

NEW

POINT PROGRAMME

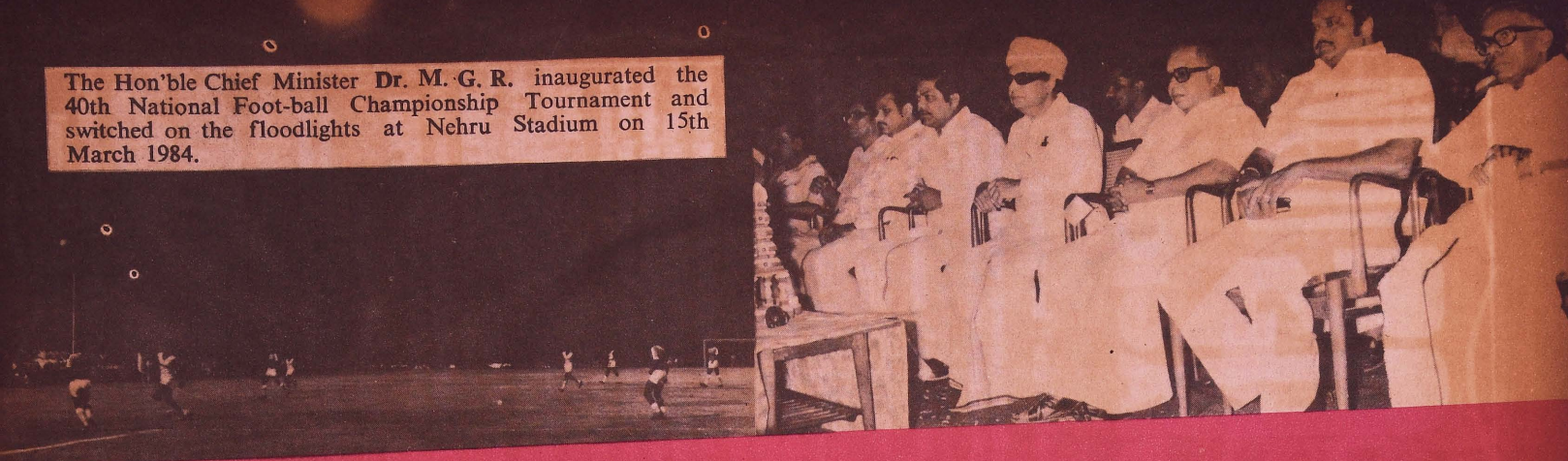
SPECIAL NUMBER

20

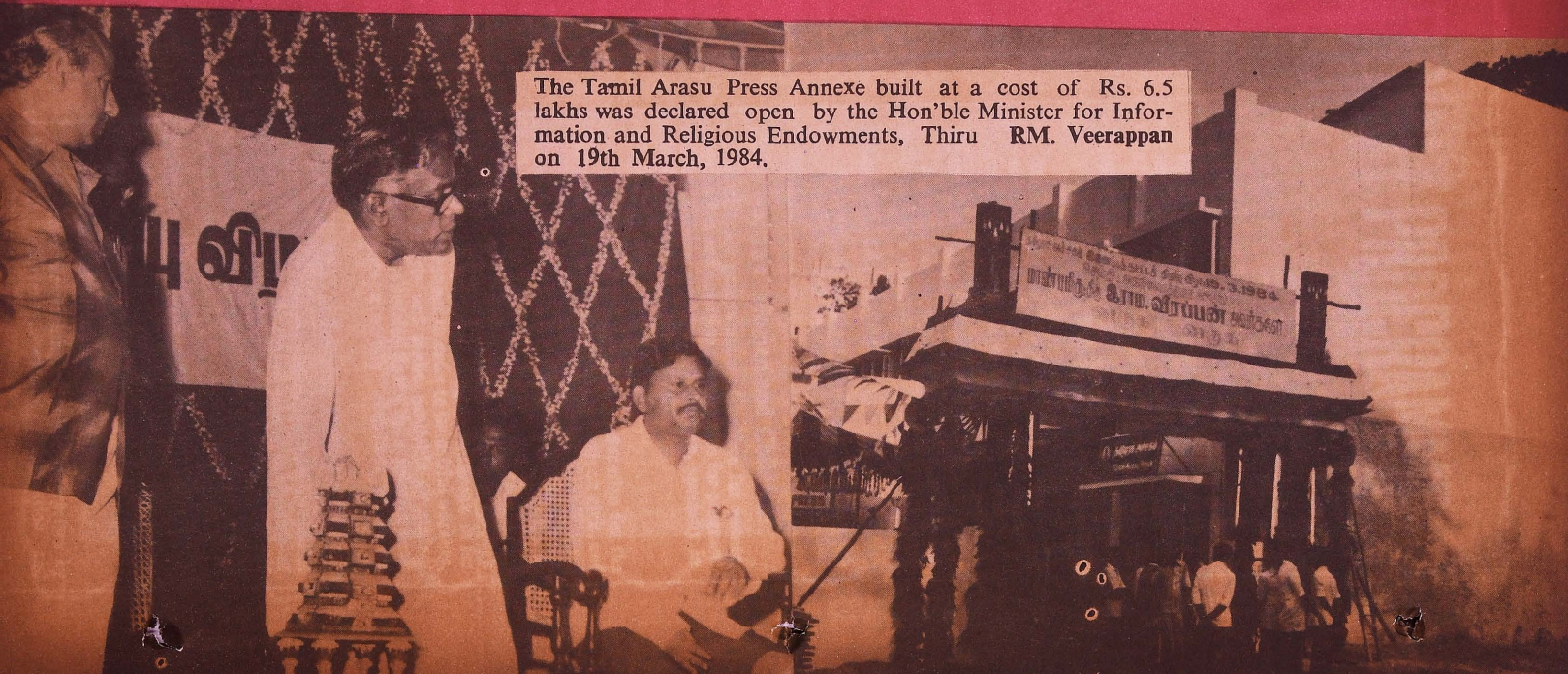


Tamil Arasu
April 1984 75 p.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. G. R. inaugurated the 40th National Foot-ball Championship Tournament and switched on the floodlights at Nehru Stadium on 15th March 1984.



The Tamil Arasu Press Annexe built at a cost of Rs. 6.5 lakhs was declared open by the Hon'ble Minister for Information and Religious Endowments, Thiru R.M. Veerappan on 19th March, 1984.



NEW



20



POINT

Programme

Achievements Special Number

Tamil Arasu

Thiruvalluvar Year 2015
Rudrothkaari-
Panguni-Chithirai

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TAMIL NADU GRADED 'A'

The Union Planning Commission has graded the performance as follows:

- Category A — achievement made 70% and above of the target.
- Category B — achievement made above the national average

- Category C — achievement made below national average.
- Category D — Nil performance

Out of 16 points reviewed by Union Planning Commission, Tamil Nadu has been graded under Category-A in respect of 12 items. Tamil Nadu has no doubt secured the highest marks 41 against 33 secured by Himachal Pradesh and 39 secured by Rajasthan.

NEW 20-POINT PROGRAMME

Point No. 1 :

Irrigation and Farm Technology

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

Point No. 2 : Increase of production

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

Point No. 3 : Rural Employment

Strengthen and expand coverage of integrated rural development and national rural employment programmes.

Point No. 4 : Land Reforms

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

Point No. 5 : Minimum wages

Review and enforce effectively minimum wages for agricultural labour.

Point No. 6 :

Rehabilitate Bonded Labour

Point No. 7 :

Scheduled Castes and Tribes

Accelerate programme for the development of Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

Point No. 8 : Drinking water

Supply drinking water to all problem villages.

Point No. 9 : House sites

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

Point No. 10 : Urban Improvement

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

Point No. 11 : Electricity

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

Point No. 12 :

Forestry and Alternative Energy

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

Point No. 13 : Family Planning

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

Point No. 14 : Health

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

Point No. 15 : Women and Children

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

Point No. 16 : Education

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

Point No 17 : Essential supplies

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

Point No. 18 : Industrial Policy

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

Point No. 19 : Fight Against Black Money

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

Point No. 20 : Public Enterprises

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



ONLY ONE MAGIC

This agenda for the nation has been detailed into the overall plan of development. It pinpoints areas of special thrust which will show immediate tangible results for various segments.

When the 20 Point Programme was first announced in 1975, I had cautioned you not to expect miracles. Then, as now, there is only one magic which can remove poverty and that is hard work, helped by a clear sense of purpose and discipline. On a steep road there is no time or place for pause. Our national motto is "Satyameva Jayate" Truth Alone Wins. In our daily lives we should adopt an additional motto: "Shrama eva Jayate." Dedication to truth and toil is the bedrock of respect, progress and prosperity.

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

Tmt. INDIRA GANDHI

Hon'ble Prime Minister of India

(Broad cast on 14th January 1982

announcing the New 20 Point Programme)



S. L. Khurana,
Governor of Tamil Nadu

*Raj Bhavan,
Madras-600 022
26th March 1984*

MESSAGE

The New Twenty Point Programme, announced by the Prime Minister of India on the 14th of January 1982, is aimed at giving an impetus to certain critical developmental programmes and at improving the living conditions of the disadvantaged sections of our people. During the last two years that the programme has been in operation in the State of Tamil Nadu it has registered significant success. Performance in areas such as dryland farming, IRDP schemes, health, slum improvement, family planning have been particularly notable. It has been acknowledged and appreciated by the Government of India as well as the beneficiaries in the State. This performance is obviously due to the direction, guidance and supervision provided by the State Government, under the leadership of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

I extend my sincere felicitations to all those who are connected with the implementation of the programme and wish them continued success through diligent application in the future.

(S. L. KHURANA)



M. G. Ramachandran,
Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu



*Chief Minister's Office
Fort. St. George.
Madras-600 009.*

MESSAGE

I congratulate 'Tamil Arasu' in bringing out a Special Number on the Prime Minister's New Twenty Point Programme on 1st April 1984. Tamil Nadu's performance has been remarkably good under all sectors particularly in all those programmes that are aimed at improving the standard of living of the rural poor and other weaker sections of society. Tamil Nadu has embarked upon massive new programmes for the benefit of the poor, particularly children. Noon Meal Programme covering 64.18 lakhs children and providing employment for 1,58,387 women has become the corner stone of a very quiet social transformation which is beginning to make its impact in the rural areas. Shortly the educational system will also be made more meaningful by vocationalising it, so that it becomes immediately relevant to the child-

ren, to the parents, and to the society. These are development programmes which need heavy investment in terms of money, effort and devoted work. I have every faith that the investment we are making in all these development programmes will keep Tamil Nadu in the forefront. My Government's performance in the implementation of the New Twenty Point Programme of the Prime Minister which has been adjudged as the best in the country during 1982-83, and continues to be in the forefront during the year 1983-84 also, is because we are conscious of the tremendous potential of all these programmes in reaching out to the weaker and downtrodden sections of the society. I would like to commend each and every Government servant who has been involved in the implementation of these programmes at every level. I hope the Tamil Arasu Special Number will be of special interest to the readers.

(Handwritten signature)

(M. G. RAMACHANDRAN)





K. Chockalingam, I.A.S.,
Chief Secretary to Government
of Tamil Nadu.

Fort St. George,
Madras-600 009.

MESSAGE

Tamil Arasu deserves commendation for bringing out a Special Number on Tamil Nadu's performance on the New Twenty Point Programme. I feel particularly gratified that Tamil Nadu has been in the forefront during 1982-83, 1983-84. This has meant hard work for one and all. It has also meant constant and consistent monitoring at all levels to ensure that the administrative machinery functioned as one team to produce results with a view to reaching out to the weaker sections of society. Tamil Nadu has really done well. I extend to all the participating Government servants my personal commendation for the excellent work done by each one to keep Tamil Nadu in the forefront of progress.

—K. CHOCKALINGAM.

C.M.'s TELEX MESSAGE TO P.M.— TO SAVE TAMILS IN



As soon as the news of large scale massacre of Tamils in Jaffna (Sri Lanka) by Sri Lankan Air Force Personnel reached here, there was widespread reaction among the people of Tamil Nadu. At Madras, students of Law College, Madras, marched towards Sri Lanka Deputy Commissioner's Office last night around 2 a.m. Timely intervention and alertness of Police Officers in tackling students prevented them from causing any major incidents and they were persuaded to go back to their hostel by Police Officers. Sri Lanka Deputy High Commissioner Office has been given Police protection.

News of massacre of Tamil-speaking population in Sri Lanka is likely to result in serious repercussions throughout Tamil Nadu as witnessed during July-August 1983 and disturbing effects on the minds of the people.

I pray that Prime Minister may intervene immediately and take action in the matter as you were kind enough to do under similar circumstances during July-August 1983.

M. G. Ramachandran,
Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

ONLY TAMILNADU DOING WELL AT VOCATIONALISATION.

The Union Education Ministry's working group for the Seventh Plan has taken a grim view of the snail's pace at which vocationalisation of +2 stage is going on, although eight years have passed since all the States and Union Territories accepted vocationalisation in principle.

Only six States and five Union Territories have begun implementation of vocationalisation. Even among these, only Tamil Nadu has taken it up in an appreciable way.

In Tamil Nadu, vocationalisation of +2 stage is so structured as to make it both terminal and continuing. Andhra, Maharashtra and Karnataka, which are among the other States to intro-

duce vocationalisation, have provided for weightage to students of this stream if they wish to go in for higher education.

For vocationalisation to succeed, Dr. R. P. Singhal, Member-Secretary of the National Review Committee on Higher Secondary Education, has suggested evolving strong linkages between schools and industry, farm sector and other agencies so that vocational students could be given placement straight away without insistence on university degrees.

So far, only Tamil Nadu and Karnataka have been able to establish effective linkages with the industry.

Courtesy : The Hindustan Times,
12th March '84.

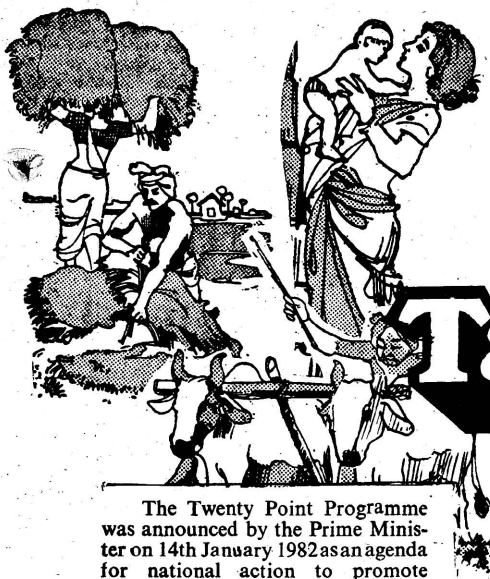
TAMILNADU

VERY GOOD

UNION PLANNING COMMISSION PRAISES

TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME REVIEW

Point	Item	Unit	Target fixed by the Govt. of India 83-84	Achievement upto the month of December 1983.	Remarks of the Union Planning Commission on the progress report for the month of December 1983.	Achievement during the month of January 1984	Cumulative achievement upto the month of January 1984	% of cumulative achievement to the targets fixed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
3	IRDP	Families benefited	225600	153150	Very Good	20281	173431	76.8
	NREP	Mandays employment '000	30500	21809	Very Good	3682	25491	83.5
4	Surplus Land assumed for Allotment	Area acres	10000	8709	Very Good	1463	9272	92.7
7	Families to be assisted S.T.	Number	4,200	2953	Very Good	175	3128	74.4
8	Drinking water-Problem villages to be covered	Number	1,400	954	Very Good	46	1000	71.4
9	(i) House sites to be allotted	Number	1,75,000	173886	Very Good	22328	196214	112.1
	(ii) Construction assistance to be provided	Number	40,000	21734	Good	968	22702	56.2
10	(i) Slum Population to be covered	Number	1,72,000	105025	Very Good	47050	152075	88.4
12	(i) Trees to be planted	'000 Number	126000	100225	Very Good	8408	108633	86
	(ii) Bio-gas plants to be set-up	Number	5000	5045	Very Good	487	5532	110.6
13	Sterilisation to be done	Number	399000	340663	Very Good	37164	377827	94.7
14	(i) PHC'S to be established	Number	15	15	Very Good	—	15	100



UNDER NEW 20-POINT PROGRAMME

Tamil Nadu Thrives

The Twenty Point Programme was announced by the Prime Minister on 14th January 1982 as an agenda for national action to promote social justice and economic growth. This is a programme to which the Government of Tamil Nadu is deeply committed in intention and effort. It is designed to alleviate poverty, improve productivity and assist the weaker sections of the society. Tamil Nadu's performance in practically all areas is a matter of considerable satisfaction. Particular mention deserves to be made of the performance in the areas of Nutrition and Child Welfare, Elementary education, Drinking Water Supply, Public Distribution System and Programmes for the economically and socially weaker sections of the society. Significant strides have been made both in terms of higher investment and wider coverage. The emphasis and thrust of the Twenty Point Programme is a part of the State's planned endeavour in diverse fields. The efforts made under the various points are set out below:—

POINT No. 1
(a) INCREASE IN IRRIGATION POTENTIAL

In Tamil Nadu 95% of available surface waters have been harnessed for irrigation through construction of various Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation works (at 75% dependability). Thus, there is little scope for expansion of irrigation facilities based on surface water resources. The emphasis is therefore on efficient water management in existing projects and ground water development.

Tmt. J. Anjani Dayanand,
I.A.S.,
Commissioner and Secretary
to Government,
Planning and Development

end of January '84 during the current year.

(b) DEVELOPMENT AND DISSEMINATION OF TECHNOLOGIES AND INPUT FOR DRY LAND AGRICULTURE:

	Target 1983-84 (in hectares)	Cumulative achievement upto January 1984
Major and Medium Irrigation	14350	8389
Minor Irrigation (Surface water)	2530	2064
Minor Irrigation by Agricultural Engineering Department	27120	21145
	44000	31597

Watershed Areas:

During 1982-83, 212 micro watersheds were taken up against 200 fixed. The Government of India suggested a watershed of 1000 ha, but we took watersheds of 400 ha, instead because that was the on-going programme in Tamil Nadu when this was introduced on a national basis. We have done 212 watersheds of 82,000 ha.

During 1983-84, Government of India have advised to saturate the dry farming practice in the watersheds already identified. The rainfall during this year have been scanty and delayed in most of the districts

A BIRD'S EYE VIEW FOR OUR ACHIEVEMENTS

Under Major and Medium Irrigation, out of the financial target of Rs.5053.01 lakhs fixed, a sum of Rs. 2943 lakhs has been incurred upto the end of January '84. Under Minor Irrigation (SMIP & DCR) target of Rs.250 lakhs Rs.199.90 lakhs have been incurred upto the

in the beginning of the South West Monsoon. Subsequently due to the rains received in November and December dry sowing have been taken up till the end of December '83 besides flood in most of the Districts. Till January 1984, 99120 ha. against 82,000 ha. within the micro

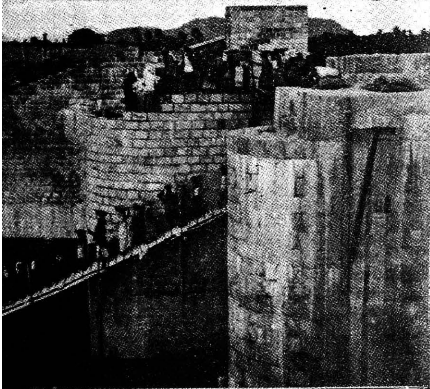
watersheds have been covered.

Outside the watershed areas

Known dry farming technologies of few selected items like strip cropping, summer ploughing etc. are proposed to be adopted in 3.24 lakhs. 3,24,095 ha. have been achieved upto January 1984.

II. Families benefited:

The total number of families benefited within the watersheds are 29124 scheduled castes and scheduled tribes accounting for 5142. Of the total 25,992 farmers in the watersheds 8252 belong to small farmers and 7932 marginal farmers categories.



III. Training:

The staff entrusted with the watershed work i.e. Assistant Director of Agriculture, Agricultural Officer etc. are already covered by an inbuilt system of training under Training and Visit Programme. 8732 farmers within micro watersheds and 3066 farmers outside the micro watersheds were trained on package of practices in dry land arming.

IV. Inputs:

It is programmed to cover 6360 ha. under improved seeds during

1983-84 and so far an area of 12,700 ha. have been covered. Under chemical fertiliser an area of 11323 ha. have been covered so far against 3180 ha. Besides the department has arranged for the supply of inputs including economic and horticultural seedlings.

Improved seeds to the tune of 633.000 Mts. have been distributed besides 1805.000 Mts. of fertilisers. 2118.020 Mts. of Gypsum within micro watersheds.

Demonstrations were arranged under the following items:

1. Forming of broad beds and deep furrows.
2. Use of seeds drills
3. Treatment of seeds with B.C
4. Spraying of DAP
5. Gypsum application.

V. Distribution of Agricultural Implements :

Against 11,960 of Agricultural implements to be distributed, 21225 have been distributed so far. Necessary funds (Rs. 20 lakhs) have also been sanctioned to enable the officers to procure and distribute the implements and so far a sum of Rs. 7.10 lakhs have been spent under this item.

Seed cum fertiliser drills :—

Against 440 assigned to the State 215 have been distributed so far. The balance will be distributed in the coming months. The department is acquiring different models from various States for organising demonstrations and popularising them among the farmers in a big way. The District Joint Directors of Agriculture have also designed or improved some models which are also in the process of large scale manufacture.

POINT No. 2

MAKE SPECIAL EFFORTS TO INCREASE PRODUCTION OF PULSES AND VEGETABLE OIL-SEEDS :

Pulses :

The requirement of Pulses for Tamil Nadu is 9 lakh tonnes whereas the production is around 3 lakh tonnes thereby necessitating sizable quantities are imported from

neighbouring States. During 1983-84, it is proposed to cover an area of 9.20 lakh hectares under pulses and to produce 2.83 lakh tonnes.

Strengthening of extension machinery in the whole State under Training and Visit system.

By this changed set up wherein farmer contact is well built the propaganda on pulses cropping and production techniques will be much more effective.

With the above additional measures the following Pulses Development Scheme are implemented in 1983-84.

- (i) Integrated schemes for pulses seed centre and seed multiplication through the seed wing set up as a support to Training and Visit system.
- (ii) Scheme for DAP Foliar Spraying.
- (iii) Pulses production Six Year Programme
- (iv) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for pulses Development.

Upto the end of January 1984 an area of 708000 ha. and a production of 217800 tonnes have been achieved.

Oil Seeds :

The coverage of area and production under oilseeds fixed for 1983-84 and the achievement upto January 1984 are given below :

	Target for 1983-84
Area coverage in ha. lakhs ..	14.54
Production in tonnes lakhs ..	14.25
	<i>Achievement made upto January 1984</i>
Area coverage in ha. lakhs ..	12.73
Production in tonnes lakhs ..	12.75

Since production of required quantity of certified seeds of groundnut could not be made for want of adequate breeders/foundation seeds, arrangements, are made to produce, procure and distribute truthfully

labelled seeds of groundnut as in previous years. In respect of other crops improved quality seeds are being procured and distributed.

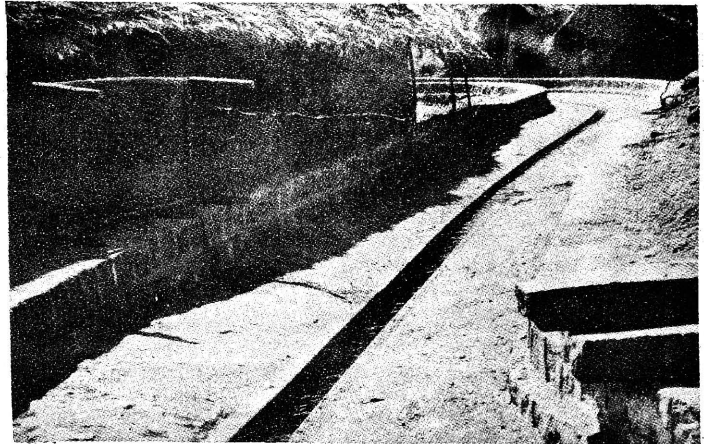
The target and achievement in respect of various kinds of oilseeds are given below :

Oil seeds	Target 1983-84 in lakhs (tonnes)	Achievement upto January '84 (in lakhs) tonnes
Groundnut	13.00	11.82
Gingelly	0.60	0.45
Sun Flower	0.59	0.42
Caster	0.06	.06
	14.25	12.75

against which upto the end of January 1984, we have achieved 2.55 crore mandays. The progress made during 1981-82, 1982-83 and upto December 1983 is given below :

Item	Unit	1981-82 actuals	1982-83 actuals	Achievement upto January '84.
NREP	in '000 mandays	41557	49423	25491

to overcome the legal flaws. It is proposed to constitute a Special Appellate/Tribunal exclusively to dispose of the Land Reforms cases. Necessary legislation to the effect



POINT NO 3 :

STRENGTHEN AND EXPAND COVERAGE OF INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME :

(a) Integrated Rural Development Programme :

The target under IRDP is 2,25,600 families for 1983-84. Of this, 1,73,431 families were benefited upto January 1984. 65,469 families belong to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. There were 32,943 women.

Financial allocation for 1983-84 is Rs. 3008 lakhs. Upto January 1984, Union and State Governments have released funds to the tune of Rs. 2734.72 lakhs together with an unspent balance of Rs. 95.51 lakhs and miscellaneous receipts of Rs. 260.21 lakhs, significant expenditure of Rs. 1514.73 lakhs have been achieved for subsidy under IRDP and 90.04 lakhs under TRYSEM and Rs. 36.30 lakhs for infrastructure.

Credit flow from Commercial banks amounted to Rs. 2496.91 lakhs and Rs. 928.72 lakhs from Co-operative Banks.

(b) National Rural Employment Programme :

The target for NREP during 1983-84 is 3.05 crore mandays,

POINT NO 4 :

DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS LAND :

Out of 154,581 acres of lands declared as surplus, an extent of 11,106 acres has been covered by stay orders of the Courts. Hence only an extent of 1,43,475 acres has been taken possession. Out of 143,475 acres taken possession an extent of 12,344 acres has been covered by stay orders of the Court. Only an extent of 8,000 acres is pending distribution. The remaining 1,23,131 acres have been distributed. The cumulative achievement during the current year upto January 1984 is 92,72 acres out of the target of 1,00,000 acres.

The legal and administrative bottlenecks in the implementation of Land Reforms is the large number of cases pending in various courts. An extent of 23,450 acres is covered by stay before and after taking possession. To get over the bottleneck, steps have been taken to quicken the disposal of the cases not only by issuing reminders to the High Court periodically but also by studying the Judgment of Courts and undertaking necessary amendments

has been undertaken and the bill awaits the President's assent. The Tribunal, if constituted, will out the jurisdiction of High Courts as far as the Land Ceiling cases are concerned.

In order to avoid the delay in the disposal of appeals the entire State has been brought under Land Tribunals with District Revenue Officers as Presiding Officer.

Regarding the administrative bottlenecks it may be stated that based on the experience in the implementation of the Land Ceiling Act and with references to the National Guidelines and in view of the decision of Courts, various amendments have been carried out and certain amendments are under process. Steps are being taken to quicken the process of legislation in the cases. Even if the amendments are carried out, proceedings had to be initiated afresh taking into accounts the position of the holdings and size of the families of those landowners as on date of the Amendment Act. The time taken for finalising cases of landowners cannot therefore be reckoned from the date of enactment of the Principal Act. In a considerable number of cases, Proceedings under the Land Ceiling Act could not be continued in view of the

decisions of Courts contrary to the intention of the Legislature.

Under the Central Sector Scheme of granting financial assistance to the assignees of surplus lands, out of a sum of Rs.10,00,000/- granted under this scheme for the year 1983-84 a sum of Rs.7,00,873/- has been spent till 31st December 1983. A sum of Rs. 2,31,271 has been spent so far to the scheduled castes during the year 1983-84. The assistance has been given to 689 persons belonging to scheduled castes.

POINT No. 5.
MINIMUM WAGES FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOUR:

In Tamil Nadu, minimum rates of wages for employment in agriculture and works ancillary to agriculture were initially fixed in 1959 under the provisions of the Minimum Wage Act, 1948. These rates were being revised periodically. On the basis of the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee headed by the Commissioner of Land Reforms, the Government have further revised the minimum rates of wages with effect from 5th April 1983. The details of the revised minimum rates of wages in respect of different classes of employees as compared to the pre-revision rates are indicated in the table below:

TABLE

Class of Employees	Minimum rates of wages	
	Before revision	After revision
	(a) Rs.	(b) Rs.
1. Employee engaged in ploughing with bullocks and ploughs supplied by him	12.00	18.00 per day
2. Employee engaged in ploughing with bullocks and ploughs not supplied by him	7.00	11.00 per day
3. Employees engaged in harvest in respect of paddy crop (reaping, thrashing, winnowing, measuring and bagging)	7.00 or cash value of the worker's share in 1/8th of the gross yield of products, whichever is higher	11.00 or cost value of the workers share in 1/8th of gross yield of produce, whichever is higher.
4. Employee engaged in harvest in respect of crops other than paddy	7.00	11.00 per day
5. Employee engaged in transplanting or weeding.	5.00	8.00 per day

6. Employee engaged in other operations like trimming bunds and fields, bee-keeping, poultry farming etc.

7.00

10.00 per day

7. Attached labourer/ Resident labourer

(Not fixed for this category) 210.00 per month

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

- i) All employees engaged in agriculture 7 hours per day except those engaged in ploughing.
- ii) Employees engaged in ploughing 5 hours per day with a view to discouraging child labour, no separate wages have been fixed for non-adults.

in enforcement of minimum wages, in our States, the enforcement is being done smoothly and firmly. Additional complement of revenue staff have been sanctioned to reduce the jurisdiction of Revenue Inspectors over a smaller area. Besides District Collectors have been asked to give wide publicity to the enforcement of minimum wages.

Upto the 3 quarters ended by 13th April, 1983, 10886 inspection were carried out. Of the 2289 claims 2283 were settled leaving a balance of 6.

POINT No: 6
REHABILITATE BONDED LABOUR:

This point deals with the rehabilitation of the released bonded labourers. The target fixed for 1983-84 is 1300 bonded labourers.

The Revenue Department has been entrusted with the responsibility of enforcement of minimum rates of wages. Unlike other States and law and order problems

As against the target of 1300 bonded labourers, 2060 bonded labourers have been rehabilitated during the period ended with January 1984. This works out to 158%. The programmes for the rehabilitation of the bonded labourers include:

- 1) Supply of milch animals
- 2) Supply of poultry units.
- 3) Mulberry cultivation
- 4) Sheep rearing
- 5) Cottage Match Production
- 6) Lan Colonisation schemes
- 7) Assistance in starting Gem cutting and
- 8) Artificial diamonds Industry

POINT No. 7.
ACCELERATE PROGRAMME FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTE AND TRIBES:

(a) SCHEDULED CASTES:

Under the New 20 Point Programme, a target of 1.80 lakhs of scheduled caste families was fixed for 83-84. Out of this target, 1.74 lakh of



scheduled caste families have been helped to cross the poverty line upto 31.1.84. by mobilising the efforts of various departments of this Government under special component plan. The strategy adopted to achieve the goal is multi-dimensional. Since the scheduled castes depend mainly on agriculture, every effort is being made to increase their income through increasing the productive levels and also by encouraging them to have a subsidiary occupation like rearing of milch animals, sheep, poultry etc. The scheduled caste cultivators are given seeds, fertilizers and plant production chemicals at 25% subsidised cost. Through the Tamil Nadu Tube Wells Corporation, irrigation facilities are provided by sinking tube wells. To improve the economic conditions of the scheduled castes through dairying, steps are being taken to increase the representation of scheduled castes in the Co-operative Milk Societies to 18% by enrolling about 13,500 scheduled caste members additionally during 1981-85. The rate of subsidy for milch animals to be purchased by scheduled caste has been raised to 50%. The development of scheduled castes women has received a filip since the Government have set up a separate Corporation for the development of women. Because of the efforts of the Department of Institutional Finance, the flow of credit to scheduled castes has increased considerably. About 30,000 scheduled castes have been provided with Institutional Finance.

wear making units, textile mills, handloom industries etc. These industries are given liberal financial assistance by way of subsidy, seed, money etc. to expand their activities or to start new ones.

The coverage through I.R.D.P. is yet to pick up. The collectors and other Heads of Departments are being requested to expedite the coverage of scheduled caste.

(b) SCHEDULED TRIBES:

Under this Point, the target for 83-84 is 4200 scheduled tribes. The sector-wise break up is as follows:

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. Horticulture | 900 |
| 2. Sericulture | 250 |
| 3. Horticulture & Animal Husbandry | 800 |
| 4. Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Village Industries and Forestry | 1200 |
| 5. Integrated Rural Development Programme | 1050 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 4200 |
| | <hr/> |

The coverage upto January 1984 is only 3,128 scheduled tribe families.

POINT No. 8

DRINKING WATER TO ALL PROBLEM VILLAGES

To diversify their occupational pattern new avenues of employment are created by setting up small industries, Co-operative Industrial units like coir twisting, brick making, toy making, leather tanning, foot

There are 7226 villages identified as problem villages. On 1-4-80 i.e. the commencement of the Sixth year's budget has been released to

Plan, the total number of problem villages to be provided with drinking water was 6649. Schemes to provide drinking water to problem villages are executed from the funds made under M.N.P. and Central subsidy given under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

The target for 1983-84 was 1400 problem villages. The progress made upto January 1984 are as follows:

Subject	Target for 1983-84	achievement upto the end of January 1984
Problem villages to be covered	1,400	1000 (includes 668 PC)

A target of 348 villages has been fixed for claiming bonus from Government of India. Upto the end of January 1984, Thirty Six villages have been covered which includes 10 partially covered. As against the target of 2157 habitations fixed other than problem habitations 918 habitations have been covered.

The entire provision of Rs.13 crores provided under Minimum Needs Programme in the current i.e. the commencement of the Sixth year's budget has been released to



for the construction of houses by them. The ceiling cost of each house with a plinth area of 200 sq. ft. is Rs.6000/- with effect from April 1983 out of which 25% has to be borne by the individual members by cash on building materials or physical labour. The Adi-Dravidar beneficiaries are eligible for a capital subsidy of Rs.1000/- for each house and the loans given to them are interest free. Upto the end of January 1983 the number covered was 22702 as against the target of 40,000 numbers.

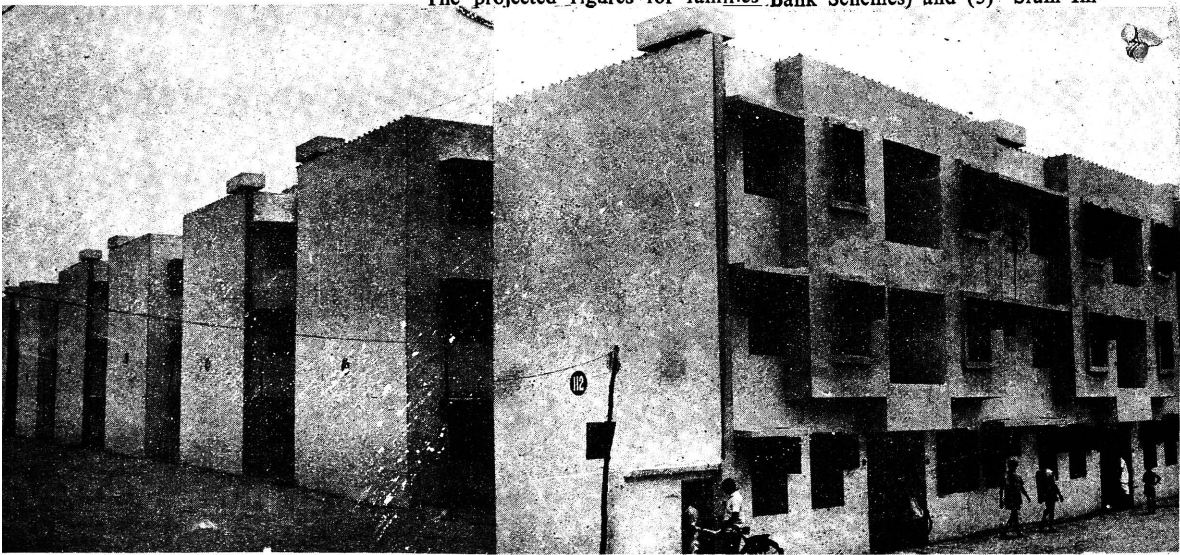
POINT No. 10:

IMPROVE THE ENVIRONMENT OF SLUMS: IMPLEMENT PROGRAMMES OF HOUSE BUILDING FOR ECONOMICALLY WEAKER SECTIONS AND TAKE MEASURES TO ARREST UNWARRANTED INCREASE IN LAND PRICES:

the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board. The Government of India have released a total grant of Rs.6.88 crores under Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. It is expected that the target of 1400 problem villages for 1983-84 will be achieved.

this State. Wherever available Government poramboke lands are assigned as house sites to rural landless poor by the Revenue Department where such Government lands are not available, private lands are acquired and are distributed as house sites to Adi-Dravidars and Tribals by the Social Welfare Department. The projected figures for families

Slum Improvement works are done through three categories of schemes viz. (1) Accelerated Slum Improvement Scheme (2) Slum Improvement under MUDP (World Bank Schemes) and (3) Slum Im-



POINT No. 9:

ALLOT HOUSE SITES TO RURAL FAMILIES WHO ARE WITHOUT THEM AND EXPAND PROGRAMMES FOR CONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE TO THEM:

without house sites in the State by March 1983 is 7,43,474. Upto the end of January 1984, 1,96,214 house sites were allotted as against the target of 1,75,000 families. This works out to 112%.

provement Programmes in the mofussil areas done through various local bodies. Upto the end of January 1984 the beneficiaries under the scheme was 1,52,075 persons as against the target of 1,72,000 persons. Housing for economically weaker sections viz. the provision of constructed houses and developed sites with services, the Government of Tamil Nadu has two significant scheme

There are two schemes under this point under implementation in

Under the Rural Housing Scheme loans are given to the individual members of these societies repayable in a period of 20 years

both of whom emphasize self-reliance and self-help. The other is the sites and services approach, wherein developed plots and loan assistance are made available to economically weaker sections with small business and industry development in the area so as to stimulate employment opportunities. This is apart from the traditional approach of providing constructed houses. The progress under this item inherently slow because the construction programme is spread over a period of 8 to 10 months and maximum coverage is achieved in the last quarter. However the number of houses constructed upto January 1984 is 21,793 houses as against the target of 39,450 houses.

hills in Salem and North Arcot Districts. There is no approach road of any kind for transportation of the materials to these areas. Government of India's permission is also needed under Forest Conservation Act 1980 to lay the lines through forest area. The permission of Government of India is still awaited.

The target for rural electrification for the current year is 44 villages. Out of this, it has been proposed

POINT NO. 11.

MAXIMISE POWER GENERATION IMPROVE THE FUNCTIONING OF ELECTRICITY AUTHORITIES AND ELECTRIFY ALL VILLAGES:

Maximisation of Power Generation has always been the first concern of the Government of Tamil Nadu. However, with the total failure of both the South West and North East monsoons, the hydel generation suffered a severe set back. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board applied itself fully to the task of maximising thermal generation.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION:

Electrification of all the villages by 1984-85 was the original target for the sixth plan. Of the 15,735 villages in the State 15652 villages have been electrified till the end of January 1984. The balance of 83 villages are located in tribal areas in the Kalrayan, Yercaud, Kolli



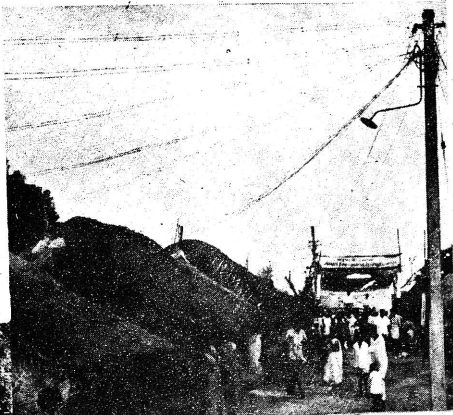
by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board to electrify 24 villages, and till January 1984, 16 villages have been electrified.

ENERGISATION OF PUMP SETS:

The target for energisation of pumpsets during the VI Plan is 150000 out of which 77790 pumpsets were energised upto March 1983. In Tamil Nadu as against 12 lakh irrigation wells till April 1984, 9,65,017 pumpsets have been energised. During 1983-84, a target of 48000 pumpsets were fixed by the Government of India. As the power supply position in the State had worsened the State was forced to impose severe restrictions and ban all new connections including agricultural services with effect from April 1983 to July 1983. On account of this, it is programmed to energise 20000 pump sets. However, upto the end of January 1984, 12194 pumpsets have been energised.

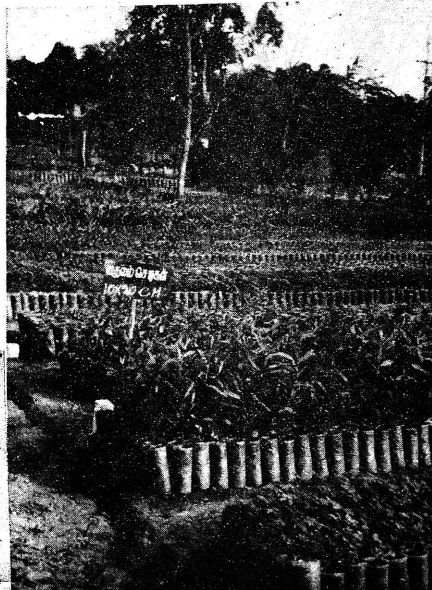
POINT No. 12

PURSUE VIGOROUS PROGRAMMES OF AFFORESTATION SOCIAL AND FARM FORESTRY AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF BIO GAS AND OTHER ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES:



(a) TREE PLANTATION: The target fixed and the achievements made under the Tree Plantation are as follows:—

Target for Total achievement for the year till 1983-84 Dec.1983.





- a) Plantation raised under Social Forestry 37,000 ha. 26928 ha.
- b) Tree Planted 1260 lakhs. 1086.33 lakhs

(b) BIO GAS: Upto the end of January 1984, the State Government has installed 5532 bio-gas units as against the target of 5000. The State has over-achieved the target.

POINT NO. 13:

PROMOTE FAMILY PLANNING ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS AS A PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT:

During 1983-84 a target of 3.99 lakhs under sterilisation has been fixed. This 60% over and above the target fixed for this State during last year with special intensive campaign during the fourth quarter of last year, the State was able to achieve 92.71% of the target fixed for 1982-83. Unlike last year, this year, special efforts are being taken to achieve the special proportionate target right from the beginning and the achievement upto the end of January 1984 is 377827 which works out to 94.7% of the total target. Monitoring is being made by the Commissioner & Secretary to Government, Health & Family Welfare Department, Chief Secretary to Government and the Hon'ble Minister for Health. As suggested by the Government of India, Intensive Family Welfare Campaign is on from 1st

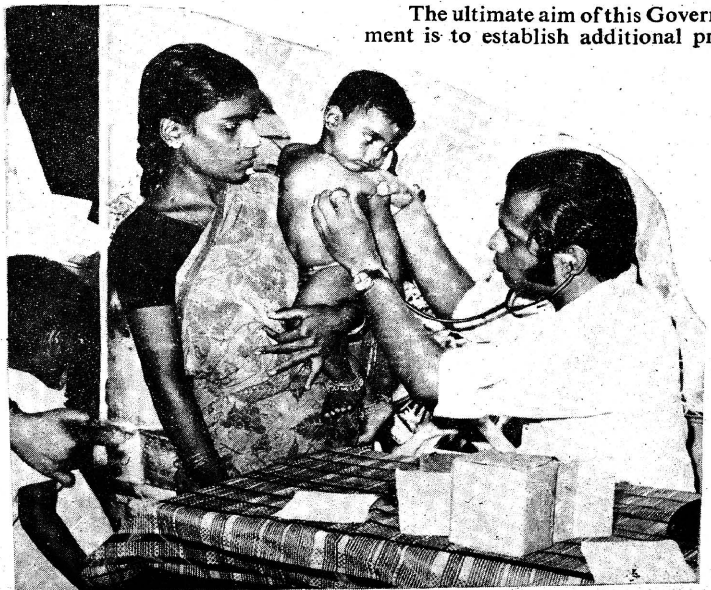
November 1983 and will continue upto March 1984. During the quarter ended in December 1983, monsoon and agricultural operation have combined in the way of the higher performance in respect of sterilisation. During the last quarter of the current year 1983-84 the performance in regard to sterilisation is further accelerated and the achievement of the State at the end of the year is expected to exceed the annual target considerably.

POINT No.14.

SUBSTANTIALLY AUGMENT UNIVERSAL PRIMARY HEALTH CARE FACILITIES AND CONTROL OF LEPROSY, TB AND BLINDNESS:

According to the Alma Ata Declarations, a large number of additional sub-centres, primary health centres and upgraded primary health centres will have to be established to meet the requirements of increased population by 2000 AD.

The ultimate aim of this Government is to establish additional pri-



mary health centres in a phased manner, so that one primary health centre is available for every 50,000 population. Taking into account, the availability of 407 primary health centres 333 additional will have to be established in the course of the next 19 years. During VI Five Year Plan Period, it is proposed to establish 80 additional primary health centres in general, 2 primary health centres under Hill Area Development Programme during 1981-82 and 2 primary health centres in Pudukkottai District during 1982-83 have been set up. The target of 15 additional primary health centres have been set up during 1983-84.

The details of primary health centres opened year wise:

1981—82		1982—83		1983—84	
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
20	20	2	2	15	15

The details of sub-centres opened year-wise are as follows :—

1981—82		1982—83		1983—84	
Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Sanctioned upto Jan. 84.
622	422	733	754	712	231

CONTROL OF LEPROSY:

Leprosy Control Programme is implemented in the State along the lines of National Leprosy Programme. Treatment is given to all patients detected by means of mass survey, school survey etc. One month's requirement of drug is given at a time.

The particulars of cases detected by General and school survey treatment given etc. are shown below:—

Particulars.	Total upto December 1983
Population examined by General Survey	46,32,221
By School survey	48,33,888
Total cases detected by General survey	19,455
Cases released from control	12,566
Cases rendered inactive	11,375
Cases registered for treatment	31,302
Healthy contacts examined	6,96,906
Healthy contacts traced as patients	1,328
Known cases added	39,042

TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL:

The salient features of TB Control Programme are detection of the persons suffering from TB and providing them a continuous treatment. The target for detection of TB cases is 87500 for the year 1983-84 and 241800 sputam examinations have to be done during 1983-84. Out of which upto December 1983, 68912 TB patients were detected and 50,919 sputam examinations have been done in P.H.Cs. Among them 1165 found positive. Upto the end of December 1983, the total expenditure incurred was Rs.14.77 lakhs under this item. Free TB Diagnostic and treatment facilities are available in Primary Health Centres, Hospitals and dispensaries TB Sanatorium, District TB Centres and Chest Clinics.

NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR CONTROL OF BLINDNESS:—

One central Mobile Ophthalmic Unit has been established at Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai in November 1980 to cover the districts of Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram



and Madurai. All the posts sanctioned for this unit have been filled up except one Senior Surgeon Rehabilitation Assistant and Health Educator. One Mobile Ophthalmic van, two cine projectors and equipments were received from Government of India for this unit. The Central assistance being received towards establishment charges is 100%.

This unit has performed 400 intra ocular operations and loglucoma during 1983-84 upto the end of December 1983.

One Carl zeise operating microscope and a transport truck have been received for the ophthalmic department of Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai upgraded under National Programme. Government have sanctioned Rs 5/- lakhs (non-recurring) being the central assistance offered by the Government of India for the upgradation of ophthalmic department in Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai.

Government of India have identified 45 Primary Health Centres in Ramanathapuram, Pudukkottai and Madurai Districts and 9 district hospitals viz. Srivilliputhur, Sivaganga, Kanadukathan, Palani, Aranthangi, Pollachi, Mettur Dam, Krishnagiri and Coonoor under the National Programme. Equipments were supplied by the Government of India for the district hospitals. Government of India have sanctioned Rs.3000/- for each of the 45 Primary Health Centres towards purchase of equipments and drugs besides Rs.2000/- for purchase of furniture and Rs.500/- for contingencies for each of the Primary Health Centres. In the record phase ano-

ther three hospitals viz. Kovilpatti, Kuzhithurai, Tiruchendur and in the third phase district hospitals at Kumbakonam and Gobichettipalayam have been identified under National Programme.

Government have also approved the proposal for training Medical Officers from each of the identified Primary Health centres for implementing the training at a cost of Rs. 71,000/- towards travelling allowance etc. and so far 82 Medical Officers have been trained in eleven batches.

Ophthalmic Assistant training course has been started in Madurai Medical College, Madurai and Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur. The duration of the course is 2 years. First batch of 15 candidates were recruited in Madurai Medical College, Madurai on 15th September 1981 and second batch for 17 candidates started on 19th February 1982. Third batch of 15 students were recruited in December 1982.

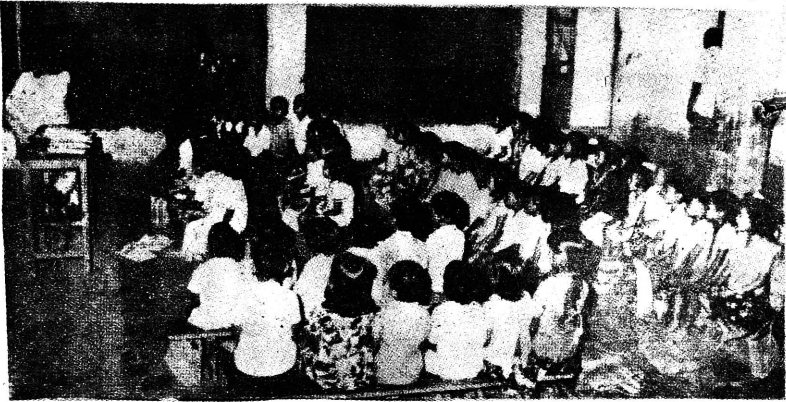
One Central Mobile Ophthalmic Unit in Tirunelveli Medical College Hospital, Tirunelveli during 1982-83 and another at Government Rajaji Mirasdar Hospital, Thanjavur during 1983-84 has been sanctioned to cover the Districts of Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari Districts and Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli Districts. With 100% Central assistance Government have sanctioned Rs.4/- lakhs to each of the Units towards the purchase of vehicle and equipments.

A sum of Rs 96571.55 has been incurred upto the end of 1983 by the Madurai and Tirunelveli Ophthalmic Hospitals out of the Central Budget allotment of Rs.1.5 lakhs.

POINT No. 15:

ACCELERATE PROGRAMMES FOR WELFARE OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN AND NUTRITION PROGRAMMES FOR PREGNANT WOMEN, NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN SPECIALLY IN TRIBAL, HILL AND BACKWARD AREAS:—

At present 39 Integrated Child Development Projects functioning in Tamil Nadu which includes 9 I.C.D.P. started in 1983-84. All these 9 I.C.D.P. have started to function. Under this project, nutrition supplement is supplied to children at the rate of 35 paise per day each and at 60 paise per pregnant women per day. All the anganwadies func-



tioning under the I.C.D.P. pre-schools centres under special nutrition programmes etc. have been brought under the Chief Minister's Noon Meal Programme. Therefore, the cost of nutrition meal to children in the age group 2+ - 4+ is 44 paise per day each. Children below 2 years and pregnant and lactating mothers will be covered under CARE feeding. Including the I.C.D.C. 22910 centres in rural areas and 4936 centres in urban areas provide nutritious meals to 25 lakhs of children in the age group of 2+ - 4+ years. Besides improving the Nutrition status of the children, the programme has created employment of potential to 1.06 lakhs of women in rural areas. Further about 38 lakhs of school going children in the age group of 5-9 years are also provided with nutritious meal through 33000 schools.

The integrated child development services besides providing nutrition supplement to the children and women provide health, education also. Mass immunisation campaign are also organised.

Under the Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project, implemented with the assistance of the World Bank, nutrition supplement and health, education are provided to the children of 6-36 months and mothers. The project aims at improving the nutrition status of the children in the age group of 6-36 months pregnant and lactating mothers coming from families below the poverty line. As on July 1983, 1.34 lakhs of children were benefited. Upto January 1984, 468 industrial societies were sanctioned and 325 were registered. Among them, 138 commenced production. 5353 women were trained and 3832 were employed.

POINT No. 16:

SPREAD UNIVERSAL ELEMENTARY EDUCATION FOR THE AGE GROUP 6-14 WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON GIRLS AND SIMULTANEOUSLY INVOLVE STUDENTS AND VOLUNTARY AGENCIES IN PROGRAMMES FOR THE REMOVAL OF ADULT ILLITERACY:—

The target of additional enrolment set for Tamil Nadu for 1983-84 under age groups 6-11 and 11-14 taken together was 2 lakhs. It will be gratifying to note that the final figures of achievement (taking into account the enrolment till 30th September 1983) was 3.82 lakhs (2.40 lakhs - 1.13 lakhs boys, 1.27 lakhs girls) additionally enrolled under age group 6-11 and 1.42 lakhs - 0.73 lakhs boys 0-69 lakhs girls - additionally enrolled under age group 11-14. This record of 3.82 lakhs of additional enrolment is an all time high. (It will be remembered that during 1982-83 also Tamil Nadu exceeded this target i.e. 3.11 lakhs were enrolled against the target of 2 lakhs). This gratifying performance under this programme was due to the intensive and massive enrolment drive made by the School Education Department, using among other things, the leverage of Chief Minister's Nutritious Meals Programme. Special emphasis was devoted to the enrolment of girls and to that of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

(b) ADULT EDUCATION: The target for 1983-84 is 4,25,000 adult learners. As on 31st December 1983, 17012 adult education centres were functioning with 5.49 lakhs of learners (1.95 lakhs men, 3.54 lakhs women) of whom 2.94 lakhs (53%) belonged



to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Thus, the target has already been exceeded.

POINT NO. 17.

EXPANSION OF PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

The State Government are taking all possible steps in order to make available all essential articles to the common men and to ensure that consumer goods are available at fair prices. The number of fair price shops have been considerably increased with the main vigilance in the public distribution system so that the expenditure there on may be met with. Periodical surveys are made to have an idea or the mode of trade and the budget of whole sale and retail dealers of the open market. Inspections are carried out wherever necessary when offenders violate the provisions of essential commodities Act 1955 and also those who indulge in hoarding food grains are booked and punished.

During the quarter ended December 1983 more than 18,009 fair price shops are distributing essential commodities to the public.

The prices of boiled rice, ragi, black gram, ground nut oil, firewood have gone down during December 1983 when compared to the prices in the open market during September 1983. The prices of wheat, bajra, toor dhal, bengal gram, green gram, chillies, tamarind, coriander, coconut oil, gingilly oil and sugar were

slightly on the increase. The prices of essential commodities are being watched keenly. Taluk Committees and District Committees consisting representatives of the public have been constituted and these committees watch equal distribution of the essential commodities to the public.

POINT NO. 18.

LIBERALISE INVESTMENT PROCEDURES AND STREAMLINE INDUSTRIAL POLICIES TO ENSURE TIMELY COMPLETION OF PROJECTS. GIVE HANDICRAFTS, HAND-LOOMS, SMALL AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES ALL FACILITIES TO GROW AND TO UPDATE THEIR TECHNOLOGY:—

As far as simplification of licensing procedure is concerned, the State Government have already taken action by authorising local bodies to issue new licenses for selected small scale units. District industries, centres have been made model agencies for

identifying the problems of the entrepreneurs and render help in getting clearance and other assistance provided by various agencies for setting up industrial units.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES:—The State Government have simplified the licensing procedure for small scale units. The local bodies can now issue licences in declared 'industrial areas' to small scale units (excepting 14 specified types of Industries) without referring the matter to Public Health and Town Planning Departments.

District Industries centres have been made model agencies for identifying the problems of entrepreneurs and rendering help in getting clearance and other assistances provided by various agencies like SIPCOT, SIDCO etc. such as provision of developed plots, industrial sheds, infrastructural facilities, financial incentives etc. Out of the target of 8000 units to be set up during the year 1983-84, 6372 units have been set up upto the end of January 1984.





KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD

The Khadi & Village Industries Commission which was hitherto providing funds to the departmental units, industrial co-operatives has now revised its pattern of assistance to provide financial assistance directly to the individual artisans with which the individual artisans themselves can develop and promote their industry so that not only the industry is developed and at the same time, the individuals are also raised above the poverty line. Accordingly the Board has so far financed to 1,41,997 persons during the last 4 years.

In order to enable the Khadi board to improve its working the Government and Khadi & Village Industries Commission sanctioned necessary funds to create more posts to render technical advice and also in establishing infrastructural facilities under I.R.D.P. and special component plan to start more khadi and village industries units.

KHADI: Upto the end of December 1983, 779 institutions have been registered and 37,000 persons have been employed. The khadi produce upto December 83 was to the tune of Rs.7.86 crores and 180 persons have been trained.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES: Upto the end of December 1983, 1442 units have been set up 4.57 lakhs persons were employed during the above period. The units produced to a value of Rs.3674.64 lakhs upto December 1983.

SERICULTURE:— Marked attention has been paid to sericulture during the past few years as sericulture has good employment potential in rural areas.

Due to intensive cultivation programme undertaken and on account of the efforts taken during the year 1982-83, an extent of 8000 acres

have been additionally brought under mulberry cultivation in the State bringing the total extent to 55042 acres at the end of the year 1982-83. Orders have been issued to bring an extent of 7400 acres under mulberry cultivation during 1983-84.

During the year 1982-83, 109.80 lakhs layings were produced in the grainages and distributed to the sericulturists and Government Silk Farms when compared to 65.65 lakhs layings produced during the year 1981-82. Upto December 1983, 72 lakhs disease free layings have been produced and 2240 ha. have been brought under mulberry cultivation. The raw silk produced upto December 1983 was one lakh kgs. and 33000 kgs. of silk waste has been produced and Rs. 115.10 lakhs has been incurred which includes HADP and ITDP programmes. Upto December 1983, 20 lakh kgs. of reeling cocoons have been produced.

POINT No.19:

ACTION AGAINST SMUGGLERS, HOARDERS AND TAX EVADERS:

During the three quarters ended 31st December 1983, the Civil Supplies C.I.D. has registered 910 cases under the Essential Commodities Act. Of those 910 cases, 413 cases relate to hoarding; 46 cases relate to black-marketing, 270 cases relate to smuggling, 94 cases relate to fail to display the stocks and prices and 87 cases for other crimes. In total, commodities worth Rs 10146902.30 were seized by the inspecting officials of the Civil Supplies CID for violation of the provisions of the Control Orders.

During the months of April to November 1983, 12977 samples were examined. Out of these 1628 samples were found to have been adulterated. 1296 cases were registered and action pursued and Rs.2,04,435/- was realised as fine.

Under the Weights & Measures Act, the following action was taken during April to November 1983.

No. of inspections made	2,25,417
No. of cases prosecuted	12,025
No. of cases which ended conviction	11,642
Amount of fine realised Rs	3,30,340/-

NEW 20-POINT ACHIEVEMENTS AT A GLANCE

STATE-WISE PERFORMANCE

States	Category of performances				Total Point	Total score	Maximum score possible	Percentage
	A	B	C	D				
Andhra Pradesh	7	2	7	—	16	32	48	66.7
Assam	6	1	7	—	14	27	42	64.3
Bihar	6	1	8	—	15	20	45	62.2
Gujarat	8	1	6	—	15	32	45	71.1
Haryana	6	1	6	—	13	26	39	66.7
Himachal Pradesh	10	1	1	—	12	33	36	91.7
Jammu & Kashmir	3	—	10	—	13	19	39	48.7
Karnataka	8	1	7	—	16	33	48	68.8
Kerala	4	2	9	—	15	25	45	55.6
Madhya Pradesh	9	3	4	—	16	34	48	77.1
Maharashtra	9	3	3	—	15	36	45	80.0
Manipur	5	—	6	1	12	21	36	58.3
Meghalaya	2	—	6	1	9	12	27	44.4
Nagaland	3	—	3	—	6	12	18	66.7
Orissa	7	3	6	—	16	33	48	68.00
Punjab	8	1	3	—	12	29	36	80.5
Rajasthan	12	—	3	—	15	39	45	86.7
Sikkim	4	1	3	3	11	17	33	51.5
Tamilnadu	12	1	3	—	16	41	48	85.4
Tripura	2	1	11	—	14	19	42	45.2
Uttar Pradesh	6	—	10	—	16	28	48	58.3
West Bengal	5	1	8	1	15	26	45	55.6

(Extracts taken from Union Planning Commission's Circular No. 10 (3)/84 TPP dt. 20-2-1984.)



CHANGING THE RURAL SCENE

The Rural Development and Local Administration Department has been entrusted with the implementation of three points out of 20-Point Plan of our Prime Minister.

Point 3 of the 20 point Programme envisages the strengthening and expanding of the coverage of Integrated Rural Development Programme and National Rural Employment Programme. The aim of Point 8 of the Programme is to supply drinking water to all problem villages and a part of Point 12 of the programme stresses the need for developing the biogas.

We have created tremendous impact in the rural areas by implementing these programmes.

THE INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Integrated Rural Development Programme which has been extended to all the blocks from 2nd October 1980 has proved to be one of the major instruments for raising the income of some of the poorer segments of the rural population. As per the guidelines of the Government of India, assistance has been provided to the indentified families for raising their income to a level which will take them above the poverty line. The target group consists of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, rural artisans and craftsmen, agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers and others who are now living below poverty line. Families with an annual income below Rs.3,500/- are eligible for assistance under the programme. Assistance is in the form of subsidi-



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

Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Rural Development and Local Administration

and loans to enable them to take up viable economic activities which in turn will generate adequate incremental income. The target is to assist on an average 600 families per year in each block during the Sixth Plan period. The benefi-

aries are assisted for acquiring productive assets with subsidies and loans and are made to engage themselves in various land based and nonland based activities like minor irrigation, land development, dairy, poultry, piggery, sericulture, fisheries, village and cottage industries and trades and services through integrated support by way of credit, technical assistance including training, supply of inputs and marketing facilities. Care has been taken to see that at least 30% of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe families are assisted under the Integrated Rural Development Programme. The nationalised banks play a vital role in providing the loan facilities.

ACHIEVEMENT DURING THE SIXTH PLAN PERIOD

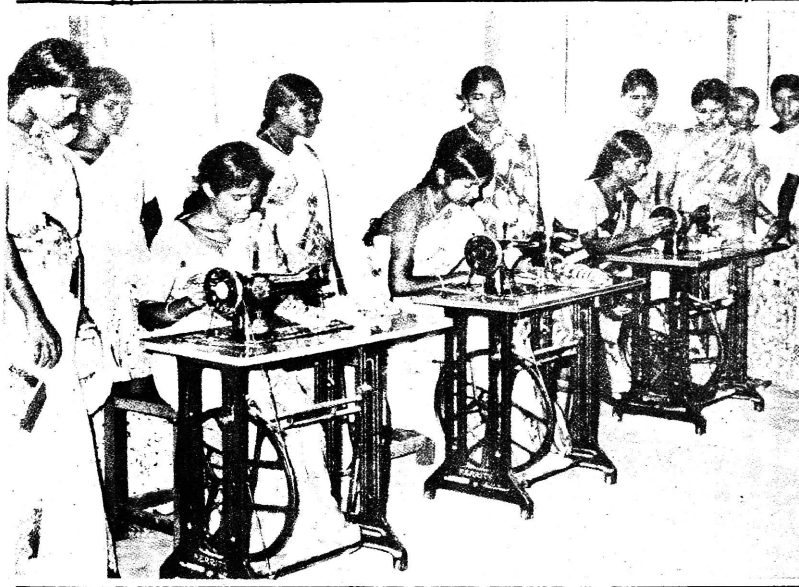
THE INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Description	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (till 31-1-84)
Total allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	1880.00	2256.00	2256.00	3022.00
Additional funds released	—	279.96	88.18	..
Total expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	1691.09	2810.64	3416.14	2028.03
Total term credit (Rs. in lakhs)	2966.52	4736.44	6286.87	3425.63
Total investment mobilised (Rs. in lakhs)	4657.61	7547.08	9703.01	5453.66
Total number of beneficiaries. (Numbers)	2,55,323	3,58,225	2,71,563	1,73,431
No. of SC/ST beneficiaries (Families)	48,511	97,417	1,02,020	61,933
Percentage of coverage to target	113%	152%	120%	76%
Percentage of coverage to SC target	71%	143%	151%	90%

**INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME :
INFRASTRUCTURE :**

The importance of improvement of existing infrastructure facilities are keenly felt in implementing the Integrated Rural Development Programme in the State. The very nature of physical inputs supplied to Integrated Rural Development Programme beneficiaries call for strengthening of various departmental activities for which the State is not in a position to meet the expenditure from its resources. During the last 3 years, State Level Coordination Committee on Integrated Rural Development Programme had sanctioned large number of infrastructure proposals. The proposals sanctioned by the Committee include provision of supply of milk cans and delivery vans to the cooperative societies wherein Integrated Rural Development Programme beneficiaries had been enrolled. Marketing facilities for fisherman under Integrated Rural Development Programme was another important and notable scheme. Health cover for milch cattle, sheep etc. distributed under the Integrated Rural Development Programme so far has also received sufficient attention. A number of Mobile Veterinary Vans, Frozen Semen Technique facilities etc. have been established. Major shift in emphasis from Animal Husbandry Sector has taken place during 1981-82 and 1982-83. A number of Industrial and Handloom Cooperative Societies have been strengthened and efforts are taken to establish powerloom complexes under the Cooperative Sector with the help of Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation and Tamil Nadu Adi-Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation and from the Integrated Rural Development Programme allocation. The amount sanctioned by State Level Coordination Committee on Integrated Rural Development Programme on such infrastructure schemes during the last 3 years works out to nearly six crores.

A close coordination between the Integrated Rural Development Programme and the Nutritious Noon Meal Programme was envisaged. It was decided to dovetail the implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme with that of the Nutritious Noon Meal Programme operation in Tamil Nadu and supply vegetables to the noon meal centres by establishment of Vegetable Growers Cooperative Societies under Integrated Rural



Development Programme. Small and Marginal Farmers who are the targetted Integrated Rural Development Programme beneficiaries will organise themselves into Vegetable Growers' Cooperative Societies for this purpose.

So far, in Tamil Nadu 61 Vegetable Growers' Cooperative Societies in various districts (except The Nilgiris) have been established with Integrated Rural Development Programme subsidy assistance.

NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME

The food for work programme which was started in April 1979 in Tamil Nadu has been subsequently changed as National Rural Employment Programme in October 1980. The aim of the programme is to create additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under-employed persons - both men and women in the rural areas by creating

durable community assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure which will lead to rapid growth of rural economy and steady rise in the income level of the rural poor. The programme also aims to improve the nutritional status and living standards of the rural people. To achieve this aim, the programme is implemented in all the 378 blocks in this State. The labourers - both men and women-engaged under this programme are paid one Kg. of rice and Rs.5.15 in cash per head per day thereby giving them the minimum wage of Rs.7/- prescribed for agricultural labourers.

To maintain the ratio of wage and non-wage components, labour intensive works are chosen and the works are implemented directly by the departments and no work is entrusted to contractor or middle man.

The allocations of fund and rice for the programme during the year from 1979-80 to 1983-84 are given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rice allotted (M.T.)</i>	<i>Funds allotted (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1979—80	73,000	..
1980—81	60,000	1059.50
1981—82	26,638	2960.00
1982—83	24,358	3241.80
1983—84	28,289	3685.58

The achievements the state has made under National Rural Employment Programme from its inception are given below,

Further this programme was fully utilised for the construction of school buildings, community centres with kitchen and store room and

houses for scheduled caste/scheduled tribes.

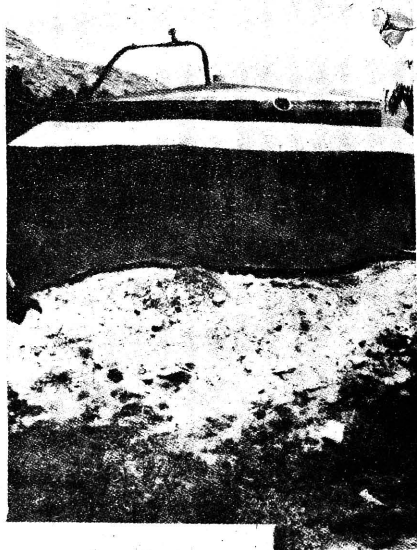
A massive scheme of construction of 2000 school buildings was taken up and upto 31st January 1984, 1860 school buildings have been completed thus fulfilling the keenly felt need of this state. 2344 community centres with kitchen and store room have been completed as on 31st January 1984 and the remaining centres are also nearing completion. Construction of 9000 houses for scheduled castes and 1000 houses for scheduled tribes have also been taken up and are being implemented speedily.

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (upto 31-1-84)
Number of works taken up ..	42,390	38,226	55,213	57,231	42,156
Number of works completed ..	32,914	28,518	38,710	45,345	25,523
Food grains utilised. (M.Ts.)	58,232	47,378	31,137	25,819	17,989
Cash components wage etc. utilised (Rs. lakhs) ..	126.73	345.50	2629.00	3782.58	2342.03
Value of works done (Rs. lakhs) ..	920.90	872.30	3117.00	4260.00	2322.48 (upto 31-12-83)
Mandays generated (lakhs) ..	142.04	146.75	415.57	485.13	254.91

RURAL WATER SUPPLY

The next point which comes into the fold of this department is point Number 8 viz. supply of drinking water to all problem villages. The objective is to provide atleast one source of drinking water in each problem village before

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (upto 31-12-83)
Minor Irrigation works ..	7142	62152	13483	74721	2082
Drainage and Anti-logging works benefitting cultivation fields (in hectares) ..	501.1	1034	378.34	462	1811
Rural Roads, formed and improved including link roads. (in kilo metres) ..	12390	4965	9472	30869	5943
Other works such as school buildings, panchayat ghars, community centres etc. (in numbers) ..	3403	3366	1992	4115	4256
Supply channels, improved and formed drinking water wells etc. (in numbers) ..	3078	2444	1870	9154	1334
Afforestation (in hectares) ..	26.7	103.4	1139	415	6200



the close of 6th Five Year Plan. Needless to say that Tamil Nadu Government has taken vigorous measures to provide protected drinking water in problem villages of the State and considerable work has been done for solving drinking water problem to a large extent. According to a State-wide survey conducted in 1976-77, 7226 villages were identified as problem villages. Out of these, 6649 problem villages were yet to be provided drinking water supply at the beginning of 6th Five Year Plan on 1st April 1980. Schemes to provide drinking water to these problem villages are executed from the funds made available under Minimum Needs Programme and Central subsidy given under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. A target of 1400 villages was fixed for 1983-84 and out of which 1182 villages have been covered till February 1984. Under incentive scheme during the current year, a target of 372 villages has been fixed, out of which 171 villages have been provided with drinking water till February 1984. The target of 1400 problem villages under the normal programme and 372 problem villages under the incentive problem would be achieved by the end of the year. During the current year, a sum of Rs. 13 crores has been released to Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board under Minimum Needs Programme. The Government of India have released a grant of Rs. 7.69 crores under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and a sum of Rs. 5 crores additionally under the incentive scheme.

An important point meriting

special mention here is the policy of the State Government in which we do not rest content with merely providing just one source of protected water supply in each problem village but arrangements are made for providing adequate drinking water supply to the problem villages. This is achieved by creating as many sources of protected water supply as required in a problem village or by providing a power pump scheme with over head tank and distribution system by public fountains.

BIO-GAS

Next, a part of Point No.12 of the 20 Point Economic Programmes, viz. the development of biogas, relates to this department. I am happy to write that the targets fixed by the Government of India for the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 have been exceeded by this department. During these two years 10,536 biogas plants were erected as against the target of 10,000 plants. It has also been proposed to implement this programme on crash basis by fixing a target of 10,000 units during the year 1984-85. It is also proposed to implement the programme of installations of two types of "Chulhas" throughout the State. To start with, as a pilot scheme, this programme will be implemented in Kattankulathur and Sarkar Samakulam blocks.

To put in a nut-shell, while the Integrated Rural Development Programme has salvaged those who are below the poverty line, the National Rural Employment Programme has solved unemployment crisis and has also created durable community assets. The vital and day-to-day problem of drinking water is also being solved on a war-footing. Biogas as an alternate source of energy has created an awareness to conserve the other sources of energy for the betterment of the Nation.

HELPING HAND.

The Chief Secretary Thiru K. Chickalingam, I. A. S., released a documentary film entitled "உதவிக்கரம்" (Helping Hand) produced by the Director of Social Welfare on 30th March. It is an interesting film with a story highlighting the activities of the Government in the field of welfare of the handicapped and enlightening the handicapped on various assistance, concessions, priorities, facilities etc. offered to them by the Government; Banks and the other Voluntary agencies.

It also insists on the integration of the handicapped with the normal people through marriages of the handicapped with the normal persons.

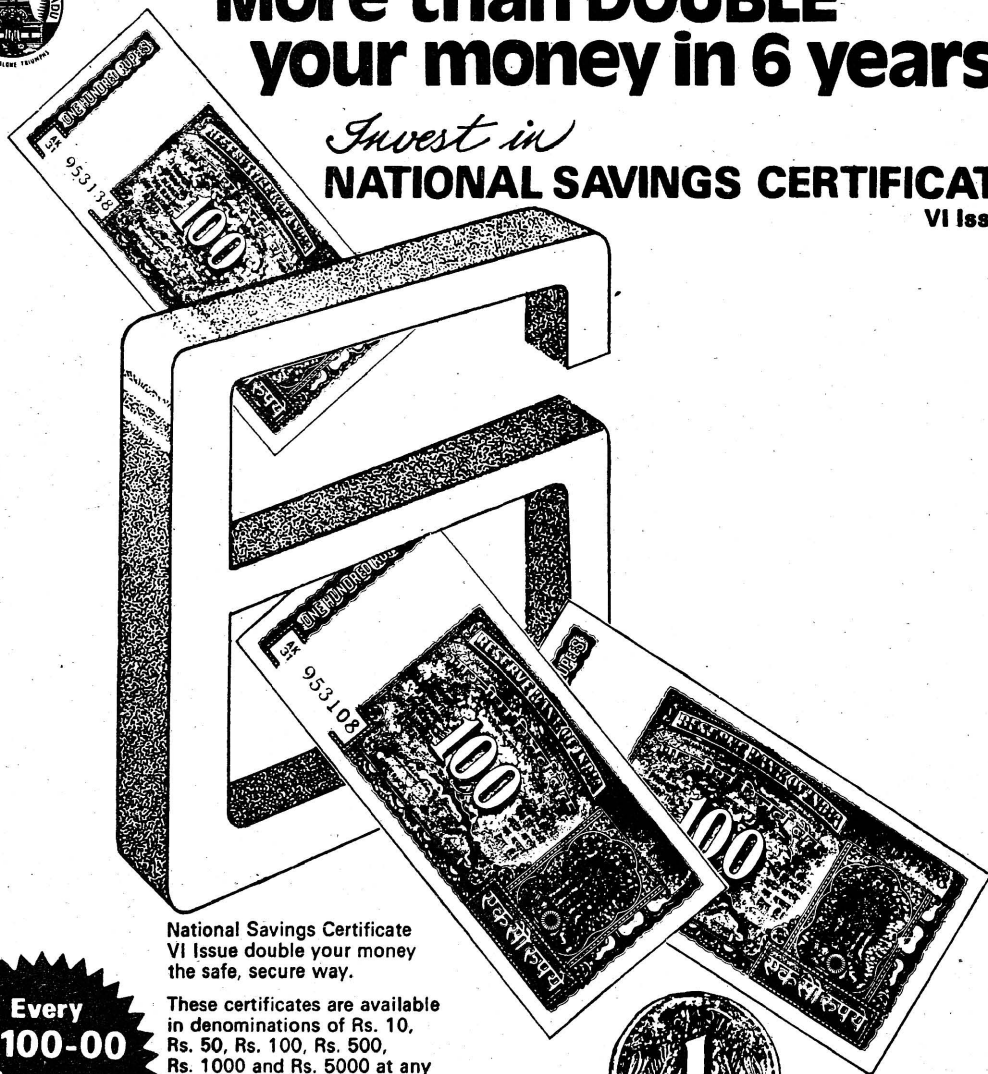
It highlights the hidden potentialities of the handicapped to the general public particularly to the employing sector.





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DECISIONS OF THE PRESS COUNCIL OF INDIA

ETHIROLI AGAINST MURASOLI

Decisions of the Press Council of India on the complaints of the Government of Tamil Nadu against Ethiroli alleging publication of false news items in the issues of the paper dated April 17, 1982, June 16, 1982, November 30, 1982 and March 12, 1983 rendered on March 12, 1984:

The Government of Tamil Nadu in its four separate complaints against Ethiroli have alleged that the said news paper by publishing news items in various issues on the paper has made an attempt to cast aspersions on the Chief Minister, Ministers and other high officials of the State.

All the four complaints were found to be time-barred but the Chairman decided to condone the delay under the powers vested in him in this behalf.

The Editor, in his preliminary comments, raised an objection as to limitation and submitted that he should have been afforded an opportunity by the Council before condoning delay in these matters. Since, as already stated above, the delay had been condoned, the Chairman directed issuance of show cause notices to the editor requiring him to file his written statements in the matters. The Editor has not so far filed his written statements inspite of sufficient time and opportunity having been afforded to him to do the needful.

These matters came up for consideration by the Inquiry Committee of the Council at its meeting held on December 9, 1983. The complaint was represented by Thiru A. V. Rangam, Advocate, Thiru N. Amirthalingam and Thiru K. Pattabhiraman, Deputy Director, Information and Public Relations and Section Officer, Public (Law & Order) Government of Tamil Nadu, respectively. There was, however, no appearance on behalf of the respondent/Editor.

The learned Counsel for the complainant submitted that the respondent-editor had been indulging in scurrilous writings and had always volunteered to prove the alleged facts which he never did. On a perusal of the material on record, the Council was clearly of the opinion that the respondent newspaper was to blame for publication of objectionable material in that the facts alleged in the writings were never substantiated by the respondent. The Council, therefore, decided to uphold these complaints.

Decision of the Press Council of India on the complaint of the Government of Tamilnadu against Murasoli rendered on March, 12, 1984.

In a complaint dated March 31, 1983 lodged with the Press Council of India, the Government of Tamil Nadu has alleged that the Editor, Murasoli by publishing an objectionable news item in the issue of his paper dated August 11, 1982 under the caption "ANOTHER THIRUCHENDUR", has cast aspersions on the Minister for Local Administration of the Government of Tamil Nadu. According to the complainant the contents of the impugned news item were false and baseless.

Initially the complaint was found to be time-barred as per Press Council (Procedure for Inquiry) Regulations, 1979 but subsequently, the delay was condoned by the Chairman under the powers vested in him.

In his preliminary comments, the Editor, while objecting to the fact that he should have been afforded an opportunity by the council before the delay was condoned in the matter, has submitted that the contents of the news item in question are correct. The Government of Tamil Nadu in its counter-comments has reiterated that the impugned material has been published with an ulterior motive of spoiling the reputation of the Minister of Local Administration.

Consequent upon that, show cause notice was issued to the Editor requiring him to file his written statement. The written statement was however never furnished by the Editor.

The matter was then listed before the Inquiry Committee when the complainant was represented by their counsel Thiru A. V. Rangam, Thiru N. Amirthalingam and Thiru K. Pattabhiraman while no one appeared on behalf of the respondent.

The Council felt that even though the respondent had stated that he was in a position to prove the authenticity of the write-up, neither did he appear before the Committee nor had he substantiated the allegations contained in the impugned material. The Council accordingly decided to uphold the complaint.

PROGRESS OF ACHIEVEMENTS

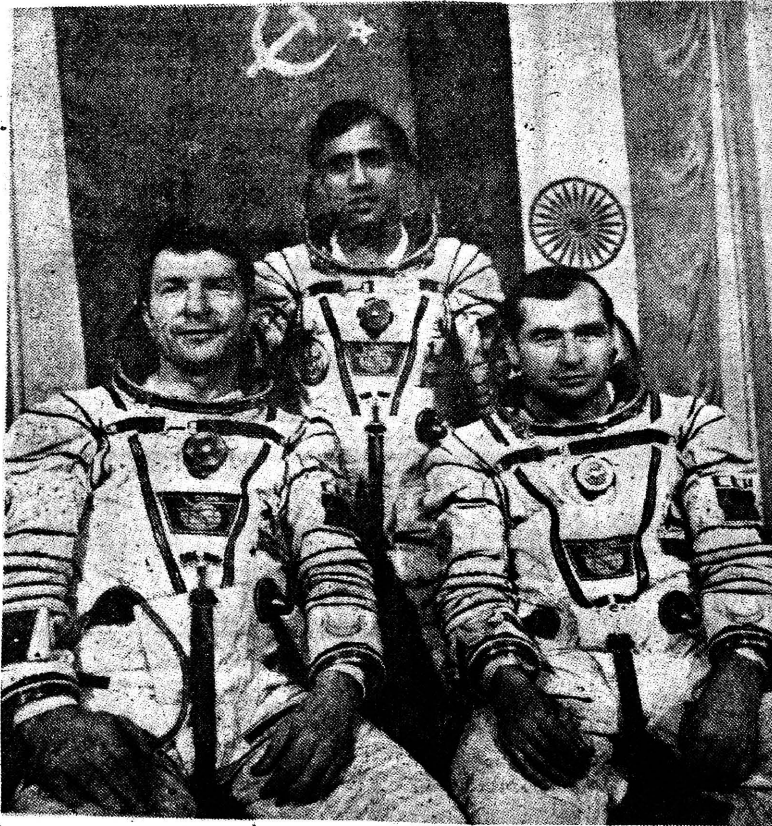
The Union Planning Commission has graded the progress of achievement under category-A in respect of the following items for the month of February 1984.

Point	Items	% of achievement	Cumulative achievement	Nos.			
	3-A I.R.D.P.	89%		200580	8	Drinking water	84% 1182
	3-B N.R.E.P.	91%		27835000	9	House sites	112% 196687
	4 Surplus land	98%		9764	10	Slum population	94% 160950
	6 Bonded labour	158%		2060	12(a)	Tree Planting	90% 114251
	7(a) SC families	105%		189167	(b)	Bio-gas	120% 6002
	(b) ST families	103%		4348	13	Sterilisation	107% 427565

FIRST

INDIAN COSMONAUT

IN SPACE



Members of the Indo-Soviet joint space flight, Yuri Malyshev, Rakesh Sharma and G. Strelkalov

The Soyuz T-11 spacecraft carrying the first Indian cosmonaut, Squadron Leader Rakesh Sharma blasted off from the Soviet cosmodrome on 3rd April at 6.38 pm. and, minutes later, achieved orbit. Soon after the take-off the space craft went into staging orbit and all systems on board were working normally.

Squadron Leader Rakesh Sharma and his crewmates-Yuri Vasilevic Malyshev and Gennady

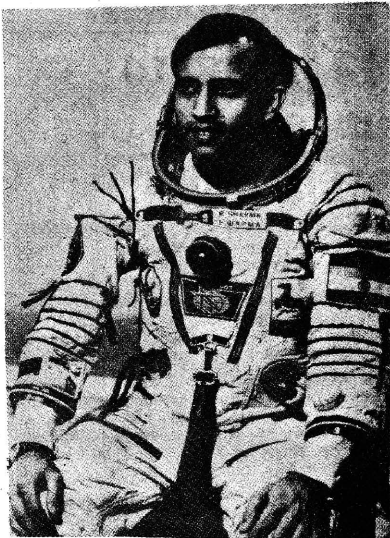
Mikhailovich Strelkalov-will conduct experiments in space.

The historic flight was witnessed by the Indian delegation including Dr. V. S. Arunachalam, Defence Science Advisor, Prof. Nurul Hassan the Ambassador, Prof. U.R. Rao, Director of the I.S.R.O. Satellite Centre and Dr. Abdul Kalam, Director of the Defence Research Laboratory in Hyderabad. The people all over the world also witnessed this historical event through Television.

Greetings to Cosmonauts

President of India

I have great pleasure in extending my warm felicitations and greetings to the Soviet and Indian friends participating in the joint space venture. Our thanks are due to the several citizens of both our countries who have worked hard to bring this about.



—Squadron Leader Rakesh Sharma

The first Indian cosmonaut

I am particularly happy that for the first time an Indian cosmonaut is going into space. Your mission is a symbol of Indo-Soviet friendship and an outstanding example of how two countries can work together constructively for the advancement of science for mutual benefit and for the good of mankind.

I would like to wish you the very best for successful completion of the important tasks assigned to you.

Zail Singh,

His Excellency President of India.

PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA

The Government and the entire people of India join me in sending you felicitations and good wishes on your joint mission into space. Months of intensive planning and effort have thus been brought to a successful take-off. Our thanks are due to the many Soviet and Indian

citizens who worked together to make this possible. For India, this is indeed a historic moment.

This venture is an important event in the history of relations between our two countries. It is yet another outstanding example of the constructive cooperation for the good of our two peoples which our friendship has always fostered. Your joint efforts will contribute to the advancement of science.

Our thoughts are with you as you go into space. I wish you a safe journey and the very best in the successful fulfilment of the responsibilities entrusted to you.

Indira Gandhi,

Hon'ble Prime Minister of India.

Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

In the branch of science that relates to astronomy and space exploration, India has scored a marvellous achievement. Squadron Leader Rakesh Sharma has become the first Indian citizen to have gone to space for conducting experiments.

This fills the hearts of all Indians with pride and joy. Thanks to the cooperation extended by the Soviet Union, India has been able to start a glorious, new chapter.

Very friendly relations already exist between our two countries. The joint manned space flight has come now as yet another milestone in the friendly relations between India and Soviet Union.

I am happy that Rakesh Sharma is going to conduct many-sided experiments in relation to science and medicine. His bravery and his service should be an example for our young generation.

I am eagerly awaiting the day when another Indian would be flying to the space in India's own space vehicle. I am quite sure the Soviet Union will help in this also.

Our Prime Minister deserves our praise and gratitude. It was she who had shown consistent interest in scientific research.

The Indian Space scientists and research scholars also deserve our gratitude. On behalf of the people of Tamilnadu, I send my greetings to the Prime Minister and the community of Indian and Soviet scientists.

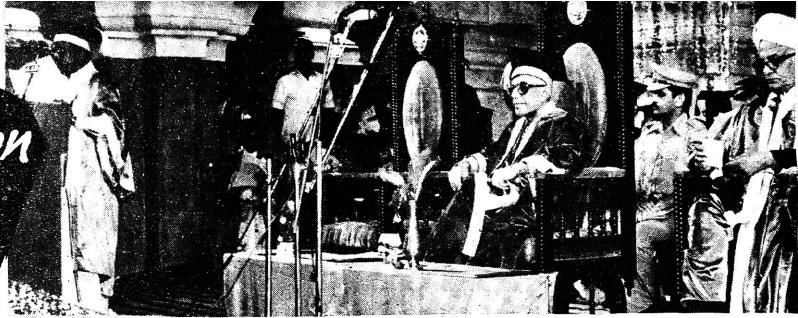
M. G. Ramachandran,

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

INDIA JOINS SPACE CLUB

India has become the 14th nation in the world to have sent their men into space. Apart from the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. the countries are Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Poland, East and West Germany, Romania, Mongolia and France.

The First Convocation of Tamil University



The First Convocation of the Tamil University was held at Thanjavur on 24th March. His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu Thiru S.L. Khurana presided over the convocation. The Hon'ble Minister for Education Thiru C. Aranganayagam delivered the first convocation address.

The Tamil University was established to revive the glory of the Tamil language and literature of the past and to develop it effectively as a medium for all levels and branches of learning, since the mother tongue was the best medium of instruction, said the Hon'ble Minister for Education, Thiru C. Aranganayagam, while delivering this first convocation address of the University.

The Minister said Tamil was a growing and living language, unlike Greek and Latin. It continued to grow and meet the needs of a modern, complex and scientific era, because Tamil pandits of the past and the present were closely associated with the day-to-day economic, social, religious, spiritual and political lives of the people and hence

Thiru Thiruvengadu Subramaniam, the First Nadaswara Vidwan honoured by the University with Doctorate.

had established a rapport with the masses. This was the secret of the dynamism of the Tamil language.

Though the Tamil University was only 30 months old, it had made a good beginning, and was now bridging the gap between the Tamil-speaking people in 40 countries, all over the world, the Minister said.

The Education Minister stressed that the Tamil University should also develop on scientific lines, keeping pace with the changes taking place around, so that Tamil could be used as a medium of learning. Teaching through the medium of one's mother tongue would pave the way for rapid economic and social changes, he said.

The Rajarajan award of the Tamil University for the best creative work in Tamil was presented to the eminent scholar Thiru Suddhananda Bharathi for his epic "Bharata Sakthi". The award carries a cash grant of Rs. 1 lakh. The Education Minister presented the award with a golden shawl to the Veteran.

The Governor of Tamil Nadu and Chancellor of the University who presided, conferred an hono-

rary doctorate of Science on Thiru T.S. Avinashilingam Chettiar, a great educationist, and honorary degrees of Doctor of Literature on the five eminent personalities of various fields, Thiru S.M. Gowri Shankar Sthapathi, Thiru S. Dandapani Desigar, an authority on Thirukkural and a Tamil and Sanskrit scholar, the nadaswara vidwan, Thiru Thiruvengadu Subramania Pillai and the late Rev. Fr. Xavier S. Thaninayagam (Posthumously).



RAJARAJAN AWARD TO

THIRU SUDDHANANDA BHARATHI

The Rajarajan award of the Tamil University for the best creative work in Tamil was presented to the eminent scholar Thiru Suddhananda Bharathi for his epic "Bharata Sakthi."

The award, which consists of a cash prize of Rs. one lakh was presented during the university's first convocation on March 24. This is the highest award instituted for Tamil literature so far.

Thiru Suddhananda Bharathi (88) is the author of over 1,500 creative works.



ACHIEVEMENTS IN DISTRICTS FACTS AND FIGURES

MADURAI DISTRICT

Point 1.

Irrigation :	hectare
Target fixed	2795
Achievement upto January 1984.	1326.49

Point 2.

Target fixed for pulses production	Tonnes
Achievement upto January '84	46.1
Oil seeds Target fixed	153.4
Achievement upto January '84.	139.066

Point 3.

IRDP—Target fixed	Families benefited
Achievement upto January '84.	20400
NREP—Target fixed	13045
Achievement upto January '84.	Mandays
	2940
	15672

Point 4.

Distribution of Surplus Land—	Acres
Target fixed	1900
Achievement upto January '84	3037

Point 5.

Minimum wages for Agricultural Labour upto January '84	624
	labourers benefited.

Point 6.

Rehabilitation for bonded labour	13
	persons benefited.

Point 7.

Development of Scheduled Castes and Tribes :	persons.
Target fixed	12,721
Achievement upto January '84.	13,544

Point 8 :

Drinking Water to problem villages :	villages.
Target fixed	102
Achievement upto January '84.	81

Point 9.

(a) House sites for rural families:

Target fixed	Families.
Benefited upto January '84	17500
	20230

(b) Construction Assistance for rural families :

Target fixed	families.
Benefited upto January '84	6000
	4441

Point 10.

(a) Improve the environment of slums :

Target fixed	hut-dwellers
Beneficiaries	1510
	700

(b) House Building for EWS :

Target fixed	Persons
Beneficiaries	4304
	1634

Point 11.

Pumpsets to be energised :

Target fixed	numbers
Achievement upto January '84.	3000
All the Villages in Madurai District have been electrified.	237

CHIEF MINISTER'S GESTURE

Just a day after he promised the City soccer fans a pucca stadium for the game before the 1986 Nehru Cup International Tournament, comes the news that the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Mr. M.G. Ramachandran has come forward to bear the expenses towards the coaching of Indian players for the 1986 tournament.

Talking to newsmen Mr. Asoke Ghosh, Secretary of the All India Football Federation, said that the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister "Personally promised me to sponsor the coaching camp for Indian players. Mr. Ramachandran was kind enough to suggest that he would even bear the cost of remuneration payable to the foreign coach."

The Hindu 17th March

Point 12.

(a) Tree plantation	Numbers
Target fixed	13,381
Achievement upto January '84..	— 13,447

(b) Bio-gas plants to be set-up :	
Target fixed	450
Achievement upto January '84..	413

Point 13.

Promote Family Planning :	Persons
Target fixed	43000
Beneficiaries upto January '84..	35,152

Point 14.

Primary Health Centre has been opened at Sedappatty Village for the benefit of the people there.

Point 15.

Beneficiaries under the Nutritious Programme for Women and Children upto January '84	3,22,661
Children (age group 3 months to 36 months)	95715
Women	

Point 16.

(a) Universal Elementary education for the age group 6-14 :	Children.
Target fixed	18,830
Benefited upto January '84 ..	20,088

(b) Adult literacy :	Persons
Target fixed	39,600
Achievement upto January '84	53,334

Point 18.

	Worth of Rs. (lakhs)
Handloom production : —90.21 Lakh mtr.	834.51
Foot Wear production	16.41
Soap production	20.40

Point 19.

Action taken against Hoarders under Essential Commodities Act upto Jan '84—398 persons.

Seized Commodities : Worth Rs. 18,15,054

Loans recommended through Nationalised Banks Rs. 72,37,650 for 129 persons.

Recommended amount of loans to weaker sections through Banks Rs. 1,96,085 to start small scale industries.

Clearance Certificates issued to start small scale industries—1748.

COIMBATORE DISTRICT**Point 1.**

Irrigation :

SOLAR POWER FOR STREET LIGHTS IN TAMIL NADU.

Solar powered street lights are being set up on an experimental basis in five villages of Tamil Nadu, the Hon'ble Union Minister for Energy, Thiru P. Shiv Shanker, informed the Rajya Sabha. He gave the names of the villages as Thonur, Sikkadu, Maruthai, Mattayanur and Undakklavalaru in South Arcot District.

Target fixed	..	hectare	5365
Achievement upto March 1984.			6558

Point 2.

Target fixed for pulses production		Tonnes	34,400
Achievement upto March '84..			46,306
Oil seeds Target fixed :	..		89,000
Achievement upto March '84..			81,620

Point 3.

IRDP—Target fixed	..	Families	12,600
Beneficiaries upto March '84..			12,000
NREP—Target fixed	...	Mandays	15,30,000
Achievement upto March '84			11,00,000
Expenditure	..	Rs.	135 lakhs

Point 4.

Distribution of Surplus Land—236 acres distributed.

Point 6.

Rehabilitation for bonded labour 30 Persons benefited

Point 7.

The Development of Scheduled Castes and Tribes		Families benefited.	
AdiDravidar	..		5253
Scheduled Tribes	..		44

Point 8.

Drinking Water to problem villages provided 32 Villages.

Point 9.—

(a) House sites for rural families:		Families.	
Target fixed	..		3500
Benefited upto March '84	..		6,438

(b) Construction Assistance for rural families :

		No. of Houses	
Work under Progress			1500
Work Completed	..		600

Point 10

(a) Improve the environment of

<i>slums</i>	<i>Families.</i>
Target fixed ..	6,640
Beneficiaries ..	5,469

Point 11.
Pumpsets to be energised ... 450 Numbers

Point 12.

<i>(a) Tree plantation</i>	<i>Numbers</i>
Target fixed ..	37,18,000
Achievement upto March '84 ..	49,30,828

<i>(b) Bio-gas plants to be set-up :</i>	
Target fixed ..	500
Achievement upto March '84 ..	1027

Point 13.

Promote Family Planning :

	<i>Persons.</i>
Target fixed ..	34,000
Beneficiaries upto March '84 ..	25,000

Point 14.

21 Primary Health Centres have been opened.

Point 15.

Beneficiaries under the Nutrition Programme for Women and Children upto March '84 ..	—	Above 200 Women and Child Welfare Centres and 20 dispensaries are functioning.
--	---	--

Point 16.

<i>(a) Universal Elementary education for the age group 6-14 :</i>	<i>Children.</i>
Target fixed ..	15,865
Benefited upto March '84 ..	19,970
<i>(b) Adult literacy :</i>	<i>Persons.</i>
Target fixed ..	25,600
Achievement upto March '84 ..	29,715

THIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT

Point 1.

<i>Irrigation :</i>	<i>hectare.</i>
Target fixed ..	2684
Achievement upto February '84.	1,932

Point 2.

Pulses production upto February 1984 ..	12,871 Tonnes
Oil seeds Production upto February 1984 ..	92,736 Tonnes

Point 3.

	<i>Families</i>
IRDP—Target fixed ..	18,600
Achievement upto February '84	17,390
	<i>Mandays</i>
NREP—Target fixed ..	2,380
Achievement upto February '84.	12,480

Point 4.

Distribution of Surplus Land—	<i>Acres.</i>
Target fixed ..	1250
Achievement upto February '84	1253.67

220 Adi Dravidars were benefited.

Point 5.

Minimum wages for Agricultural Labour from 1980 to August 1983.	1,26,386 labourers benefited.
---	-------------------------------

Point 6.

Rehabilitation for bonded labour	542 persons benefited.
----------------------------------	------------------------

Point 7.

The Development of Scheduled Castes and Tribes :—

Target fixed	<i>Families.</i>
Achievement upto February '84	10,891
	13,327

Point 8.

Drinking Water to problem villages:

Target fixed ..	<i>Villages.</i>
Achievement upto February '84	498
	173

Point 9.

(a) House sites for rural families:

Target fixed ..	<i>Families.</i>
Beneficiaries upto February '84	57,000
(Including 24,452 Adi dravidar families were benefited).	52,882

(b) Construction Assistance for rural families :

Constructed	3600 Houses.
-------------	--------------

Point 10.

(a) Improve the environment of slums :

Target fixed ..	<i>hut-dwellers.</i>
Beneficiaries upto February 84.	20,000
	31117

Point 11.

<i>Pumpsets to be energised</i>	<i>Numbers.</i>
Target fixed ..	2,500
Achievement upto February '84.	1847

Point 12:

(a) Tree plantation :

Target fixed ..	<i>Lakhs</i>
Achievement upto February '84.	100.59
	205.55

(b) Bio-gas plants to be set-up

Target fixed ..	<i>Numbers.</i>
Achievement upto February '84.	300
	232

Point 13.

Promote Family Planning :

Target fixed ..	<i>Persons.</i>
Beneficiaries upto February '84	30,000
	34,487

Point 14.

(a) Control of leprosy;

Beneficiaries ..	<i>Persons</i>
	8.44

(b) Tuberculosis Control:

B.C.G. Vaccination applied to	<i>Persons</i>
	79,294

ACHIEVEMENTS IN RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1984

Point No.	name of the point	district target	achievement upto the end of previous month	achievement during the month	achievement upto the end of the month	% of cumulative achievement to the District target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Increased Irrigation Potential	Major Medium Irrigation MIP surface MIP Ground water	2350 Ha. 312 ha. 806 ha.	227.08 ha. 4176.00 ha.	— —	227.08 ha. 4176.00 ha.	
		Total	3468 ha.	4403.08 ha.		4403.08 ha.	126.98 %
2	Pulses Production Oil seeds	26500 MT 78.700 MT	15048.38 MT 62.620 MT	1099 MT 2.635 MT	16147.38 MT 65.255 MT	61 % 82.9 %	
3	IRDP NREP	19200 families 1910000 mandays	16791 families 19.99 lakhs mandays	1168 families 1.20 lakhs mandays	17959 families 21.19 lakhs mandays	93.53 % 110.94 %	
4	Surplus land assumed for allotment	300 acres	60 acres	123 acres	183 acres	61 %	
5	Bonded labour to be rehabilitated	8 Nos.	8 Nos.	Nil	8 Nos.	100 %	
7	Families to be assisted SC	11008	8849	297	9146	83 %	
8	Drinking water prob-lem villages to be covered	186 villages	122 villages	12 villages	134 villages	72 %	
9	(i) House sites to be allotted (ii) Construction assistance to be provided	11500 3500 Nos.	8026 3361 Nos.	2373 523 Nos.	10399 3884 Nos.	90.42 % 110.97 %	
10	(i) Slum population to be covered (ii) Economically weaker section Houses to be provided	5000 991 Houses	— 62	1178 —	1178 62	23.56 % 6.25 %	
12	(i) Trees to be planted	13196000 trees	11542256 trees	108504 trees	11650760 trees	88.29 %	
13	Sterilisation to be done	25000	30065	3055	33120	132.48 %	
14	(i) Primary Health Centre to be established	1	1	—	1	100 %	
15	ICDS Block	1	1	—	1	100 %	
16	(i) Enrolment in age group 6 to 14 (ii) Adult Literacy	15670 25700	33175 32715	Nil Nil	33175 32715	210.17 % 80 %	



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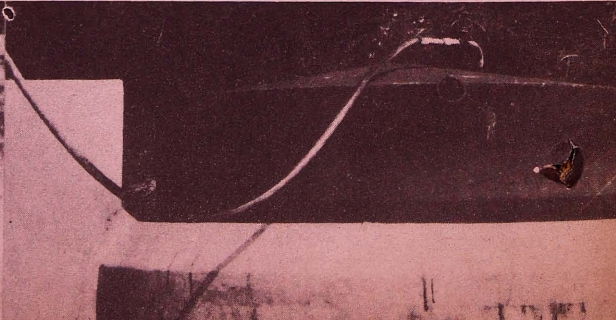
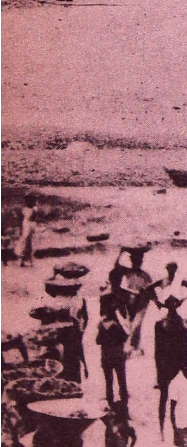
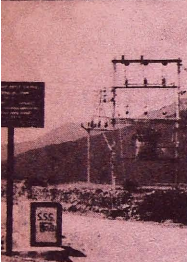
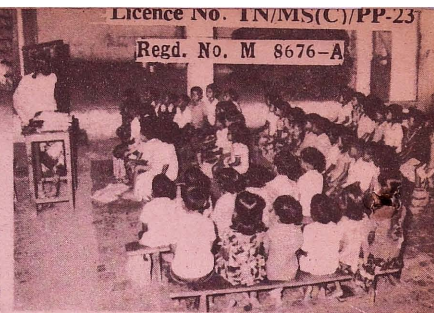
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