

Tamil Arasu

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TAMIL ARASU

In scope this month..

Achievement Special

Fire Services
Police
Prisons
Co-operation
Employment and Training
Rehabilitation
Labour
Food and Consumer Protection
Industries
Agriculture
Health & Family Welfare
Fisheries
Education
Sports
Transport
Housing
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Sericulture
Dairy Development
Electricity
Prohibition
Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments
Nutritious Meals
Womens Welfare
Commercial Taxes
Adi-dravidar Welfare
Public Works Dept.,

Thiruvalluvar Year 2018

June 1987

Vaikasi-Aani

The Inspiration

Dear brother,

Go to the people,

Live among them!

Learn from them.

Love them.

Serve them.

Plan with them

Start with what they know

Build on what they have.

C. N. Annadurai



The Inspired Leadership

I would like to take a vow in the name of our beloved Anna.

**The Voice of the People is
The Voice of God.**

Anna believed that the voice of the people is the voice of God and we, as the people's representatives will fulfil this objective.

We will serve not only the people of Tamil Nadu, but also the Tamils settled in other States.

Anna said that the representatives chosen by the people have to give a shape to the wishes of the people through the process of legislation and fulfil them. We will carry out this mission even if we have to give up our lives in the process.

Clean Administration

We will pledge ourselves to give a clean administration which will be free from corruption and will not interfere with the judiciary. We are prepared to make any sacrifice to achieve this cherished objective.

Now, we seek your blessings to accomplish our work.

Long live the name of Anna.





In Anna's Footsteps...

We are not slaves to any one
Nor shall we fear any one.
We have our own individuality,
We have formulated a policy of our own,
We have malice towards none,
Nor do we wish to get enslaved.
We shall not bow down to others.

Officers should not be instrumental
in deceiving the public on ineffective plans.
Rather, this Government would function
On its own, independently.
The tax paid by the public
Should be properly utilised.

This Government will fulfil Anna's plans
Of a Socialistic society;
We shall not deviate
from Anna's ideals.

*Dr. M. G. R.
Hon'ble Chief Minister*

Fire Service Safeguards Life and Property



FIRE SERVICE SAFEGUARDS LIFE & PROPERTY

The Fire Service Department is not just a unit to prevent and put out fires but is an emergency relief service to the public. Entirely service oriented and dedicated to the saving of life and property, not only during fires, but also during natural calamities like floods, cyclones, earth-quakes building collapses, poisonous insects, venomous snakes and rabid dogs and all types of accidents, free of cost. The services of this department are available to the public at all times round the clock.

Fire Stations:

The total number of Fire Stations that are functioning in

the State as on 30th April 1987 is 162.

Sophisticated Vehicle;

A sophisticated fire engine called "SNORKEL" was imported from the United Kingdom at a cost of Rs.42 lakhs in 1980 to fight fires in multi-storeyed buildings and is stationed in Madras City.

Fire Service Training School;

A State Fire Service Training School was established in Madras City to train candidates for appointment to the executive posts in the Tamil Nadu Fire Service. Apart from training, the Departmental Officers and men, the Fire Service imparts training in elementary fire fighting to members deputed from other departments of Government, Private

162 Fire Stations with 529 Fire Units are manned by 5235 personnel provide round the clock defence and emergency relief against natural and man made calamities.

firms, brigades, etc. on payment of the prescribed fees. A fire Service Act based on the Model Fire Service Bill of the Government of India had been enacted during 1985 for the establishment and maintenance of the Fire Ser-

vice in the State of Tamil Nadu. The details of improvements and achievements of the Tamil Nadu Fire Service during past 10 years (from 1977 June to April 1987) are given below:-

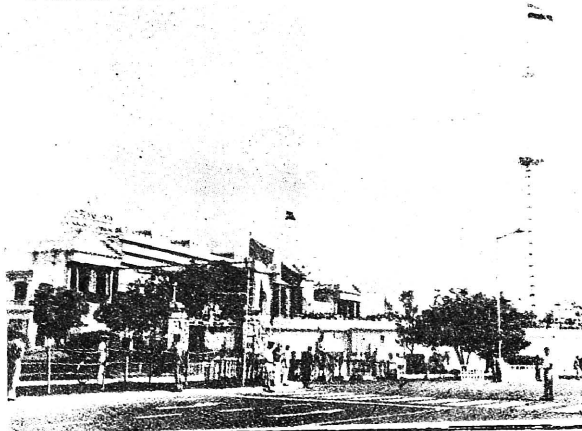
	At the end of 1977	At the begin- ning of 1987
1. Fire Stations	103	162
2. Sanctioned strength(Personnel and Officers)	3535	5235
3. Buildings for Fire Stations	30	67
4. Quarters for Officers & men	80	200
5. Divisional Fire Officers	9	16
6. Regional Fire Offices	2	3
7. Vehicles(Fire Units)	438	529

Particulars of some important Major Fires occurred and good Service rendered by Tamil Nadu Fire Service Department during the years 1977-87.

Place at which Major Fire occurred (1)	Property lost (2)	Property saved (3)	Lives lost if any (4)
(Rupees in lakhs)			
1. All India Tourist and Trade Fair, Madras	15.00	80.00	..
2. A petrol Tank Lorry Vaanagaram, Poona- malli High Road, Madras	1.50	0.10	16persons
3. Madras Coats, Vikramasingapuram Tirunelveli District.	7.00	43.00	..
4. Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corpn., Godown, Krishnagiri Dharmapuri District.	4.00	6.00	..
5. Main Bazaar, Sevvaipettai Salem District.	30.00	27.00	6 persons
6. Areas of Corks Street, Aruppapalayam, Nanjaya Road, Avinasi Salai, Mettupalayam, Coimbatore District.	75.00	25.00	..
7. Thideer Nagar, Kothamedu Saidapet, Madras.	0.20	0.80	7 persons
8. Moore Market, Madras	50.00	2.50 crores	..

9. Govt. News Print paper Industries, Pugalur, Tiruchirapalli District.	1.5 crores	3.5 crores	..
10. Sathyamurthy Nagar, Nandanam, Madras.	1.15	19.52	..
11. Solidaire Colour T.V. Manufactureing Company, Sardar Patel Road, Adyar, Madras.	75.00	3.25 crores	..
12. Vallinayagam and Balasubramanian Brothers Cardomam Factory, Bodinayakkanur, Madurai District.	10.00	70.00	..
13. India Hardware, Thinuwoodal Street, Thiruvannamalai, North Arcot District.	7.00	23.00	..
14. Nataraj centuries Chemical Ponkulam, Pudukottai Dist.	10.00	70.00	
15. Majeeth Thoppy, Alir Road, Tiruvarur, Thanjavur Dist.	1.10	0.50	6 persons

Tamil Nadu Secretariat



The history of the Secretariat at Madras can be traced back to 1653, when Fort St. George, which was till then part of the Presidency of Bantam in Jawa, became independent.

The Secretariat was reorganised after the separation of Andhra State on 1.10.1953. As a result of this reorganisation the number of departments was reduced from 12 to 9, by attaching the Firka Development Department (which was then called the Rural Welfare

Department) to Public Department and by combining the Departments of Health, Education and Local Administration into one department. The number of departments stood at 9 upto 1960, but after that, the phenomenal expansion of Government activities under the impact of the Five Year Plans, necessitated creation of new departments and new services. Thereafter, it has been one of continuous growth and at present, the Secretariat has 31 departments, with a total staff strength of over 4000.

Maintaining Polity

The TamilNadu Police has had a long history of conspicuous performance in all these fields. By sheer dedication to duty and display of skills and expertise, the TamilNadu Police has won many laurels in the past. To-day more than ever the TamilNadu Police are keenly aware of their responsibility and they continue to fulfil their duties with that same spirit of service and zeal, which had earned them a high reputation. They continue to play their crucial role in laying a solid foundation of peace and amity in the State, on the basis of which, TamilNadu has been able to record impressive economic and social gains.

With a view to enabling the Police force to fulfil its onerous responsibilities expeditiously, the Tamil Nadu Government have provided the department with facilities of quick transport and an effective net-work of communication system. Steps have been taken to introduce scientific aids to investigation of offences and to employ modern methods in the day-to-day administration.

The sanctioned strength of Indian Police Service (IPS) cadre of TamilNadu is 160. The total

strength of Tamil Nadu Police force as on 1st January 1987 is 63,974. A total of 3,252 executive posts, 23 Ministerial and a few other posts were created during the year.

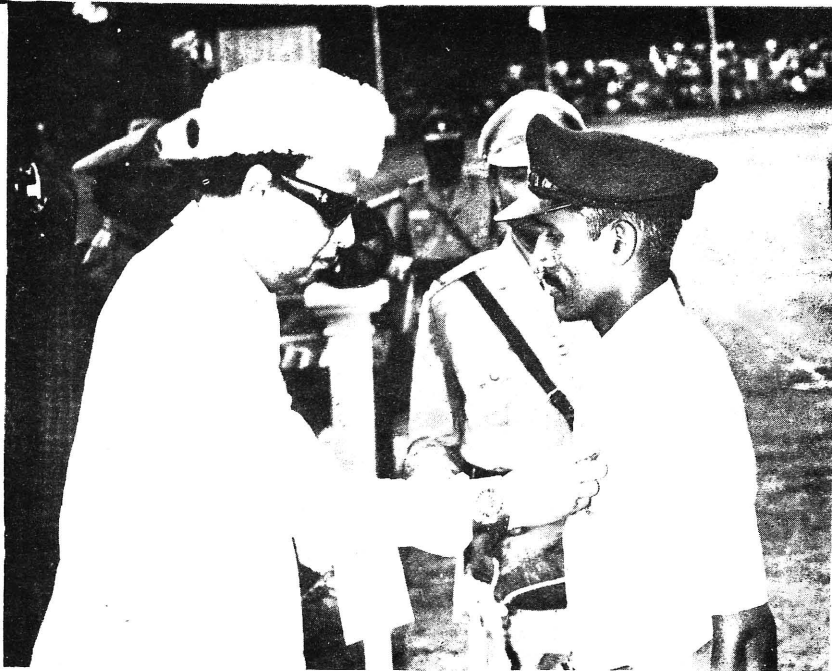
The striking force of the TamilNadu Police with a strength of 189 Platoons of Armed Reserve Police and 9 Battalions of the Tamil Nadu Special Police. The Tamil Nadu Special Police, Battalion VI continues to stay in Delhi on deputation for duties outside the State under Government of India.

The four Detective Dog Squads, one each at Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirapalli continue to render excellent assistance to the Police in crime detection. Their services were utilised in 628 cases during the year 1986 and in 221 cases they were found useful.

The Mounted Branch continues to render effective service in controlling crowds and regulating traffic. The Mounted Branch at Madras has a complement of 34 horses. The Government have sanctioned Mounted Branches at Madurai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirapalli with a strength of ten horses each.

Pamban Bridge

The first bridge in India to be constructed across the seas. This bridge connects Rameshwaram island to the mainland (at Mandapam). A part of the national highway, the Pamban Bridge to be completed by the end of 1987 has cost Rs. 20 crores.



There are 10 Traffic Aid Posts functioning under the Highway Patrol parties on the Madras--Dindigul Sector of National Highway with the assistance of the Government of India. These Traffic Aid Posts are located on the road-side Police Stations of the respective Police districts.

Enforcement of the Protection of Civil Rights Act:

The Government continue to attach great importance to the strict enforcement of the Protection of Civil Rights Act for eradicating untouchability and ill-treatment meted out to Adi-Dravidas by other communities.

Women Police:

The Women Police in the State play a very useful role in functions like regulating of road traffic, frisking women prisoners, arresting and escorting them to courts, dealing with juvenile delinquents and rendering help to the public in general. The strength of the Women Police Wing

in the State at present consists of 84 Sub-Inspectors, 79 Head Constables and 690 Constables.

Communication System:

At present the district headquarters have been linked with the State Headquarters by Micro-wave/VHF/UHF Radio network established by the Police Radio Branch. This set up facilitates both voice and teleprinter transmission.

918 out of 989 Police Stations and 75 out of 103 Sub-Divisions, have been provided with VHF sets and linked with the district headquarters. These in turn are connected to the State Headquarters. Hence, facilities now exist for communication from the State Headquarters to these Police Stations and Sub-Divisions. In addition, 959 Police Stations and 164 Out Posts have been provided with telephones.

1,800 Walkie Talkie sets purchased with the assistance of the Government of India under the

modernisation and State funds are used in the Police Stations in various districts including Tamil Nadu Special Police Battalions, Madras City Police and Railway Police. Besides this, 324 manpack sets procured from ELCOT have been distributed to various out posts.

To improve the wireless traffic handling capacity the multichannel UHF system was commissioned at a cost of Rs.120 lakhs. During 1985-86, all the existing district VHF links have been converted into UHF links except Vellore and Nagercoil which are on VHF upto their nearest repeater. After the construction of buildings at Therkukalikulam and Gudiyatham, these links will also be commenced on UHF. A 200 line Micro processor based Electronic Private Automatic Exchange (E.P.A.X.) installed at the Microwave Terminal, Madras is augmenting the service needs to a greater extent. Government have also sanctioned Microwave scheme for the Range Headquarters at Vellore, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli at a cost of Rs.162 lakhs.

During the current year, Government have sanctioned the purchase of 277 motor vehicles at a cost of Rs.220.98 lakhs for use in various units in the Police Department. The fleet strength of the State Police is augmented by the Government every year to improve the performance of the Police through quick mobility. The Government have also sanctioned Rs.118.94 lakhs for the purchase of vehicles in replacement of condemned ones.

Scientific Aids:

The Police Computer Wing at present is engaged in the collection and storage of information pertaining to (1) crime-criminals for use in the investigation of property offences and (2) informa-

tion pertaining to ex-convicts with reference to finger print applications. The information stored in the computer will be disseminated to all the districts in the State through teleprinter terminals. So far, the computerised coded data for 1,45,000 criminals have been brought on Computer Master File. 15,553 advisory memoranda in unlocated property offences with a list of probable Modus Operandi Criminals were given to the districts during 1986.

The Police Computer Wing is diversifying into the areas of computerising information on Police personnel so as to run administration on latest management techniques. Apart from this, the Police Computer Wing has also taken-up a project to computerise information on motor vehicles, traffic accidents and other allied matters for surveillance over criminals using fast moving motor transport and monitoring of erring drivers and consequently minimising road accidents.

The Forensic Sciences Department of Government of TamilNadu is the only Government institution in the country running a two year post-graduate M.Sc. Degree course in Forensic Science. The number of seats per year has been increased to fifteen.

This department is one of the most advanced institutions of its kind and is constantly adding sophisticated equipments year by year. A Gas Chromatograph Unit with mass detector has been purchased at a cost of Rs.8.50 lakhs for quicker and surer identification of drugs, narcotics and other toxicants. All IR spectrophotometer has also been purchased during the year. In addition, steps are being taken for the purchase of FT/IR unit, scanning electron microscope and a Forensic microscope.

Educate and Ennoble

Screening of Films in Prisons

Almost all the Central Prisons are provide with either 16 mm. or 35 mm. projectors for screening films to the prisoners. One or two feature films are screened every month to the prisoners.

Formation of Cultural Committee in all Central Prisons and State Prison for Women, Vellore:

Government have issued orders for starting cultural committee in all the Central Prisons and State Prison for Women, Vellore. Accordingly, the Cultural Committee was started for the benefit of prisoners. The Committee which has outsiders as members meets often in the prisons and prepare cultural activities to be performed in the prison. The existing grant is Rs.1,000/- per annum. The prisoners also take part in dramas. The prisoners welfare day is celebrated on every 2nd October (i.e.) on Gandhiji's birth day. Sports are also conducted for the prisoners on every 2nd October.

Wage Earning Scheme to prisoners;

In 1978 the Wage Earning Scheme was started in Central Prison, Salem as on experimental measure. Subsequently, the scheme was extended to all the Central Prisons and State Prison for Women, Vellore.

When the Wage Earning Scheme was originally started, the prisoners were paid wages at 40 paise, 20 paise, 10 paise per head per day for skilled, semi-

skilled and unskilled labour respectively. Subsequently the wages were revised as Re.1/- 0.50 paise, 0.25 paise per head per day in 1982. About 2,300 prisoners are employed in various industries in the prisons. A sum of Rs.6½ lakhs is paid as wages to the prisoners every year. Since 1986 the remand and under-trial prisoners are also allowed to come under the wage earning scheme.

Provision of Complaint Boxes:

Government have arranged for provision of complaint boxes in all the Central Prisons, State Prison for Women, Vellore and Borstal School, Pudukottai for the benefit of prisoners to ventilate their grievancs through the complaint boxes on the suggestions of the Supreme Court of India.

Legal Aid to prisoners;

A State Legal Aid and Advice Board is functioning in the State from 1977. Apart from taking the cases of outsiders, the Legal Aid Board is also taking the cases of prisoners. The following categories of Legal Aid is provided by the Board.

i) Undertrial prisoners who are old and inform including women, who are pregnant or have babies to be nourished.

ii) Undertrials who have spent a considerable period, say exceeding 3 months in Jails and have no means to engage a counsel.

iii) Persons arrested on suspicion under section 41 Cr. P.C. and who have been in Jail beyond a period of 15 days.

iv) Undertrials whom the Superintendent of Prison has reason to think have not completed 18 years of age and who should originally be kept away from adults.

The lawyers deputed by the Legal Aid Board (Duty Counsel) also visit the prison daily or often as required.

Apart from this, prisoners also filed petitions in the High Court/ Supreme Court for their premature release or for their going on leave etc.

Panchayat System:

The prisoners' Panchayat System was introduced in Central Prison, Madurai in 1979 as an experimental basis. Subsequently, this system was introduced in all Central Prisons and State Prison for Women, Vellore except habitual prisoner from 1982. The prisoners' Panchayat System was established for the following purposes.

i) For establishing efficient culinary services and proper cooking and distribution of food to the prisoners.

ii) For supervising cultural and recreational facilities in the prison.

iii) To be incharge of sanitation, hygiene and cleanliness of the prisons.

Transcendental Meditation Technique:

The Maharishi Institute of Creative Intelligence is teaching Transcendental Meditation Technique in all Central Prisons, State Prison for Women, Vellore and Borstal School, Pudukottai for the year 1982 onwards.



Yogasana:

Yogasana classes are also conducted in all Central Prisons for the benefit of prisoners.

Government ordered the issue of pillows with white covers stuffed with coconut fibres to the 'B' Class prisoners in all Central Prisons and State Prison for Women, Vellore on the recommendation of the State Reforms Commission.

Simple Trade Training in the Central Prisons and Borstal School to enable the prisoners to get training in simple trades have been begun.

On the recommendation of the State Prison Reforms Committee, the Government introduced the revised menu and revised scale of diet to all the 'B' Class prisoners and ordinary remand and undertrial prisoners in all Central Prisons, State Prison for Women, Vellore, Special Sub Jails, and Open Air Prison, Singanailur.

On the recommendations of All India Committee on Prison Reforms, Government ordered the issue of three sets of clothing with two towels and two sets and customary



under garments to female prisoners, instead of two sets of clothing.

Half a litre of milk is supplied to the deserving women prisoners. The children who are less than one year, accompanying the women prisoners are issued with baby food like Glaxo or Amul based on the recommendation of the Medical Officer.

Special diet is provided to pregnant Women prisoners.

Opening of Adult Education Centre in All Central Prisons, Borstal School, Pudukottai and State Prison for Women, Vellore.

18 adult education centres in all Central Prisons, Borstal School and State Prison for Women, Vellore is being opened for providing training to the prison teachers.

For the first time in the history of prisons in Tamilnadu, State level inter prison sports meet for prisoners was conducted in Central Prison, Coimbatore during 1978. Prisoners were transferred from various prisons to Central Prison, Coimbatore to enable them to participate in sports events in the distinctive uniform of sports meet. Nearly 100 prisoners participated.

At the Open Air Prison, Singanailur prisoners are trained in the modern methods of agriculture.

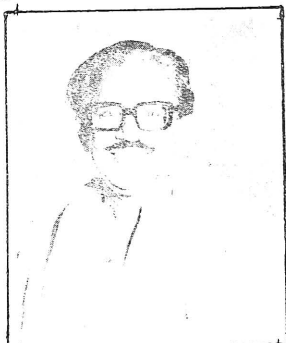
The Seventh Finance Commission had recommended an allocation of Rs.862 lakhs under Capital Assistance and Rs.631 lakhs under Revenue Assistance to upgrade the Standards of Jail Administration. The Capital Assistance is meant for the construction of Additional Jail Buildings with amenities and to improve the amenities in the existing Jails such as water supply, sanitary facilities, electrification etc. The accommodation to the prisons was increased by 4,436 with this Assistance.

Under Revenue Assistance, the following Schemes were implemented

- 1) Extension of nutritious diet scheme and improvement in issue of food to prisoners.
- 2) Provision of Additional bedding and vessels.
- 3) Establishment charges on additional custodial staff on monitoring and accounting cells etc. on additional Jail capacity.
- 4) Take over of Sub Jails from Revenue Department by Prison Department.
- 5) Wage Earning Scheme extension to prisoners.
- 6) Training in Simple Trade to prisoners.
- 7) Canteen facilities to prisoners.

A new Central Prison is being constructed at Pozhal with all modern facilities with an outlay of Rs.321 lakhs. The Civil works were completed. The remaining works such as water supply, sewerage, electrification are under progress.

Inspiring Progress



ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS

The Co-operative Movement in Tamil Nadu has been playing a vital role in the economic uplift

of the people, particularly the weaker sections in rural areas.

Progress in the major fields of activity of Cooperation Department:

The major fields of activity of Co-operation Department are the provision of agricultural credit, issue of jewel loans, distribution of agricultural inputs, marketing of agricultural produce, the distribution of consumer goods. The comparative figures showing performance of co-operatives under these major fields during 1976-77 and 1986-87 are indicated below:

S No.	Particulars	Achievement during	
		1976—77	1986—87
		(Rs. in crores)	
1.	Issue of short Term agricultural Loans	119.33	162.45
2.	Issue of Medium Term Agricultural Loans	5.79	25.32
3.	Issue of Long Term agricultural loans	19.13	20.52
4.	Issue of Jewel loans	40.10	331.60
5.	Distribution of Chemical fertilizers	49.20	93.14
6.	Marketing of Agricultural Produce	35.72	158.37
7.	Retail sale of Consumer goods.	148.00	648.90

**4,655 Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies in
Tamil Nadu**

One Credit Co-operative Society for every three villages

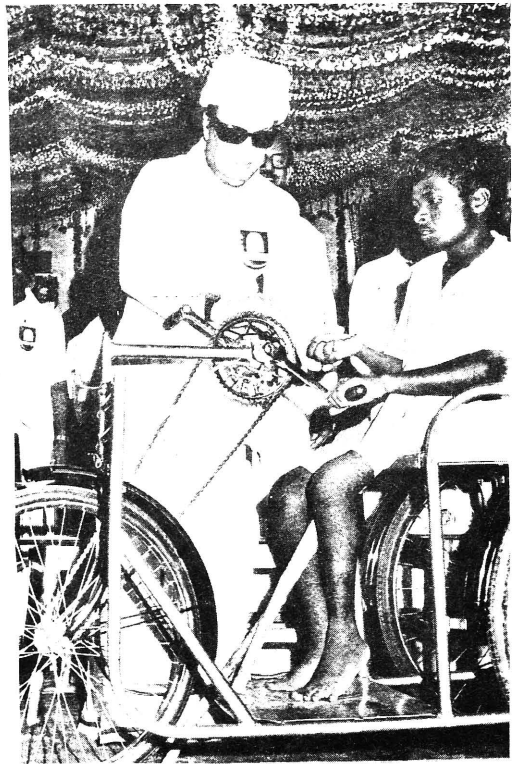
**85.6 Percent of the Agriculturists in the Co-operative
Fold**

Assistance to agriculturists

. Net work of credit co-operatives in Tamil Nadu:-

There are 4655 Agricultural service cooperative societies functioning at the rate of one society for about three villages and 182 primary cooperative land development banks functioning at taluk/block level engaged in catering to the needs of the agriculturists in Tamil Nadu. By the end of Sixth Five Year Plan period, the agricultural service co-operative societies have brought into their fold 85.6 per cent of the total agricultural families and 83 percent of the families of small and marginal farmers in the State with reference to 1971 agricultural census. The total number of agricultural families in the State with reference to 1979-80 agricultural census is 71.51 lakh families, of which the number of families of small and marginal farmers is 61.48 lakhs.

The Tamil Nadu Government have granted subsidy of Rs.110 lakhs for admission of 1.10 lakh scheduled caste persons at the rate of Rs.100 each to the persons so admitted towards the share capital to be paid by them to the societies.



In order to facilitate the members belonging to scheduled castes to take additional shares in the agricultural service co-operative societies, Government provided during 1985-86 an interest free loan of Rs.2.50 lakhs to 1000 members at the rate of Rs.250 per member and Rs.3.13 lakhs to 1250 members during 1986-87.

The progress in the provisions of agricultural loans since 1980-81 is indicated below:



Interest Free Loan to Scheduled Caste Agriculturists

The Debt Burden of Agriculturists mitigated by waiver of interest, penal interest and interest of overdues, subject to certain conditions

Financial year

Loans provided (Rs. in Crores)

	Short term cultivation loans	Medium term loans for agricultural and subsidiary occupations	Long term loans for land develop- ment and other diversified purposes.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1980—81	21.52	4.25	4.76	30.53
1981—82	77.20	9.79	5.52	92.51
1982—83	67.18	15.97	14.35	97.50
1983—84	75.34	13.22	15.42	103.98
1984—85	110.80	17.35	20.37	148.52
1985—86	130.88	20.14	24.19	175.21
1986—87	182.45	25.32	20.52	208.29

Concessional credit supply for dryland farming:

A scheme for providing short term loans at a concessional rate of interest of 4 per cent per annum to the small and marginal farmers for raising rainfed crops (viz) Cholan, Cumbu, Ragi and Cotton approved by Government.

Government subsidise the difference between the concessional rate and the normal rate of 11.5 percent for small farmers. During 1986-86, a sum of Rs.53.12 lakhs was issued to small and marginal farmers for raising the above rainfed crops under the scheme. During 1986-87 Government provided a subsidy of Rs.0.26 lakh towards interest margin between this concessional rate and normal rate of 11.5 percent to small farmers.

Implementation of Massive National Programme of assistance to small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production:

The loan is provided to the identified beneficiaries at 10 percent interest per provided. Loans under the programme were issued by the Cooperatives to the extent of Rs.1.17 crores during 1983-84 Rs.7.53 crores during 1984-85 Rs.8.19 crores during 1985-86 and Rs.6.37 crores during 1986-87.

Reduction of the debt burden of the agriculturists:

With a view to reducing the debt burden of agriculturists, Government have given financial assistance to the extent of Rs.103 crores since 1979-80 upto 1984-

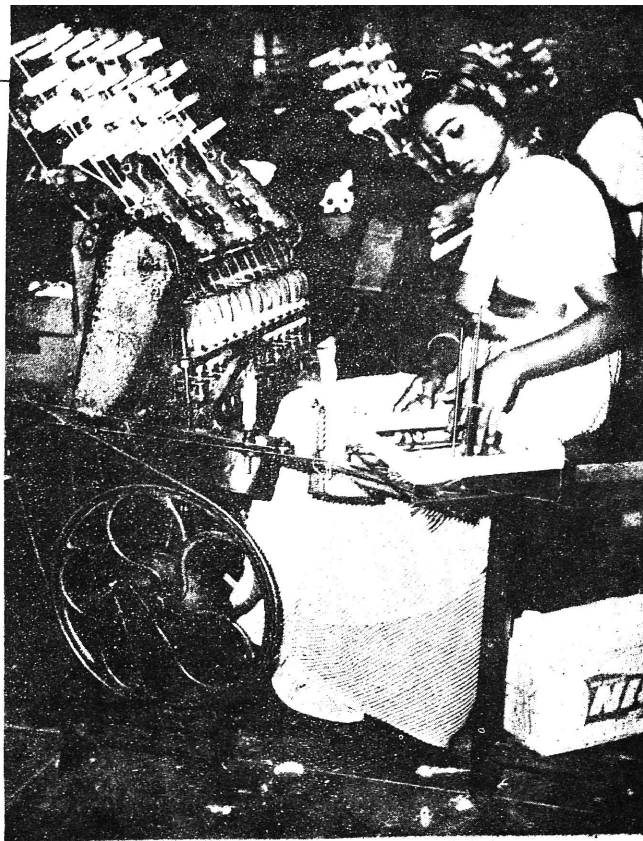
During the last Ten years, Short term Agricultural loans amounting to Rs. 66.93 crores converted into Medium term loans.

During the last Ten years, Medium term loans rephased as repayable in 5 years.

85 by way of waiver/refund of interest to the extent of Rs.46 crores and write off of converted/rephased loans outstanding against small farmers to the extent of Rs.57 crores. As an incentive for prompt repayment of dues by the borrowers of agricultural service co-operative societies, the Government are providing since 1981-82 a rebate of two percent in the interest to small farmers who repay their short term loans and medium term loan instalments promptly.

In order to mitigate the debt burden of the borrowers of agricultural loans and to strengthen the Cooperative Credit Structure, Government have waived the interest, penal interest and interest on overdues on the following agricultural loans as on 31st March '86 subject to certain conditions.

Government have also ordered that the interest, penal interest and interest on overdues if any paid by the Agriculturists for the above category of loans from 1st July 1985 to 31st March 1986 shall be refunded to the agriculturists who repaid short term loans in full during that period and in respect of other loans, the amount that fell due during the period (including overdues) had been repaid. The last date for availing the concessions is 30th June 1987 provided that not less than 50 percent of the amount outstanding as on 31st March 1986 is repaid by the borrowers before 31st December '86.



The Government have granted extension of time for repayment of 50 percent of the outstanding principal from 31st December 1986 to 28th February 1987 in order to enable maximum number of agriculturists to avail themselves of this relief. As against Rs.295.75 crores under principal to be collected before 30th June 1987, a sum of Rs.183.98 crores has been collected upto 28th February 1987. The commitment to the State Government on account of this concession is expected to be of the order of Rs.135 crores.

The Comprehensive Crop Insurance scheme implemented in Tamil Nadu

During 1983-84, a subsidy of Rs. 360 lakhs, provided towards distribution of fertilizers to 3.33 lakh small Marginal farmers.

During the last 10 years, short term agricultural loans to the tune of Rs.66.93 crores were converted into medium term loans. During this period, medium term loans to the tune of Rs.20.30 crores were rephased repayable in a total period of 5 years. So far as long term loans are concerned, the loan instalments of the land development bank borrowers, have been rescheduled/postponed to the tune of Rs.45.90 crores in the affected areas.

As a measure of drought relief, Government subsidy of Rs.303.94 lakhs was given during 1981-82



to 2.95 lakhs of small and marginal farmers in the drought affected areas towards the cost of fertilisers and pesticides for raising paddy, pulses, millets, winter cotton, groundnut and oil-seed crops. Similarly during 1983-84 Government provided a subsidy of Rs.360 lakhs towards distribution of fertilisers to the 3.33 lakhs of small and marginal farmers at subsidised rates. The subsidy was given upto 25 percent of the cost of fertilisers/pesticides in the case of small farmers and 33 1/3 percent in the case of marginal farmers subject to the recommended dosages and maximum limits fixed by Government. When major parts of the State were affected by flood in December '83 and February/March '84, Government provided a sum of Rs.36.39 lakhs towards distribution of fertilisers at subsidised rates to the small and marginal farmers in the flood affected areas.

Crop Insurance Scheme:

Under pilot crop Insurance scheme, a total sum of Rs.747.57 lakhs was insured during 14 seasons enrolling 47459 farmers covering an area of 89785 acres with collection of a total premium of Rs.22.28 lakhs. Out of 14 seasons, only in 13 seasons, the average yield fell below the guaranteed yield and indemnity to the extent of Rs.25.62 lakhs was paid to 11321 farmers.

The comprehensive crop insurance scheme is under implementation in Tamil Nadu for paddy and

Loans at 4 percent interest to weaker sections for undertaking small scale and cottage industries

Jewel Loans provided during 1986-87 reaches an All time High

groundnut crops from 1.4.85 and for cholam, cumbu, Ragi and Ginjelly crops from kharif 1986 crop season. The General Insurance Corporation and the Tamil Nadu Crop Insurance Fund share the premium and indemnity at the rate of 2:1. The Government of India and the State Government have

sanctioned a sum of Rs.1 crore each as initial cropus to the Fund.

The details of implementation of the Crop Insurance Scheme by the Central Cooperative Banks alone are indicated below from Kharif 1985 crop season onwards.

S.No.	Details	Kharif 1985		Rabi 1985-86	
		Paddy I	Irrigated groundnut	Paddy II	Irrigated groundnut
1.	Number of Blocks covered	140	54	1756	105
2.	No.of farmers covered	44891	2964	32827	11329
3.	Acreage covered (In Hectares)	117310	5,831	51255	
4.	Sum Insured (Rs. in lakhs)	1541—90	71.06	11.5828	367.25
5.	Primum collected „	30.84	0.71	22.87	3.67
6.	Indemnity paid „	46.08	1.34	1.34	21.57

Kharif 1986 Crop Season							
S.No.	Details	Paddy-I	unirrigated varieties of				
			groundnut	Cholam	Cumbu	Ragi	Ginje
1.	Blocks covered	203	93	31	32	6	13
2.	Farmers govered	62,606	5,352	502	496	131	468
3.	Acreage covered (Hectares)	83,354	11,455	1.066	713	986	5,468
4.	Sum Insured (Rs.in lakhs)	2125.55	141.89	4.31	4.19	2.35	14.55
5.	Premium collected(in in lakhs)	32.15	1.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	[0.13
	Indemnity paid	Yet to be assessed					

Chemical Fertilizers valued at Rs. 93.14 crores distributed during 1986-87

114 Co-operative Marketing Societies in Tamil Nadu

Rabi 1986-87 Crop season

S.No.	Details	Paddy-II	Irrigated varieties of				
			groundnut	Cholam	Cumbu	Ragi	Ginje
1.	Blocks covered	185	104	7	17	18	1
2.	Farmers covered	33658	11630	48	152	84	6
3.	Acreage covered (Hectares)	40925	15117	65	128	74	4
4.	Sum Insured (Rs. in lakhs)	1094.01	382.74	061	1.96	1.34	0.0
5.	Premium collected (Rs.in lakhs)	14.13	2.77	0.01	0.02	0.02	1
6.	Indeminty paid	„	yet to be assessed....				

The following crops and number of blocks were notified for the implementation of the scheme during Kharif 1987 crop season.

S.No	crop	Number of blocks.
1.	Paddy-I	250
2.	Unirrigated groundnut	144
3.	Unirrigated Cholam	100
4.	Unirrigated Cumbu	79
5.	Unirrigated Ragi	58
6.	Unirrigated Ginjelly	77



Issue of loans on differential rate of interest:

The credit cooperatives in the State have been providing since 1981-82 loans at a concessional rate of interest (viz) 4 percent per annum to weaker sections for undertaking small scale and cottage industries. The difference between the normal rate of interest and the concessional rate is subsidised by the Government. These loans are given on personal surety to those whose annual income does not exceed Rs.2500/-

**Agricultural Produce worth Rs. 175 Crores to be marketed in the current year.
A Stupendous Growth of the Co-operative Movement in Tamil Nadu!**

in rural areas and Rs.3000 in semi-urban and urban areas upto a maximum of Rs.7000 per individual. The details of such loans issued from 1981-82 are indicated below:

Year

1981-82
1982-83
1983-84
1984-85
1985-86
1986-87

**Amount of loans issued
(Rs.in lakhs)**

85.74
108.00
130.57
135.37
191.98
173.52

Issue of loans on the pledge of jewels:

The credit co-operatives are providing loans on the pledge of jewels for consumption purposes throughout the State, in Villages and in towns. These loans were provided at Rs.1000 per sovereign, upto Rs.6000 per individual. The quantum of loan issued per sovereign, from Rs.1,000 to Rs.1200 with effect from 1.5.87 to enable weaker sections to avail more jewel loans. The rate of interest charged on the jewel loans is 16% per annum. The remarkable progress in the provision of these loans since 1980-81 is indicated below:

areas/by effectively meeting the emergent credit needs of the weaker sections of the population through issue of jewel loans.

Distribution of Chemical fertilisers:

The agricultural service cooperative societies and the cooperative marketing societies continue to distribute chemical fertilisers as kind portion of cultivation loans to members and also for cash to members and non-members. Chemical fertilisers valued at Rs.93.14 crores have been distributed during 1986-87 and it is proposed to distribute fertilisers

Year	Total number of Cooperative Units	Number of beneficiaries (in lakhs)	Total Jewel loans issued (Rs.in lakhs)
1980-81	1666	9.43	116.23
1981-82	1749	11.82	179.86
1982-83	1781	9.97	170.76
1983-84	1822	10.24	193.74
1984-85	1931	11.35	218.82
1985-86	2114	13.01	289.82
1986-87	2468	13.88	331.90

The jewel loans provided during 1986-87 is an all time high. It has been programmed to issue jewel loans to the tune of Rs.320 crores.

valued at Rs.100 crores during 1987-88.

The production incentive scheme has been under implementa-



tion from Kuruvai 1984 season. The scheme envisages for the supply of fertilisers through cooperative societies as subsidy to the farmers in Cauvery Delta who supply their paddy to the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation and to the seed farm ryots in Cauvery Delta who supply their paddy seeds to the Agriculture Department. The scheme has been extended to Samba 1985, Kuruvai 1985, Samba 1986, Kuruvai 1986 and Samba 1987 seasons. The quantum of subsidy was Rs.15/- per quintal of Paddy supplied for Kuruvai 1984 season and samba 1985 season. This amount was raised from Rs.15 to Rs.20 per quintal of Paddy supplied for the Kuruvai 1985 season. Besides this, an additional input subsidy of Rs.15/- has been ordered to be paid per quintal of paddy during the kuruvai 1985 season from

1.11.85. Initially fertiliser alone was supplied against the coupons. At present besides fertilisers, the other agricultural inputs viz. seeds, plant protection chemicals and implements are supplied under the scheme at farmer's choice. From inception upto 30.4.'87 under the scheme both the Thanjavur Co-operative Marketing Federation and Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation have distributed inputs worth Rs.61.71 crores.

Marketing of agricultural produce:

There are 114 co-operative marketing societies in the State. They continue to assist their members in marketing their agricultural produce and thereby help them in securing a reasonable price. The details of progress achieved in the marketing of agricultural produce by cooperatives since 1980-81 are as follows:

In 1984-85 itself, the Consumer Co-operatives in Tamil Nadu account for one-third of the total retail sales of the entire country.

The retail sales effected by the Consumer Co-operatives increased to Rs. 685 crores during 1986-87 from Rs. 285 crores during 1984-85.

Year	Value of agricultural produce marketed (Rs. in crores)
1980—81	89.87
1981—82	89.95
1982—83	121.30
1983—84	99.76
1984—85	117.16
1985—86	149.29
1986—87	158.37

Agricultural produce worth Rs.175 crores are expected to be marketed during the current year.

With a view to ensure remunerative price for the producers of vegetables and supply of quality vegetables at fair prices to the consumers and in the context of implementation of Chief Ministers's Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme, 512 vegetable co-operative marketing societies have been organised in the state exclusively for the vegetable growers at the rate of atleast one society for each block. During 1986-87 (upto) February '87 vegetables worth Rs.5.25 crores have been marketed by these co-operatives.

At the end of March 1977, there were 2780 godowns constructed by Co-operatives with a storage capacity of 3.77 lakh tonnes. As on 31.3.1987, there were 4557 godowns with a total storage capacity of 6.41 lakh tonnes. Thus

the total storage capacity of the godowns rose from 3.77 lakh tonnes as on 31.3.77 to 6.41 lakh tonnes as on 31.3.87. Action is also pursued for improving the capacity utilisation of the godowns with the Co-operatives.

Protection of the consumers' interests:-

It is worthwhile to mention that the retail sales effected by the consumer co-operatives in Tamilnadu during 1984-85 accounts for one-third of the total retail sales of the entire country. The retail sales effected by the consumer co-operatives increased considerably to Rs.685 crores during 1986-87 from Rs.285 crores during 1984-85.

Under the scheme for opening and running of fair price shops for distribution of essential

**Women Consumers Co-operative Society at Coimbatore!
12,596 Fair Price Shops run by the Co-operatives.**

**17 Co-operative Societies with 48,194 members in
tribal areas**

**Three Rural Electric Co-operative Society in
existence ; 24370 service connections given.**

goods in each revenue village introduced during 1978, 11159 shops were run by the co-operatives in all the revenue villages, allowed to the co-operatives in this State. In pursuance of the decision of the Government to bifurcate shops having more than 1000 cards attached to it, so as to enable the card holders to draw the essential commodities from the fair price shops quickly, 1437 additional shops have been opened in rural areas. Thus at present, 12596 fair price shops are run by co-operatives in rural areas and they are ensuring free availability of essential commodities to the rural masses. The details of progress achieved in the retail sales of consumer goods particularly in villages since 1980-81 are as follows:-

Organisation of a Women Credit society and a women Consumers Co-operative Society at Coimbatore

During 1985-86, a women co-operative credit society at Coimbatore and a women Consumers co-operative society at Coimbatore were organised for improving the economic condition of women folk belonging to weaker sections. Government provided financial assistance to these societies besides sanctioning of departmental staff to run the societies. In this state, 9 women branches of central co-operative banks exclusively manned by women staff have been opened for the first time.

Organisation of rural electric co-operative societies:

For the decentralised distribution of electric power in rural areas and to promote rapid econo-

Year	Value of total retail sales	Of which, value of sales in villages under the village shop programme.
(Rs. in Crores)		
1980—81	182	26
1981—82	211	85
1982—83	228	85
1983—84	268	123
1984—85	285	126
1985—86	605	193
1986—87	685	206(Upto 28.2.87)

1,777 Co-operative Godowns constructed in Ten years !

percent subsidy to cycle rickshaw drivers to energise their vehicles

A women Co-operative credit society at Coimbatore:

mic development, a rural electric co-operative society has been set up at Kumbakonam during 1980-81. Another rural electric co-operative society was started at Thirumayam in Pudukottai District in March 1982. A third society was started at Wandawashi in North Arcot District on 28th November 1985. These three Societies, upto February '87 released 24370 service connections including 7562 connections under the 'one light for one hut' scheme for the weaker sections.

Serving the weaker sections of the community

Service to hill tribes:

There are at present 17 Lamp Co-operative societies with 48194 members in the State. The societies provided credit for cultivation and other productive purposes at a concessional rate of interest (i.e.) 4 percent per annum till the year 1984-85 and other services under one roof. These societies have been providing credit to the tribal members free of interest from 1st April 1985; Government subsidising the interest margins. The details of the progress achieved by these societies since 1980-81 are as follows:-

Adi-Dravidars and Scheduled Tribes comprise 19.42 percent of Tamilnadu Population. Government allocates Rs. 51.99 crores during 87-88 for the betterment of Adi-Dravidars.

961- Adi-Dravidar Welfare schools, 171 Boarding Schools for the Scheduled Tribes, 743 hostels for Adi-Dravidar Students and 22 hostels for the scheduled Tribe students maintained by the Government.

Service to cycle-rickshaw drivers:

The scheme for assisting cycle-rickshaw drivers to energise their cycle rickshaws with Government subsidy to the extent of 25 percent of the cost subject to a maximum of Rs.1125 each has been under implementation since 1982-83. The balance is met by the co-operative societies by raising loans from the central co-operative banks. During 1982-83 to 1984-85, 217 members of South Madras, North Madras and Dindigul Cycle rickshaw Drivers Co-operative Societies were provided with Government subsidy of Rs.2.15 lakhs for energisation of the cycle rickshaws.

Year	Loans issue	Value of minor forest produce procured	Value of agricultural requisites distributed	Value of agricultural produce purchased	Value of consumer goods distributed.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) (Rs. in lakhs)	(5)	(6)
1980-81	23.85	8.01	7.31	1.41	33.51
1981-82	48.46	7.73	12.17	2.53	56.46
1982-83	54.23	14.19	9.11	2.48	59.92
1983-84	69.80	9.38	13.90	9.23	77.49
1984-85	76.17	14.38	17.92	5.28	76.48
1985-86	98.42	22.15	26.41	11.10	95.90
1986-87	124.42	31.54	29.07	13.21	104.81

Involving the Potential



ACHIEVEMENT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICES IN TAMIL NADU

As on date, 43 Employment Offices are functioning in Tamil Nadu. They include 5 offices for the technical personnel, 1 for the physically handicapped, 3 University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux and a separate Exchange to cater to the Degree holders in Engineering, Medicine etc. and the post-graduates. There are 24,49,151 persons waiting on the Live Register of all Employment Offices as on 30.4.87. During the last 10 years (i.e. from 1977 to April 1987) 5,62,083 registrants were placed in employment through the Employment offices. The All-India proportion of placement to registration in the year 1985 is about

7%. This proportion as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned is about 10%.

With a view to improving the services to the job-seekers and to widen the network of operations of the Employment Offices the following offices have been set up:-

1. District Employment Office for Technical Personnel, Tiruchirapalli.
2. District Employment Office for Technical Personnel, Madurai.
3. District Employment Office for Technical Personnel, Coimbatore.
4. District Employment Office for Technical Personnel, Vellore.
5. Sub Employment Office, Mettur.
6. The Sub Employment Offices which had been functioning in Tuticorin, Nagapattinam and Dindigul have been upgraded into District Employment Offices.
7. The Vocational Guidance Units were commissioned in the

5,62,083 registrants employed through Employment Exchanges.

Tamil Nadu's proportion of placement to Employment registration is 10% compared to the All India average of 7%

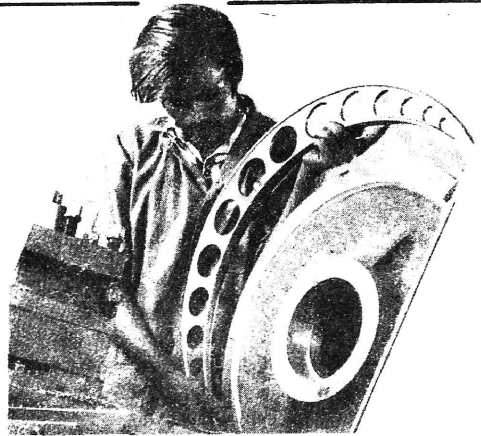
24,49,151 persons registered at the Employment offices as on 30-4-87.

District Employment Offices
of Pudukottai and Dharmapuri.

8. Special units for the placement of the physically handicapped candidates were set up in the District Employment Offices, Coimbatore, Thanjavur and Nagercoil.
9. The Offices of the Regional Deputy Director of Employment were opened at Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Coimbatore and Madras for closer supervision of the operations of the Employment offices.
10. On the trifurcation of the erstwhile Ramanathapuram District into Kamarajar District, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam District and Ramanathapuram District the Sub Employment Offices which had been functioning at Virudhunagar and Paramakudi were upgraded into District Employment Offices and established to function respectively at Virudhunagar and Ramanathapuram. The erstwhile District Employment Office which functioned at Madurai is at present functioning at Sivaganga.
11. A Special Vocational Guidance Centre for Scheduled Tribes has been set up at Sankarapuram

In order to relieve the distress of the unemployed, several new schemes were drawn up and implemented.

Under the Unemployment Relief Scheme only graduates and those



possessing certain specified qualifications waiting on the Live Register for five years were given unemployment relief of Rs.50/- per month from 1.7.1980. With effect from 15.9.,1984, the relief amount for the graduates has been fixed at Rs.100/- per month, those with Pre-university or Higher Secondary qualifications Rs.75/- per mensem and those with S.S.L.C. and other qualifications Rs.50/- per mensem. Under this scheme the Government of Tamil Nadu have so far (as on 31.3.1987) granted relief amount to 1,54,218 candidates to the tune of Rs.19,97,43,988. The number of beneficiaries under Degree, P.U.C. and S.S.L.C. categories are as follows:

Graduates	..	18,144
P.U.C.	..	35,445
S.S.L.C.	..	1,00,629

Total	..	1,54,218
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A Special Vocational Guidance Centre for Scheduled Tribes at Sankarapuram!

Special cells for the physically Handicapped candidates at the Employment offices of three districts.

1,54,218 persons distributed unemployment doles!
The distribution costs the exchequer Rs.19,97,43,988.
3,223 rural youth assisted in Employment

The Filling News

RICE:

Public Distribution System:

The public distribution system in the state consists of a strong network of 21,035 fair price shops. Essential commodities are supplied to 119.66 lakh card holders through these shops. In the rural areas here are 17,207 shops serving 81.72 lakh card-holders and in urban areas 37.94 lakh cardholders obtain their quota of essential commodities from 3,828 fair price shops.

The Government's policy is that the retailing agency should be the co-operatives. At present, the co-operatives run 15,931 shops, the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation 5,049 shops and other agencies like plantations and factories run 55 shops.

Rice is supplied under the public distribution system to the cardholders at the rate of 4 kg. per adult per month and 2 kg. per child per month subject to a maximum of 12 kg. per family per month. Rice is distributed at highly subsidised rates of Rs.1.75 per kg. of superfine variety. At present, all the cardholders are entitled to draw rice including those with monthly income of Rs.1,000 and above who are eligible for supply of raw rice. Due to liberalised rice distribution, the monthly off-take has gone up from 72,895 tonnes to 96,078 tonnes per month. The total off-take of rice under public distribution system was 9,02,915 tonnes in 1986. The subsidy incurred in the supply of rice is in the order of Rs.80 crores per



year which is borne by the Government in the interest of the consuming public.

WHEAT:

30,000 tonnes of wheat sold every month in the fair price shops at the subsidised price of Rs.2.05 per kg. However, the off-take of wheat continues to be poor. During the period from 1st January, 1986 to 31st December, 1986, the off-take of wheat in the public distribution system was only 71,099 tonnes.

At present, wheat products required for public distribution are bought from mills after floating tenders. The price of maida and ravai sold in the fair price shops is Rs.3.00 per kg.

SUGAR:

Till 28th February, 1987, levy sugar was distributed to card-holders at the rate of 450 grams per person per month. The scale of supply has been increased to 500 grams per head per month with effect from 1st March, 1987.

From January, 1986 to December, 1986, 2,62,235 tonnes of levy sugar has been distributed through fair price shops. The price of levy sugar, which was Rs.4.80 per kilogram with effect from 1st December, 1985 was increased to Rs.4.85 per kg. with effect from 15th December, 1986.

KEROSENE:

At present, kerosene is distributed at the rate of 10 litres per family card per month in the City of Madras and its belt areas, Corporations and Districts Head-

quarters. In other Municipalities and Townships, it is distributed at 6 litres per card and in Town Panchayats at 5 litres per card. In village Panchayats, 3 litres of kerosene are supplied per card per month. The Collectors have been empowered to increase the scales of issue per card in Municipalities and Townships if there is any surplus quantity after meeting the requirements of the card holders.

The total quantity of kerosene allotted in 1986 (from January 1986 to December 1986) is 6,53,756 kilo litres and the off-take is 6,44,705 kilo litres.

EDIBLE OILS:

The Government of India allots about 3,000 tonnes of Palmolein oil every month to the state. Besides this, about 2,000 tonnes of tinned Palmolein is being allotted from Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation every month.

CONTROLLED CLOTH:

Controlled cloth is distributed in TamilNadu only to the card-holders whose income is below Rs.1,000 per month. Instructions have been issued that the information relating to the availability and the price of the controlled cloth should be given adequate publicity and the stock and price of the controlled cloth should be written legibly in the Stock and Price Board in the fair price shops. For the year 1986-87 commencing from 1st April, 1986, 3,408 bales of controlled cotton cloth was distributed through the public distribution system.

Area under Mulberry increased from 11460 acres in 1977 to 75,952 acres now !

Raw silk production which was 16000 kgs in 76-77 increased to 3.1 lakh kgs. in 1986-87 !

Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation

TRANSIT CAMPS:

Initially when the Tamils repatriation from Srilanka started in 1964, there were only 2 camps at Mandapam Camp in Ramanathapuram with 726 houses and at Kottapattu near Thiruchirapalli Town with 400 houses. This was adequate in the normal years of repatriation. But when the tempo increased and when the refugees affected by the ethnic violence in Sri Lanka also started arriving in destitute condition, the accommodation capacity was increased as detailed below:

MANDAPAM CAMP:

200 Semi-permanent houses constructed by the Public Works Department.

1200 Permanent houses constructed by the Tamil Nadu State Construction Corporation.

101 existing houses renovated by the PWD.

KOTTAPATTU CAMP IN TRICHY DISTRICT

100 Semi-permanent houses constructed by the PWD.

MAPPILLAI CORANI NEAR TUTICORIN:

100 new houses constructed by the PWD for setting up an additional Camp.

Total additional provision created : 1701.



During stay in the camp they are provided with:

a) free accommodation with civic amenities

200 new temporary houses constructed at Mandapam camp at a cost of Rs. 69 lakhs for Srilankan refugees.

500 houses at a cost of Rs. 92.50 being built and construction of 700 new houses at a cost of Rs. 112 lakhs sanctioned at Mandapam Camp.

b) Cash doles at Rs.110/- p.m. for adult and Rs.55/- per child.

c) Rice at the subsidised rate of 57 paise per Kg.

(400 grams for adults and 200 grams for child per day)

When they are finally sent out of the Camp after grant of the admissible rehabilitation assistance, the travel and luggage expenses are met by the Government.

GRANT OF REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE:

(i) The Indian High Commission in Sri Lanka issue a Family Card to each family registered under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement which contains the details of the family and the rehabilitation assistance to be given to the family. For these who fail to get the Family Card in Sri Lanka and who lose their cards in transit, the State Director of Rehabilitation, Madras is competent to issue fresh cards. Several schemes are under implementation for the resettlement of these repatriates.

(ii) Business Loan Scheme:

Under the Scheme, loans are given to eligible repatriates upto Rs.7,500/- in two instalments of Rs.5,000/- and Rs.2,500/- to set up petty trades to earn their

livelihood. If the first instalment of Rs.5,000/- is utilised properly and if the business is capable of expansion and if there is need for such expansion, second instalment upto Rs.2,500/- is also granted. Normally the first instalment is paid in the camp itself, within 15 days from the date of their admission in the camp.

(iii) Tea Plantations

The Government have started Tea Plantation Scheme in the Nilgiris District exclusively for settlement of Sri Lanka repatriates. Under Phase-I Programme, an extent of 3750 acres was taken up for tea plantation in the Nilgiris District for employment of 1875 families (3750 members) of Sri Lanka repatriates. This has been completed.

Under Phase II Programme, an extent of 1500 acres in Gudalur Taluk was taken up for tea plantation for employment of 570 families (1140 members) of Sri Lanka repatriates. 450 families have since been settled. The remaining 120 families will be absorbed after arrival of fresh repatriates from Sri Lanka.

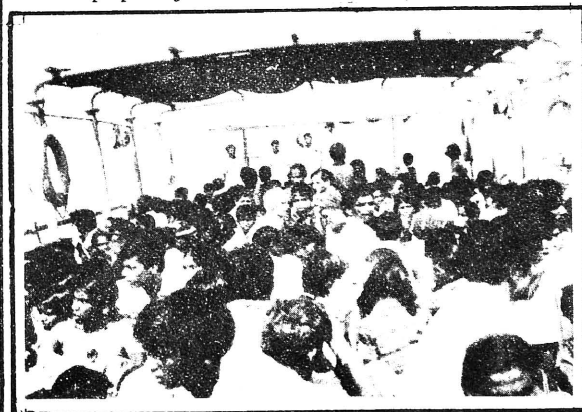
An extent of 2500 acres of Gudalur Jenmam lands have been taken up for raising the plantation under Phase III Programme for providing employment to 380 families (760 members) of Sri Lanka repatriates.

(iv) Rubber Plantation, Kanniyakumari:

An extent of 2000 acres of land in Kanniyakumari District has been planted with rubber for settlement of 285 families (570 members) of Sri Lanka repatriates.

(v) Cinchona Plantation:

125 families of Sri Lanka repatriates have been settled in Government Cinchona Plantation in Anamalai hills, Coimbatore District.



(vi) Agricultural Land Colonisation Schemes;

The repatriate families from Burma and Sri Lanka with not less than the able-bodied adult members and who have experience in agriculture but have no lands of their own, are settled in Agricultural Land Colonies. An area of 3 acres of dry lands is given to each family. Government lands are given free of cost. They are given Agricultural Loan amounting to Rs.6,850/- per family for reclamation of lands, sinking of irrigation wells, purchase for bullocks, seeds, implements, etc. to raise crops. Till crops are grown and harvested, each such family is given maintenance allowance at rates ranging from Rs.40/- to Rs.150/- per month depending on the size of the family for a period of 21 months; first 9 months are subsidy at full rates and the next one year as loan at half the rate. Each such family is eligible for Housing Loan and Loan for subsidiary occupation like bullock cart plying, poultry breeding, vegetable gardening, etc. So far 45 land colonisation schemes have been formulated.

One such scheme has been taken up for implementation during 1982-83 at Kookal village, Kodaikanal Taluk, Madurai District with the assistance of a private organisation called MYRADA on a total extent of 360 acres of resettle 100 families. The total cost of the project is Rs.44.58 lakhs. So far 174 families have been resettled. The balance of 6 families will be absorbed during 1986-87.

(vii) Purchase of Private Agricultural Land Schemes:

Repatriate families from Sri Lanka, whose repatriated assets do not exceed Rs.5,000/- and who have no lands of their own but are desirous of settling down in agriculture, are eligible for loan for purchase of private agricultural lands at the rate of not more than Rs.2,000/- per acre for purchase of lands upto three acres. They are also eligible for agricultural loans and housing loan.

Repatriate families from Sri Lanka, whose repatriated assets exceed Rs.5,000/- and who own less than three acres of lands and went to settle in agriculture are eligible for loans for purchase of Private Agricultural land at the rate of not more than Rs.2,000/- per acre so as to bring their total holding to three acres. They are also eligible for agricultural loans.

(viii) Self-Employment Scheme:

a) Dairy Scheme:

Under this scheme, the business loan amount of Rs.7,500/- will be deposited as Fixed Deposit in any one of the Nationalised Banks for 7 years in the name of the head of the family. The Bank, in turn, will advance a loan equivalent to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times of the Fixed Deposit amount for the purchase of three milch animals at an interval of 6 months period.

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of families.		
		Settled	Deserted	Now in the Scheme
1.	Kailasampalayam Dairy Scheme	60	14	46
2.	Sathur Dairy Scheme	102	32	70
3.	Mathur Dairy Scheme	25	1	24

4. Thammanaickenpatti Dairy Scheme	52	..	52
5. Sikkampatti Dairy Scheme	44	..	44
6. Kundrakudi Dairy Scheme	..	20	..
		20	20
Total	303	47	256

b) Powered Cycle Rickshaw Scheme:

In this scheme, business loan amount of Rs.7,500/- will be deposited in any one of the Nationalised Banks for 7 years as Fixed Deposit in the repatriates' name. The Bank will release loan for the purchase of powered cycle Rickshaw. The repatriates will be given training for one month with stipend at the rate of Rs.147.50. So far 50 repatriate families have been settled at Madras.

(ix) Training and Employment in Cooperative Spinning Mills and Sugar Mills:

The Government of India provide straight loan to the State Government at the rate of Rs.2,000/- per family under this scheme for investment in the equity capital of the mill. One member in the family is given initial training for 6 months and then absorbed in the mill under regular wages. So far 3865 families have been settled in all the 17 Cooperative Spinning Mills in Tamil nadu. During the period of training, the Government of India meets the expenditure on the payment of stipend to the trainee, maintenance allowance to the other members in the family and also for the supply of rice at the subsidised rate of 57 paise per Kg.

x) Scheme for providing Housing facilities:

All eligible repatriate families except single member repatriate families are given housing facili-

ties irrespective of the fact, whether they have been given a business loan or employment or agricultural loan, if they and the members of their family do not own a house. For housing, Government lands, wherever available, are given free of cost. Loans are given for the purchase of private sites and for the purchase of ready built houses or for the construction of houses at the rate of Rs.6,000/- for



rural areas and at Rs.10,000/- for urban areas. The loan under this scheme is repayable in 22 equated annual instalments, the first instalment commencing from the fourth anniversary of the date on which the loan was last drawn. In addition, if the repatriates set up business premises in their houses, they are eligible for additional loan for the

premises at the rate of Rs.2,500/- in urban areas and Rs.1,000/- in rural areas. Except in the case of business loan cases,

others are eligible for a hutting grant of Rs.750/- for putting up temporary huts till permanent housing is provided.

- (xiii) The Statistical data on the resettlement of the repatriates in the various schemes is appended Below :

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF REPATRIATE FAMILIES SETTLED IN VARIOUS SCHEMES.

Upto 30-4-1987.

TAMIL NADU :

<i>Schemes</i>	<i>No. of families</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in lakh)</i>
I. PLANTATIONS :		
Tea Plantation ..	2,326	374.64
Rubber ..	285	99.77
Cinchona ..	125	5.00
II. AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES :		
State Farms corporation ..	791	97.92
Land Colonisation Scheme ..	2,161	
Purchase of Private Agricultural Land ..	149	120.81
Kookal ..	174	
III. INDUSTRIAL SCHEMES :		
Tamil Nadu Spinning Mills ..	3,872	527.32
Repatriates Bank Scheme ..	4,918	657.97
IV. LOAN SCHEMES :		
Business Loan ..	75,746	2,147.70
V. OTHER SCHEMES :		
Self Employment (Dairy, PCR Matches) ..	526	
Total ..	<u>91,073</u>	
VI. OTHER STATES :		
..	5,031	
Grand Total ..	<u>96,104</u>	
VII. SECONDARY ASSISTANCE :		
Employment through Employment Exchanges ..	9,011	1,979.80
Grant of housing loan ..	41,126	
		<u>6,010.93</u>
DETAILS FOR OTHER STATES :		
Andhra ..	2504	
Karnataka ..	1550	
Kerala ..	865	

Andaman Islands	91
Pondicherry	.. 21
Total	.. 5031

Refugee relief work

SANCTION OF RELIEF ASSISTANCE TO THE REFUGEES FROM SRI LANKA:

Due to the ethnic violence in Sri Lanka since July 1983, persons of Indian origin are coming to India as refugees. These refugees fall under the following three categories:

i) Sri Lanka Citizens

ii) Indian Citizens and persons who have applied for Indian Citizenship to the High Commission of India in Sri Lanka and whose papers are under processing.

iii) Stateless persons

Most of them come by sea and arrive at Rameswaram Sea Port while a few arrived by air at Tiruchirapalli/Madras/Trivandrum Airports. On arrival, they are received by the officials of the Revenue Department and given Coffee/Tea/Milk. Medical check up is given and they are inoculated against cholera and other infectious diseases. After the customs formalities, they are supplied with free meal, and thereafter they are sent to the Transit Camp Mandapam by train.

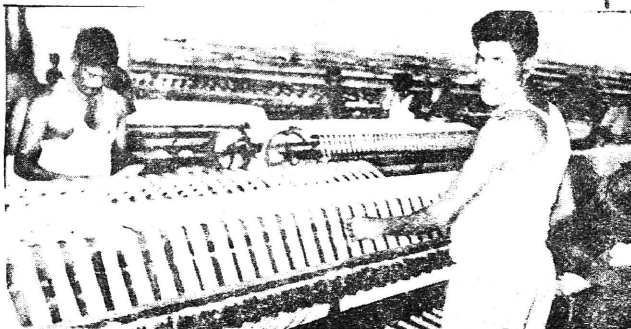
All refugees who are admitted in the Camps are provided with the following relief assistances.

a) Free residential accommodation with electricity and water supply.

b) Cash doles for maintenance at the rate of Rs.110/- per adult and Rs.55/- per child.

c) Supply of rice at the subsidised rate of 57 paise per Kg.

d) A pair of dress for each member in the family.



e) Mats and blankets for all adults.

f) Cooking utensils at an average cost of Rs.55/ per family

The Government of India have permitted the grant of all the above relief assistances to the refugees coming to India from 24.7.1983. Details of refugees from Sri Lanka arrived in India upto 27.5.1987 are as follows:

Total No.of refugees
arrived in India .. 1,28,717

No.of destitute
refugees admitted in
Camps .. 34,582

No. of refugees
staying outside the
Camps .. 94,135

As the refugees are expected to go back to Sri Lanka when normalcy is restored in the Island, only the destitutes among them are admitted in the camps and

given the above relief assistance. Due to the sudden increase in the influx of refugees from 5.2.1985, many temporary refugee camps were opened in almost all the Districts to provide accommodation and relief assistance to them in addition to the camps at Mandapam and Kottapattu.

Construction of House for the Refugees:

Due to the large arrival of refugees, the accommodation capacity in the camps at Mandapam was found to be quite inadequate and therefore construction of new tenements was taken up as detailed below:

- a) 200 new temporary houses at Mandapam Camp at a cost of Rs.69.065 lakhs has been completed by the Public Works Department.
- b) 500 new houses at Mandapam Camp at a cost of Rs.92.50 Lakhs. This work has been completed by the Tamil Nadu State Construction Corporation.
- c) Construction of another 700 new houses at a cost of Rs.112/- lakhs at Mandapam Camp has been sanctioned. This work has also been completed by the Tamil Nadu State Construction Corporation.

In addition to the above, repair works to 141 existing houses at a cost of Rs.5.30 lakhs were sanctioned and have been completed.

- e) In the transit camp at Kottapattu, construction of 100 new houses at a cost of Rs.6.23 Lakhs was sanctioned and completed by the Public Works Department on 31.8.85. Refugee families have occupied these houses.
- f) Sanction was accorded for the construction of 100 new houses at a cost of Rs.10 lakhs at

Mappillaioorani near Tuticorin in Tirunelveli District. The work has been completed by the Public Works Department and refugee families have occupied the houses.

- g) 792 ready built houses constructed at Vilangudi in Madurai District by the Tamil Nadu Housing Board have been purchased by Government for accommodation of refugees.
- h) Construction of 1000 thatched sheds at a cost of Rs.10 Lakhs at Vedaranyam, Nagapattinam and Pillayarpatti in Thanjavur District has been sanctioned. 800 sheds have been completed and the work in respect of the remaining 200 sheds will be taken up shortly.

Some voluntary organisations have come forward to provide succour to the refugees to supplement the efforts of the Government.

- a) The C.S.I. - C.T.V.T., Madras is imparting training in carpentry, Typewriting, Electrical wiring, Tailoring and two wheeler mechanism to the refugees in Mandapam Camp. 76 refugees are undergoing training in the camp.
- b) The Catholic Institution "MAITHRI" is running a Nursery School inside Mandapam Camp.
- c) Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama was supplying morning tiffin/snacks to the children in Mandapam Camp. A school has been separately opened in the camp at Kottapattu for the refugee children.
- d) The Y.M.C.A. is supplying "Play materials" to the children in Mandapam Camp and looks after their physical fitness.
- e) In addition to the above, some philanthropic/social service organisations supply dress

and food articles to the refugees staying in the refugee camps in the other Districts.

- f) The Textile Committee, Bombay and Madras have donated 30,190 pieces of clothes for free supply to the refugees.

The Government of India bear the entire expenditure on the grant of relief assistance to the refugees and the construction of houses for them. The State Government have spent a sum of Rs.719.12 lakhs on Relief assistance and Rs.301.88 lakhs on the construction programme (Total Rs.1,081.00 lakhs) during the period from 24.7.1983 to 31.3.1987. In addition a sum of Rs.293.01 lakhs has been spent towards expenditure on Repatriates during the period from 83-84 to 31.3.1987. The Government of India have so far released a total amount of Rs.1,256.05 lakhs out of Rs.1,374.01 lakhs being the

expenditure incurred by the State Government.

In addition to the above, the Government of Tamil Nadu have sanctioned the following items of work for a total sum of Rs.16.93 lakhs from the "Sri Lankan Tamils Relief Fund" to help provision of accommodation to the Refugees.

x) Provision of Educational Facilities to the children of Refugees from Sri Lanka:

- a) Children may be admitted in the Schools upto XI Standard without insisting on Transfer Certificate and Visa.
- b) Destitute Certificates can be furnished by the Revenue Divisional Officer to enable the refugee children join orphanages and boarding houses.
- c) Refugee children can be admitted in the Arts and Science groups in all Colleges by in-

Sl. No. (1)	Amount Sanctioned (2)	Purpose (3)
1.	Rs. 10,00,000	.. Construction of 100 temporary thatched sheds at various places in Thanjavur District.
2.	Rs. 73,155	.. Repairs to Timber works buildings at Naranammalpuram in Tirunelveli District.
3.	Rs. 22,000	.. Repairs to the vacant building of the Public Works Department at Thirumoorthy Nagar (No. 1 to 10) under the control of basic training School, Thirumoorthy Nagar, Coimbatore District.
4.	Rs. 80,800	Special repairs to Ward No. 1 Quarters and dispensary at Leprosy Control Unit building at Elathur, Polur Taluk, North Arcot District.
5.	Rs. 72,000	Dharmapuri District Thumhalakall Project Reservoir Project Chinnar Reservoir Project repairs to buildings (s. 3,500 Rs. 58,500 Rs. 10,000).
6.	Rs. 4,42,000	.. Ramanathapuram District Mandapam Camp—Provision of 250 KVM Transformer.
7.	Rs. 3,000	.. Periyar District, Dharmapuram provision of Thatched Sheds.
Total	Rs. 16,92,955	

creasing the sanctioned strength based on certificates of refugee status issued by the Rehabilitation Department and without any additional financial commitment.

d) Book Grants and travel expenses can be sanctioned to the children staying in the camps and studying upto VIII Standard.

e) The State Government have allotted separate quota of seats for study in the Technical courses as detailed below:

studying in Engineering Colleges and Rs.4,200/- to each student studying in Polytechnics for the year 1983-84. Similar sanction for the subsequent year is under consideration. This expenditure is met from the "Sri Lankan Tamils Relief Fund" administered by the Honourable Chief Minister.

g) Training of refugees in tailoring, typewriting, electric motor winding, two wheeler mechanism is also arranged

<i>Year</i>	<i>Govt. Polytechnics</i>	<i>Medical Colleges</i>	<i>Engineering Colleges</i>
1983—84	5 seats in each Institute	20 Seats for each year course	20 seats for each year course
1984—85	Nil	20 seats for admission in the first year course	20 seats for admission in the first year course
1985—86	Nil	-do-	-do-
1986—87	Nil	-do-	-do-

f) The State Government have also sanctioned ex-gratia payment of Rs.6,000/- to each student

through Social Organisation in the Transit Camps at Mandapam and Koitapattu.

Benefits for those of the Backward Classes.

Rs. 3,766.63 lakhs spent during the last ten years as scholarships.

Loan scholarships to Backward class students studying in professional courses; 591 students benefited.

Coaching to Backward Class students to appear for IAS - IPS examinations. 68 students trained at Dr. Rau Study circle, New Delhi.

Text books, Note books and slates distributed free of cost to backward class school students.

Subsidy to students of Backward class-Denotified community staying in 38 private Boarding agencies.

Training provided for entering Professional courses.

House sites to poor belonging to Navithar, Vannar and Narikoravar; 11,599 persons provided with House sites and Rs. 94.5 lakhs spent.

Peaceful & Dynamic

While there were only 8,508 factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948 during 1977, at the end of the year 1986, the number of factories has increased to 13,496. The number of workers employed in these factories is 8,11,936. Apart from this, 5,42,831 workers are employed in Shops and Establishments, Catering Establishments, Beedi establishments, Motor Transport Undertakings and Plantations.

During the year 1986, 8,076 disputes were received by the Department, out of which 8,112 disputes were disposed of including settlements under Sections 12(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. This shows that more than 80% of the disputes were effectively and amicably settled by the efforts of Conciliation machinery.

In addition to the timely intervention and settlement of industrial disputes, the Government have so far extended monetary relief to the extent of Rs.46,45,600/- to the workmen affected by the closure of industrial establishments from out of the Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund. Out of this, Rs.26 Lakhs



was the amount of relief paid to the 13,000 workers affected by the closure of the B & C Mills.

The Government have also introduced important legislations to safeguard the interests of workmen. The Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishments (Conferment of Permanent Status to Workmen) Act, 1981 is a progressive legislation in this State. It confers permanent status to workmen who have put in continuous service of 480 days within a period of 24 months. This Act which applied to Industrial Establishments employing 20 and more workers is being enforced in this State with effect from 1.1.1982.

Tamil Nadu Handloom Workers Act, 1981 is the first legislation in India for the unorganised sector

Monetary relief of Rs. 46,45,600 to workmen affected by the closure of industrial establishments.

The Tamilnadu Industrial Establishment Act, 1981 confers permanent status on workmen who have put in a continuous service of 480 days in 24 months.

The Tamilnadu Payment of Subsistence Allowance Act, 1981 which is another legislative measure in this line makes it obligatory on the part of managements of industrial establishments to pay subsistence allowance to the employees during the period of their suspension.

With a view to protect the interests of the unorganised Handloom workers class of workers, this Government have introduced a new legislation viz., the Tamil Nadu Handloom Workers (Conditions of Employment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1981. This Act establishes employer and employee relationship between the weavers and the master weavers and assures them payment of wages, continuity of service, health and welfare amenities. Tamilnadu is the first State in this country which has introduced such a piece of legislation for the benefit of large section of workers in the unorganised sector.

A new legislation for regulating the service conditions of manual workers and to provide them welfare amenities, viz., "The Tamilnadu Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Work) Act, 1982.

Besides new legislations, the Government have taken due care to amend the existing laws viz., Factories Act, Beedi & cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, Motor Transport Workers Act and the Tamilnadu Shops & Establishments Act to provide for supply of Service Books/Time cards to the workers in such establishments so as to enable these workers to make use of these Service Books/Time Cards as a proof of their employment in case of termination of their services.

After the year 1977, this Government have added 23 employments to the Schedule under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948., The Government have fixed minimum



rates of wages for 17 employments (initial fixation) such as loading and unloading operations in markets, Automobile, Printing, Motion picture, Autorickshaw and Taxis, etc., during the past ten years.

On the welfare side, various welfare programmes are being implemented through the Tamilnadu Labour Welfare Board. A special mention may be made about the construction of a building for providing accommodation to the Trade Union representatives at a cost of Rs.10 lakhs at Teynampet, Madras-6. This building was opened by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 18.11.81 and this was named after the late eminent Trade Union Leader P. Jeevanandam as 'Jeeva Illam'.

The Board is also running 51 Labour Welfare Centres at various industrially concentrated places for the benefit of workers and their families.

Assistance to the Workers children studying in Industrial Training Institutes.

Financial assistance at the rate of Rs.300/- per year is being granted to 75 students of the

recognised Industrial Training Institutes, who are the children of the industrial workers.

Grant financial assistance to the children of workers studying in Engineering, Medical and Law courses

The Board is giving financial assistance at the rate of Rs.1,000/- per year to 25 children of workers' studying in Engineering, Medical and Law Degree Courses on merit basis. The assistance is given for a period of 5 years.

Financial assistance to the children of workers studying Diploma courses in Engineering, Medical & Law.

The Board is also giving financial assistance to 175 children of workers studying Diploma courses in Engineering, Medical and Law at the rate of Rs.600/- per year for 3 years.

Book Bank Scheme

The Board is reimbursing the cost of Text Books to the children of workers studying upto X Standard. Book Bank Scheme is implemented for those studying in the Plus 2 courses and above. 16,125 persons were benefitted during the year 1986-87 under this Scheme and a sum of Rs.6,10,549.95 was sanctioned as assistance.

T.B Wards

A separate T.B. Ward with 26 beds was constructed at the T.B. Sanatorium, Tambaram, Madras at a cost of Rs.3.64 lakhs exclusively for the benefit of industrial workers.

Construction work of T.B. Wards at General Hospitals, Tiruppur and Pennathur and T.B. Ward at Acharipallam is nearing completion.

Supply of Spectacles to workers who suffer from Poor Eye sight

An amount not exceeding Rs.60/- being the cost of spectacles, is being reimbursed to the employees who are above 41 years of age. During the year 1986-87 a sum of Rs.1,28,257/- was sanctioned to 2,232 persons under this scheme.

Holiday Home

For the benefit of workers and their families, one holiday home has been constructed at Courtallam in Tirunelveli Kattabomman District at a cost of Rs.15 lakhs. 58 persons can stay at a time. Only nominal rent is charged. Another Holiday Home for workers has been constructed at Mamallapuram and is likely to be opened shortly. Further it has also been proposed to construct Holiday Homes at Uthagamandalam, Kodai-kanal, Rameswaram and Hogenakal.

Accident Relief Scheme

The Government have also taken care to safeguard the interest of Rural unorganised workers by introducing schemes to provide monetary relief if they met with an accident while in pursuit of their work.

The Accident Relief Scheme for Agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers, and village artisans has been introduced on 15th September, 1984, the birth day of 'Arignar Anna'. This



Scheme provides for the following kind of monetary help by way of compensation from out of the Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund if a Rural Agricultural worker or village artisan met with an accident or dies as a result of such accident:

1. Death due to accident while in pursuit of his/her occupation .. Rs.10,000/-
2. Loss of two limbs or two eyes or one limb and one eye due to accident while in pursuit of her/his occupation Rs.10,000/-
3. Loss of one limb or one eye due to accident while in pursuit of his/her occupation .. Rs.5,000/-

Under the scheme, 231 families have so far been benefitted.

Insurance-cum-retirement Benefit Special Scheme

The Insurance-cum-Retirement Benefit Special Scheme which has been implemented from 15.9.84 provide for both insurance coverage and lumpsum payment to workers falling in the category of agricultural workers, small and marginal farmers, village artisans, loading and unloading workmen, Cart Pullers, Washermen, Barbers etc., on their attaining the age of 58. Those who desire to avail the benefits of this scheme will have to pay Rs.10/- per mensem to the Village Administrative Officer.

In the case of death of a member, the Life Insurance Corporation will pay a sum of Rs. 5,000/- to his/her nominee. In addition, Government will pay to the nominee an amount depending

NATIONAL CHILD LABOUR PROJECT

A pilot project viz., "National Child Labour Project for Sivakasi area" is being implemented with the financial assistance of the Government of India. This pilot project will be implemented during three years from 1986-87, at an estimated cost of Rs.13.89 crores.

GROUP PERSONAL ACCIDENT SCHEME

The Government have also introduced a Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme for the benefit of the workers in Match and Fire Works industry, in Kamarajar District. The Government have extended the scheme to the match and fire works workers in other areas of Tamil Nadu.

upon the period of contribution by the member. On retirement of a member on completion of 58th year of age, he will be paid a lumpsum amount as retirement benefit depending upon the period of his contribution ranging from Rs.1,200/- to Rs.33,500/-.

SAFETY IN FACTORIES

The Government are also taking steps to enthuse safety consciousness among workers by giving training and in conducting safety seminars at various industrial centres. Safety Cells have also been set up at the major industrial centres at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore where incidence of accidents is more and they render necessary advice to the new factories where untrained workers are employed.

GOOD INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AWARD SCHEME

With a view to encourage the management of industrial establishment and the workers employed by them in the maintenance of peace in industry and promoting good industrial relations between them, the Government have instituted a Scheme called "Good Industrial Relations Award Scheme".

TOWARDS EXCELLENCE



To ensure the steady growth of industries the Government have taken up two types of activities (i) to encourage the entrepreneurs by offering the maximum basis infrastructural facilities to start new industries and (ii) to set up new industries and run them efficiently to set an example to others.

The two financial institutions in the State, viz., TIIC and SIPCOT are granting loans to the entrepreneurs who come forward to set up more industries in Tamil Nadu.

Tamilnadu Industrial Investment Corporation Limited:

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Limited, a premier State level financial

institution was started to extend various types of concessions for setting up of industries. This corporation extends short term loan for acquiring fixed assets like land, building, plant and machinery and equipments for setting of industries upto the maximum of Rs.60 lakhs.

Many Industries like Textiles, Chemicals, Food, Paper, Leather goods, Metal Products etc. have been promoted by the Corporation to a large extent. During the past 10 years this corporation has sanctioned Rs.507.66 crores as loan. About 2,45,400 persons have been provided with employment.

Tamilnadu Industries Development Corporation:

This corporation was formed to establish a cement plant at Alangulam and a steel plant at Arakonam. This corporation also setting up major and Medium Industries in Joint Sector. About 45 Industries have been set up by this Corporation in both Public and Joint Sectors. About 35,000 persons have been provided with employment. This corporation has been carry profit during the last 6 years.

**TIIC sanctions Rs.507.66 crores as loans in Ten years;
2,45,400 people provided employment**

**SIPCOT approves 550 Industrial Projects and sanctions
Terms loans of Rs. 260.22 crores.**

**TIDCO has set up 45 industries both in Public
and Joint sectors !**

**TAMIN earns a profit of Rs. 2005 lakhs;
Tamilnadu also making good progress.**

State Industries Promotion
Corporation of Tamilnadu Limited:

SIPCOT has approved more than 550 Industrial Projects and sanctioned Term loan of Rs.260.22 crores. Out of this a sum of Rs.158.75 crores has been disbursed to the Industries. To enable the Industries to grow steadily, this corporation provides the following assistance:-

- a) Term Loan
- b) Seed Capital
- c) Interest free Sales
 Tax loan
- d) Central Capital Subsidy
- e) State Capital Subsidy

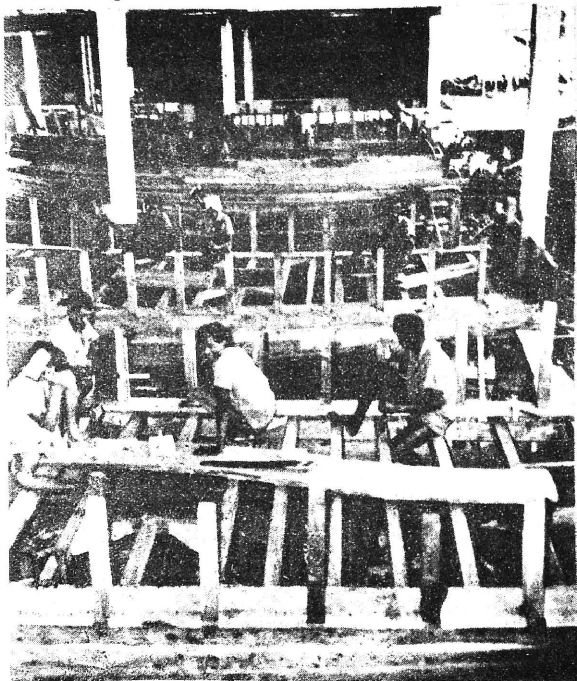
Industrial Complexes have been set up at Ranipet, Hosur, Manamadurai, Pudukkottai, Gummidipoondi, Cuddalore and Tuticorin.

In order to encourage investments by Indians in Tamilnadu, a World Level Committee has been set up. So far about 980 public enquiries from various countries have been received. Non-resident Indians have established 16 industries in India. The Government of India have located the Free Trade Zone near Tambaram in Madras City. All the infrastructural facilities required for the same have been provided by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

TAMIL NADU MINERALS LIMITED:

The Tamil Nadu Minerals Limited was set up by the State Government in April 1978 for commercial exploitation of some of the import-

ant minerals used for industries in the State, besides taking up the exploitation and export of black and grey granite. This Corporation has so far earned a profit of Rs.2005 lakhs. The Tamil Nadu Granites, Manali, an Export Oriented Unit was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on 25th March, 1986 and this unit is making good progress.



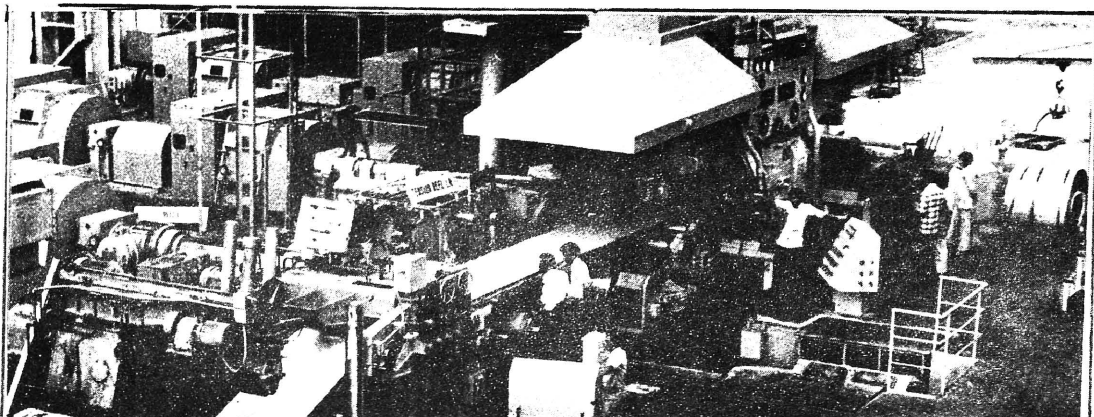
TAMILNADU SUGAR CORPORATION LTD.

Sugar Industry is an Agro based industry which helps rural industrialisation in the State. In the last 10 years, five new Sugar mills have been established. The crushing capacity of all the mills

Five new sugar mills in Ten years ! The crushing capacity increased to 47,650 tonnes from 39,000 tonnes.

Industrial complexes at Ranipet, Hosur, Manamadurai, Pudukottai, Gummidipoondi, Cuddalore and Tuticorin

Salt Corporation implementing a Rs. 12 lakh project to produce iron fortified salt to fight anaemia in India.



has gone upto 47,650 tonnes from 39,000 tonnes. All the sugar mills continue to produce steadily a large quantity of sugar. Tamil Nadu's contribution to National Sugar Production is around 10%.

TAMILNADU CEMENTS CORPORATION LIMITED.

Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation Ltd., has set up one cement unit each at Alangulam and Ariyalur. And two units for the manufacture of Asbestos Sheets, Accessories and Asbestos Pressure Pipes, have been set up by TANCEM. These units have so far provide 3100 persons with employment. Alangulam Cement a Unit of TANCEM has received a number of National Safety Awards.

TAMILNADU SALT CORPORATION LTD.

The main object of this Corporation is to manufacture both edible and industrial salts in addition to manufacture of salt based chemicals and by products and to sell. This Corporation

is implementing the Mariyur Vallinokkam Salt Project at Vallinokkam and Sardar Vedarathinam Salt Project at Thambikottai in Tanjore District. The quantity of salt produced in the last 10 years has increased to 60,000 tonnes from 700 tonnes and the production in one hectare area has gone upto 136 tonnes from 3 tonnes.

The Corporation is implementing a Project to produce 15,000 tonnes of Iron Fortified Salt in a phased manner, to tackle wide spread anaemia in our country in general and in Tamil Nadu in particular. The project, at an estimated cost of Rs.12 lakhs, is again a pioneering venture and is implemented with the assistance of Government of India (Food and Nutrition Board) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

TAMILNADU NEWSPRINT AND PAPERS LTD.

This Corporation has set up at Kakithapuram in Karur Taluk in Tiruchirapalli District one

Free Trade Zone Comes up near Madras—A Boon to Exporters

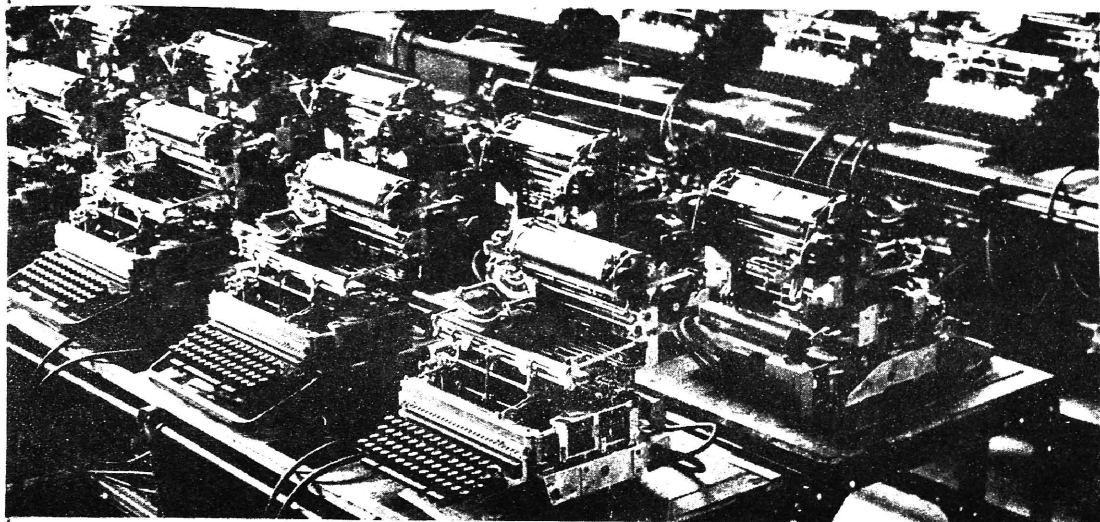
Polyester X-ray film project at Uthagamandalam, an Aromatic complex at Madras cleared by Centre !

Tamil Nadu Contribution to National Sugar Production is around 10%

paper mill capable of producing to the tune of 50,000 tonnes of newsprint and 40,000 tonnes of printing and writing paper. This plant commences commercial production on 18.10.1985. During the year, the company has added MAPLITHO to the existing range of product in printing and writing paper. The company has given direct employment about 1500 persons besides generating indirect employment to 5,000 persons.

Rs.600 crores have also been cleared by the Government of India. Moreover a Heavy Alloy Mixture Unit at a cost of Rs.70 crores has been set up at Tiruchirapalli.

The Government of Tamilnadu besides rendering an helping hand to the entrepreneurs who intend to start new industries in Tamil-Nadu, have also started various new industries and running them efficiently and smoothly. The



After greater amount of pursuation of the State Government, the Government of India have cleared the project of Hindustan Photo Films at Uthagamandalam for establishment of Polyester X-Ray Film Project at a cost of Rs.168.12 crores. Similarly, the proposals of the Madras Refiners Limited for establishment of an Aromatic Complex at a cost of

financial assistance to the entrepreneurs who start new industries has been rendered with the help of Industrial Development Bank of India. This Government is extending various types of financial assistance viz. IFST loan, Central Subsidy, Power Tariff subsidy etc. to the entrepreneurs who start new industries in backwad areas of the State.

The quantity of salt produced in the last 10 years increases to 60,000 tonnes from 700 tonnes and the production in one hectare area has gone upto 136 tonnes from 3 tonnes.

A Heavy alloy mixture unit at a cost of Rs. 70 crores set up at Trichirapalli !

TNPL, the paper mill, is on steam! Provides employment to 1500 people.

The Green Revolution

Despite of successive failures of monsoons and the erratic behaviour Tamil Nadu is going ahead in implementing food production programmes through the well equipped extension wing of the Department of Agriculture. Higher productivity is achieved in almost all the cultivated crops and prosperity and plenty are assured even during floods and droughts. Rice, Coarse Grains, Pulses, Sugarcane and Cotton are systematically raised in appropriate seasons. Recorded productions have been achieved during 5th and 6th Five Year Plan periods. Apart from the normal cultivable areas, waste lands, saline and alkaline soils are also put under plough in the recent past. It is a fact that almost every bit of land with monocrops is converted as a total crop land with available water resources and short duration crops are raised as rainfed crops.

The rice production in 1976-77 was only 1846 Kgs./ha. A record productivity of 2780 kgs./ha. of rice was achieved in the year 1986-87.

*The higher productivity of rice is due to the implementation of 5 tonnes/ha and 3 P's Project in a fitting manner in almost all the seasons.

*The five steps approach to increase the Samba productivity has also registered good dividends in Samba in last years.

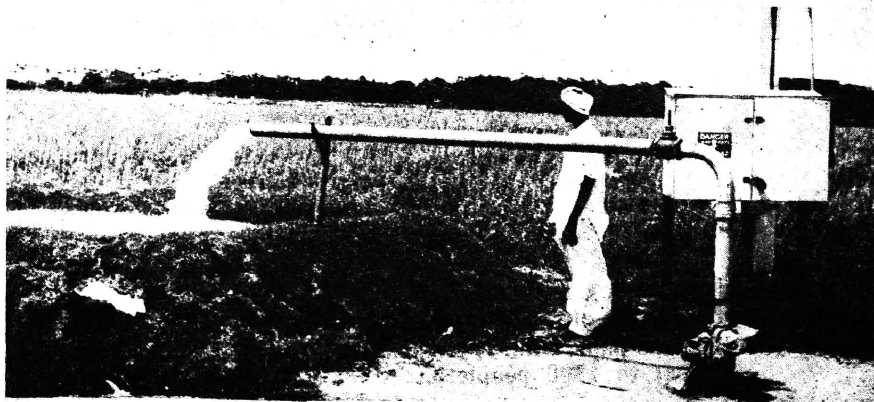
SAMBA PRODUCTIVITY:

The five steps approach to increase the Samba productivity is being demonstrated in 32,000 pre-season campaigns and 32,000 demonstration farms. The pests and diseases population is put under control by following I.P.M. Technologies.

More than 12 new paddy varieties were released for the benefit of the farmers. These new varieties are high yielding in nature and also pest resistance apart from their shorter duration.

PRODUCTION INCENTIVE:

An Amount of Rs.35 is being offered as subsidy per quintal





of paddy procured by the Govt. Agencies in the Cauvery delta districts. The subsidy is paid in kind as chemical fertilizers and plant protection chemicals and Rs.59 crores has been distributed as subsidy so far.

PLANT PROTECTION:

Timely plant protection measures are taken to save the crop from pest and diseases every year. Rs.70.77 lakh was spent over an area of 77,000 hectares of paddy land towards plant protection in the last year.

RODENT CONTROL:

Rodenticides are being distributed at 50% subsidy and Rs.3.22 lakhs has been spent in the last year to control rats in an area of 1.53 lakh hectares.

MILLETS:

To get more productivity in Coarse grain crops, new varieties

of millets both for irrigated and rainfed conditions are introduced. Cholan, Cambu and Maize were cultivated over an area of 15.72 lakh ha. and 16 lakh tonnes of grain yield were obtained. New production technologies were being demonstrated in 423 watershed areas. Summer ploughing, raising of drought resistance varieties, water managements, application of fertilisers to dry crops, and adequate plant protection are some of the technologies taught to the dryland farmers. In the year 1986-87 the above technologies were adopted in 1.34 lakh ha. in the watershed areas and 1.04 lakh ha. around the watershed areas.

PULSES:

Adequate attention is being paid to attain self-sufficiency in pulses production. Pulses crops are cultivated as pure crop, mixed crop, inter crop, along the bunds in kitchen garden etc. The area

under pulses is almost doubled in the last 10 years and the production is over 250% than the production in the year 1976-77.

Year	Area Lakh Ha.	Production Lakh Tonnes
1976-77	5.45	1.77
1986-87	10.28	4.52

Distribution of quality pulses seeds for sowing also has been increased by four folds.

For better productivity about 5 lakh B/c packets are distributed every year along with pulses seeds and 2.2. lakh minikits also distributed annually to small and marginal farmers.

Rs.11 lakh is being spent every year for Foliar spraying of DAP over an area of 20,000 Hectares.

As many as 2 lakh farmers are given training in pulses production technologies.

COTTON:

High Yielding varieties like LRA 5166, MCU 5, MCU 9, MCU 10, DCH 32 and Varalakshmi are being cultivated in an area of 1.88 lakh hectares and about 3.49 lakh Bales of lint is produced.

SUGARCANE:

Considerable increase in area and production of sugarcane is noticed in the last 10 years with the introduction of new High Yielding varieties like COC.671, CO 6304, CO 62175, CC 8001.

The State Ranks first in the Nation with the productivity of 108 tonnes of Cane per ha.

Year	Area Lakh HA	Production Lakh Tonnes (Gur)
1976-77	1.33	14.38
1986-87	2.11	24.75

INPUTS:

Consumption of NPK fertiliser is of high order in the last 10 years.

Year	Consumption NPK Lakh tonnes
1976-77	2.98
1986-87	6.72

In order to increase the fertility of the soil and to fix up atmospheric Nitrogen in the soil, bio-fertilisers are being used every year in about 1.60 lakh ha.

About 2.80 lakh packets of Azospirillum and Azotobacter are being prepared and distributed to the farmers.

SOIL TESTING:

To recommend the correct dose of fertilisers 10,00,000 soil samples are being analysed every year.

MICRO NUTRIENT MIXTURE:

To increase the productivity of the crops 1000 tonnes of Micro nutrient mixture is being prepared and distributed to the farmers.

PLANT PROTECTION CHEMICALS:

Pesticides and fungicides worth Rs.7 crores are being distributed

through 772 Agrl. depots in the State every year.

PEST SURVEILLANCE:

To pre-warn the farmers about the occurrence of pest and diseases and to assess the E.T.L., 7116 pest surveillance plots are laid and weekly observations are made. 198 I.P.M. demonstration plots of 20 ha. each are being established.

WEEDICIDES:

Use of chemical weedicides to control weeds is being popularised among farmers and weedicides formulations are distributed to farmers at 50% subsidy. An amount of Rs.4.75 lakhs has been spent for this purpose over an area of 5125 ha. in the year 1986-87. The work in this aspect is intensified in the years to come.

QUALITY CONTROL:

In quality control also the State carries out a tremendous work with chemical laboratories to assess the quality of pesticides, plant protection chemicals, fertilisers and seeds. About 44% of the nations quality control analysis of the plant protection chemicals is carried out in Tamil Nadu and every year more than 60,000 samples are tested for the chemical content.

MINIKITS:

To popularise new varieties of rice and coarse grains, quality

seeds in small pockets are distributed free of cost to small and marginal farmers. Every year more than a lakh of minikits are distributed through the agricultural depots of the Department.

AGRO FORESTRY:

To encourage afforestation and maintain ecological balance fruit, fuel, fodder, fibre seedlings are distributed to small and marginal farmers. So far 9 crore Seedlings have been distributed.

DRIP IRRIGATION:

To emphasis economic and efficient use of water for irrigation drip irrigation and sprinkler irrigations are advocated to the farmers and a subsidy of Rs.1500/- per acre is given to farmers to install drip irrigation in their holdings.

T & V SYSTEM:

With the World Bank assistance the Training and Visit System is successfully implemented from 1981-82 in the State at a cost of Rs.36.48 crores. Both the World Bank Missionaries and Govt. of India Officials have paid their co-operation to the Agriculture Department for efficient running of the scheme to help the farming community.

TANWA:

Six coastal districts (viz) Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Ramnad,

A Record Rice Productivity of 2,780 kgs, per hectare in 1986-87 compared to 1,846 kgs in 1976-77.

9 Crore Seedlings Distributed to Encourage Agro Forestry.

South Arcot, Chingleput and Tirunelveli have been identified for implementing a special scheme to train the farm women in agriculture with the DANIDA aid of Rs.3.21 crores. The scheme is being implemented for this year and another 6½ years. 20,000 women will be trained in a phased programme through this scheme.

FARMERS TRAINING CENTRES:

There are 12 farmers training centres in the State and every year 42,000 farmers are trained in scientific agriculture.

SEED FARMS:

Popular varieties of paddy, millets and pulses are multiplied in 44 State Seed Farms of Agriculture Department and quality seeds are supplied through agricultural depots right in the seasons.

SEED PROCESSING:

There are 15 giant processing units, 56 small seed processing units working in State Seed Farms and a quantity of 18,000 tonnes of paddy, millets and pulses seeds are processed.

SEED DISTRIBUTION

Larger areas have been covered under certified seed distribution programme in the last 10 years.

(Stt.)

Year	Paddy	Ragi	Cholam	Maize & Hybrid Millets
1976-77	7%	15%	7%	30%
1986-87	14%	18%	9%	50%

AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION:

With the World Bank assistance, under T & V programme, 80 permanent Information and Communication Centres have been commissioned with necessary infrastructures for the benefit of the farmers in the sub-divisions. Audio visual equipments as TV, VCR, Synchronisers, photo cameras, exhibition materials etc. are being supplied to the information centres.

Minikits containing new varieties of rice and coarse grains are distributed free of cost to small and marginal farmers. Every year a lakh of minikits distributed!

30000 seed samples analysed in the three seed testing laboratories in Tamilnadu, every year.

In Tamil Nadu :

12 Farmers Training Centres.

44 State Seed Farms.

15 Giant Seed Processing Units.

56 Small Seed Processing Units

SEED CERTIFICATION

If physically, and physiologically good quality seeds are to be made available to the farmers for successful crop production, an effective quality control mechanism becomes absolutely necessary right from the choice of the seed for raising the seed crop upto the distribution of processed seeds to the farmers. Based on the above said principles the following schemes are operating under the Department of Seed Certification.



1. Seed Certification
2. Seed testing
3. Seed Inspection
4. Seed Certification-training

SEED CERTIFICATION

Seed Certification is a regulated process designed to secure, maintain and make available certain prescribed levels of genetic purity, physical purity, physiological quality and health in seeds including vegetative propagating materials of superior crop plant varieties.

The object of Seed Certification is to develop and operate such a mechanism or arrangement through the various phases of seed Production, Processing, Storage and handling so as to meet the requirements mentioned in the definition. The Seed Certification is taken up for Paddy, Variety Millets, Hybrid Millets, Hybrid Cotton, Pulses, Oilseeds and Vegetable crops which are notified by Government of India.

Seed Certification is a specialised manpower intensive technical process consisting of six broad phases as follows:

(a) Receipt and scrutiny of application.

(b) Verification of Seed source class, and other requirements of the Seed used for raising the seed crop.

(c) Field Inspection to verify conformity to the prescribed field standards.

(d) Supervision at various stages, especially during harvesting, transportation of harvested produce to the thrashing yard, thrashing winnowing, bagging of raw seed and its transportation, and handling of raw seed, processing and bagging.

(e) Seed sampling for analysis, including genetic purity tests.

Three Seed Testing Laboratories; 30,000 samples analysed every year

3,166 sales points for Seeds Distribution

30000 seed samples analysed in the three seed testing laboratories in Tamilnadu, every year.

(f) Grant of certificate and certification tags and tagging and sealing.

SEED TESTING LABORATORIES

In order to have an effective check on the viability of seeds, three Seed Testing Laboratories have been established at Coimbatore, Madurai and Kudumiamalai respectively. All the three Laboratories have been notified as State Laboratories under the Seeds Act, 1966. Annually, about 30,000 samples can be analysed in these Laboratories. These Seed Testing Laboratories were transferred from the control of the Department of Agriculture to the control of the Department of Seed Certification with effect from 21st November, 1985.

SEED INSPECTION

Quality seeds, fertilizer and pesticides are the three indispensable inputs required for high production in Agriculture. Of these, Seed is the basic Agricultural input. Hence, quality seeds are to be produced in abundance. Only good quality notified seeds are certified by the Certification Department.

Almost all the improved and high yielding varieties are being notified now and then under the Seed Act, the seeds of these varieties began to flow steadily to the net-work of 3166 sales points.

SEED CERTIFICATION TRAINING:

In order to familiarise with the Seed Production techniques certification procedures and Seed Storage Training Courses are being conducted to the field personnel of the Department of Agriculture, Horticulture and Oilseeds besides private Seed Producers and Seed Dealers who are engaged in Seed Production Programme. A separate



Training Wing was started from 3.10.1985 in this Department and the details of various training programmes conducted during last two years.

Seed Certification propagates high yielding varieties.

Minikits containing new varieties of rice and coarse grains are distributed free of cost to small and marginal farmers. Every year a lakh of minikits distributed!

The Wealth of Tamil Nadu



The Family Welfare Programme is a scheme wholly sponsored by the Government of India. This National Programme is successfully implemented in the State in a well planned manner on a purely voluntary basis. Tamilnadu by gaining the staunch support by all people, establishes an unique example in attaining allotted targets when compared to other States in India.

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

According to the 1981 Census the population of Tamil Nadu was 4.84 crores. The Birth Rate and Death Rate of Tamilnadu as per the 1981 census were 26.1/1000 and 10.9/1000 respectively, as against 33.3 per 1000 and 12.5 per 1000 for the nation. The National Health Policy aims at achieving the Net Re-productive Rate of Unity by the end of this century. In Tamil Nadu the prime objective is to achieve this Net Re-productive Rate by 1998-99 itself. For this goal, the Birth Rate and Death Rate have to be brought down to 21 to 9 per 1000 population respectively.

The Infant Mortality Rate should be reduced to 60 per 1000 live births and the Couple Protection Rate to the increased to 60%.

YEAR	IN TERMS OF EQUIVALENT STERILISATIONS		
	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	PERCENTAGE
1977—78	379711	124740	32.9
1978—79	302000	235664	78.0
1979—80	319566	172510	54.0
1980—81	210471	154042	73.2
1981—82	210471	203954	96.9
1982—83	334954	281438	84.0
1983—84	478556	520382	108.7
1984—85	553000	560994	101.5
1985—86	550555	590287	107.2
1986—87	642333	644593	100.4

GROWING POPULARITY OF TUBECTOMY

Year	Total no. of Sterilisations	No. of Tubectomies	Percentage of Vasectomies	Percentage of Tunbectomies
1976-77	567037	186829	57.1	32.9
1977-78	111587	90896	18.5	81.5
1978-79	216428	125099	42.2	57.8
1979-80	157642	122197	22.5	77.5
1980-81	138831	129915	6.4	93.6
1981-82	188828	174702	7.4	92.6
1982-83	266279	250583	5.9	84.1
1983-84	496780	473151	4.8	95.2
1984-85	525341	467987	10.9	89.1
1985-86	513990	458999	10.7	89.2
1986-87	513990	457159	14.1	85.9

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

A review of the past performance shows that, right from the inception of the Family Welfare Programme in 1956, Tamil Nadu has been a top-ranking State. For example, between 1956 and 1978, 27.8 lakh sterilisations have been done in Tamil Nadu. During the same period, much larger States like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have done only 22.5 lakh and 18.4 lakh sterilisations respectively. Tamil Nadu is at the top, considering the performance in the recent years also. While 21.3 lakh sterilisations have been done in Tamil Nadu between 1980-81 and 1985-86, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have done only 19.1 lakh and 16.6 lakh sterilisations respectively. This excellent performance has resulted in Tamil Nadu achieving the lowest population growth rate in the country during the 1971-81 decade.

while vasectomy accounted for 67.1% of all sterilisations in 1976-77, it was only 10.7% of total sterilisations in 1985-86.

While the popularity of sterilisation among women is going up, there has been an increasing preference for the new technique of laparoscopic sterilisation among the women. From a negligible fraction of total female sterilisations/in 1980-81, laparoscopic sterilisation became very popular within just three years to account for 55.58% of total female sterilisations in 1983-84.

The table below shows the marked increase in the acceptance of the temporary methods of contraception in Tamil Nadu.

ACCEPTORS OF TEMPORARY CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

YEAR	I.U.D.	O.P. USERS	CC. USERS
1977-78	22991	2030	98798
1978-79	36589	2493	121726
1979-80	31212	3467	73426
1980-81	32597	4042	70120
1981-82	34427	3401	58892
1982-83	37297	3541	32014
1983-84	55877	11877	65815
1984-85	86053	18162	98110
1985-86	192170	47885	177214
1986-87	394729	79784	176055

COUPLE PROTECTION RATE

YEAR	PERCENT	
	TAMILNADU	INDIA
1981—82	28.9	23.7
1982—83	30.8	25.9
1983—84	34.2	29.6
1984—85	39.0	32.3
1985—86	43.5	Not available
1986—87	46.8	Not available

Provisional

The main indicator of increased acceptance of contraceptive methods is the couple protection rate. The couple protection rate for Tamil Nadu has been far ahead of the national average as shown in the table.

The impact of the Family Welfare Programme can be measured in terms of the number of births averted (annual and cumulative) due to the adoption of various contra-

ceptive methods. Since the inception of the Family Welfare Programme, about 61 lakh births have been averted in Tamil Nadu.

As per the 1981 census, Kerala is the only State having a lower birth rate than Tamil Nadu in the whole country.

Apart from the birth rate, the infant mortality rate has also been going down in Tamil Nadu.

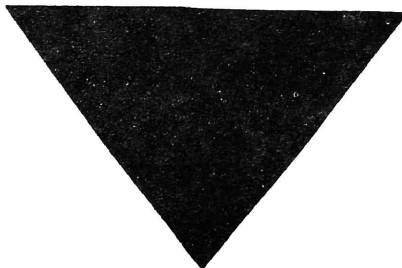
61 lakh births averted in TamilNadu.

TamilNadu has the second lowest birth rate in the country !

Tamil Nadu's couple protection rate far ahead of the national average !

Laparoscopic sterilisation becoming very popular !

21.3 lakh sterlisations during 1980-86, in Tamil Nadu !



A Sea Change

TAMILNADU is endowed with rich and varied potential for development of both marine and inland fisheries. It is endowed with a long coastline of 1,000 kilometres as also an inland water spread area of around 3.69 lakh hectares, comprising of rivers, reservoirs, canals, tanks and the like. The population of marine fishermen is about 4.64 lakhs, out of which, about 1 lakh marine fishermen are actively engaged in fishing profession. Another 60,000 persons are engaged in inland fish production in the State.

Tamil Nadu accounts for about 15 per cent of the total fish production in the country. The share of Tamil Nadu in Country's export in marine products, is about Rs.60 crores (1985-86). As a result of effective imple-

mentation of successive Five Year Plans, the fish production of the State has increased five folds from 81,700 tonnes in 1951-52 to about 4.6 lakhs tonnes by the close of 1986-87. There has been an increase of 30 per cent of total fish production over last 10 years. (From 3.55 LT in 1977-78 to 4.60 LT in 1986-87).

DEVELOPMENT OF MARINE FISHERIES

Mechanisation Programme:

As against a target of 500 Beach Landing crafts during the Seventh Five Year Plan, 20 Beach Landing Crafts were distributed in the first two years, viz., 1985-86 and 1986-87. The Annual Plan of 1987-88 envisages the introduction of additional 40



**திருச்சினாமங்கலம்
புதியமாளையகத்தின்
மனவமகளிர்**

20.8.79 அன்று FWFS/1

திருச்சினாமங்குலம்
பெரியபாளையக்கமண
மீனவமகளிர்

iv) A 2 ha. farm is being established at Portonovo in South Arcot district.

v) Establishment of a Prawn Hatchery by Fisheries Development Corporation at Neelankarai in Chengalpattu district at a cost of Rs.21.00 lakhs is in progress.

vi) Under DPAP, a 10 ha. farm has been sanctioned at Ariyankundu in Ramana-
nathapuram district.

INLAND FISHERIES:

The total inland water spread area in Tamil Nadu is estimated at about 3.69 lakh hectares, from which 1.70 lakh tonnes of fish was produced at the close of the Sixth Plan (1984-85). The aim of the Seventh Five Year Plan is to raise the production level to 2.10 lakh tonnes by 1989-90. The major impediment towards increasing production in this sector is the

ii) A 50 ha. Brackishwater Fish Farm has been sanctioned at Thondiakkadu in Thanjavur district at a cost of Rs.29.00 lakhs.

iii) A 12 ha. farm at a cost of Rs.12.69 lakhs is

inadequacy of quality seeds for main intensive stocking in the inland water spreads. As against total annual requirement of 350 million fish seeds, the present availability is around 47.70 million only, leaving a considerable gap between demand and supply of seeds. The annual plan for 1987-88 lays stress on reducing this gap.

FISHERMEN WELFARE:

Fishermen Housing-- Since 1974-75, Government are implementing the Fishermen Housing Schemes, under which the Government have so far sanctioned the construction of 9,856 houses through THADCO and 1,848 houses by the Fisheries Department. So far 9,160 houses have been completed by THADCO and 875 houses by the Fisheries Department. This programme will be continued in 1987-88 also, and for this purpose a provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been included in the Annual Plan 1987-88.

The Government of India have come forward to extend financial assistance to the States under the National Welfare Fund for providing the essential amenities such as Houses, Roads, Water Supply, Auction Hall and Net mending sheds, Landing platforms and Curing shed in the Fishing Villages. The Government of India have indicated that the total expenditure in executing the programme will have to be shared by the State and Centre on 50:50 basis. With a view

to make use of this offer, the Government are considering to move the Government of India for providing the above assistance atleast for two villages to start with in 1987-88.

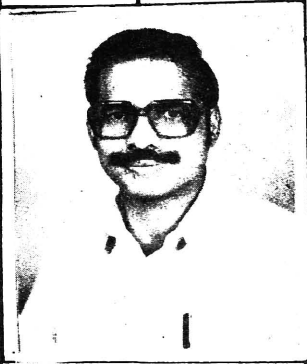
Link Roads-- Fishermen hamlets need link roads for better communication and transportation of fish to the nearby marketing processing centres. Therefore, Government have already formed 108 roads covering 159 k.m. at a cost of Rs.274 lakhs. In 1987-88, the scheme will be continued and would provide additional link roads at a cost of Rs.8.25 lakhs.

Anti-Sea Erosion-- Government Orders were issued in 1986-87 to entrust the execution of Anti-Sea Erosion works to the Fisheries Department from P.W.D. Sea-face walls with rubble mound stones to arrest erosion of sea shores in 5 centres at a cost of Rs.144.50 lakhs were sanctioned by Government. To facilitate the execution of these works, a sum of Rs.113.00 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1987-88.

Savings-cum-Relief Scheme-- To alleviate the suffering of fishermen of coastal areas during the lean season, the Government have introduced a Fishermen Savings-cum-relief scheme. Under this scheme, a sum of Rs.10 per month is collected for a period of 9 months in a year from the fishermen who are members of the Fishermen Co-operative Societies. With a matching contribution of Rs.90 by the State Government a sum of Rs.180 is disbursed to individual fishermen at the rate of Rs.60 per month, over the lean period of 3 months. This scheme has proved to be a boon to the Fishermen and it is being implemented through the Fishermen Cooperatives. So far, 28,849 fishermen have joined this scheme.



Training the Future



Government achievements in this decade Elementary Education

By 1989-90 the last year of the Seventh Five Year Plan Government of India desires to achieve a target of 100% School Enrolment of the children of the age group 6-11 and 75% of those of the age group 11-14. It is gratifying that Tamil Nadu reached this target in 1985-86 itself. At the end of 1986-87 the percentage of enrolment from the age group 6-11 was 100 and that from the age group 11-14 was 79-68.

Now there is a nursery section opened in each day-care centre named Balwadi. This helps the child develop a positive attitude

towards schooling in such an early age; and it avoids the young children becoming drop-outs to look after their siblings. It is evident that in early child education, emphasised in the National Policy on Education, Tamil Nadu has been forging ahead.

Hon'ble Chief Minister's Three Pioneering Schemes

The Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Scheme has been in operation since 1.7.1982 to benefit the pupils of Stds.1 to 10. This scheme with its far-sighted social goal does attract many a child towards formal schools. What needs a particular mention is that, to execute this scheme, 38,399 Noon-meal organisers with a cook and a helper in each centre have been recruited. Through these 38,399 meal centres, about 64 lakhs of children are fed every day.

Free Supply of Text Books

Since 1985-86, the beneficiaries of the Noon-meal scheme, who are in Stds. 1 to 8 have been receiving free text-books printed and distributed by the Tamil Nadu

TamilNadu achieves 100% school enrolment of children of the age group 6-11 and 75% of those between 11-14 in 1985-86 itself.

100% enrolment of children in the age group 6-11 was achieved in 1985-86.

Balwadi's (nursery centre) coming up in every day care centre !

Text Book Society. 60 lakhs of children get the benefit of this scheme. The Government sets apart Rs.11.5 crores every year. Slates at a total cost of Rs.11.52 lakhs are given free to about 5 lakhs of children who are studying in Std. I.

Free School Uniforms

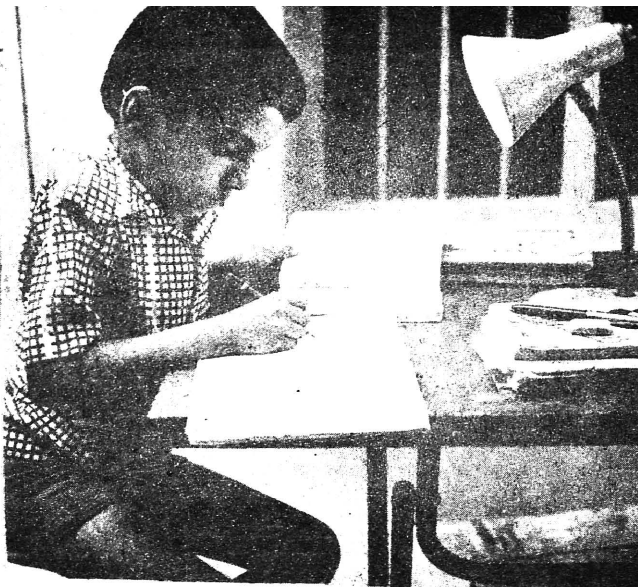
All the children of Stds. 1 to 8 of the schools in the State, when they are the beneficiaries of the Noon-meal scheme, get their school uniforms free and the Government has been implementing this massive scheme since 1985-86. The total cost is to the tune of Rs.15.81 crores a year and the number of beneficiaries is about 58.68 lakhs.

One conspicuous effect of these incentive schemes is that, at the elementary stage, the drop out rate, which was 40% in 1977-78 got reduced to 22% in 1985-86.

Free chappals to Children from Stds.1-8.

From 1987-88, the scheme of supplying free chappals, to Noon-Meal beneficiaries of Stds. 1 to 8 will come to effect. The budgetary allocation for the scheme in 1987-88 is Rs.10 crores.

Through the Scheme called the 'self-sufficiency scheme, in three years, viz.1980-81, 1981-82, and 1982-83, 4500 Panchayat Union Elementary Schools were provided with school buildings, built at a total cost of Rs.30 crores.



Secondary Education

Of the 18.36 lakhs of children in age group 14-16, 9.70 lakhs which work out to 52.85% were in schools. In ten years from 1977-78 to 1986-87, the number of high schools opened were as follows:

1977-78	.. 35
1978-79	.. 51
1979-80	.. 53
1980-81	..110
1981-82	.. 145
1982-83	.. 69
1983-84	.. 72
1984-85	..118
1985-86	.. 87
1986-87	..103

As on 30.9.1986, 1135 high schools received the benefit of the scheme of constructing science laboratories.

**Of the 18.36 lakh children in 14—16 age group,
9.7 lakhs are in schools.**

Tamil Nadu forges ahead in Early Child Education!

1135 high schools provided with science laboratories!

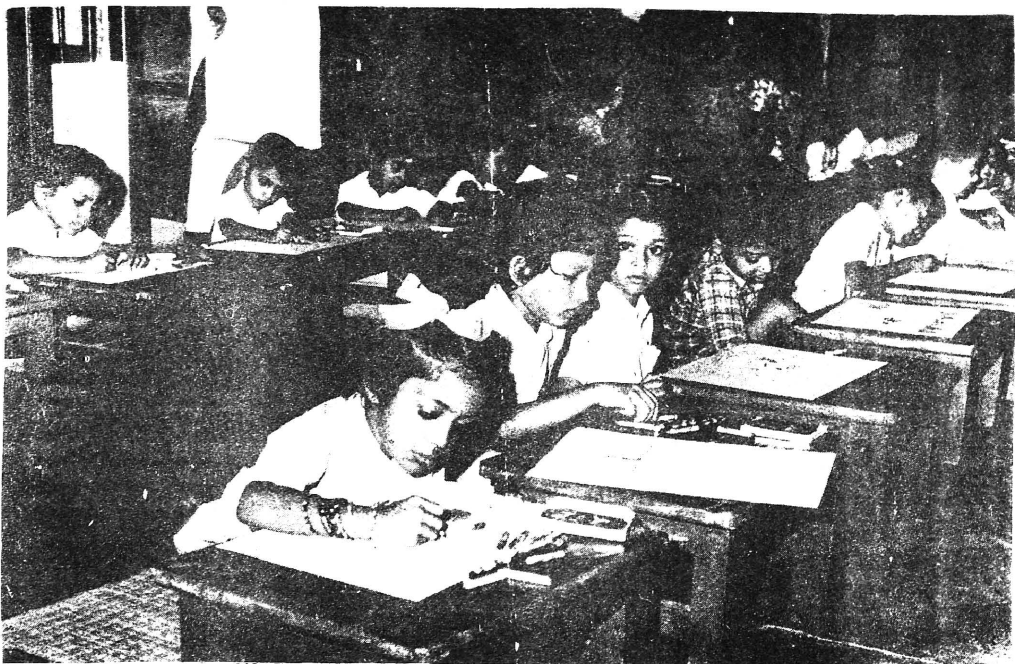
Under the Project of Educational Technology expansion, a cent per cent grant is being offered by the Central Government until 1987-88 for training programmes buildings and equipment. The cost of personnel for the Educational Television studio will be borne by the Central Government. The building for the Educational Television studio is to be completed at a cost of Rs.63.5 lakhs, and will be ready by April 1988. The Central Government has offered Rs.47 lakhs out of which Rs.5 lakhs has already been released. The State P.W.D., has undertaken the assignment.

Alloting Rs.5 crores, works for providing toilet facilities

in all Govt. Girls High and Higher Secondary Schools have been on since 1982-83.

To encourage girls education, the Central Government, under a certain scheme, offers a grant equal to the expenditure on fee concessions given to girls in Stds. 9 to 12. The grant released by the Centre for 1985-86 is Rs.47.84 lakhs. This will be used to facilitate girls education.

With regard to the growth of education of the students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, extra classes outside school hours were conducted to coach them in English, Mathematics and Science. In 1986-87,



Educational TV coming up at Madras with Central assistance.

Noon meals, Text Books, School Uniforms, Chappals, all free, enable children to improve their learning skills.

Rs. 5 crores spent for providing toilet facilities in all girls high schools and higher secondary schools. Girls education given impetus with central assistance Rs. 47.84 lakhs spent in 1985-86.

57000 pupils of Stds. 8-10 from 500 High Schools and 16000 pupils of Std. 11 & 12 from 300 Higher Secondary Schools derived the benefit of the scheme. In 1987-88 the scheme will be extended to 125 High schools and 75 higher secondary schools more.

The aim of the Chief Minister's scheme of Life-Oriented Education is to reduce the gap between education and life and to link education with industry and employment opportunities in all districts. The scheme aims at enabling the students to develop their skills and to realise the value of manual labour. This scheme enables the students to have the technical know-how through work experience.

Schools that were interested in the scheme, have been implementing it on an experimental basis since 1984-85. This experimental scheme has been in vogue in 660 High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools benefiting 1.11 lakhs of pupils. Initially, or in the first phase, in several schools, the scheme started from Std.8 with the available resources at schools and with the co-operation of the local communities and non-Governmental resources. A significant feature of this scheme is that different schools have different vocations depending on the local situations. Regarding the teaching staff, in addition to the services of the already available 2200 teachers 996 locally available skilled technologists rendered their services as parttime teachers.

In 1985-86, 750 such posts with a monthly pay of Rs.150/-for ten months were created.

Higher Secondary Education

In the Old 11+1+3 scheme, 78000 students had post matriculation education in the Pre-University classes. But 1978-79, 3.62 lakhs of students are in post S.S.L.C. education in the 10+2+3 scheme. Now Higher Secondary education is offered in 1678 schools



and post SSLC Education reaches the poor and the rural areas which is a milestone in the achievement of this Government.

One of the distinct features in Higher Secondary Education in Tamil Nadu is its vocationalisation. In 86-87 in plus one and plus two classes of the Higher Secondary schools 0.87 lakhs (24%) Out of 3.62 lakhs of students had vocational courses.

10% in 1990 and 25% in 1995 have been the targets for such vocationalisation at the national level according to the National Policy on Education. But in Tamil Nadu even in 1986-87 it was 24%.

Chief Minister's Life Oriented Education scheme to reduce the gap between life and education! This scheme in vogue in 660 schools benefiting 1.11 lakh pupils.

Higher secondary education offered in 1,678 schools, 87,000 students out of 3.62 lakh students in Plus Two classes have vocational courses !

Education in Tamil Nadu

HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The facilities for Technical Education have increased very much during the last 10 years. There were only seven Engineering Colleges and Thirty eight Polytechnics under the control of the Department prior to 1976. At present, there are thirty one Engineering Colleges and one hundred and thirty three Polytechnics under the control of the Department due to the starting of new Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics during the last decade. The intake of students for Engineering Colleges which was in the order of 1426 during 1976 has increased to 6067 during the last decade. Similarly, the Polytechnics intake has increased from 4890 to 23,150 during the last decade. The opportunities for Technical Education have increased very much due to the increase in the intake of students in the Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics.

The facilities for Women's Education have also increased in the last decade. More than 1000 girl students join every year in the Engineering Colleges for the degree courses. There were only 3 Government Polytechnics for women with an intake capacity of 420 students prior to 1976. Now, there are 12 Women Polytechnics with an intake of 1600 students. Besides, the Government have permitted the admission of girl students in the Men's Polytechnics as and when necessary. Women's wings are also opened in the Men's Polytechnics to meet the demand.

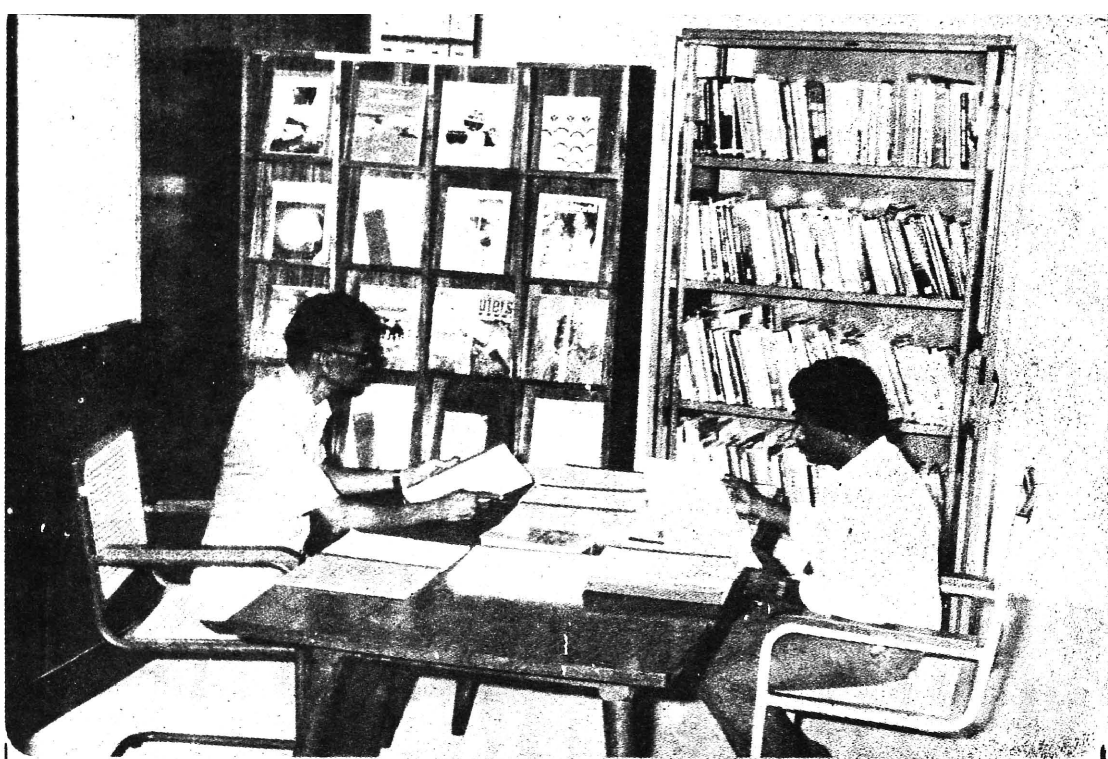
STARTING OF NEW INSTITUTIONS:

The details of new Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics established in Tamilnadu year-wise are furnished below:

Year	No. of newly started Engg. Colleges	No. of newly started Polytechnics.
1979-80	..	1
1980-81	..	5
1981-82	1	6
1982-83	..	9
1983-84	..	16
1984-85	14	33
1985-86	9	19
1986-87	1	6
Total	25	95

Of the above mentioned Engineering Colleges, all the 24 Engineering Colleges except the Government College of Engineering, Tirunelveli started during 1981-82, have been started in the private sector under the Self-financing scheme with the permission of the Government and without involving any financial commitment to the Government for ever. Similarly, the newly started Polytechnics comprise 4 Government Polytechnics, 16 Government Aided Polytechnics and 75 Self-financing Polytechnics.





NEW COURSES:

New diversified and job oriented courses are introduced in the Technical Institutions in the areas of weakness and in the areas of Emerging Technology.

Computer Technology as a compulsory subject has been included in the curriculum. All the Government and aided Institutions have been provided with Computers. Computer courses have been introduced, in many Polytechnics and in some of the Engineering Colleges.

The tuition fees collected in the Engineering Colleges is Rs.360/- per annum. The Government are spending Rs.27,400 per student for the entire course in the Engineering College.

The tuition fee collected in the Polytechnics is Rs.180 per annum. The Government are spending Rs.9,735 per student for the entire Diploma course in Polytech-

nics. The per-capita expenditure for a Student in the Higher Secondary School (V) is Rs.6,250 for the entire course. The Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics also collect a special fee of Rs.40/-

ANNA UNIVERSITY:

For the development of Engineering, Technology and allied Sciences and for furthering the advancement of learning and persecution of research in Engineering, Technology and allied sciences, the Anna University has been established on 4th September 1978.

TAMIL MEDIUM

In order to enable the rural boys in the Technical Institutions to understand the subjects easily, instructions have been given to the teachers to teach the subjects either in English or in Tamil or in both. Besides, the Students have also been permitted to write their Board exams either in English or in Tamil or both in English and Tamil.

Catching them Young

According to International charter of Physical Education and Sport the practice of physical education and sport is a fundamental right for all.

The Tamilnadu Directorate of Sports and Youth Services (DSYS) was started in September 1979. 'The Tamil Nadu State Sports Council' which was functioning as an advisory body to the State Government from 1956 began to function along with the directorate. In 1984, the Tamil Nadu State Sports Council was renamed as Tamil Nadu State Sports Development Corporation (TNSSDC).

The State expenditure in the field of sports and youth services has become five folded in eight years of its growth.

Catch the Talent:

Talents are brought out by State level 'Catch Them Young' Tournaments in various district headquarters in rotation and 'Catch Them Very Young' Tournaments in important places by rotation, in every district. This catch is done among the boys and girls of below 16. Sixteen boys and girls of 7 to 12 years old from Tamil Nadu were selected in 1986 to be admitted in the sports Schools of Sports Authority of India.

Sophisticated techniques in various events of sports and games are imparted by highly qualified NIS trained coaches. More than 120 coaches are in this field in Tamil Nadu. Regular Coaching is given in all District Headquarters and at Anna Swimming Pool, Madras.

Talented students are admitted in Sports Schools and Sports Hostels in the eighth standard level. They can enjoy the coaching facilities, boarding and lodging upto the Higher Secondary School level. Sports Schools are functioning in Madras, Neyveli and Coimbatore and Sports Hostels in Madurai, Tiruchirapalli and Tirunelveli. There is also a sports school, exclusively for girls in Coimbatore.

Orientation courses in sports and games are conducted to PETs in High Schools and Physical Directors in Higher Secondary Schools. Selected Elementary



Annabi by virtue of coaching gained at the **Tiruchirapalli Sports Hostel**, created a **National Record in high jump (2.14 metre)**. **Hockey and Swimming Students of Madras Sports School** earned the laurels in the **State level competitions**. **B. Daphna of Coimbatore Girls Sports School** won a **Gold Medal in the Tenth Women National Championships**. Some Athletic old students of **Madras Sports Schools** are in the **National Coaching Camp** as the promising talents of India. Such kind of upheavals can be taken as credit to this **Tamil Nadu's Scheme**.

School Teachers are also given training in sports and games and are provided with Rs.225/- grant to purchase sports goods for their schools and honorarium of Rs.20/- per month (11 months a year) to teach sports and games.

Competitions;

The following are the sports and games competitions conducted by the Government.

Middle School Sports
Ten School Sports (for High Schools)
Republic Day Sports (for High & Higher Sec. Schools)
Bharathiyar Day Sports (for Higher Secondary Schools)
Block level Sports (Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Rolling Trophy and Tamilnadu Governor's Rolling Trophy instituted by the Sports Department are given)
All India Civil Services Sports
State Pongal Sports (open to the natives of Tamilnadu)
School league Sports
Club league sports
Town Sports
Women Sports (District, State, National Level)
All India Rural Sports (Group I to IV)
Anna Cycle Race
Match-a-day programme etc.

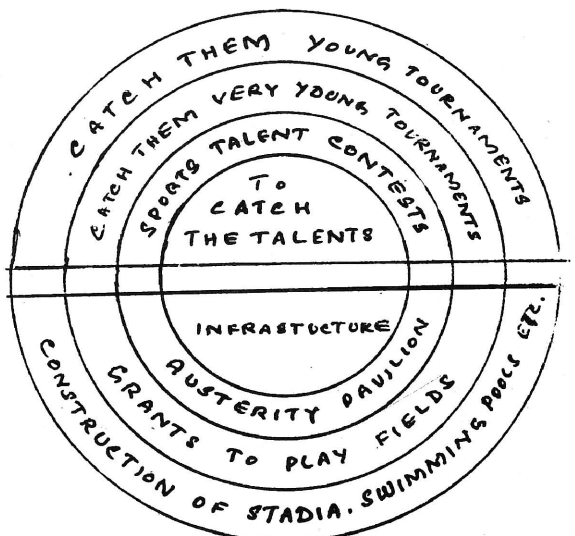
On 15th September every year,
21 District Headquarters host

Cycle race for boys and girls below 16 years of age. The race is called Anna Cycle Race.

Infrastructure:

Adequate facilities and equipments are essential for the development of sports. There are 17 stadia in Tamil Nadu among which 6 are in Madras. Five more stadia are proposed to be constructed at Erode, Pudukkottai, Dindigul, Rannad and Tuticorin.

Apart from the available two indoor stadia at Madras (University Union and Corporation Stadium), one each at Nilgiris and Madurai and Indoor Halls at Trichy





and Cuddalore, an Indoor Stadium at Salem is under construction.

Anna Swimming Pool, Madras is of International Standard. Two Swimming Pools one at Dharmapuri and another at Thanjavur are under construction.

Financial Assistance:

To conduct State level, Inter-State, National level sports in Tamil Nadu, to send contingents to National, International Sports and to coach them before such competitions, financial assistance is offered to 34 recognised State Sports Associations. To encourage the valuable contributions to sports, Rs.500/- is granted to meritorious private Sports Clubs and Agencies. Meritorious International players were given financial assistance to go abroad for advance coaching in their respective disciplines and to participate in the competitions in those countries.

Tamil nadu players who won the laurels in the International and National field of sports are awar-

ded with cash. ranging from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 500 according to their merit.

Winners in State Republic Day Sports, Bharathiyar Day Sports and State Pongal Sports are honoured with scholarship of Rs.600/- each per year, and the Silver Medalists in the Athletic events with Rs.400/-.

60 indigent sportsmen are enjoying sports pension for their meritorious performance during their peak careers. The amount Rs.75/- per month is to be raised along with the number of beneficiaries.

Youth Services:

To plan and implement various rural development programmes, a number of Youth Clubs are functioning under the Nehru Yuva Kendras (NYK). 12 Centres are functioning at present and six more are to be sanctioned in new District Headquarters. This scheme is implemented by the Central Government with the co-operation of the State Government.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 3,00,000/- to form a Tamil Nadu State Youth Board. A State level Youth Festival is organised every year.

145 Youth Clubs, 8 Hobby Centres are functioning under the schemes of State Government.

Youth Hostels are the joint venture of Central and State Government to provide low cost accommodation for the youth travellers. There are two Youth Hostels in Tamilnadu one at Madras (Adyar) and the other at Kodai-kanal. Two more Youth Hostels are sanctioned (Madurai, Tirunelveli) and six more recommended (Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli, Courtalla, Cuddalore, Elagiri Hills and Kalvarayan Hills

Sports film Library and Sports Book Library are also available at the Headquarters Office

Films in Sports techniques in Athletics, Badminton, Basketball, Gymnastics, Wrestling, Football, Volleyball Sports Competitions and Adventure Programmes are screened in Schools and Institutions. .

Sports Research Scholarships are also offered (Rs.450/- per month for 3 years). Financial Assistance to publish sports books on techniques in Tamil (may be also in English) for eminent scholars in respective field. Schemes of this Department and Sports news are depicted in the

All India Tourist Industrial Fair, held at Madras every year.

Through Rajasekaran Memorial Run, in which young and old, men and women, age between 7 to 70 run or walk by paying one rupee each, the amount of which is to be utilised for the benefit of sportsmen and for the improvement of sports facilities is also conducted in this view. So far six runs were conducted in Madras, Madurai, Trichy, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore and Vellore in which more than 20,000 peoples took part.



**Backward Classes Economic Development Corporation
Formed**

**Backward Class Students Trained to appear for the
Civil Services Exams.**

**71,000 Tools Distributed to Barbers and Dhobies in the
last ten years**



TAMIL NADU MINERALS LIMITED

MADRAS – 600 005

(An Undertaking of the Government of Tamilnadu)

TAMIN exports Black and Grey Granite Blocks to Foreign countries like Japan, West Germany, U.K., Italy and Australia.

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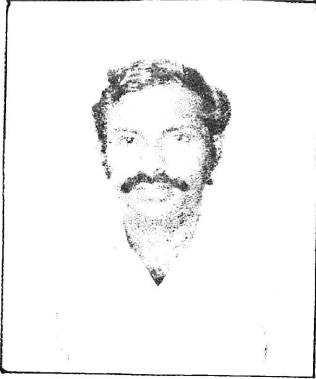
TAMIN GRANITES
MANALI – PONNERI ROAD
MANALI
MADRAS 600 068

PHONE : 848932
TELEX : 41-6081 TNML IN

GRAMS : MINESALITE

DIPR/1518/MS/87/ARIES

In Flying Colours



"TamilNadu's Transportation" has always been a model to the rest of India by its impressive records.

The statistics given below will give an idea of the efficiency and the growth of Transportation in Tamil Nadu.

There are fifteen Transport Corporations in Tamilnadu.

The number of nationalised buses in 1977, 4,974 was increased to 11,167 buses in 86-87. The total number of buses in Tamil Nadu, 9,576 increased to 16,467 during the same period.

During 1976-77, the nationalised buses covered 4490 lakh kms. The distance covered during 1986-87 comes to 12700 lakh kms.

The percentage of fleet utilisation which was 87.4 in 1976-77 was increased to 93 in 86-87, while the all-India average is at 85.2.

There are 6,200 routes in Tamil-Nadu as on 31st March '87 compared to 2045 routes in 1977.

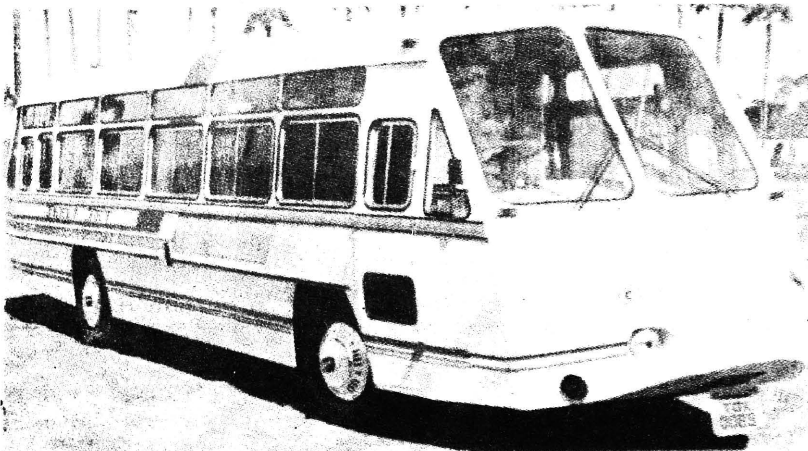
The fuel efficiency of 3.73 kms. per diesel litre in 1978-79 was improved to 4.06 kms. per litre in 86-87.

The mileage of a tyre which was around 80,000 kms. in 1978 has further increased to 1,25,000 kms. in 1987.

The Breakdown rate has come down to 24 breakdowns, per 10,000 kms. from 1.48 breakdowns, per 10,000 kms. in 1976-77.

The wages of the employees has met with 191% increase during the years 1979-87. The staff strength has increased to 78,616 in 1987 from 35,758 in 1977.

Jeeva Jet Bus fabricated by JTC.



MOBILITY PARAMETER FOR DIFFERENT STATES IN INDIA

State	Area in Sq. Km.	Population in Lakhs	Total number of buses	Buses per 1 Lakh Sq. Km.	Buses per Lakh of Population
1. Madhya Pradesh	4,42,841	521.06	5,620	1,269	11
2. Rajasthan	3,42,214	341.22	4,820	1,409	14
3. Maharashtra	3,07,762	627.05	13,990	4,545	22
4. Uttar Pradesh	2,94,413	1108.46	11,180	3,803	10
5. Andhra Pradesh	2,76,814	533.17	10,132	3,658	19
6. Jammu Kashmir	2,22,236	60.18	1,903	857	32
7. Gujarat	1,95,984	339.85	8,410	4,291	25
8. Karnataka	1,91,773	370.63	11,021	5,740	30
9. Bihar	1,73,876	698.17	6,770	3,891	10
10. Orissa	1,55,782	262.58	1,600	1,026	6
11. Tamil Nadu	1,30,069	482.77	16,467	12,667	34
12. West Bengal	87,853	545.00	9,227	10,405	17
13. Assam	78,523	198.99	2,680	3,414	13
14. Punjab	50,362	166.85	4,950	9,900	30
15. Hariyana	44,222	128.56	3,043	6,681	24
16. Kerala	38,824	253.61	7,923	20,367	31

Source: Performance Statistics of S.T.U. 1985-86, Association of State Road Transport Undertakings.

NO. OF NEW BUSES ADDED TO FLEET

 → AUGMENTATION
 → REPLACEMENT

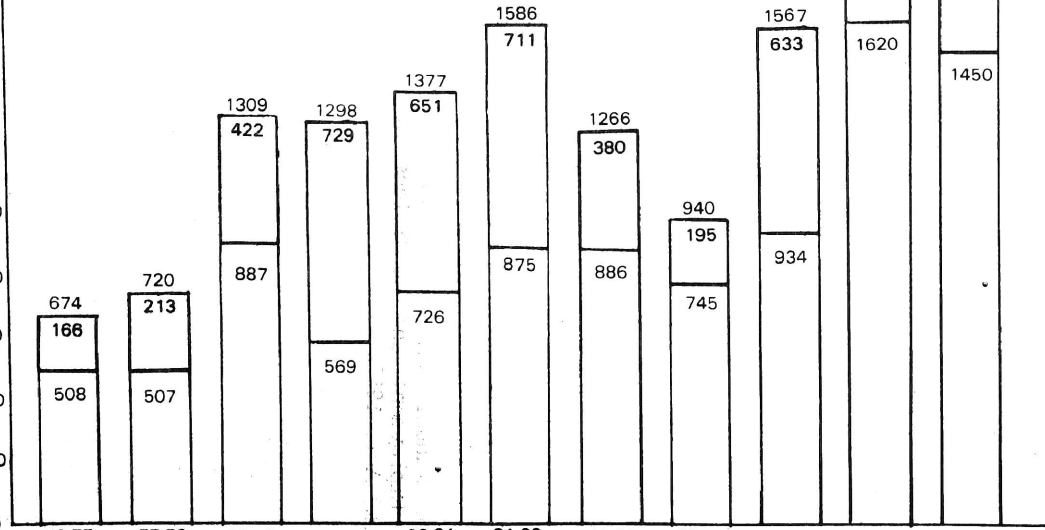
More than 4,000 new Bus Routes, in Ten years. 6,000 new Buses added to the Nationalised fleet

No. of Buses

2800
2600
2400
2200
2000
1800
1600
1400
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0

76-77 77-78 78-79 79-80 80-81 81-82 82-83 83-84 84-85 85-86 86-87

Years



SOCIAL WELFARE MEASURES

1. School and College students are permitted to travel in Corporation buses at substantial concessional rates.

2. Blind persons are allowed to travel free anywhere in Madras City and in other areas while going to Hospitals, workshops and schools.

3. Physically handicapped children are issued free point to point bus passes for their travel from their place of residence to school, hospitals and back.

4. Cancer patients are allowed concessional travel for the purpose of treatment.

5. "Women and Children Specials" in adequate number are being run in cities to cater to the needs of school going children and working women during peak hours.

6. Press correspondents are allowed free travel subject to certain restrictions.

7. Members of the Legislature are allowed to travel free along with their spouses.

8. Bus stations with passenger waiting rooms, retiring rooms, cloak rooms, canteen, bath and toilets etc., are maintained by Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation at all important cities and towns.

9. Pallavan Transport Corporation is maintaining 20 bus stands spread all over Madras City.

10. More than 4000 road side bus shelters have been provided by the Transport Corporations all over the State.

11. The Transport Corporations have set up motels at 12 places along arterial Highways. The motels provide facilities for all types of road users and their vehicles for rest and refreshment. More number of motels are coming up.

12. With a view to provide a stock of good drivers to the Country, all the Transport Corporations and the Institute of Road Transport have set up driver training schools.

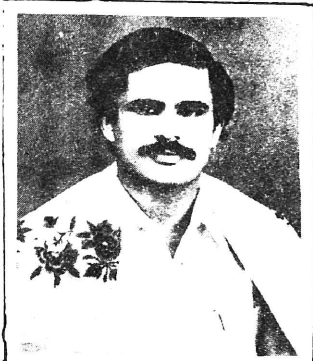
13. All the Corporations have also started their own Industrial Training Institutes at various centres for training automobile mechanics who will be released into the job market.

14. The Transport Corporations have taken several steps in prevention of road accidents in consultation with the police and highways officials like:

- a. Setting up of Traffic Signals
- b. Rectification of defects in the accident prone spots
- c. Painting with road marking paint the highway lanes
- d. Painting with luminiscent paint the front and rear of bullock carts.

15. The Transport Corporations maintain totally 50 Ambulances in proper condition at select depots in order to provide immediate relief to road accident victims.

Housing the Millions



The Tamil Nadu Housing Board is implementing many social housing schemes for various categories of people from the Economically Weaker Section of the community to the Higher Income Group, so far 1,47,710 dwelling units have been constructed by Housing Board throughout the State at a cost of Rs.409 crores. As per the present policy 55% of the total dwelling units programmed by Housing Board are for the Economically Weaker section and low income group.

(A) Economically Weaker Section Scheme:

The beneficiaries under this scheme are artisans, weavers, washermen, fishermen & others

whose monthly income is below Rs.700/-. The ceiling cost per house under this category is Rs.15,000/-. The EWS Housing scheme is funded by Hudco. The Board has constructed 5207 units at a cost of Rs.5.50 crores from the inception till 1977. During the periods from 1977 to 1987, the Housing Board has constructed 41,332 units at a cost of Rs.47 crores.



1,47,710 Dwelling Units Contracted at a cost of Rs. 409 Crores.

55% of the total units are for the Economically Weaker Section and the Low Income Group

The economically Weaker Section scheme benefits artisans, Weavers, washermen, fishermen and others whose monthly income is below Rs. 700.

(B) Low Income Group Housing Scheme:

This scheme with a ceiling of Rs.30,000 per unit is to benefit those whose monthly income is between Rs.701 to Rs.1500. During the periods from 1977 to 1987, the Housing Board has constructed 19824 units at a cost of Rs.30.00 crores.

(C) Cash Loan Schemes:

The objective of this scheme is to benefit the poor people who are not having required capital to build their houses. The cost is repaid over easy monthly instalments.

(D) Slum improvement/clearance Schemes:

This scheme is implemented in mofussil towns by Housing Board from 1961. During the periods

from 1977 to 1987, the Board has constructed 6816 units at a cost of Rs.7.30 crores

While summarising the above it can be seen that the Tamil Nadu Housing Board has constructed under various sorts of schemes for the Economically Weaker Section and L.I.G. of the society has constructed 6708 units at a cost of Rs.86 crores.

Tamil Nadu Housing Board is actively associating itself in the State Government programme of construction of 3 million houses for poor. In the next 3 years Tamil Nadu Housing Board has programmed to construct 47,060 economically weaker section houses and 5212 low income group units throughout Tamil Nadu.

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT STATEMENT

ABSTRACT

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>LIG</u>	<u>MIG</u>	<u>TNGRHS</u>	<u>SLUM</u>	<u>SIHS</u>	<u>EWS</u>	<u>POLICE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
FROM INCEPTION TO MARCH 1977	7514	5003	8328	13948	2494	5207	489	42984
FROM APRIL 1977 TO MARCH 1987	19824	24152	10120	6016	636	41332	2647	104727
TOTAL	27338	29155	18448	19964	3130	46539	3136	147710

NOTE: Out of 19964 slum tenements constructed by the Board, 7384 tenements were constructed in Madras City prior to the formation of Slum Clearance Board.

In the Slum Improvement Scheme, 6,816 units at a cost of Rs. 7.30 crores has been constructed in Tamil Nadu in 10 years.

In the next Three years, TNHB has programmed to construct 47,060 houses for economically weaker sections and 5,212 units for the low income group

A Tourist's Paradise



Tourism, To-day is the second largest industry in the world. The fact that Tourism promotes socio-economic development, has been realised during the last 10 years. Small countries like Singapore, Fiji and Caribbean countries depend on tourism for economic development. Tamil Nadu has also realised the importance of tourism and is paying special attention for tourism development in the State.

As a first step, the Beach Resort Complex of Tamilnadu Tourism Development Corporation at Mamallapuram has been converted into a joint venture with non-resident Indian participation with the Government and is being upgraded as an International Beach Resort. At Thiruvadanthai and Muthukadu new beach resorts and recreation centres are being planned. In Madras, an International Tourism

Centre near Valluvarkottam and a Hotel-cum-recreation complex near the Kannappar Thidal and the old Zoo complex area in Vepery are the other, non-resident Indian projects on the anvil. These projects altogether will cost nearly Rs.40.00 crores in the first phase.

Ten new tourist offices and tourist information Centres have been opened since 1979. A Tourist information centre at Delhi has been upgraded as a Tourist office. A tourist office has been opened in Calcutta to accelerate the visit of pilgrims to Tamil Nadu.

As a part of Orientation Training a batch of Tourist Officers were sent on a familiarisation tour to New Delhi, Agra, Chandigarh, Simla and Jaipur in the North in 1984.

Tourism and Travel Trade have in recent years become highly professional and it is therefore, absolutely necessary to provide periodical training courses to the personnel working in the department of tourism and T.T.D.C. The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.1 lakh for this purpose. During 1986, two training programmes were organised by the Department of Tourism, Government of India, in collaboration with the Department of Tourism, Govt. of Tamil Nadu programmes.

Permanent Exhibition Complex coming up at Madras !

Tourism is an Industry in Tamil Nadu.

Youth Tourism with Water Sports and Trekking programmes popular in Tamil Nadu.

Destination South India Programme" organised in 1977, 1979.

Tourist Guides:

Tourist Guides play an important role in tourism development. But no such guides were available in the Southern districts. The government has therefore organised a training programme in March 1983 at Madurai and given training to 24 candidates. These candidates are placed at Major Tourist Centres like Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, and Kanniyakumari.

The "Destination South India" programme was organised in 1977 in Co-operation with the Govt. of India, Department of Tourism, Air India, Indian Airlines, Southern States, Hoteliers and Travel Agents with a view to attract foreign tourists to South India through overseas publicity. This has resulted in increasing the tourist traffic to Tamil Nadu. Encouraged by this success, the programme was repeated in 1979 and 1980. As a result of this effort it is estimated that the tourist traffic to Tamil Nadu has increased by about 20 per cent.

Apart from producing tourist literatures the Government has brought out recently a multi-colour publication on the Vedanthangal Water-bird Sanctuary. This is the first time such an authentic and authoritative publication has been brought out on Vedanthangal. A similar thematic special publication is under way on the Todas of the Nilgiris. A documentary film titled "Holiday and Health Resorts of Tamil Nadu" has just been completed.

Festivals and Exhibitions:

Summer Festival is celebrated every year in May in all the hill stations of Tamil Nadu. Pongal Tourist Festival is being celebrated at all important tourist centres in the State every year in January. During the Pongal Tourist Festival celebrated in 1984, for the first time Catmaran

Boat race for fishermen was organised at Mamallapuram. At Madurai during the festival, the foreign tourists were taken to the Alankanallur to witness the Bull Fight organised there. In March '84 the government took active part in the Kambar Festival organised at Therazhundur in Thanjavur District by arranging a Bommalatam, Sound and Light Show and donating books to the local library. The foreign tourists are specially invited to such Festivals and are honoured. The Tamil Nadu Tourism Devt. Corporation is organising the All India Tourist & Industrial Fair successfully for the last 14 years at Madras from January to March under the aegis of the Government.

This is the only Fair being held for more than 100 days in the country. In magnitude it is next only to the International Fairs organised at Delhi by the Trade Fair Authority of India.

Permanent Exhibition Complex:

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. has laid the foundation stone for the Permanent Exhibition Complex of the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation at Madras on 20th April 1987 and the work on this project has commenced.



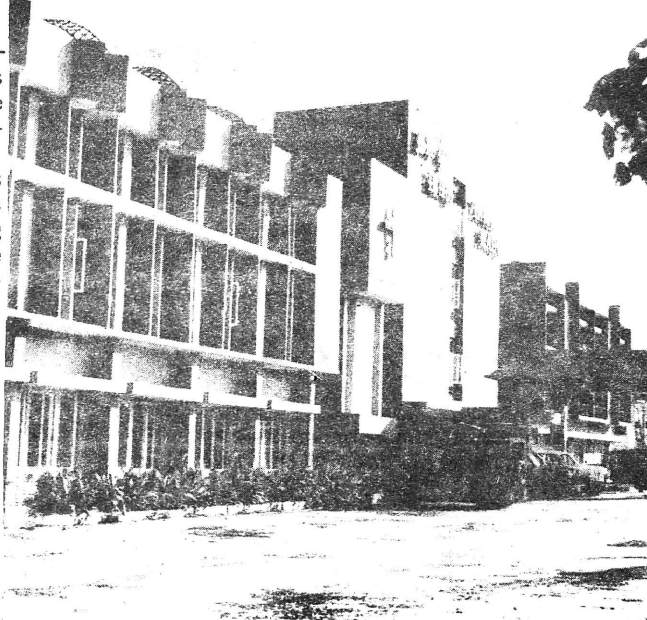
The promotional as well as developmental activities of the department are therefore, increasing year by year. The fact that the budget of the department was only Rs.22 lakhs in 1971-72 has increased to Rs.124 lakhs during 1986-87 is an indication of the Department's increasing activities and achievements.

The Statistical Cell of the Tamil Nadu Tourism Department is preparing "A Directory of Accommodation Establishments in Tamil Nadu". This will provide the much needed information in regard to the availability of accommodation in the various towns and tourist centres of Tamil Nadu. This information will facilitate the planning of the infrastructural facilities for the tourists visiting various centres in the State. A report on Domestic Tourist Profile" will also be prepared after processing the data collected through the 42nd Round of the National Sample Survey, now being conducted in Tamil Nadu.

During the Fifth Five Year Plan the amount spent on tourism development was only Rs.72.26 lakhs. During the Sixth Five Year Plan the amount earmarked for Tourism Development in Tamil Nadu was Rs.498.73 lakhs. This is yet another indication of our achievement in the field of Tourism Development.

Master Plans:

On the request of the Government of India to suggest three Centres of international importance for development the Government of Tamil Nadu has recommended Mamallapuram, Rameswaram and Kanniyakumari. Similarly, for the development of Udhagamandalam, the queen of hill stations, the Government of India has been requested to recommend for financial assistance from the World Bank. During the last four years Master Plans have been prepared for the



above four centres by Commissioning experts in the field. The various schemes envisaged in these Master Plans have been taken up for implementation in a phased manner.

The Mamallapuram Master Plan envisages a total outlay of Rs.5.83 crores. So far schemes costing Rs.75 lakhs have been completed.

The Rameswaram Master Plan envisages a total outlay of Rs.28 crores. Schemes costing Rs.75 lakhs have already been implemented.

The Kanniyakumari Master Plan envisages a total outlay of Rs.16 crores. Schemes costing Rs.35 lakhs have been completed.

The Udhagamandalam Master Plan envisages a total outlay of Rs.28 crores. Schemes costing Rs.50 lakhs have already been completed.

Central Assistance:

During the last few years the Government of India, Department of Tourism is rendering financial assistance for a number of plan schemes. The Department of

Tourism, Government of Tamil Nadu with the financial assistance of the Department of Tourism, Government of India is implementing Plan schemes to the tune of Rs.1.80 crores. Apart from this, the State Govt. is implementing schemes under HADD & WGDP amounting to Rs.2.17 crores. The Govt. has sought further assistance to the tune of Rs.6.00 crores for various projects from the Govt. of India Dept. of Tourism.

Pragmatic Approach;

Mamallapuram, also known as 'Kadal mallai' from the days of the Pallavas, is an important international tourist centre.

It is, therefore, proposed to set up an open airmuseum at this place so as to enable the visitors to Mamallapuram to understand the ancient cultural and historical heritage of Tamil Nadu by visiting this museum the cost of which is estimated to be Rs.68 lakhs. As a first step, a sum of Rs.27.09 lakhs has been sanctioned for this project and the work of carving sculptures is in progress at the college of sculpture Training at Mamallapuram.

Pilgrims and tourists proceeding to Rameswaram invariably have to stay overnight at Mandapam. It has therefore been decided to construct camping sites at Mandapam for which Rs.42 lakhs has been sanctioned out of which a sum of Rs.5 lakhs has been sanctioned.

Most of the tourists visiting Kanniyakumari come by special buses and return the same day. It has therefore been decided to provide rest shed and parking lot at Kanniyakumari for which Tourism Department's share is a sum of Rs.5 lakhs has been sanctioned.

It was felt that a rope way from Doddabetta, the highest peak in the Nilgiris, to Udhagamandalam town will be an added attraction for the tourists visiting this place. The feasibility report received is under the consideration of the Tamil Nadu Tourism Devt. Corporation.

Classification of Hotels

The Tamil Nadu State Hotel Classification Committee constituted by the State Government to classify one and two star category of hotels has commenced inspection and classification of hotels during the year 1986-87. This is in pursuance of delegation of powers by the Department of Tourism, Government of India to the Tourism Departments of the State Governments.

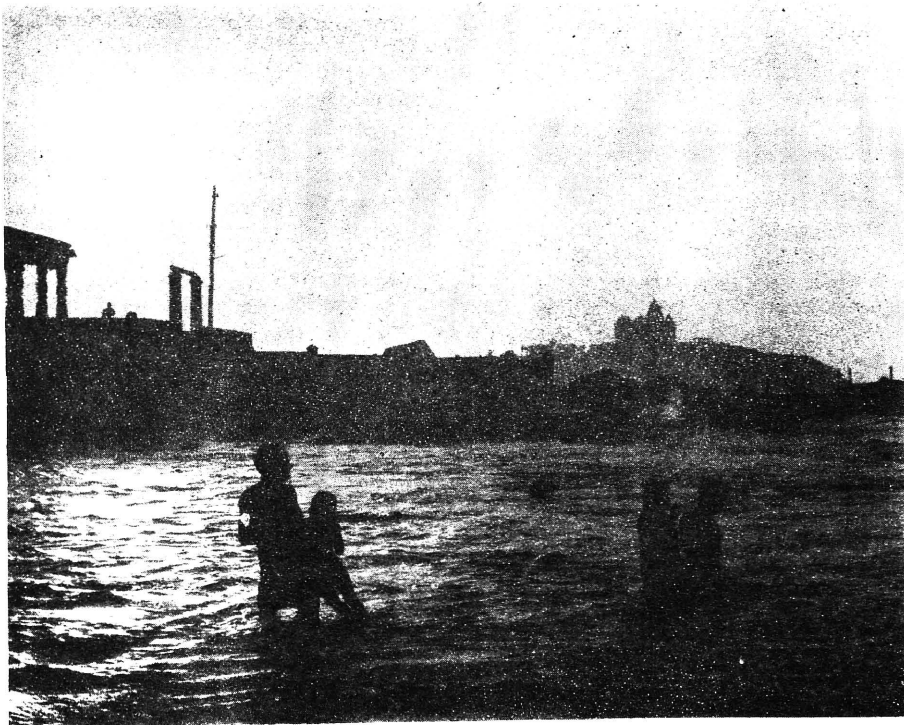


Food Craft Institute:

The administration of the Food Craft Institute, Tiruchirappalli has been taken over by the Tourism from the Education Department during 1986-87. This institution offers one year Craft Certificate Courses in five branches of catering technology. The 'Board of Governors' of this institute is headed by the Hon'ble Minister for Tourism. It is proposed to

ITDC Travellers Lodges:

In pursuance of the decision made by the Department of Tourism, the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation has taken over the Travellers Lodges at Thanjavur, Kancheepuram and Tiruchirappalli from the India Tourism Development Corporation. These will be added to the chain of hotels already run by Tamilnadu Tourism Devt. Corporation for



upgrade this Food craft Institute into an Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition to offer three year Diploma Courses. It is also proposed to start two new Food Craft Institutes one at Madurai and the other at Coimbatore.

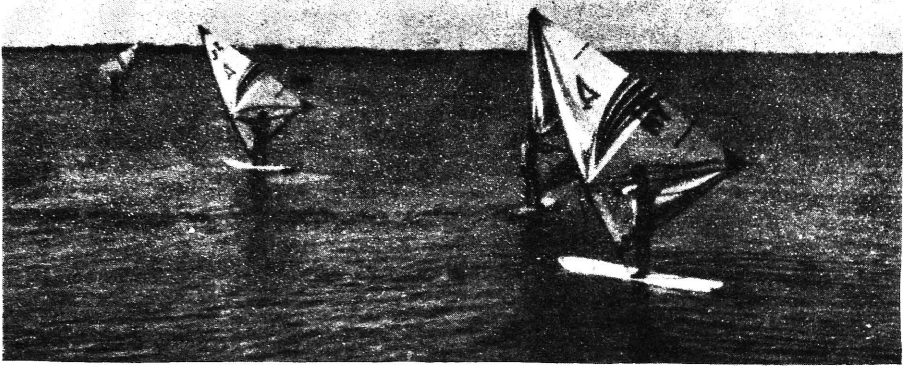
The Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Madras is also under the administrative control of this Department at the State Government level.

the benefit of the visiting tourists to Tamil Nadu.

Youth Tourism:

The Youth Hostels of the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation, offer inexpensive dormitory accommodation to the youth and student groups at important tourist centres. The Youth Hostels at Hogenakkal, Mudumalai, Kanniyakumari, Mandapam, Rameswaram, Pichavaram, Udhamandalam, Yercaud, Kodaikannal and Mamalla-

All India Tourist & Industrial Fair organised at Madras successfully for 14 years ! This is the second largest fair in India, second next to the International Fair organised by Trade Fair Authority of India in New Delhi.



puram are very popular among the youth and student groups. Youth Hostels will be commissioned shortly at Kothagiri, Elagiri, Coonoor and Tiruchirappalli. It is also proposed to put up Youth Hostels at Kolli Hills and Kalrayan Hills. The Youth Hostel at Udhagamandalam will be expanded during 1987-88 to provide additional accommodation.

Water Sports:

Tamil Nadu has a long sea coast, back waters, lakes and tanks that are ideal for promotion of water sports. Boating, yachting, wind-surfing, water skating are some of the popular water sports. Boating facilities are now offered in the lakes at Udhagamandalam, Kodaikanal, Yercaud, Pulicat and Elagiri and also in the backwaters of Muthukadu, Pichavaram and Cuddalore. Additional boats and wind-surfers have been made available during 1986-87 at a cost of Rs.15.00 lakhs. Training is also imparted in windsurfing in co-operation with the Directorate of Sports and Youth Services. Annual Boat Regattas are also organised in the hill stations during the summer season

Trekking programme:

Trekking and nature study are popular among the youth today.

The Department of Tourism conducts periodical trekking, shore walking and cycling programmes in which students from schools and colleges participate in large numbers. Trekking programmes were conducted in the Nilgiris (Udhagamandalam), Palani Hills (Kodaikanal), Papanasam, Courtallam and other places in collaboration with the Youth Hostels Association of India. A sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been earmarked for purchase of trekking materials.

Accommodation offered by TTDC

Tamilnadu Tourism Development Corporation took over 5 Travellers Bungalows from the Government in 1971 at the time of inception. Today it has 17 hotels, 3 motels and 12 Youth Hostels established in various tourist centres in the State. The accommodation facilities offered by T.T.D.C. are much sought after by the tourist including youth tourists.

T.T.D.C. runs boat houses at Udhagamandalam, Yercaud, Muthukadu, Cuddalore, Pichavaram and Anna Nagar at Madras.

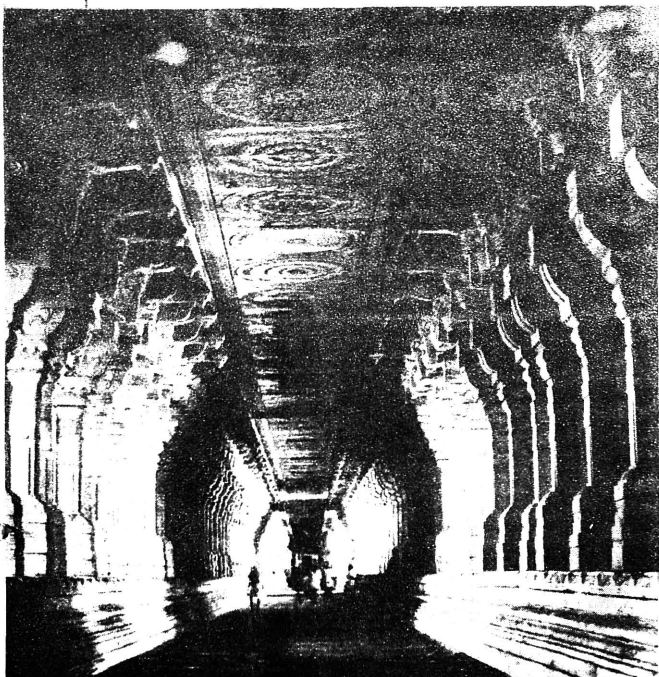
Conducted Tours at T.T.D.C.

The transport division at T.T.D.C. was started in the year 1972 with the Luxury Coaches. It has expanded its fleet stren-

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC TOURIST ARRIVALS TO TAMILNADU

Year	Foreign	%increase () or de- crease(—) over pre- vious year	Domestic	%increase () or de- crease(—) over pre- vious year	Total	%increase () or de- crease(—) over pre- vious year
(4)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1976	1,35,452	—	2,47,07,162	—	2,48,42,614	—
1977	1,54,074	13.7	2,62,57,572	6.3	2,64,11,646	6.3
1978	2,02,774	31.6	2,81,00,104	7.0	2,83,02,878	7.2
1979	2,11,764	4.4	3,03,62,710	8.1	3,05,74,474	8.0
1980	2,24,920	6.2	3,32,44,778	9.5	3,34,69,698	9.5
1981	2,30,362	2.4	3,34,57,988	0.6	3,36,88,350	0.6
1982	2,29,653	—0.5	3,65,11,797	— 0.2	3,67,41,450	— 9.1
1983	2,35,812	2.7	3,60,24,650	— 1.3	3,62,60,462	— 1.3
1984	2,39,638	1.6	3,32,45,280	7.7	3,34,84,918	7.7
1985	2,44,940	2.2	4,33,60,730	30.4	4,36,05,670	30.2
1986	2,98,290	21.8	4,79,55,970	10.0	4,82,55,260	10.6

Source: Tourist Officers and Government of India Tourist Office, Madras.



path to 24 luxury coaches, 5 Datsun 400 Imported Cars and 3 tourist taxis.

The Coach tours offered by TTDC are very popular among both domestic and foreign tourists. The Results:

The Tourist traffic to Tamil-Nadu is on the increase. The number of foreign and domestic tourists who visited Tamil Nadu during 1976 were 1.35 lakhs and 247.07 lakhs respectively. During 1982 the number of foreign and domestic tourists who visited Tamil Nadu were 2.29 lakhs and 365.12 lakhs respectively. This represents an increase of 69.6% and 47.8% in that order in the tourist traffic to Tamil Nadu. A further increase in the latter years could be seen from the table above.

Out of the Woods

Forest is one of our most important renewable natural resources which forms a basic constituent of our environment. Forest constitutes the basic back-up for life support system itself. Forest cover regulates precipitation, in that, given a good forest cover the usable proportion of the precipitation, could increase through proper regulation of flow of springs, prevention of floods, recharging of aquifers below forest cover, etc. It also helps to maintain a balance in the temperature regime, and helps clean up air, etc.

During the last year, (in 1985-86), we have brought 14,200 hectares of Reserved Forest area under fresh tree cover. Similarly, we have brought about 18,500 hectares under such cover in the non-forest area during this period. We are striving to divert more resources towards this endeavour.

AREA UNDER FOREST

The total area under Forest in 1985-86 was 22,379 sq.km. (or 2.2 million hectares) which works out to 17.22 per cent of the total geographical area of the State. The area notified as Reserved Forest is 18,375 sq.km., reserved land 3,390 sq.km. and unclassified forests 614 sq.km.

Efforts are taken to notify areas and bring them under the head of Reserve Forests every year. During the year 1985-86, an extent of 63 sq.km. has been added to the Reserve Forest.



The work relating to ground assessment of forest stock in 6 forest divisions has been completed and a tentative estimate has been arrived at. It is most heartening to note that out of total geographical area of 3.42 lakh hectares an area of 2.15 lakh hectares is under excellent tree cover in these 6 divisions.

As regards release of forest lands for non-forestry purposes, ever since 1980, when Forest Con-

servation Act came into force, only an area of 337 hectares has been diverted to non-forestry purposes mostly for dams, running electric transmission lines, water supply etc. We are exercising strict control on this aspect, so that the area under Reserve Forest does not get depleted.

FOREST REVENUE

Revenue:

The revenue anticipated during 1986-87 is Rs.28.49 crores as detailed below. The major sources of revenue continued to be through sale of sandalwood and supply of raw materials to the forest-based industries.

Revenue from	Rupees in crores.
a) Sandalwood	14.00
b) Supply of raw material to industries	6.18
c) Minor Forest Produce	0.98
d) Bamboo, Cashew, Casuarina, Softwood Farm Forestry Plantation and others	7.33

Total	<u>28.49</u>
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The revenue anticipated during 1987-88 is estimated at Rs.26.75 crores.

Forest Development:

This State is a pioneer State in taking up afforestation outside Reserved Forests. By 1975-76, 64,427 hectares were planted outside the Reserved Forests area. Within ten years 2,42,592 hectares have been raised as wood lots outside Reserved Forests in Government wastelands, rivers, canals and lake bunds.

During 1986-87 a quantity of 2.13 lakh tonnes of raw materials is planned to be supplied and the revenue expected during the year is estimated at Rs.6.43 crores. It is anticipated that during 1987-88 a revenue of Rs.6.50 crores will be realised by the supply of 2.50 lakh tonnes.

SANDALWOOD:

Natural Sandal occurs in the plateau and the hilly tracts of North Arcot, Dharmapuri, Salem, Periyar and Coimbatore districts and to a lesser extent in the Nilgiris, South Arcot and Tiruchirappalli districts. Only dead sandal trees are extracted.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity of sandal sold.</i>	<i>Revenue realised.</i>	<i>Average price obtained per tonne.</i>
(M TONNES) (RS. IN LAKHS) (RUPEES IN THOUSAND)			
1982	1,947	658.2	33.8
1983	1,907	691.6	36.3
1984	2,000	811.4	40.6
1985	2,089	1,331.8	63.7
1986	1,919	1,501.0	78.1

Financial outlay:

The total allocation under Forestry and wildlife sector (State scheme) for the Seventh Plan is Rs.68.00 crores. The financial achievement during 1985-86 is Rs.18.18 crores. The expenditure during 1986-87 is Rs.20.27 crores. The proposed outlay for 1987-88 is Rs.25.56 crores.

Production Forestry Schemes:

Pulpwood and fuelwood plantation schemes:

During 1986-87, expenditure is Rs.451.12 lakhs towards raising 16,355 hectares of plantations



apart from doing thinning operations over 1,700 hectares in wattle areas and raising and supply of 1.00 lakh seedlings to public under the Soil Conservation schemes.

During 1987-88, it is proposed to raise 16 thousand hectares of plantations. Intensive cultural operations over an area of 300 hectares in pulpwood plantations is also planned to be taken up. The outlay proposed for all these works during 1987-88 is Rs.598.90 lakhs.

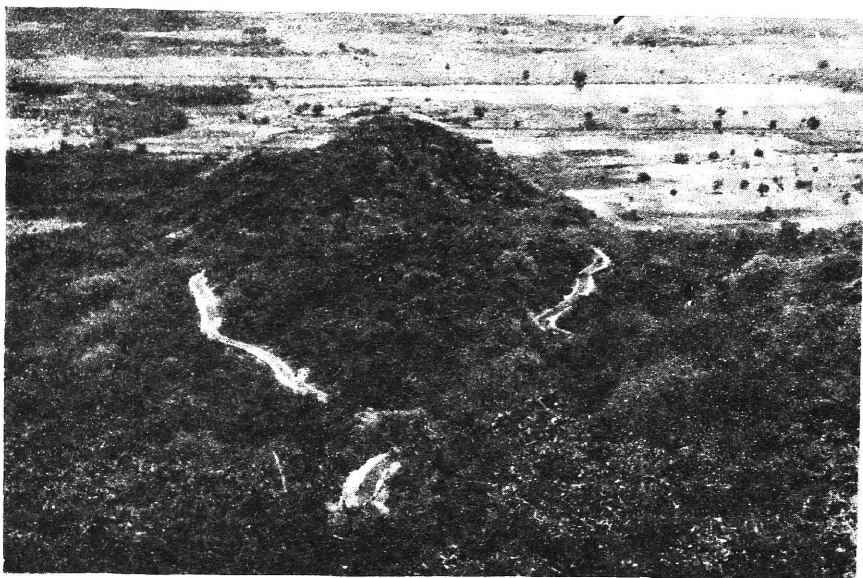
SIDA Aided Social Forestry Project

TamilNadu had been a pioneer in the country in initiating schemes for afforestation in community lands. Experimental planting was taken up on a pilot scale during 1960, which gave encouraging results and paved the way for taking up a regular and sustained programme for afforestation of community lands. Various schemes like "Farm Forestry", "Extension Forestry", "Village Forestry" and "Mixed Plantations" were implemented to afforest community lands. In 1981, all these schemes

executed outside the Reserve Forest were integrated into one Social Forestry Project and implemented with the aid from the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA). Thus the first phase of the "SIDA Aided Social Forestry Project" with a total outlay of Rs.45 crores came into force spanning a five year period from 1st April 1981 to 31st March 1986. The project was carried through according to the "Appraised Project Document" (APD) mutually agreed upon by the Governments of India, TamilNadu and Sweden.

Scheme for Preservation of Wildlife:

The object of the scheme is to carry out improvements to the various wildlife sanctuaries in the State and to undertake necessary measures for habitat improvement. Under this head, five State schemes, namely Nature Conservation, Marine National Park, Arignar Anna Zoological Park at Vandalur, Forest Recreation Centre at Kurumbapatty and Permanent Indoor Exhibition at Guindy are implemented. Under the Centrally



Sponsored Schemes various works for development of the following wildlife sanctuaries, National Park etc., are implemented.

1. Sanctuary for Lion-tailed Macaque in Kalakad.
2. Crocodile breeding farm at Sathanur.
3. Point Calimere Wildlife Sanctuary.
4. Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary.
5. Tahr Sanctuary in Nilgiris District.
6. Guindy National Park.
7. Anamalai Wildlife Sanctuary.
8. Mundanthurai Wildlife Sanctuary.
9. Setting up of Wildlife Exhibitions.

Improvement of the Wildlife habitats, growing of supplementary food and fodder, translocation of Wildlife, making facilities for bunds, dams, wells, etc. and transportation of water are some of the developmental activities undertaken in these sanctuaries

as per the guidelines of the Government of India. It is proposed to continue these schemes (both under State and Centrally sponsored) during 1987-88 at a cost of Rs.226.71 lakhs and Rs.94.80 lakhs respectively.

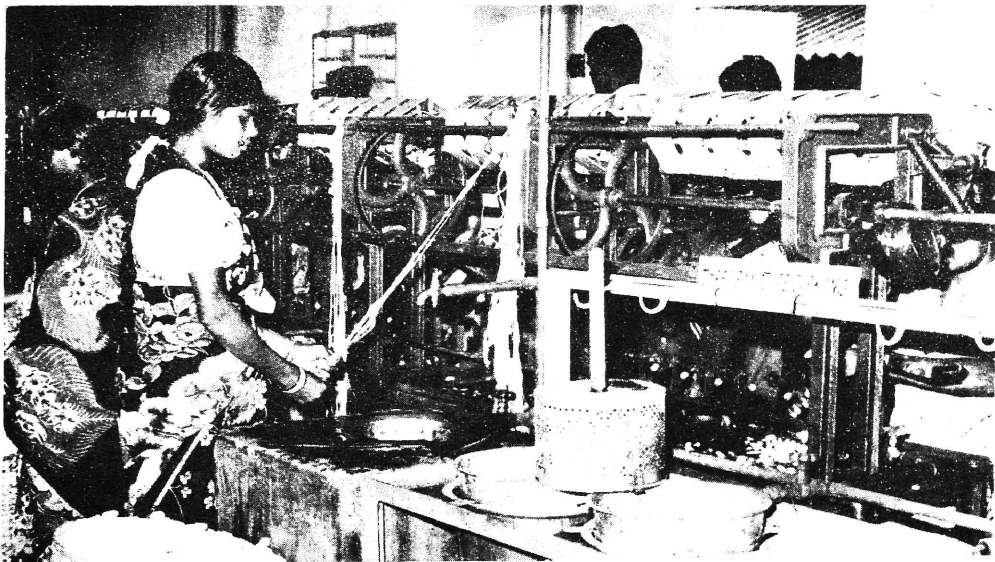
Drought Prone Area Programme:

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Drought Prone Area Programme is being implemented in Dharmapuri, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam and Kamarajar Districts. Afforestation and pasture development constitute the main thrust of the programme. During 1986-87, the scheme is being implemented at a cost of Rs.42.40 lakhs. Details of works taken up are as follows:-

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Planting | 1,023 ha. |
| 2. Restocking Fodder Farms and Pasture plots | 220 ha. |
| 3. Raising Seedlings | 2 lakhs. |

The feasibility of declaring this area as a 'Mangrove Sanctuary' to protect them under Section 18 of Wildlife Protection Act 1972 is under consideration. This is a good spot for tourists.

A Silky Growth



Planned development of Sericulture in Tamil Nadu is only of recent origin. The momentum of development picked up during the implementation of Intensive Sericulture Development Project in 1977-78 and was further accelerated after the formation of a separate Department of Sericulture in the year 1979.

Area under Mulberry as on 1.4.77 was 11,460 Acres which has now increased to 75,952 Acres as on date. Likewise the production

of Bayings which was only 15.00 Lakh Dfls in 1976-77 has increased and reached a production of 146.75 Lakh Dfls during the year 1986-87. The Raw Silk Production which was 0.16 Lakh Kgs. in 1976-77 has increased and reached a production of 3.10 lakh Kgs. during the year 1986-87. The cumulative employment generation as a result of the above Sericulture activities was 57300 persons at the beginning 1976-77 has increased now to 3,98,568 persons upto the end of 31.3.1987.

Area under Mulberry increased from 11460 acres in 1977 to 75,952 acres now !

Raw silk production which was 16000 kgs in 76-77 increased to 3.1 lakh kgs. in 1986-87 !

3,98,568 persons involved in Sericulture in 86-87 compared to 57,300 persons in 1976-77!

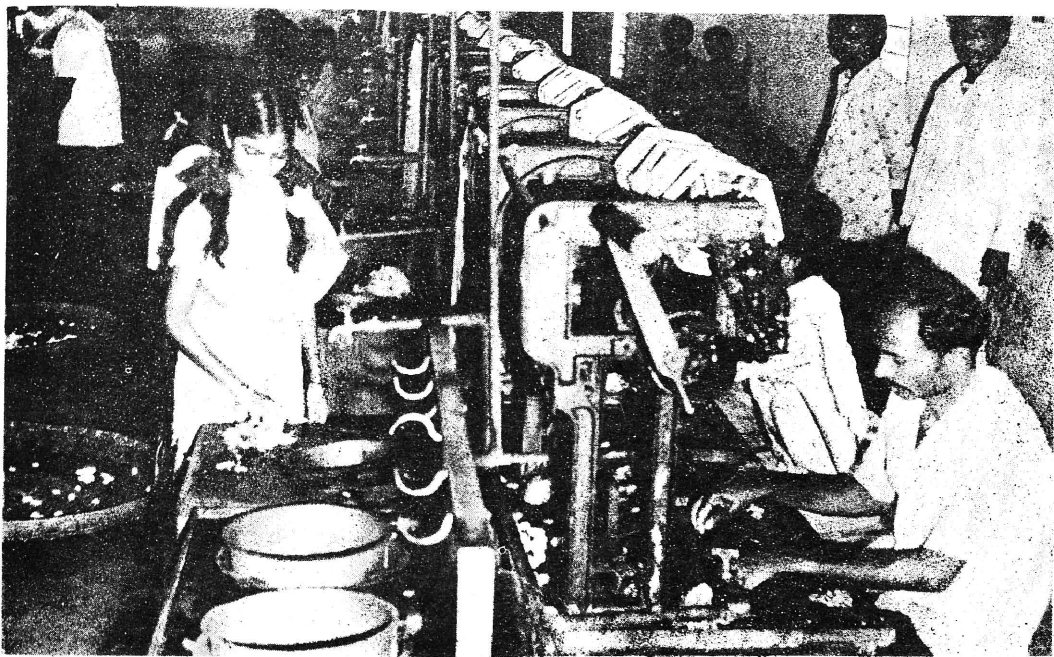
The details of Progress made under various developmental Schemes:

1.SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN FOR SCHEDULED CASTES:

During the sixth plan period 6047 Scheduled Caste families have been benefitted and a sum of Rs.54.402 lakhs has been spent for improving the economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes. During the Seventh Plan (two years) 2040 SC families have been covered and a sum of Rs.8.137 lakhs has been spent for the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes.

2.INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.

This Scheme is implemented to promote the Socio economic status of the 'Scheduled Tribe families in the hills of South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem and Dharmapuri District. From the year 1979-80 to 1986-87 2559 ST families have been brought under Sericulture fold and a sum of Rs.116.531 lakhs has been spent for the Welfare of the Scheduled Tribes. Tribals in the Periyakalrayan Hills of South Arcot District, Yelagiri and Jawadhu Hills of North Arcot District and Sitheri Hills of



Scheduled caste and scheduled Tribes people encouraged to enter sericulture!

During the Sixth Plan, 6047 scheduled caste families benefit by a special component plan!

**Bivoltine race of Silkworms reared in Nilgiris!
1650 people provided employment and a sum of Rs. 39.2 lakhs spent in 1981-82.**

Dharmapuri District and Kolli Hills and Kalrayan Hills of Salem District have benefitted by the implementation of this scheme.

3. HILL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Since the prevailing climatic conditions in Nilgiris is suitable for rearing the bivoltine race silkworms this industry has picked up well in the district. So far a sum of Rs.39.255 lakhs have been spent from the year 1981-82 and cumulative employment genera-

tion was 1650 persons in the Nilgiris District.

The total Sericulture Budget in 1976-77 was less than Rs. one Crore. And with the implementation of various developmental programmes there is substantial increase in the Budget allocations. The Budget allocations during the year 1986-87 was Rs.757.33 lakhs.

The area under Mulberry as on 1.4.87 is 75952 Acres, the cumulative employment generation as on 1.4.87 is 3,98,568 persons in the rural areas of Tamil Nadu.

DEPARTMENT OF CONTINUING EDUCATION.

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH

VELLORE—632 006

Announces the following One-year Post-graduate Diploma Programmes by Correspondence-cum-Contact Classes for the academic year 1987-88 :

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5. Family Welfare and Child Development
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7. Educational Administration
8. Personnel Management
9. Public Relations and Advertising
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11. Materials Management
12. Production Management
13. Panchayat & Municipal Administration
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ELIGIBILITY : Graduates and Post-graduates of any discipline, including Doctors and Nurses with or without experience can join in any of the above courses. Admissions commence from May 1987.

EXAMINATION CENTRES : In addition to Vellore, there will be Examination Centres at Nagpur and New Delhi.

The cost of Prospectus and Application Form is Rs. 25 by M.O/D.D. drawn in favour of the Institute.

Phone : 25808

REGISTRAR.

The Milky Way



Operation Flood:

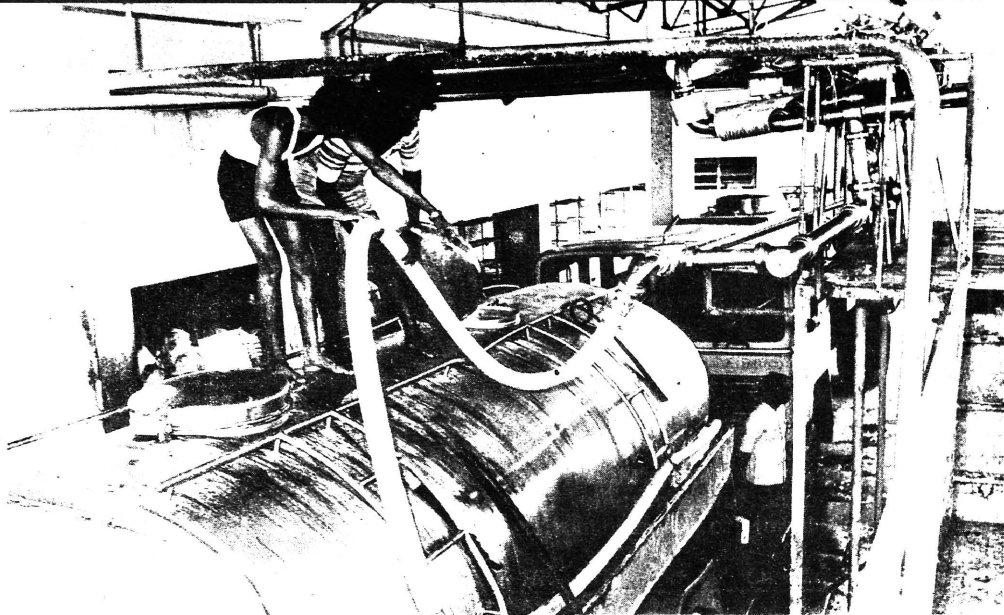
Under Operation Flood-I which was started in July 1972 a dairy with a capacity of 2 lakh litres per day was set up at Ambattur. A Feeder Balancing Dairy at Erode with 2 chilling centres in Sankarandanpalayam, and Sathyamangalam and a cattle feed plant were set up. A chilling centre at Ambur in North Arcot district and two centres at Villupuram and Chinnasalam in South Arcot district have been established. A powder plant of a capacity of 10 tonnes per day

has been set up at Madurai dairy. A Nucleus Jersey Farm with imported animals has been set up at Ooty in the Nilgiris district to supply high quality semen. A sum of Rs.15.64 crores was spent.

Operation Flood--II:

The Operation Flood--II has been taken up in continuation of Operation Flood I with effect from 1st April 1982 over six years till 1988 at an estimated

Adi-Dravidars and Scheduled Tribes comprise 19.42 percent. of Tamilnadu Population. Government allocates Rs. 51.99 crores during 87-88 for the betterment of Adi-Dravidars.



outlay of Rs.42.87 crores but later it was learnt that a policy was taken by the Indian Dairy Corporation/National Dairy Development Board to restructure the Operation--II as Operation Flood--III from 1st April 1985 in order to synchronise the Operation Flood with the 7th Five-Year Plan. Accordingly, the funds received upto 31st March 1985 was Rs.13.59 crores and it was utilised in full.

During the project period an additional 1462 Anand pattern functioning societies were organised by enrolling an additional of 1,80,390 members under the Co-operative ambit. The procurement price was also enhanced to Rs.3.08 per litre for buffalo milk and Rs.2.73 per litre for Cow milk from Rs.2.30 and Rs.2.14 per litre respectively. The milk procurement was also increased to 5,22,440 litres from 3,02,500 litres per day.

The construction of a new dairy in Salem with 1 lakh LPD capacity at a cost of Rs.328 lakhs and a new chilling centre at Thiruvannamalai at a cost of Rs.14 lakhs which was a

spill over work from Operation Flood I were completed and commenced since October '83 and March 1984 respectively.

Further the work of Buffalo Frozen Semen Stations at a cost of Rs.10 lakhs at Chithode in Erode was also completed.

New dairy of 1,00,000 LPD capacity with 10 tonnes per day powder plant at Krishnagiri at Rs.325 lakhs under Drought Prone Area Programme was also completed.

Operation Flood--III:

Subsequent on restructuring of Operation Flood II, the Operation Flood III programme commenced with effect from 1st April 1985 at an estimated cost of Rs.53.86 crores. A sum of Rs.11.99 crores has been utilised upto 31st December 1986.

Modernising of Thanjavur Channel and Drainage channel in progress !

In Steady Current

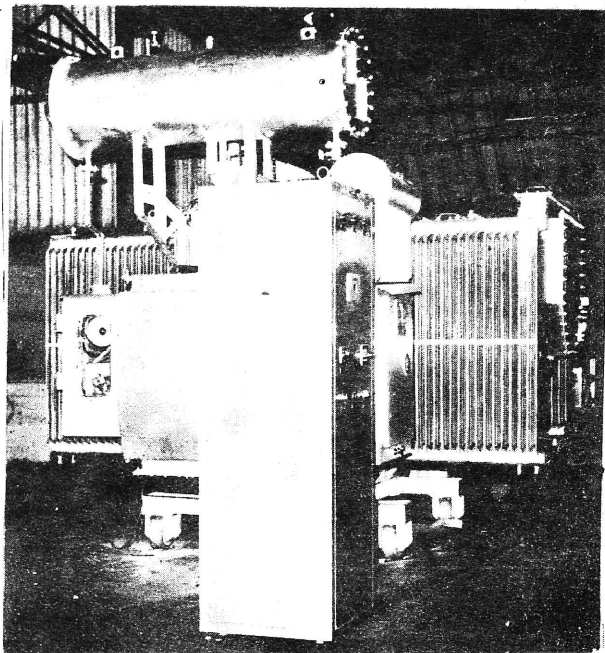
PERFORMANCE OF TAMIL NADU
ELECTRICITY BOARD
(1977-1987)

Power Generation:

Electricity has played a vital role in the economic development of the State during the decade 1977-87. During the period 1977-87, 1120 MW of installed capacity has been added by **TamilNadu** Electricity Board. Out of this, 325 MW was added during **1986-87**. Consequently, the installed capacity has increased from 2364 MW in 1976-77 to 3987 MW at the end of 1986-87.

In the ten year span, the consumption of electricity has nearly doubled from 8023 Million Units in 1976-77, to 14862 Million Units in 1986-87.

This steep increase in growth has been possible mainly on account of the increase in availability from thermal stations. The thermal generation in the 10 year period has multiplied three fold from 2176 Million units in 1976-77 to 6129 Million units in 1986-87. At the end of 1976-77, there were only two thermal stations in Tamil Nadu viz. Basin Bridge Power House and Ennore Thermal Station with a total in-



stalled capacity of 540 MW. In the 10 year period, 840 MW of thermal capacity has been added, 630 MW from the Tuticorin Thermal Station and 210 MW from the Mettur thermal station under construction.

Plant Load Factor of Thermal Stations:

The Plant Load Factor (PLF) of thermal stations of TNEB which averaged only 46% in 1976-77 has

14 Handicraft Production centres in TamilNadu.

17 Tamilnadu Handicrafts Sales Showrooms spread all over India.

**Rs. 2,060 lakhs worth of sales done in Ten years
Export accounts to 53.45 lakhs.**

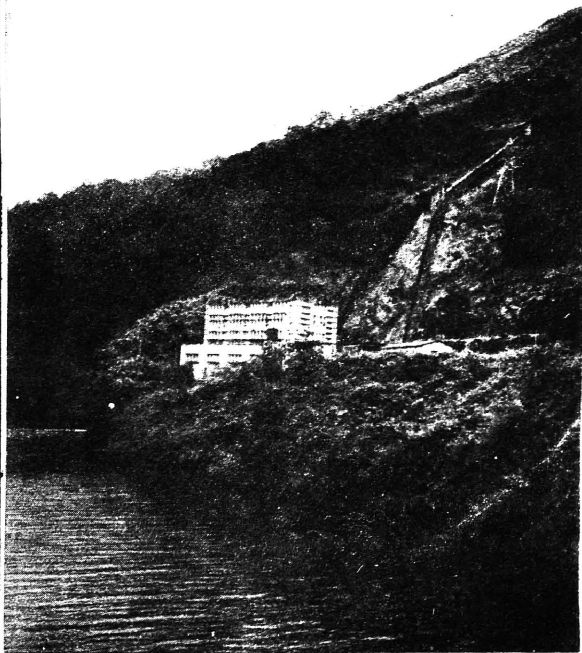
reached on all time record of 64.61% in 1986-87. TNEB ranks third in Plant Load Factor amongst the various Electricity Boards in the country.

Performance Ennore Thermal Station

Ennore Thermal Station which has had chronic problems ever since its inception has now turned the corner and the Plant Load Factor has touched 52.2% in 1985-86. In recognition of the good performance of Ennore, Govt. of India has given the Meritorious Productivity Award two times in succession. For the performance in 1985, this station was given a cash prize of Rs.3.6 lakhs and also for the year 1986 a cash prize of Rs.5.4 lakhs was given.

Performance of Tuticorin Thermal Station:

Tuticorin Thermal Station has also faced a number of problems initially. However, due to sustained efforts taken to improve the performance, the Plant Load Factor recorded significant increase in the last few years.



As against 50.5% in 1983-84, the PLF increased to 62% in 1984-85, 65.5% in 1985-86 and an all time record of 76.15% in 1986-87. This station has also received the Meritorious Productivity Award twice. The station received the Meritorious Productivity Award of Rs.6 lakhs and a shield for the year 1984 and an award of Rs.10 lakhs and a shield for the year 1986.

Transmission Distribution:

The state has the largest network of lines in the country. The total length of lines which was 2.85 lakhs Kms. in 1976-77 has increased to 3.72 lakh Kms. (as on 31.3.86). The number of substations that were in operation were 304 in 1976-77. The number has now gone up to 472 Nos. The number of consumers who have the benefit of electricity has doubled from 32.23 lakhs as at the end of 76-77 to about 67 lakhs as at the end of 31.3.87.

Rural Electrification:

TNEB has been a pioneer in the field of Rural Electrification. The State has the distinction of having electrified all the census villages numbering 15,731 and all the Adi Dravida colonies numbering 26,255. The State ranks first in the country in the matter of energisation of agricultural pumpsets. Out of 64.79 lakhs of pumpsets in the country, 11.04 lakhs are in Tamil Nadu, the addition in the decade 1977-87 being 3.31 lakhs. A programme for conversion of all incandescent bulbs and 20 W tubes in street lights to 40 W tubes was installed in 1984 and the programme was completed by 31.1.87 covering 5,61,732 locations.

Benefits to the Weaker Sections of Society:

With a view to extend the benefits of electricity to the weaker sections of the society particu-

larly those below the poverty line in the rural areas, a new scheme called 'one light' for one hut' was introduced for the first time in 1979 and to-day 7.49 lakhs of hut dwellers enjoy this benefit.

Free supply of electricity to small farmers and hut dwellers:

In order to provide relief to farmers, with effect from 15.9.84, electricity is being supplied free to all small farmers numbering one lakh, and to all hut service coming under "One Light for one hut" scheme.

Harnessing Alternate Sources of energy:

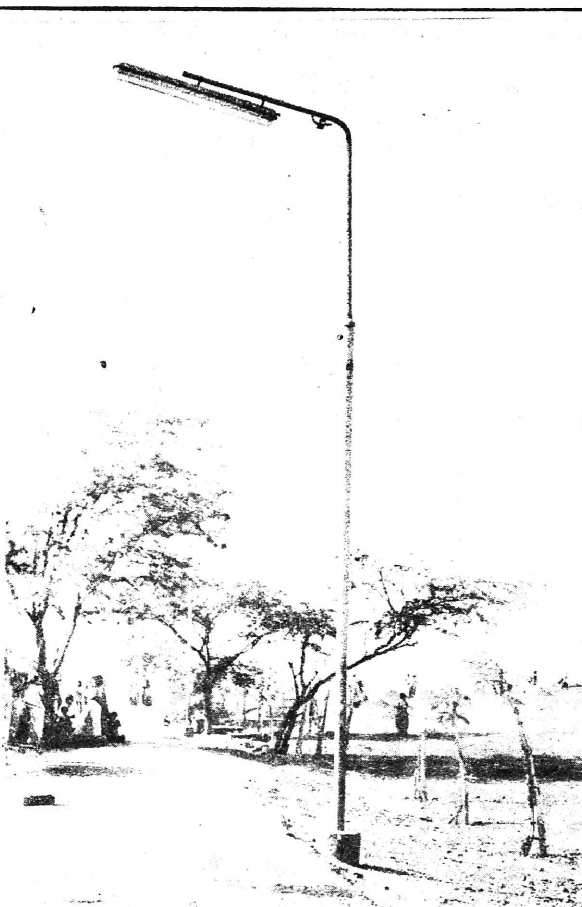
Tamil Nadu has also been a fore-runner in the matter of harnessing non-conventional energy sources. For the first time in the history of TNEB, 16 Nos. 55 KW wind mill generators have been commissioned at Kullakkadu near Tuticorin. 49 tribal villages and 69 tribal hamlets located in the hilly areas and 4 fishermen's colonies have been electrified using Photo Voltaic street light systems.

Financial Performance:

The revenue of the Board has increased from Rs.218.42 crs. in 1976-77 to Rs.692.65 Crs. in 1986-87. The Board's efforts to speed up the arrears have paid rich dividends and as a result the total arrears which stood at Rs.55.40 Crs. at the end of March 81 has been progressively reduced to Rs.39.85 Cr. at the end of March 86.

Steps for reduction of line Loss:

Compared to the all India average of 21%, the line loss in the State, which has the longest LT system in the country (2.84 lakh Kms) and the largest distribution



transformers (64,750 Nos.) are only of the order of 18.7%. The vigorous drive to detect power theft and malpractices has yielded rich dividend. As against a mere 29 cases involving Rs.36 lakhs in 1982, the staff of the Board have detected as many as 610 cases in 1986 involving a revenue of Rs.811 lakhs.

Despite the phenomenal power development, the State continues to face power shortage because of the fact that the demand has always been outstripping the availability. The emphasis in the State Plan has been placed on Power development and efforts are being taken to attain self-sufficiency in power generation at the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan period.

Prohibition and Excise in TamilNadu

In order to alleviate the sufferings of the poor and keeping in mind the Directive Principles of the State Policy enshrined in the Constitution of India, the Government decided to ban the manufacture, sale and consumption of arrack and toddy from 1st January 1987 onwards. The TamilNadu Prohibition Act, 1937 was suitably amended in June 1986 to give effect to the decision. All toddy and arrack shops were closed on 31st December 1986.

Shops and Revenue:

6,076 arrack shops and 5,450 toddy shops were closed on 31st December 1986, when the Act 33 of 1986 came into force. The revenue accrued through arrack and toddy rentals over the years are as follows:--

Year (1)	Toddy (2)	Arrack (3)
(RUPEES IN CRORES)		
1981-82	21.49	49.84
1982-83	27.26	66.31
1983-84	23.51	89.09
1984-85	24.33	85.67
1985-86	31.62	91.60
1986-87 (upto 31.12.86)	16.74	81.38

Compensation for ex-toddy tappers:

Consequent on the re-introduction of partial prohibition from 1st January 1987, it was estimated that about 30,000 ex-toddy tappers would be rendered job-

less. As a measure of rehabilitation, the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs.1,000 as grant and another sum of Rs.1,000 as loan to each ex-toddy tapper, for the purchase of implements to tap neera and also for the manufacture of palm-gur. The loan was ordered to be repaid within a period of five years at the rate of Rs.250 in four annual instalments, the first instalment to commence from the second year of the disbursement of the loan.

As a result of sustained enforcement work, the arrack off-take in the State went up from 1,00,31,676 litres in December 1985 to 1,24,13,156 litres in December 1986. The effectiveness of the drive against prohibition offences during the year also reflected in the rise in the detection of offences from 87,801 cases in 1985 to 90,079 cases in 1986. IMFL sale went up from a monthly average of Rs.875.43 lakhs in 1985 to Rs.1,032.88 lakhs in 1986. Effective drive against smuggling of I.M.F.S. through vehicles yielded good results and the number of vehicles seized for transporting contraband liquor fell from 105 in 1985 to 62 in 1986. Vehicles smuggling rectified spirit from the neighbouring States were intercepted and 87 cases registered and 54,946 litres of spirit seized this year. 379 cases of misuse of medicinal and toilet preparations to sell high alcohol content Mudhukasayams, Asavams and Arishtams were registered in 1986. Chloral hydrate, which is injurious to health, is mixed with illicit alcoholic products to attain high level of intoxication. 25 cases were detected and 1,89.95 kgs. of substance seized in anti-smuggling drive by the Enforcement Wing.

A Duty to the Gods

34,401 Religious Organisations including 56 mutts are being managed by the Department of Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments.

The TamilNadu Government has bridged the disparity in the pay scale of the employees working in the temples by a order that came into effect from 1.4.1986. This has benefited 2,944 employees and the benefit costs the exchequer Rs.22.32 lakhs, yearly.

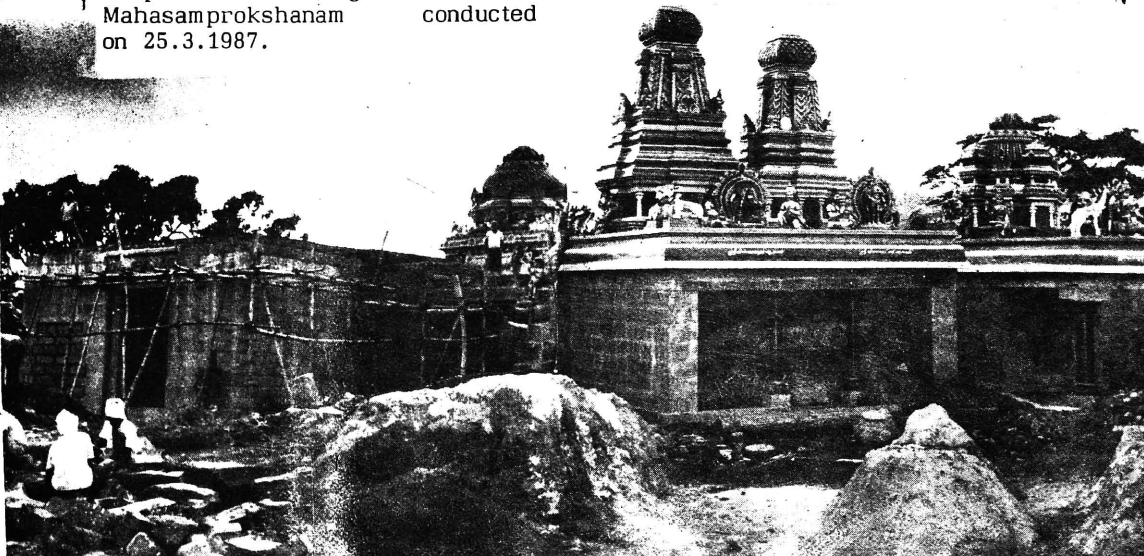
To safeguard the idols, security centres are being opened in large temples. A security centre for those Idols which are not exposed to daily poojas and adequate security has been opened at Thiruvavur in Thanjavur District on 11.10.1986 at a cost of Rs.12.9 lakhs. Presently, 281 idols are being guarded in this centre.

A tower of 12 stories and of 235 feet in height was completed at the Vaishnavite shrine of Arulmighu Sri Ranganathaswamy temple at Srirangam and the Mahasamprokshanam conducted on 25.3.1987.

The famous Saivite pilgrim centre of Arulmighu Thillai Natarajan temple had its renovation works completed and the Maha Kumbabishekam was conducted on 11.2.1987 at Chidambaram.

Renovating ancient temples, deepening existing temple tanks and repairing temple cars have been taken up by the Government and executed with great vigour. During 1981-82, Rs.12 lakhs was spent towards this. This increased to Rs.20 lakhs in 1982-83, Rs.23 lakhs in 1983-84, Rs.30 lakhs in 1984-85, Rs.35 lakhs in 1985-86 and to Rs.45 lakhs in 1986-87.

For the convenience of the pilgrims Rs.94,56,500 has been spent for the construction of 110 Kalyana Mandapams and these are being maintained by the HR & CE dept. Right now, 36 Kalyana Mandapams are being constructed at a cost of Rs.1,40,21,000. These are in addition to the 58 rest houses, 231 cottages and 951 rest rooms in existence for the comfort of the pilgrims.



Investing in Tomorrow



CHIEF MINISTER'S NUTRITIOUS MEAL

PROGRAMME - A STEPPING STONE TO

SOCIAL UPLIFT

The Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme for feeding the children in the age group of 2+ to 4+ and 5+ to 9+ years was introduced in the rural areas of Tamil Nadu from 1.7.1982 and in the urban areas from 15.9.1982. This scheme was extended to the Old Age Pensioners, from 15.1.1983.

The children in the age group of 2+ to 4+ years are fed in the Pre-school centres where a trained child welfare organiser is in charge. Nearly 21.55 lakh children are fed in 28125 pre-school centres functioning now. The

school going children of the age group of 5+ to 9 years are fed in the schools where they are studying. The scheme has been extended to the school children upto age of 15 from 15.9.1984. Nearly 62,43,662 school children are fed daily in 37874 school feeding centres.

From 15.1.1983 the scheme has been extended to the Old Age Pension beneficiaries also. These Old Age Pensioners are taking their meals served under this scheme from the preschool or school centres. The number of Old Age Pension beneficiaries enrolled is 1,97,634.



21.55 lakh children fed in 28,125 pre-school centres!

62,43,662 school children fed in 37,874 school feeding centres, daily

This Scheme benefits 1,97,634 Old Age Pensioners

Common diseases like Angular Stomatitis, Bleeding gums, Bilots spots and mild anaemia come down because of the Nutritious Meal programme

From 1.1.1984, the scheme has been extended to 112 Ex-Service-men/widows of Ex-Servicemen who are receiving Old Age Pension from Government of Tamil Nadu Ex-Service Personnel Benevolent Fund.

This scheme has provided jobs to 1,98,990 persons out of whom 38,193 are widows and destitutes and 37,906 belong to scheduled castes. The annual expenditure is about Rs.175 crores.

The Nutritious Meal Programme has had a tremendous impact on the enrolment of children in the primary schools. It is most gratifying to note that 2.63 lakhs children in the age group of 6 to 11 have been additionally enrolled in standards I to V in 1982-83 i.e. in the 5 months since the inception of the scheme and 2.68 lakhs during 1983-84 as against the target of one lakh children set by the Union Planning Commission for the year 82-83. The Nutritious Meal Programme has thus made more children from



the rural poor enter the temples of education thereby paving the way for a better future for them. The meal helps them to be more attentive in class and to absorb the lessons better. Through education alone these poor children could hope to come out of the quagmire of poverty. Thus in the long run, the nutritious meal programme is bound to bring about a social revolution among the poor.

A detailed scheme for providing health cover for the pre-school children has also been drawn up. Studies conducted have shown that the occurrence of common diseases like Angular Stomatitis, Bleeding gums, Bilots spots and mild anaemia has come down considerably among the children after the introduction of this programme. Thus the preventive aspect of the programme has been proved beyond any doubt. The children of Tamil Nadu have a healthier future now before them than ever earlier.



The Scheme provides 1,98,990 persons with job, out of whom 38,193 are widows

2.63 lakh children additionally enrolled in schools because of the project

A Fairer Attitude

The Government of Tamil Nadu set up the Corporation for Development of Women (Dew) on 9.12.83 with an authorised capital of Rs.1 crore. The word Dew stands for Development of Women. In English language the pronunciation of the word Dew is the same as the pronunciation for the word DUE. The framers of this Corporation when they coined this acronym DEW thought also of the appropriateness of the word DUE to refer to the activities of the Corporation. In brief, the Corporation for Development of Women is expected to strive towards obtaining for the women of Tamilnadu what is their DUE SHARE in the process of development. It is well known that even after nearly four decades of planning the benefits of planned development have not percolated to the extent desirable to women. No country can afford to have a lopsided development when only the men are progressing and women are lagging behind. It is the awareness of this fundamental axiom which has made the powers that be lay stress atleast now upon concentrating on the development of women. This Corporation is one such effort towards quickening the pace of progress of women.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of this Corporation clearly spells out the objective of this Corporation as 'Provision of employment opportunities for women'. To achieve this objective, the Corporation can also take up training programmes and make women more employable. The stress is therefore on creation of employment for women and the consequential creation of the necessary environment for promotion of employment for women.

As on date the Corporation is only four years old; but even in this short period the Corporation has made its presence felt in the field by taking up a variety of activities for improving the economic status of women.

The activities of the Corporation can be broadly classified as falling under three categories namely:-

- (a) setting up units by itself so that women are employed as wage earners in these units;
- (b) helping Voluntary Organisations to set up units for providing employment for women;

An off-set printing Press at a cost of Rs. 28 lakhs and providing employment to 75 women, an Educational Aids Manufacturing unit at a cost of Rs. 12 lakhs and employing 50 women and an Electronics Assembly Unit at a cost of Rs. 5.9 lakhs has been set up exclusively for the benefit of women.

An Industries promotion Cell acts as women Entrepreneurs guidance Bureau !

(c) to help individual as well as groups of women with self-employment schemes so that the women adopt these low technology schemes in their village itself and get additional income.

UNITS SET UP:

In the year 1984 itself the Corporation took steps to set up an Offset Printing Press. Usually in a Printing Press the women only do the composing work and mostly they are relegated to do the binding work. But the Corporation decided to set up a modern Offset Printing Press and also buy a few Treddle Machines, Ruling Machines, etc. and employ women in all activities, in the Printing Press. We are glad to say that the printing Press set up with an investment of Rs.28 lakhs at Tambaram, a suburb near Madras has provided employment for 75 women. Most of these women were selected from the Service Home run by the Department of Social Welfare. These women were all destitutes, widows and deserted wives. As these women had no experience of having worked in a Printing Press training was given for one year and on completion of training they were all employed as Workers in the Printing Press. The Press has an annual turnover of Rs.24 lakhs.

The Corporation has also set up an Educational Aids Manufacturing Unit. This employs 50 women. It was set up with a capital investment of around Rs.12 lakhs. It is fitted with lathes, saws, planing machine, wood cutting machine etc. It is equipped to produce educational aids used for teaching children in the Kinder Garden Section. In the unit, 18 specific items like Zig Zag Puzzles, Alphapets, Colour identification disks, shape identification disks, Abacus, Clocks etc. are produced. As on date



this unit has supplied 4065 numbers of educational sets all over Tamilnadu.

As adjunct to the above mentioned Educational Manufacturing Unit the Corporation has also set up a Screen Printing Unit, at a capital cost of Rs.5½ lakhs. It provides employment for 25 women.

The Corporation wanted to keep pace with modern technology and so decided to start an Electronics Assembly Unit. With a capital investment of Rs.5.94 lakhs the Electronics assembly unit has been set up at Tambaram. This provides employment for about 16 women. It undertakes assembling of Electronic Parts on behalf of Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Bharat Electronics Limited and few local T.V. Manufacturers. In 1987-88 sanction has been obtained for setting up another Electronics Assembly Unit with a capital investment of, around Rs.4.68 lakhs.

PROMOTION OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES THROUGH VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS:

With this object in mind the Corporation had a dialogue with the Sarvodaya Organisations in Tamilnadu. There are 63 such organisations in Tamilnadu. They are all recognised and certified

by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay. They have a tradition of dedicated service in rural areas. The Corporation therefore approached these organisations and offered to give one time grant to them to set up new units which will employ only women. It has been decided to set up 71 spinning and Weaving Units. The Corporation gave a non-recurring grant of Rs.170 lakhs. This grant met in full the cost for purchase of machinery and putting up a building worth Rs.2 lakhs in each area. The Spinning unit and Weaving Unit use modern technology in as much as a 12 Spindle Charka and a Nepali looms only are installed. The women operating these 12 Spindle Charkhas earn nothing less than Rs.10/- per day. The women who are selected were all rural based.

Yet another Voluntary Organisation with whom interaction is there is the Indian Institute of Palm Leaf Technology. This organisation is deeply involved in promoting manufacture of Palm Products. The Organisation has now promised to set up a unit in Madras for providing employment for about 40 women, to manufacture palm brushes which can be used for cleaning the floor. This Corporation gave assistance

towards meeting the training cost for employing these 40 women and also the cost of buying machinery required for producing these brushes. The financial outlay has been only Rs.55,000/- but its significance lies in providing employment for about 40 women in an Industry which is essentially rural based.

PROMOTION OF INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP SELF-EMPLOYMENT SCHEMES:

In the year 1984 the Corporation took up scheme for distributing sheep to 400 women in Madurai and Pudukkottai Districts. The women were selected from the weakest section of society. Each sheep unit is valued at around Rs.6,400/-. It consists of 20 Sheep and 1 ram. 50% of the initial cost of the asset is met as subsidy by the Corporation and the balance of 50% is obtained from the Banks as term loan repayable over a period of five years. By a natural process of multiplication the initial stock of twenty ewes and one ram in the course of five years would become 54 number of ewes and 49 rams. Over a period of five years forty one number of male kids could be sold. The assets itself is expected to grow in value from Rs.6,400/- to Rs.10,350/-. During the five year period when the loan has to be repaid the women would also earn a net income of around Rs.250/- per month after discharging her loan obligations. This scheme has proved to be quite successful.

Enthused by the successful thorough small beginning by distributing sheep to 400 women the Corporation has now programmed in 1987-88 to distribute sheep to 1500 women in the Anna, Pudukkottai, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam, Kamarajar and Chidambaranar districts. The cost of this programme will be around rupees one crore. It is planned to form these 1500 women into 50 All-women Sheep Co-operatives.



A Balanced Building of Resources



The receipts under the Commercial Taxes during 1976-77 were Rs.255.58 crores. This has shot up to Rs.1172.44 crores during 1986-87 i.e. about 4½ times and this reflects the progressive policies of the Government and the efforts put in by the officers and staff of the Department. The particulars showing 10 years collection under C.T. Acts is as follows:

Year	Collections
1976-77	258.87
1977-78	275.94
1978-79	325.36
1979-80	388.28
1980-81	473.64
1981-82	594.25
1982-83	674.68
1983-84	714.18
1984-85	894.32
1985-86	1080.14
1986-87	1172.44

'Tax' is a contribution levied on persons, property or business for support of Government. Commercial Taxes comprises of sales tax; entertainment tax and betting tax. Collections from these taxes form more than three-fourths of the total revenues of Tamilnadu State. While collecting the taxes from the people, Tamilnadu Government is ensuring that the people do not feel the burden of it, by either exempting from tax all essential commodities or reducing the rate of tax to the bearable minimum. In doing so, Government also considers the need to encourage the growth of industries in the State.

The increase in revenue over the last ten years is more than four fold.

The number of offences detected and sales turnover involved, in

The receipts under the Commercial Taxes has shot up to Rs. 1172.44 crores during 1986-87 i.e., about 4.5 times in the past ten years.

To help the fishing community, the sale of prawns, lobsters, frog-legs etc., have been exempt from tax since 1-10-84.

1976-77 are 55,653 and Rs.43.71 crores respectively resulting in an additional revenue of Rs.1.74 crores to Government. This has gone up to 96,746 and Rs.245 crores respectively resulting in additional revenue of Rs.21.57 crores during 1984-85.

In the year 1977, when the present Government took over, in its maiden budget, it granted exemption from tax on bun & porai, consumed by common people and on curd and butter on whose sales the livelihood of the poor people in villages depended. Handmade embroidery products were also exempted from tax. The rate of tax on jaggery and cotton hosiery yarn was reduced to 3% and 2% respectively. Similarly, coconut was exempted from purchase tax. Dealers in handmade matches were exempted from tax where the turnover did not exceed Rs.50,000/-. The purchase tax on old jewellery was reduced from 4% to 2%. This has been completely abolished with effect from 23.3.67. Sale of poultry was exempt from 1.4.79. Sale of prasadam and other surplus articles by Devasthanams to public was also exempt.

In the year 1978, a Sales Tax Committee headed by Thiru S.R. Kaiwar, I.C.S. (Retd.) was formed to study the procedural aspects and suggest simplification. His report was received and implemented after consulting the erstwhile Board (Commercial Taxes).

In the year 1980, Government reduced the rate of tax on bicycles, tricycles, cycle rickshaws, etc. and their parts and accessories from 6% to 3%. On and from 31.7.80; Government exempted from tax hurricane lights and bedroom lights burning on oil, non-pressure kerosene stoves, lemongrass oil, laurel oil and all varieties of kerosene lamps and parts, including glass chimneys. This Government took into consideration the cost of food and drinks in hotels and



restaurants and exempted them from tax with effect from 6.10.80. Government also reduced the rate of tax to 3% on all stitched articles made of cloth. Sales of ebonite pens including ebonite ball pens were granted exemption. Stainless steel nibs were also exempted.

To encourage small news papers, Government reduced the rate of tax from 8% to 4% on newsprint supplied to small news papers with a circulation of 15,000 copies and below. Government reduced the rate of tax on rubberised coir products from 4% to 2%. On and from 1.4.81, Government granted exemption from tax on appalam and vermicelli and bakery products without a brand name or with unregistered brand name (in respect of bakery products where the turnover does not exceed Rs.2 lakhs per annum).

To encourage the tea trade, the Government have reduced the rate of tax from 6% to 5%, then to 2½% which has been changed now to 4%, on the auction sale of tea at Coimbatore and Coonoor. As a measure to encourage utilisation of energy from nature and conservation of energy, renewable energy equipments and energy saving devices have been exempted from tax with effect from 11.11.81

To help the aged, Government have exempted from tax the sales of spectacles, sun-glasses, goggles etc. This Government which

is the pioneer in the whole country in introducing the Nutritious noon-meal scheme, is also supplying tooth powder to children free of cost and Government have granted exemption from tax on such sales of tooth powder as well.

In Tamilnadu, sericulture is picking up fast. To help this manufacturing activity, Government exempted from tax the sale of silkworms, yarn silk including raw silk reeled in a filature, charka or domestic basin, thrown silk, twisted silk, spun silk, silk waste, reeling cocoons and pierced cocoons. This Government also exempted from tax the sales of silver anklets known as 'Golusu' and silver waistcords from 1.4.1983.

To stop flight of trade to other States and encourage the local industry, Government have reduced the rate of tax on truck and bus chassis from 15% to 9% with effect from 18.7.83 and further to 6% with effect from 3.3.84. To help petty manufacturers-cum-dealers of hand-made washing soap/detergent cake, exemption has been granted where the turnover does not exceed Rs.2 lakhs. Ginger grass oil has also been exempted from 1.4.1984. Government have exempted Heart pace maker (pulse generators) and desiccated coconut from 1.10.1984. The rate of tax on light commercial vehicles has been reduced from 15% to 12% with effect from 25.5.1984. To help the fishing community, the sale of prawns, lobsters, frog-legs etc. have also been exempt from tax with effect from 1.10.1984.

To help agricultural sector, manure has been exempt with effect from 26.3.1985. Certified cotton seeds for seeding purpose have been exempt from 17.3.1986. The rate of tax on trailers was reduced from 15% to 9% with effect from 17.3.1986. The rate of tax on power tillers has been reduced to 6% while mineral gypsum has been brought to 3½% Single point with effect from 23.3.1987.

For the poor and middle class, exemption has been granted on Galvanised Iron buckets, charcoal, briquettes (other than LECO) and fuel for domestic purposes; bura sugar and sugar candy, candles, silver metty, beds, pillows and quilts. Sports or games goods have also been exempt from tax from 17.8.1986. To encourage arts, all musical instruments have been granted exemption from tax. Since a new raw-material viz., bagasse is used for manufacture of paper, its sale of sugar mills to paper mills was also exempted from tax by this Government. Electronics is the latest developing technology and in order to enable the growth of the industry in this State the rate of tax for all electronic goods manufactured in Tamil Nadu was reduced to 6% with effect from 17.3.1986 and further reduced to 4% with effect from 23.3.1987. The rate of tax for electronic goods not manufactured in Tamilnadu was reduced from 15% to 10% with effect from 17.3.1986. The rate of tax on generators and their parts have been reduced to 8%.

In order to make available milk foods including baby foods at

Manure, Certified Cotton Seeds are also exempt from Commercial Taxes.

Life Saving Drugs are taxed at 4% as against the earlier rate of 8%.

a cheaper price, the rate of tax was reduced from 10% to 4%. Similarly, 41 Life Saving Drugs are now taxed at 4% as against the earlier rate of 8%.

Since the two wheelers are a commonly preferred mode of conveyance, these days, the rate of tax for locally manufactured two wheelers with 50 cc and below and mopeds have been reduced to 4%, while all other two wheelers are taxed at 8% as against the full rate of 15%. The rate of tax for motor cars has also been reduced to 5% single point. Though sale of goods meant for export are exempt, sale of their packing materials were not eligible for exemption, but Government have granted exemption from tax

on these also, to encourage exports.

The small dealers dealing in Singlepoint goods need to register themselves only if their turnover exceed Rs.50,000/- and this limit enhanced to Rs.75,000/- with effect from 1.4.1984. Similarly the taxable minimum limit was increased to Rs.1 lakh and the compounded system of taxation has been extended to the turnover range of Rs.1 to 2 lakhs.

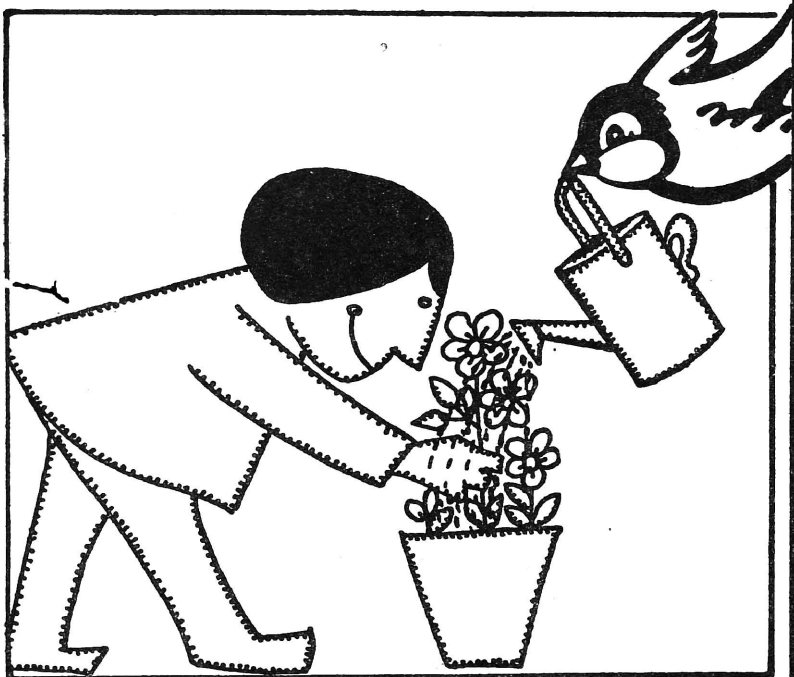
Under Entertainments Tax Act, compounded system of payment of tax has been permitted in respect of cinema houses in Municipal & Panchayat limits. This has totally arrested the evasion of Entertainments Tax. In the recent Budget, Government have proposed to consolidate the various levies to simplify it.

Backward Communities

During the past 10 years the Tamil Nadu Government has spent a sum of Rs.8903.25 lakhs on the Welfare of Backward Classes/Denotified Communities.

The educational scholarships granted by the Government covers tuition fees, special fees, cost of books, examination fees etc. Boarding and Lodging charges are paid to them at the prescribed rates to hostellers. For the award of scholarships the parent/guardian annual income was Rs.2,500/- till 1981-82, and was enhanced to Rs.5,000/- from 1981-82. A sum of Rs.3766.63 lakhs was spent on the award of scholarships to 38,68,025 students during the last 10 years.

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A Genuine Caring



Adi Dravidars and Scheduled Tribes comprise 19.42 percent of Tamil Nadu's population. The Government has given top priority to the welfare of the Adi Dravidars and Scheduled Tribes and in the current year (87-88) has allocated Rs.51.99 crores towards this purpose.

961 Adi Dravidar Welfare schools, 171 boarding schools for the Scheduled Tribes, 743 hostels for the Adi Dravidar students and 22 hostels for the Scheduled Tribe students are managed by the Department of Adi Dravidar & Scheduled Tribes. Moreover, during 1986-87, 13 Boarding Schools were opened for the benefit of the Scheduled Tribe students.

During the current year (87-88), 10 Boarding schools for Adi Dravidars are to be inaugurated. In 1986-87, 21 schools were upgraded as High Schools and 6 schools were upgraded as Higher Secondary Schools.

Since 1977-78 and till the completion of the year 1986-87, the Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing Board has taken up for construction the buildings of 113 schools at a cost of Rs.539.32 lakhs.

The above Board between the years 1979-80 and 1986-87 have built 208 hostels for Adi Dravidar students at a cost of Rs. 15,21,51,550. 41 hostels are under construction. The Adi Dravidar Housing Board has been allotted Rs.100 lakhs for construction of Adi Dravidar Welfare School Buildings. TADCO is constructing buildings at seven places at a cost of Rs.52.051 lakhs.

The students belonging to the Adi Dravidar and Scheduled Tribes community studying in Pre-matric classes under the scholarship scheme are given text books free of cost. The Government pays to the Educational institutions,

Adi-Dravidars and Scheduled Tribes comprise 19.42 percent. of Tamilnadu Population. Government allocates Rs. 51.99 crores during 87-88 for the betterment of Adi-Dravidars.

961- Adi-Dravidar Welfare schools, 171 Boarding Schools for the Scheduled Tribes, 743 hostels for Adi-Dravidar Students and 22 hostels for the scheduled Tribe students maintained by the Government.

the special fees these students have to pay up for their educations. The Government also pays the 10th Std. examination fees for these students. The income of the parents or guardians of these students, is immaterial for them to avail of the facilities. During 1986-87, Rs.650.41 lakhs has been spent. 77,983 students received the benefits. Since 1977-78, 5,38,811 students have reaped the gains at a cost of Rs.4507.53 lakhs.

The children of scavengers whose yearly income doesn't exceed Rs.12,000/- were provided with scholarships upto the pre-matric class. Only two children in each family are eligible under the scheme. The students must compulsorily be attached to the Boarding schools. The Educational scholarship for students in Stds. 6 to 8 is Rs.200, per month and in Stds. 9 to 10 is Rs.250, per month. During 1986-87, 528 students benefitted. Rs.9 lakhs have been spent. In the ten years of this Government's administration, 2,229 student lives have been touched at a cost of Rs.28.81 lakhs.

In the Annual Tenth Standard examination held in March, every year, the Adi Dravidars, the Adi Dravidar christians and Scheduled Tribe students who secure the maximum marks in the Districts are given cash awards. Those who win such awards, if they continue their education, are given a monthly grant of Rs.80 for six years. Under this scheme, 675 students benefitted during 1986-87 and it cost the exchequer Rs.6.04 lakhs. This scheme, since 1977-78 has benefitted 3,034 students at a cost of Rs.26.44 lakhs.

During 1977-78 the Loan Scholarship that was disbursed was Rs.22.76 lakhs. This has risen in 1986-87 to 59.62 lakhs benefiting 9001 students. From 1977-78 till 1986-87, 69,528 students were granted loan scholarships amounting to Rs.481.82 lakhs.



To enable law graduates begin their profession by buying law books and furniture, a grant of Rs.500 and a loan of Rs.750 was being given. The grant has been increased to Rs.750.

Adi Dravidar students in Industrial Training Institutes were given a grant of Rs.45. This has been increased to Rs.55 since 1.8.'80.

The fund for the Adi Dravidars who want to buy cattles for Dairying has been increased from Rs.15 lakhs to Rs.30 lakhs in 1983-84. In 1986-87, the allocation is Rs.35.22 lakhs.

To improve the Economic status of the Adi Dravidars and Scheduled Tribes and to enable them buy bullocks for ploughing, a grant of Rs.800 and loan of Rs.1600 through financial institutions are provided.

To construct irrigation wells, out of the total expenditure of

Rs.18,000, 1/3rd is given as a grant and 2/3rd granted as a loan from the land development bank.

Wherever there are peramboke lands, the Government has been allocating them through the respective District Collectors, to the Adi Dravidars and the Scheduled Castes. In places where peramboke lands are not available, the Government has been acquiring Government lands and distributing them to the Adi Dravidars and the Scheduled Tribes, free of cost. Since 1977-78, at a cost of Rs.1,145.25 lakhs 13,188.81 acres have been acquired. In the current year Rs.100 lakhs have been allocated toward this.

In 1979-80, this Government brought in a scheme to encourage inter-caste marriages. According to the scheme, a gold medal and a citation is given to couple who belong to different castes. If these couple have an annual income of Rs.6,000 and less than that, a Savings Certificate with an initial cost of Rs.4,000 and a grant of Rs.300 is given away towards marriage costs. Children born out of an intercaste wed lock have been reserved 12 seats in the MBBS course, 5 seats in the B.E. course 2 seats in the Siddha Medicine course and 1 seat in the B.Pharmacy course. Since 1977-78, 1,875 couples have been honoured by the citations and incentives.

To encourage all-round growth of Adi Dravidars, a self-sufficiency scheme is being implemented by the Government since 1980-81. The goals of the schemes are:

1. To enable 50 percent of the Adi Dravidars to be above the poverty line. and
2. To provide basic amenities to Adi Dravidar tenements.

In the current year; 2 lakhs Adi Dravidars are to benefit by schemes costing Rs.132.69 crores.

Scheduled Tribes numbering 5.2 lakhs comprise 1.07 percent of the population of Tamil Nadu. To provide integrated development to them, a scheme called the scheduled tribes Development sub plan was begun during the 5th five year plan.

The above scheme was being implemented in the districts of Salem, Dharmapuri, North Arcot, South Arcot and Trichy at 9 chosen places. 40 percent of the States population of Scheduled Tribes live in these areas. Horticulture, Sericulture, Forestry, Small irrigation, Small Industries, Veterinary maintenance and Bee hiving are some of the items taught under the scheme.

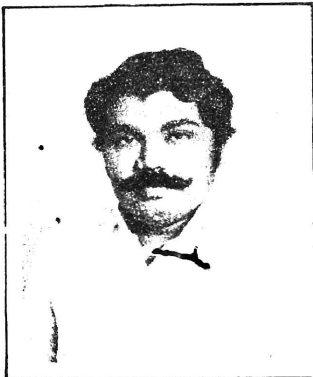
During the 6th Five Year Plan, by the multi development schemes 28,884 Scheduled Tribes benefited. During the 7th Five Year Plan, 46,979 Scheduled Tribes are to gain by these schemes. During the implementation of the IRDP, care is taken to see that the culture of the Scheduled Tribes is not disturbed.

To save the Scheduled Tribes from moneylenders and brokers, 15 co-operative unions (LAMPS) have been begun.

The allocation to the Scheduled Tribes Development sub plan has increased to Rs.973.65 lakhs from Rs.101.82 lakhs in 1976-77. During the ten years of this Government's reign, Rs.3134.75 lakhs has been spent; 47,958 Scheduled Tribe families have been benefitted.

Students belonging to families with yearly income of less than Rs.6,000 and studying in Boarding schools are given a grant of Rs.250/Rs.350, yearly. During 1986-87, Rs.125.21 lakhs was spent on this and 4,01,618 students benefitted. This scheme has benefitted 72,94,090 students in the 10 golden years of this Government's rule. Rs.1502.63 lakhs has been spent.

Growing up to the Challenges



The major rivers which contribute for irrigation in Tamil Nadu are the Cauvery, Vaigai, Thambraparani and the west flowing river Periyar, whose waters are utilised on the eastern side of the western ghats.

The P.A.P. is also a diversion of a group of west flowing rivers in the east and other rivers which also provide irrigation facilities of sufficient magnitude are the Araniar, the Kortaliar, Palar, Ponnir, Vellar and Kodayar.

In order to step up food production, the Government is giving top priority for implementing

irrigation schemes. The Government is approving schemes not only considering the benefit cost ratio but also taking into account the backwardness of the area in which the scheme is located and the population benefitted by implementing these schemes etc. There are 23 preplan irrigation projects in this State through which an extent of 11,01,000 hectares (gross) of land are provided with irrigation facilities.

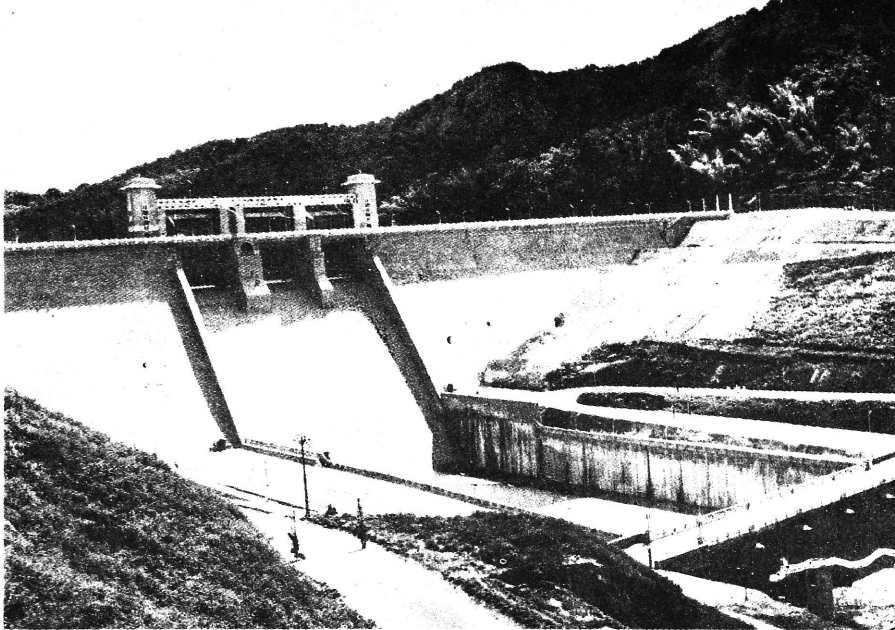
From the commencement of the first five year plan (1951-56) upto the year 1977, 28 schemes have been implemented at an estimated cost of Rs.147.13 crores thereby creating an additional irrigation potential of 271000 ha.

At the time of taking over by the present Government, 13 schemes at a cost of Rs. 144.16 crore were under different stages of execution. These 13 schemes have been completed and brought to function. By completing these projects an additional irrigation potential of 125590 hectares have been created.

From the year 1977 the Government have sanctioned 35 schemes

23 Pre-plan irrigation projects in Tamil Nadu by which an extent of 11,01,000 hectares of land are nurtured.

Since 1977, 35 schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 294.75 crores sanctioned.



at an estimated cost of Rs.294.75 crores. Of these, 16 schemes have been completed at a cost of Rs.75.28 crores. By the dedication of these schemes an additional irrigation potential of 81793 hectares has been created.

At present 19 schemes at an estimated cost of Rs.219.47 crores are under different stages of execution. By implementing these schemes an additional irrigation potential of 51900 ha. will be created.

Also the works on modernising Thanjavur Channel and Drainage Channel is also done by obtaining Block sanction from Government every year to a tune of Rs.4 to 5 Crores.

Besides these irrigation schemes the Government have approved 13 flood control schemes in the last 10 years. Of these 10 schemes costing Rs.9.46 crores have been completed. 3 schemes costing Rs.9.43 crores are under progress.

Water Regulation during the last 2 years:

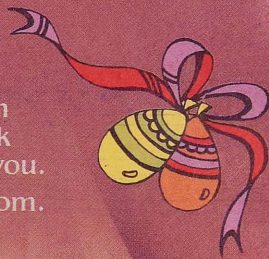
With very little water, water regulation had been done very efficiently to bring maximum extent under irrigation and record yields during the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 in Thanjavur Delta to the acclamation of all. During 1986-87 the same was achieved to Parambikulam-Aliyar Project, Lower Bhavani Project, Periyar and Thambaraparani System also.

Thirteen Flood Control Schemes Approved of these ten completed.

Water Regulated Efficiently to bring maximum extent under irrigation and record yields during 85-87.

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E.V.K. SULOCHANA SAMPATH
Chairperson

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