



"TAMIL NADU NEVER HAD IT SO GOOD"

FOUR FABULOUS YEARS

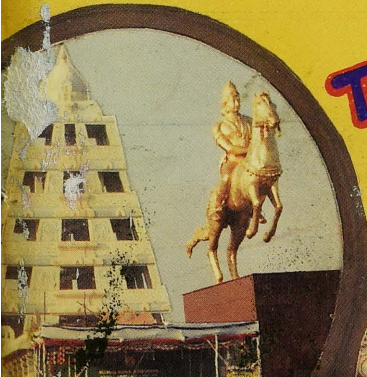
under the Stewardship of
the Saviour of Social Justice
Puratchi Thalaivi

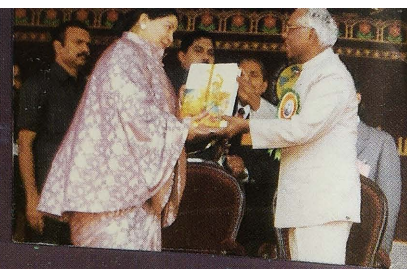
Dr. J. JAYALALITHA

Hon'ble Chief Minister

**SPECIAL
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Tamil Arasu





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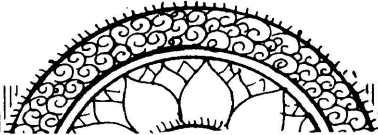
We believe in Sensitive Caring for the Poor 2

- Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha
Hon'ble Chief Minister

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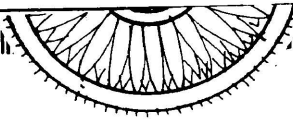
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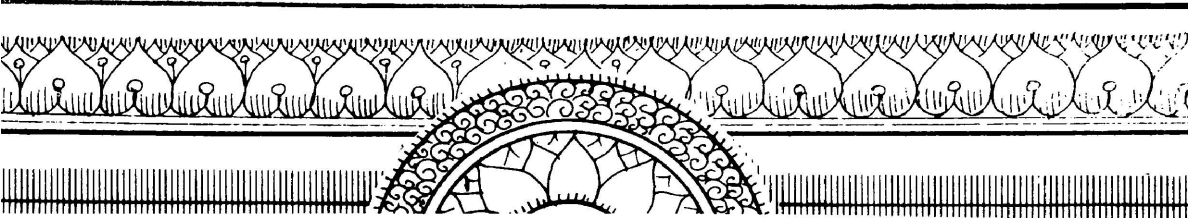


WE BELIEVE IN SENSITIVE CARING OF THE POOR

**— Dr. J. Jayalalitha
Hon'ble Chief Minister**



Tamil Nadu is one of the most densely populated States. With just 4% of the land area, it accounts for nearly 7% of the population. The urban population in the State as a percentage of total population, is the third highest in the country. The State has an unemployment rate of 9.52% which is among the highest in the country. The Expert Group of the Union Planning Commission has estimated the proportion of the poor in the State in the year 1987-88 at 45.13%, which is one of the highest in the Country. The State's water resources are almost totally exhausted. It has to depend on distant coal and steel supplies. It suffers from a comparative disadvantage in the Indian common market. While these are major handicaps, posing a severe developmental challenge, we have cause to be proud of our achievement in population limitation. Tamil Nadu is next only to Kerala in achieving the lowest population growth rate in the decade 1981-1991. Our achievements in the social sectors are well-known. Despite the several fiscal difficulties we have had to face, Tamil Nadu has established an excellent track record in the recent past, exceeding the approved plan outlay in each of the three years from 1991-92 to 1993-94. At the same time, we have not compromised on the effectiveness of the social safety net we have provided for the poor. We have, no doubt, had to face severe fiscal challenges, but we do believe that our blend of growth with sensitive caring for the concerns of the poor is probably the ideal model.



- In Tamil Nadu we have achieved remarkable success in reducing the crude birth rate and have shown the way for the rest of the Country. This has been brought about by a conscious and well designed policy including integrated social sector interventions adopted by the State. Unfortunately our success has no reward when it comes to flow of resources. In fact, our success in population limitation affects us adversely as a major chunk of Central resource flow under the amended Gadgil formula and market borrowings is based on the per capita income of States being below the national average.

- We have in Tamil Nadu embarked on a wide ranging plan to control the growth of unproductive public expenditure and also improve the resources of the State. We are however finding the situation extremely difficult. Small Savings collections have dropped off totally. May I suggest that as an interim measure for the current year at least, 90 per cent of the small savings collections be given to the States instead of the usual 75 per cent? We are dismayed to find that an agreed unanimous decision of the Centre and the States to levy consignment tax has been set aside by the Centre. It was very easily possible to get on with the levy of the Consignment tax and the States would have been too glad to co-operate in a mutually acceptable manner.

- I wish to reiterate our total commitment to push ahead in the key social sectors. Maximisation of employment and full participation of the people in the development efforts are key initiatives. We shall of course continue to place emphasis on austerity in expenditure to enable more resources to be made available for purposeful interventions to benefit the poor.

(Excerpts from speeches given on various occasions by the Hon'ble Chief Minister and published in 'Jayalalitha Speaks')



EFFICIENCY THROUGH MODERNISATION AND HUMANISATION OF THE POLICE FORCE - THE BRAINCHILD OF Dr. J. JAYALALITHA

Functions

The functional responsibilities of the Police can be classified as Protection, Prevention and Detection and Regulatory. To protect the lives and properties of people, to protect peace and tranquility in the society, to collect intelligence, to control crimes, to regulate and enforce laws are some of their functions.

HIGHLIGHTS SINCE THIS GOVERNMENT TOOK OVER :

★ Effective and extraordinary action taken to con-

trol, contain and curb LTTE activities.

- ★ XXXV All India Police Duty Meet was successfully conducted in Madras City after a gap of 17 years.
- ★ The Government sanctioned the opening of All Women Police Station in Madras City which is the first of its kind in India. The Station has started functioning on 13-4-1992. Subsequently 28 such Police Stations were sanctioned and 16 of them have opened and begun functioning.

- ★ To give fool proof protection and proximate security to Chief Minister and other VVIPs., a separate Organisation known as "S.S.G." headed by a Deputy Inspector General of Police has been formed on the model of N.S.G.
- ★ A New impetus has been given to the Modernisation of Police. The Hon'ble Chief Minister soon after assumption of charge insisted on the importance of the Modernisation of Police Force and sought cent percent financial assistance from Government of India to the tune

of Rs.80.45 crores to implement the scheme in Tamil Nadu. The Government of India, has released Rs.10 crores as grants-in-aid. The amount of Rs.10 crores has been fully allocated to various schemes for Modernisation of the Police Force.

★ After having understood the long felt need of the Policemen, the present Government has revived Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation dur-

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The Government sanctioned the opening of All Women Police Station in Madras City, the first of its kind in India. The Station started functioning on 13-4-1992. Subsequently 28 such Police Stations were sanctioned and 16 of them have begun functioning.

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ing November, 1991. The Government sanctioned the construction of 1000 Police Quarters in Eight Places with HUDCO assistance, during the year 1992-93 after making a provision of Rs. 3.00 crores in the year 1991-92. The construc-

tion of the 1,000 quarters is about to be completed.

The Government has sanctioned the construction of 40 quarters for Inspectors&Sub-Inspectors and 80 quarters for Head Constables&Constables and 2 barracks for S.S.G. personnel.

The Construction of 1000 quarters at a total cost of Rs.12.50 crores and construction of 120 quarters and 2 barracks for S.S.G. Personnel at a total cost of Rs.2.85 crores also with HUDCO assistance was taken up during 1992-93.

Uniformed Services Recruitment Board

The Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board for recruitment of personnel of the Uniformed Departments like Police, Prisons and Fire Services was constituted with a view to have a standing arrangement to take up the work of recruitment systematically without resorting to adhoc recruitments.

The Board has completed the recruitment of 10,335 Police Constables of Grade-II.

Recruitment of 500 Sub-Inspectors is in progress. Applications for recruitment of Firemen have been called for and are being processed.

Conveniences for work efficiency

In all so far this Government has sanctioned 546 new Jeeps at a total cost of Rs. 1 crore thus providing vehicles to 871 Police Stations out of total of 1123 Police Stations in the State.

The feeding charges to Police personnel deputed for bandobust duty have been enhanced.

The ceiling limit prescribed for Deputy Superintendents of Police in respect of T.A. has been removed and a general limit of not exceeding 40% of the basic pay has been fixed as in the case of others.

A New Police Station at Alli Nagaram in Theni in Madurai District has been opened.

The outright annual grant of Rs. 5 lakhs has been enhanced to Rs. 10 lakhs towards Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund.

Special exgratia amount of Rs. 1 lakh to the family of the Police personnel killed in action and under heroic circumstances has been sanctioned.



Temple Protection Force

An analysis of crimes perpetuated against temple properties over the past few years indicated an upward trend. Religious sentiments apart, most of these temples together with their valuables represent part and parcel of our culture. To safeguard the icons, jewels, hundi collections and other valuables in temples throughout Tamil Nadu, the Government constituted a separate wing in the Tamil Nadu Police called the Temple Protection Force.

Achievements made during 1993-94

Sanction of uniform Allowance to the Police Personnel of Special Security Group/Special Task Force at the rate of Rs. 500/- per year and sanction of Risk Allowance of Rs. 1000 with 1/2 D.A.

Setting up of a Centre of Excellence with hostel facilities in Madras to enable students from LKG to +2 to train for careers in the Police force.

Allocation of Rs. 1.00 Crore towards House Building Advance to the Police Personnel for construction of houses under "Own Your House" Scheme through Police Housing Corporation.

Priority and Reservation for certain number of seats in admission to professional Colleges Engineering Medical and Law, etc., for the Children of Police Personnel who die while discharging their duties.

Recent Achievements

Strengthening of Communication wing in Police Department at a total cost of Rs.5.43 crores. The details are as follows:

Replacement of 1378 old antiquated V.H.F. sets and 100 numbers of Walkie Talkie.

Setting up of repeater stations in the following places:

a) Dhurumula in Nilgiris District

b) Mancholai in Tirunelveli Kattabomman District.

c) Vellimalai in Kannyakumari District.

d) Mayiladuthurai in Nagai Quaid-e-Milleth District.

Purchase of FAX machine and installation of Computer communication net work in 15 Districts.

Setting up of 3 New Telecommunication wings in St. Thomas Mount, Tirunelveli and Madurai.

Construction of Guard Room in Tele Communica-

tion Wing at Servarayan Hills.

Strengthening of Computer divisions at a total cost of Rs.36 lakhs. The details are:

a) Introduction of Personal computer in all crime record bureaus in 26 Police Districts.

b) Starting of separate Training Centre for Computer Training in Police Training College.

c) Replacement of 107 condemned Vehicles by purchase of new vehicles at a total cost of Rs.2.5 crores.

Other Improvements

Recruitment of 1,600 Women Police Constables.

Formation of Anti-dowry Cell to be headed by Deputy Superintendent of Police by direct recruitment.

Creation of 49 New Sub-Divisions.

Formation of 4 new short-hand Bureaus at Kaniyakumari, Pudukottai, Dharmapuri and Nilgiris at a total cost of Rs. 3.32 lakhs.

Sanction of one post of Manager and 5 posts of Assistant for 'Q' Branch.

Provision of New Telephones to 19 Police Stations

at a total cost of Rs. 6.30 lakhs.

Setting up of Police Academy at Veerapuram near Avadi at a total cost of Rs.20 crores.

Improvements to Madras City Police

Setting up of a High Level Committee for study

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A New impetus has been given to the Modernisation of Police. The Hon'ble Chief Minister soon after assumption of charge insisted on the importance of the Modernisation of Police Force and sought cent percent financial assistance of Government of India to the tune of Rs. 80.45 crores to implement the scheme in Tamil Nadu.

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and alteration of Madras City Police territorial jurisdiction by inclusion of certain areas adjoining to Madras City.

Sanction of 2 posts of Joint Commissioners of Police for Madras City Police.

Increase of Law and Order Branches from existing 3 to 4.

Bifurcation of Madras Traffic Branch into 2 Divisions and creation of one more post of Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic.

Allocation of Rs. 3 crores in the current year for the proposed Director General of Police Office Complex.

Construction of Office for Deputy Inspector General of Police, Madurai at a total cost of Rs. 17.50 lakhs.

Provision of Flush-out latrines for 61 Police Stations at a total cost of Rs. 12 lakhs.

Extending the facility for grant of advance for purchase of moped to those Police personnel who are receiving a basic pay of Rs. 825/-.

Installation of separate individual electricity meters to Police Quarters benefiting 13,932 Police families.

Grant of 15% basic pay as Special Pay to the staff employed in Police Training Schools and Colleges.

Grant of a one time incentive of Rs.500 for those selected from among 1200 members of Commandos Force trained and employed in Districts.

A GENUINE AND SYMPATHETIC CONCERN FOR THE POOR AND THE DOWNTRODDEN UNDER THE BENIGN LEADERSHIP OF Dr. J. JAYALALITHA

To enable people fulfil their needs through an accessible administration, to ensure that the Government's schemes reach the people and for improved administrative convenience and efficiency, bifurcation of big districts, divisions and taluks are regularly taken up. Some of the important bifurcations so far are:

1. Thanjavur District was bifurcated and a new District

was founded on 30.9.1993.

3. The Thirukovilur Division in Villupuram Ramasamy Padaiyatchiar District was bifurcated; a new Division Kallakuruchi was formed on 30.9.93.

4. The Taluks of Thirumangalam and Usilampatti in Madurai District have been reorganised and a new Peraiyur Taluk was formed on 25.9.93.

been reorganised and a new Taluk of Pechampalli was formed on 12.3.95.

7. Kadaladi Taluk was created on 18.3.95 after bifurcating the Mudukulathur Taluk in Ramanathapuram District.

8. The Sub-Taluks in Krishnagiri Division of Dharmapuri District have been reorganised, and a new Sub-Taluk with Periya-



called Nagapattinam Quaide-Milleth District was founded on 18.10.1991.

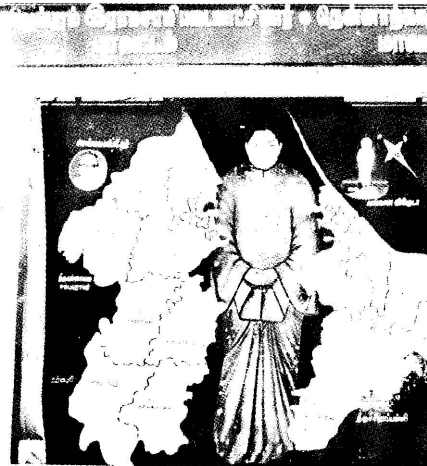
2. South Arcot District was bifurcated and the new District of Villupuram Ramasamy Padaiyatchiar

5. The Kallakurichi Taluk in Villupuram Padaiyatchiar District has been bifurcated and Sankarapuram Taluk was set up on 30.9.93.

6. The Taluks of Krishnagiri and Uthangarai have

muthur as headquarters was setup on 12.3.95.

9. Four new Sub-Taluks have been formed on 18.3.95. They are Melakodumalur and Kakur Sub-Taluks in Mudukulathur



Taluk and Appanur and Tharaikudi Sub-Taluks in Kadaladi Taluk.

Free distribution of Sarees and Dhoties

Distribution of sarees and dhoties to landless agricultural labourers and to those living below the poverty line on the eve of Pongal were introduced by this Government in 1992. During 1992, 60 lakh women and 60 lakh men availed of the facility. 60,66,503 sarees and 60,56,709 dhoties were distributed in 1993. In 1994, the number of sarees and dhoties distributed increased to 62,98,701 and 62,67,405 respectively. During 1995, a total of 62,67,016 sarees and 62,09,098 dhoties were distributed.

Village Assistants made Government Servants

More than 31,000 Village Assistants who were part-time Government employees were made fulltime permanent Government Servants in June 1995, as per a recent directive of the Hon'ble Chief Minister.

All Village Assistants have now become eligible for pension. Moreover, the dependents of those Village Assistants who die while in service will be given jobs on

compassionate grounds. The Hon'ble Chief Minister has also ordered that the Village Assistants shall receive a basic pay of Rs.600.

The Government has decided that women can also be appointed as Village Assistants. The Family Benefit Fund for Village Assistants has been increased to Rs.60,000 from the existing Rs.40,000.

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Relief during natural calamities

Because of its long coastline, Tamil Nadu is often exposed to cyclones and the consequent destruction.

During 1994 November, many Districts in Tamil Nadu were affected by cyclonic storms. Food packets were distributed to the affected people. To the heirs of those who died during natu-

ral calamities, the ex-gratia payment from the Chief Minister's Relief Fund has been increased from Rs.2,000 previously given, to Rs.10,000.

Hut dwellers whose huts were destroyed by the cyclone were given Rs.250 each. To those dwellers in Madras City, Rs.600 was sanctioned along with a grant of Rs.300. Every family was also provided 5 kilos of rice, one litre of kerosene, one saree and a dhoti free of cost.

Protection to Senior Citizens

A pension scheme has been introduced to all poor senior citizens, under social security. The Government sends Rs.75 per month to each of the senior citizens, by money order. The pensioners also receive free dhoties&sarees both during Pongal and Diwali.

All pensioners are also eligible to be fed at Noon Meal Centre. Those who have their lunch at Noon Meal Centres are also provided two kilos of rice, free of cost every month. Those who do not have lunch at these centres are eligible for four kilos of free rice.

During 1991-92, a total of 5,54,174 persons availed of the pension scheme. An

amount of Rs.36,20,84,000 was distributed. During 1992-93, a total amount of Rs.60,08,43,000 was given to 5,84,174 persons.

During 1993-94, an amount of Rs.62,42,81,000 was distributed benefiting 5,99,018 persons.

During 1994-95, senior citizens numbering

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”

6,02,083 were sanctioned Rs.66,39,63,508 as pension.

House-site Pattas

During the four years of 1991-95, house site pattas were given to 12,02,786 persons. This includes 4,63,414 Adi-Dravidars and 22,867 Scheduled Tribes.



A High level Team led by Mr. John C. Parker, Managing Director designate, Ford Mahindra Project called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. J. Jayalalitha at the Secretariat on 25.7.95.

A GIANT LEAP IN FOOD PRODUCTION



Renewal of Old Family Cards

This Government took up the mammoth task of renewing nearly 123 lakhs of family cards in 1992. These cards were renewed for a further period of Six years from 1.1.93 to 31.12.98.

New Cards

The long pending grievances of the public who were not enjoying the benefits of the Public Distribution System was redressed by issuing about 27 lakh new cards. The total number of cards in circulation is nearly 150 lakhs.

Procurement

The Central allocation of

foodgrains to Tamil Nadu was inadequate in 1992 and 1993 and consequently this Government had to resort to procurement through traders' levy and monopoly procurement systems in order to improve the stock position of paddy/rice especially of common variety required for Public Distribution System.

Traders' levy was in vogue from 1974 onwards. Under this system, the traders who purchased paddy rice for trade could move the stock to the place of business only after tendering the levy fixed by the Government from time to time. The system resulted in movement of restrictions, harassment of

farmers and traders and different price levels in different districts. Considering the stock position and increased production of paddy, this Government took a bold decision and abolished the traders' levy from 29.1.1992. This resulted in free flow of paddy and rice through out the State and uniform prices in various districts.

Monopoly Procurement in Cauvery Delta Area

This system was introduced in 1983 when there was a severe drought in the State. Under this system, no private trader was permitted to operate in Cauvery Delta area and the farmers in the area were required to

sell their surplus paddy only to the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation, the Government agency, at Government fixed rates. Though the Government was in a position to procure the required quantities of rice for the Public Distribution System under monopoly procurement, the farmers were not happy since they were deprived of selling their produce to private traders at higher rates. In order to compensate the farmers, incentives in the form of fertilisers and pesticides were provided. The Government gave them incentives in the form of cash. This system also resulted in dissatisfaction among farmers and traders. Considering the increased production of paddy in Tamil Nadu, this Government took another bold decision to abolish the monopoly procurement with effect from 1.5.1993. As there was no justification for payment of any incentive, the incentive system was withdrawn, when the monopoly procurement was abolished. However, in order to prevent distress sale of paddy by farmers, Direct Purchase Centres were opened by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation as usual and paddy purchased from farmers at prices fixed by the Government under a

new system called "Parallel Procurement".

Parallel Procurement

From Kuruvai 1993 Season, this Government introduced the new parallel procurement system under which it is open to the farmer to sell paddy/rice to the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation at Government fixed rates or to private traders whoever is offering competitive prices. This resulted in farmers getting higher income.



Further the long pending grievances of the public who were not enjoying the benefits of the Public Distribution System was redressed by issuing about 27 lakh new cards. The total number of cards in circulation is nearly 150 lakhs.



During the current Samba Season also the paddy required for Public Distribution System was procured under the parallel procurement system.

Reduction in issue price of rice under Public Distribution System

The rice obtained through procurement and from central allocation is sold to the

card holders at substantially lower rates, the difference in cost being borne by the Government as subsidy. The common, fine and superfine varieties of rice were sold at the rate of Rs.3.50, Rs.4.75 and Rs.4.75 respectively per kg. under the Public Distribution System upto 31st March 1995. The Tamil Nadu Government, with its deep concern for the poor and downtrodden, have reduced the price further by Re.1 per kg. for all varieties from 1.4.1995 onwards. Accordingly the price of common rice has been reduced from Rs.3.50 to Rs.2.50 per kg. and the fine and superfine rice from Rs.4.75 to Rs.3.75 per kg. The Government is bearing a food subsidy of nearly Rs.450 crores. It is expected that the Government will have to bear an additional amount of Rs.150 crores towards food subsidy in 1995-96 consequent on the reduction of the issue prices of rice under the Public Distribution System. It is expected the off-take of rice under the Public Distribution System would go up in the months to come in view of the price reduction.

Public Distribution System

This Government can take the credit for effectively managing the gigantic Public Distribution System

even during critical periods. Essential commodities like rice, wheat and wheat products, sugar, palmolein and kerosene are distributed under this system through shops in each of the revenue villages. As on date there are 21,985 shops of which 16,865 shops are in rural areas and 5,120 in urban areas. Of these 20,912 shops are run by Co-operatives and the rest by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation. Besides the full time shops, there are 1,719 part time fair price shops. 27 mobile shops are also functioning in the State catering to the needs of hilly and inaccessible areas.

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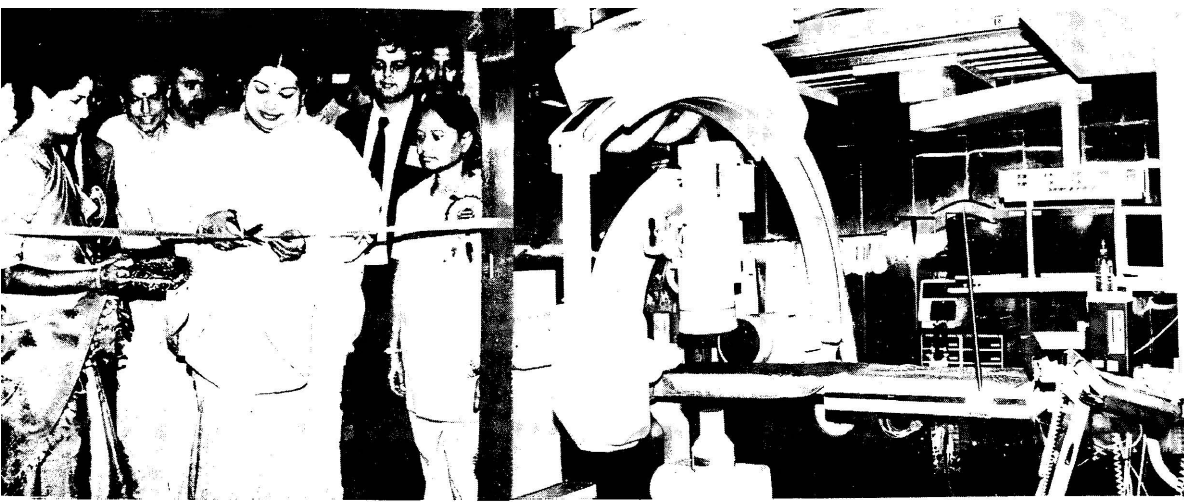
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Despite such huge network, numerous representations are being received for opening new shops or atleast part time shops. This has been engaging the attention of the Government and introduction of a Voluntary Distribution System in select areas as a pilot scheme is also under active consideration. As a harbinger to the scheme, Government has accorded permission to open a sub-retail outlet at Thattankattupudur of Perunthurai Taluk in Periyar District to be run by a woman resident, subject to certain guidelines.

Tamil Nadu strives towards full participation of people in programmes

— Dr. J. Jayalalitha, Hon'ble Chief Minister

“ I have no hesitation in endorsing the broad sweep of the recommendations of the committee on micro level planning. Unfortunately these recommendations are to be considered in a scenario where many States have been compelled to severely cut their approved plan outlays. In Tamil Nadu we have embarked on decentralized development planning at the district level this year and provided united funds for the first time. We are also continuing the Self Sufficiency Programme where blocks have been empowered to take up their own development works. We shall ensure that the responsibility for initiating the planning process is adequately devolved on the local bodies at appropriate levels. Flexibility in the implementation of the recommendation of the Committee is a must as resource constraints often prove insurmountable. As always, we shall of course strive towards enlisting the full participation of the people in the programmes. ”



HEALTH CARE TAKEN TO GRASS ROOT LEVEL

THANKS TO Dr. J. JAYALALITHA'S MANY FARSIGHTED SCHEMES

Introduction

Scientific research on medicine and its application helps in the early diagnose of deadly diseases and thereby the curative aspect of the science of medicine has become easier. There is a revolutionary improvement in the field of medical equipment with computerisation and electronic systems. Many private medical institutions now a days are introducing sophisticated costly equipments for better treatment. To cope with this vast changes, the Government with an objective of rendering better medical services, have been enhancing the budget provision every year to the Health Sec-

tor. In the year 1990-91, a sum of Rs.343.09 crores, in 1991-92, a sum of Rs.410.83 crores, in 1992-93 a sum of Rs.469.23 crores, in 1993-94, a sum of Rs.557.70 crores in 1994-95, a sum of Rs.618.02 crores and in 1995-96 a sum of Rs.666.75 crores have been allotted in the Budget estimate to Health and Family Welfare Department.

New Schemes

50 new schemes at a total cost of Rs.7.29 crores was sanctioned during the year 1992-93. In 1993-94 orders for 61 new schemes at a total cost of Rs.8.44 crores were issued. For the year 1994-95, the Standing Fi-

nance Committee has approved 54 New Schemes at the total cost of Rs.9.05 crores. For the year 1995-96, new schemes at the total cost of Rs.11.49 crores have been approved.

**Puratchi Thalaivi
Dr. J. Jayalalitha
Maruthuva Nala Thittam**

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu launched the Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J. Jayalalitha Maruthuva Nala Thittam on 18.1.1992. According to this Scheme, one health camp was conducted in every Health Sub-Centre in rural areas and in the Health Sub-Centres in the municipal areas. Besides conducting health check up

for all the camp also provided an opportunity to extend health education to the people. In total 9226 camps were conducted and 51,64,641 persons benefited.

Puratchi Thalavi

Dr. J. Jayalalitha Health Camp for Women and Children

The Government of Tamil Nadu, has taken up a challenging programme to conduct health check up on the most neglected section of the population (i.e. women and children). From 12-3-95 onwards, camps are being conducted at the rate of one camp in each Primary Health Centre of the Health Unit District every Friday.

Patients who need further follow-up treatment are being referred to referral camps, which are being conducted at the nearest taluk hospital & Headquarters Hospital & Medical College Hospital. These referral camps are conducted on a specified day every month to provide specialist services to the patient referred by Primary Health Centre Camps.

So far 1362 camps have been conducted in the Primary Health Centre throughout the State upto 27.5.1994. 2,16,537 women and 2,23,436 chil-

dren have benefited. 15,744 women and 9,780 children were referred to referral camps.

Hospital on Wheels

The Government implemented an innovative scheme called Hospital on Wheels with the cooperation of Southern Railway and Impact India Foundation, Bombay at Jolarpet Railway Junction for one month from 4.6.1993 to 4.7.1993 rendering medical and surgical treatment to the rural population covering the Districts of North Arcot-Arumbekar, Dharmapuri, Salem and Tiruvannamalai-Sambuvarayar.

"Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha polio corrective surgery Health Camps"

The Department for rehabilitation of the Disabled has been implementing the operation polio programme with the objective of promoting welfare to the polio-affected children in the state.

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The 1991 census pitched the population of Tamil Nadu at 5.56 crores. With a decadal growth rate of 14.94% Tamil Nadu has the second lowest in the Country.

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A number of 182 blocks in all the districts of our State have been covered under this programme so far in four phases. Fifth phase of the programme which covers 42 blocks is being implemented in 1993-94. For implementing the V phase of the programme, the Government has sanctioned an expenditure of Rs.85.15 lakhs. As many as 2097 polio corrective surgeries were performed at various District Headquarters Hospitals and Medical College Hospitals in the State.

Drug provision enhanced

The total outlay for Drugs almost doubled from Rs.38.78 crores during 1990-91 to Rs.75/- crores during 1993-94. It has been further stepped up to Rs.88 crores in the year 1994-95.

Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund

The new scheme of expanded medical care for the poor was sanctioned in the year 1992. As per this scheme financial assistance has been enhanced from Rs.5,000 to Rs.15,000 — Rs.20,000/- for life saving surgeries such as Heart Surgery/Kidney Transplantation from the Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund. An amount of Rs.2.34 crores was sanctioned for a

period of 3 years under this scheme. The number of beneficiaries under this scheme of heart surgery and kidney transplantation were 1905 and 66 respectively.

Family Welfare programme

The 1991 census pitched the population of Tamil Nadu at 5.56 crores. With a decadal growth rate of 14.94% Tamil Nadu has the second lowest in the Country.

Puratchi Thalaivi

Dr. J. Jayalalitha scheme for the girl child

The Government has introduced "Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha Scheme for the Girl Child" with effect from 1.4.92. The poor families with one or two girl children and no son, who had undergone sterilisation operation will be awarded Rs.2000/- and this amount

will be invested in a fund and the amount will be given to the girl child at periodical intervals for the girl child to complete primary, middle, High/Higher Secondary Education. When the girl completes the age of 20 years, a lumpsum amount of Rs.10,000/- will be given to her to establish her family (or) to pursue higher education. This Scheme is applicable to couples who underwent sterilisation after 1.4.1992.

Subsequently, the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 11.11.1993 has enhanced the lumpsum amount to Rs.20,000/- and a gold ring will also be presented to the girl child on the first birth day.

Puratchi Thalaivi

Dr. J. Jayalalitha School Health Camps

Puratchi Thalaivi

Dr. J. Jayalalitha Special School Health Camp was started from 15.7.1994 for the children in the age group of 5-15 years in the Government and Private Schools for screening nutritional deficiency diseases, visual problems, dental conditions, tuberculosis, skin diseases and cardiac ailments. Children who are identified for minor ailments are treated immediately. Children who are identified with major ailments are referred to the nearby hospitals for follow-up action. Upto the end of February '95, a total of 74,48,090 children have been examined and 42,88,139 children were found to have some health problem, among whom 2,17,907 children have been referred to hospitals for further treatment.

“ I would like to inform you that according to the statistics available with us the female literacy rate of Kerala is 86.9%. Kerala stands first in the country in this regard. I am happy to inform you that the female literacy rate of Tamil Nadu is 52.3% and we stand second in the country. Maharashtra State is third with female literacy rate of 50.5%. The female literacy rates of other States are much below these. It is our aim to take Tamil Nadu to the first place in the next few years. ”

— **Dr. J. Jayalalitha**
Hon'ble Chief Minister



TOWARDS A SAFER, CLEANER, SUSTAINABLE WORLD.

The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board constituted on 27.2.82 enforces the provision of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, as amended in 1978, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 as amended in 1987, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 as amended in 1991 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Rules framed under the Act in the matter of control of water, air and land pollution in the State. The Board clears the applications for consent received from In-

dustries and Local Bodies, monitors the implementation of treatment measures by industries, takes up investigation of complaints of



In Tamil Nadu, all Sugar Industries and eleven out of fourteen distilleries, all eleven Cement Industries and five out of six Thermal Power Stations, seven out of eight Fertilizer Plants, all six Petrochemical units and ninety one tanneries have provided Pollution Control Measures.



Pollution, conducts air quality survey, etc., There are Five Regional Offices and 16 District Offices in the State.

The Board has granted consent to 12,454 industries so far under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and to 8,880 industries under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 so far. The entire State of Tamil Nadu has been declared as Air Pollution Control Area.

Monitoring and Compliance by Industries

The Field Officers of the Board periodically inspect each and every industry un-

der their jurisdiction to assess the adequacy of treatment measures provided by the industries to treat industrial effluents and gaseous emissions.

In Tamil Nadu, all Sugar Industries and eleven out of fourteen distilleries, all eleven Cement Industries and five out of six Thermal Power Stations, seven out of eight Fertilizer Plants, all six Petrochemical units and ninety one tanneries have provided Pollution Control Measures.

Common Effluent Treatment Schemes

The Board has launched a massive programme of setting up of Common Effluent Treatment Plants for clusters of Small Scale Polluting Industries follows:

Tanneries - 13 Schemes

Textile Dyeing - 23 Schemes

Sago - 1 Scheme

Hotel - 1 Scheme

Hospital - 1 Scheme

A Common Effluent Treatment Plant for tanneries in Pammal with UNIDO assistance at a cost of Rs.7.5 crores has been commissioned. Construction of Common Effluent Treatment Plants at SIDCO, Ranipet for tanneries at a cost of

Rs.2.75 crores and one at Ayyampet-Muthialpet at a cost of Rs.1.42 crore, Four at Karur for textile dyeing industries and two for tanneries at Melvisharam and Perumalpet are under progress. A common incinerator to dispose of the solid waste by burning, from 58 hospitals at a cost of Rs.4.0 lakhs has been installed at Salem.

“
During the period 1994-95, out of 17,950 Vehicles tested, 16,094 Vehicles have complied with the standards of smoke emission.
”

Monitoring Vehicle Emission

The Board has commissioned Vehicle Emission Monitoring work with effect from 1.5.92 for testing emissions from Goods Transport Vehicles in Madras City and Monitoring Stations are functioning in three locations namely, Thirumangalam, Royapuram and Guindy. Only on production of certificates from the Board that the emission satisfies the standards, Fitness Certificate is issued by Transport Department. The expansion of Vehicle Emission Monitoring Programme to other districts namely Chengalpattu-MGR, Dindigul-

Anna and Nilgiris Districts is expected to commence shortly. During the period 1994-95 out of 17,950 Vehicles tested, 16,094 Vehicles have complied with the standards of smoke emission.

Protection of Cauvery River

Under National River Action Plan initiated by Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, the Pollution Abatement proposals for the five highly polluted stretches of Cauvery River namely Bhavani, Komarapalayam, Erode, Pallipalayam and Tiruchy towns at the cost of Rs.38.20 crores were sent to Government of India. This proposals include the provision of low cost sanitation facilities to mitigate the pollution of river waters due to open defecation, provision of crematorium, river front facilities such as the provision of bathing ghats, afforestation along the banks etc., This scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme with equal sharing of cost by Central and State Governments. Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board has also formulated Environment Improvement Plan for Cauvery Basin at the cost of Rs.421 crores for prevention of pollution and preserving the quality of the

water in Cauvery River. This plan envisages mainly the construction of sewerage system and Sewage treatment plants for 23 Municipalities and 30 Town Panchayats located along the Banks of the Cauvery River, besides the provision of river front developments, afforestation etc.,

Madras City Water Ways

With the general objectives of environmental improvement of Madras City Water ways, a collaborative work has been carried out by Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board and Severn Trent In-

ternational of United Kingdom (UK) under assistance from Overseas Development Agency (O.D.A.). M&S. Severn Trent International has prepared a report to improve city's water ways. As per the report MMWSSB has to upgrade the sewerage system and sewage treatment plants. Accordingly the MMWSSB has improved its Sewage Treatment Plants. Tamil Nadu Government engaged M&S. Mott McDonald of United Kingdom under Overseas Development Agency Aid to carry out feasibility study on dredging of city water ways. Also as per

the decision taken at the meeting convened by the Government on 9.12.94 regarding the improvement to city water ways, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board has formulated and sent the project proposals on Industrial effluent and Hazardous Wastes Management covering Common marine outfall for Manali, Ennore Industrial Complexes, Common Effluent Treatment Plant facilities for Electroplating work and monitoring programme for city water ways at a cost of Rs.16.89 crores.



Hon'ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan, Mr. Bhairon Singh Shekhawat called on the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. J. Jayalalitha at the Secretariat on 17.7.95.

EXPANSION OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT NETWORK



Four new Transport Corporations were formed during this period. Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Transport Corporation Ltd., started its operation from 1-4-92 with Headquarters at Kancheepuram, on bifurcation of PATC & TPTC.

PTC was also bifurcated. The newly formed Corporation was named as "Dr.Ambedkar Transport Corporation Limited" and started functioning from 19-1-94. In the same way Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation Ltd., gave birth to a new Corporation named as "Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha

Transport Corporation Limited". This new Corporation commenced its operation from 27-1-94. Cheran Transport Corporation Limited was bifurcated and the new Corporation named Mahakavi Bharathiar Transport Corporation Limited started operating from 18-2-94 in the hill areas upto Mettupalayam.

Buses which were immobilised by the diesel crisis caused because of Gulf War have been restored.

1,210 new routes have been introduced upto the end of November, 1994.

1,585 new buses have been augmented upto No-

vember, 1994.

The opening of new routes and introduction of new services have benefited 1,013 villages. 9.72 lakh people have benefited.

The average kilometre run per bus per day of the Tamil Nadu State Transport Corporations which was 370.4 Km per bus per day for the year 1990-91 and rose to 382 for the year 1991-92, is now 402 Km per bus per day for the year 1994-95 (upto November 1994).

Welfare of Employees

The ex-gratia amount to the heirs of the employees of STUs dying in harness has

been increased from Rs.20,000 to Rs.60,000.

Three new Polytechnics at Tirunelveli, Bargur and Chrompet have been started from this year which will benefit the children of the public as well as the children of the employees of State Transport Undertakings.

Voluntary retirement benefit has been increased from Rs.7,500 to Rs.8,500 per year of remaining service. The maximum amount payable has also been increased from Rs.60,000 to Rs.68,000.

During the year 1991-92, 275 houses at the cost of Rs.245.11 lakhs were built for the employees through the Employees Housing Cooperatives. During the year 1992-93, 199 houses were built costing around Rs.200 lakhs. So far 4,594 houses have been constructed and 27 houses are under construction.

A new scheme called "Tamil Nadu State Transport Corporation Employees Retirement Benefit Scheme" has been implemented. This fulfils the long-standing need of the employees of the Transport Corporations. The Government has appointed an administrator for implementation of the scheme,

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A new novel scheme called Social security scheme has been introduced in State Transport Undertakings like Thanthai Periyar Transport Corporation, Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation and Pattukottai Azhagiri Transport Corporation. According to the scheme, a fixed amount is recovered from each regular employee every month to make payments to the heirs of the deceased employees, voluntarily retired employees and employees retired on superannuation.

Assistance for Medical Treatment

The Government while examining the Special Health Scheme for the employee to the State Transport Undertakings to undergo Heart Operations and Kidney Transplantations, found that the Health Scheme formulated by Cheran Trans-

port Corporation Limited is more useful to all employees of the Corporations. As per the Scheme an amount upto Rs.1.2 lakhs will be granted for Heart Operation etc. Under this scheme, in the actual medical bill, 20% of the amount is contributed from Labour Welfare Fund Trust, 60% will be deducted from the Salary of the employees' equally, subject to a maximum of Rs.25 in a month. The balance 20% has to be borne by the employee concerned either from Provident Fund or by the individuals themselves.

Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation which is running the long distance express services has now introduced the facility of reserving return ticket in advance at certain select centres like Madurai, Tiruchi, Madras and Bangalore.

Wireless communication facilities have been provided in certain long distance buses of Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation for instant communication to nearby T.T.C. Centre in the event of break downs, accidents, road blocks and other calamities.

In the Municipal Bus stands, Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation Ltd

buses are now allowed to be parked in the destination orient bus bays in order to benefit the travelling public.

Pallavan Transport Corporation has introduced 'travel as you please' daily, weekly and monthly concessional tickets for general public.

A Battery powered Mini Bus was donated to Arignar Anna Zoological Gardens, Vandalur for the benefit of tourists visiting the zoo.

All villages with motorable roads having a population of 1000 as per 1981 census and above have been connected by bus transport during this period.

50% concessional bus pass to travel in the buses of all State Transport Under-

A new scheme called "Tamil Nadu State Transport Corporation Employees Retirement Benefit Scheme" has been implemented. This fulfils the long-standing need of the employees of the Transport Corporations. The Government has appointed an administrator for implementation of the scheme.

takings including buses of Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation has been given to select drama troupes recognised by the Tamil Nadu Eyal Esai Nataka Mandram.

During this period TDFC has mobilised deposit of Rs.312.98 crores. Net increase in deposit for the year 1993-94 (upto January

1995) is Rs.82.47 crores. With a view to tap potential deposits in mofussil areas, TDFC has opened branches at Tiruchi, Madurai, Erode and Coimbatore.

Depot operations have been modernised by introduction of computers, bus washing machines, access control system, electric pre-cured chamber for retreading, etc.

Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha Transport Corporation is operating two AC buses and building 10 more buses. 40 Hi-Tech luxury buses are being operated by PTJJTC. Beverages are being supplied in all the new buses. Audio & Video facilities are provided in the these buses to attract more number of passengers.

States need resources

— **Dr. J. Jayalalitha Hon'ble Chief Minister**

May I suggest that the Centre promote State specific initiatives in this sector? May I request that our primary education project be posed to the World Bank? The Committee has also suggested flexible approaches. Instead of all plans and guidelines being drawn up at Delhi, let us set the broad objectives in the Council and provide the States the resources to reach the goals. Surely our States with populations exceeding those of several countries in the world can be trusted to achieve much more given the resources and the responsibility.

COMMUNITY BETTERMENT THROUGH SOCIAL FORESTRY PROJECTS

During the last four years, committed efforts were taken to ensure the coverage of forests in Tamil Nadu is increased. This has enabled not only just available development in the state but has provided employment to the poor.

The total area of land in Tamil Nadu is 1,30,057 sq.kms. Out of this, 22,699 sq.kms. comprise forest lands.

Plan and Development

Increased outlay of Rs.222 crores has been provided for the VIII Five Year Plan against the achievement of Rs.136 crores made during the VII Five Year Plan in the Forest Department.

In the 4 years from 1987-88 to 1990-91, a sum of Rs.133.35 crores was spent for the forestry development programmes covering an area of 1,50,300 ha. In the last four years covering 1991-92 to 1994-95 under forestry development programme, an investment of Rs.209.22 crores have been made covering an area of 2,02,000 ha.

With financial assistance from World Bank, the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Development Project is being implemented from 1991-92. During the last four years an outlay of Rs.2777.00 lakhs have been spent to raise plantations over 29,700 ha.

Social Forestry Project

The SIDA aided Social Forestry Project was implemented with an assistance of Rs.8,867 lakh and covered an area of 62,670 ha. This Social Forestry Programme is being continued during 1995-96.

Aerial Seeding Programme

The Aerial Seeding Programme was implemented during last four years over an area of 46,500 ha.

Manual Sowing Programme

Manual Sowing Programme was introduced newly in Tamil Nadu during

1993-94 and was implemented over an area of 22,000 ha. during last four years.

Medicinal Plants Growth

With financial assistance from DANIDA, to increase the resources of medicinal plants, 11 centres have been set up, covering an area of 2,200 ha. at a cost of Rs.76.90 lakh.

Issue of 2c patta scheme is a new scheme introduced in Tamil Nadu. Through this scheme, 661 women benefited.

Conservation and Protection

195 new vehicles have been purchased in the last four years and the stock of vehicle increased by 63 per cent.

During the last four years 168 arms were purchased.

During the last four years, 52 new Telephone connections have been added.

For the first time, a Dog squad was formed at Coimbatore.

“
The total area of land in Tamil Nadu is 1,30,057 sq.kms. Out of this, 22,699 sq.kms. comprise forest lands.
”

Human Resources Development

1,012 personnel in different cadres were promoted during last four years.

To improve the morale of the uniformed staff, risk allowance of Rs.20 has been sanctioned to Watchers, Forest Guards and Foresters.

Instead of giving uniforms to the personnel, an-

“

The SIDA aided Social Forestry Project was implemented with an assistance of Rs.8,867lakh & covered an area of 62,670 ha.

”

nual allowance at the rate of Rs.1,500, Rs.1,000, Rs.800 is sanctioned to Rangers-Foresters-Forest Guards &

Forest Watchers respectively from 1.4.1995.

Hon'ble Chief Minister's Awards and Rewards have been given to 50 Forest officials.

To have a own building for the Forest Department, a sum of Rs.4 crores has been invested to acquire 4 floors at the Panagal Building in Saidapet.



Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. J. Jayalalitha presented a cheque for Rs. One lakh to the SCARF Institute, Madras (dealing in treatment of Schizophrenia) on 28.7.95.

GREAT STRIDES IN LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT



Intensive Cattle/Buffalo Breeding Programme was implemented in the State, with World Bank assistance at a total cost of Rs.2369.15 lakhs, with a view to increase milk production and to provide additional income to poor farmers engaged in dairy farming.

The European Economic Community assisted sheep development programme was implemented in the six northern districts of the

state at a total cost of Rs.1366 lakhs.

DANIDA assisted farmers training programme was implemented at Pudukottai at a total cost of Rs.440.00 lakhs.

The Centenary Celebrations of Department of Animal Husbandry and an All India Livestock & Poultry Show was held at Madras during September '93 on a grand scale and Hon'ble

Chief Minister inaugurated the celebrations.

6587 farmers were provided with financial subsidy and technical assistance for establishment of 2260 sheep units, 4322 lakhs calf rearing units, 5 piggery units under special livestock development programme with a subsidy of Rs.188.21 lakhs.

Under the Tribal Area Development Programme 1129 farmers were provided fi-

nancial subsidy of Rs.87.49 lakhs towards establishment of 435 milk units, 514 sheep units and 200 fodder plots and 80 calf rearing units.

Preservation of indigenous germ plasm of Kangayam breed was taken up at a total cost of Rs.10.00 lakhs at Hosur Cattle Farm.

Under the Centrally sponsored Special Central Assistance Programme, 4070 farmers were assisted in establishing 4070 sheep units and provided with financial subsidy of Rs.172.93 lakhs.

New Veterinary Dispensaries

386 number of Mobile Veterinary Units were established in the state at a total cost of Rs.150 lakhs for providing Veterinary Assistance and Health care to the livestock and poultry in remote villages in the State.

Animal Disease Intelligence unit, Tuticorin was revived at a cost of Rs.2.5 lakhs.

The Clinician centres at Saidapet and Coimbatore were upgraded into polyclinics at a cost of Rs.11.87 lakhs.

Veterinary Hospitals at Dindigul, Chengalpattu and Kallakurichi were upgraded

into Clinician centres at a cost of Rs.9.49 lakhs.

Animal Disease Intelligence Unit was established at Erode at a cost of Rs.11.46 lakhs.

Poultry Disease Diagnostic Unit was established at Andalur Gate, Salem District at a cost of Rs.12.43 lakhs.

Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University

The following new departments/new courses have been started during the past 4 years:

New Departments:

1. Department of Animal Biotechnology at the Madras Veterinary College.
2. Department of Communication & Entrepreneurship at the Madras Veterinary College.
3. Department of Wild



6587 farmers were provided with financial subsidy and technical assistance for establishment of 2260 sheep units, 4322 lakhs calf rearing units, 5 piggery units under special livestock development programme with a subsidy of Rs.188.21 lakhs.



Life and Management at the Madras Veterinary College.

4. Institute of Dairy and Food Technology at Koduvalli.

5. Radio Isotope Unit at the Madras Veterinary college.

6. Fish Farm Management at the Fisheries College and Research Institute, Tuticorin.

New Courses:

1. M.V.Sc. and Ph.D. in Animal Biotechnology
2. Ph.D. in Animal Husbandry Economics.
3. M.V.Sc. in 8 subjects at the Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal, which is just eight years old.
4. Ph.D. in Animal Husbandry Extension in rural based Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal.
5. PG Diploma in Animal Business Management.
6. M.F.Sc. in Fisheries Biotechnology
7. Ph.D. in Fisheries Economics.
8. PG Diploma in Fisheries Business Management.

Indian Council of Agricul-

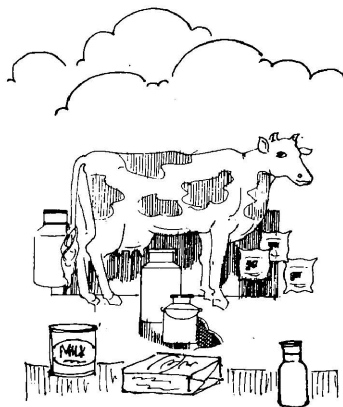
tural Research has approved a Centre of Excellence in Medicine at Madras and a Centre of Excellence in Poultry Science at Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal with a grant of Rs.41.25 lakhs for each centre totalling Rs.82.50 lakhs.

The Department of Biotechnology, Government of India, has sanctioned a sum of Rs.49.4 lakhs for M.V.Sc. Animal Biotechnology course to be offered on All India basis. This is the first Agricultural University in the country to earn this distinction.

Research Activities

This University has been recognised by national and international agencies for undertaking research projects. As many as 178 research projects at an estimated outlay of Rs.1056.298 lakhs have been taken up by the University mainly due to the unstinted support given by the Government of Tamil Nadu. Out of the many ongoing Research Programmes undertaken by this University, the following are very distinct in nature:

Research Programmes on infertility in breeding bulls, Radio isotopes, Ultrastructural studies with electron microscope, Embryo transfer



in bovines and goats, Karyology of cattle and buffaloes, Sinus tumour, Tropical bovine theileriosis (Acarology), Usefulness of DNA amplification in early detection of Parvoviral infection, Rapid diagnosis of certain avian diseases by electron microscopy, DNA fingerprint analysis for bacterial species identification, Somatic cell hybridization, Oral rabies vaccine, Gumboro disease diagnosis, Isolation and characterisation of field strains of capripox virus, Studies on chicken anaemia development of blue tongue vaccine for sheep, polyculture of fin fishes and shell fishes, brackish water shrimp farming, starting of a shrimp hatchery of 10 million seeds per year, etc are being undertaken. The important findings for the current year are:

- a. Viral etiology of shrimp disease
- b. First report of Rift val-

ley fever among sheep and goats.

c. Rinderpest outbreak among zoo animals.

d. Simultaneous persistence of antigen and antibody against Newcastle Disease in layers.

Dairy Development

The milk procurement in the State has been given a good thrust for improvement during the year 1993-94.

The average milk procurement during the year 1991-92 was 11.36 lakhs litres per day and during 92-93 the milk procurement increased to 11.83 LLPD. This has been stepped up with extensive drive on developmental activities at village level, creating confidence among the milk producers, reducing the gap in milk payments to farmer producers, payment of reasonable milk procurement cost and also induction of animals through various developmental schemes. This enabled the cooperative Dairy Sector in the State to procure during the year 1994-95 on an average 14.41 LLPD of milk.

Milk Procurement & Selling Prices

The TCMPF and Tamil Nadu government is more

interested in the timely help to the milk producers so that the milk production in the State is stepped up and maintained in a growth oriented pace. Considering the hardships of the milk producers due to increased cost of milk production, the milk procurement price was revised with effect from 20.4.95 as follows:

Rate per Litre

Cow's Milk: From Rs.5.46 to Rs.6.46

Buffalo's Milk: From Rs.6.72 to Rs.7.72

Due to increased procurement price paid to producers at the right time, the milk procurement has steadily increased. This was the highest milk procurement price ever paid to farmers.

Operation Flood III

The OF-III programme is implemented in 16 Districts with World Bank assistance routed through NDDB. The Programme comes to an end in 1995.

Schemes with an outlay of Rs.88.23 crores are at various stages of progress and many of them will be completed by December '95. The schemes include induction of additional farmers, organisation of new societies, creation of processing

and chilling facilities, marketing of liquid milk in the Districts and Madras metro.

Under this programme, a new Diary at Sholinganallur with a capacity of 4.0 LLPD at a cost of Rs.24.80 crores has been completed and this plant is now on trial run. The plant would be commissioned shortly.

A 30 HP power plant at Erode in Periyar District has been completed at a cost of about Rs.9 crores. The plant was commissioned during July '93.

Under OF-III, the Thiruvannamalai chilling centre in Thiruvannamalai Sambuvarayar District was expanded from 30,000 litres to 1,00,000 litres; the Anakavur chilling centre in North Arcot Ambedkar District was expanded from 30,000 litres to

60,000 litres and the Krishnagiri Dairy in Dharmapuri District has been expanded from 1.0 lakh to 1.50 lakh litres.

The construction of new dairy with a capacity of 1.50 LLPD at Tiruchy is completed and the plant is under trial run and would be commissioned shortly.

Two new chilling centres, one at Sannur with a capacity of 30,000 litres in Chengai-MGR District and another at Kodakkal in North Arcot Ambedkar District with the capacity of 30,000 litres and expansion of existing chilling centres and dairies are in progress in the Districts of Chengai-MGR, South Arcot Vallalar, North Arcot Ambedkar, Salem, Tiruchy, Coimbatore, Periyar and Dharmapuri.



The works of expansion of Dairies and Chilling centres under OF III are programmed to be completed by the end of 1995.

The existing 19.64 LLPD. of processing facilities will be stepped upto 28.63 LLPD. and the chilling capacities will be increased from the existing 9.07 LLPD to 12.29 LLPD. in the Operation Flood districts.

The existing 184 AVM (Automatic Vending Machine) units will be increased to 250 units by the end of the programme.

On commissioning of the 3rd New Dairy at Sholiganalur in Madras and expansion of Ambattur Dairy from 3.00 to 4.00 LLPD, the Federation has programmed to

Due to increased procurement price paid to producers at the right time, the milk procurement has steadily increased. This was the highest procurement price paid so far to farmers.

market about 9.30 LLPD. in Madras City.

An Integrated Dairy Development Project with an outlay of Rs.465.50 lakhs is being implemented in Kamarajar District. A sum of Rs.116.37 Lakhs has so far been released and the same has been utilised.

Hill Area Development Programme

During the year 92-93, in order to accelerate Dairy Development in Hill area, under HADP, a sum of Rs.17.80 lakhs has been sanctioned for Tissue Culture Lab, Fodder production and replacement of scrub animals. For 93-94, a sum of Rs.25 lakhs has been sanctioned for irrigation facilities, fodder tree cultivation, and for enriching grass lands in N&JF.

Provision of Solar Heaters

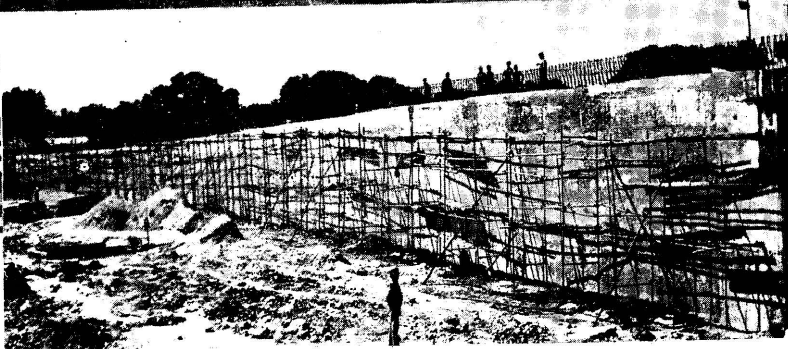
A sum of Rs.10 lakhs has been sanctioned for the year 92-93 towards the provision of Solar Heaters to Tiruchy and Ambattur Dairies and Anakkavur and Namakkal Chilling Centres.

Tamil Nadu excels in planned development

— Dr. J. Jayalalitha, Hon'ble Chief Minister

Tamil Nadu stands out as one of the few States which has not only considerably exceeded its approved plan outlay in 1992-93 but has in fact improved its effort in real terms in the social sectors, whether it is food and nutrition, primary education, primary health care or family welfare. We have in Tamil Nadu established a new track record of exceeding planned development outlays and at the same time extending a comprehensive social safety net for the poor. This has not been an easy task given the rigours of the stabilisation and structural adjustment process.

PUBLIC WORKS - THE POWER BEHIND PROGRESS



Management of Water Resources Irrigation

14 Medium Irrigation Projects at a cost of Rs.333 crores covering in 8 Districts are under progress. Apart from this 8 Medium Irrigation Schemes in 6 Districts at a cost of Rs.96 crores have been completed.

To ensure additional productivity by efficient man-

agement of the Water Resources and rehabilitating the Irrigation systems, an estimate for Rs.1,140 crores had been prepared and sent to the World Bank for financial assistance. The green cover staff appraisal report of the World Bank on this project dated November 18, 1994 has been received. The official level Committee recently visited Washington

and have completed negotiations. The project at an estimated cost of Rs.807 crores has been cleared by the Central Water Commission and Central Planning Commission. The project would be implemented as a sector investment loan and as a state wide programme to improve productivity.

Under a drainage scheme

for Cauvery Delta, it is proposed to improve the existing drainage river water schemes by remodelling them for greater efficiency. Out of a total number of 963 Drainage Schemes identified, so far 482 drainage schemes have been completed.

Anti-Sea Erosion Works

A sum of Rs.129.35 lakhs was provided in the budget estimate 1994-95 for anti-sea erosion works in Tamil Nadu. The following works are in progress.

1. Anti-Sea Erosion works using Veeranam pipes near Ennore Express Highway at North Madras, and

2. In Kanniyakumari and Chidambaranar Districts.

A sum of Rs.130.92 lakhs has been allotted for Anti-Sea Erosion works for the year 1995-96.

Besides these, to ensure permanent protection against sea-erosion, rubble-walls-construction project at an estimated cost of Rs.50 crores is being readied.

National Water Management Project

The following works at an estimated cost of Rs.74 crores are being imple-

A sum of Rs.129.35 lakhs was provided in the budget estimate 1994-95 for anti-sea erosion works in Tamil Nadu.

mented, with World Bank Assistance.

1. Sathanur Sub-Project
2. Kodayar Sub-Project
3. Tambaraparani Sub-Project
4. Amaravathy Sub-Project
5. Cumbum Valley Sub-Project
6. Sethiathope Sub-Project
7. Marudhanadhi Sub-Project

1,52,902 Hectares of ayacut will benefit on completion of the project.

The following additional sub-projects to benefit 1,79,670 Hectares have also been taken up at a cost of Rs.87.62 crores.

1. Tholudhur Sub-Project
2. Chittar Sub-Project
3. Manjalar Sub-Project

National Water Management Project Phase-II proposals estimated at Rs.832.95 millions, will be

implemented with the assistance of the World Bank. The concurrence from the Government of India is awaited. The programme for the proposed National Water Management Project Phase-II will be for three years i.e., from 1995-96 to 1997-98.

During the last three years Mettur reservoir was opened on the stipulated date of June 12th for irrigation in Cauvery Delta.

Dam Safety Assurance

The dams are the National property constructed for the development of National economy and the safety of the dams is a very important aspect. Considering this, the "Dam Safety Assurance and Rehabilitation" at a cost of Rs.42 crores was taken up for implementation during 1991 in Tamil Nadu with World Bank Assistance.

The following 12 dams have been identified for providing basic safety facilities.

1. Periyar Dam
2. Kodaganar Dam
3. Sathanur Dam
4. Pechiparai Dam
5. Manimuthar Dam
6. Vidur Dam
7. Gomuki Dam

8. Uppar Dam
9. Ponnaniar Dam
10. Parambikulam Dam
11. Sholayar Dam and
12. Mettur Dam

Estimates worth Rs.100 lakhs for providing access road, back up power and instruments have been approved so far and the works are in Progress.

13 dams have been identified for Rehabilitation works at a cost of Rs.4 crores.

Krishna Waters to Madras

The revised estimate of Krishna Water Supply Project is Rs.150 crores and so far Rs.129 crores have been spent.

During the joint review of the progress of Telugu Ganga Project works by Hon'ble Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu on 27.1.95 at Hyderabad, a revised target date of December 1995 for commencing partial water supply to Madras city has been decided and works have been speeded up to adhere to this date.

New Buildings

The Buildings Branch of P.W.D. deals with the con-

struction of public buildings and allied works in accordance with the needs and requirements of various Government Departments, such as Revenue, Police, Medical, Judicial, Agriculture, Commercial Taxes, Law, Education, Animal Husbandry and Prisons of State Government. Besides this, construction and erection of monument and memorials are also carried out by this Branch. Major public buildings costing Rs.44.50 crores have been nearing completion while new buildings for Rs.36.75 crores is to be taken up shortly.

PWD Buildings Branch is currently adopting the latest technology for all its construction activities and cost effective techniques without sacrificing durability. To achieve this, a separate



National Water Management Project Phase-II proposals estimated at Rs.832.95 millions, will be implemented with the assistance of the World Bank. The concurrence from the Government of India is awaited. The programme for the proposed National Water Management Project Phase-II will be for three years ie, from 1995-96 to 1997-98.



Buildings Research Station namely “Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Building Research Station” has been established at Taramani.

The Government has recently accorded approval for the formation of a “P.W.D. Kattida Maiyam” at Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha Building Research Station at Taramani.

World Bank Aided Projects

Under World Bank Aided Tamil Nadu Agriculture Project, 150 nos. of buildings costing about Rs.1,400 lakhs are in progress from 1991-92 onwards as a 7 year Project. This Project will benefit the Department of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Seed Certification, Forest and Tamil Nadu Agriculture University. 86 buildings have already been completed and the balance buildings are to be completed by 31.3.96. Most of the buildings will be completed before the end of 1995. So far Rs.930 lakhs has been spent on this scheme.

During 1993-94 the Hon'ble Chief Minister has announced a special scheme and released Rs.366.80 lakhs for the Development of Infrastructural facilities. Under this centrally sponsored scheme with matching

grant from our Government. Construction of residential and Court buildings are in progress. All these works are due for completion during this financial year. Similarly the Hon'ble Chief Minister has announced and sanctioned schemes for the above purpose for Rs.1,720 lakhs during January 1995.

For Eighth World Tamil Conference held at Thanjavur during January 1st to 5th of 1995, the P.W.D. Buildings Branch was entrusted with many important construction works such as Conference Hall, Memorial Hall, Mandapam with Tower, additional class rooms in Kundavai Nachiyar Government Arts College, Thanjavur, waiting hall and ornamental arches at a cost of Rs.4.70 crores. These works were taken up for construction under short notice and completed in a record time of 4 months.

Renovation of Admiralty House

The Government of Tamil Nadu has decided to preserve the 246 year old Admiralty House at Madras. The building was not in use for some years. Now the building has been renovated and the office of Director General of Police has started functioning from December 1994 onwards.

Highways and Rural Works

A length of 52,585 kms of Government roads are being maintained in Tamil Nadu.

Previously every year 3000 km length of roads alone were renewed. But from June 1991 to June 95, 30,674 kms have been renewed.



The major bridges across Palar and Kiliyar have been completed. Out of the six states in India for which the World Bank Assistance was offered for National Highways Project, Tamil Nadu is the first and the only state to complete the project.



A new special repairs programme with an outlay of Rs.150 crores for five years has been launched to re-lay stretches of Government roads. During the period from June 1991 to June 1995, 12,586 kms have been repaired.

For repairs to bad stretches of Government roads in Industrial areas, a new scheme has been launched. Under this scheme from June 1991 to June

1995, 1,194 kms have been repaired.

From June 1991 to June 1995, 414 nos of major&minor bridges were completed and 758 kms length of roads were improved.

During the period from June 1991 to June 1995, sanction was accorded to construct 331 bridges and to improve 302.4 kms of roads at a total cost of Rs.79.64 crores.

For the Eighth World Tamil Conference at Thanjavur, sanction was accorded for Rs.2380.70 lakhs for improving 47 kms of state highways, 84.10 kms of major district roads, 57.30 kms of other district roads and forming of 17.40 kms length of bye pass road to Thanjavur town and for improving the municipal roads within Thanjavur town and for widening the existing narrow railway under bridge near Thanjavur Railway Station.

Tamil Nadu Roads Sector Project for widening and strengthening 527.6 kms of state highways and 1792.41 kms of major district roads at a cost of Rs.950 crores has been sent to the World Bank for assistance and the World Bank has formally acceded to aid the project.

Achievements under

Tamil Nadu

Urban Development Project

Originally at the time of

sanction of this scheme in 1988-89, the total cost of the project was only Rs.100.30 crores. But the present Government has increased the allocation, considering the vital Highway Projects and revised the cost of the project cost at Rs.150 crores.

During the period from June 1991 to June 1995, Rs.95.52 crores was spent under Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project.

Hon'ble Chief Minister had laid foundations to the following works:

1. Improvements to the vehicular subway at km 0/4 of Erode Kangeyam road at Erode .. Rs.195 lakhs.

2. Improvements to Ukadam Bypass road km 0/0-3/2 at Coimbatore .. Rs.300 lakhs

3. Reconstruction of R.O.B. at km 0/6 of Thirukunnathur road .. Rs.510 lakhs.

During the period from June 1991 to June 1995 sanction was accorded for 17 works costing Rs.5177.47 lakhs which include 5 bridge works, 11 road works and one rail ways overbridge in the Cities of Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tuticorin, Erode, Salem and Vellore.

The Inner ring road in Madras city and the NH-45 have been widened at a cost of Rs.2,606 lakhs.

Improvements to roads in the cities of Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, Tuticorin and Tiruppur as well as the bridge across Vaigai in Madurai city at a cost of Rs.3,131 lakhs.

National Highway 45

This project under World Bank Loan Assistance is to widen the road to four lanes by construction of additional two lanes in km.27/8-67/0 ie. 39.2 kms. and to improve the road stretch from km.67/0-&160/2 of National Highways 45 from Tambaram to Villupuram at a cost of Rs.72.29 crores.

During the period from June 1991 to June 1995, four lane expansion for 40 kms length from Tambaram to Pukkathurai have been completed.

During the period three road over bridges at Tambaram, Paranur and Chengalpattu have been completed. The formation of Madurantagam bypass and Chengalpattu bypass have also been completed.

The major bridges across Palar and Kiliyar have been completed. Out of the six

States in India to which the World Bank Assistance was offered on the National Highways Project, Tamil Nadu is the first and the only state to complete the project.

Tamil Nadu Agriculture Development Project

During the period from June 1991 to June 1995, under the Tamil Nadu Agriculture Development Project, sanction was accorded

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Improving the East Coast Road from Madras to Cuddalore at a cost of Rs.84 crores has been taken up with financial assistance from Asian Development Bank. From June 1991 to June 1995, 7 bridges, 137 culverts and improvements to 39 kms length of road have been completed. Rs.52.18 crores have been spent.

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for Rs.45.28 crores to improve 176 roads of 800 kms. length leading to 19 Market Centres.

Under this scheme sanction was accorded under Cyclone Reconstruction project to improve 36 kms of roads and to reconstruct 25 nos. of

bridges at a cost of Rs.21 crores.

During the period, 110 kms. length of roads have been completed by spending Rs.16.59 crores.

East Coast Road and Rural Roads Wing

Improvement of the East Coast Road from Madras to Cuddalore at a cost of Rs.84 crores has been taken up with financial assistance from Asian Development Bank. From June 1991 to June 1995, 7 bridges, 137 culverts and improvements to 39 kms. length of road have been completed. Rs.52.18 crores has been spent.

During the period from June 1991 to June 1995, under Rural Roads scheme, 1175 kms. length of roads have been formed and improved by spending Rs.36.08 crores.

Under special component plan scheme, 376 kms. length of roads have been formed and improved by spending Rs.12.85 crores.

Under bus route road improvements scheme, 1831 kms. length of roads have been formed and improved by spending Rs.47.19 crores.

National Highways Wing

Widening and strength-

ening of NH 45 was taken up and completed at five places at a cost of Rs.668.18 lakhs.

A Bypass road at Vellore, strengthening of Salem Bypass road as well as strengthening of National Highways numbers 4,49,7 and 47 were completed at a cost of Rs.1716.89 lakhs.

During the period from June 1991 to June 1995, 1135 kms of National Highways were renewed at a cost of Rs.26.68 crores.

During the period from June 1991 to June 1995, under Tribal Area Development Programme, 91.50 kms. length of roads have been improved at a cost of Rs.272.24 lakhs and 338 culverts have been constructed at a cost of Rs.180 lakhs. Apart from this, 38.86 kms length of road from Amirthi to Jamunamaruthur is under progress.

Flood and Cyclone Damages

It is worth mentioning that a breach occurred on the bridge at kms.26/4 of Madras-Nellore-Calcutta road of NH 5 across Kosasthalai river and the route was restored within a record time of 50 days by constructing a bailey bridge at a cost of Rs.196 lakhs. The bridge was thrown open to traffic on 3.2.94.

In Ooty near Marapalam, a major land slide occurred on 11.11.93 dislodging the 1.2 km length of road stretch in km 407/2 408/4 of Nagapattinam-Cuddalore-Mysore road. The restoration of this major land slide was entrusted to Border Roads Organisation at a cost of Rs.65.80 lakhs. The work started on 1.12.93 and opened to light vehicular traffic on 14.1.94.

Tank Modernisation Project With E.E.C. Assistance Phase II

The Tank Modernisation Project in Tamil Nadu Phase II with EEC Assistance is under implementation from August 1989 at a cost of Rs.115 crores. 151 Rainfed tanks and 80 Ex-zamin Tanks are proposed to be taken up. 216 Rainfed tanks and 39 Ex-Zamin tanks have been taken up to the end of 1994-95. Works on 174 Rainfed tanks and 12 Ex-Zamin tanks have been completed. The total expenditure upto 31.3.95 is Rs.74.37 crores. Additional irrigation potential of 3,706 ha. has been created besides stabilization of 24785 ha.

Special Minor Irrigation Programmes

Desilting cum Reclamation

Under this programme

formation of new tanks and cuts, ponds and desilting of tanks are executed.

During 1991-92 to 1994-95, 44 works were sanctioned by the Government under Part II schemes at an estimated value of Rs.954.41 lakhs. An amount of Rs.1235.39 lakhs has been spent during this four year period. 46 works have been completed creating an irrigation potential of 1,794 ha.

The outlay for 1995-96 for these scheme is Rs.517.63 lakhs.

It is proposed to create an additional irrigation potential of 750 ha. during this year.

Accelerated Minor Irrigation Programme

Under this scheme standardisation and Improvement

to PWD Tanks, P.U. Tanks and ExZamin Tanks are carried out. During 1991-92 to 1994-95 the expenditure under the following programmes are:

AMIP PWD Tanks .. Rs.328.86 lakhs.

AMIP PU Tanks .. Rs.93.52 lakhs.

AMIP Ex-ZaminTanks .. Rs.259.60 lakhs.

Rapid Programme for conversion of Ex-Zamin Tanks

With a view to take over the Ex-Zamin tanks under the control of PWD or Panchayat union based on the ayacut, rapid programme for conversion of Ex-Zamintanks into departmental and Panchayat Union tanks was launched by the Government during 1993-94. During 1993-94

and 1994-95 an amount of Rs.351.18 lakhs has been spent under this programme. 384 tanks have so far been standardised.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

With the central assistance the following programmes viz. 1) Integrated Tribal Development Programme, 2) Western Ghat Development Programme and 3) Hill Area Development Programme are implemented. Construction of check dams across jungle streams, and formation of new ponds are executed by PWD.

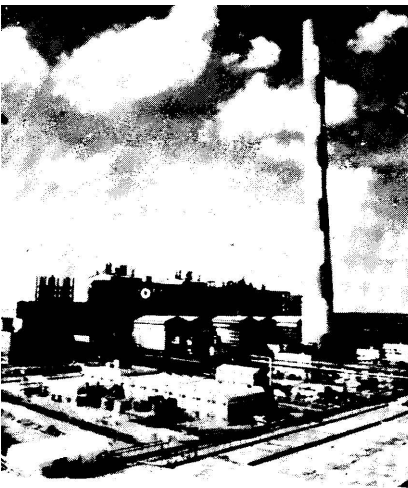
During 1991-92 to 1994-95, an expenditure of Rs.220.87 lakhs has been spent and 55 works have been completed under this programme creating an additional irrigation potential of 1,079 ha.

“The state’s specific Industrial Policy which I set forth in 1992, covers the full range of incentives and the taxation policy we have adopted. Tamil Nadu offers a truly attractive package of incentives to foster industrial development. This package is ac-

knowledged as among the best in the country. We have a splendid record of fulfilling promises, whether it be capital subsidy or any other incentives. We have set in motion a clear policy of tax reform.

— Dr. J. Jayalalitha

Hon’ble Chief Minister



ENERGY DEVELOPMENT - RAPID STRIDES IN TAMIL NADU

Power Cut Lifted Completely

When this Government assumed office there was a cut of 25% on Energy and a 30% cut on Demand on H.T. Industries. Due to various measures taken by this Government, performance of our thermal stations has improved considerably and with a record inflows into the Hydro reservoirs, the power cut on H.T. Industries was gradually reduced and completely removed on 16.10.92.

When compared to the power position in other States, Tamil Nadu is free from Power cut. The Government is taking all necessary steps to maintain this situation.

Present Scenario

The installed capacity at the disposal of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB) as on date is 6578 MW. The maximum grid demand so far recorded is 4370 MW at 48.28 Hz on 24.2.95 and the maximum daily energy consumption reached an all time high of 93.801 million units on 13.4.95.

The generation from the Hydro Power Houses at Mettur Dam Tunnel and Mettur Barrages has recorded 1375 MU during 1994-95 which is an all time record.

Generating Capacity Increased

646.02 MW of new generating capacity as given below was added from June 1991. The details are:

1. Tuticorin Thermal Power Station Unit IV .. 210.00 MW
2. Narimanam Gas Turbine Project .. 10.00 MW
3. Wind mills at Puliyankulam .. 1.50 MW
4. Kayathar Wind mills Expansion .. 1.55 MW
5. Kayathar Roadside Wind mill .. 0.22 MW
6. Maravakandi Hydro Electric Project .. 0.75 MW
7. Punachi Hydro Electric Project .. 2.00 MW
8. North Madras Thermal Power Project .. 420.00 MW

Apart from this, Windmills of 250.580 MW capacity have been commissioned in private sector.

Projects under Implementation

To increase power generation the TNEB is executing a number of new Projects.

New Power Generating Schemes with a capacity of 445.5 MW, viz. North Madras Thermal Power Project (210 MW), Basin Bridge Gas Turbine Project (120 MW), Sathanur Hydro Electric Project (7.5 MW), Lower Bhavani Hydro Electric Project (8 MW) and Wind Mills including those of private sector (100 MW) are under implementation and are expected to be commissioned before the end of VIII Five Year Plan period (1996-97). In addition, two hydro schemes with a capacity of 180 MW viz. Pykara Ultimate Stage Hydro Electric Project (150 MW) and Parson's Valley Hydro Electric Project (30 MW) are also under implementation and they are expected to be commissioned during early IX Five Year Plan period.

Performance of Power Plants and Meritorious Awards won

The overall plant load factor of Thermal Stations for 1993-94 was 63.2%. The plant load factors of Tuticorin and Mettur Thermal Power Stations have always been above the All India average which stands at 61%.

The Specific oil consumption in the Thermal Power Stations is, in general the lowest in the Country and is about 2.35 milli litres, per Kwh. The specific coal consumption of 0.755 kg, per Kwh compares favourably with the All India average.

The Tuticorin Thermal Power Station has received the Government of India's meritorious award for the 7th time in 1991. The Mettur Thermal Power Station got the meritorious productivity award for the first time in 1992-93. Also, this station has become eligible to receive the meritorious productivity award for the second time in 1993-94. Ennore and Mettur Thermal Power Stations have bagged the incentive award of the Government of India for reduction in oil consumption and Tuticorin Thermal Power Station for low auxiliary consumption for 1992.

The Wind Thermal generation is the highest in Tamil Nadu and the Board will get the meritorious award for 1993-94 for the fourth time in succession.

Achievement in Transmission and Distribution

138 Nos of new substations were commissioned from 25.6.91 to till date and

also 1547.484 circuit kms of new EHT lines were energised. In addition to this the power transformer capacity in 279 sub-stations were enhanced with an additional capacity of 3463 MVA.

It has also been programmed to commission 100 new substations in Tamil Nadu during 1995-96 at a cost of Rs.182 crores.

New Service Connections

17,10,925 Nos. of new service connections were ef-

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The installed capacity at the disposal of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB) as on date is 6578 MW. The maximum grid demand so far recorded is 4370 MW at 48.28 Hz on 24.2.95 and the maximum daily energy consumption reached an all time high of 93.801 million units on 13.4.95.

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ected from July 1991 to March 1995. This includes 56,547 new connections to HT and LT Industries.

Plan Outlay

The total capital expenditure for 1994-95 incurred on all the programmes of the Board i.e. under Plan and under assistance from PFC and

66

The overall plant load factor of Thermal Stations for 1993-94 was 63.2%. The plant load factor of Tuticorin and Mettur Thermal Power Stations have always been above the All India average which stands at 61%.

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REC was Rs.897.09 crores being the highest so far in any year. The outlay for the year 1995-96 is Rs.767.89 crores and anticipated assistance from Power Finance Corporation and Rural Electrification Corporation is Rs.102.50 crores and Rs.85.74 crores respectively. The total outlay for Power Sector for 1995-96 is Rs.956.14 crores.

Special Self Financing Scheme for Agriculturists

The Government has announced a reduction in the deposit amount under self financing scheme from Rs.25,000 or the actual cost whichever is higher to a flat rate of Rs.10,000 to provide priority connection for agricultural pumpsets.

Special Self Sufficiency Scheme for Street Lights

Under the Special Self Sufficiency Programme 1,23,370 street lights have

been energised upto 30.4.95. Further 15,099 street lights are proposed to be energised under this scheme before March 1996.

Reduction in Line Losses

With the various measures taken by the Board, the line losses in the state during the year 1993-94 has come down to 17.25%. During 1994-95 it is expected that this will be about 17%. The Board has drawn up a plan to reduce the line losses to a level of 15% by the end of VIII Plan.

Private Sector Participation in Power Generation

Keeping in view the policy of Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu, Private Sector participating in power generation is encouraged. Sixteen projects with total installed capacity of 10,670 MW have been entrusted to private sector so far.

Concessions to Industry

In line with the new industrial policy announced by Hon'ble Chief Minister, the following concessions on power tariff to H.T. Industries are offered:

1st Year - 40%

2nd Year - 30%

3rd Year - 20%

100% export oriented units are exempted from future power cuts.

Expansion units are also eligible for new Industries concessional tariffs.

LT supply will be extended to loads upto 150 HP instead of 130 HP.

Madras Metropolitan Augmentation & Upgradation Project

In order to augment and upgrade the Transmission & Distribution network in the Madras Metropolitan area, a special project at an estimated cost of Rs.225 crores is being implemented. This Project is being funded by Asian Development Bank to an extent of Rs.150 crores. Erection of 230 KV XLPE Underground cables for the first time, 230 KV gas insulated sub-stations, a distribution control centre with modern facilities and SCADA are some of the special features of this Project. This Project is expected to be completed in 1996-97.

Additional Employment Provided

From 1.7.91 to till date a total number of 4,381 Contract workmen have been appointed as Helpers in TNEB.

'OWN YOUR HOUSE' CONCEPT BENEFIT THE ECONOMICALLY WEAKER SECTIONS UNDER THE INSPIRING LEADERSHIP OF Dr. J. JAYALALITHA

The Housing and Urban Development Department is overall in-charge of the Housing needs and Urban Development function in the State. The Housing Programmes of the Government are implemented by three agencies viz.,

1. Tamil Nadu Housing Board;
2. Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board;
3. Registrar of Co-operative Societies (Housing)

During the last 4 years, 3,81,243 houses were con-

structed at a cost of Rs.1267.90 crores by the above agencies in Tamil Nadu.

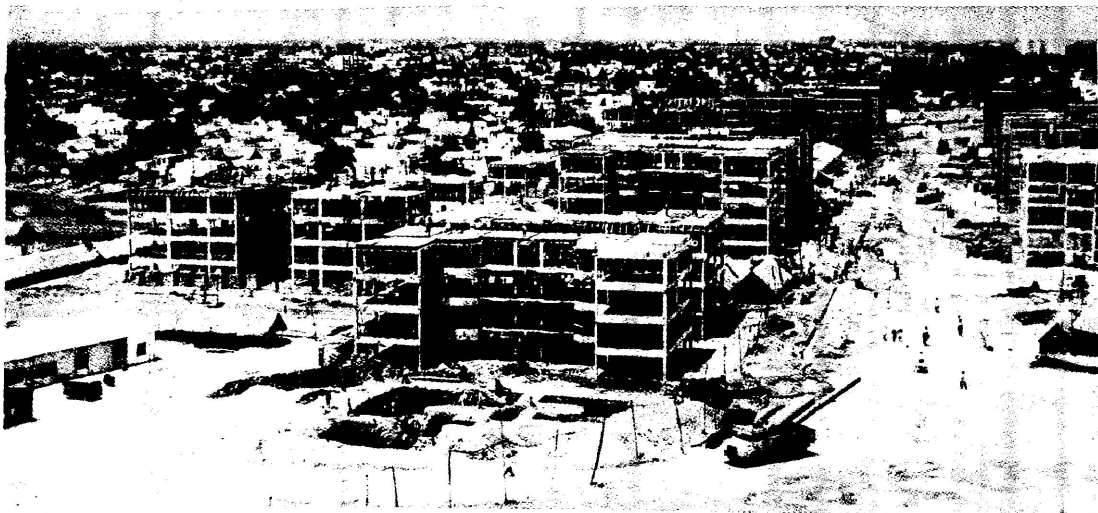
Tamil Nadu Housing Board

During 1991-95, a total 29,485 houses under LIG, MIG and HIG were constructed at a cost of Rs.444.11 crores which also includes Land Acquisition and Land Development charges by the Tamil Nadu Housing Board.

With a view to augment housing stock in small and medium towns, the Government launched a scheme to

construct one lakh houses during the five years beginning from 1991. During 1991-95, 48 small and medium towns were selected under the Scheme and works have already been taken up at a cost of Rs.133.71 crores for construction of 13,720 dwelling units, out of which, 7051 houses are already completed and allotted. In the second stage, 29 more towns are being taken up for coverage at a cost of Rs.43 crores to create 10,300 housing units during the year 1995-96.

Under the Tamil Nadu Urban Development project,



during the year 1991-95, 45,088 sites have been created at a cost of Rs.166.17 crores.

Utmost importance is being given for providing houses to the State Government Employees. During the period 1991-95, 3,749 houses have been constructed at a cost of Rs.50.52 crores.

304 Flats under Tamil Nadu Government Servants Rental Housing Scheme and 100 houses under MIG in the Tamil University Campus and 380 Houses for Middle Income and 83 Houses for Higher Income Groups at Thanjavur at a cost of Rs.24.47 crores were completed much ahead of the conference for the accommodation of delegates to the 8th World Tamil Conference. These houses will be allotted to the general Public/Government Servants shortly. These houses were occupied by delegates to the conference who have also expressed satisfaction over the accommodation facilities provided to them.

Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board

Welfare of the slum dwellers has been a matter of special concern for the Government. 15,445 slum tenements at a cost of

Rs.40.03 crores have been constructed for the benefit of the slum dwellers during 1991-95 to provide them individual tenements that will protect them against all natural calamities. In addition, under the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project, improvement of slums have been taken up and Rs.12.39 crores have been spent benefiting 35,307 families during 1991-95.

Under the Accelerated Slum Improvement Programme basic amenities are provided to the slum dwellers. 53,564 families were



During the last 4 years, 3,81,243 houses were constructed at a cost of Rs.1267.90 crores by the above agencies in Tamil Nadu.



benefited during the period from 1991-95 at a cost of Rs.8.36 crores.

With a view to rehabilitate the pavement dwellers, 4201 pavement dwellers have been provided core-houses at a cost of Rs.3.73 crores.

Under E.W.S.Scheme, 9718 units were constructed at a cost of Rs.12.58 crores during 1991-95 by the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board.

Housing Co-operative Societies

The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Federation, an apex body for Housing Co-operatives tops the list among all the State Level Co-operative Housing Societies in the Country.

It is significant to note that the Federation has provided a sum of Rs. 562.75 crores as loan for the construction of houses both under the Rural Housing Scheme and Urban Housing Scheme during 1991-1995 (upto 30.6.95) while the loans disbursed by the Federation during the period from 1959-to-1991 was Rs.594 crores only. Thus, the amount disbursed during the last 4 years is 94% of the amount disbursed by the Federation in the previous 32 years.

Tamil Nadu is the first state in the Country to introduce a scheme for shelter upgradation in rural areas (SHUPRA), under which 40,000 families have been covered during the period from 1991-92 till 1995-96 (upto June 95) at a cost of Rs.10.32 crores.

During the last 4 years, 2,41,999 houses were constructed at a cost of Rs.588.89 crores in rural

and urban areas.

Madras Metropolitan Development Authority

To ensure proper development of Madras City, Madras Metropolitan Development Authority has initiated a number of decongestion projects such as Koyambedu wholesale Market Complex at a cost of Rs.50 crores, Madhavaram Bus-cum-Truck Terminal at a cost of Rs.6 crores and Iron & Steel Market Complex at Sathanagadu at a cost of Rs.17 crores.

Mega Cities Programme

The National commission on Urbanisation has identified Madras as one of the six cities to be developed under a centrally assisted "Mega Cities Programme". Under this programme, during 1993-94, Madras Metropolitan Development Authority has proposed a first shelf of schemes at an estimated cost of Rs.170 crores. These shelf of schemes include service, cost recovery

Under the Accelerated Slum Improvement Programme basic amenities are provided to the slum dwellers. 53,564 families were benefited during the period from 1991-95 at a cost of Rs.8.36 crores.

and remunerative schemes to be implemented by various agencies in Madras Metropolitan Area. Government has formed a new set up namely Metropolitan Infrastructure Development Corporation with a capacity outlay of Rs.60 crores from the State and Central Government to take up the implementation of the programme.

Madras Metro Flood Relief

A Consultancy Study on

Tamil Nadu is the first State in the Country to introduce a scheme for shelter upgradation in rural areas (SHUPRA), under which 40,000 families have been covered during the period from 1991-92 till 1995-96 (upto June 95) at a cost of Rs.10.32 crores.

Madras Metro Flood Relief at a cost of Rs.3 crores has been completed by an Expatriate Consultant viz., M/s Mott McDonald, United Kingdom for development of storm water drainage improvement works and flood prevention work for the northern part of Madras Metropolitan Area and the drainage development works for the Pallikaranai swamp.

Director of Town and Country Planning

The Town and Country Planning Department is the nodal agency for implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Integrated Urban Development of Small and Medium Towns. Under this programme, during the last 4 years, a total of 181 projects in 41 Towns have been approved with an outlay of Rs.4414.86 lakhs and a sum of Rs.906 lakhs have been released to the Local Bodies. A total of 44 projects have been completed and brought to beneficial use.

All of you are aware that the State of Tamil Nadu has many advantages to offer to enterprising investors. Besides a congenial industrial and

labour climate, Tamil Nadu can rightfully claim to possess a large reservoir of highly skilled and productive human resources.

**— Dr. J. Jayalalitha
Hon'ble Chief Minister**

A BIG SURGE IN SMALL INDUSTRIES



To focus special attention on the Small Scale Sector, the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha directed the creation of the Department of Small Industries in July, 1993.

A monitoring Committee was set up to ensure that all State Public Sector Undertakings and Statutory Boards settle all dues to the Small Scale Industries. As a result the outstanding amount of Rs.1066.60 lakhs was received by Small Scale Industries.

Higher quantum of subsidy for Most Backward Taluks

Industries set up in the 32 Most Backward Taluks will be entitled for a subsidy of 20 percent subject to a

maximum of Rs.20 lakhs.

Enhanced rates of subsidy for Low Tension Power Consuming Industries

New units and expansion of existing units in 32 most Backward Taluks and at SIP-COT Complexes at Cuddalore, Pudukottai, Manamadurai, Dr.Vikram Sarabhai Instronics Estate at Thiruvannamiyur and the Electronics City at Sholinganallur in Chengalpattu-MGR District have been made eligible for full waiver of sales tax for a period of 5 years or deferral of sales tax for 9 years upto a ceiling equal to the amount of total investment made in fixed assets.

During the last four years Rs.231.15 lakhs have been

granted as interest free sales tax and an amount of Rs.9900.34 lakhs disbursed under sales tax deferral cum waiver scheme.

Simplified format for Registration

The Government has introduced a simplified one page format for Small Industries for receiving provisional and permanent registration under the new format. 6,81,767 industrial units have been given permanent registration, and have since created employment for 74.43 lakhs persons.

Special Scheme for Women Entrepreneurs

During the past four years under a special scheme for women entrepreneurs

neurs, 3,355 women have been given training at an expenditure of Rs.47 lakhs. It has been planned to offer training to 1000 persons at an estimated cost of Rs.15 lakhs in the year 1995-96.

Industrial Co-operatives

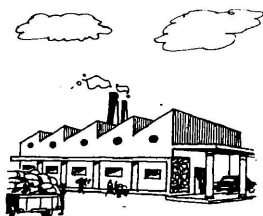
Industrial Co-operatives covering industries dealing in tea, sago, matches, coir, etc - are being promoted either by share participation or by making credit available, by Co-operative Banks. During the last four years 1,608 Industrial Co-operatives have been registered.

SIDCO's Development Activities

Development of plots with all infrastructural facilities for the setting up of small scale industries has been taken up and developed plots worth Rs.472.09 lakhs have been allotted. Rs.2429.98 lakhs worth developed workshops have also been allotted.

Electronics Complex

About five acres of land in the Guindy Industrial Estate have been allotted to



The Government has introduced a simplified one page format for Small Industries for receiving provisional and permanent registration under the new format. 6,81,767 industrial units have been given permanent registration, and have since created employment for 74.43 lakhs persons.

establish an Electronics Complex with 120 modules, each measuring 1000 sq.ft. in multistoreyed buildings. Block I and II with 40 modules have been completed. The total project cost is

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Rs.4.50 crores. The complex would provide direct and indirect employment to 8000 persons.

Readymade Garment Complex at Guindy

On a 1.50 acre site at Guindy Industrial Estate, a readymade garment complex is coming up. The complex is a multi-storeyed building with four floors and each floor will have 16 modules. There will be a total of 64 modules. The complex would be completed by September 1995. The estimated project cost is Rs.3.80 crores and the project would provide direct and indirect employment to about 4,000 persons.

SIDCO's Achievement

The achievement of SIDCO after assumption by the present Government has been spectacular. The turnover for the year 1991-92 was Rs.108.92 crore and it rose to Rs.115.70 crores in 1992-93. The turnover of SIDCO in 1993-94 was an impressive Rs.261.67 crores.

Subsidy by THIC

2,948 industrial establishments have been granted subsidy worth Rs.33.51 crores during the last four years.

REAPING NEW RECORDS IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



Agriculture, the primary sector, has an extremely vital role to play in the state economy. Agriculture Department is dedicated to serve the farming community by implementing several schemes and disseminating the relevant technologies to increase the productivity and profitability of crops with an ultimate goal of ecological sustainability, economic viability and social equity.

Record Productivity

With the scheduled release of water for irrigation

from Mettur coupled with the Special Kuruvai campaign, besides input and extension support provided by the Agriculture Department, the area under Kuruvai Paddy in the delta districts reached a level of 1.68 L.Ha and the Productivity during 1994 reached a peak of 4,136 kgs of Rice, per Ha.

The foodgrains production during 1994-95 is anticipated around 105 DMT.

Keeping in tune with the aim to meet the edible oil requirements within the

State, cultivation of principal oilseed crops like Groundnut, Gingelly, Sunflower and Soyabean is being encouraged and this has already paid dividends by increasing area of production and productivity.

JJ 92

Importance is being given to the promotion of the newly released JJ-92, a scented rice variety with due encouragement for export promotion. Further, to step up the productivity of rice in the State, the newly released MGR hybrid rice is also popularised.

Priority to Biofertilizer Production

Organic farming is being advocated with an eye on eco-friendly concepts. Use of quality compost biofertilizers, bioconversion of agricultural wastes, use of green manure and application of enriched farm yard manure are being popularised to ensure economic plant nutrition system.

Consequent to the strengthening of four Biofertiliser production centres, the production capacity was stepped up to 1,200 MTs during the current year. Two more centres at Tiruchy and Sakkottai have been sanctioned and the establishment of these centres is in progress. An additional production of Bio-fertilisers to the extent of 350 MTs from these two centres is anticipated.

In addition to the Six Fertilizer testing laboratories during 1993-94, two more fertilizer testing laboratories, at Villupuram and Dindigul were established. In addition, six more fertilizer testing laboratories at Salem, Dharmapuri, Kumbakonam, Tiruvarur, Nagercoil and Udhagamandalam are also being established.

Integrated Pest Management

Integrated Pest Manage-

ment (IPM) is the State policy for crop protection. Following the expert training given by the FAO experts, secondary training programmes were organised throughout the State to popularise IPM technologies. About 25,500 farmers are being trained during 1994-95, through 850 farmers' field schools. 72 Women Agricultural Officers have also been trained and they are organising 38 FFS exclusively for training 1,140 farm women. For implementation of IPM in cotton, 950 FFS are being organised.

Continued thrust is being given to increase the production and productivity of rice in the major rice growing districts of Tamil Nadu. To have more focus on rice cultivation, dissemination of technologies and distribution of essential inputs at subsidised cost, ICDP for rice based cropping system, in 140 blocks are identified on the basis of the productivity of rice below State & National average. The scheme is under implementation in Tamil Nadu at a cost of Rs.563.91 lakhs.

National Watershed Development Project

The National Watershed Development Project for rainfed areas has been

taken up from 1990-91 in 84 blocks of 15 districts with a total outlay of Rs.41.51 crores to cover 1.19 lakhs Ha. in seven years.



Organic farming is being advocated with an eye on eco-friendly concepts. Use of quality compost biofertilizers, bioconversion of agricultural wastes, use of green manure and application of enriched farm yard manure are being popularised to ensure economic plant nutrition system.



Tamil Nadu Agricultural Development Project is a seven year project funded by World Bank. This project is under implementation from 1991 onwards to cover the four components, viz. Agricultural Planning, Agricultural Extension, Seed Production and Integrated Watershed Development.

Tamil Nadu Women in Agriculture Phase II is under implementation in Tamil Nadu from October 1993 onwards. The seven year programme is being implemented at a total cost of Rs.28.73 crores. The entire State has been proposed to be covered in phased manner. Under Phase II it is pro-

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posed to conduct 2,976 village based training programmes covering 74,400 farm women. During 1994-95, the scheme is under implementation at a cost of Rs.292.42 lakhs.

During 1994-95, the National Wasteland Development Board has sanctioned the Integrated Wasteland Development Programme. The Department of Agriculture being a nodal Department has received, processed and forwarded 41 Projects so far from nine Departments as well as from NGOs and agencies of Government of India.

Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha Award to Technical Personnel to encourage the technical personnel was instituted during 1994-95.

Oil Palm Cultivation

During 1992-93, the scheme for the cultivation of oil palm was launched, with the objective of meeting the demand of edible oil within the State. 3.40 lakhs of sprouted seed nuts were imported from Costa Rica besides the receipt of 25,000 nos. from Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Palode of Kerala State. The nurseries were raised in the farms during 1992-93 under the oil palm development programme.

The total area under fruit crops has increased from 1.38 lakh ha. in 1990-91 to 1.80 lakh hectares in 1993-94 by supply of quality planting materials. The total production of fruits has also increased from 27 lakh tonnes to 33 lakh tonnes. The total area under vegetable crops has increased from 1.47 lakh ha. to an estimated area of 1.71 lakh hectares. The production of vegetables has increased from 36.29 lakh tonnes to 41.59 lakh tonnes.

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Scheme to assist Small & Marginal Farmers

The Government has implemented a number of welfare Schemes to small & marginal farmers at a total cost of Rs.53.82 crores during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95. Under this Scheme, the small & marginal farmers were supplied fertiliser minikits, pesticides minikits, power sprayers, tyre carts, small tractors, power tillers and trailers, and storage bins, tarpaulins at subsidised rates.

Coconut seedlings were supplied to VI Std. pupils free of cost. For the first

time, in the history of Tamil Nadu, the agricultural women labourers were supplied with agricultural kits. The tyre carts supply was appreciated by all the Farmers. During the last three years, 8 fertiliser testing laboratories, 2 bio-fertiliser production units, 6 bio-phos production units were established through which farming benefited indirectly. Further, the existing bio-fertiliser production units were provided with infrastructure facilities by way of new equipments and machineries.

Fertilizer Concession Scheme

Due to decontrol of Phosphoric and Potassic Fertilizers in 1992, there was a hike in Fertiliser prices.

To protect the farmers from the price hikes, the fertilizer concession sale scheme was introduced in 1992-93. During 1992-93, a sum of Rs.34.32 crores has been incurred and in 1993-94, a sum of Rs.63 crores has been incurred for the concession sale of fertilizer. The scheme is being continued in 1994-95 and in 1995-96.

Horticulture

The total area under fruit crops has increased from

1.38 lakh ha. in 1990-91 to 1.80 lakh hectares in 1993-94 by supply of quality planting materials. The total production of fruits has also increased from 27 lakh tonnes to 33 lakh tonnes. The total area under vegetable crops has increased from 1.47 lakh ha. to an estimated area of 1.71 lakh hectares. The production of vegetables has increased from 36.29 lakh tonnes to 41.59 lakh tonnes. Among fruit crops apart from growing traditional varieties, export oriented varieties are also being encouraged.

For the production of spices and condiments, the area has been increased from 1.32 lakh hectares to an estimated area of 1.70 lakh hectares. Production of Spices has increased from 1.57 lakh tonnes to 2.21 lakh tonnes. For Tamarind the area has been increased with high yielding varieties from 0.13 lakh hectares in 1991-92 to 0.15 lakh hectares in 1993-94 and production from 0.40 lakh tonnes to 0.46 lakh tonnes. In case of Plantation crops, the area has been increased from 1.75 lakh hectares to an estimated area of 1.78 lakh hectares. Production of Plantation crops has been increased from 5.45 lakh tonnes to an estimated

“ We, in Tamil Nadu, are doing our best to build a sound infrastructure. Available indicators show that the quality of infrastructure in Tamil Nadu is one of the best in the Country. The CMIE index gives Tamil Nadu 139 points for infrastructure, as against 100 being the all India average. We will continue to concentrate on issues such as energy, transportation, availability of water and urban infrastructure. A reference has been made to the Mandays lost during 1992. It is stated that Mandays lost is next to West Bengal. I wish to clarify that due to prolonged strike in Textile Industry, the Mandays lost in 1992 was higher and this has been set right in 1993. ”

**— Dr. J. Jayalalitha
Hon'ble Chief Minister**

figure of 5.76 lakh tonnes. The productivity trend for Cashew has increased from 190 kg./hectare to 356 kg., per ha.

Comprehensive Watershed Development Project

The Danida assisted Comprehensive Watershed Development Project has been implemented from 1990-91 onwards. Under Phase I of C.W.D.P., 17,800 ha. has been developed at a cost of Rs.625 lakhs in Tirunelveli Kattabomman and V.O. Chi-

damabaranar Districts. This Project with Danida assistance has also been extended to Kamarajar and Pasumpon MuthuramalingamThevar Districts. Out of the total Project cost of Rs.13.85 crores, in 1994-95, Rs.21.62 lakhs has been spent.

Command Area Development Scheme

Under this scheme, the expenditure incurred during the last four years for 1,85,318 ha is Rs.7,142.94 lakhs.

ESSENTIAL GOODS EXEMPTED FROM TAXES



Achievements in 1992-93

In the Budget for the year 1992-93, complete exemption from tax was granted on goods like Kumkum, Khajal, Wheat, Computer Software and Gold Thali (not more than 8 grams). In addition to the above, the rate of taxes on the following goods were also reduced:

1. Ghee and milk products (not registered under Trade and Merchandise Act).

2. Tapioca, chips, flour, semiya, imitation jewellery, laminated jute gunnies, some provision goods, taxi

cab, dressed hides and skins, fenugreek and clove. Exemption was granted from the purchase tax for the sales effected by the Tamil Nadu Zari Corporation.

Achievements in 1993-94

In 1993-94 Budget the Government has reduced the rates of tax and granted exemption on specified goods.

The various rate of taxes numbering 17 has been reduced to 9. Most of the goods have been brought under five different rates of tax.

The goods have been grouped ratewise under various parts.

The rate of taxes on various commodities used by the common public have been reduced considerably; the rate of tax on coffee seeds, kerosene, vegetable oils, turmeric, chillies, dhanias, seekai, tamarind, pepper, jaggery, wheat products and handmade soaps were reduced.

Likewise the rates of taxes on drugs and medicine, plastic goods, aluminium products and dry

batteries have also been reduced.

In the reduction of rates of tax, goods like industrial goods, machinery components, raw cinematograph film, electrodes and grinders have also been included.

Achievement in 1994-95

In 1994-95 permanent exemption was given under Schedule-III for more than 50 goods, such as agricultural implements, bullock carts, hearing aids, betel leaves, vegetables and coconut (not coming under II Schedule).

Even though there were new levies in 1994-95 budget many exemptions were announced for school books, note books, coconut thatches, fire wood taking into consideration the basic needs of the common man.

During the Budget for the year 1994-95, many goods have been shifted from Ist Schedule and included in Schedule-IV. Various trade associations have represented that the Single Point Taxation should be invoked to the items included. Our Hon'ble Chief Minister considered their request and issued orders to the effect that the following items be brought back to Schedule-I from Schedule-VI:

All vegetable oils, cardamom, pre-recorded cassettes (both audio and video) and compact discs, suit cases, brief cases, attaches, despatch cases, vanity bags, vanity cases and vanity boxes.

The Tamil Nadu Government has considered the request of the theatre owners and issued orders to the effect that the managements of cinema theatres will be allowed to fix (i.e. to increase or decrease) the rates of admission for all classes,



The Commercial Taxes Department has netted Rs.3,399.29 crores in the year 1993-94 as against Rs.8,016.89 crores collected during the year 1992-93, which shows a significant increase of Rs.382.40 crores.



except the lowest class, with due notice to the Licensing Authority and the Commercial Tax Authority subject to the condition that the rates of admission should not be reduced below the rates of admission existing at present.

Similarly based on various representations of traders the following goods were

exempted from tax from 28.9.1994:

Palm jaggery, stitched handlooms and mill made handkerchiefs, poultry feed, rabbit feed, monkey feed, pig feed, korai grass and korai mats, coir, coir dust, coir fibre and coir husk (excluding coir products), deccan hemp fibre (excluding deccan hemp products), indigenous products of sericulture, dessicated coconut, broom sticks writing pencils, colour pencils, erasers, sharpeners, pens, ball pens, refills, ebonite pens, ebonite ball pens, writing ink, stainless steel nibs, black boards, dusters, geometric boxes, dissection boxes and other instruments for drawing or dissection, charcoal, packed pickles weighing below 50 grams and all varieties of apalams and vadams.

Efficiency in Tax Collection

The Commercial Taxes Department has netted Rs.3,399.29 crores in the year 1993-94 as against Rs.3,016.89 crores collected during the year 1992-93, which shows a significant increase of Rs.382.40 crores.

Concessions to Traders

Dealers whose total turnover do not exceed one lakh rupees are fully exempt

from tax. Because of this exemption limit, 60,000 dealers have benefited.

Generally, excepting some specific goods, the rates of tax on all subsidiary goods, spare parts and assembled goods are kept on par with the main products.

In order to minimise the manufacturing expenses in this state, the Government has extended the benefit of concessional rate of tax at 3 percent by issue of declaration forms for all the goods in the Schedule I except rectified spirit in Entry No.56 of Part D to I Schedule, arrack and petroleum products like lubricating oils, quenching oils and gases including furnace oil, mineral oils, gases and molasses.

Sales Tax on works' contract and leasing transactions will be levied according to the decisions of Supreme Court and High Court. Goods already suffered tax will not be taxed again. A civil works contract dealer may, at his option, pay on the total value of civil works contract executed by him in a year, tax calculated at the rate of two per cent of such total contract value.

Self-Assessment Scheme is extended so as to benefit 68,000 dealers.

Dealers whose total turnover do not exceed Rs.75,000 are exempted from the purview of Registration under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act.

Traders Welfare Board

This Board was constituted to extend assistance to traders. Hon'ble Chief Minister is the Chairperson of this Board. The Government is helping the traders family through this Board.

Members who do not have taxable income under the Income Tax Act are entitled to the following assistance:

A sum of Rs.20,000 for heart surgery and kidney surgery on the strength of medical certificate.

If a member who is the bread earner of the family dies, his family is entitled to a family benefit fund of Rs.20,000.

To complete the education of children of economically weaker members, a sum of Rs.2,000 per annum

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Dealers whose total turnover do not exceed Rs.75,000 are exempted from the purview of Registration under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act.

”

till the completion of Polytechnic College or other Equivalent Education and a sum of Rs.2,000 per annum till the completion of Post Graduate Education or Professional or Equivalent Courses.

A tri-cycle for a physically handicapped member of one of the members of the family who is handicapped.

Members including those who are paying income-tax are entitled to cover under the following schemes:

Cash prizes for students scoring first mark in the 10th Standard and 12th Standard as below:

Students scoring first mark .. Rs.5,000 each.

Students scoring second mark .. Rs.3,000 each.

Students scoring third mark .. Rs.2,000 each.

Children of members, participating in sports competitions will be awarded cash prizes as below:

For winning International Level Competitions .. Rs.25,000

For winning National Level Competitions .. Rs.10,000

For winning State Level Competitions .. Rs.5,000

RAPID INDUSTRIALISATION OF TAMIL NADU - THE MAJOR THEME OF THE GOVERNMENT HEADED BY THE REVOLUTIONARY LEADER Dr. J. JAYALALITHA



The year 1991 witnessed significant changes in the political and economic environment of the Country. The growth and influence of regional economic blocks compelled the country to reassess its fiscal, trade and industrial policies. Therefore, one of the important tasks this Government initiated when it assumed charge, was to formulate most innovative policies, for rapid industrial development in the State based on its own strength and resources.

New Industrial Policy

A new Industrial Policy was announced in January 1992. As part of the New Industrial Policy, an attractive package of incentives for new industries and expansion of existing industries has been given. Steps have also been taken to ensure that a conducive atmosphere is created for the setting up of new industries in the State and that the various incentives are not only widely published but also passed on to the industries quickly.

Infrastructural Development

In accordance with the New Industrial Policy, a new Corporation named Tamil Nadu Corporation for Industrial Infrastructure Development (TACID) has been formed in 1992 for concentrating on infrastructure development.

It has taken up the work for setting up two new growth centres at Perundurai (Periyar District) and Gangaikondan (Tirunelveli-Kattabomman District) un-

der a centrally sponsored scheme.

TACID has also taken up a project for the State Sponsored industrial complexes at Bargur in Dharmapuri District, Nilakottai in Dindigul-Anna District, Ranipet Phase-III and Uthukottai in Chengalpattu-MGR District. TACID has entered into Memorandum of Understanding with Tiruppur Exporters Association and M/s. Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Limited (I.L. & F.S) for improvement and upgradation of infrastructure facilities in Tiruppur at a total cost of Rs.653.20 crores. A company under the style of "New Tiruppur Area Development Corporation Limited" has been incorporated on 24.2.95 to implement the project.

State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu (SIPCOT) has successfully developed Industrial Complexes at Ranipet, Hosur, Gummidipoondi, Cuddalore, Manamadurai, Pudukottai and Tuticorin.

SIPCOT will also set up a new industrial complex in the industrially backward 600 acres of land in Cheyyar Taluk as Phase I.

Export Promotion Industrial Park

A Rs.20 crores Export Promotion Industrial Park is coming up on an area of 211 acres at Gummidipoondi in Chengalpattu-MGR District.

MEGA Investments

Approval of Government of India has been secured for the setting up of the prestigious Rs.2,000 crore ARO-

CHEM Aromatic Plant as a Joint Venture of Madras Refineries Limited and Southern Petrochemicals Industries Corporation Limited (SPIC). The captive lignite mining and power generation project in Associate sector at Jayamkondacholapuram, has been formulated. This project would use lignite in Tamil Nadu and generate 1500 MW of power ultimately. The techno-economic feasibility for this project has been established. The estimated Project cost stands at about Rs.18,000 crores.

Madras Industrial Park

The Madras Industrial Park Project (MIP) has been conceptualised as an Industrial Township at an estimated cost of about Rs.450 crores over 800 acres of land near Madras. TIDCO's contribution will be 11 percent of the equity. A company called Madras Industrial Park Limited has been incorporated on February 24, 1994. Southern Petrochemicals Industries Limited (SPIC), Madras and M&S Balaji Group, Madras have been selected as the local Indian Private Partners and the promoters agreement was signed on 8.12.94. A High Level Team has visited Singapore and Malaysia and held discus-



sions with prominent Industrialists for participation in the Project. Search is on for suitable foreign partners. The infrastructure facilities offered would be comparable to those being offered across the Asia Pacific region.

Promotion of New Investments

54 new Projects of Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited (TIDCO) involving total in-



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vestment of Rs.15,757.74 crores have been cleared since assumption of office by the present Government and are under various stages of implementation.

The expansion project of Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited (TNPL) for doubling its capacity to 1,80,000 MTPA at a cost of Rs.525 crores is expected to be completed by June 1995. The company has also set up 15 MW wind farm at an out-

lay of about Rs.50 crores at Deverkulam and Perungudi villages of Tirunelveli-Kattabomman District. The company has achieved “Zero Stock” for the fifth consecutive year, which is unique in the annals of paper industry.

Direct Financial Assistance

Since 1991, State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu (SIPCOT) has sanctioned term loans amounting to Rs.280.28 crores to 276 industrial units. During 1995-96, it is proposed to sanction Rs.65 crores as loans. It is estimated that this will catalyse investments to the extent of Rs.260 crores and provide employment opportunities to 6,500 people. SIPCOT has decided to extend long term loans upto Rs.200 lakhs for limited companies and upto Rs.90 lakhs for partnership firms. The project cost can range from Rs.75 lakhs and even beyond Rs.500 lakhs.

Tamil Nadu Industrial Guidance and Export Promotion Bureau (GUIDANCE)

Tamil Nadu Industrial Guidance and Export Promotion Bureau (GUIDANCE) has been set up under the New Industrial Policy as a single point contact for all prospective investors. GUIDANCE has brought out vari-

ous publications containing information on Government policies, procedures, incentives, etc., GUIDANCE has been acting as the Nodal Agency for Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) and Direct Foreign Investment. GUIDANCE has established on line access to industrial data and has set up CD-RAM directory search facilities.

GUIDANCE has organised industrial promotion campaigns within the country and in the Gulf region to create substantial visibility for the State as an investment destination. GUIDANCE has been co-ordinating meetings of High Level Committee on exports which was formed to solve the problems faced by the exporters in a time bound manner.

Sugar Industry

Two new sugar mills one each in Polur in Tiruvannamalai-Sambuvarayar District and Wallajabad in Chengalpattu-MGR District will be set up in the private sector. Co-generation plants have been commissioned in two co-operative sugar mills and a total of 37 lakh units of energy has been supplied to the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Grid in 1992-93 season. Based on the new Industrial Policy two private sector mills have proposed

setting up of such co-generation plants. Three more co-operative sugar mills at Mayiladuthurai, Kallakurichi and Harur will also set up co-generation plants at a total cost of Rs.18 crores.

Electronics Industry

So far, ELCOT has promoted one unit in Public Sector and 23 units in Joint, Associate and Escort Sectors which are under commercial production. Electronic Hardware Technology Park (EHTP) is promoting export-oriented units in Electronics.

“EHTP” Units have received the approval of Government of India. So far, 3 units have started commercial production and 8 more units are under implementation. ELCOT has established Phase-I of Electronic City at Sholinganallur near Madras and land acquisition for subsequent phases is under progress.

Mines and Minerals

Tamil Nadu Minerals Limited (TAMIN) has set up a Granite Tile Factory in Madhepalli, Dharmapuri District and a Graphite Beneficiation Plant at Sivaganga in Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar District. In keeping with the current em-

phasis on industrialisation in backward areas, TAMIN has proposed to set up downstream projects based on beneficiated graphites. TAMIN will also set up cube cutting unit near Chendrapalli in Krishnagiri. TAMIN has also taken efforts for exploration and evaluation of Molybdenum ore in Harur and Alangayam area. This Government have constituted two High Level Committees to monitor this scheme. TAMIN has been



54 new Projects of Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited (TIDCO) involving total investment of Rs.15,757.74 crores have been cleared since assumption of office by the present Government and are under various stages of implementation.



recognised as an “Export House” by Government of India based on its export performance. For the 5th year in succession, TAMIN has been awarded the special Export Award for 1993-94 under the category of Granite Block by Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council (CAPEXIL), Calcutta.

Single Window Clearance

Considering the need for formulating single window concept for Mega Project, the Government has constituted a High Power Committee in January 1995 under the Chairmanship of Hon’ble Chief Minister to give all clearances required for the projects whose cost exceeds Rs.50 crores.

This Committee has met and cleared 22 cases involving investment to the tune of Rs.5974.35 crores.

Record Investment Approvals

Tamil Nadu has done very well in attracting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows. It ranks third in All India in terms of number of investment approvals (170) and Fourth in terms of Foreign Direct Investment inflows (Rs.1,160 crores). During the period of August 1991 to March 1995, a total of 1,454 Industrial entrepreneurs Memorandums (IEMs) were filed from Tamil Nadu with an employment potential of 2,42,176 persons. Out of this, 506 units have been implemented.

Booming Private Sector

Private Promoters like DCM, McNally Bharat, Duncan Agro Industries, JK

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Corp., WIMCO, Sutlej Cotton Mills, Pennar, NATCO,

Enkay Petro Chemicals, Jensen and Nicholson, Skyline, Anantapur Spinning Mills etc., have come forward to set up projects in Tamil Nadu. Sterlite Industries (India) Limited, Bombay are setting up a Copper Smelter and Lube Oil Refineries Project in SIPCOT Industrial Complex, Tuticorin at an estimated cost of Rs.1,300 crores. Mettur Aluminium company which was closed for 12 years has been re-

opened and 1,500 workers have been rehabilitated. M/s Thapar Dupont Limited, a joint venture between Thapar Group of India and Dupont of U.S.A. have accepted the State Government's invitation to set up their Nylon-6,6 Project in Tamil Nadu. The project will be set up in SIPCOT Industrial Complex at Gummidipoondi and will have an investment of about Rs.1,600 crores ultimately.



Mr. Victor J. Fryling, President of CMS Energy Corporation and Vice Chairman of Consumers Power Company called on Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. J. Jayalalitha at the Secretariat on 28.7.95.

A PLETHORA OF SOCIAL WELFARE SCHEMES TO IMPROVE THE LIVES OF WOMEN, CHILDREN, THE AGED AND THE SOCIALLY WEAKER SECTIONS



A separate Department has been formed for the Welfare of Physically Handicapped.

Tamil Nadu is the first State in the Country to formulate a Comprehensive Policy for the Welfare of the Handicapped, "Vision 2000 for Women and Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha 15 Point Programme for Children".

A State Commission for Women to Safeguard the Welfare of Women and to

investigate dowry cases has been constituted.

In order to eradicate female infanticide, a novel scheme called "Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha Scheme for the Girl Child" was launched.

Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project has been extended to Kanniyakumari, Nagai-Quaid-e-Milleth and Thanjavur Districts.

Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women

(MAHAM) has provided employment assistance to 1.00 lakh women.

Government of India has appreciated the excellent work done by Tamil Nadu in popularising the Mahila Samidhi Yojana during the first year of its launching and presented the State with a cash Award of Rs.3.50 lakhs and 11 awards for having the highest number of MSY accounts in the Country.

Cash Assistance to poor

INTERNATIONAL MEET ON WELFARE OF THE HANDICAPPED

NAMAKKAL KAVIGNAR MALIGAI SECRETARIAT MADRAS-600 009
03-12-1984



pregnant women has been increased to Rs.300 from Rs.200.

Old Age Pension has been increased from Rs.75 to Rs.100 per month.

Marriage Assistance has been increased from Rs.1,000 to Rs.2,000.

Aids & Appliances for the handicapped has been provided to all persons who had applied for them.

Allowance to blind has been increased by Rs.50.

Hon'ble Chief Minister has ordered the enhance-

ment of the maintenance allowance to the orphanages, eventhough the Government of India has stopped its financial assistance.

A separate Department for Nutritious Meal Pro-

Hon'ble Chief Minister has ordered the enhancement of the maintenance allowance to the orphanages, eventhough the Government of India has stopped its financial assistance.

gramme has been established.

Nobel Laureate Mother Theresa released a Comprehensive Policy for women "VISION 2000" in the presence of Hon'ble Chief Minister.

Government of Tamil Nadu has sent the cloth manufactured by the physically handicapped to decorate the Great Wall of China.

Infant Mortality rate has decreased considerably due to introduction of various Welfare Schemes.

WEAVING NEW PATTERNS IN SUCCESS

The traditional handloom Industry provides employment for thousands of people and also plays a vital role in the economic development of the rural people. It has grown in a specialised manner during the past 4 years under the Golden rule of Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. J. Jayalalitha and created impact on the life of the Handloom Weavers.

There were 3.25 lakh handloom weavers enrolled as members in the Weavers Cooperative Societies in Tamil Nadu. Consequent to the steps taken by the Chief Minister, 4.22 lakh weavers have been brought into Co-operative fold and become members of the 1477 weavers Co-operative Societies and availed the benefits. By bringing them under Co-operative fold, the production of handloom cloth was increased in a phased manner from Rs. 220 crores to Rs. 347.39 crores now, during the last four years. The sale of handloom cloth was increased in a phased manner

from Rs.247 crores to Rs.400.71 crores during the last four years.

Workshed cum houses

Most of the handloom weavers who cater to the clothing needs of the Public, live in the small houses without basic amenities. Hence the Government constructed and provided workshed-cum-houses to the Handloom Weavers. The Government has increased the financial assistance to Rs. 36,400 per house based on the present requirement. During 1995-96, 1000 houses will be constructed and provided to the Handloom Weavers.

Free dhothies and sarees

The Government under the leadership of Hon'ble Chief Minister is working with an aim to provide cloth and housing. The Government has launched a novel scheme, to provide free sarees and dhothies to the rural poor and poor farmers and thereby providing em-



ployment to poor handloom weavers throughout the year without disruption. For this novel scheme, the Government has spent Rs. 57 crores. 61,72,383 dhothies and 62,25,745 sarees were produced by the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies and supplied to the poor through Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies. In addition, the Government spends Rs.29 Crores every year for supply of free uniforms to students studying from

First standard to VIII Standard.

Weavers Savings and Security Scheme

The Hon'ble Chief minister has launched a new scheme with effect from 1.1.92 which is first of its kind in India (viz.) "Weavers Pension Scheme" for the development of poor kids and the other members of the deceased handloom weavers. This scheme was launched by the Government with the intention that, the family members of the deceased handloom weavers should be secure. If a member of this scheme dies a family pension of Rs.250/- per month will be given to the family of the deceased weaver. So far 152 weaver families have benefitted.

Integrated Handloom Village Development

The Handloom industry

is regarded as the best industry among industries and for the development of Handloom Weavers the Government is implementing the scheme (viz.) Integrated Handloom Village Development Programme in the following villages, where the Handloom Weavers are living. The villages which lack basic amenities are provided necessary financial assistance for overall development and also to improve the Socio-economic condition of the Handloom Weavers.

Villagam Village in Chengai M.G.R. District, Pudukottai Village in South Arcot District, Ammapalayam village in Tiruvannamalai District, Karukkapalayam village in Periyar District, Edankanna Salai Village in Salem District, K. Pichampatty village in Tiruchy District, Koppayampatty

Village in Madurai District, Bhandarakottai village in Villupuram District and Thungli village in Thanjavur District are the places chosen.

Computer Design Centre

In order to meet the demands of the changing fashions particularly from the young generation, and to provide new designs as required by the General Public, and to create new awareness on the usefulness of Handloom cloth, the Government working on with a futuristic aim, has established a Computer Design Centre at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs. The designs developed by this computer Design Centre has attracted the attention of weavers.

Education Trust

The Government in order to improve the



educational qualifications is extending financial assistance to 16 wards of the Handloom Weavers, by forming an Education Trust. An amount on the range of Rs.1,000 to Rs.2,000 per year is being offered to the students.

A new scheme has been introduced by the Government (viz.) Health Package Scheme to provide medical aid to diseases such as Asthma, Tuberculosis, related to the weaving industry. Under this scheme basic amenities such as provision of drinking water, maternity benefits to women weavers, additional compensation for family planning scheme, construction of Primary Health Centre to look after the primary health requirements etc. are extended. The Government of India under this scheme has sanctioned a sum of Rs.99.070 lakhs during the year 1994-95.

Handloom development centre and quality dyeing unit

The Government of India has recently announced the formation of 3,000 Handloom Development Centres and 500 Quality Dyeing units in Handloom Centres. This scheme is a massive scheme being implemented at a total financial allotment of Rs. 49.19 crores. Out of

this the Government of India's contribution will be Rs.321.815 crores.

The scheme of Handloom Development Centre would provide employment to 1/3 weavers of the country and its object is to bring the weavers under Cooperative fold (i.e.) 20% to 50% of them. The Societies approved for Handloom Development are also eligible to be benefitted under various schemes approved by Centre and State. Weavers are benefitted by this scheme because of continuous employment. To remove the basic deficiency and to improve their livelihood, Government of India has programmed to establish 3,000 Handloom Development Centres and 500 Quality Dyeing Units all over the country of which Tamil Nadu's share of 303 Handloom Development Centres and 50 Quality Dyeing Units to be implemented within a period of four years commencing from 1993-94. The cost of one Handloom Development Centre is Rs. 27.00 lakhs and one Quality Dyeing Unit is Rs. 7.83 lakhs of which Rs. 10.00 lakhs is borne by Government of India as grant to one Handloom Development Centre and Rs.4.565 lakhs to one Quality Dyeing Unit. The balance amount has to be obtained as

loan from NABARD (i.e.) Rs. 17.00 lakhs for one Handloom Development Centre and Rs. 3.565 lakhs to one Quality Dyeing Unit.

For the year 1993-94 based on the proposals recommended by this office, the Government of India has approved 30 Handloom Development Centres and 6 Quality Dyeing Units in the first year and sanctioned an amount of Rs. 124.85 lakhs towards the portion of margin money grant.

For the year 1994-95, proposals have been submitted to Government of India for establishing 152 Handloom Development Centres and 27 Quality Dyeing Units. The Government of India has allocated a sum of Rs.50 crores in their budget. The total cost for the year 1994-95 works out to Rs.1,520 lakhs and Rs.123.255 lakhs towards the grant portion by Government of India. The balance amount of Rs. 2584 lakhs and Rs. 116.285 lakhs have to be obtained from NABARD as loan.

Out of 152 Handloom Development Centres and 27 Quality Dyeing Units, the Government of India has approved 119 Handloom Development Centres and 17 Quality Dyeing units and has

issued orders sanctioning a sum of Rs. 647.20 lakhs and Rs.31.96 lakhs respectively.

Further, as this scheme is not successfully implemented in other states, the Government of India has decided to allocate more number of Handloom Development Centres and Quality Dyeing Units to the State of Tamil Nadu.

Tamil Nadu Co-operative Spinning Mills Federation

The Government has formed a Co-operative institution (viz) Tamil Nadu Co-operative Spinning Mills Federation with a share capital of Rs. 25 crores during December'94. This federation will function as an Apex society for the Co-operative Spinning Mills in Tamil Nadu.

Setting up of four windmills at Kanyakumari

The Government of Tamil Nadu has ordered setting up of 4 wind mills at Kanyakumari. Out of the total project cost of Rs. 315.00 lakhs, for setting up of 4 wind mills, the Government of Tamil Nadu has released a sum of Rs. 16.00 lakhs towards their 5% share in May'94. The financial assistance from India Renewable

Energy Development Agency/National Co-operative Development Corporation and subsidy from SIPCOT are awaited.

Khadi and Village Industries

The Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board is providing financial assistance, arrange raw materials, provide technical assistance etc. to poor rural artisans and assist them to engage in any of the Khadi or Village Industries according to their skill and help earn profitable wages for their livelihood.



Most of the Handloom Weavers who cater to the clothing needs of the Public, live in the small houses without basic amenities. Hence the Government constructed and provided workshed-cum-houses to the Handloom Weavers. The Government has increased the financial assistance to Rs.36,400 per house based on the present requirement under housing scheme. During 1995-96, 1000 houses will be constructed and provided to the Handloom Weavers.



Out of the 96 Village Industries identified by the

Khadi Village Industries Commission, Bombay the Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board is implementing 59 Village Industries besides Khadi through the 3 tier system.

In the year 1990-91 the Board has provided financial assistance to 67,170 individual artisans only. At present during the last year financial assistance has been provided to 90,000 individual artisans for run-

On a tie up with ELCOT, a Government of Tamil Nadu Undertaking, a rural Electronic Co-operative Society has begun functioning at Tiruvottiyur. This is a new venture. This Society is purchasing Electronic Components from the ELCOT and assembling the Electronic goods. At present stabilisers for T.V. and Fridge are manufactured by this Society in a big way.

Sericulture

Sericulture is an industry with advantages of low investment, high employment generation in rural areas with women participation and is also a foreign exchange earner.

The National Sericulture Project is being carried out as a 5 year project at an estimated cost of Rs. 41.77 crores.

RELENTLESS PURSUIT OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

69% reservation in Tamil Nadu has been made permanent by introducing a new Social Justice law called "The Tamil Nadu Act 45 of 1994" which was included in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution (Seventy Sixth Amendment) Act 1994 enacted by the Parliament.

Backward Classes Commission Constituted

Constitution of a permanent Commission known as the Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Commission to examine and recommend upon requests for inclusion in or exclusion from the list of Backward Classes and Most Backward Classes.

Trade Loans at lesser rate of interest are sanctioned by Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Minorities Economic Development Corporation. A sum of Rs.20.00 crores has been provided for this purpose.

New Hostels

64 hostels were opened during the past 4 years. There are 820 hostels at present. Government has sanctioned 15 new hostels (5 for BCs, 9 for MBCs and 1 for

DNCs) at a cost of Rs.31 lakhs during the year 1995-96.

Basic amenities have been provided in the private rented hostels at a total cost of Rs.15.38 lakhs as ordered by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

Permission has been accorded to construct Government owned buildings for 48 hostels.

Permission is also ac-

corded to construct 12 additional new hostel buildings (BCs-6, MBCs-6) at a cost of Rs.69.94 lakhs during the year 1995-96.

Libraries in Hostel

Mini-libraries have been established in each hostel at a cost of Rs.18.61 lakhs to help the boarders to improve their general knowledge. The libraries will be strengthened with additional books, Atlas and Physical Exercise books worth Rs.10.53



lakhs during 1995-96. Tamil Arasu journal both in English and Tamil will also be supplied to all the 820 hostels at a cost of Rs.0.87 lakh.

An English and a Tamil news paper are supplied to all hostels and High Schools of the Most Backward Classes Departments.

Mess charges have been increased to Rs.180 per boarder per month at College hostels and to Rs.120 per boarder per month in High School hostels.

Income ceiling increased

Annual income limit has been increased from Rs.12,000 to Rs.15,000 for admission in hostels.

Wet grinders were supplied at a cost of Rs.17.70 lakhs to 379 hostels.

Two sets of uniforms are supplied every year.

Scholarships are sanctioned to all students whose parental annual income is below Rs.12,000 p.a.

Free Education

1,10,329 BC students are benefited under Free Education Scheme so far.

7,25,208 MBCs and DNCs students are benefited by Free Education

in Degree Courses and Professional Degree Courses.

Annual income limit has been exempted for admission in the Special Training Institute in order to enable more number of BCs, MBCs, DNCs students to get admission. The existing library established in the Special Training Institute will be strengthened by purchasing additional books to the value of Rs.1.00 lakh during the year 1995-96.

Stipend for Lawyers' Training has been increased to Rs.750 p.m.

Schools Upgraded

16 Middle Schools have been upgraded into High Schools. 3 High Schools have been upgraded into Higher Secondary Schools. It is proposed to upgrade 2 High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools and 3 Middle Schools into High Schools during the year 1995-96.

Free training is offered in heavy vehicle driving, type-writing, shorthand, computer, telephone, telex operator etc.

Free tools have been distributed to 16,000 dhobies, 2,000 stone cutters and 2,000 barbers during the past 4 years.

Permission has been accorded to construct 238 houses for Narikuravars at a cost of Rs.44.28 lakhs.

Women Co-operative Societies

25 Co-operative Societies have been established for women and training is given to them to prepare pickles, jam etc.

Government subsidy and bank loan facilities are given to set up saloon, laundry and mobile laundry.

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Age limit has been increased from 30 to 35 years to MBCs and DNCs for obtaining the posts for which the minimum educational qualification is prescribed as SSLC and below.

Total strength of seats for special coaching for entrance test to admission in Training centres in the Districts has been increased to 72. There is no income limit for this Scheme.

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For the economic upliftment of poor Backward Class people, a sum of Rs.12.33 crores and Rs.4.64 crores have been received from National Backward Classes Finance Development Corporation and National Backward Classes Minorities Development Corporation, New Delhi respectively, totalling Rs.16.97 crores. Out of which a sum of Rs.4.37 crores have been disbursed.

”

House sites to BCs

15,700 free house-site pattas have been distributed.

A sum of Rs.1 crore is being allocated every year for providing free house-sites measuring 3 cents to every MBC family who are below poverty line.

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I would like to draw attention to the fact that the Government of India has set up the National Judicial Academy at Delhi. I would like to avail this opportunity to request the Government of India to locate this Academy at Madras. The National Academy and the Training Institute likely to be started by the Government of Tamil Nadu, in consultation with the High Court of Madras, at Madras, will be fully utilised so that trained intellectuals will always be available to the judiciary in the disposal of its important constitutional function viz., rendering justice to the litigant public at large.



I am aware of the very many problems that exist, but I do firmly believe that basic education cannot be postponed from the agenda any further. As I have already mentioned, it is the first building block in Nation building and it is perilous to ignore this any further. In Tamil Nadu we shall re-dedicate ourselves to this goal of 'Education for All', and leave no stone unturned in attaining this goal. ”

— Dr. J. Jayalalitha

Hon'ble Chief Minister

ALL OUT EFFORTS TO SUSTAIN FILM INDUSTRY

The Tamil Nadu Government under the able leadership of the Hon'ble Chief Minister has been working ceaselessly with deep commitment towards the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Backward and Most Backward Communities, the poor and agriculturists, the workers, the fishermen, minority people, film Industry people and the Government Servants. These unique efforts have resulted in numerous welfare schemes and programmes for the common man. The Information and Public Relations Department has been rendering invaluable service by educating the people about the programmes and policies. Under the able guidance of Hon'ble Chief Minister, the Information and Public Relations Department is now all set to reach the greatest heights and touch new horizons.

Exhibitions

Exhibitions are being conducted in the major cities of Madurai, Salem, Coimba-

tore, Tirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli every year. In addition, Exhibitions were conducted at Vellore and Thanjavur during the last financial year. In order to amplify the benefits of these Exhibitions, mini exhibitions were conducted at Karaikudi and Dharmapuri also, last year. During 1995-96, major Exhibitions are proposed to be conducted at Vellore and Cuddalore, additionally.

Dr. M.G.R. Sound and light Programme

Hon'ble Chief Minister had announced that a Sound and Light Programme on the life of Dr. M.G.R. will

be organised at the Dr. M.G.R. Memorial Complex at Madras. This programme would be similar to the Sound and Light Programme conducted on the life of Thanthai Periyar, in the past.

A committee of 21 members headed by the Hon'ble Finance Minister was constituted for the purpose. Action is being taken as per the recommendations of the committee.

Thanthai Periyar Memorial at Vaikom

In commemoration of the historic Vaikom Satyagraha led by Thanthai Periyar, Tamil Nadu Government



has built a Memorial in his honour at Vaikom in Kerala at a cost of Rs. 15.00 lakhs. The 74 cents of land for the Memorial was donated by the Government of Kerala. The Memorial has since been declared open on 31-1-1994. The memorial has been provided with a library, an exhibition of photographs depicting the life of Thanthai Periyar, a statue of Thanthai Periyar and an open air theatre.

Mahakavi Bharathiyar Illam at Triplicane

The Government acquired the house where Mahakavi Bharathi lived in Triplicane at a cost of Rs. 5.70 lakhs and has restored the house to its original glory at a cost of Rs. 6.75 lakhs. The house has been converted into a Memorial and was declared open by the Hon'ble Chief Minister. A bust size bronze statue and an exhibition of photographs depicting the life of the poet, form part of the Memorial. A library is being set up at the premises by the Education Department.

Maruthu Brothers Memorial

A Memorial complex in honour of Maruthu Brothers was constructed at a cost of Rs. 5.46 lakhs at the site of their tombs at Thirupathur in Pasumpon Muthuramal-

ingam Thevar District, by the Government. The Memorial was declared open by the Hon'ble Chief Minister. The statues of Maruthu Brothers have also been erected.

Dr. M.G.R. Memorial and Museum

The Memorial on the samadhi of Bharat Ratna Dr. M.G.R. at Marina remod-



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elled at a cost of Rs. 2.265 crores was declared open by the Hon'ble Chief Minister.

A Proposal to set up a Museum on Dr. M.G.R. on the lines of the Anna Museum at Anna Samadhi is under the consideration of the Government.

Thiruvalluvar Statue at Kanniyakumari

A 133 feet high granite

statue of Saint Thiruvalluvar is being installed on a rock adjacent to Vivekananda Rock Memorial at Kanniyakumari, as a tribute to the great poet. Rs. 2.315 crores has been so far sanctioned for the project. Flood light arrangements at the venue and engraving of 266 choicest Thirukkural on the pedestal of the Statue has been approved. Rs. 15.50 lakhs has been sanctioned exclusively for these arrangements.

Thiyagi Sankaralinganar's Statue at Madras

A sum of Rs. 1.75 lakhs has been sanctioned for installing a statue of Thiyagi Sankaralinganar at Madras. The making of the Statue is nearing completion and the statue will be installed shortly.

Statue for Sivaraj at Madras

The statue of the former Mayor of Madras, Sivaraj, erected at a cost of Rs. 2.45 lakhs was unveiled by the Hon'ble Chief Minister

Pathini Kottam at Thiruchengode

The Hon'ble Chief Minister has directed that Kannagi Kottam in honour of Pathini Deivam Kannagi be set up at Thiruchengode. **Rajaji Hall, Madras**

In order to preserve and

maintain Rajaji Hall, a sum of Rs. 17.97 lakhs has been sanctioned to renovate and restore the glory of Rajaji Hall. The works are being carried out.

Tamil Arasu and Tamil Arasu Press

The Tamil edition is a fortnightly magazine and the English edition is a monthly. The circulation of the Tamil edition at present is 36,000 and that of English is 3,500. Articles on various subjects such as Agriculture, Medicine, Engineering and Education written by eminent writers and scholars are being published in Tamil Arasu.

The Special Publication wing of Tamil Arasu has been publishing the speeches of Hon'ble Chief Minister in Tamil and English, as "Puratchi Thalaiviya Muzhakam" and "Jayalalitha Speaks" respectively. So far six volumes i.e. three each in Tamil and English have been published. The "Three Year Achievements" of the Tamil Nadu Government have been published in Tamil and English.

To improve the quality of printing in Tamil Arasu and also to speed up printing, it has been proposed to purchase a two-colour offset machine at a cost of Rs. 30

lakhs during 1995-96.

J. Jayalalitha Film City

The J. Jayalalitha Film City located on an area of 86 acres with comprehensive facilities was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister on 31-8-94 at Tharamani, Madras.

The Film City with numerous outdoor as well as indoor shooting locations caters to the needs of the Film and Video Producers particularly those with low budget and enables them to economise productions as well as to improve the quality of productions.

Outdoor shooting locations are abundant in J. Jayalalitha Film City. A rural scenario, paddy fields, a bazaar and a school are available. A temple, a church, a mosque, a bus stop, a hospital with operation theatre, a police station, jail, a court and a fire station are also located.

Gardens such as English Meadows, a Mughal Garden, an Italian Garden and a Japanese Garden have been painstakingly recreated. A Japanese house and Temple form part of the Japanese Garden. To cater to those students and researchers involved in Film and video, a film archives and a book li-

brary have been set up.

A re-recording theatre, dubbing theatre, video studio, editing room, processing room that are of international standards are also located.

State Film Awards

The Government has been implementing a scheme of awards for the best Tamil Feature Films, Artists and Technicians. Awards for the year 1993 for the best Tamil Feature Films will be given as follows:

First Prize - Rs. 1,25,000 cash and a Shield

Second Prize - Rs. 75,000 cash and a Shield

Third Prize - Rs. 50,000 cash and a Shield

Special Prize - Rs. 50,000 cash and a Shield

The cash incentive has been increased now on the direction of the Hon'ble Chief Minister. In addition 19 persons will be selected for awards as best Actors, Actresses and Technicians for the year 1993, and each of them will be given a 5 sovereign gold pendant and a memento.

Special Awards for veterans in Film World

Awards have been instituted in the name of Arignar

Anna, Pavendar Bharathidasan, Kalaivanar, Raja Sandow and M.G.R. for presentation to veterans in the film world. Each award carries a gold pendant weighing 5 sovereigns and a Shield. The awards for the veterans for the year 1993 will be announced by the Government along with the awards for the best Tamil feature films, Artistes and Technicians.

Jayalalitha Award

Hon'ble Chief Minister has been contributing to the development of Art and Culture, Literature and Cinema. In recognition of the contribution made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister to the Film Industry, the Government has instituted a prestigious special award on the name of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, namely 'Jayalalitha Award' to be given away to outstanding veterans in the Film World for the year 1993. During 1992, three film personalities were honoured with Jayalalitha Award.

Sivaji Ganesan Award

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has announced that an Award on the name of Sivaji Ganesan would be instituted. This Award will be presented to outstanding film personalities. The

Award will carry a gold pendant of 5 sovereigns and a memento. The award will be presented from this year onwards.

Scheme for promoting low budget Tamil Feature Films

In order to encourage the production of low budget quality Tamil Feature Films, the Government has been implementing a scheme of granting subsidy to selected low budget Tamil Feature

Film employees housing scheme

The State receives considerable revenue from Film Industry. The Film Industry also provides entertainment to millions of people and employment to thousands of persons. In recognition of these factors, Hon'ble Chief Minister has granted various benefits and concessions to the Film World especially to film employees. Hon'ble Chief Minister has also announced the allotment of 85 acres of land costing about



Films of quality. A Selection Committee constituted by the Government selects the Tamil Feature Films and recommends to the Government for grant of subsidy. By the orders of Hon'ble Chief Minister, 75 low budget quality Tamil Feature Films are to be granted subsidy at Rs.3.00 lakhs per film, this year.

Rs. 10.00 crores at Velachery-Pallikaranai area near Madras free of cost to the Film Employees.

Pension scheme for employees working in the Film Industry

In pursuance of the orders of Hon'ble Chief Minister the Government has introduced a scheme for providing pension of Rs. 300 per month to film employees

affiliated to the Film Employees Federation of South India, Madras who have completed the Age of 60. This scheme became effective on 1-4-1995. 1,000 employees will be benefited immediately by this scheme. Rs. 9.00 Lakhs has been sanctioned for this scheme for the first three months.

Accident Insurance scheme for film employees

By the orders of Hon'ble Chief Minister, the Government has also introduced on 14-4-1995, an 'Accident Insurance Scheme' to provide benefits to film employees. Under this scheme each film employee will be insured for a sum of Rs. 50,000 and given benefits in the event of death. Also the disablement is graded and the benefit in cash is given. Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been sanctioned towards the payment of the premium for this scheme during the current year.

Facilities to Press

About 250 Press and Media Persons have been issued Press Accreditations. Accredited Press Persons are provided free bus passes, 50% rail fare concessions and priority both in Government housing and telephone allotment.

Housing Scheme for Journalists

The Government has allotted 5.5 acres of land at Kottivakkam near Thiruvanniyur and Rs. 20 lakhs was granted as subsidy to establish "Madras Journalists Housing Colony". In addition the Hon'ble Chief Minister had announced a grant of Rs. 50 per sq.ft. with a ceiling of Rs. 40,000 per house. It is expected that this would cost more than Rs.50 lakhs for the Government. 136 journalists will be benefited by the Scheme.



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Journalists' Pension Scheme

In 1987, the Government introduced 'Journalists Pension Scheme' to those who are retired and living in indigent conditions. Through this Scheme, retired journalists were given Rs. 400 per month. Hon'ble Chief Minister has enhanced the pension amount from Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 per month with ef-

fect from 1-4-1992. At present, 41 retired journalists are receiving pension.

EIGHTH WORLD TAMIL CONFERENCE

The historic Eighth World Tamil Conference was celebrated at Thanjavur during the first week of January, 1995 under the inspiring leadership of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in a spectacular manner. 1200 delegates from all over the world participated in the seminars and symposia. There was a pageantry of 54 beautifully decorated floats depicting the greatness of Tamil land, the Tamil Language, her history, her culture, people's courage and generosity, their kindheartedness, besides some on the Kings who helped the growth of Tamil and the greatness of Tamil scholars. A line up of 27 cultural troupes depicting the ancient arts of Karagattam, Kavadiyattam, Oyilattam, Dummy Horse, Tiger Dance, Mayilattam, Naiyandi Melam, Tharai and Thappattai, Kummi, Kolattam, Kokkalikattai Attam, recitals by othuvans and parade by horse riders were the highlights on the day of inauguration.

Debates, Poets symposia and other literary activities were organised in a fitting manner. During all the five

days of the conference, Cultural Programmes were organised. A number of scholars from abroad participated in the conference. The Information and Public Relations Department produced and released a colour film titled "Ilakkia cholai" directed by R.V. Udayakumar and acted by leading cine actors and actresses. The film shows instances of courage, love, charity and love for the Tamil language. The themes were chosen from Tamil Literature.

Advertisement and Publicity

The Information and Public Relations Department functions as the nodal agency for the release of advertisements of all State Government Departments, Government Corporations, Boards and Undertakings. Under this policy of centralised release systems, the small and medium newspapers are encouraged and sustained by the release of advertisements of the Government.

Multi Media publicity campaign of Government Welfare Schemes

The aim of the Multi-Media Publicity campaign is to inform and enlighten the people about the Government's developmental activities, welfare schemes and



achievements in an organised manner. The State and Central Government Media units participate in the campaign. The campaign is organised in such a manner to enable people become aware of the benefits of various welfare measures and achievements of the Government even at the village level. The activities of the Government are explained to the people through various publicity methods. Welfare assistance is also provided during these campaigns.

Multi-Media Campaigns have been conducted in Chidambaranar, Ramanathapuram, Thiruvannamalai, Sambuvarayar, Dindigul Anna, Villupuram, Ramasamy Padaiyatchiar and Pasumpon Muthuramalingam Thevar Districts.

New Memorials

Efforts are on to convert the house where in Namakkal poet Ramalingam Pillai lived, to establish a memorial for Pattukottai Kal-

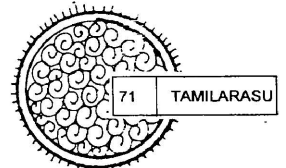
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Pitti Theagarayar Memorial at Vannarapettai, to acquire the house of comrade Jeevanandam in Kanniyakumari district for conversion as a Memorial, to form a memorial at Kankeyanallur for Thirumuruga Kirupananda Variar and to establish a memorial for Pasumpon Muthuramalingam Thevar at Pasumpon.



A THOROUGH OVERHAULING OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM

Primary Education made Compulsory

The State Government has passed a bill making Primary Education compulsory and the Bill is to receive the assent of the President. Dr.J.Jayalalitha's 15 Point Programme for Child Welfare launched on the Children's Day during 1993 aims to achieve the all round development of the child. The goal of education of

every child by 2000 A.D. will become a reality.

Abolition of Property Tax

An important incentive for educational institutions has been the abolition of Property Tax for educational institutions.

State Service Scheme in Tamil Nadu

Government has decided to implement a new scheme

namely, "Dr.J.Jayalalitha State Service Scheme" in the Higher Secondary Schools, where National Service Scheme is not implemented. This scheme is being implemented in 100 Higher Secondary Schools.

Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Prize Scheme

Endowment for awarding prizes to 4 students in Gov-



ernment and Corporation Schools, (one boy and one girl in X Standard and one boy and one girl in XII Standard) who secure high marks in Tamil in the Government Public Examinations of X and XII Standards under the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Prize Scheme has been instituted.

Encouragement to Girls Education

Out of 6.79 lakh students studying in Class I to Class XII in Tamil Nadu, 61.79 lakhs are girl students (44.98%). Of the 2,95,710 school teachers, 1,27,352 are lady teachers (43.07%). This goes on to show that girls education is being given top priority in the State.

Enrolment of more number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe girls in schools under the age group of 11 to 14 and 14 to 16 is encouraged. Cash awards to headmasters, who enrol and retain more number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe girls in schools, has encouraged headmasters to take special efforts to enrol more number of SC/ST girls in schools.

During the last four years, buildings for 90 High Schools and 55 Higher Secondary Schools were constructed at a cost of Rs.3

crores.

State Award to Best Teacher - Educators

The Government instituted beginning from 1993-94, a State Award for the best Teacher-Educators working in Training Schools. The award is named as "Puratchi Thalaivi Nallasiriar Virudu". The award consists of a cash prize of Rs.2,000, a Silver medal and a Certificate. Fourteen teacher-educators received awards during 1993-94.

State Government's Higher Education Loan Scholarship

The Government of India had formulated "National Loan Scholarship Scheme" in the year 1963-64 with the objective of providing financial assistance to needy and meritorious students pursue their higher education after Matriculation or School Leaving stage. This scheme was discontinued in 1991-92 since the financial assistance was stopped. The Government has now decided to continue the above scheme as a "State Scheme" to provide financial assistance to the needy and meritorious students to enable them pursue their higher education. The Scheme was implemented from the academic year 1994-95 with an

annual outlay of Rs.25 lakhs.

State Institute of English

The Government of Tamil Nadu has adopted a language policy of encouraging and developing the study of English along with Tamil. The study of English has significance in the context of its use as a language of modernisation and inter-state communication. In order to improve English Language



Out of 6.79 lakh students studying in Class I to Class XII in Tamil Nadu, 61.79 lakhs are girl students (44.98%). Of the 2,95,710 school teachers, 1,27,352 are lady teachers (43.07%). This goes on to show that girls education is being given top priority in the State.



teaching skills, a State institute of English has been set up by merging the English Language Teaching Campaign hitherto done by the School and Collegiate Education Departments. The State Institute of English will function as an autonomous body.

Science City

Tharamani and its neighbourhood in South

Madras have the unique distinction of having more than 22 Scientific Technological and academic institutions of Higher learning with top scientific and academic professionals. A Science City Complex has been set up and a Science City authority constituted to formulate policies and programmes. The Government proposes to spend about Rs.100 lakhs in 1995-96.

Establishment of a Regional Science and Technology Centre at Tiruchirappalli

The Government of Tamil Nadu has established the Tamil Nadu Science and Technology Centre, Madras to popularise the Science and Technology principles in urban and rural areas. With this objective Regional Science and Technology Centre with a Planetarium is proposed to be established at Tiruchirappalli during the year 1995-96 at a cost of Rs.80 lakhs.

Total Literacy Campaign

In Tamil Nadu great importance is given to Non-formal and Adult Education Programme. The achievement is quite encouraging. Government has proposed to achieve 100% literacy among the age group 15-35 by the end of 1995. In the first phase, during 1991-92,

7 Districts have been covered, benefiting 17.80 lakh illiterates and in II Phase during 1992-93, 6 Districts have been covered benefiting 27.75 lakh illiterates. During 1993-94, 5 Districts have been covered benefiting 25.15 lakh illiterates. During the year 1994-95 project proposals of V.O. Chidambaram, Nilgiris and Chengalpattu-MGR Districts have been cleared and the campaign begun. Remaining Districts viz., Villupuram-Ramasamy Padayatchiyar and Madras will be covered soon.

So far, 62.76 lakh people were made literates and the remaining people will be covered before the end of 1995.

Dr.J.Jayalalitha Gold Cup International Invitation Women's Football Tournament

Dr.J.Jayalalitha Gold Cup International Invitation Women's Football Tournament was conducted at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium at Madras from 25.08.94 to 9.09.1994.

VII South Asian Federation Games 1995

Tamil Nadu has been given the unique honour of hosting the VII South Asian Federation Games at Madras during December 1995. The works for the provision of

new infrastructure, such as multipurpose Indoor stadium at Old Zoo area, Tennis Stadium at Nungambakkam, Hockey Stadium at Mayor Radhakrishnan Stadium in Egmore and Aquatic Complex at Velacheri Road have been commenced. The estimated cost of the stadia is as follows:

Multi purpose Indoor Stadium - Rs.21.12 crores.

Aquatics complex - Rs.10.25 crores.

Hockey Stadium - Rs.7.23 crores.

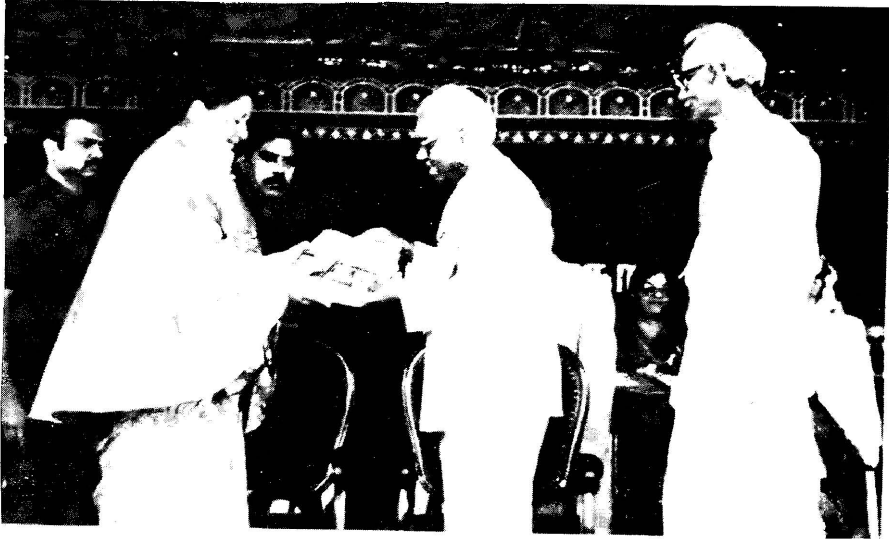
Tennis Stadium - Rs.6.86 crores.

Total - Rs.45.46 crores.

Further, the Games village at Koyambedu at an estimated cost of Rs.70 crores is also under construction.

The South Asian Sports Federation at its meeting of National Olympic Committees of SAARC Countries held at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, Madras on 7.2.95 have finalised 13 Sports disciplines to be organised at Madras SAF games. The Sports disciplines, viz, Judo, Squash have been kept as reserve sports discipline for the VII South Asian Federation Games, 1995. 18 Committees have been formed to make all arrangements.

A SINGULAR COMMITMENT TO TAMIL LANGUAGE



VIII World Tamil Conference

Due to the personal initiative of Hon'ble Chief Minister, the VIII World Tamil Conference was successfully held at Thanjavur during 1 - 5th January, 1995 glorifying Tamil Language and Tamil Culture.

For the first time ever a record of 1,200 scholars from 23 countries participated as delegates and observers in academic seminars of the VIII World Tamil Conference. As a special feature of the Confer-

ence, the plenary sessions were held at the new Conference Hall-cum-Auditorium completed within a short period.

Coinciding with the Conference, the long pending demands of the public, viz., Railway Over Bridge, Ring Road, expansion of Railway Under Bridge, New Bus Stand were fulfilled. Road improvements, drinking water, toilet facilities, etc. were implemented as development works in Thanjavur.

867 houses were constructed by the Tamil Nadu Housing Board, in which the

Conference delegates were accommodated. Four heritage buildings of Thanjavur Palace were renovated by the Archaeological Survey of India and brought back to their original splendour. The Brahadeeswarar Temple at Thanjavur was illuminated with static flood lighting reflecting its architectural beauty. No doubt, the Rajarajan Manimandapam, Memorial Tower and Ornamental Arches constructed in celebration of this occasion will remain as permanent effort to bring back the glory of ancient Tamil Nadu.

Art and Culture

The Directorate of Art and Culture was created on 23.12.1991 to co-ordinate the activities of different wings such as Tamil Nadu Eyal Isai Nataka Manram, Government Music College, Government College of Art and Crafts, Government College of Architecture and Sculpture, Oviya Nunkalai Kuzhu and Jawahar Bal Bhavan.

The rate of financial assistance to the indigent artistes in the State has been enhanced from Rs.250 to Rs.400.

The Government has given special encouragement to drama troupes by allowing 50 percent of concession to selected drama troupe when they travel by State Transport Corporation buses to perform in the State.

In order to enhance the quality of life of the people by promoting Art and Culture, to protect rare art forms and to encourage ar-



For the first time ever a record of 1,200 Scholars from 23 Countries participated as delegates and observers in academic seminars of the VIII World Tamil Conference.

tistic talents, orders have been issued to establish District Art Societies in all the districts of Tamil Nadu.

To encourage famous artistes who have rendered invaluable service in the field of performing arts, the Government confers the 'Kalaimamani' award on them. Last year, onwards the Government has extended this award to artistes of other States also.

The Raaga Research Centre was founded in June 1992 and a grant of Rs.9 lakhs has been given to this centre so far.

The Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs.5 lakhs as grant to the Folk Traditional Tribal and Art Cultural Trust, Madurai headed by Professor Dr. Navaneetha Krishnan and Dr. Vijayalakshmi Navaneethakrishnan of Madurai Kamarajar University.

The Government College of Arts and Crafts, Madras has been given autonomous status from the current Academic Year onwards.

A new Government Music College has been started at Coimbatore during 1994-95.

Archaeology

In view of the VIII World Tamil Conference held

at Thanjavur during January 1995, Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs.156 lakhs for the preservation of four heritage buildings at Thanjavur Palace Complex.

A sum of Rs.78.30 lakhs has been sanctioned for the conservation of Thirumalai Naicker Mahal at Madurai. Government has also accorded sanction of Rs.2.85 lakhs for providing lightning conductors at Thirumalai Naicker Mahal.

A sum of Rs.6.54 lakhs has been sanctioned for improvement to Manora Fort at Sarabendra Rajapattinam in Thanjavur District.

With the financial assistance of the State Government, the undersea exploration off the shore of Poompuhar had been carried out in two phases during the years 1991 and 1993 in association with National Institute of Oceanography, Goa at a cost of Rs.20 lakhs. A sum of Rs.16.89 lakhs has been sanctioned for the Phase III exploration. The exploration has been conducted during August 1994 and February 1995.

Government has introduced Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Research Fellowship Scheme for researches in the field of Harrappa Script; undersea exploration at important an-



cient ports; ancient temple; ancient coins, etc.

The Government Oriental Manuscript Library will be air conditioned and 30 manuscripts written in Tamil, Sanskrit, Telugu and Urdu will be published during 1995-96.

District Museums

District Museums have been established in Tirunelveli, Dharmapuri and Kanniyakumari Districts.

Apart from establishing and running District Museums, the Government has enhanced the grant to Gandhi Memorial Museum (Private) at Madurai from Rs.1.00 lakh to Rs.1.5 lakh from this year onwards.

The first floor of the Bronze Gallery at Madras Museum will be air conditioned at a cost of Rs.22 lakhs during the year 1995-96.

“
In order to enhance the quality of life of the people by promoting Art and Culture, to protect rare art forms and to encourage artistic talents, orders have been issued to establish District Art Societies in all the districts of Tamil Nadu.
”

Tamil Development

On the birth anniversary of late Arignar Anna, on 15.9.94, the Government has ordered the Nationalisation of all his literary works.

“
As announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister in the VIII World Tamil Conference, land has been allotted for World Tamil Sangam at Madurai and action has been taken to institute the World Tamil Sangam.
”

The Government has introduced a new scheme for financial assistance for publishing rare Tamil books from the year 1994-95.

The Government has approved a one time grant of Rs.2 crores to Tamil University at Thanjavur.

The Tamil Development Council has been established by the Government to advise the Government with regard to Tamil Development.

World Tamil Sangam

As announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister in the VIII World Tamil Conference, land has been allotted for World Tamil Sangam at Madurai and action has been taken to institute the World Tamil Sangam.

A grant of Rs.75 lakhs has been given to Karanthai Tamil Sangam for setting up a Youth Hostel and for other activities.

Tamil Nadu's accent on full literacy

“ There can be no two opinions about the need to push ahead aggressively and imaginatively to reach the goal of full literacy. We have prepared a major Rs.1200 crores project for key interventions in primary education and have requested that this project be posed to the World Bank. ”

— Dr. J. Jayalalitha, Hon'ble Chief Minister,

CARE FOR LABOURERS HIGH ON THE AGENDA IN TAMIL NADU

This Government firmly believes in the Labour Policy - "May Industry Flourish and the Labour Prosper". By this there is a harmonious relationship between the employers and employees. Besides whenever there is any dispute, the management and the workers themselves are encouraged to discuss and settle the disputes bilaterally.

Conciliation Machinery Geared up

The conciliation machinery of Labour Department has been geared up to apprehend any industrial dispute and to settle such dispute before a strike/lock-out occurs.

To be in tune with the New Economic Policy and with a view to increase productivity and to provide increased wages to the employees, several settlements were arrived at before the conciliation officers.

Out of 49,405 cases received during 1991 - 1994, a total of, 42,238 cases were disposed till April 1995.

nomical scenario for protecting the consumers interest, the Government is strictly enforcing the various provisions of the weights and measures Act and PC Rules.

Under the above provisions prosecutions have been launched against the traders for having used the weights and measures other than the standard weights and measures and for having delivered the goods to consumers in less quantity. 1,49,822 prosecutions have been launched against the traders and a sum of Rs.1,97,79,149 has been realised as fine amount.

Minimum Wages Act

The Government has added 67 employments to the schedule under the Minimum Wages Act for fixing the minimum rates of wages. The number of employments for which minimum rates of wages have been fixed were 12. This was revised to 30 during 1991 to 1994.

Welfare Schemes for Beedi Workers

a very large number of beedi workers in the State, the Government has taken up a scheme of building houses for these workers. At the moment, 1000 houses for beedi workers at Mukkudal and Melapalayam villages in Tirunelveli Kattabomman District are going to be constructed soon at a total cost of Rs.2.20 crores.

With a view to relieving the beedi workers of extra burdens, Government has paid land cost as well as the registration fee for the individual sites to the tune of Rs.3.69 lakhs. Similar attempts at locating suitable sites in other Districts where concentrations of beedi workers are noticed like North Arcot Ambedkar, Tiruchy, Periyar, Salem and Madras Districts are also going on.

Rigorous actions has been taken by the enforcement machinery of the Department in order to see that various benefits entitled under the Act and rules reach the beedi workers.

In view of the presence of

466 petitions involving

Under the present eco-

9,760 workers were cleared and the benefit amounting to Rs.21,29,085.50 was ensured.

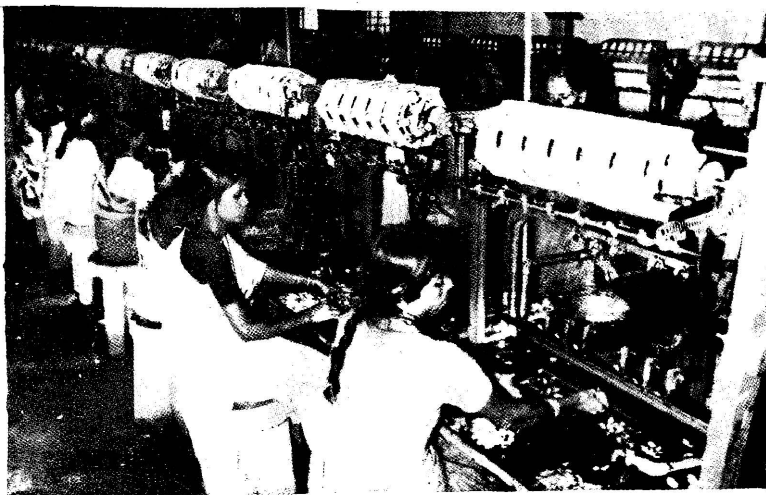
Consequent on the orders of Supreme Court of India that the beedi workers should be paid minimum rates of wages, and by the efforts taken by the Labour Department a sum of Rs.6,35,31,496/- has been paid to 1,20,819 workers as arrears.

The Tamil Nadu Manual Workers (Construction Workers) Welfare Scheme, 1994

The Government of Tamil Nadu has enacted the Tamil Nadu Manual Workers Act, 1982 for regulating the employment of manual workers, in the State of Tamil Nadu and the conditions of their work and for certain other matters connected therewith.

In pursuance of this provision, the Government has formulated a welfare scheme called "The Tamil Nadu Manual Workers (Construction Workers) Welfare Scheme, 1994" for the welfare of the manual workers engaged in construction of dams, bridges, roads or in any building operations.

This Scheme has come into effect from 1.11.94, in cities of Madras, Coimbatore



and Madurai to begin with. Eventually, it will be extended to the rest of the State as and when the need arises.

The Scheme provides for creches, accident insurance, contributory Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance and Pension to the registered construction workers.

Under this scheme about 10,000 workers have registered their names, so far.

Tamil Nadu Film Employees Accident Insurance Scheme

A large number of employees have been employed in the Film Industry in Tamil Nadu. Considering the insecure position prevailing in their employment and the accidents that may have to be faced by the employees in the course of their employ-

ment, the Government has formulated a scheme called Accident Insurance Scheme and Pension Scheme for the employees of the Film Industry in Tamil Nadu with effect from April 1995. According to this scheme in the event of death of an employee during the course of his employment, his family will be entitled for an assured Insurance amount of Rs.50,000/- and in case of partial/permanent disablement the employee will be paid a suitable compensation amount.

Further the employees who have attained the age of 60, will get the monthly pension amount of Rs.300/-. For this scheme the employees contribution is Rs.25/- per month or Rs.300/- per annum.

Chief Minister's Relief Fund

Relief out of this Fund are

disbursed to workers. From 1991 to 1994, relief to the tune of Rs.2.10 crores was sanctioned to 52,994 workers.

Such compassionate gesture on the part of Government ensures industrial peace by taking care of the affected workers' interests.

Industrial Accident Distress Relief Fund

Government have created a Fund from which lumpsum relief is given, in case of fatal or non-fatal accidents where the workmen or their dependents are unable to realise the compensation awarded under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Puratchi Thalaivi

Dr. J. Jayalalitha

Labour Rehabilitation Fund

Due to modernisation or technological improvement or sickness/closure, it is likely that workers would be forced to face retrenchment/non-employment. With a view to rehabilitating such workers, the Government has constituted a Labour Rehabilitation Fund on the name of "Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha Labour Rehabilitation Fund" and has sanctioned Rs.1 crore to the corpus of this Fund.

Replacement of Hand Tools

The hand tools supplied

to Government Industrial Training Institutes 25 years ago have become obsolete and could not be used for training purposes. So, obsolete hand tools were replaced in Government Industrial Training Institutes at a cost of Rs.19 lakhs. By this process the standard of Training

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”

in Industrial Training Institutes has been improved.

Provision of Drinking Water

The Provision of drinking water to Government Industrial Training Institutes at Coimbatore, Ariyalur and Nagercoil has been a problem for many years. To meet this basic need, drinking water connections were

given from the Corporation/Municipal water supply system to the above Industrial Training Institutes at a cost of Rs.8 lakhs.

Improving the employment opportunities for Women

To improve the employment opportunities among Women, short-term training courses in the trades of Screen Printing, Export Garment Tailoring and Desk Top Publishing Operation were introduced at a cost of Rs.14.9 lakhs in Government Industrial Training Institutes, at Erode and Guindy.

Starting of plastic processing operator trade

Now-a-days plastic products are used in all walks of life. So, plastic industries are coming up in a large scale. As good employment opportunities are available in the area, a new trade training viz. plastic processing operator has been introduced in Government Industrial Training Institutes, at Cuddalore and Salem at a cost of Rs. 12 lakhs.

Adoption of villages

With a view of engaging the trainees in ITIs in social work, it was decided to adopt villages by the Industrial Training Institutes. The

trainees of the Industrial Training Institutes with the help of their Instructors shall attend repairs in pump-sets, power connections, agricultural implements etc. in these villages.

To begin with, this scheme has been started in 22 Districts with one Industrial Training Institute for each District. The above Industrial Training Institutes have selected a nearby village for implementing this scheme. This scheme has evoked good response from the villagers.

New Industrial Training Institute

The people of the Needamangalam area had been requesting for the starting of an Industrial Training Institute at Needamangalam in Nagapattinam-Quaid-e-Milleth District. Government has conceded the request and is-

sued orders for the starting of the Industrial Training Institute from August 95.

State skills competition

Every year skills competition is conducted to the trainees of Industrial Training Institutes at State level in seven trades. The awards instituted on the name of Hon'ble Chief Minister, from last year onwards are presented to the best trainees and instructors. Cash awards and certificates worth of Rs.1,22,500 are being given away.

World bank aided schemes

To meet the requirement of Man power in Industries it was proposed to improve the quality of training by modernising the Industrial Training Institutes. To this end, the State Government had started a scheme with the aid of the World Bank. The scheme was started in the year 1989-90. The investment has to be equally

shared by the State and the Centre. Craftsmen Training, Apprenticeship Training Scheme, Vocational Training to Women and Advanced vocational Training Scheme to Industrial Workers are some of the salient features of the scheme. In the last four years a sum of Rs.1427.08 lakhs has been expended for this scheme. Under this scheme 9 new trades are introduced in Ten Industrial Training Institutes. Audio-Video gadgets are supplied to 18 Industrial Training Institutes, one State Level Equipment Maintenance workshop and 6 Equipment Maintenance workshop cells are established in Industrial Training Institutes. Two Basic Training Centres, 2 Govt. Industrial Training Institutes for women and one Advanced Vocational Training system at Coimbatore have been started and training is imparted to 8000 Apprentices every year.

“ The progress of women is inextricably interwoven with that of children. We in Tamil Nadu have amply recognised this and have drawn up schemes that take care of female children right from birth, saving them from the age-old evil of infanticide and helping them to get all the bene-

fits of health and education. We have sought to provide an economic insurance to female children by introducing a special scheme of financial assistance and securities that will provide proper and congenial conditions for the up-bringing of the girl child. ”

— Dr. J. Jayalalitha

Hon'ble Chief Minister

WORKING TOGETHER TO ENRICH RURAL ECONOMY

The Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks provide short term loans to the farmers towards cultivation expenses and medium term loans for undertaking subsidiary occupations like Dairying, Sheep-rearing, Poultry farming etc. Cultivation loans are provided on the basis of requirements upto Rs.65,000 of which, loans upto Rs.45,000 are provided on personal surety.

Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks are permitted to offer interest on deposits at 1.5 percent more than that offered by the Commercial Bank on similar Deposits. It is relevant to mention here that about one third of the credit flow towards agricultural sector in the State is met by the Co-operative Banks. Similarly, about 1/5th of the total deposits of the Banking sector is held by the Co-operative Banks in Tamil Nadu.

Instant Credit Delivery System

With a view to simplify



the procedure for grant of loans and thereby ensure quick dispensation of crop loans to members having no overdue, the instant credit delivery system has been introduced in select Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks during the year 1991-92. This scheme has been extended to 2,284 Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks during 1994-95. Green cards were distributed to 3.88 lakh borrowers of which, 3.50 lakh borrow-

ers have availed Short Term Agricultural loans to the tune of Rs.268.72 crores during 1994-95.

Central Co-operative Banks run by women

A branch of State Co-operative Bank and 22 Branches of Central Co-operative Banks are being run solely by women. Nine more branches of Central Co-operative Banks to be run by women will start functioning shortly.

Market Intervention by Co-operatives

To arrest the rising trend of retail prices in respect of 27 consumer commodities, they were sold during festivals at reduced prices by Co-operatives. The price reduction ranged between 10-15 percent during Deepavali in 1994. This had an impact on the open market prices also.

Two Industrial Co-operative Training Institutes, one at Burgur in Dharmapuri District and another at Pattukottai in Thanjavur District have been started.

The Co-operative Movement which came into existence in the year 1904 has grown up widely stretching its arms to almost all Departments. The Co-operative Department which looks after the progress of the movement has attained several feats during the last four years in the golden rule of Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr.J.Jayalalitha. Many schemes have been successfully implemented.

During the last four years, Rs.1,620.66 crores towards Short Term credit, Rs.205.01 crores towards Medium term loans and Rs.368.64 crores towards Long Term loans were sanc-

tioned to the agriculturists. Also a sum of Rs.5092.48 crores towards Jewel loans was sanctioned to them.

The activities of the Co-operative Banks in the State had removed from the minds of agriculturists, the fear of being haunted by the commercial banks by inviting them to their fold with respect.

Loans to Weaker Section

With a view to develop financially the weaker sec-

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During the last four years, Rs.1,620.66 crores towards Short Term credit, Rs.205.01 crores towards Medium term loans and Rs.368.64 crores towards Long Term loans were sanctioned to the agriculturists. Also a sum of Rs.5092.48 crores towards Jewel loans was sanctioned to them.

”

tion, the Co-operatives have disbursed a sum of Rs.1195.89 crores totally in all the four year period under Short term and Medium term loans. Like wise, a sum of Rs.203.73 crores as Short term and Rs.197.70 crores as Medium loans are sanctioned to the benefit of the Adi Dravidars in the State.

Green Cards

The Government introduced the system of issuing green cards to those who repaid their loans to Co-operatives promptly with a view to facilitate them to get immediate loans. So far 7.50 lakh cards have been issued and to those card holders a sum of Rs.451.69 crores sanctioned as loan.

Loans Sanctioned by Cooperative Urban Banks

Likewise, to help develop the Middle class people, artisans, and skilled workers, the 125 Co-operative Urban Banks in the Mofussil areas have lent a sum of Rs.1743 crores as ordinary loans and a sum of Rs.1721.90 crores as jewel loans.

Dr.J.Jayalalitha Small Industrial Loan

A small industrial loan scheme in the name of Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr.J.Jayalalitha has been introduced by Urban Co-operative Banks. Under this scheme, loans were disbursed to the extent of Rs.260.19 crores to 5,67,103 members during the past four years. The notable point is that women constitute 50% of the total beneficiaries. The loan amount has been enhanced

from Rs.750 to Rs.1,500 per member in the year 1995-96. During the current year 2 lakh people will benefit by the loan.

Co-operative Stores and Fair Price Shops

The Co-operative wholesale stores at District level are functioning excellently under the able administration of Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha. During the last four years, goods and commodities worth of Rs.5450.55 crores were sold to the public through these stores.

There are 20,912 fair price shops under Co-operatives functioning in the State. The essential commodities are being supplied to 137 lakh family card holders by Co-operative outlets, out of a total 150 lakh family card holders in the State. During the last four year period the essential commodities worth Rs.3,800 crores were distributed.

The sales personnel working in the Fair Price shops run by the Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks have been granted regular pay scales.

Integrated Co-operative Development Programme

The integrated Co-operative Development Pro-

gramme has been completed in Kamarajar District at a cost of Rs.8.64 crores.

The Programme is being implemented in Villupuram-Ramasamy Padayatchiyar and South Arcot-Vallalar District at a cost of Rs.15.08 crores.

During the current year, the Programme will be implemented in Coimbatore District on an investment of Rs.10 crore and in Dharmapuri District at a cost of Rs.11.6 crores.

The Programme is also to be introduced in Chengalpattu-MGR and Thiruvannamalai-Sambuvarayar Districts.

Co-operative Training

Co-operative Diploma Training through Co-operative institutes have been provided to 12,630 persons.

Employees of the Co-operative Department are being provided Diploma Education through Distance Education; 1,519 persons have benefited.

District and State level sports meets were held for Co-operative Department employees. Dr.J.Jayalalitha Rolling Trophy was presented at the Meet. 15,000 persons participated.

30,000 new members have joined Co-operative Societies.

Loans to Adi Dravidars

Adi Dravidars have been provided with short and medium term loans amounting to Rs.203.73 crores. Long term loans worth Rs.197.70 crores were also given.

During 1994-95, 16,000 Adi Dravidar Members of Co-operative are to be issued Rs.250 each as interest free loan. Rs.40 lakh has been allotted towards this.

Loans to Petty Traders

Co-operative Central Banks are providing loans to those involved in small business. One lakh persons have been provided loans totalling Rs.22.85 crores. This includes 49,000 women who have been granted a total amount of Rs.8.21 crores. From this year onwards, the Loan amount has been increased from Rs.750 to Rs.1000.

Development of Hill Tribes

Subsidy worth Rs.325.94 lakhs has been provided for cultivation purpose and for food products. 27 Tri-cycles have also been distributed for distributing consumer products.

Sale of Produce and Fertilizers

Rs.1753.38 crores worth of agricultural produce was sold at reasonable price to members. Fertilizers and other inputs valued at Rs.743.55 crores were also sold.

MEETING THE CHALLENGE OF URBANISATION

Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project (MUDF) component:

Municipal Urban Development Fund is a component of World Bank aided Tamil Nadu urban Development project with an outlay of Rs.167.20 crores. The project period is upto September 1995. This is a new source of funding to Municipalities and Corporations to improve infrastructural facilities for maintenance and delivery of services and creation of remunerative assets.

During the year 1994-95 upto March 95, projects

worth Rs. 22.82 crores for 15 Municipalities, additional projects for 4 Municipalities and Madras Corporation during the current financial year projects worth of Rs.1018.80 lakhs for 8 Municipalities have been sanctioned by the Government.

From the inception of the M.U.D.F. project in 1988-89 the Government has so far accorded administrative sanction to various projects to be taken up under TNUDF (MUDF Component) in 82 Municipalities and 3 Corporations for a total value of Rs. 173.61 crores.

Financial achievement :

Budget provision of Rs. 10 crores each for 1988-89 and 1989-90, Rs. 8.50 crores for 1990-91, Rs. 25 crores for 1991-92, Rs. 33 crores for 1992-93, Rs. 34 crores for 1993-94 and Rs. 30 crores for 1994-95 were made for implementation of the project. Out of the cumulative total allocation of Rs. 150.50 crores, the Government has so far transferred a sum of Rs. 138.98 crores upto May 95 to MUDF for Disbursement to Municipalities and Corporations for implementing the project.



Nehru Rozgar Yojana

Nehru Rozgar Yojana is designed to provide employment to urban unemployed and under employed poor.

The details of works taken up physical & financial achievements are indicated below:

Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME)

1. Subsidy so far released to the Municipalities ...
Rs. 1628.74 lakhs

2. Subsidy sanctioned by banks ...
Rs. 1162.72 lakhs.

3. Loan sanctioned by banks ...
Rs. 3486.82 lakhs.

4. No. of persons to whom sanctioned ... 71,997

Balance subsidy available with the banks ...
Rs. 466.03 lakhs.

Subsidy to be sanctioned by Government of Tamil Nadu for 1993-94 ...
Rs. 186.77 lakhs

Allocation for 1994-95

Government of India ...
Rs. 181.70 lakhs

Government of Tamil Nadu ... Rs. 121.13 lakhs

The balance subsidy of Rs. 466.03 lakhs available

with the banks will be utilised by 31st March, 1996 covering about 23,300 urban poor which will include about 6990 women.

The subsidy to be sanctioned by Government of Tamil Nadu for 1993-94 and the allocation of GOI and GOTN for 1994-95 amounting to Rs. 489.60 lakhs will be utilised during the year 1996-97 covering about 24,480 urban poor including 8160 women.

Scheme of Urban Wage Employment (SUWE)

Under this Scheme, so far a sum of Rs. 1783.84 lakhs has been spent from the year 1989-90 creating major assets in Municipalities and generating employment in urban areas to the extent of 34,78,901 mandays.

The subsidy allocation for the year 1993-94 is as follows:-

Subsidy of Government of India .. Rs. 193.78 lakhs.

“

During the last four years, low cost sanitation scheme has resulted in the improvement of 74,849 toilets built at a cost of Rs.21.74 crores in 96 Municipal areas.

”

Subsidy of Government of Tamil Nadu .. Rs. 129.19 lakhs

Total - Rs. 322.97 lakhs

The entire allocation for 1994-95 and the State Government subsidy of Rs. 129.19 lakhs to be sanctioned for 1993-94, amounting to Rs. 458.96 lakhs will be spent during the year 1995-96. 40% of this amount will be spent on labour and about 4.59 lakhs of mandays of labour will be generated.

Scheme of Housing and Shelter Upgradation (SHASU)

From 1989-90 to 1991-92, a total of 91,918 units were sanctioned for implementation. So far 87,470 dwelling units have been upgraded. So far 55.27 lakhs of mandays have been generated.

For the year 1992-93, 12,050 units have been sanctioned for implementation. All the units will be completed during the coming year. About 4.85 lakh mandays of labour will be generated.

Training under Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises

The subsidy released to Municipalities from 1989-90

to 1993-94 is Rs. 220.33 lakhs. So far 15,162 persons have been trained and 2194 persons are undergoing training. The committed expenditure is Rs. 206.79 lakhs. The actual expenditure is Rs. 169.29 lakhs. Training Courses for the balance amount will commence by 1.6.95.

The State's share of subsidy to be sanctioned for 1993-94 is Rs. 43.03 lakhs. The allocation of subsidy by GOI and the Government of Tamil Nadu for 1994-95 is Rs. 67.00 lakhs. The total subsidy to be utilised during 1995-96 will be Rs. 110.03 lakhs. About 9169 persons will be trained in various trades including 3056.

Training under Scheme of Housing and Shelter Upgradation

The subsidy released to Municipalities from 1989-90 to 1993-94 is Rs. 142.21 lakhs. So far 8667 persons have been trained.

The subsidy to be sanctioned by the Government of Tamil Nadu for 1993-94 is Rs. 13.27 lakhs. The allocation by GOI and GOTTN for 1994-95 is Rs. 30.17 lakhs. The total subsidy to be utilised during the coming year is Rs. 43.44 lakhs. About 2896 persons including 868 women will be trained in various housing activities.

INTEGRATED LOW COST SANITATION CUM SCAVENGERS REHABILITATION SCHEME

During the last four years, low cost sanitation scheme has resulted in the conditions of 74,849 toilets built at a cost of Rs. 21.74 crores in 96 Municipal areas.

State plan schemes

The following plan schemes are implemented in Municipalities under Government assistance.

1. Road works:
 - i. Loan cum Grant Schemes
 - ii. Full Loan Scheme
 - iii. Special Programme of repairs to Municipal roads
2. Accelerated Slum Improvement Scheme.
3. Integrated Development of Backward Area schemes.
4. Storm Water Drain
5. Improvement of Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

Road Works :

(i) Half Loan cum Half Grant Scheme:

Under Half Loan cum Half Grant Scheme for Road

works, Rs. 380 lakhs was sanctioned by Government to 143 Municipalities. 559 no. of works were taken up by Municipalities from 1991-92 to 1994-95.

Storm water drain scheme

The provision of Storm Water Drain is most important for prevention of speedy damage to the roads and for avoiding stagnation of water on the Roads.

No amount was allotted by the Government for the years 1991-92 & 1992-93. For the year 1993-94, Government has sanctioned Rs.17.00 lakhs under this scheme and this amount has been distributed to 17 Municipalities. For the year 1994-95, Government has allotted Rs. 19.00 lakhs and this amount has been distributed to 19 Municipalities for construction of storm water drains.

Special programme of repairs to municipal roads

No allotment was made by Government for the years 1991-92 and 1992-93. For the year 1993-94, Government has sanctioned Rs.800.00 lakhs under this scheme. This amount has been distributed to 63 Municipalities and 210 kms. length of roads were taken up. For the year 1994-95, Government has sanctioned

Rs. 800.00 lakhs under this scheme. The amount has been distributed to 35 Municipalities and the works are in progress.

"MADRAS VISION 2000"

Madras Vision 2000 with an initial outlay of Rs.135 crores was announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister during 1991 and the same was increased to Rs.435 crores based on subsequent developments and financial resources.



MADRAS VISION 2000 with an initial outlay of Rs.135 crores was announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister during 1991 and the same was increased to Rs. 435 crores based on subsequent developments and financial resources.



The up-grading of roads, provision of street lights, storm water drain, construction of bridges and buildings, improvements to parks and play-fields, improvements to conservancy work, improvements to slums, etc. are the work being carried out under this programme. Under the above programme the total expenditure incurred for the last 4 years is Rs. 272.58 crores on capital works and other items.



Hon'ble Chief Minister distributed benefits to people of Burgur Constituency at her residence on 24.7.95. The benefits were gifted by the Hon'ble Chief Minister from her personal fund.



RURAL WELFARE - THE HEARTBEAT OF TAMIL NADU'S DEVELOPMENT

The main aim of the scheme is to make the people below poverty line living in rural areas to improve their standard of living.

This is being done by providing income generating assets through subsidy-linked credits. Selected beneficiaries are given productive assistance and inputs if necessary, to achieve the aim of the programme.

Integrated Rural Development Programme

The details of beneficiaries provided with Government subsidy and bank credit during the past four years under Integrated Rural Development Programme are as follows :-

The Government of India has released an additional allotment of Rs. 10 crores in this scheme in appreciation of Tamil Nadu's record of achievement.

Under IRDP, Rs. 213.4 crores was given as subsidy

and Rs.335.37 crores was given as bank credits.

Special Self Sufficiency Scheme

The Special Self Sufficiency Scheme was implemented in the State from



Year	Financial			Physical		
	Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
1991-92	4648.43	4469.56	96	148749	161603	109
1992-93	4382.00	4436.01	101	123969	144987	117
1993-94	7608.00	7370.89	96	184436	214888	117
1994-95	7544.00	8418.21	112	150860	201221	133

1991-92 to 1992-93 to provide all basic amenities in the rural areas. For providing these facilities Rs. 1 crore per Panchayat Union has been allotted and works taken up.

rural youths to acquire skills for setting of self-employment ventures. The full cost is equally shared by Centre and State.

For the last four years 89,286 youth were trained

to provide them opportunities for self employment on a sustained basis.

37,976 women members benefited during the last 4 years.

Name of the Scheme	Works	Financial Achievement
		Rs. in crores
Improvement to bus route roads, rural roads, and roads for the benefit of SC/STs. (Kms.)	2886.31	171.87
School buildings (Nos.)	2323	32.05
Puratchi Thalaivar M.G.R. Noon Meal Centre (Nos.)	2942	20.92
Drinking water supply	11754 wells	84.90
Street lights (Nos.)	118490 Posts	28.81
M.I. system supply channel	3674	18.68
Percolation ponds	709	10.61
Colour T.V. sets	2114	2.64
		370.48

Distribution of modern tools and kits to rural artisans

Under this scheme 17,500 artisans were benefitted.

Training Rural Youth for Self Employment Programme (TRYSEM)

Training is given to enable unskilled and landless

at an expenditure of Rs.2,275.89 lakhs.

Development of women and children in rural areas

A sub-scheme of Integrated Rural Development Programme was started with the primary objective of focusing attention on the women members of rural families below poverty line

Jawahar Velai Vaippu Thittam

Generation of additional gainful employment for the unemployed and underemployed persons both men and women in rural areas is the purpose. Creation of sustained employment by strengthening rural economic infrastructure and also by assistance to rural poor is taken up.

Improvement in the overall quality of life in the rural areas is the objective of this plan.

3351.987 lakh mandays were generated during the last four years at an expenditure of Rs.799.88 crores.

Indira Awas Yojana

1,27,176 group houses were constructed for SCs/STs during the past four years at a cost of Rs. 247.18 crores.

Million wells programme

21,029 Jeevandhara wells were dug for Scheduled caste land holders; 3,254 percolation ponds were dug for boosting the water level in wells; 9,699 minor irrigation works were carried out for stabilising the ayacuts during the last four years.

Information and rural communication programme

To make rural population understand the various activities of Government, particularly the development activities and to learn agricultural practices, to know seasonal conditions etc., colour Television sets have been distributed to panchayats. During the past four years 6,265 colour Television sets were distributed at a total

cost of Rs.8.24 crores.

Programme for assured employment

Programme for Assured Employment was implemented in Dharmapuri, Pudukottai, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam Thevar and Ramnad Districts, to assist the landless agricultural labourer families during the agricultural lean season of 1992-93.

In the year 1993-94, Tiruvannamalai Sambuvarayar, Kamarajar, Chidambaranar, Tirunelveli Kattabomman and Dindigul-Anna Districts were included for this scheme. An amount of Rs.21.44 crores was spent to provide employment to labourers.

Intensive Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

This scheme has been implemented from November 1993 onwards in 8 selected districts to reduce the unemployment and underemployment level by providing supplementary re-

Tamil Nadu Agricultural Development Project:

Rural Water Supply Component

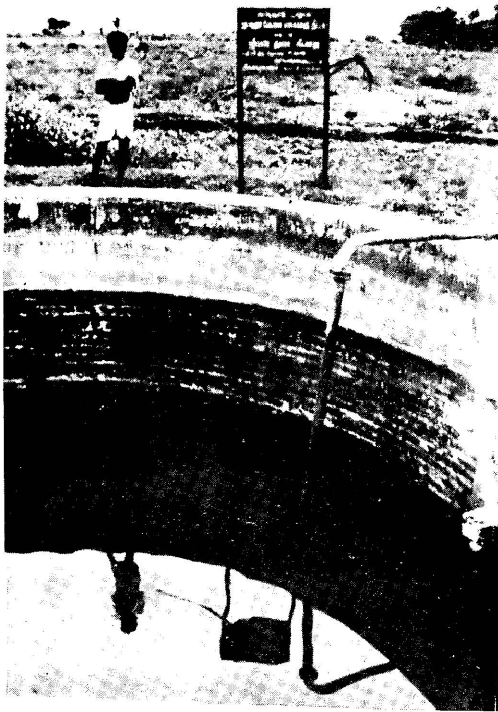
Rural water supply is one of the components envisaged under the TNADP comprising drilling 115 mm dia. borewells, provided with 12,464 India Mark II/III deep well hand pumps, construction of platforms and soad pits at a cost of Rs.47.68 crores.

The aim is to raise water supply service level in Rural habitation to 40 lpcd. Originally it was to cover the habitations in four Districts, viz., Salem, Dharmapuri Tiruvannamalai Sambuvarayar and South Arcot-Vallalar. The Government of Tamil Nadu taking into consideration the then prevailing drought conditions extended the coverage to five additional districts viz., Thiruchirapalli, Pudukottai, Dindigul- Anna, North Arcot Ambedkar and Chengalpattu M.G.R. Districts. During 1992-93, 1993-95, a total of 5,123 borewells have been

Year	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)	Mandays generated (in lakhs)
1993-94	793.981	26.076
1994-95	4339.841	130.298

sources under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

drilled and provided with India Mark II and India Mark



III hand pumps at a cost of Rs.2,588.42 lakhs.

Externally aided projects

The DANIDA assisted Integrated Rural Sanitation and Water Supply Project was implemented with

DANIDA assistance in Marakhanam in Villupuram Ramasamy Padayatchiyar District and Porto novo in South Arcot Vallalar District with effect from 1.10.90 at a total cost of Rs.822.90 lakhs within a period of 3

years and 3 months.

The following amount was sanctioned :

1990-91.. Rs. 26.14 lakhs

1991-92.. Rs. 166.02 lakhs

1992-93.. Rs. 250.00 lakhs

1993-94.. Rs. 94.20 lakhs

Total Rs. 536.36 lakhs

Maintenance of street lights by local bodies

Lighting of public roads is a mandatory function of the Village Panchayats. At present 8.65 lakh street lights are maintained in 12,612 Village Panchayats - in 386 Panchayat Unions.

The Government has sanctioned street light maintenance grant of Rs.1,050 lakhs to enable the financially weak Panchayats purchase street light materials and for clearing the electrical consumption charges due to the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.

“My Government is vitally interested in the development of sports and games in Tamil Nadu. I want our young men and women to rise to heights of glory in the sports and games arena, not only at the national level but also at the international level. I want to give our budding talents all the necessary facilities and opportunities, so that they can blossom as the finest flowers in the field

of sports and games. You are aware of my interest in this connection. You know how, at my instance, we built the magnificent Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium in Madras within a record time of just seven months. With the establishment of this exquisite stadium, it is now possible for us to conduct international events at Madras.

Dr. J. Jayalalitha
Hon'ble Chief Minister

SAFE, CLEAN DRINKING WATER NOW A REALITY



Rural Water Supply Programme for Rural Habitations

During 1991-1992

During the year 1991-92, protected water supply has been provided for 5269 rural habitations at a cost of Rs. 78.34 crores benefiting a population of 26.25 lakhs. The physical achievement mentioned above includes full coverage of 2445 SC/ST habitations under special component plan for Scheduled Castes.

Under Dr. Ambedkar

Centenary year programme, 92 SC/ST habitations have been provided with water supply at a cost of Rs. 0.70 crore. Further, under Integrated Tribal Development Programme, 3 Scheduled Tribe habitations have been provided with water supply schemes at a cost of Rs. 0.0016 crore.

Creation of Compensatory Sources

TWAD Board is creating compensatory sources in all Districts upto a maximum of 1000 Nos. every year at places of failure of sources

or poor yield. The expenditure is met out of Minimum Needs programme funds (State funds). During the year 1991-92, 930 Nos. of compensatory sources were allotted to the Districts. Of this 657 Nos. of compensatory sources have been completed.

In 1992-93, 804 numbers of compensatory sources were allotted to all the Districts, of which 636 compensatory sources have been completed.

During 1992-1993

The survey conducted

during the year 1992 in the State of Tamil Nadu, to assess the status of water supply indicates that, there are 66,631 rural habitations in the state of Tamil Nadu. Out of this, as on 01-04-92, 20375 habitations were fully covered, 44,829 habitations were partially covered and 1427 habitations are yet to be covered.

During the year 1992-1993, 2559 rural habitations have been fully covered benefiting a population of 23.96 lakhs. The expenditure incurred during this year for water supply schemes to rural habitations is Rs. 67.65 crores. The above physical achievement of 2559 habitations comprises of 516 habitations under hand pump schemes, 1624 habitations under power pump schemes, 308 habitations under Combined Water Supply Schemes and 111 habitations under 'Others'. (Extension of pipe-line, gravity main, open well etc.). The physical achievement of 2559 habitations mentioned above includes full coverage of 1358 SC/ST habitations under special component plan for Scheduled Castes. The financial achievement of Rs. 67.65 crores mentioned above includes Rs. 14.09 crores for the benefit of SC/ST habitations.

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During the year 1994-1995, Coastal Fishermen habitations lacking basic amenities on various sectors in the coastal Districts of Tamil Nadu were identified by the Department of Fisheries. This proposal for 113 water supply schemes covering 160 habitations benefiting a population of 2,10,485 (1991 Census) has been approved by the Government of India in January'95 at a total estimated cost for Rs. 640.16 lakhs to provide safe drinking water.

”

Under Dr. Ambedkar Centenary Year Programme, a total of 244 SC/ST habitations have been provided with water supply at a cost of Rs. 2.30 crores.

Further, under Integrated Tribal Development Programme, 34 Scheduled Tribe habitations have been provided with water supply schemes at a cost of Rs. 0.10 crore.

During 1993-1994

During the year 1993-1994, a total of 3751 rural habitations have been fully covered benefiting a population of 24.57 lakhs. The expenditure incurred during this year for water supply schemes to rural habita-

tions is Rs. 82.13 crores. The above physical achievement of 3751 habitations comprises 1722 habitations under hand pump schemes, 1485 habitations under power pump schemes, 263 habitations under Combined Water Supply Schemes and 281 habitations under 'Others' (Extension of pipe-line, gravity main, open well etc.). The physical achievement of 3751 habitations mentioned above includes full coverage of 1571 SC/ST habitations under special component plan for Scheduled Castes. The financial achievement of Rs. 82.13 crores mentioned above includes Rs. 14.24 crores for the benefit of SC/ST habitations.

The physical target fixed by the Government of India under Point No. 7A (Water Supply) of the Twenty Point Programme for the year 1993-1994 was 3500 habitations. Due to the efforts taken by the State Government, water supply schemes for 3751 habitations were completed, as mentioned above. The achievement was 7% in excess of the target fixed. Keeping this in view, the Government of India had allocated Rs. 2.02 crores more than the amount proposed for the year 1993-1994, under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Pro-

gramme (ARWSP) for 1993-1994.

Under the Integrated Tribal Development Programme, 63 Scheduled Tribes habitations were provided with water supply schemes at a cost of Rs.0.32 crore.

During the last four years, a total of 5306 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe habitations have been provided protected water supply at a cost of Rs.53.24 crores.

During 1994-1995

During the year 1994-95, 3808 rural habitations have been fully covered benefiting a population of 24.24 lakhs. The expenditure incurred during this year for water supply schemes to rural habitations is Rs. 72.60 crores. The above physical achievement of 3808 habitations comprises of 999 habitations under hand pump schemes, 1435 habitations under power pump schemes, 1117 habitations under Combined Water Supply Schemes, and 257 habitations under 'Others' (Extension of pipe-line, gravity main, open well etc.). The physical achievement of 3808 habitations mentioned above includes full coverage of 1941 SC/ST habitations under Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes.

The financial achievement of Rs. 72.60 crores mentioned above, includes Rs. 21.33 crores for the benefit of SC/ST habitations.

Special and new schemes for rural habitations

Desalination programme

A project costing Rs.53.04 crores for the installation of 40 Nos. of desalination plants in Ramanathapuram District has been approved.

New schemes for Adi Dravidar and Tribal habitations

At the instance of the Hon'ble Chief-Minister of Tamil Nadu, a survey on basic amenities available in the Adi Dravidar and Tribal habitations in the State was undertaken by the Adi



During the period, water supply works to 3 Major Towns, 6 Municipalities, 4 Town Panchayats, 39 Small/Medium Towns, 899 Rural habitations have been completed. In addition, providing Low Cost Sanitation facility to 91 Towns (Phase II) (54 Towns by TWAD, 37 Towns by Director of Town Panchayat) have also been completed.



Dravidar and Tribal welfare Department during January '94, as a special drive for the welfare of the Adi Dravidar and Tribals and those habitations lacking basic amenities on various sectors were identified. During 1994-'95 under Phase I, the Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development, has accorded approval for providing 569 water supply schemes covering 570 habitations in 12 Districts, for benefiting a population of 1,92,112 (1991 Census) at a total estimate of Rs. 1042 lakhs for special assistance to provide water supply to SC/ST habitations under Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme for 1994-'95 in December '94. The Government of India is to fund the above proposal as cent per cent grant.

Schemes for coastal fishermen habitations

During the year 1994-1995, coastal fishermen habitations lacking basic amenities on various sectors in the coastal Districts of Tamil Nadu were identified by the Department of Fisheries. This proposal for 113 water supply schemes covering 160 habitations benefiting a population of 2,10,485 (1991 Census) has been approved by the Gov-

ernment of India in January '95 at a total estimated cost of Rs.640.16 lakhs to provide safe drinking water to habitations affected with high salinity under "Sub Mission" for control of brackishness during 1994-1995, subject to the condition that sharing of the project cost between the Centre and the State Governments shall be in the ratio of 75:25. As such, the Government of India's share would be Rs. 480.12 lakhs and the share due from the State Government would be Rs.160.04 lakhs. Of this total amount of Rs.640.16 lakhs, sanction order for release of Rs. 240.06 lakhs, by Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development has been received.

Schemes for defluoridation

Proposals were formulated by TWAD, under "Sub Mission" (under control of Fluorosis) to provide safe water supply to habitations affected by excess fluoride in the Districts of Dharmapuri, Salem, Thiruchy, Coimbatore and Periyar and sent to Government of India, for approval and financial assistance. The Government of India has sanctioned under phase I, 91 schemes to benefit 202 habitations at a total cost of Rs.1109.24 lakhs.

Under Phase II, another project proposal for 41 water supply schemes covering 367 habitations in Dharmapuri, Thiruchy and Salem Districts have been approved by Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development at a total estimated cost of Rs. 3034.02 lakhs, to provide safe drinking water to habitations affected with excess fluoride under "Sub Mission" for control of Fluorosis during 1994-1995.

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During the last four years, 214 Water Supply Schemes costing Rs. 1276 crores have been cleared by the Technical Committee of TWAD Board. 30 Municipalities, 119 Rural Town Panchayats, 71 urban Town Panchayats and 7403 rural habitations will be benefited by these water supply schemes.

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In respect of Phase I and Phase II, mentioned above, sanction orders for release of Rs.461.84 lakhs, and Rs.1137.75 lakhs, respectively, by the Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development have been received. The works under the above mentioned phase I and II will be taken up during the

current financial year 1995-1996.

Schemes for the year 1995-1996

During the year 1995-1996, it is programmed to cover 2500 rural habitations at a budget provision of Rs. 88.90 crores. This includes a provision for coverage of 1000 SC/ST habitations at an outlay of Rs.22.25 crores, under "Special Component plan for Scheduled Castes". Of the total target of 2500 habitations, till May 1995, water supply schemes for 102 rural habitations have been completed benefiting a population of 0.84 lakhs. The physical achievement of 102 habitations includes 42 SC/ST habitations under Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes.

Rural town panchayat water supply schemes

During 1991-1992, out of 74 on going water supply schemes with a budget outlay of Rs. '9.06 crores, 27 Rural Town Panchayats were provided with water supply. The total expenditure incurred during 1991-1992 was Rs. 5.93 crores, benefiting 3.20 lakhs people.

During 1992-'93, out of 88 water supply schemes

with budget outlay of Rs.10.42 crores, 21 Rural Town Panchayats were provided water supply and an expenditure of Rs. 9.94 crores was incurred, benefiting 2.20 lakh people.

During 1993-1994, out of 81 Water Supply Schemes with a budget outlay of Rs.12.00 crores, 17 Rural Town Panchayats were provided with water supply and an expenditure of Rs. 11.76 crores was incurred, benefiting 2.05 lakh people.

In 1994-1995

During 1994-1995, water supply schemes in 66 Rural Town Panchayats were under execution. Out of this, water supply schemes in 19 Rural Town Panchayats were completed with an allotted budget outlay of Rs. 16.00 crores, to benefit 2.02 lakh people. The total expenditure incurred during this year was Rs. 6.75 crores.

For 1995-1996

For the year 1995-1996, Water Supply Schemes in 47 Rural Town Panchayats will spill over. The budget proposed under the MNP funds for the Rural Town Panchayat Schemes is Rs.15.00 crores. It is proposed to complete 15 schemes during the financial

year 1995-1996.

Urban water supply scheme and sewerage scheme

During the year 1991-1992, a budget provision of Rs. 34.46 crores was provided for executing water supply schemes in 30 towns and water supply in 5 municipalities and 7 town panchayats were brought into use benefiting a population of about 3,62,000.

Further in the year 1991-1992, Government has sanctioned Thanjavur water supply improvement scheme, CWSS to Kangeyam Dharapuram Muthur, Kuthalam water supply scheme, & Pirattiyur CWSS at a total estimated cost of Rs.27.78 crores.

During the year 1992-1993, water supply schemes were being executed in 21 Municipalities and 49 Town Panchayats with the budget provision of Rs. 25.57 crores. During this year 4 Municipalities and 4 Town Panchayats water supply schemes have been brought into beneficial use benefiting a total population of 4,28,000.

During the year 1992-1993, Government has sanctioned CWSS to Perungulam and Sawyerpuram,

the K.Abishekapuram water supply scheme, CWSS to Alampalayam and 35 way-side villages with the total estimated cost of Rs. 7.6548 crores.

During the year 1993-'94, water supply schemes were being executed in 6 towns with the budget provision of Rs. 26.60 crores. 3 Municipalities and 13 Town Panchayats water supply schemes have been brought into use benefiting popula-

“

For the first time in India, treated sewage is being supplied at the rate of 12 million litres per day to the factories from 1991 onwards.

Experts from Japan have visited and been impressed by our scheme have agreed to extend a loan of Rs. 572.00 Crores for this project. The loan agreement has been signed on 28th February 1995.

”

tion of about 5,41,000. Further, Rs.3.02 crores was allotted to the drainage schemes under execution in Salem and Coimbatore.

During the year 1993-1994, Government has sanctioned Palani water supply improvements scheme,

Veerapandi Water Supply Scheme and Inamkarur Town Panchayat Water Supply Scheme at a total estimated cost of Rs. 12.376 crores.

During the year 1994-1995, water supply schemes were being executed in 50 towns with the budget outlay of Rs. 26.35 crores. During this year 6 Municipalities and 6 Urban Town Panchayat Water Supply Schemes have been brought into beneficial use benefiting a population of about 10,17,045. Further, Rs.3.27 crores was allotted to the Drainage Scheme during this year for Salem and Coimbatore Drainage Schemes which are under execution.

Four year achievements (1991-1992 to 1994-1995)

During the period, water supply works to 3 Major Towns, 6 Municipalities, 4 Town Panchayats, 39 Small/Medium Towns, 899 rural habitations have been completed. In addition, providing low cost sanitation facility to 91 Towns (Phase II) (54 Towns by TWAD, 37 Towns by Director of Town Panchayat) have also been completed.

The expenditure incurred during this period is about Rs. 269 crores.

These projects are expected to benefit a total population of 60 lakhs.

New Veeranam Project

The Government of Tamil Nadu with a view to augment the water supply to Madras City has decided to implement New Veeranam Project to ensure an additional water supply of 180 MLD to the City. This project contemplates conveying water from Veeranam Tank located near Sethiathope in South Arcot-Vallalar District to Madras City. Loan negotiations with the World Bank has been successfully completed during May '95. Loan effectiveness will be during September '95.

Renewal of water distribution mains in Madras

The work of renewing the water distribution mains which are in damaged conditions for the past several years is being carried out in phases from the year 1991. A length of 150 kms pipeline have been renewed at a cost of Rs. 10.00 crores. No. of streets benefited is 800.

A length of 260 kms pipe line has been newly laid in the unserved areas at a cost of Rs.5.5 crores. Number of streets benefited is 650.

New water connections to houses

No. of water connections

given to houses in the past 4 years is 23,200.

New sewage pumping stations

New sewage pumping stations have been constructed in Kotturpuram, Villivakkam, M.G.R.Nagar, Madavaram, Ekkattuthangal, N.S.K.Nagar, Padmanabha Nagar, Sathyamurthy Block, Kennedy Square, Saligramam and Karaneswarar Pagoda Street, at a cost of Rs. 4.1 crores.



During the last four years, 214 Water Supply Schemes costing Rs. 1276 Crores have been cleared by the Technical Committee of TWAD Board. 30 Municipalities, 119 Rural Town Panchayats, 71 urban Town Panchayats and 7403 Rural habitations will be benefited by these water supply schemes.



The sewage pumping stations in Vyasarpadi, Ekangipuram and Anna Nagar West, have been rehabilitated at a cost of Rs. 1.2 crores.

The work of construction of new sewage pumping stations in T.P.K.Chetty street, Virugamabakkam, Velachery and Kolathur at a cost of Rs. 1.7 crore is in

good progress.

Sewerage treatment

The Sewerage Treatment Plant at Nesapakkam, Koyambebu and Kodungaiyur have been rehabilitated at a cost of Rs. 19.10 crores and functioning excellently. The treated sewage in Kodungaiyur Sewage Treatment Plant is purified further and is being used in the factories in Manali. Due to this, not only the surroundings are safeguarded but precious drinking water is conserved.

Environmental improvements

As often emphasised by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, the treated sewage has been supplied at the rate of 12 million litre per day to the factories from 1991.

Experts from Japan who visited the plant were impressed by our schemes and have agreed to extend a loan of Rs. 572.00 crores for this project. The loan agreement was signed on 28th February 1995.

For the first time in Asia a Sewerage Treatment Plant with a capacity of 100 million litres per day will be put up in Madras. Because of this, drinking water used in Manali area factories will be conserved. Under the same

scheme the old pipeline of varying size from 350 mm to 900 mm for a length of 13 kms which are more than 50 years old will be repaired. Also the chlorine content in the water distribution mains will be monitored with the aid of computers.

Krishna water supply project

The project for bringing water from Krishna river to Madras City which was standing still for several years has been speeded up by the efforts of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. As a result, under the first stage, Madras City as well as the people of the 20 local bodies around the Madras City will get 5 T.M.C. drinking water as additional quantity.

As per the orders of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, an immediate scheme to distribute Krishna water to Madras City is expected to fruitify in December 1995. This is being implemented at a cost of Rs.25.00 crores.

Relief measures during the severe drought of 1993

India Mark II Pumps newly installed - 2620

Water Tanks newly

erected in the streets - 4391

Water was supplied through 370 lorries and 486 tractors daily.

The total amount spent on these measures Rs.15.03 crores.

Water brought on train and lorries from the far of places like Neyveli and Erode, were treated and distributed. The amount spent on this - Rs. 18.54 crores.

In short...

Expenditure on Water Supply and Sewerage disposal during the 13 years period from 1978 to 1991 : Rs. 165.00 crores.

During the 4 year period from 1991 to 1995: Rs.203.00 crores.

The amount proposed to be invested by the Metro Water Board for the various works of Water Supply & Sewerage disposal: Rs.2219.00 crores.

Percentage of streets provided with sewerage system in Madras City in the year 1991 : 86%

Percentage of streets provided with sewerage system in the year 1994 : 95%

Target proposed to be completed before the end of the year 1995 : 100%

FULFILMENT OF THE ASPIRATIONS OF THE ADI-DRAVIDAR & TRIBAL COMMUNITIES

The population of Tamil Nadu is 5.6 crores. One fifth of the population belongs to Adi Dravidar and Tribal community. The Government under the leadership of Hon'ble Chief Minister implements various welfare schemes to provide basic facilities to Adi Dravidars and Scheduled Tribes on par with other communities and to economically uplift them. The following are some of the efforts:

There are 1232 schools under Adi-Dravidar Welfare Department, and 2.36 lakh children are being educated in those schools.

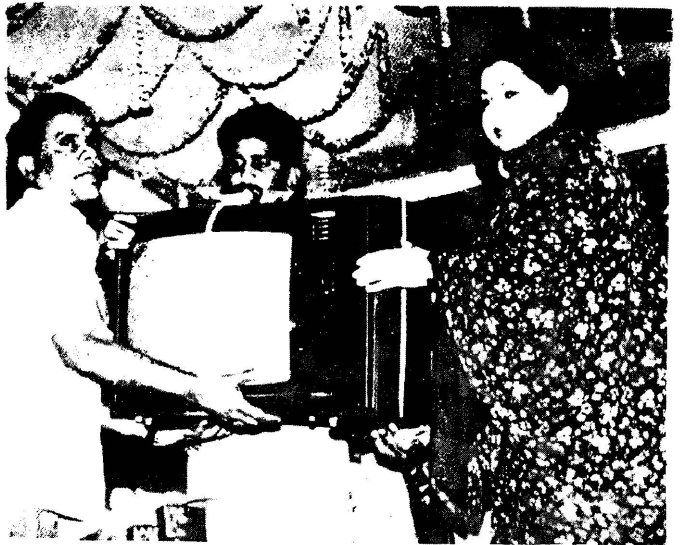
During the past four years, with the view to provide higher education to Adi Dravidar community, 14 Primary Schools have been upgraded to Middle Schools; 8 Middle Schools have been upgraded to High Schools and 8 High Schools have been upgraded to Higher Secondary Schools. During the current financial year, 1995-96, 5 Middle Schools and 5 High Schools would be upgraded to High Schools

and Higher Secondary Schools, respectively.

With the idea of housing all the hostels for Adi-Dravi-

1995-96, 8 school buildings would be constructed at a cost of Rs.1.73 crores.

To prevent dropouts



dars in own buildings, instead of rented premises, 45 new hostel buildings are being built at a cost of Rs.11.30 crores. In the year 1995-96 Rs.4 crores has been sanctioned for constructing 16 hostel buildings.

35 new school buildings are also being constructed at a cost of Rs.5.43 crores. In

among poor Adi-Dravidar girls from schools, the Government has ordered an incentive of Rs. 500 to students passing from 3rd to the 4th standard and then from the 4th to the 5th standard. This scheme will be implemented in the Districts of Dharmapuri, Kamarajar, Thiruvannamalai Sambuvarayar, Vizhuppuram Ramasamy Padayatchi-

yar and South Arcot Vallalar. This programme would benefit 30,000 poor Adi Dravidar girls.

The Government has also ordered the grant of Rs. 100 every month to all Adi Dravidar girl students studying in the sixth standard. This programme has been extended to Chengalpattu-M.G.R., North Arcot Ambedkar, Salem, Tiruchy and Nagapattinam Quaid-e-Milleth Districts. A sum of Rs.6 crores has been earmarked for this during the current financial year.

During the current financial year Rs. 10 lakhs has been sanctioned to form a Trust on the name of Thiru Sivaraj, a social worker. The Trust will provide assistance to the Adi Dravidar students at the Law University to be opened soon.

Hon'ble Chief Minister's New 10 Point Programme for Adi Dravidars.

To provide all basic facilities to Adi Dravidars on par with other communities and to economically uplift them, the Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Dr.J.Jayalalitha announced a 10 Point Programme immediately on assumption of office. Under this programme:

★ Assistance was given to 2.46 lakh Adi Dravidar families to economically uplift them during

the past four years, with a target of reaching out to 3.5 lakhs Adi Dravidar families in five years.

★ A target of 10,000 was kept for digging wells for irrigation purposes and for providing necessary electricity connections on priority basis, for use of Adi Dravidar agricultural families. So far 11,803 wells have been dug.

★ 5,270 persons of Adi Dravidar community have become owners of tractors, lorries, taxis and autorickshaws as well as proprietors of ready made garment industries, tanneries, etc. under the Entrepreneurship Development Programme for Adi Dravidars, as against the target of providing entrepreneurship assistance to 5000 persons in five years.

★ Government has issued orders for providing additional training to Adi Dravidar youths who have already undergone ITI training, in order to create employment opportunities for them.

★ Hon'ble Chief Minister has ordered that 4 lakh house site pattas should be issued free of cost to Adi Dravidars and Scheduled Tribes in five years. During the last four years 7.20 lakh families have been granted house site

pattas.

★ During the past four years 1.16 lakh concrete houses have been built and distributed as against the target of 3 lakh concrete houses in five years.

★ 6536 Adi Dravidar colonies were provided with drinking water facilities during the past four years.

★ Facilities such as roads to Adi Dravidar colonies, burial grounds, and pathways to burial grounds are being provided to Adi Dravidar communities. During the past four years, 1,073 such road facilities were provided.

★ Street lights are being provided under the special self sufficiency scheme of the Rural Development.

★ Under the "One House-One Bulb" scheme, so far 1.64 lakh houses were provided with power connection. During the current year, 30,000 more houses are to be extended this facility.

Boarding schools are being run by the Government to encourage scheduled community children to pursue education.

38,028 scheduled families have benefited to the tune of Rs. 81.25 crores under various programmes, deriving accelerated socio economic development.

A STREAMLINED TEMPLE ADMINISTRATION

As per assurance made on the Election Manifesto, Tamil Nadu Temple Administration Board was constituted for the streamlining of the Temple Administration by the Government.

Oru Kala Pooja under Temple Development Scheme

For performing atleast one time pooja at poor and needy temples, from out of the interest derived from the corpus fund of Rs.5 crores, a sum of Rs.2,500 was paid to each temple. The amount of Rs.2,500 has now been increased to Rs.3,500. During the period under report, a sum of Rs.43.27 lakhs has been sanctioned to 1,393 temples under this scheme.

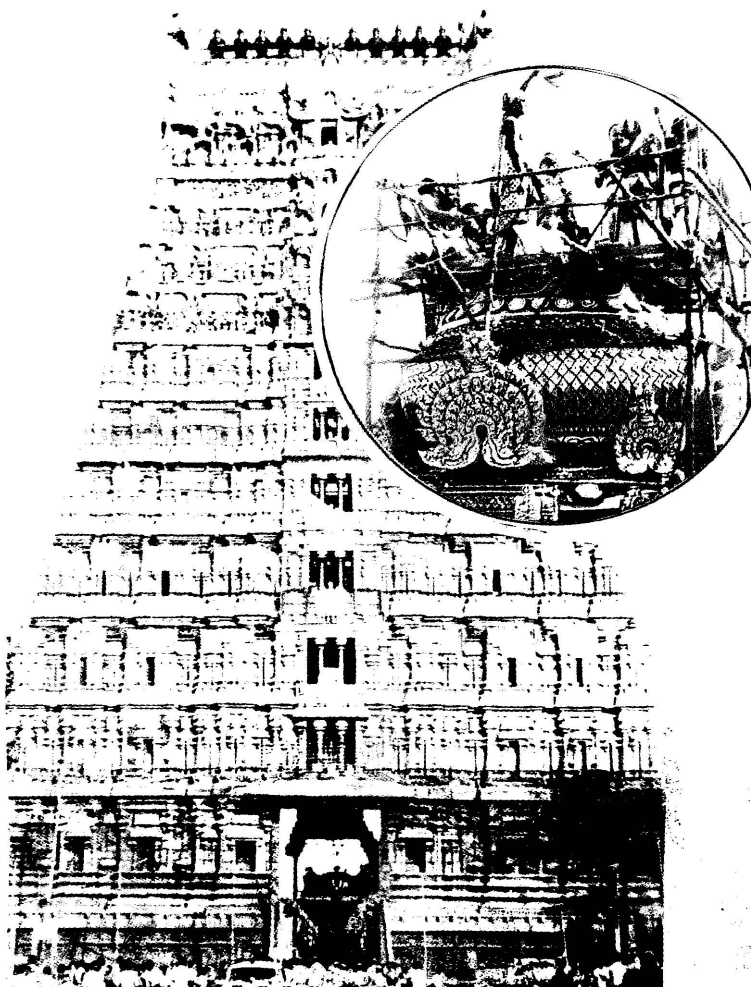
Oru Kala Pooja - Chief Minister's Scheme (Recurring)

As per the policy of this Government, that there should be no temple without atleast one time pooja, the Government has decided to invest a corpus of Rs.25,000 permanently in Fixed Deposit for each temple to perform daily pooja out of the interest derived, without any break. For this scheme, if a member of public donates Rs.2,500 i.e. 1/10th

of Rs.25,000, the balance of 90 percent amount of Rs.22,500 will be met by the corpus fund created out of the surplus funds of financially sound temples and Chief Minister's Temple Renovation and Maintenance Fund and interest on T.D.E. So far 5,055 temples have benefited under this scheme. In total 6,231 temples will get benefited under this scheme.

The Temple Administration Board has appointed 19 District Committees to appoint Non-Hereditary Trustees for 19,478 temples.

The famous Arulmigu Natarajar idol of Pathur village which was stolen some 20 years ago, has been brought back to Tamil Nadu. The said temple was renovated at a cost of Rs.7 lakhs



and Maha kumbabishegam performed on 3.9.1993. For the maintenance of this temple and for daily pooja, a corpus fund of Rs.3 lakhs was created and out of the interest derived from it, daily poojas are being performed.

The Icons Centre at Tiruvarur has been Air-conditioned at a cost of Rs.9 lakhs for the protection of idols in good condition. For the installation of generator, a sum of Rs.5 lakhs has been sanctioned. To meet out expenses for daily pooja, a sum of Rs.1.60 lakhs has also been deposited.

Family Benefit Fund

The Family Benefit Fund for Temple Staff has been raised from Rs.10,000 to Rs.30,000. So far a sum of Rs.89.05 lakhs has been sanctioned for 837 families of the deceased temple servants.

For the first time, it is proposed to start Vedha-Agama College and 9.48 hectares of land has been acquired at Kambarasanpettai in Thiruchy Town for the establishment of Vedic College.

A scheme for Refresher Training Course for Archagas was sanctioned by Tamil Nadu Temple Administra-

tion Board. Corpus fund of Rs.8 lakhs from the surplus funds of various temples is created. In 10 centres, Refresher Training Courses were conducted. 346 Archagas benefited in the first phase. In the second phase 380 Archagas underwent training course.

The pension paid to odhuvars was raised from Rs.250 to Rs.300 p.m. and at present 100 Odhuvars are getting pension under this scheme.

Pension to aged Archagas

A New scheme for payment of pension to 500 aged Archagas and payment of pension to 100 Vedhaparayanars, Nalayiradhivya Prabhanda Parayanars and Arayar Sevai etc. has been introduced. So far pension has been sanctioned to 411 Archagas and 26 Vedhaparayanars, Nalayiradhivya Prabhanda Parayanars and Arayar Sevai (Service) at the rate of Rs.300 per month.

Government has also announced the payment of pension to 100 retired isai kалаignars who played ancient rare musical instruments. This pension was sanctioned to 24 persons.

Since the Government grant of Rs.13.50 lakhs annually paid to Kanniyaku-

mari Devasthanam Board was found insufficient to administer the temple a sum of Rs.1 crore from Hon'ble Chief Minister's Temple Renovation and Maintenance Fund has been separately deposited and out of the interest derived, a sum of Rs.10 lakhs is being additionally paid per annum to the Devasthanam Board. In addition to the total amount of Rs.23.5 lakhs, the Government has further sanctioned a sum of Rs.4 lakhs from 1993-94 onwards. An additional grant of Rs.14 lakhs (10/4) has been paid along with the usual payment of Rs.13.50 lakhs.

Annual grant of Rs.3.50 lakhs paid to Pudukkottai Samasthanam was also increased to Rs.9.30 lakhs.

Temple Protection Force

The Temple Protection Force has been formed to prevent theft in temples. Under this scheme appointment of 1,000 Second Grade Constables and 3,000 Ex-servicemen were sanctioned. So far, 1,000 II Grade Constables and 2,781 Ex-servicemen have been appointed in 2,632 temples.

The Tamil Nadu Temple Administration Board has sanctioned burglar alarms in 337 temples as precau-

tionary measures to prevent theft in temples. So far in 98 temples burglar alarms have been installed through ELCOT Company. In the remaining temples also action is being taken to install the burglar alarms.

For speedy recovery of lease arrears due to the temples from the lessees, 11 revenue courts have been formed in the State. So far 18,183 cases have been filed for collecting lease arrears amounting to Rs.22620.48 lakhs. Out of this, 6,353 cases have been disposed off and Rs.318.95 lakhs have been collected by the temples through revenue courts.

Free Marriages

The Temple Administration Board, raised the Thittam of expenditure for free marriages in temples from Rs.1,250 to Rs.1,500.

Since the annual income of the following temples have increased to more than a crore of rupees, the posts of Deputy Commissioner & Executive Officer have been upgraded to the cadre of Joint Commissioner & Executive Officer and now these temples are administered by the Joint Commissioners. The Temples are:

Arulmighu Ranganathar-sami temple, Srirangam, Thiruchy District.

Arulmighu Mariamman temple, Samayapuram, Thiruchy District.

Arulmighu Devi Karu-mariamman temple, Tiru-verkadu, Chengalpattu-MGR District.

The post of Assistant Commissioner & Executive Officer of Arulmighu Kal-lazhakar temple, Azha-garkoil, has been upgraded to that of Deputy Commissioner & Executive Officer and now the temple is managed by a Deputy Commissioner.

Renovation of Village Temples

A corpus fund of Rs.1 crore has been created for renovation of village temples and the interest derived is being utilised for renovations at a cost of Rs.25,000 per temple.



The Tamil Nadu Temple Administration Board has sanctioned Burglar Alarms in 337 temples as precautionary measures to prevent theft in temples. So far in 98 temples Burglar Alarms have been installed through ELCOT Company. For the remaining temples also, action is being taken to install the Burglar Alarms.



Under this scheme Rs.75.15 lakhs was given to 303 village temples.

Government Grant

Every year a sum of Rs.45 lakhs is being sanctioned as Government Grant for renovation of temples.

In the year 1991, a sum of Rs.12.50 lakhs was granted additionally for 8 temples in Kumbakonam Town for Maha Maham festival.

In 1994-95, Rs.45 lakhs was sanctioned to 33 temples.

For the renovation of 149 temples Rs.65.74 lakhs was sanctioned under Public Welfare Fund.

From the Chief Minister's Temple Renovation and Maintenance Fund, a sum of Rs.163.98 lakhs has been sanctioned for 57 temples for renovation.

At Arulmighu Kapaleeswarar Temple, Mylapore, the Float Festival was not conducted from the year 1988 onwards for want of water in the temple tank. To perform the Float Festival, a scheme was drawn and a sum of Rs.35 lakhs has been spent for renovating the tank. After a period of 5 years, Float Festival was celebrated in the year

1994 and is now being celebrated every year.

Kalyana Mandapams

In temples where vacant sites are available, action is being taken to construct Kalyana Mandapams from the surplus funds of other temples by raising loans under Section 36. 20 Kalyana Mandapams are under construction.

Training in ancient musical instruments

Old and rare musical instruments like Panchamuga Vathiyam, Ekkalam, Pari, Mathalam, Udukkai, Jayagandi, Parinayanam, Yazh, etc., which were used in temples, are now extinct. With a view to protect the old and rare musical instruments, a scheme has been formulating to train youngsters in these instruments and training is given in temples at Srirangam, Tiruvarur, Mylapore, Sholinger, Suchindram, Thiruthani, Thiruparankundram and Rameswaram.

At Arulmigu Dhandayuthapani Swamy Temple, Palani, a regular school for Nathaswaram and Thavil training has been established. An Agama School was also started in the above temple in 1991-92.

Master Plan to Pilgrim Centres

To make necessary

During 1991-95 Kumbabishegamshave been performed in 303 temples.

amenities to the pilgrims visiting Rameswaram from all over India, a master plan is being executed. Beautification of Rameswaram temple is under progress.

Beautification of Palani, Arulmigu Dhandayuthapani Swami Temple and Malaiyadivaram are also under progress.

Temple Art Museum

It is planned to construct a Temple Art Museum at a cost of Rs.150 lakhs at Muttukkadu near Mahabhalipuram for the benefit of tourists.

Kumbabishegamsh

During 1991-95, Kumbabishegamsh have been performed in 303 temples.

From the funds of Arulmigu Mariamman Temple,

In Thanjavur and Madurai, two sophisticated Buses called "Ula Ratham" for linking important temples, have been purchased at a cost of Rs.40.00 lakhs and handed over to Tourism Development Department for operations.

Samayapuram, a modern bus stand is being constructed in 3 stages at a cost of Rs.148 lakhs.

Through Allur Sivachariar, Uthira Kamika Agamams in Sanskrit are being translated in Tamil. 1,000 books have been published.

Ula Ratham

In Thanjavur and Madurai, two sophisticated buses called "Ula Ratham" for linking important temples, have been purchased at a cost of Rs.40.00 lakhs and handed over to Tourism Development Department for operations.

Nandavanams

Nandavanams have been newly formed in 40 temples under the guidance of Horticulture Department.

Thousand Pillar Mandapam in Arulmigu Meenakshi Sundareswarar Temple, Madurai, is being renovated at a cost of Rs.10.00 lakhs.

For teaching the heritage and culture including Sastras and Puranas of the land, especially, to the younger generation, a scheme called "Aanmiga Kalvi Thittam" was started on 14.4.1995 in 153 religious institutions. 2,415 boys and 1,611 girls are now learning.

REACHING NEW WATER MARK

A sum of Rs.40.38 lakhs was disbursed towards relief to fishermen families, affected by harrassment by the Srilankan Navy.

Under the scheme of construction of free houses to marine fishermen, 19,961 fishermen have benefited. Each house costs Rs.26,000.

The payment under the Fishermen Group Accident Insurance Scheme was increased to Rs.25,000; in case of death Rs.25,000 and Rs.12,500 in case of partial disability.

A sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs towards subsidy was disbursed for the procurement of aluminium fish container to the members of Fishermen Co-operative Society.

Under the scheme of Marine Fisheries Development Project, cattamaran & val-lam and nets worth Rs.1.73 lakhs were distributed to 200 members of Fishermen Co-operative Society in selected five coastal districts.

A sum of Rs.3.75 lakhs was disbursed towards sub-

sidy to encourage seed production by private farmers.

295 project reports received for setting up of shrimp farms were recommended for the sanction of loan worth Rs.4,193.57 lakhs. Out of the above 73 were sanctioned working loans of Rs.376.75 lakhs by banks. A sum of Rs.76.30 lakhs was released by Tamil Nadu Government towards subsidy.

Scholarships to Fishermen's Children

Educational Scholarships

are awarded to children of fishermen annually.

An aquaculture Estate is being set up at Tuticorin through Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation. A sum of Rs.1.4 crores was spent by Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation so far.

A sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs for 1991-92 and Rs.42 lakhs were sanctioned towards subsidy for the reimbursement of Excise Duty on diesel used by mechanised boat



fishermen.

Ice factory of 100 ton capacity was set up at Madras Fishing Harbour.

The shrimp hatchery at Neelangarai is to be modernised at a cost of Rs.25.00 lakhs.

During the year 1994-95, 23,827 tons of marine products worth of Rs.672.37 crores were exported from Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu is leading in export of marine products in the Country.

The work of improvements and additional facilities to fishermen at Tuticorin Fishing Harbour is being implemented at a cost of Rs.31 lakhs.

A sum of Rs.250 lakhs was sanctioned towards 50% subsidy for the procurement of 2500 nos. of out-board motor & in-board engines under the scheme of mechanisation of traditional crafts for 1993-94. During the past 4 years, a sum of Rs.389.38 lakhs was released towards subsidy for the procurement of 3,893 outboard motors and inboard engines.

A sum of Rs.54 lakhs was spent for the construction of a fish landing jetty at Kottai-pattinam in Pudukottai District.

A proposal for the provision for establishing shore

“

The payment under the Fishermen Group Accident Insurance Scheme is increased to Rs.25,000; incase of death Rs.25,000 and Rs.12,500 incase of partial disability.

”

facilities at Poompuhar and Vallapallam in Quaid-e-Mileth District, Kodimunai and Vallavilai in Kanniyakumari District is to be carried out.

A Community Hall for the welfare of fishermen at an estimated cost of Rs.5 lakhs is to be constructed at Madras.

A sum of Rs.76.30 lakhs was provided towards the disbursement of subsidy for the development of Brackish

“

Aquaculture Estate is being set up at Tuticorin through Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation. A sum of Rs.1.4 crore was spent by Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation so far.

”

Water-Fish Culture and for the Establishment of Brackish Water Fish Farmers Development Agency offices at Vaniyanchavadi in Chengalpattu-MGR, at Cuddalore in South Arcot-Vallalar, at Pattukottai in Thanjavur District and at Ramanathapuram and V.O. Chidambaranar Districts.

492 nos. of tenements (flats) were constructed at Thiruchinankuppam in Chengalpattu-MGR District at a cost of Rs.2.37 crores and allotted to fishermen free of cost.

A mini lorry was purchased at a cost of Rs.2.6 lakhs and handed over to the Fishermen Co-operative Society free of cost for marketing by fisherwomen.

It is proposed to create a separate wing in each of the District Co-operative Bank for the disbursement of loans to fishermen.

A sum of Rs.25 lakhs was sanctioned to 64 Fishermen Co-operative Societies so as to strengthen the F.C.S. and to increase the members loan eligibility at enhanced rates.

A sum of Rs.9.49 crores was disbursed to 1,33,823 members of F.C.S. towards the savings-cum-relief scheme.

The fishermen living around river-mouths have been declared marine fishermen to enable them avail the benefits enjoyed by marine fishermen.

On the representation of the Chunk divers their licences were renewed so as to enable them to sell their collection of chunks on their own. 817 chunk divers benefited under the scheme. A sum of Rs.5.08 lakhs was earned by them during 1994-95.

It is proposed to open retail outlets for selling fish through Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation for the benefit of the public.

Mass contact programmes are conducted periodically to solve the day-to-day problems of fishermen.

125 nos. of Walkie-Talkies to fishermen of Tuticorin and 125 nos. of Walkie Talkies to fishermen of Nagapattinam were distributed for shore to sea communication. It is proposed to extend the scheme to other parts of the State. In this connection powerful high raising towers were installed at Tuticorin and Nagapattinam.

It is proposed to establish shrimp farm at Ramnad under Palk Strait Scheme.

Fish seed production centres were established at a cost of Rs.29 lakhs at Bhavanisagar and at a cost of Rs.136.40 lakhs at Manimuthar Dam under the National Fish Seed Production scheme.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the year 1994-95, administrative approval was given for a sum of Rs.30 towards subsidy at a cost of Rs.2 lakhs for the procurement of 15 nos. of boats, built by alternative materials other than wood for deep sea pelagic fishing operations.

Cold Storage Plants

Cold Storage and processing facilities have been set up at Madras, Mandapam and Tuticorin to facilitate private agencies earn foreign exchange by processing and cold storing fish and fish products.

Fish Super Markets

Rs.683.23 lakhs worth of 2,896 metric tonnes of quality fish were sold to the public through the fish supermarkets located at Madras, Madurai, Pollachi, Aliyar, Bhavanisagar and Sathanur Dam.

Fishing in Reservoirs

The Reservoirs of

Sathanur, Bhavanisagar, Upparu, Aliyar, Amaravathi Nagar, Palaru, Porunthalaru, Thirumurthi Nagar and Manjalaru have been handed over by the Government to the Fisheries Development Corporation. During the last four years 2,423 metric tonnes of fish were caught and sold for Rs.321.18 lakhs.

Deep sea fishing Scheme

Rs.734.56 lakhs was earned as foreign exchange

“

Rs.683.23 lakhs worth of 2,896 metric tonnes of quality fish were sold to the public through the fish supermarkets located at Madras, Madurai, Pollachi, Aliyar, Bhavanisagar and Sathanur Dam.

”

during the last four years by selling 307 metric tonnes of prawns and 757 metric tonnes of fishes by the Fisheries Development Corporation. The catches were made by the use of fishing vessels belonging to the Corporation.

Production of fishing nets

At the factory owned by the Fisheries Development Corporation, 296 metric ton-

nes of quality fishing nets were manufactured through four imported machines. The nets were sold for Rs.344.84 lakhs.

Supply of diesel to mechanised boats

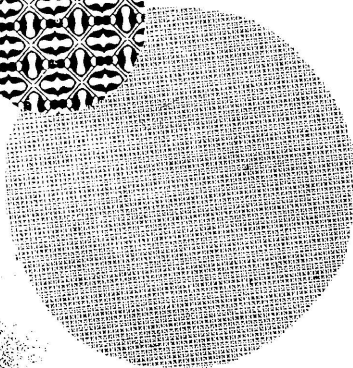
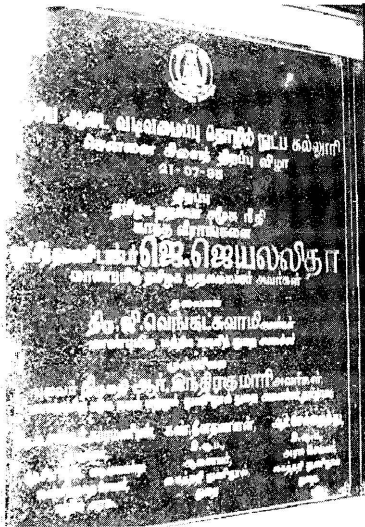
10 additional diesel pumping stations were in-

stalled on the sea-shores, to the existing five stations during the last 4 years. The places are: Cuddalore, Mudasalodai, Poompuhar, Nagapattinam, Arcot-tuthurai, Mandapam, Rameshwaram, Erawadi, Colachel and Chinnamot-tam.

81,793 kilo litres of diesel have been sold during the last four years.

Prawn Culture

At the Shrimp hatchery located at Neelankarai near Madras, 116.94 lakh prawn seeds were produced and sold for Rs.28.74 lakhs to aquaculture farms.



The Madras branch of the National Institute of Fashion Technology was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. J. Jayalalitha on 21.7.95. Hon'ble Minister for Textiles of Government of India, Thiru. G. Venkataswamy presided over the function. Hon'ble Minister for Social Welfare, Tmt. R. Indirakumari participated in the function.

HIGHLIGHTING HERITAGE AND DEVELOPING ECONOMY



Tamil Nadu is a peaceful State. Tradition and tranquility prevails in every nook and corner of Tamil Nadu. Hospitality of Tamil people is world renowned.

To live upto this tradition, Tamil Nadu has developed a world class tourism infrastructure and has provided facilities by encouraging private entrepreneurs. A programme of assistance and incentives has been announced resulting in an increase in the number of domestic tourists and foreign tourists

visiting Tamil Nadu.

Year	Domestic Tourists	Foreign Tourists
1991	1,10,41,814	3,33,877
1992	1,31,09,863	4,03,424
1993	1,42,11,842	4,35,473
1994	1,60,25,994	4,98,121

Special Tourism Area

As tourism development requires huge investments and the resources available are limited, a selective approach has been suggested

on this. Special tourism areas have, therefore, been identified. To begin with, the following three special tourism areas have been identified:

1. Mamallapuram coastal belt upto Pondicherry.
2. Kancheepuram Municipal area.
3. Tharangambadi (Tranquebar) in Nagapattinam Quaid-e-Milleth District.

During the year 1994-95, a sum of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been sanctioned by the State

Government. Private entrepreneurs are encouraged to invest in Tourism Projects in these areas.

Government of India Assisted Schemes

The Government received Rs. 7.10 crores from Government of India's Tourism Department for implementing various schemes during the last four years. This is a remarkable achievement.

Publicity

Knowing that publicity plays a vital role in promotion of tourism, Government published a book "Tamil Nadu - Splendour of India" and brought out a video cassette on tourist attractions in Tamil Nadu for the benefit of tourists visiting Tamil Nadu. A directory of hotel information and paying guest accommodation available in all towns of Tamil Nadu has also

been published. Publicity promotion campaigns, seminars and workshops are being conducted in Tamil Nadu and other States. This Department also participated in international tourism meets organised by ITB, PATA, and TAAI.

Tourism Festivals

For promotion of the cultural aspects of tourism in Tamil Nadu, the following festivals have been identified and celebrated as annual events:

1. Tea and Tourism Festival at Coonoor
2. Pongal Festival
3. Dance Festival at Mamallapuram
4. Nattiyanjali Festival at Chidambaram
5. Chithirai Festival at Madurai

6. Courtallam Saral Festival

7. Summer Festival at Kodaikanal, Udhagai and Yercaud

8. Mango Exhibition at Dharmapuri

9. Elephant Festival at Mudumalai

10. Thiruppavai Festival at Srivilliputhur

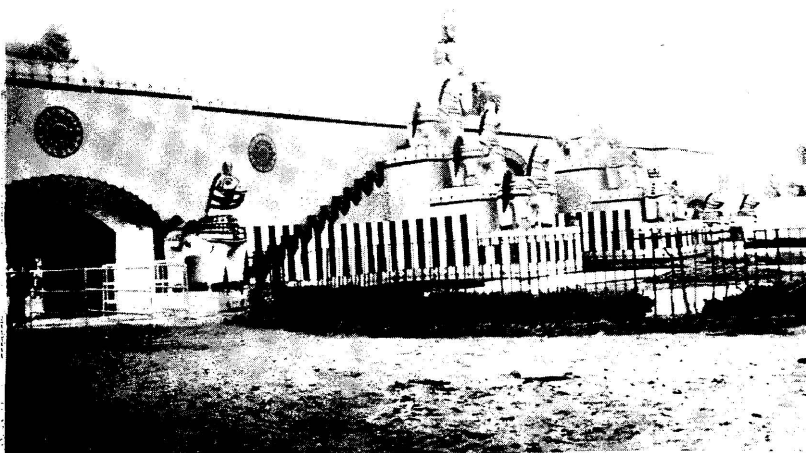
11. Cape Festival at Kanyakumari.

Of the above festivals, Elephant Festival, Thiruppavai Festival, Cape Festival, Mango Exhibition at Dharmapuri were introduced during the last four years.

The Summer Festival at Valparai and Jamana-mathur are celebrated from this year onwards.

New Tourist Offices

New Tourist Offices at



Bombay and Goa are functioning for the last four years. Government has accorded permission to open new Tourist Offices at Dharmapuri, Tirunelveli and Kodaikanal.

Due to administrative reasons and for the development of this Department, the Directorate of Tourism is functioning separately at Panagal Buildings, Saidapet, Madras-15, with effect from 1.4.1995.

New Restaurants, Hotels, and Tourist Facilities

Hotels have been established in the following places:

At a cost of Rs.23.97 lakhs in Perambalur.

At a cost of Rs.23.25 lakhs in Namakkal.

At a cost of Rs.28.78 lakhs in Virudhunagar.

At a cost of Rs.33.54 lakhs in Krishnagiri.

New Tourist Offices at Bombay and Goa are functioning for the last four years. Government has accorded permission to open new Tourist Offices at Dharmapuri, Tirunelveli and Kodaikanal.

At a cost of Rs.30 lakhs in Courtallam.

At a cost of Rs.33.21 lakhs in Salem.

At a cost of Rs.22.73 lakhs in Palani.

A pilgrims centre at a cost of Rs.39.92 lakhs at Samayapuram.

A tourist centre at a cost of Rs.39.97 lakhs in Kumbakonam.

A tourist centre at a cost of Rs.39.93 lakhs in Tirunelveli.

Boats worth Rs.14.93 lakhs have also been bought

for use at Muttukadu and Pazhaverkadu lakes.

Palace on Wheels

A luxury train, "Palace on wheels" will run between Madras and Rameswaram via important tourist centres such as Chidambaram, Tharangambadi, Poompuhar, Velankanni, Nagore, Kumbakonam, Thanjavur, Tiruchy, Madurai and Mandapam.

Temple Train

A Temple Train connecting the famous temple cities of Thanjavur, Chidambaram, Kanchipuram, Thiruchirapalli and Madras is to be flagged off soon.

Facility to Government Servants

To facilitate Government servants make use of the LTC facility, a LTC tour programme is to be implemented by the Government.

“ In Tamil Nadu, thanks to our concerted efforts, the drop-out rate at the primary level has declined steadily to 19.3% in 1991. We need to give a final push as a matter of highest priority, to improve the quality of education, to

achieve the universalisation of compulsory primary education, in order to guarantee 5 years of primary education for every child, by legislation and by campaign. ”

— Dr. J. Jayalalitha

Hon'ble Chief Minister



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Royal purples...
daring reds...
bright yellows...
exquisite silks
in almost every
imaginable hue.
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