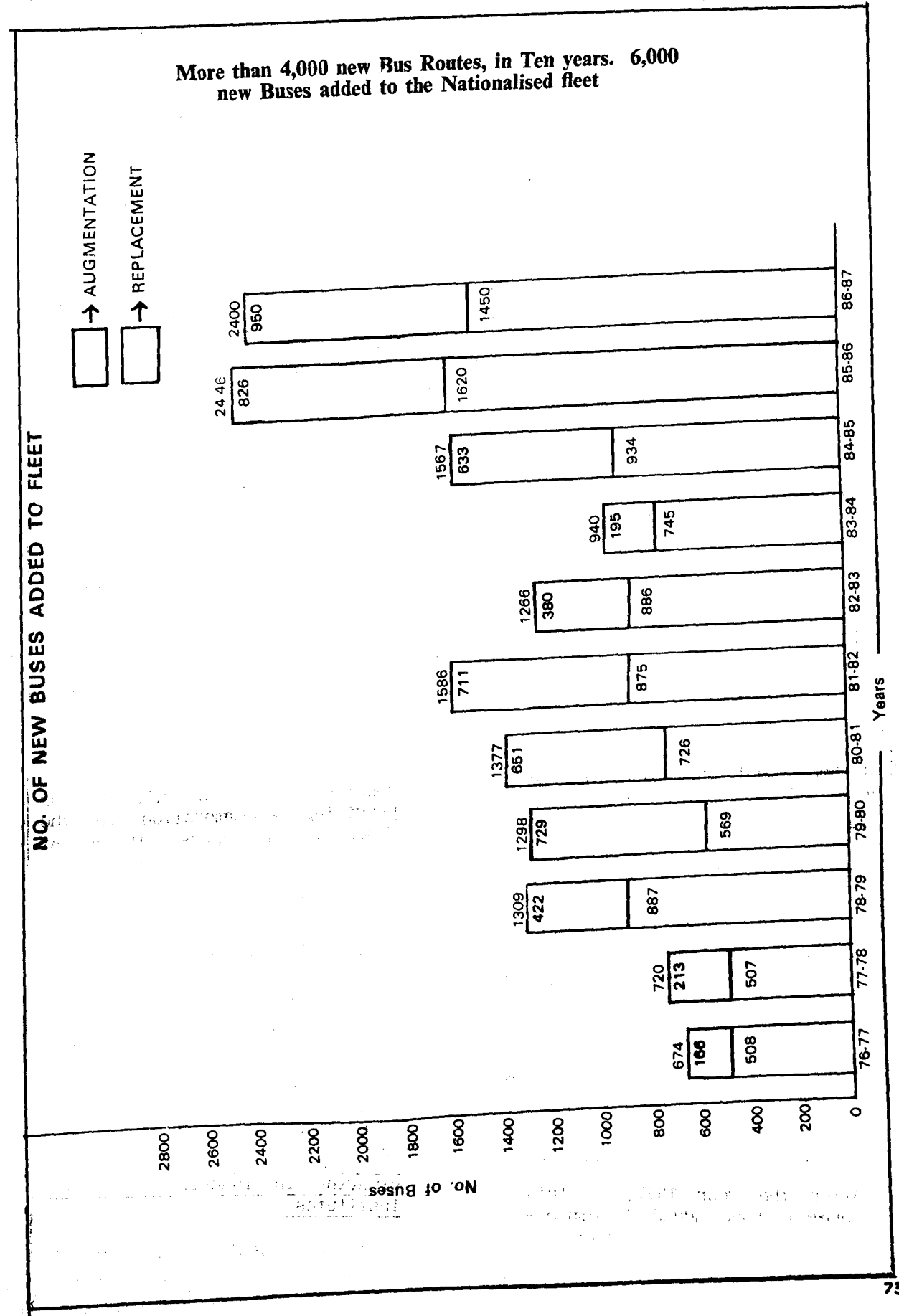
Jeeva Jet Bus fabricated by JTC.



MOBILITY PARAMETER FOR DIFFERENT STATES IN INDIA

State	Area in Sq. Km.	Population in Lakhs	Total number of buses	Buses per 1 Lakh Sq. Km.	Buses per Lakh of Population
1. Madhya Pradesh	4,42,841	521.06	5,620	1,269	11
2. Rajasthan	3,42,214	341.22	4,820	1,409	14
3. Maharashtra	3,07,762	627.05	13,990	4,545	22
4. Uttar Pradesh	2,94,413	1108.46	11,180	3,803	10
5. Andhra Pradesh	2,76,814	533.17	10,132	3,658	19
6. Jammu Kashmir	2,22,236	60.18	1,903	857	32
7. Gujarat	1,95,984	339.85	8,410	4,291	25
8. Karnataka	1,91,773	370.63	11,021	5,740	30
9. Bihar	1,73,876	698.17	6,770	3,891	10
10. Orissa	1,55,782	262.58	1,600	1,026	6
11. Tamil Nadu	1,30,069	482.77	16,467	12,557	34
12. West Bengal	87,853	545.00	9,227	10,485	17
13. Assam	78,523	198.99	2,680	3,414	13
14. Punjab	50,362	166.85	4,950	9,900	30
15. Haryana	44,222	128.56	3,043	6,681	24
16. Kerala	38,824	253.61	7,923	20,367	31

Source: Performance Statistics of S.T.U. 1985-86, Association of State Road Transport Undertakings.



SOCIAL WELFARE MEASURES

1. School and College students are permitted to travel in Corporation buses at substantial concessional rates.
2. Blind persons are allowed to travel free anywhere in Madras City and in other areas while going to Hospitals, workshops and schools.
3. Physically handicapped children are issued free point to point bus passes for their travel from their place of residence to school, hospitals and back.
4. Cancer patients are allowed concessional travel for the purpose of treatment.
5. "Women and Children Specials" in adequate number are being run in cities to cater to the needs of school going children and working women during peak hours.
6. Press correspondents are allowed free travel subject to certain restrictions.
7. Members of the Legislature are allowed to travel free along with their spouses.
8. Bus stations with passenger waiting rooms, retiring rooms, cloak rooms, canteen, bath and toilets etc., are maintained by Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation at all important cities and towns.
9. Pallavan Transport Corporation is maintaining 20 bus stands spread all over Madras City.
10. More than 4000 road side bus shelters have been provided by the Transport Corporations all over the State.
11. The Transport Corporations have set up motels at 12 places along arterial Highways. The motels provide facilities for all types of road users and their vehicles for rest and refreshment. More number of motels are coming up.
12. With a view to provide a stock of good drivers to the Country, all the Transport Corporations and the Institute of Road Transport have set up driver training schools.
13. All the Corporations have also started their own Industrial Training Institutes at various centres for training automobile mechanics who will be released into the job market.
14. The Transport Corporations have taken several steps in prevention of road accidents in consultation with the police and highways officials like:
 - a. Setting up of Traffic Signals
 - b. Rectification of defects in the accident prone spots
 - c. Painting with road marking paint the highway lanes
 - d. Painting with luminiscent paint the front and rear of bullock carts.
15. The Transport Corporations maintain totally 50 Ambulances in proper condition at select depots in order to provide immediate relief to road accident victims.

Housing in Tamil Nadu

Housing the Millions



The Tamil Nadu Housing Board is implementing many social housing schemes for various categories of people from the Economically Weaker Section of the community to the Higher Income Group, so far 1,47,710 dwelling units have been constructed by Housing Board throughout the State at a cost of Rs.409 crores. As per the present policy 55% of the total dwelling units programmed by Housing Board are for the Economically Weaker section and low income group.

(A) Economically Weaker Section Scheme:

The beneficiaries under this scheme are artisans, weavers, washermen, fishermen & others

whose monthly income is below Rs.700/-. The ceiling cost per house under this category is Rs.15,000/-. The EWS Housing scheme is funded by Hudco. The Board has constructed 5207 units at a cost of Rs.5.50 crores from the inception till 1977. During the periods from 1977 to 1987, the Housing Board has constructed 41,332 units at a cost of Rs.47 crores.



1,47,710 Dwelling Units Constructed at a cost of Rs. 409 Crores.

55% of the total units are for the Economically Weaker Section and the Low Income Group

The economically Weaker Section scheme benefits artisans, Weavers, washermen, fishermen and others whose monthly income is below Rs. 700.

(B) Low Income Group Housing Scheme:

This scheme with a ceiling of Rs.30,000 per unit is to benefit those whose monthly income is between Rs.701 to Rs.1500. During the periods from 1977 to 1987, the Housing Board has constructed 19824 units at a cost of Rs.30.00 crores.

(C) Cash Loan Schemes:

The objective of this scheme is to benefit the poor people who are not having required capital to build their houses. The cost is repaid over easy monthly instalments.

(D) Slum improvement/clearance Schemes:

This scheme is implemented in mofussil towns by Housing Board from 1961. During the periods

from 1977 to 1987, the Board has constructed 6816 units at a cost of Rs.7.30 crores

While summarising the above it can be seen that the Tamil Nadu Housing Board has constructed under various sorts of schemes for the Economically Weaker Section and L.I.G. of the society has constructed 67,008 units at a cost of Rs.86 crores.

Tamil Nadu Housing Board is actively associating itself in the State Government programme of construction of 3 million houses for poor. In the next 3 years Tamil Nadu Housing Board has programmed to construct 47,060 economically weaker section houses and 5212 low income group units throughout Tamil Nadu.

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT STATEMENT

ABSTRACT

YEAR	LIG	MIG	TNGRHS	SLUM	SIHS	EWS	POLICE	TOTAL
FROM INCEPTION TO MARCH 1977	7514	5003	8328	13948	2494	5207	489	42984
FROM APRIL 1977 TO MARCH 1987	19824	24152	10120	6016	636	41332	2647	104727
TOTAL	27338	29155	18448	19964	3130	46539	3136	147710

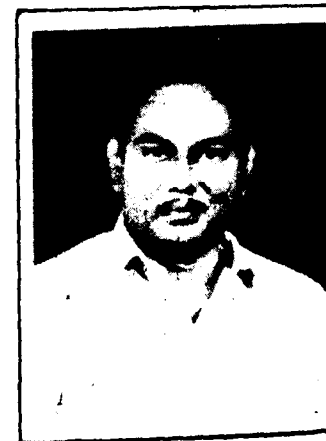
NOTE: Out of 19964 slum tenements constructed by the Board, 7384 tenements were constructed in Madras City prior to the formation of Slum Clearance Board.

In the Slum Improvement Scheme, 6,816 units at a cost of Rs. 7.30 crores has been constructed in Tamil Nadu in 10 years.

In the next Three years, TNHB has programmed to construct 47,060 houses for economically weaker sections and 5,212 units for the low income group

Tourism in Tamil Nadu

A Tourist's Paradise



Tourism, To-day is the second largest industry in the world. The fact that Tourism promotes socio-economic development, has been realised during the last 10 years. Small countries like Singapore, Fiji and Caribbean countries depend on tourism for economic development. Tamil Nadu has also realised the importance of tourism and is paying special attention for tourism development in the State.

As a first step, the Beach Resort Complex of Tamilnadu Tourism Development Corporation at Mamallapuram has been converted into a joint venture with non-resident Indian participation with the Government and is being upgraded as an International Beach Resort. At Thiruvadanthai and Muthukadu new beach resorts and recreation centres are being planned. In Madras, an International Tourism

Centre near Valluvarkottam and a Hotel-cum-recreation complex near the Kannappar Thidal and the old Zoo complex area in Vepery are the other non-resident Indian projects on the anvil. These projects altogether will cost nearly Rs.40.00 crores in the first phase.

Ten new tourist offices and tourist information Centres have been opened since 1979. A Tourist information centre at Delhi has been upgraded as a Tourist office. A tourist office has been opened in Calcutta to accelerate the visit of pilgrims to Tamil Nadu.

As a part of Orientation Training a batch of Tourist Officers were sent on a familiarisation tour to New Delhi, Agra, Chandigarh, Simla and Jaipur in the North in 1984.

Tourism and Travel Trade have in recent years become highly professional and it is therefore, absolutely necessary to provide periodical training courses to the personnel working in the department of tourism and T.T.D.C. The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.1 lakh for this purpose. During 1986, two training programmes were organised by the Department of Tourism, Government of India, in collaboration with the Department of Tourism, Govt. of Tamil Nadu programmes.

Permanent Exhibition Complex coming up at Madras!

Tourism is an Industry in Tamil Nadu.

Youth Tourism with Water Sports and Trekking programmes popular in Tamil Nadu.

Destination South India Programme" organised in 1977, 1979.

Tourist Guides:

Tourist Guides play an important role in tourism development. But no such guides were available in the Southern districts. The government has therefore organised a training programme in March 1983 at Madurai and given training to 24 candidates. These candidates are placed at Major Tourist Centres like Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, and Kanniyakumari.

The "Destination South India" programme was organised in 1977 in Co-operation with the Govt. of India, Department of Tourism, Air India, Indian Airlines, Southern States, Hoteliers and Travel Agents with a view to attract foreign tourists to South India through overseas publicity. This has resulted in increasing the tourist traffic to Tamil Nadu. Encouraged by this success, the programme was repeated in 1979 and 1980. As a result of this effort it is estimated that the tourist traffic to Tamil Nadu has increased by about 20 per cent.

Apart from producing tourist literatures the Government has brought out recently a multi-colour publication on the Vedanthangal Water-bird Sanctuary. This is the first time such an authentic and authoritative publication has been brought out on Vedanthangal. A similar thematic special publication is under way on the Todas of the Nilgiris. A documentary film titled "Holiday and Health Resorts of Tamil Nadu" has just been completed.

Festivals and Exhibitions:

Summer Festival is celebrated every year in May in all the hill stations of Tamil Nadu. Pongal Tourist Festival is being celebrated at all important tourist centres in the State every year in January. During the Pongal Tourist Festival celebrated in 1984, for the first time Catmaran

Boat race for fishermen was organised at Mamallapuram. At Madurai during the festival, the foreign tourists were taken to the Alankanallur to witness the Bull Fight organised there. In March '84 the government took active part in the Kambar Festival organised at Therazhundur in Thanjavur District by arranging a Bonmalatam, Sound and Light Show and donating books to the local library. The foreign tourists are specially invited to such Festivals and are honoured. The Tamil Nadu Tourism Devt. Corporation is organising the All India Tourist & Industrial Fair successfully for the last 14 years at Madras from January to March under the aegis of the Government.

This is the only Fair being held for more than 100 days in the country. In magnitude it is next only to the International Fairs organised at Delhi by the Trade Fair Authority of India.

Permanent Exhibition Complex:

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. has laid the foundation stone for the Permanent Exhibition Complex of the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation at Madras on 20th April 1987 and the work on this project has commenced.



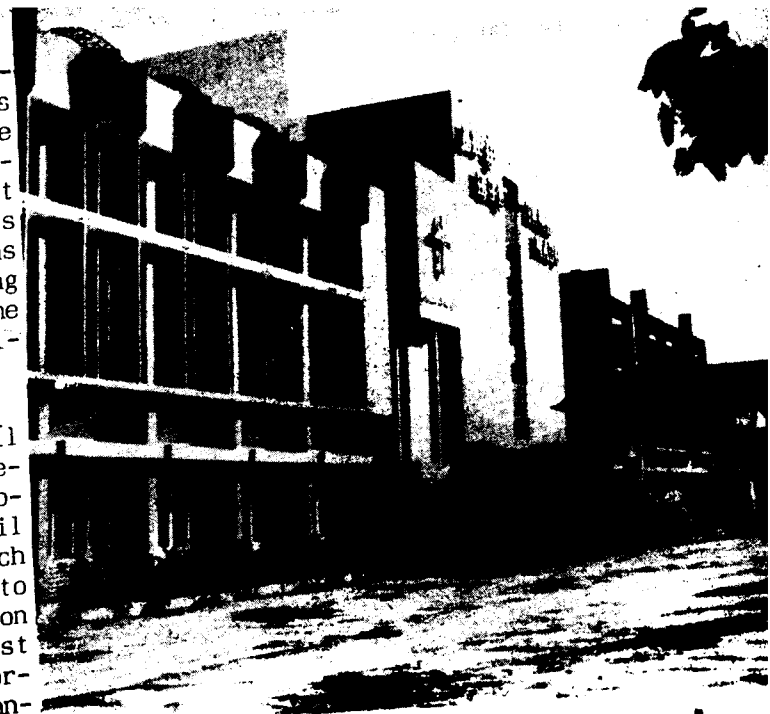
The promotional as well as developmental activities of the department are therefore, increasing year by year. The fact that the budget of the department was only Rs.22 lakhs in 1971-72 has increased to Rs.124 lakhs during 1986-87 is an indication of the Department's increasing activities and achievements.

The Statistical Cell of the Tamil Nadu Tourism Department is preparing "A Directory of Accommodation Establishments in Tamil Nadu". This will provide the much needed information in regard to the availability of accommodation in the various towns and tourist centres of Tamil Nadu. This information will facilitate the planning of the infrastructural facilities for the tourists visiting various centres in the State. A report on Domestic Tourist Profile" will also be prepared after processing the data collected through the 42nd Round of the National Sample Survey, now being conducted in Tamil Nadu.

During the Fifth Five Year Plan the amount spent on tourism development was only Rs.72.26 lakhs. During the Sixth Five Year Plan the amount earmarked for Tourism Development in Tamil Nadu was Rs.498.73 lakhs. This is yet another indication of our achievement in the field of Tourism Development.

Master Plans:

On the request of the Government of India to suggest three Centres of international importance for development the Government of Tamil Nadu has recommended Mamallapuram, Rameswaram and Kanniyakumari. Similarly, for the development of Udhagamandalam, the queen of hill stations, the Government of India has been requested to recommend for financial assistance from the World Bank. During the last four years Master Plans have been prepared for the



above four centres by Commissioning experts in the field. The various schemes envisaged in these Master Plans have been taken up for implementation in a phased manner.

The Mamallapuram Master Plan envisages a total outlay of Rs.5.83 crores. So far schemes costing Rs.75 lakhs have been completed.

The Rameswaram Master Plan envisages a total outlay of Rs.28 crores. Schemes costing Rs.75 lakhs have already been implemented.

The Kanniyakumari Master Plan envisages a total outlay of Rs.16 crores. Schemes costing Rs.35 lakhs have been completed.

The Udhagamandalam Master Plan envisages a total outlay of Rs.28 crores. Schemes costing Rs.50 lakhs have already been completed.

Central Assistance:

During the last few years the Government of India, Department of Tourism is rendering financial assistance for a number of plan schemes. The Department of

Tourism, Government of Tamil Nadu with the financial assistance of the Department of Tourism, Government of India is implementing Plan schemes to the tune of Rs.1.80 crores. Apart from this, the State Govt. is implementing schemes under HADD & WGDP amounting to Rs.2.17 crores. The Govt. has sought further assistance to the tune of Rs.6.00 crores for various projects from the Govt. of India Dept. of Tourism.

Pragmatic Approach;

Mamallapuram, also known as 'Kadal mallai' from the days of the Pallavas, is an important international tourist centre.



It is, therefore, proposed to set up an open air museum at this place so as to enable the visitors to Mamallapuram to understand the ancient cultural and historical heritage of Tamil Nadu by visiting this museum the cost of which is estimated to be Rs.68 lakhs. As a first step, a sum of Rs.27.09 lakhs has been sanctioned for this project and the work of carving sculptures is in progress at the college of sculpture Training at Mamallapuram.

Pilgrims and tourists proceeding to Rameswaram invariably have to stay overnight at Mandapam. It has therefore been decided to construct camping sites at Mandapam for which Rs.42 lakhs has been sanctioned out of which a sum of Rs.5 lakhs has been sanctioned.

Most of the tourists visiting Kanniyakumari come by special buses and return the same day. It has therefore been decided to provide rest shed and parking lot at Kanniyakumari for which Tourism Department's share is a sum of Rs.5 lakhs has been sanctioned.

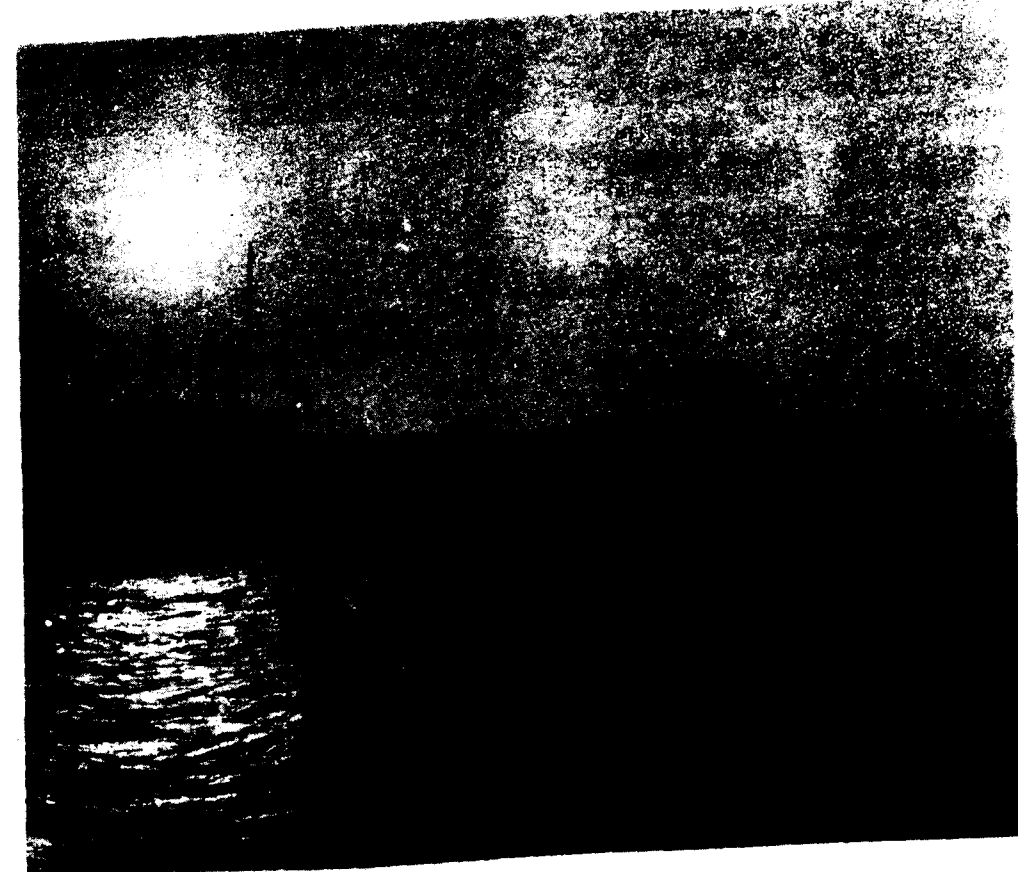
It was felt that a rope way from Doddabetta, the highest peak in the Nilgiris, to Udhagamandalam town will be an added attraction for the tourists visiting this place. The feasibility report received is under the consideration of the Tamil Nadu Tourism Devt. Corporation.

Classification of Hotels

The Tamil Nadu State Hotel Classification Committee constituted by the State Government to classify one and two star category of hotels has commenced inspection and classification of hotels during the year 1986-87. This is in pursuance of delegation of powers by the Department of Tourism, Government of India to the Tourism Departments of the State Governments.

Food Craft Institute:

The administration of the Food Craft Institute, Tiruchirappalli has been taken over by the Tourism from the Education Department during 1986-87. This institution offers one year Craft Certificate Courses in five branches of catering technology. The Board of Governors of this institute is headed by the Hon'ble Minister for Tourism. It is proposed to



upgrade this Food craft Institute into an Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition to offer three year Diploma Courses. It is also proposed to start two new Food Craft Institutes one at Madurai and the other at Coimbatore.

The Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Madras is also under the administrative control of this Department at the State Government level.

ITDC Travellers Lodges:

In pursuance of the decision made by the Department of Tourism, the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation has taken over the Travellers Lodges at Thanjavur, Kancheepuram and Tiruchirappalli from the India tourism Development Corporation. These will be added to the chain of hotels already run by Tamilnadu Tourism Devt. Corporation for

the benefit of the visiting tourists to Tamil Nadu.

Youth Tourism:

The Youth Hostels of the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation, offer inexpensive dormitory accommodation to the youth and student groups at important tourist centres. The Youth Hostels at Hogenakkal, Mudumalai, Kanniyakumari, Mandapam, Rameswaram, Pichavaram, Udhagamandalam, Yercaud, Kodaikannal and Mamalla-

All India Tourist & Industrial Fair organised at Madras successfully for 14 years ! This is the second largest fair in India, second next to the International Fair organised by Trade Fair Authority of India in New Delhi.



puram are very popular among the youth and student groups. Youth Hostels will be commissioned shortly at Kothagiri, Elagiri, Coonoor and Tiruchirappalli. It is also proposed to put up Youth Hostels at Kolli Hills and Kalrayan Hills. The Youth Hostel at Udhagamandalam will be expanded during 1987-88 to provide additional accommodation.

Water Sports:

Tamil Nadu has a long sea coast, back waters, lakes and tanks that are ideal for promotion of water sports. Boating, yachting, windsurfing, water skating are some of the popular water sports. Boating facilities are now offered in the lakes at Udhagamandalam, Kodaikanal, Yercaud, Pulicat and Elagiri and also in the backwaters of Muthukadu, Pichavaram and Cuddalore. Additional boats and wind-surfers have been made available during 1986-87 at a cost of Rs.15.00 lakhs. Training is also imparted in windsurfing in co-operation with the Directorate of Sports and Youth Services. Annual Boat Regattas are also organised in the hill stations during the summer season.

Trekking programme:

Trekking and nature study are popular among the youth today.

The Department of Tourism conducts periodical trekking, shore walking and cycling programmes in which students from schools and colleges participate in large numbers. Trekking programmes were conducted in the Nilgiris (Udhagamandalam), Palani Hills (Kodaikanal), Papanasam, Courtallam and other places in collaboration with the Youth Hostels Association of India. A sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been earmarked for purchase of trekking materials.

Accommodation offered by TTDC

Tamilnadu Tourism Development Corporation took over 5 Travellers Bungalows from the Government in 1971 at the time of inception. Today it has 17 hotels, 3 motels and 12 Youth Hostels established in various tourist centres in the State. The accommodation facilities offered by T.T.D.C. are much sought after by the tourist including youth tourists.

T.T.D.C. runs boat houses at Udhagamandalam, Yercaud, Muthukadu, Cuddalore, Pichavaram and Anna Nagar at Madras.

Conducted Tours at T.T.D.C.

The transport division at T.T.D.C. was started in the year 1972 with the Luxury Coaches. It has expanded its fleet stren-

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC TOURIST ARRIVALS TO TAMILNADU

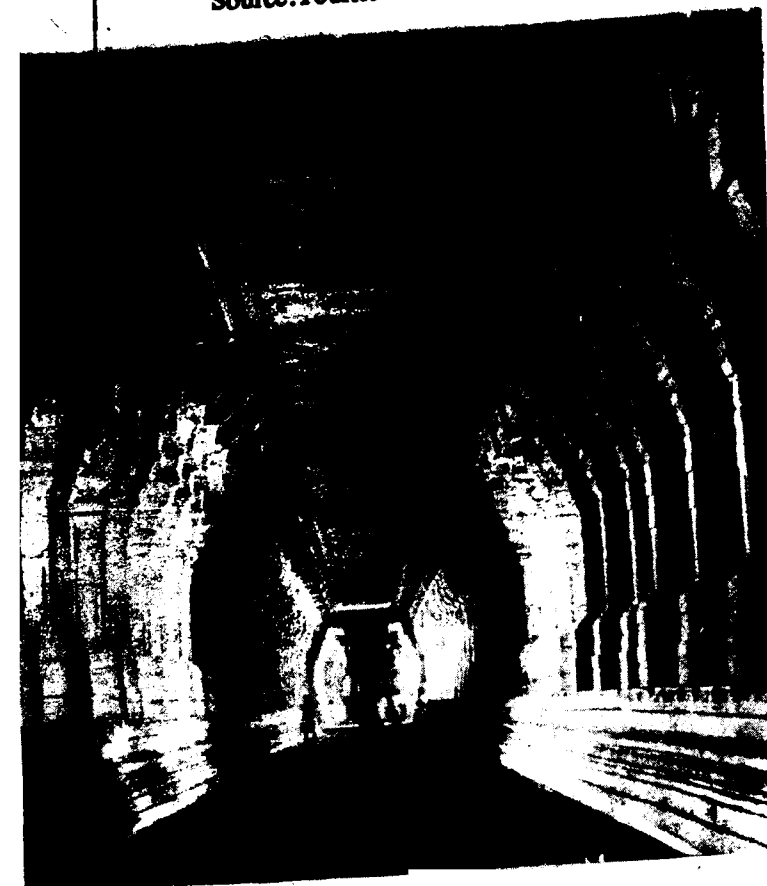
Year	Foreign	%increase () or decrease (—) over previous year	Domestic	%increase () or decrease (—) over previous year	Total	%increase () or decrease (—) over previous year
(4)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1976	1,35,452	—	2,47,07,162	—	2,48,42,614	—
1977	1,54,074	13.7	2,62,57,572	6.3	2,64,11,646	6.3
1978	2,02,774	31.6	2,81,00,104	7.0	2,83,02,878	7.2
1979	2,11,764	4.4	3,03,62,710	8.1	3,05,74,474	8.0
1980	2,24,920	6.2	3,32,44,778	9.5	3,34,69,698	9.5
1981	2,30,362	2.4	3,34,57,988	0.6	3,36,88,350	0.6
1982	2,29,653	—0.5	3,65,11,797	—0.2	3,67,41,450	—9.1
1983	2,35,812	2.7	3,60,24,650	—1.3	3,62,60,462	—1.3
1984	2,39,638	1.6	3,32,45,280	7.7	3,34,84,918	7.7
1985	2,44,940	2.2	4,33,60,730	30.4	4,36,05,670	30.2
1986	2,98,290	21.8	4,79,56,970	10.0	4,82,55,260	10.6

Source: Tourist Officers and Government of India Tourist Office, Madras.

gth to 24 luxury coaches, 5 Datsun A/C imported Cars and 3 tourist taxis.

The Coach tours offered by TTDC are very popular among both domestic and foreign tourists. The Results:

The Tourist traffic to Tamil Nadu is on the increase. The number of foreign and domestic tourists who visited Tamil Nadu during 1976 were 1.35 lakhs and 247.07 lakhs respectively. During 1982 the number of foreign and domestic tourists who visited Tamil Nadu were 2.29 lakhs and 365.12 lakhs respectively. This represents an increase of 69.6% and 47.8% in that order in the tourist traffic to Tamil Nadu. A further increase in the latter years could be seen from the table above.



Forests in TamilNadu

Out of the Woods

Forest is one of our most important renewable natural resources which forms a basic constituent of our environment. Forest constitutes the basic back-up for life support system itself. Forest cover regulates precipitation, in that, given a good forest cover the usable proportion of the precipitation, could increase through proper regulation of flow of springs, prevention of floods, recharging of aquifers below forest cover, etc. It also helps to maintain a balance in the temperature regime, and helps clean up air, etc.

During the last year, (in 1985-86), we have brought 14,200 hectares of Reserved Forest area under fresh tree cover. Similarly, we have brought about 18,500 hectares under such cover in the non-forest area during this period. We are striving to divert more resources towards this endeavour.

AREA UNDER FOREST

The total area under Forest in 1985-86 was 22,379 sq.km. (or 2.2 million hectares) which works out to 17.22 per cent of the total geographical area of the State. The area notified as Reserved Forest is 18,375 sq.km., reserved land 3,390 sq.km. and unclassified forests 614 sq.km.

Efforts are taken to notify areas and bring them under the head of Reserve Forests every year. During the year 1985-86, an extent of 63 sq.km. has been added to the Reserve Forest.



The work relating to ground assessment of forest stock in 6 forest divisions has been completed and a tentative estimate has been arrived at. It is most heartening to note that out of total geographical area of 3.42 lakh hectares an area of 2.15 lakh hectares is under excellent tree cover in these 6 divisions.

As regards release of forest lands for non-forestry purposes, ever since 1980, when Forest Con-

servation Act came into force, only an area of 337 hectares has been diverted to non-forestry purposes mostly for dams, running electric transmission lines, water supply etc. We are exercising strict control on this aspect, so that the area under Reserve Forest does not get depleted.

FOREST REVENUE

Revenue:

The revenue anticipated during 1986-87 is Rs.28.49 crores as detailed below. The major sources of revenue continued to be through sale of sandalwood and supply of raw materials to the forest-based industries.

Revenue from	Rupees in crores.
a) Sandalwood	14.00
b) Supply of raw material to industries	6.18
c) Minor Forest Produce	0.98
d) Bamboo, Cashew, Casuarina, Softwood Farm Forestry Plantation and others	7.33
Total	28.49

The revenue anticipated during 1987-88 is estimated at Rs.26.75 crores.

Forest Development:

This State is a pioneer State in taking up afforestation outside Reserved Forests. By 1975-76, 64,427 hectares were planted outside the Reserved Forests area. Within ten years 2,42,592 hectares have been raised as wood lots outside Reserved Forests in Government wastelands, rivers, canals and lake bunds.

During 1986-87 a quantity of 2.13 lakh tonnes of raw materials is planned to be supplied and the revenue expected during the year is estimated at Rs.6.43 crores. It is anticipated that during 1987-88 a revenue of Rs.6.50 crores will be realised by the supply of 2.50 lakh tonnes.

SANDALWOOD:

Natural Sandal occurs in the plateau and the hilly tracts of North Arcot, Dharmapuri, Salem, Periyar and Coimbatore districts and to a lesser extent in the Nilgiris, South Arcot and Tiruchirappalli districts. Only dead sandal trees are extracted.

Quantity Year of sandal sold.	Revenue realised.	Average price obtained per tonne.
(M TONNES)	(RS. IN LAKHS)	(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)
1982 1,947	658.2	33.8
1983 1,907	691.6	36.3
1984 2,000	811.4	40.6
1985 2,089	1,331.8	63.7
1986 1,919	1,501.0	78.1

Financial outlay:

The total allocation under Forestry and wildlife sector (State scheme) for the Seventh Plan is Rs.68.00 crores. The financial achievement during 1985-86 is Rs.18.18 crores. The expenditure during 1986-87 is Rs.20.27 crores. The proposed outlay for 1987-88 is Rs.25.56 crores.

Production Forestry Schemes:

Pulpwood and fuelwood plantation schemes:

During 1986-87, expenditure is Rs.451.12 lakhs towards raising 16,355 hectares of plantations



apart from doing thinning operations over 1,700 hectares in wattle areas and raising and supply of 1.00 lakh seedlings to public under the Soil Conservation schemes.

During 1987-88, it is proposed to raise 16 thousand hectares of plantations. Intensive cultural operations over an area of 300 hectares in pulpwood plantations is also planned to be taken up. The outlay proposed for all these works during 1987-88 is Rs.598.90 lakhs.

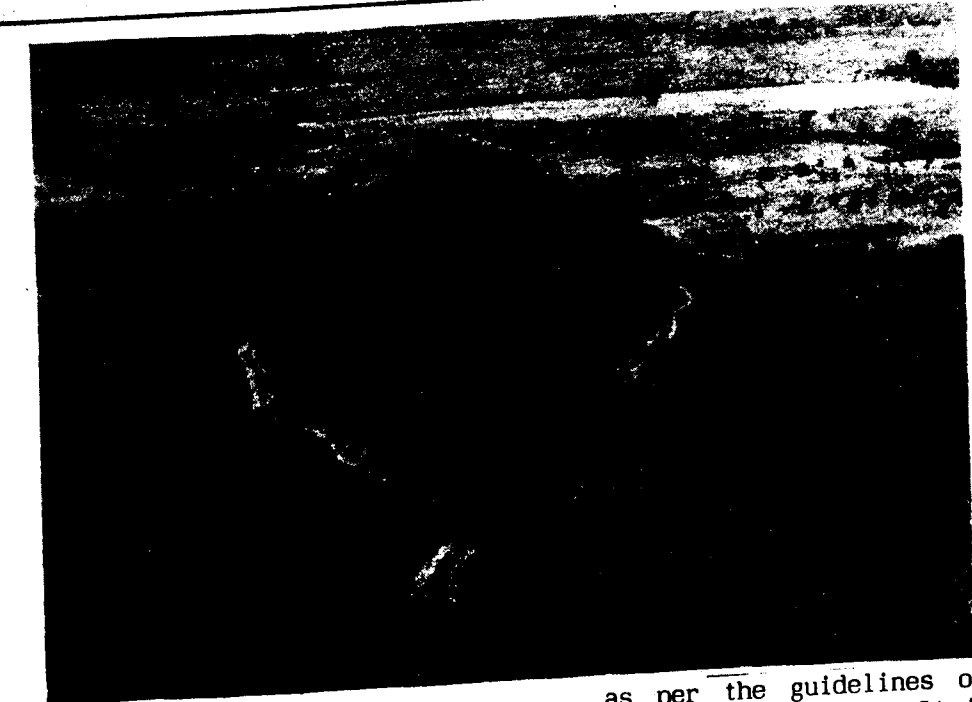
SIDA Aided Social Forestry Project

TamilNadu had been a pioneer in the country in initiating schemes for afforestation in community lands. Experimental planting was taken up on a pilot scale during 1960, which gave encouraging results and paved the way for taking up a regular and sustained programme for afforestation of community lands. Various schemes like "Farm Forestry", "Extension Forestry", "Village Forestry" and "Mixed Plantations" were implemented to afforest community lands. In 1981, all these schemes

executed outside the Reserve Forest were integrated into one Social Forestry Project and implemented with the aid from the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA). Thus the first phase of the "SIDA Aided Social Forestry Project" with a total outlay of Rs.45 crores came into force spanning a five year period from 1st April 1981 to 31st March 1986. The project was carried through according to the "Appraised Project Document" (APD) mutually agreed upon by the Governments of India, TamilNadu and Sweden.

Scheme for Preservation of Wildlife:

The object of the scheme is to carry out improvements to the various wildlife sanctuaries in the State and to undertake necessary measures for habitat improvement. Under this head, five State schemes, namely Nature Conservation, Marine National Park, Arignar Anna Zoological Park at Vandalur, Forest Recreation Centre at Kurumbapatty and Permanent Indoor Exhibition at Guindy are implemented. Under the Centrally



Sponsored Schemes various works for development of the following wildlife sanctuaries, National Park etc., are implemented.

1. Sanctuary for Lion-tailed Macaque in Kalakad.
2. Crocodile breeding farm at Sathanur.
3. Point Calimere Wildlife Sanctuary.
4. Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary.
5. Tahr Sanctuary in Nilgiris District.
6. Guindy National Park.
7. Anamalai Wildlife Sanctuary.
8. Mudanthurai Wildlife Sanctuary.
9. Setting up of Wildlife Exhibitions.

Improvement of the Wildlife habitats, growing of supplementary food and fodder, translocation of Wildlife, making facilities for bunds, dams, wells, etc. and transportation of water are some of the developmental activities undertaken in these sanctuaries

as per the guidelines of the Government of India. It is proposed to continue these schemes (both under State and Centrally sponsored) during 1987-88 at a cost of Rs.226.71 lakhs and Rs.94.80 lakhs respectively.

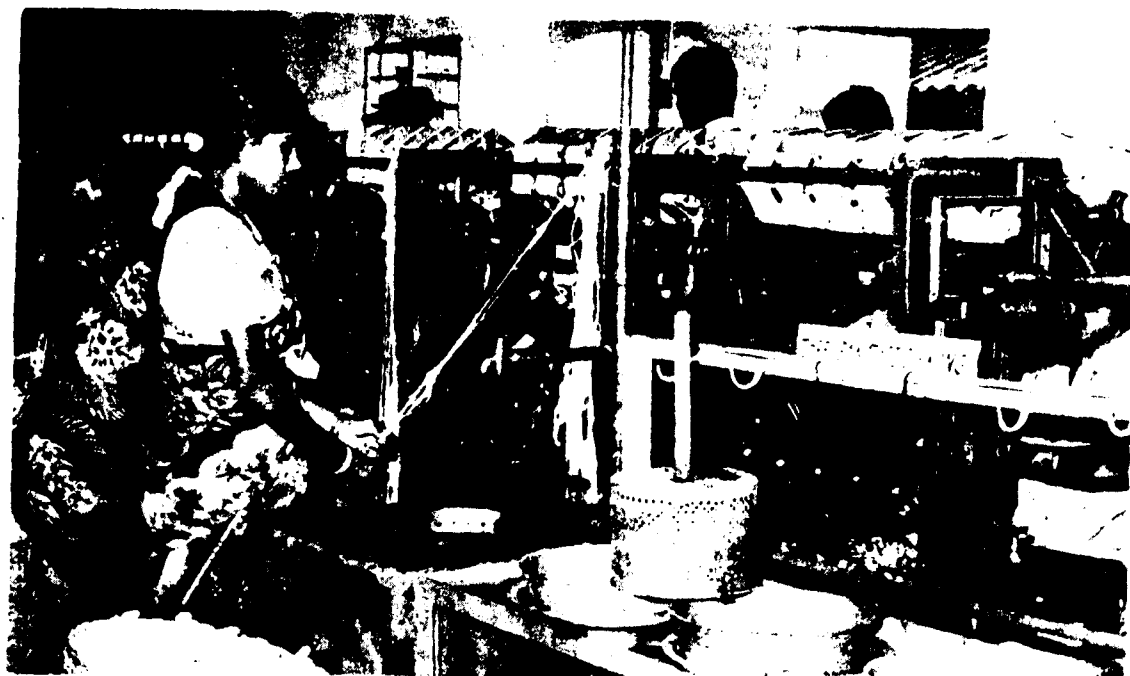
Drought Prone Area Programme:

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Drought Prone Area Programme is being implemented in Dharmapuri, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam and Kamarajar Districts. Afforestation and pasture development constitute the main thrust of the programme. During 1986-87, the scheme is being implemented at a cost of Rs.42.40 lakhs. Details of works taken up are as follows:-

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Planting | 1,023 ha. |
| 2. Restocking Fooder Farms and Pasture plots | 220 ha. |
| 3. Raising Seedlings | 2 lakhs. |

The feasibility of declaring this area as a 'Mangrove Sanctuary to protect them under Section 18 of Wildlife Protection Act 1972 is under consideration. This is a good spot for tourists.

A Silky Growth



Planned development of Sericulture in Tamil Nadu is only of recent origin. The momentum of development picked up during the implementation of Intensive Sericulture Development Project in 1977-78 and was further accelerated after the formation of a separate Department of Sericulture in the year 1979.

Area under Mulberry as on 1.4.77 was 11460 Acres which has now increased to 75,952 Acres as on date. Likewise the production

of Bayings which was only 15.00 Lakh Dfls in 1976-77 has increased and reached a production of 146.75 Lakh Dfls during the year 1986-87. The Raw Silk Production which was 0.16 lakh Kgs. in 1976-77 has increased and reached a production of 3.10 lakh Kgs. during the year 1986-87. The cumulative employment generation as a result of the above Sericulture activities was 57300 persons at the beginning 1976-77 has increased now to 3,98,568 persons upto the end of 31.3.1987.

Area under Mulberry increased from 11460 acres in 1977 to 75,952 acres now !

Raw silk production which was 16000 kgs in 76-77 increased to 3.1 lakh kgs. in 1986-87 !

3,98,568 persons involved in Sericulture in 86-87 compared to 57,300 persons in 1976-77!

The details of Progress made under various developmental Schemes:

1. SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN FOR SCHEDULED CASTES:

During the sixth plan period 6047 Scheduled Caste families have been benefitted and a sum of Rs.54.402 lakhs has been spent for improving the economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes. During the Seventh Plan (two years) 2040 SC families have been covered and a sum of Rs.8.137 lakhs has been spent for the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes.

2. INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.

This Scheme is implemented to promote the Socio economic status of the Scheduled Tribe families in the hills of South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem and Dharmapuri District. From the year 1979-80 to 1986-87 2559 ST families have been brought under Sericulture fold and a sum of Rs.116.531 lakhs has been spent for the Welfare of the Scheduled Tribes. Tribals in the Periyakalrayan Hills of South Arcot District, Yelagiri and Jawadhu Hills of North Arcot District and Sitheri Hills of



Scheduled caste and scheduled Tribes people encouraged to enter sericulture!

During the Sixth Plan, 6047 scheduled caste families benefit by a special component plan!

Bivoltine race of Silkworms reared in Nilgiris! 1650 people provided employment and a sum of Rs. 39.2 lakhs spent in 1981-82.

Dharmapuri District and Kolli Hills and Kalrayan Hills of Salem District have benefitted by the implementation of this scheme.

3. HILL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Since the prevailing climatic conditions in Nilgiris is suitable for rearing the Bivoltine race Silkworms this industry has picked up well in the district. So far a sum of Rs.39.255 lakhs have been spent from the year 1981-82 and cumulative employment genera-

tion was 1650 persons in the Nilgiris District.

The total Sericulture Budget in 1976-77 was less than Rs. one Crore. And with the implementation of various developmental programmes there is substantial increase in the Budget allocations. The Budget allocations during the year 1986-87 was Rs.757.33 lakhs.

The area under Mulberry as on 1.4.87 is 75952 Acres, the cumulative employment generation as on 1.4.87 is 3,98,568 persons in the rural areas of Tamil Nadu.

DEPARTMENT OF CONTINUING EDUCATION. INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH VELLORE-632 006

Announces the following One-year Post-graduate Diploma Programmes by Correspondence-cum-Contact Classes for the academic year 1987-88:

1. Hospital Administration
2. Health Education
3. Public Health Administration
4. Social Welfare Administration
5. Family Welfare and Child Development
6. Nutrition and Dietetics Management
7. Educational Administration
8. Personnel Management
9. Public Relations and Advertising
10. Journalism and Mass Communication
11. Materials Management
12. Production Management
13. Panchayat & Municipal Administration
14. Computer Programming—BASIC Language

ELIGIBILITY: Graduates and Post-graduates of any discipline, including Doctors and Nurses with or without experience can join in any of the above courses. Admissions commence from May 1987.

EXAMINATION CENTRES: In addition to Vellore, there will be Examination Centres at Nagpur and New Delhi.

The cost of Prospectus and Application Form is Rs. 25 by M.O/D.D. drawn in favour of the Institute.

Phone : 25808

REGISTRAR.

Dairy Development in TamilNadu

The Milky Way



Operation Flood:

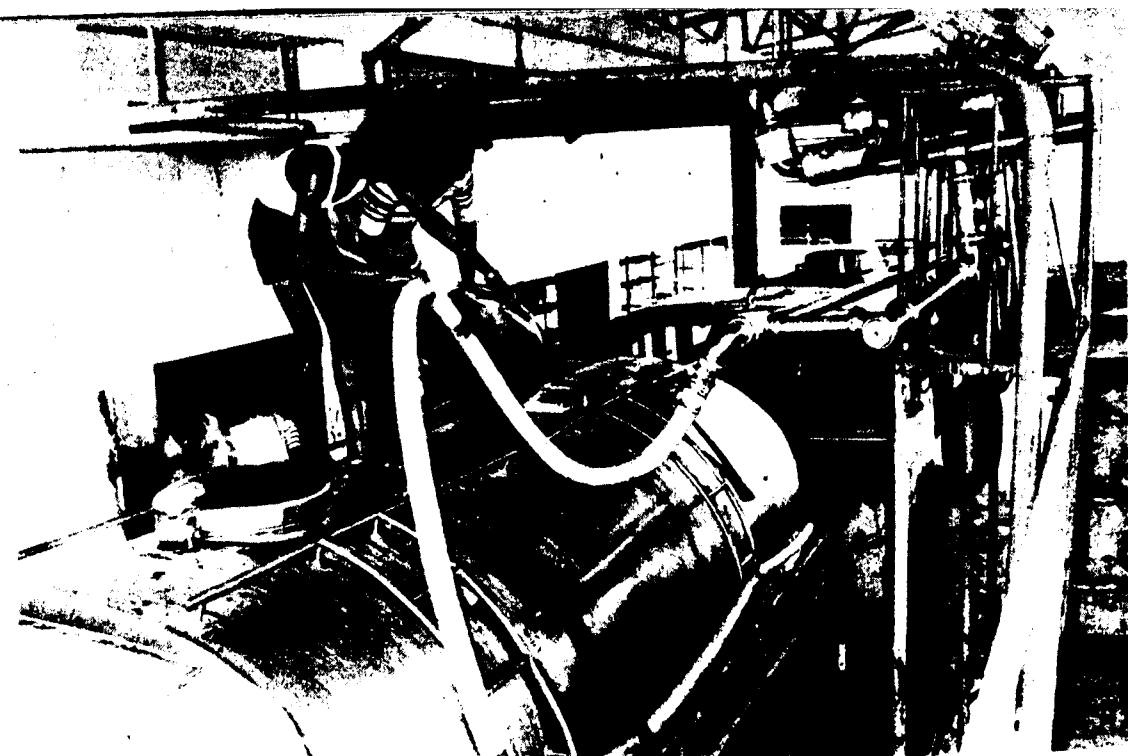
Under Operation Flood-I which was started in July 1972 a dairy with a capacity of 2 lakh litres per day was set up at Ambattur. A Feeder Balancing Dairy at Erode with 2 chilling centres in Sankarandanpalayam, and Sathyamangalam and a cattle feed plant were set up. A chilling centre at Ambur in North Arcot district and two centres at Villupuram and Chinnasalam in South Arcot district have been established. A powder plant of a capacity of 10 tonnes per day

has been set up at Madurai dairy. A Nucleus Jersey Farm with imported animals has been set up at Ooty in the Nilgiris district to supply high quality semen. A sum of Rs.15.64 crores was spent.

Operation Flood--II:

The Operation Flood--II has been taken up in continuation of Operation Flood I with effect from 1st April 1982 over six years till 1988 at an estimated

Adi-Dravidars and Scheduled Tribes comprise 19.42 percent. of Tamilnadu Population. Government allocates Rs. 51.99 crores during 87-88 for the betterment of Adi-Dravidars.



outlay of Rs.42.87 crores but later it was learnt that a policy was taken by the Indian Dairy Corporation/National Dairy Development Board to restructure the Operation--II as Operation Flood--III from 1st April 1985 in order to synchronise the Operation Flood with the 7th Five-Year Plan. Accordingly, the funds received upto 31st March 1985 was Rs.13.59 crores and it was utilised in full.

During the project period an additional 1462 Anand pattern functioning societies were organised by enrolling an additional of 1,80,390 members under the Co-operative ambit. The procurement price was also enhanced to Rs.3.08 per litre for buffalo milk and Rs.2.73 per litre for Cow milk from Rs.2.30 and Rs.2.14 per litre respectively. The milk procurement was also increased to 5,22,449 litres from 3,02,500 litres per day.

The construction of a new dairy in Salem with 1 lakh LPD capacity at a cost of Rs.328 lakhs and a new chilling centre at Thiruvannamalai at a cost of Rs.14 lakhs which was a

spill over work from Operation Flood I were completed and commenced since October '83 and March 1984 respectively.

Further the work of Buffalo Frozen Semen Stations at a cost of Rs.10 lakhs at Chithode in Erode was also completed.

New dairy of 1,00,000 LPD capacity with 10 tonnes per day powder plant at Krishnagiri at Rs.325 lakhs under Drought Prone Area Programme was also completed.

Operation Flood--III:

Subsequent on restructuring of Operation Flood II, the Operation Flood III programme commenced with effect from 1st April 1985 at an estimated cost of Rs.53.86 crores. A sum of Rs.11.99 crores has been utilised upto 31st December 1986.

Modernising of Thanjavur Channel and Drainage channel in progress

Electricity in TamilNadu

In Steady Current

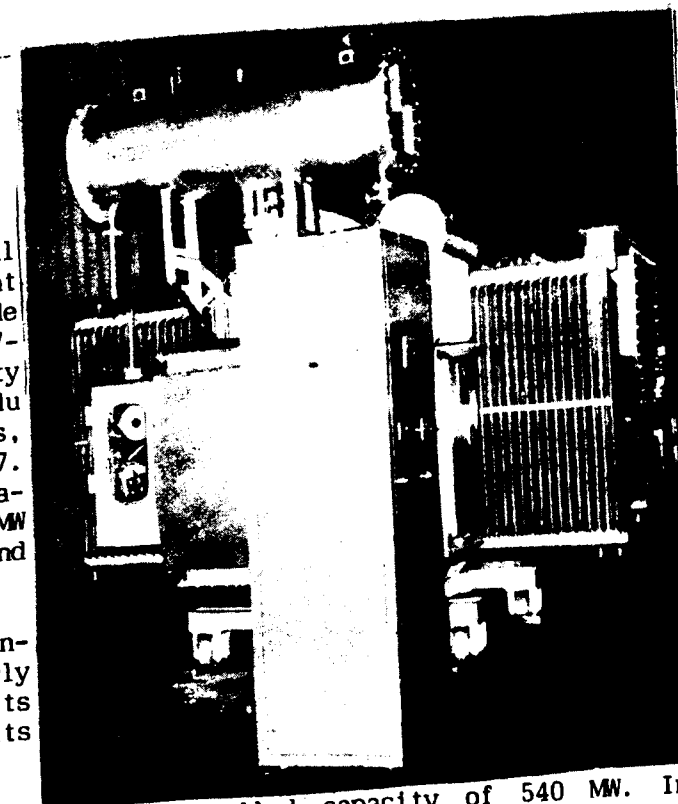
PERFORMANCE OF TAMIL NADU
ELECTRICITY BOARD
(1977-1987)

Power Generation:

Electricity has played a vital role in the economic development of the State during the decade 1977-87. During the period 1977-87, 1120 MW of installed capacity has been added by TamilNadu Electricity Board. Out of this, 325 MW was added during 1986-87. Consequently, the installed capacity has increased from 2364 MW in 1976-77 to 3987 MW at the end of 1986-87.

In the ten year span, the consumption of electricity has nearly doubled from 8023 Million Units in 1976-77, to 14862 Million Units in 1986-87.

This steep increase in growth has been possible mainly on account of the increase in availability from thermal stations. The thermal generation in the 10 year period has multiplied three fold from 2176 Million units in 1976-77 to 6129 Million units in 1986-87. At the end of 1976-77, there were only two thermal stations in Tamil Nadu viz. Basin Bridge Power House and Ennore Thermal Station with a total in-



stalled capacity of 540 MW. In the 10 year period, 840 MW of thermal capacity has been added, 630 MW from the Tuticorin Thermal Station and 210 MW from the Mettur thermal station under construction.

Plant Load Factor of Thermal Stations:

The Plant Load Factor (PLF) of thermal stations of TNEB which averaged only 46% in 1976-77 has

14 Handicraft Production centres in TamilNadu.

17 Tamilnadu Handicrafts Sales Showrooms spread all over India.

**Rs. 2,060 lakhs worth of sales done in Ten years
Export accounts to 53.45 lakhs.**

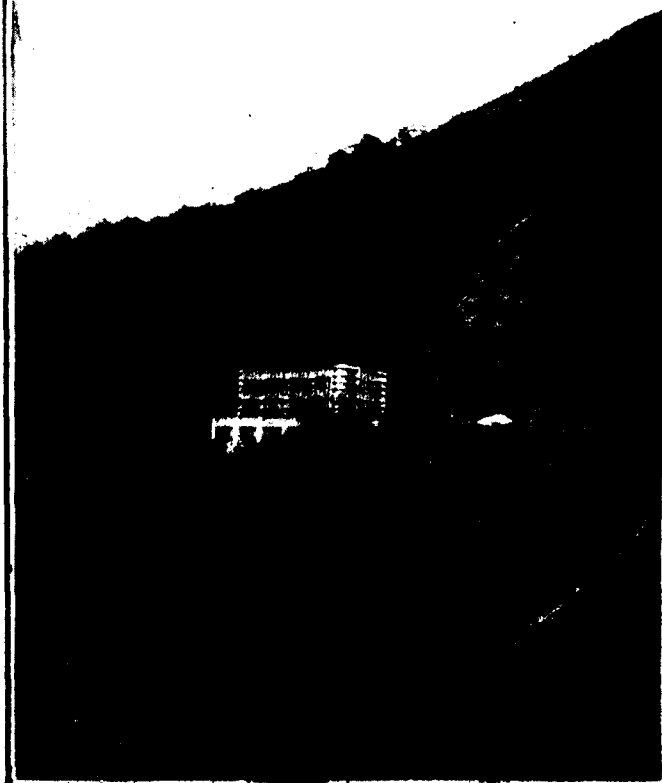
reached on all time record of 64.61% in 1986-87. TNEB ranks third in Plant Load Factor amongst the various Electricity Boards in the country.

Performance Ennore Thermal Station

Ennore Thermal Station which has had chronic problems ever since its inception has now turned the corner and the Plant Load Factor has touched 52.2% in 1985-86. In recognition of the good performance of Ennore, Govt. of India has given the Meritorious Productivity Award two times in succession. For the performance in 1985, this station was given a cash prize of Rs.3.6 lakhs and also for the year 1986 a cash prize of Rs.5.4 lakhs was given.

Performance of Tuticorin Thermal Station:

Tuticorin Thermal Station has also faced a number of problems initially. However, due to sustained efforts taken to improve the performance, the Plant Load Factor recorded significant increase in the last few years.



As against 50.5% in 1983-84, the PLF increased to 62% in 1984-85, 65.5% in 1985-86 and an all time record of 76.15% in 1986-87. This station has also received the Meritorious Productivity Award twice. The station received the Meritorious Productivity Award of Rs.6 lakhs and a shield for the year 1984 and an award of Rs.10 lakhs and a shield for the year 1986.

Transmission Distribution:

The state has the largest network of lines in the country. The total length of lines which was 2.85 lakhs Kms. in 1976-77 has increased to 3.72 lakh Kms. (as on 31.3.86). The number of substations that were in operation were 304 in 1976-77. The number has now gone up to 472 Nos. The number of consumers who have the benefit of electricity has doubled from 32.23 lakhs as at the end of 76-77 to about 67 lakhs as at the end of 31.3.87.

Rural Electrification:

TNEB has been a pioneer in the field of Rural Electrification. The State has the distinction of having electrified all the census villages numbering 15,731 and all the Adi Dravida colonies numbering 26,255. The State ranks first in the country in the matter of energisation of agricultural pumpsets. Out of 64.79 lakhs of pumpsets in the country, 11.04 lakhs are in Tamil Nadu, the addition in the decade 1977-87 being 3.31 lakhs. A programme for conversion of all incandecent bulbs and 20 W tubes in street lights to 40 W tubes was installed in 1984 and the programme was completed by 31.1.87 covering 5,61,732 locations.

Benefits to the Weaker Sections of Society:

With a view to extend the benefits of electricity to the weaker sections of the society particu-

larly those below the poverty line in the rural areas, a new scheme called 'one light' for one hut' was introduced for the first time in 1979 and to-day 7.49 lakhs of hut dwellers enjoy this benefit.

Free supply of electricity to small farmers and hut dwellers:

In order to provide relief to farmers, with effect from 15.9.84, electricity is being supplied free to all small farmers numbering one lakh, and to all hut service coming under "One Light for one hut" scheme.

Harnessing Alternate Sources of energy:

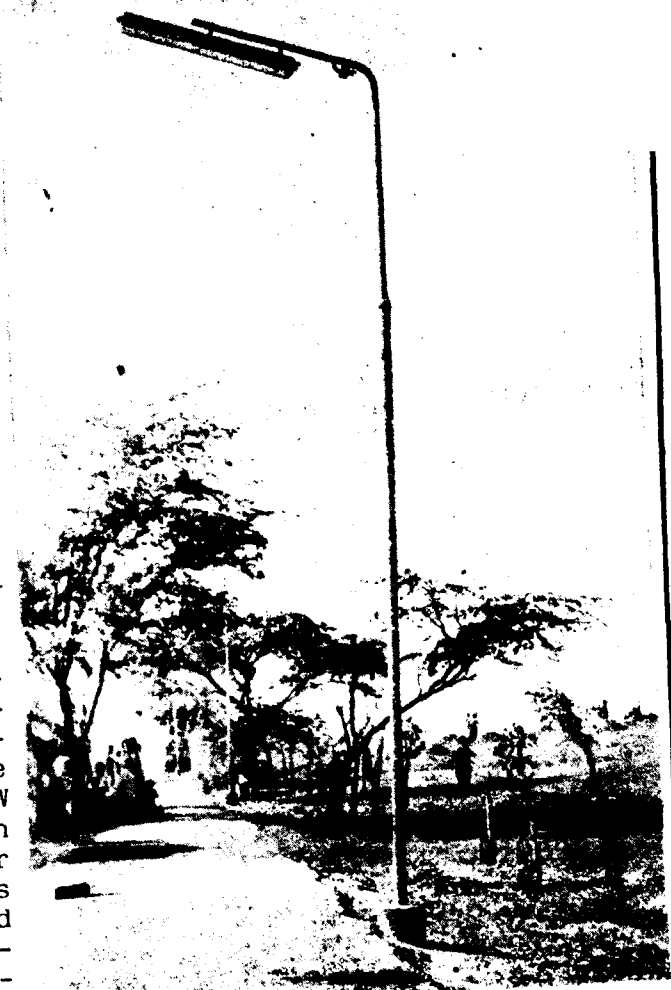
Tamil Nadu has also been a forerunner in the matter of harnessing non-conventional energy sources. For the first time in the history of TNEB, 16 Nos. 55 KW wind mill generators have been commissioned at Kullakkadu near Tuticorin. 49 tribal villages and 69 tribal hamlets located in the hilly areas and 4 fishermen's colonies have been electrified using Photo Voltaic street light systems.

Financial Performance:

The revenue of the Board has increased from Rs.218.42 crs. in 1976-77 to Rs.692.65 Crs. in 1986-87. The Board's efforts so speed up the arrears have paid rich dividends and as a result the total arrears which stood at Rs.55.40 Crs. at the end of March 81 has been progressively reduced to Rs.39.85 Cr. at the end of March 86.

Steps for reduction of line Loss:

Compared to the all India average of 21%, the line loss in the State, which has the longest LT system in the country (2.84 lakh Kms) and the largest distribution



transformers (64,750 Nos.) are only of the order of 18.7%. The vigorous drive to detect power theft and malpractices has yielded rich dividend. As against a mere 29 cases involving Rs.36 lakhs in 1982, the staff of the Board have detected as many as 610 cases in 1986 involving a revenue of Rs.811 lakhs.

Despite the phenomenal power development, the State continues to face power shortage because of the fact that the demand has always been outstripping the availability. The emphasis in the State Plan has been placed on Power development and efforts are being taken to attain self-sufficiency in power generation at the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan period.

Prohibition and Excise in TamilNadu

In order to alleviate the sufferings of the poor and keeping in mind the Directive Principles of the State Policy enshrined in the Constitution of India, the Government decided to ban the manufacture, sale and consumption of arrack and toddy from 1st January 1987 onwards. The TamilNadu Prohibition Act, 1937 was suitably amended in June 1986 to give effect to the decision. All toddy and arrack shops were closed on 31st December 1986.

Shops and Revenue:

6,076 arrack shops and 5,450 toddy shops were closed on 31st December 1986, when the Act 33 of 1986 came into force. The revenue accrued through arrack and toddy rentals over the years are as follows:--

Year (1)	Toddy (2)	Arrack (3)
(RUPEES IN CRORES)		
1981-82	21.49	49.84
1982-83	27.26	66.31
1983-84	23.51	89.09
1984-85	24.33	85.67
1985-86	31.62	91.60
1986-87 (upto 31.12.86)	16.74	81.38

Compensation for ex-toddy tappers:

Consequent on the re-introduction of partial prohibition from 1st January 1987, it was estimated that about 30,000 ex-toddy tappers would be rendered job-

less. As a measure of rehabilitation, the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs.1,000 as grant and another sum of Rs.1,000 as loan to each ex-toddy tapper, for the purchase of implements to tap neera and also for the manufacture of palm-gur. The loan was ordered to be repaid within a period of five years at the rate of Rs.250 in four annual instalments, the first instalment to commence from the second year of the disbursement of the loan.

As a result of sustained enforcement work, the arrack off-take in the State went up from 1,00,31,676 litres in December 1985 to 1,24,13,156 litres in December 1986. The effectiveness of the drive against prohibition offences during the year also reflected in the rise in the detection of offences from 87,801 cases in 1985 to 90,079 cases in 1986. IMFL sale went up from a monthly average of Rs.875.43 lakhs in 1985 to Rs.1,032.88 lakhs in 1986. Effective drive against smuggling of I.M.F.S. through vehicles yielded good results and the number of vehicles seized for transporting contraband liquor fell from 105 in 1985 to 62 in 1986. Vehicles smuggling rectified spirit from the neighbouring States were intercepted and 87 cases registered and 54,946 litres of spirit seized this year. 379 cases of misuse of medicinal and toilet preparations to sell high alcohol content Mudhukasayams, Asavams and Arishtams were registered in 1986. Chloral hydrate, which is injurious to health, is mixed with illicit alcoholic products to attain high level of intoxication. 25 cases were detected and 1,89.95 kgs. of substance seized in anti-smuggling drive by the Enforcement Wing.

Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments

A Duty to the Gods

34,401 Religious Organisations including 56 mutts are being managed by the Department of Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments.

The TamilNadu Government has bridged the disparity in the pay scale of the employees working in the temples by a order that came into effect from 1.4.1986. This has benefited 2,944 employees and the benefit costs the exchequer Rs.22.32 lakhs, yearly.

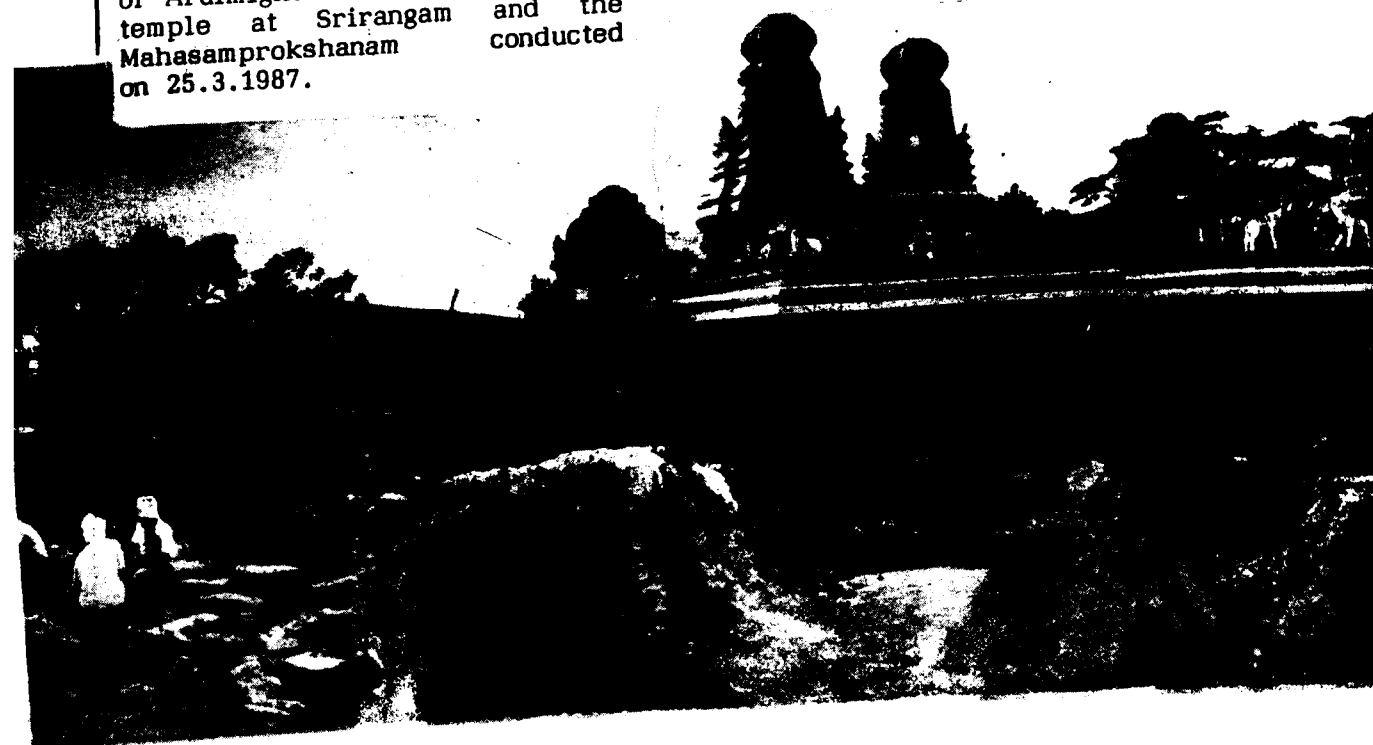
To safeguard the idols, security centres are being opened in large temples. A security centre for those idols which are not exposed to daily poojas and adequate security has been opened at Thiruvavur in Thanjavur District on 11.10.1986 at a cost of Rs.12.9 lakhs. Presently, 281 idols are being guarded in this centre.

A tower of 12 stories and of 235 feet in height was completed at the Vaishnavite shrine of Arulmighu Sri Ranganathaswamy temple at Srirangam and the Mahasamprokshanam conducted on 25.3.1987.

The famous Saivite pilgrim centre of Arulmighu Thillai Natarajan temple had its renovation works completed and the Maha Kumbabishekam was conducted on 11.2.1987 at Chidambaram.

Renovating ancient temples, deepening existing temple tanks and repairing temple cars have been taken up by the Government and executed with great vigour. During 1981-82, Rs.12 lakhs was spent towards this. This increased to Rs.20 lakhs in 1982-83, Rs.23 lakhs in 1983-84, Rs.30 lakhs in 1984-85, Rs.35 lakhs in 1985-86 and to Rs.45 lakhs in 1986-87.

For the convenience of the pilgrims Rs.94,56,500 has been spent for the construction of 110 Kalyana Mandapams and these are being maintained by the HR & CE dept. Right now, 36 Kalyana Mandapams are being constructed at a cost of Rs.1,40,21,000. These are in addition to the 58 rest houses, 231 cottages and 951 rest rooms in existence for the comfort of the pilgrims.



Investing in Tomorrow



CHIEF MINISTER'S NUTRITIOUS MEAL PROGRAMME - A STEPPING STONE TO SOCIAL UPLIFT

The Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme for feeding the children in the age group of 2+ to 4+ and 5+ to 9+ years was introduced in the rural areas of Tamil Nadu from 1.7.1982 and in the urban areas from 15.9.1982. This scheme was extended to the Old Age Pensioners, from 15.1.1983.

The children in the age group of 2+ to 4+ years are fed in the Pre-school centres where a trained child welfare organiser is in charge. Nearly 21.55 lakh children are fed in 28125 pre-school centres functioning now. The

school going children of the age group of 5+ to 9 years are fed in the schools where they are studying. The scheme has been extended to the school children upto age of 15 from 15.9.1984. Nearly 62,43,662 school children are fed daily in 37874 school feeding centres.

From 15.1.1983 the scheme has been extended to the Old Age Pension beneficiaries also. These Old Age Pensioners are taking their meals served under this scheme from the preschool or school centres. The number of Old Age Pension beneficiaries enrolled is 1,97,634.



21.55 lakh children fed in 28,125 pre-school centres!

62,43,662 school children fed in 37,874 school feeding centres, daily

This Scheme benefits 1,97,634 Old Age Pensioners

Common diseases like Angular Stomatitis, Bleeding gums, Bilot's spots and mild anaemia come down because of the Nutritious Meal programme

From 1.1.1984, the scheme has been extended to 112 Ex-Servicemen/widows of Ex-Servicemen who are receiving Old Age Pension from Government of Tamil Nadu Ex-Service Personnel Benevolent Fund.

This scheme has provided jobs to 1,98,990 persons out of whom 38,193 are widows and destitutes and 37,906 belong to scheduled castes. The annual expenditure is about Rs.175 crores.

The Nutritious Meal Programme has had a tremendous impact on the enrolment of children in the primary schools. It is most gratifying to note that 2.63 lakhs children in the age group of 6 to 11 have been additionally enrolled in standards I to V in 1982-83 i.e. in the 5 months since the inception of the scheme and 2.68 lakhs during 1983-84 as against the target of one lakh children set by the Union Planning Commission for the year 82-83. The Nutritious Meal Programme has thus made more children from



the rural poor enter the temples of education thereby paving the way for a better future for them. The meal helps them to be more attentive in class and to absorb the lessons better. Through education alone these poor children could hope to come out of the quagmire of poverty. Thus in the long run, the nutritious meal programme is bound to bring about a social revolution among the poor.

A detailed scheme for providing health cover for the pre-school children has also been drawn up. Studies conducted have shown that the occurrence of common diseases like Angular Stomatitis, Bleeding gums, Bilot's spots and mild anaemia has come down considerably among the children after the introduction of this programme. Thus the preventive aspect of the programme has been proved beyond any doubt. The children of Tamil Nadu have a healthier future now before them than ever earlier.



The Scheme provides 1,98,990 persons with job, out of whom 38,193 are widows

2.63 lakh children additionally enrolled in schools because of the project

A Fairer Attitude

The Government of Tamil Nadu set up the Corporation for Development of Women (Dew) on 9.12.83 with an authorised capital of Rs.1 crore. The word Dew stands for Development of Women. In English language the pronunciation of the word Dew is the same as the pronunciation for the word DUE. The framers of this Corporation when they coined this acrony DEW thought also of the appropriateness of the word DUE to refer to the activities of the Corporation. In brief, the Corporation for Development of Women is expected to strive towards obtaining for the women of Tamilnadu what is their DUE SHARE in the process of development. It is well known that even after nearly four decades of planning the benefits of planned development have not percolated to the extent desirable to women. No country can afford to have a lopsided development when only the men are progressing and women are lagging behind. It is the awareness of this fundamental axiom which has made the powers that be lay stress atleast now upon concentrating on the development of women. This Corporation is one such effort towards quickening the pace of progress of women.

An off-set printing Press at a cost of Rs. 28 lakhs and providing employment to 75 women, an Educational Aids Manufacturing unit at a cost of Rs. 12 lakhs and employing 50 women and an Electronics Assembly Unit at a cost of Rs. 5.9 lakhs has been set up exclusively for the benefit of women.

An Industries promotion Cell acts as women Entrepreneurs guidance Bureau !

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of this Corporation clearly spells out the objective of this Corporation as 'Provision of employment opportunities for women'. To achieve this objective, the Corporation can also take up training programmes and make women more employable. The stress is therefore on creation of employment for women and the consequential creation of the necessary environment for promotion of employment for women.

As on date the Corporation is only four years old; but even in this short period the Corporation has made its presence felt in the field by taking up a variety of activities for improving the economic status of women.

The activities of the Corporation can be broadly classified as falling under three categories namely:-

(a) setting up units by itself so that women are employed as wage earners in these units;

(b) helping Voluntary Organisations to set up units for providing employment for women;

(c) to help individual as well as groups of women with self-employment schemes so that the women adopt these low technology schemes in their village itself and get additional income.

UNITS SET UP:

In the year 1984 itself the Corporation took steps to set up an Offset Printing Press. Usually in a Printing Press the women only do the composing work and mostly they are relegated to do the binding work. But the Corporation decided to set up a modern Offset Printing Press and also buy a few Treddle Machines, Ruling Machines, etc. and employ women in all activities, in the Printing Press. We are glad to say that the printing Press set up with an investment of Rs.28 lakhs at Tambaram, a suburb near Madras has provided employment for 75 women. Most of these women were selected from the Service Home run by the Department of Social Welfare. These women were all destitutes, widows and deserted wives. As these women had no experience of having worked in a Printing Press training was given for one year and on completion of training they were all employed as Workers in the Printing Press. The Press has an annual turnover of Rs.24 lakhs.

The Corporation has also set up an Educational Aids Manufacturing Unit. This employs 50 women. It was set up with a capital investment of around Rs.12 lakhs. It is fitted with lathes, saws, planing machine, wood cutting machine etc. It is equipped to produce educational aids used for teaching children in the Kinder Garden Section. In the unit, 18 specific items like Zig Zag Puzzles, Alphapets, Colour identification disks, shape identification disks, Abacus, Clocks etc. are produced. As on date



this unit has supplied 4065 numbers of educational sets all over Tamilnadu.

As adjunct to the above mentioned Educational Manufacturing Unit the Corporation has also set up a Screen Printing Unit, at a capital cost of Rs.5½ lakhs. It provides employment for 25 women.

The Corporation wanted to keep pace with modern technology and so decided to start an Electronics Assembly Unit. With a capital investment of Rs.5.94 lakhs the Electronics assembly unit has been set up at Tambaram. This provides employment for about 16 women. It undertakes assembling of Electronic Parts on behalf of Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Bharat Electronics Limited and few local T.V. Manufacturers. In 1987-88 sanction has been obtained for setting up another Electronics Assembly Unit with a capital investment of around Rs.4.68 lakhs.

PROMOTION OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES THROUGH VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS:

With this object in mind the Corporation had a dialogue with the Sarvodaya Organisations in Tamilnadu. There are 63 such organisations in Tamilnadu. They are all recognised and certified

by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay. They have a tradition of dedicated service in rural areas. The Corporation therefore approached these organisations and offered to give one time grant to them to set up new units which will employ only women. It has been decided to set up 71 spinning and Weaving Units. The Corporation gave a non-recurring grant of Rs.170 lakhs. This grant met in full the cost for purchase of machinery and putting up a building worth Rs.2 lakhs in each area. The Spinning unit and Weaving Unit use modern technology in as much as a 12 Spindle Charka and a Nepali looms only are installed. The women operating these 12 Spindle Charkhas earn nothing less than Rs.10/- per day. The women who are selected were all rural based.

Yet another Voluntary Organisation with whom interaction is there is the Indian Institute of Palm Leaf Technology. This organisation is deeply involved in promoting manufacture of Palm Products. The Organisation has now promised to set up a unit in Madras for providing employment for about 40 women, to manufacture palm brushes which can be used for cleaning the floor. This Corporation gave assistance



towards meeting the training cost for employing these 40 women and also the cost of buying machinery required for producing these brushes. The financial outlay has been only Rs.55,000/- but its significance lies in providing employment for about 40 women in an industry which is essentially rural based.

PROMOTION OF INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP SELF-EMPLOYMENT SCHEMES:

In the year 1984 the Corporation took up scheme for distributing sheep to 400 women in Madurai and Pudukkottai Districts. The women were selected from the weakest section of society. Each sheep unit is valued at around Rs.6,400/-. It consists of 20 Sheep and 1 ram. 50% of the initial cost of the asset is met as subsidy by the Corporation and the balance of 50% is obtained from the Banks as term loan repayable over a period of five years. By a natural process of multiplication the initial stock of twenty ewes and one ram in the course of five years would become 54 number of ewes and 49 rams. Over a period of five years forty one number of male kids could be sold. The assets itself is expected to grow in value from Rs.6,400/- to Rs.10,350/-. During the five year period when the loan has to be repaid the women would also earn a net income of around Rs.250/- per month after discharging her loan obligations. This scheme has proved to be quite successful.

Enthusied by the successful thorough small beginning by distributing sheep to 400 women the Corporation has now programmed in 1987-88 to distribute sheep to 1500 women in the Anna, Pudukkottai, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam, Kamarajar and Chidambaranar districts. The cost of this programme will be around rupees one crore. It is planned to form these 1500 women into 50 All-women Sheep Co-operatives.

Commercial Taxes

A Balanced Building of Resources



The receipts under the Commercial Taxes during 1976-77 were Rs.255.58 crores. This has shot up to Rs.1172.44 crores during 1986-87 i.e. about 4½ times and this reflects the progressive policies of the Government and the efforts put in by the officers and staff of the Department. The particulars showing 10 years collection under C.T. Acts is as follows:

Year	Collections
1976-77	258.87
1977-78	275.94
1978-79	325.36
1979-80	388.28
1980-81	473.64
1981-82	594.25
1982-83	674.68
1983-84	714.18
1984-85	894.32
1985-86	1080.14
1986-87	1172.44

The increase in revenue over the last ten years is more than four fold.

The number of offences detected and sales turnover involved, in

'Tax' is a contribution levied on persons, property or business for support of Government. Commercial Taxes comprises of sales tax; entertainment tax and betting tax. Collections from these taxes form more than three-fourths of the total revenues of Tamilnadu State. While collecting the taxes from the people, Tamilnadu Government is ensuring that the people do not feel the burden of it, by either exempting from tax all essential commodities or reducing the rate of tax to the bearable minimum. In doing so, Government also considers the need to encourage the growth of industries in the State.

The receipts under the Commercial Taxes has shot up to Rs. 1172.44 crores during 1986-87 i.e., about 4.5 times in the past ten years.

To help the fishing community, the sale of prawns, lobsters, frog-legs etc., have been exempt from tax since 1-10-84.

1976-77 are 55,653 and Rs.43.71 crores respectively resulting in an additional revenue of Rs.1.74 crores to Government. This has gone up to 96,746 and Rs.245 crores respectively resulting in additional revenue of Rs.21.57 crores during 1984-85.

In the year 1977, when the present Government took over, in its maiden budget, it granted exemption from tax on bun & porai, consumed by common people and on curd and butter on whose sales the livelihood of the poor people in villages depended. Handmade embroidery products were also exempted from tax. The rate of tax on juggery and cotton hosiery yarn was reduced to 3% and 2% respectively. Similarly, coconut was exempted from purchase tax. Dealers' in handmade matches were exempted from tax where the turnover did not exceed Rs.50,000/-. The purchase tax on old jewellery was reduced from 4% to 2%. This has been completely abolished with effect from 23.3.67. Sale of poultry was exempt from 1.4.79. Sale of prasadam and other surplus articles by Devasthanams to public was also exempt.

In the year 1978, a Sales Tax Committee headed by Thiru S.R. Kaiwar, I.C.S. (Retd.) was formed to study the procedural aspects and suggest simplification. His report was received and implemented after consulting the erstwhile Board (Commercial Taxes).

In the year 1980, Government reduced the rate of tax on bicycles, tricycles, cycle rickshaws etc. and their parts and accessories from 6% to 3%. On and from 31.7.80; Government exempted from tax 'hurricane lights and bedroom lights burning on oil, non-pressure kerosene stoves, lemongrass oil, laurel oil and all varieties of kerosene lamps and parts, including glass chimneys. This Government took into consideration the cost of food and drinks in hotels and



restaurants and exempted them from tax with effect from 6.10.80. Government also reduced the rate of tax to 3% on all stitched articles made of cloth. Sales of ebonite pens including ebonite ball pens were granted exemption. Stainless steel nibs were also exempted.

To encourage small news papers, Government reduced the rate of tax from 8% to 4% on newsprint supplied to small news papers with a circulation of 15,000 copies and below. Government reduced the rate of tax on rubberised coir products from 4% to 2%. On and from 1.4.81, Government granted exemption from tax on appalam and vermicelli and bakery products without a brand name or with unregistered brand name (in respect of bakery products where the turnover does not exceed Rs.2 lakhs per annum).

To encourage the tea trade, the Government have reduced the rate of tax from 6% to 5%, then to 2% which has been changed now to 4%, on the auction sale of tea at Coimbatore and Coonoor. As a measure to encourage utilisation of energy from nature and conservation of energy, renewable energy equipments and energy saving devices have been exempted from tax with effect from 11.11.81.

To help the aged, Government have exempted from tax the sales of spectacles, sun-glasses, goggles etc. This Government which

is the pioneer in the whole country in introducing the Nutritious noon-meal scheme, is also supplying tooth powder to children free of cost and Government have granted exemption from tax on such sales of tooth powder as well.

In Tamilnadu, sericulture is picking up fast. To help this manufacturing activity, Government exempted from tax the sale of silkworms, yarn silk including raw silk reeled in a filature, charka or domestic basin, thrown silk, twisted silk, spun silk, silk waste, reeling cocoons and pierced cocoons. This Government also exempted from tax the sales of silver anklets known as 'Golusu' and silver waistcords from 1.4.1983.

To stop flight of trade to other States and encourage the local industry, Government have reduced the rate of tax on truck and bus chassis from 15% to 9% with effect from 18.7.83 and further to 6% with effect from 3.3.84. To help petty manufacturers-cum-dealers of hand-made washing soap/detergent cake, exemption has been granted where the turnover does not exceed Rs.2 lakhs. Ginger grass oil has also been exempted from 1.4.1984. Government have exempted Heart pace maker (pulse generators) and desiccated coconut from 1.10.1984. The rate of tax on light commercial vehicles has been reduced from 15% to 12% with effect from 25.5.1984. To help the fishing community, the sale of prawns, lobsters, frog-legs etc. have also been exempt from tax with effect from 1.10.1984.

To help agricultural sector, manure has been exempt with effect from 26.3.1985. Certified cotton seeds for seeding purpose have been exempt from 17.3.1986. The rate of tax on trailers was reduced from 15% to 9% with effect from 17.3.1986. The rate of tax on power tillers has been reduced to 6% while mineral gypsum has been brought to 3% Single point with effect from 23.3.1987.

For the poor and middle class, exemption has been granted on Galvanised Iron buckets, charcoal, briquettes (other than LECO) and fuel for domestic purposes; bura sugar and sugar candy, candles, silver metty, beds, pillows and quilts. Sports or games goods have also been exempt from tax from 17.8.1986. To encourage arts, all musical instruments have been granted exemption from tax. Since a new raw-material viz., bagasse is used for manufacture of paper, its sale of sugar mills to paper mills was also exempted from tax by this Government. Electronics is the latest developing technology and in order to enable the growth of the industry in this State the rate of tax for all electronic goods manufactured in Tamil Nadu was reduced to 6% with effect from 17.3.1986 and further reduced to 4% with effect from 23.3.1987. The rate of tax for electronic goods not manufactured in Tamilnadu was reduced from 15% to 10% with effect from 17.3.1986. The rate of tax on generators and their parts have been reduced to 8%.

In order to make available milk foods including baby foods at

Manure, Certified Cotton Seeds are also exempt from Commercial Taxes.

Life-Saving Drugs are taxed at 4% as against the earlier rate of 8%.

a cheaper price, the rate of tax was reduced from 10% to 4%. Similarly, 41 Life Saving Drugs are now taxed at 4% as against the earlier rate of 8%.

Since the two wheelers are a commonly preferred mode of conveyance, these days, the rate of tax for locally manufactured two wheelers with 50 cc and below and mopeds have been reduced to 4%, while all other two wheelers are taxed at 8% as against the full rate of 15%. The rate of tax for motor cars has also been reduced to 5% single point. Though sale of goods meant for export are exempt, sale of their packing materials were not eligible for exemption, but Government have granted exemption from tax

on these also, to encourage exports.

The small dealers dealing in Singlepoint goods need to register themselves only if their turnover exceed Rs.50,000/- and this limit enhanced to Rs.75,000/- with effect from 1.4.1984. Similarly the taxable minimum limit was increased to Rs.1 lakh and the compounded system of taxation has been extended to the turnover range of Rs.1 to 2 lakhs.

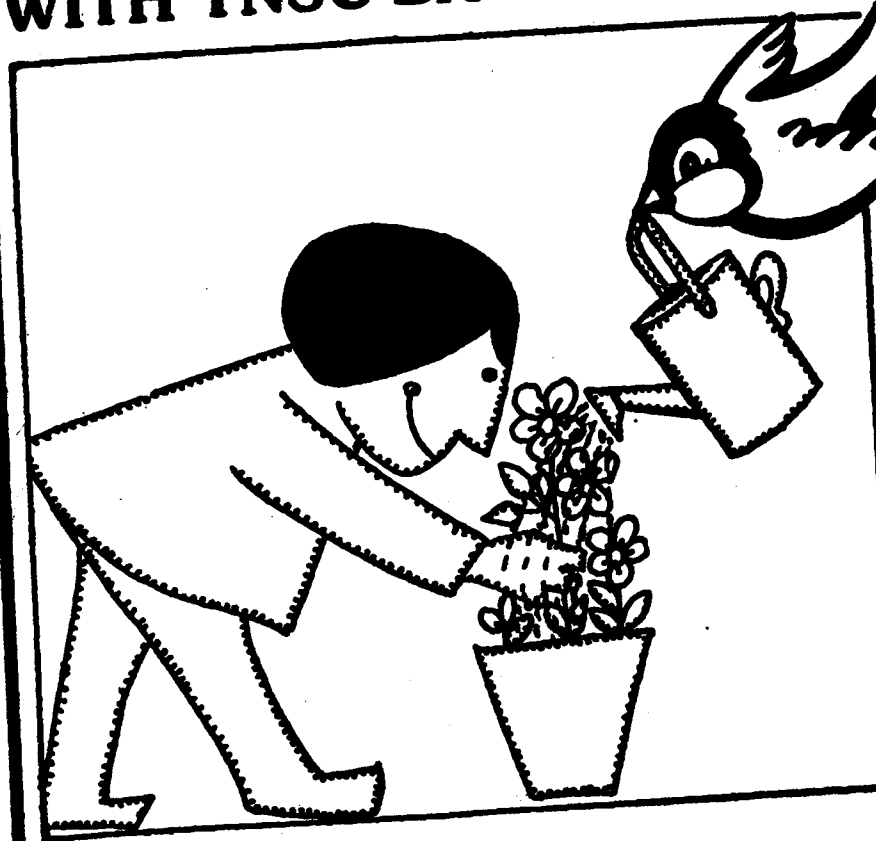
Under Entertainments Tax Act, compounded system of payment of tax has been permitted in respect of cinema houses in Municipal & Panchayat limits. This has totally arrested the evasion of Entertainments Tax. In the recent Budget, Government have proposed to consolidate the various levies to simplify it.

Backward Communities

During the past 10 years the Tamil Nadu Government has spent a sum of Rs.8903.25 lakhs on the Welfare of Backward Classes/Denotified Communities.

The educational scholarships granted by the Government covers tuition fees, special fees, cost of books, examination fees etc. Boarding and Lodging charges are paid to them at the prescribed rates to hostellers. For the award of scholarships the parent/guardian annual income was Rs.2,500/- till 1981-82, and was enhanced to Rs.5,000/- from 1981-82. A sum of Rs.3766.63 lakhs was spent on the award of scholarships to 38,68,025 students during the last 10 years.

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A Genuine Caring



Adi Dravidars and Scheduled Tribes comprise 19.42 percent of Tamil Nadu's population. The Government has given top priority to the welfare of the Adi Dravidars and Scheduled Tribes and in the current year (87-88) has allocated Rs.51.99 crores towards this purpose.

961 Adi Dravidar Welfare schools, 171 boarding schools for the Scheduled Tribes, 743 hostels for the Adi Dravidar students and 22 hostels for the Scheduled Tribe students are managed by the Department of Adi Dravidar & Scheduled Tribes. Moreover, during 1986-87, 13 Boarding Schools were opened for the benefit of the Scheduled Tribe students.

Adi-Dravidars and Scheduled Tribes comprise 19.42 percent. of Tamilnadu Population. Government allocates Rs. 51.99 crores during 87-88 for the betterment of Adi-Dravidars.

961- Adi-Dravidar Welfare schools, 171 Bearding Schools for the Scheduled Tribes, 743 hostels for Adi-Dravidar Students and 22 hostels for the scheduled Tribe students maintained by the Government.

During the current year (87-88), 10 Boarding schools for Adi Dravidars are to be inaugurated. In 1986-87, 21 schools were upgraded as High Schools and 6 schools were upgraded as Higher Secondary Schools.

Since 1977-78 and till the completion of the year 1986-87, the Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing Board has taken up for construction the buildings of 113 schools at a cost of Rs.539.32 lakhs.

The above Board between the years 1979-80 and 1986-87 have built 208 hostels for Adi Dravidar students at a cost of Rs. 15,21,51,550. 41 hostels are under construction. The Adi Dravidar Housing Board has been allotted Rs.100 lakhs for construction of Adi Dravidar Welfare School Buildings. TADCO is constructing buildings at seven places at a cost of Rs.52.051 lakhs.

The students belonging to the Adi Dravidar and Scheduled Tribes community studying in Pre-matric classes under the scholarship scheme are given text books free of cost. The Government pays to the Educational institutions,

the special fees these students have to pay up for their educations. The Government also pays the 10th Std. examination fees for these students. The income of the parents or guardians of these students, is immaterial for them to avail of the facilities. During 1986-87, Rs.650.41 lakhs has been spent. 77,983 students received the benefits. Since 1977-78, 5,38,811 students have reaped the gains at a cost of Rs.4507.53 lakhs.

The children of scavengers whose yearly income doesn't exceed Rs.12,000/- were provided with scholarships upto the pre-matric class. Only two children in each family are eligible under the scheme. The students must compulsorily be attached to the Boarding schools. The Educational scholarship for students in Stds. 6 to 8 is Rs.200, per month and in Stds. 9 to 10 is Rs.250, per month. During 1986-87, 528 students benefitted. Rs.9 lakhs have been spent. In the ten years of this Government's administration, 2,229 student lives have been touched at a cost of Rs.28.81 lakhs.

In the Annual Tenth Standard examination held in March, every year, the Adi Dravidars, the Adi Dravidar christians and Scheduled Tribe students who secure the maximum marks in the Districts are given cash awards. Those who win such awards, if they continue their education, are given a monthly grant of Rs.80 for six years. Under this scheme, 675 students benefitted during 1986-87 and it cost the exchequer Rs.6.04 lakhs. This scheme, since 1977-78 has benefitted 3,034 students at a cost of Rs.26.44 lakhs.

During 1977-78 the Loan Scholarship that was disbursed was Rs.22.76 lakhs. This has risen in 1986-87 to 59.62 lakhs benefiting 9001 students. From 1977-78 till 1986-87, 69,528 students were granted loan scholarships amounting to Rs.481.82 lakhs.



To enable law graduates begin their profession by buying law books and furniture, a grant of Rs.500 and a loan of Rs.750 was being given. The grant has been increased to Rs.750.

Adi Dravidar students in Industrial Training Institutes were given a grant of Rs.45. This has been increased to Rs.55 since 1.8.'80.

The fund for the Adi Dravidars who want to buy cattles for Dairying has been increased from Rs.15 lakhs to Rs.30 lakhs in 1983-84. In 1986-87, the allocation is Rs.35.22 lakhs.

To improve the Economic status of the Adi Dravidars and Scheduled Tribes and to enable them buy bullocks for ploughing, a grant of Rs.800 and loan of Rs.1600 through financial institutions are provided.

To construct irrigation wells, out of the total expenditure of

Rs.18,000, 1/3rd is given as a grant and 2/3rd granted as a loan from the land development bank.

Wherever there are perambok lands, the Government has been allocating them through the respective District Collectors, to the Adi Dravidars and the Scheduled Castes. In places where perambok lands are not available, the Government has been acquiring Government lands and distributing them to the Adi Dravidars and the Scheduled Tribes, free of cost. Since 1977-78, at a cost of Rs.1,145.25 lakhs 13,188.81 acres have been acquired. In the current year Rs.100 lakhs have been allocated toward this.

In 1979-80, this Government brought in a scheme to encourage inter-caste marriages. According to the scheme, a gold medal and a citation is given to couple who belong to different castes. If these couple have an annual income of Rs.6,000 and less than that, a Savings Certificate with an initial cost of Rs.4,000 and a grant of Rs.300 is given away towards marriage costs. Children born out of an intercaste wed lock have been reserved 12 seats in the MBBS course, 5 seats in the B.E. course 2 seats in the Siddha Medicine course and 1 seat in the B.Pharmacy course. Since 1977-78, 1,875 couples have been honoured by the citations and incentives.

To encourage all-round growth of Adi Dravidars, a self-sufficiency scheme is being implemented by the Government since 1980-81. The goals of the schemes are:

1. To enable 50 percent of the Adi Dravidars to be above the poverty line. and
2. To provide basic amenities to Adi Dravidar tenements.

In the current year; 2 lakhs Adi Dravidars are to benefit by schemes costing Rs.132.69 crores.

Scheduled Tribes numbering 5.2 lakhs comprise 1.07 percent of the population of Tamil Nadu. To provide integrated development to them, a scheme called the scheduled tribes Development sub plan was begun during the 5th five year plan.

The above scheme was being implemented in the districts of Salem, Dharmapuri, North Arcot, South Arcot and Trichy at 9 chosen places. 40 percent of the States population of Scheduled Tribes live in these areas. Horticulture, Sericulture, Forestry, Small irrigation, Small Industries, Veterinary maintenance and Bee hiving are some of the items taught under the scheme.

During the 6th Five Year Plan, by the multi development schemes 28,884 Scheduled Tribes benefitted. During the 7th Five Year Plan, 46,979 Scheduled Tribes are to gain by these schemes. During the implementation of the IRDP, care is taken to see that the culture of the Scheduled Tribes is not disturbed.

To save the Scheduled Tribes from moneylenders and brokers, 15 co-operative unions (LAMPS) have been begun.

The allocation to the Scheduled Tribes Development sub plan has increased to Rs.973.65 lakhs from Rs.101.82 lakhs in 1976-77. During the ten years of this Government's reign, Rs.3134.75 lakhs has been spent; 47,958 Scheduled Tribes families have been benefitted.

Students belonging to families with yearly income of less than Rs.6,000 and studying in Boarding schools are given a grant of Rs.250/Rs.350, yearly. During 1986-87, Rs.125.21 lakhs was spent on this and 4,01,618 students benefitted. This scheme has benefitted 72,94,090 students in the 10 golden years of this Government's rule. Rs.1502.63 lakhs has been spent.

Public Works Department

Growing up to the Challenges



The major rivers which contribute for irrigation in Tamil Nadu are the Cauvery, Vaigai, Thambraparan and the west flowing river Periyar, whose waters are utilised on the eastern side of the western ghats.

The P.A.P. is also a diversion of a group of west flowing rivers in the east and other rivers which also provide irrigation facilities of sufficient magnitude are the Araniar, the Kortaliar, Palar, Ponnai, Vellar and Kodayar.

In order to step up food production, the Government is giving top priority for implementing

irrigation schemes. The Government is approving schemes not only considering the benefit cost ratio but also taking into account the backwardness of the area in which the scheme is located and the population benefitted by implementing these schemes etc. There are 23 preplan irrigation projects in this State through which an extent of 11,01,000 hectares (gross) of land are provided with irrigation facilities.

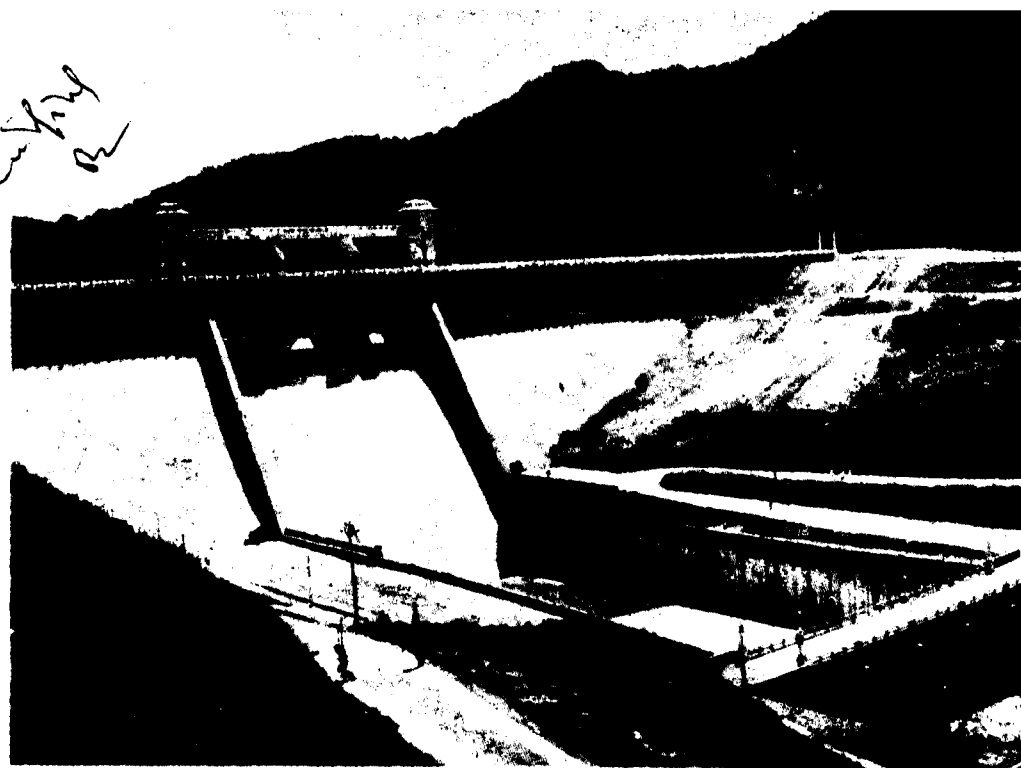
From the commencement of the first five year plan (1951-56) upto the year 1977, 28 schemes have been implemented at an estimated cost of Rs.147.13 crores thereby creating an additional irrigation potential of 271000 ha.

At the time of taking over by the present Government, 13 schemes at a cost of Rs.144.16 crore were under different stages of execution. These 13 schemes have been completed and brought to function. By completing these projects an additional irrigation potential of 125590 hectares have been created.

From the year 1977 the Government have sanctioned 35 schemes

23 Pre-plan irrigation projects in Tamil Nadu by which an extent of 11,01,000 hectares of land are nurtured. Since 1977, 35 schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 294.75 crores sanctioned.

Verified



at an estimated cost of Rs.294.75 crores. Of these, 16 schemes have been completed at a cost of Rs.75.28 crores. By the dedication of these schemes an additional irrigation potential of 81733 hectares has been created.

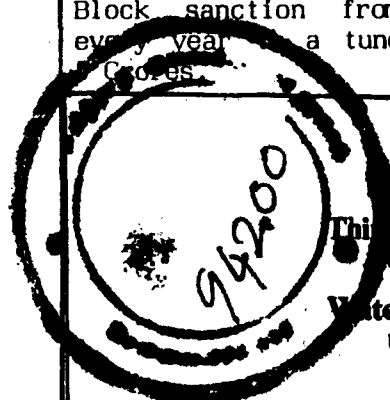
At present 19 schemes at an estimated cost of Rs.219.47 crores are under different stages of execution. By implementing these schemes an additional irrigation potential of 51900 ha. will be created.

Also the works on modernising Thanjavur Channel and Drainage Channel is also done by obtaining Block sanction from Government every year to a tune of Rs.4 to 5 crores.

Besides these irrigation schemes the Government have approved 13 flood control schemes in the last 10 years. Of these 10 schemes costing Rs.9.46 crores have been completed. 3 schemes costing Rs.9.43 crores are under progress.

Water Regulation during the last 2 years:

With very little water, water regulation had been done very efficiently to bring maximum extent under irrigation and record yields during the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 in Thanjavur Delta to the acclamation of all. During 1986-87 the same was achieved to Parambikulam-Aliyar Project, Lower Bhavani Project, Periyar and Thambaraparani System also.



Thirteen Flood Control Schemes Approved of these ten completed.

Water Regulated Efficiently to bring maximum extent under irrigation and record yields during 85-87.

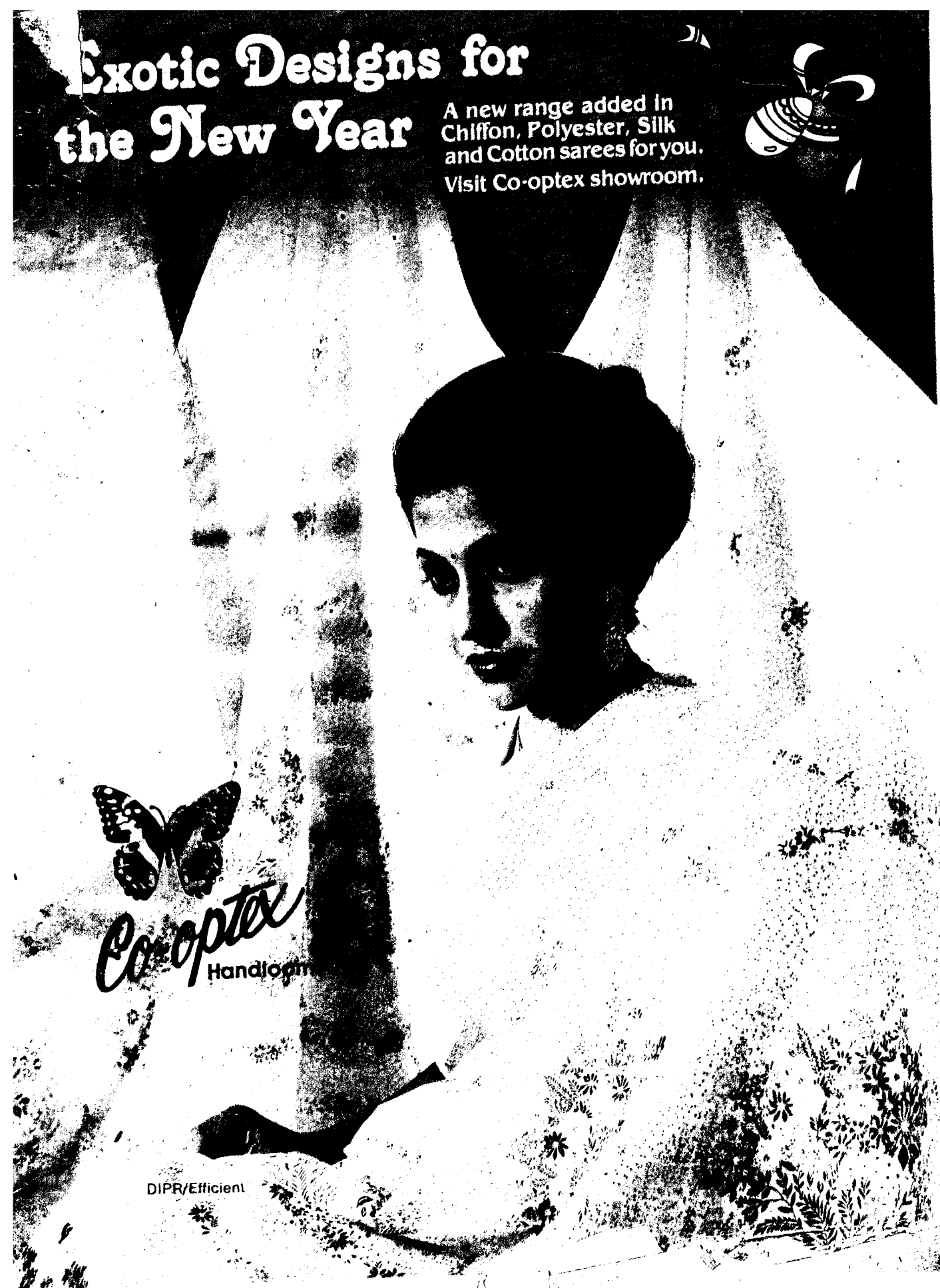
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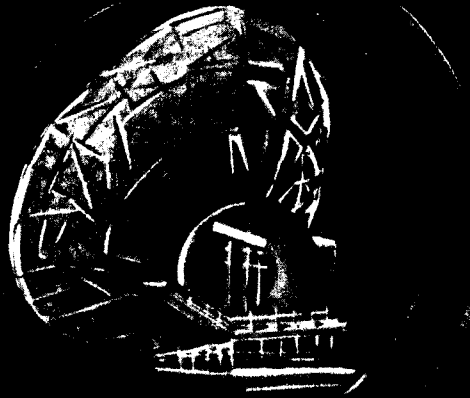


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E.V.K. SULOCHANA SAMPATH
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தவணைத்தாள்.

சே எண் :

ப. எண் :

வழங்கிய நாள். (1)	திரும்பிய நாள். (2)	வழங்கிய நாள். (1)	திரும்பிய நாள். (2)
21/6/11			
24/7			
2/10/93	1/1		
16/8/94	19/9		
24-2-95			
28-5-95	28-2-95		
1-12-95			
7/1/96			
10/1/96			

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