

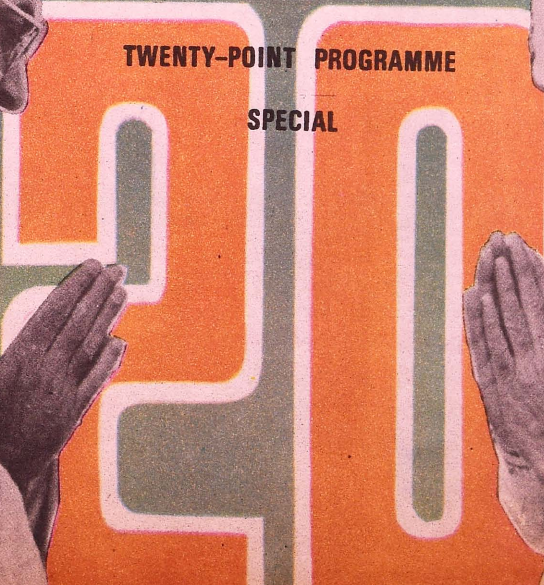
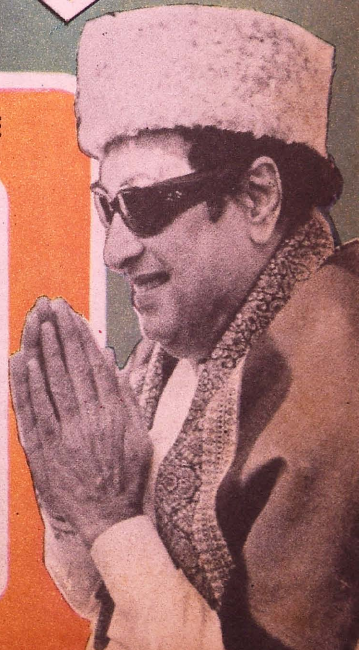
Tamil Arasu

November 1986 Re. 1



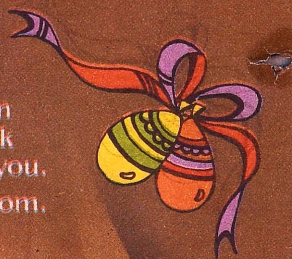
TWENTY-POINT PROGRAMME

SPECIAL



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TAMIL ARASU

In scope this month

TWENTY-POINT PROGRAMME SPECIAL

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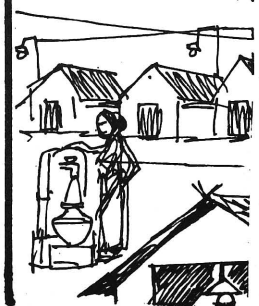
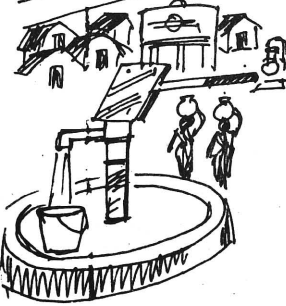
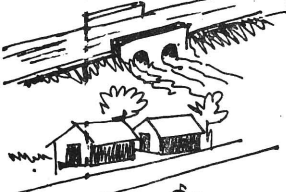
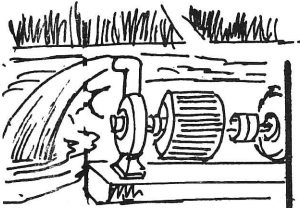
Thiruvalluvar Year 2017
NOVEMBER 1986

IYPASI - KARTHIGAI

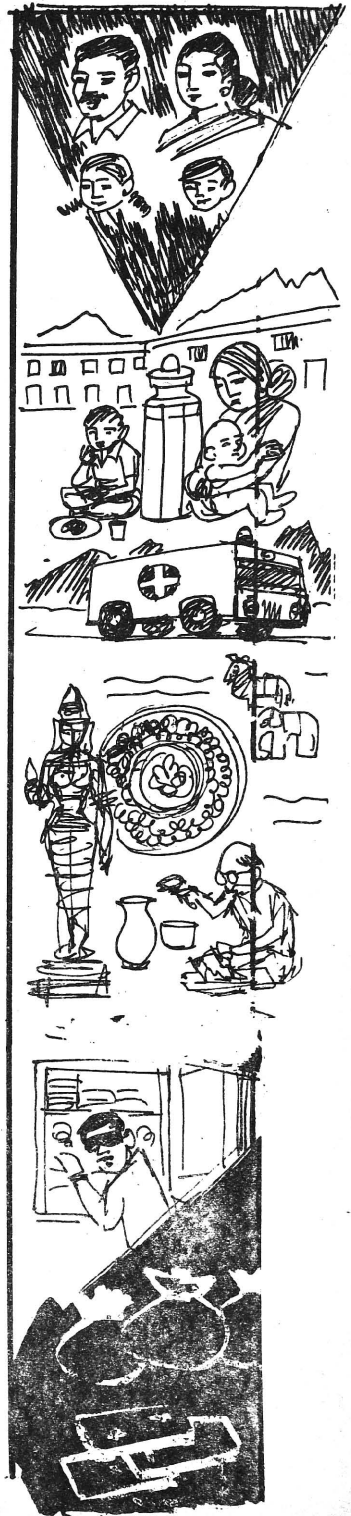
THE 20 POINT PROGRAMME

THIS PROGRAMME PROPOSES TO:

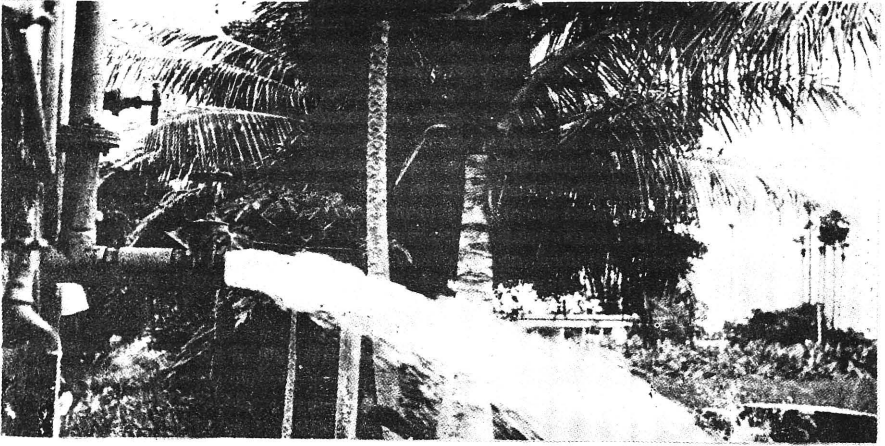
1. Increase irrigation potential, develop and disseminate technologies and inputs for dry land agriculture.
2. Make special efforts to increase production of pulses and vegetable oil seeds.
3. Strengthen and expand coverage of Integrated Rural Development and National Rural Employment Programmes.
4. Implement agricultural land ceilings, distribute surplus land and complete compilation of land records by removing all administrative and legal obstacles.
5. Review and effectively enforce minimum wages for agricultural labour.
6. Rehabilitate bonded labour.
7. Accelerate programmes for the development of Scheduled Castes and Tribes.
8. Supply drinking water to all problem villages.
9. Allot house sites to rural families who are without them and expand programmes for construction assistance to them.
10. Improve the environment of slums, implement programmes of house building for economically weaker sections, and take measures to arrest unwarranted increase in land prices.
11. Maximise power generation, improve the functioning of electricity authorities and electrify all villages.



12. Pursue vigorously programmes of afforestation, social and farm forestry and the development of bio-gas and other alternative energy sources.
13. Promote family planning on a voluntary basis as a people's movement.
14. Substantially augment universal primary health care facilities, and control of leprosy, T.B. and blindness.
15. Accelerate programmes of welfare for women and children and nutrition programmes for pregnant women, nursing mothers and children, specially in tribal, hill and backward areas.
16. Spread universal elementary education for the age-group 6-14 with special emphasis on girls, and simultaneously involve students and voluntary agencies in programmes for the removal of adult illiteracy.
17. Expand the public distribution system through more fair price shops, including mobile shops in far-flung areas and shops to cater to industrial workers, Students' hostels, and make available to students, text books and exercise books on a priority basis and to promote a strong consumer protection movement.
18. Liberalise investment procedures and streamline industrial policies to ensure timely completion of projects. Give handicrafts, handlooms, small and village industries all facilities to grow and to update their technology.
19. Continue strict action against smugglers, hoarders and tax evaders and check black money.
20. Improve the working of the public enterprises by increasing efficiency, capacity utilisation and the generation of internal sources.



POINT NO. 1



Out of the net area cultivated area of 69.09 Lakh hectares in Tamil Nadu, 50% of the area are under rainfed cultivation. The per

6. Area covered with chemical fertilizer within Micro watershed —27,000ha.

7. Plant protection measures—34,300 ha.

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

hectare yield of dryland crops are much higher in Research Stations and Government farms because all the Dryland technologies are adopted and better management practices are followed. Whereas infield condition it is much less in order to transfer the Dryland technology to farmers.

1000 acres demonstrations are arranged in all districts except Nilgiris, Kanyakumari and Thanjavur districts for demonstrating the ways and means for maximum productivity by adopting New Proven technology.

During 1985-86, 316 micro watersheds were taken up for intensification wherein the Engineering work has been completed during 1984-85.

The following activities have been carried out in 1984-85.

1. Area covered within Micro Watershed—
1,62,000 ha.
2. Area covered outside Micro Watershed
—1,00,000 ha.
3. Area coverage with improved drought resistant seed within Micro watershed
—30,520 ha.
4. Distribution of Agricultural implements
—21,985Nos.
5. Distribution of seed-cum-fertilizer drill
—886nos

Technology:

The New Twenty Point Programme aims at improving the dryland farms by adopting latest Agricultural technologies and judicious use of inputs.

The Department of Agriculture demonstrates dryland technologies and educate the powers to adopt them in full,

through 1000 AC. demonstrations arranged in almost all districts. Water harvest technologies, conserving soil and rain water, mixed cropping, summer ploughing for preserving soil moisture and other low cost technologies are taught to the farmers through Farmers Training Programmes. Usage of adequate agricultural inputs more so in using chemical fertilizers and improvised Agricultural implements, timely plant protection, preparing Farm Yard Measure to conserve the farm-waste are some of the technologies taught and largely adopted by the farmers.

POINT NO. 2

Pulses are nutritionally very important as they contain about 20-25% protein and they play a very important role in satisfying the protein needs in developing countries and especially in the vegetarian dietary. With the objective of increasing the pulses production this has been included as Point. 2 under New 20 Point Programme.

2.(a) PLAN FOR STEPPING UP PULSES PRODUCTION

It was programmed to step up the pulses production through (1) Extension approach and (2) Intensive approach to 3.50 lakh tonnes during 1985-86.

The farmers are advised to raise pulses as pure crop mixed crop, inter crop, border crop, in rice fallows, in back yards and waste lands.

In 1985-86 about 2730 M.Ts. of certified Pulses seeds were distributed along with 5½ Lakh Nos. of Bacterial culture pockets.

Foliar application of DAP to pulses crop give 10% increase yield. Under this programme 9766 hectares were taken up at the cost of Rs. Rs.97,660.

Strengthening of Extension Machinery in the whole State under Training and Visit System. By this change set up wherein farmers contact is well built, the propaganda on Pulses cropping and production techniques are much more effective.

RECORD PRODUCTION IN 1985-86

With the above additional measures Pulses were grown in 9.66 Lakh hectares with the recorded production of 3.67 Lakh M.Ts in 1985-86.

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

Free Pulses seeds worth Rs. 82 lakhs were distributed as minikits to Small Farmers and Marginal Farmers.

The main thrust of the New 20 Point programme is on increasing productivity of Dry-land farming and Pulses coupled with fast



transfer of Technology to cater to situation specific needs in future.

Point 2 (b):

Edible oils form an important part of Indian diet. The consumption of edible oils has been on the increase with the growth in our population and percapita income. The production of oilseeds has however not kept pace with the demand as there has not been any significant breakthrough in oilseeds production as in the case of cereals. Most oilseeds are still produced in a non-intervisive manner mainly as rainfed crops. Oilseed crops, which are energy rich crops, are mostly grown under energy-starved condition. The ever increasing gap between the demand and supply of oilseeds has virtually converted our country from the status of an exporter of edible oils to the level of a large scale importer.

In Tamilnadu, Oilseeds are next in importance to cereals with regard to area and production. The important oilseed crops are groundnut, gingelly, sunflower, and castor which occupy a total area of about 12 to 14 lakh

hectares representing about 15% of the gross cultivated area in this State. The details of area and production of different oilseeds at the end of 1985-86 are as follows:

<i>Name of crop</i>	<i>Area in L.ha</i>	<i>Production in L. tonnes</i>
Groundnut	11.87	14.51
Gingelly	1.42	0.58
Sunflower	0.68	0.30
Castor	0.25	0.12
Total	14.22	15.51

Oilseeds production fluctuates widely from year to year, due to the dependance on the seasonal rains. Groundnut is the most important oilseeds crop in the State. While most of the groundnut crop is rainfed, some area is also raised under irrigation. Oilseeds crops are raised in almost all the districts of this State. The districts of Chenglepattu, North Arcot South Arcot and to a lesser extent Coimbatore Thanjavur, Periyar, Trichy, Salem and Madurai are important oilseed growing areas in this State.



THE TWENTY-POINT PROGRAMME-1986



1. Attack on rural poverty.
2. Strategy for rainfed agriculture.
3. Better use of irrigation water.
4. Bigger harvests.
5. Enforcement of land reforms.
6. Special programme for rural labour.
7. Clean drinking water.
8. Health for all.
9. Two-Child norm.
10. Expansion of education.
11. Justice to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
12. Equality for women.
13. New opportunities for youth.
14. Housing for the people.
15. Improvement of slums.
16. New Strategy for forestry.
17. Protection of the environment.
18. Concern for the consumer.
19. Energy for the villages.
20. A responsive administration.

POINT NO. 3

The National Scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment is being implemented in Tamilnadu from September 1979. This scheme was converted as a component of Integrated Rural Development Programme from October 1980. IRDP is included as item-3 of the Prime Minister's New 20 Point Programme announced on 14.1.82.

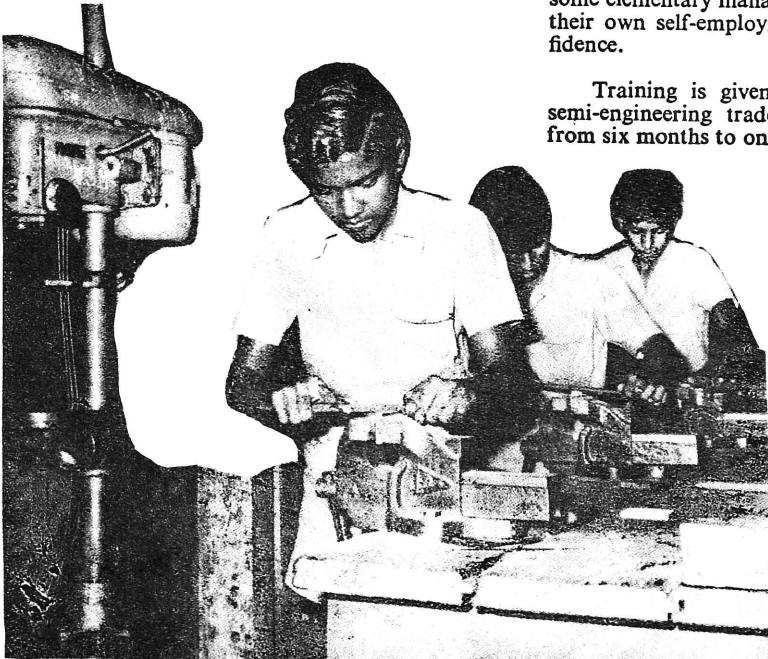
The TRYSEM Scheme aims at upgrading and updating the skill of young rural Craftsmen in order to enable them to do their jobs in a more efficient and accurate manner. It also aims at retaining skilled man power in rural areas thus avoiding the exodus to urban areas. Candidates for this training are selected from the 'Target Group' consisting of small and marginal farmers, rural artisans, agricultural labourers and people below poverty line. The main object of the training is to train the rural youths so that they can be usefully self-emp-



Strengthen and expand coverage of Integrated Rural Development and National Rural Employment Programmes.

loyed on their own. Elementary Entrepreneurial Development skills has also been included in the course content so that the trainees develop some elementary managerial skills so as to start their own self-employment ventures with confidence.

Training is given in 21 self-employable semi-engineering trades, the courses ranging from six months to one year.



The trainees are identified and selected from the target group by the Block Development Officers/Project Officers and sponsored to Industrial Training Institutes for training. Candidates who know to read and write in mother tongue not exceeding the age of 35 are eligible for this training. Training is given on full-time basis in 9 Industrial Training Institutes and on Part-time basis in 20 Industrial Training Institutes as follows:

a) Industrial Training Institutes where Full-time Training is conducted:

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Erode | 6. Thiruvannamalai |
| 2. Nagercoil | 7. Tuticorin |
| 3. Nagapattinam | 8. Ulundurpet |
| 4. Pudukkottai | 9. Vellore |
| 5. Theni | |

b) Industrial Training Institutes where Part-time Training is conducted:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Ambattur | 11. Dharapuram |
| 2. Ariyalur | 12. Hosur |
| 3. Coonoor | 13. Madurai |
| 4. Paramakudi | 14. Dindigul |
| 5. Thanjavur | 15. Karaikudi |
| 6. Tiruchy | 16. Metturdam |
| 7. Virudhunagar | 17. Salem |
| 8. Chengalpattu | 18. Tiruchendur |
| 9. Coimbatore | 19. Pettai |
| 10. Cuddalore | 20. Guindy |

Part-time training is conducted between 6 P.M. and 9 P.M.

During the period of training each candidate is paid a stipend ranging between Rs.75/- and Rs. 200/-. On completion of training a tool-kit costing upto Rs. 500/- is given at free of cost to each candidate. Candidates who have successfully completed training are issued with an Identity Card.

As on 31.3.1986, 15,885 candidates have been trained in Industrial Training Institutes. Now 948 candidates are undergoing training.

A Task Force under the Chairmanship of the District Collector has been set up in each District. The Task Force Calls all the trainees trained under TRYSEM Programme and selects the promising candidates after interview and extends financial assistance through financial institutions for setting up their own venture for seeking self-employment. Part of the amount is given as subsidy drawn from IRDP funds.

As on 30.6.86, the Task Force have addressed 22,745 candidates and interviewed 12,442 candidates who turned up. Out of them 8502 candidates have been selected. A sum of Rs. 1,42,42,464/- has been distributed to 3479 candidates to set-up their own miniature industries.



When the 20-Point Programme was first announced in 1975, I had cautioned you not to expect miracles. Then, as now, there is only one magic which can remove poverty — and that is hard work helped by a clear sense of purpose and discipline. Our national motto is “Satyameva Jayate” — Truth Alone Wins. In our daily lives we should adopt an additional motto: “Shramameva Jayate”. Dedication to truth and toil is the bedrock of respect, progress and prosperity.

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

—Late Smt. INDIRA GANDHI

POINT NO. 4

(v) Extent pending distribution 1,291 acres.



The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 58 of 1961) came into force from 6.4.1960. The ceiling for a family upto 5 members was fixed at 30 standard acres with an allowance of 5 standard acres for each additional member in the family subject to the overall ceiling of 60 standard acres. The ceiling was reduced and certain exemptions provided for in the Principal Act were withdrawn by Act 17/70 and other subsequent Amendment Acts. The Ceiling area

Implementation of Land Ceiling and distribution of surplus lands is one of the schemes under the Twenty Point Programme (Point No. 4). According to the orders in force, an extent of 3 acres of dry or 1½ acres of wet lands is being assigned to the eligible persons. Under Twenty Point Programme (Point No. 4) an extent of 31,594 acres have been distributed upto 31.3.1986. An extent of 3,077 acres has been distributed to the landless poor from 1.4.1985 to 31.3.1986 as detailed below:

District	Target (in acres)	Achievement. (in acres)
1. Chengalpattu	110	110
2. North Arcot	—	—
3. South Arcot	5	5
4. Tiruchirapalli	45	48
5. Madurai	295	340
6. Anna	325	325

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

for a family is 15 standard acres and the overall ceiling area is limited to 30 standard acres. The progress made under the Land Ceiling Act upto 31.5.86 is furnished below:

	Acres
Extent notified as surplus lands less extent cancelled before and after taking possession	1,64,737
Extent covered by stay before and after taking possession	27,058
3. (i) Extent assigned under disposal of surplus lands to eligible persons.	1,22,371
(ii) Handed over to Tamil Nadu Sugarcane Farm Corporation	4,041
(iii) Extent reserved under Rule 13	9,976
(iv) No. of persons benefitted:	
<i>Persons</i>	<i>Acres</i>
(a) Scheduled Castes	42,433
(b) Scheduled Tribes	77
(c) Others	53,458
95,968	1,22,371

7. Thanjavur	560	563
8. Pudukottai	100	100
9. Periyar	320	320
10. Salem	60	63
11. Dharmapuri	70	72
12. Ramanathapuram	50	53
13. Kamarajar	15	17
14. Pasumpon Muthuramalingam	45	46
15. Tirunelveli	555	457
16. Kanyakumari	90	92
17. Coimbatore	355	366
18. The Nilgiris	—	—
	3000	3077

A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been provided for the year 1985-86 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for disbursement of financial assistance to the allottees of surplus lands. The quantum of financial assistance is Rs. 2,500/- per hectare and it is in the form of an outright grant to the allottees. Eighty per cent of the amount is given by way of manure through the Co-operative Societies and the balance twenty per cent of the assistance is given in cash. The entire amount of Rs. 20 lakhs provided for the year 1985-86 has been disbursed to the allottees of ceiling surplus lands for the development of the lands assigned to them.

POINT NO. 5

In Tamil Nadu, minimum rates of wages for employment in agriculture and ancillary works to agriculture were initially fixed in 1959 under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. These rates are being revised after a period of 3 years, on the basis of the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee headed by the Commissioner of Land Reforms. The Government of Tamil Nadu have lastly revised the minimum rates of wages, effective from 5.4.1983. The details of comparison the revised minimum rates of wages are as follows.

2. In fixing the minimum rates of wages now in vogue, no distinction in the payment of wages is made as between men and women workers where the same work or work of a similar nature is performed by them. Further, the Government have also fixed the number of hours of work as follows:

of the minimum rates of wages fixed for agricultural labourers by adopting the following methods:

- i) by beat of tom-tom in villages;
 - ii) by exhibiting a statement indicating the revised minimum rates of wages in conspicuous places in the villages, viz, village chavadies, village panchayat offices, Firka offices, Collector's offices and offices of the Agriculture Department;
- and
- iii) by giving a copy of the list of minimum rates of wages to village Development officers and Grama Sevikas for the effective communication to the villagers.

6. Wherever specific cases of non-payment or under-payment of minimum rates of wages

Review and effectively enforce minimum wages for agricultural labour.

- i) All employees engaged in employment Agriculture except those engaged in ploughing—7 hours per day
- ii) Employees engaged in ploughing—5 hours per day

are brought to the notice of the Government either by the public or by the legislators, prompt action is taken and suitable instructions are issued to the Collectors to bring the wage level on a par with the rates of wages fixed by the Government.

With a view to discouraging child labour, no separate wages have been fixed for non-adults.

7. The statistical particulars of inspections made and claims settled during the year 1985-86 are as follows:

Proposal for constitution of an "Advisory Committees" is under consideration of the Government, to further revise the minimum rates of wages.

Period	Inspections carried out	Claims		
		Field Settled	Pending field	
1985-86				
1.4.85 to 31.3.86)	13,089	523	521	2

4. Instructions have been issued to the Collectors for strict enforcement of the minimum rates of wages for the employment in agriculture. In addition, instructions have also been issued to the Collectors through the Commissioner of Land Reforms in regard to-

- i) Publicity to be given among agricultural workers regarding details and implementation of the minimum rates of wages
- and
- ii) suo-motu action in areas where there is a large scale of non-implementation of minimum rates of wages.

5. The Commissioner of Land Reforms has instructed the Collectors to give wide publicity



POINT NO. 6



The prevalence of this pernicious system of Bondage is in northern parts of India and in adjoining States of Tamil Nadu, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa and Maharashtra. The downtrodden sect of people from certain Backward Districts of Tamil Nadu move to this neighbouring States, where the stone quarries are in abundance. Prior to 1980, the similar class of large number of Bonded Labourers were identified in the Nilgiris District (Panniya Labourers), in Kalraayan Hills (Goundan), and in Ramanathapuram District (Palliyar Tribes) and by our efforts they were all liberalised from the clutches of the Land

ments, grant of subsidy for cultivation, purchase of plough bulls, poultry etc., at a cost not exceeding Rs. 4,000 per benefi-

the Collectors to rehabilitate the Bonded Labourers. Nearly 1,554 bonded labourers were rehabilitated during 1984-85.

Rehabilitate bonded labour.

lords. We can proudly say that there are no bonded labourers in our State .

Among the Prime Minister's new 20 Point Programme, the subject "Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour" is Point No.6. The Government of India, strives hard to eradicate the Bonded Labourer System in our Country. They also stress the need to formulate helpful schemes to prevent relapse or sliding back to bondedness. The Government of India also help, the State, by providing 50% central assistance. This State Government also has fallen in line with the Union Government in identifying the bonded labourers of Tamil Nadu origin in neighbouring States, to liberate them and to rehabilitate them by providing attractive welfare measures. Various schemes such as provision of dwelling houses at a cost of Rs. 6,000 (in par with the schemes for S.Cs,S.Ts.) distribution of milch animals, distribution of agricultural implements, stone cutting imple-

ciary is sanctioned depending on the aptitude of the labour. To provide permanent employment opportunity to the freed Bonded Labourer, a Jalli Co-operative Society with a stone crusher, was started at Omalur Taluk in Salem District. It is proposed to start a Gem cutting society in Tirupunguzhi in Tiruchirappalli District. This Government have also relaxed the age restriction upto 40 years in respect of Bonded Labourers who have been released under Bonded Labour System for recruitment to Group 'C' and 'D' posts in State Government Departments and comparable posts in State Public Sector Undertakings.

To speed up the rehabilitation work in our State, the State Level Screening Committee, with the Chief Secretary as the Chairman has been formed in 1984. The Committee meets frequently and approves the schemes sent by

Various schemes with an expenditure of Rs. 8.95 lakhs were approved by the above Screening Committee. Against the target of 1300 Bonded Labourers for the year 1983-84, this State's achievement was 2,060.

For the current financial year the Government of India has fixed a target of 1,000 Bonded Labourers for rehabilitation. So, the Collectors have been geared up to send new proposals by formulating healthy schemes for permanent rehabilitation in consultation with the District Vigilance Committee. After the receipt of such schemes, the State Level Screening Committee will be convened to approve them. Thus, this Government will endeavour its best to eradicate the Bonded Labour System in Tamil Nadu. It is, necessary to mention that the work done in the rehabilitation of Bonded Labour in Tamil Nadu has been applauded by the Government of India.

POINT NO. 7

This point relates the welfare of scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes in this State. Under Special component plan for Scheduled castes i.e. under Point No 7 (a) of 20 Point Programme 60 SC families have been covered under beneficiary oriented Programme during 85-86. Totally, a sum of Rs. 24,000 has been spent towards providing.

(i) Subsidy component for 10 S.C. families to whom Sericulture loan were sanctioned by Banks besides.

(ii) giving sericulture training to 16 S.C. families (Rs. 100/- as stipend per month per trainee with special rearing tools worth Rs. 400-free of cost after completion of training)

(iii) disbursing cutting subsidy to 40 S.C. families at the rate of Rs. 100 per acre of mulberry planted by each farmer. The physical and financial targets fixed under S.C.P. by Director of Sericulture, Salem for 1985-86 under Point 7(a) of 20 Point Programme was 60 S.C. beneficiaries (Covering Plantation subsidy, sericul-

beneficiaries have been benefitted. The yearwise details of the funds provided by the Government and the No. of beneficiaries benefitted are given below:

Year	Amount sanctioned Rs.in lakhs	No. of Individual beneficiaries
1976-77	0.78	60
77-78	1.75	105
78-79	2.51	230
79-80	1.85	271
80-81	2.33	145
81-82	4.15	290
82-83	9.96	525
83-84	9.25	365
84-85	10.00	507
85-86	10.00	331

A sum of Rs. 11.590 lakhs are provided as establishment cost for the above three offices. There are 22 Senior Beekeepers working in the hill station for implementing the bee-keeping scheme in successfully and provide technical knowledge to the tribals.

Accelerate programmes for the development of Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

ture, training and Sericulture loans and Rs. 24,000/- respectively) and both the targets were achieved fully without shortfall.

The Government have provided funds under Integrated Tribal Development Programme from the year 1976-77 to 1985-86 to the tune of Rs. 52.58 lakhs towards implementation of schemes on Beekeeping, Cane and Bamboo, Mat Weaving, Galnut processing, Tamarind processing, distribution of Carpentry and Blacksmithy Tools, Emery chakkies and trading on special schemes. So far 2929 individual

The Board has also provided assistance to the individual beneficiaries for organising beekeeping Coop., societies, Carpentry and Blacksmithy, Cane and Bamboo, Mat Weaving, Bakery, Pottery Industry by them. So far 3473 individuals, have been benefitted through the sum of Rs. 10.28 lakhs received from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay.

During the year 1985-86, the Board has submitted proposal to the tune of Rs. 40.00 lakhs for the benefit of 1116 individuals.

Name of the Hill	Total villages	No. of Villages the V.I.schemes implemented.	Percentage
Kalrayan, South Arcot	133	37	27%
Kalrayan, Salem	81	81	100%
Yercaud and Aranauthu malai, Salem	66	46	69.6%
Kolli, Salem district	252	46	18.3%
Javdhu Hills, North Arcot	250	145	58%
Sitheri, Dharmapuri District	45	25	56%

a) Point No: 7 (a) Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes

Government have fixed a target of 1160 Acres and 1100 Scheduled castes families to be brought under Mulberry cultivation and the achievement made during the year 1985-86 was 989 acres and 1140 Scheduled Castes families. During the 1985-86, 300 Scheduled castes farmers have been imparted sericulture training spending Rs. 1.50 lakhs towards stipend and scientific tools. And 169 Scheduled castes farmers have been assisted for the purchase of Rearing appliances and the amount spent was Rs. 0.845 lakhs. 168 Scheduled Castes farmers have been assisted for the construction of Rearing Shed and the amount spent was Rs. 1.26 lakhs.

b) Point No :7(b) Special Component Plan for Scheduled Tribes

Government have fixed a target of 300 acres to be brought under Mulberry cultivation during the year 1985-86 out of which the achievement made during the year was 332 Acres. Out of the target of 300 Scheduled Tribes families to be brought under Sericulture fold 335 Scheduled Tribes families have been brought under Sericulture fold. And 300 Scheduled Tribes farmers have been provided with sericulture training, subsidy for the purchase of Rearing appliances and subsidy for the construction of Rearing Sheds.

Training of Adi-draavidar Urban Youths in Industrial Training Institutes.

Government have launched a scheme of training of Adi-draavidar youths in urban areas in pursuance of the Planning Commission's stress in training and skill improvement of Adi-draavidar Youths in urban areas.



Candidates with an educational standard of 9th to 12th are given training in various trades in Industrial Training Institutes in the State by utilizing the existing infrastructural facilities. The scheme for the year 1985-86 envisages the training of 1500 Adi-draavidar Youths at the rate of 960 candidates in a year. On Part-time basis for six months similar to TRYSEM Programme in semi-engineering self-employable trades.

The candidates are selected and sponsored by the Tamilnadu Adi-draavidar Housing Development Corporation (TAHDCO) of the Districts. The trained candidates are given financial assistance through banks. A 50 % subsidy to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 is given irrespective of the cost of the project set-up by the individual.

Also, the Principals of Industrial Training Institutes have been permitted to give training to the urban Adi-draavidar Youths in Industrial Training Institutes similar to TRYSEM Programme on part-time basis when the District Development Officers (TAHDCO) approach them for such training. This facility is being availed in many Industrial Training Institutes.



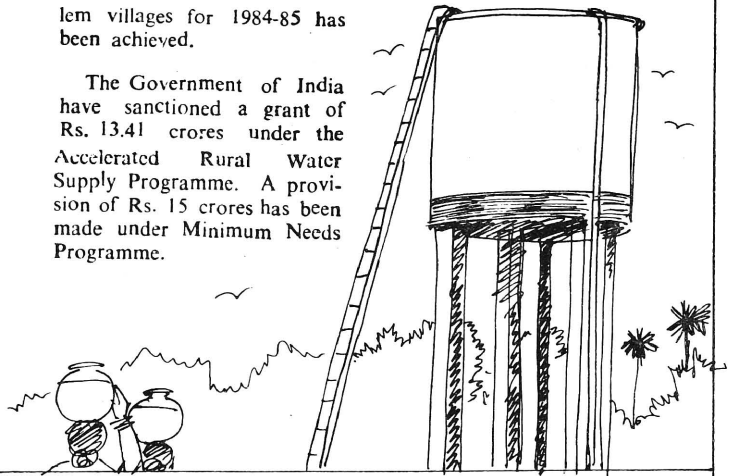
POINT NO. 8

There are 7226 villages identified as problem villages. At the commencement of the VI Plan i.e. on 1.4.80, the total number of problem villages to be covered was 6649. Schemes to provide drinking water to the problem villages are executed from the funds, provided under Minimum Needs Programme and the

Central assistance given under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. Up to the end of 31.12.84, 6478 problem villages have been provided with at least one good source of drinking water.

lem villages for 1984-85 has been achieved.

The Government of India have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 13.41 crores under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. A provision of Rs. 15 crores has been made under Minimum Needs Programme.

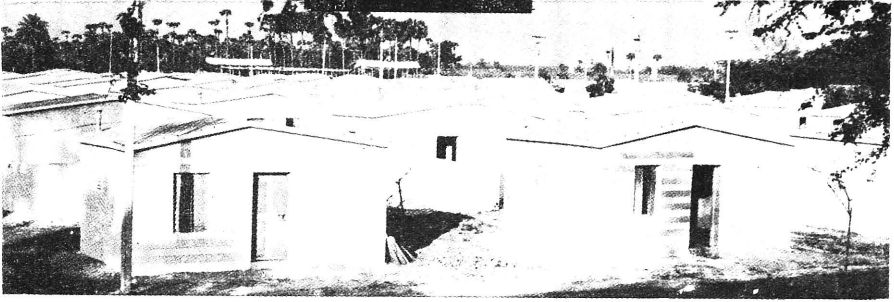


Supply drinking water to all problem villages.

It is very happy to note that the target of 552 prob-



POINT NO. 9



In keeping with the Prime Minister's emphasis on designing and implementing programme specially directed at upliftment of weaker sections of society, the Government of Tamil Nadu is vigo-

2,27,047 families have been provided house-sites in the years 1980-82. The target fixed by the Government of India for 1983-84 towards the allotment of house-sites to rural families is 1,75,000.

The ceiling cost of each house with a plinth area of 200 sq. ft. is Rs. 6000 with effect from April, 1983 out of which 25% has to be borne by the individual member on cash or building

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

rously implementing Point No. 9, viz., the assignment of house sites to the landless poor and to provide assistance for construction of houses.

Point No: 9-A There are two schemes under this point under implementation in this State. Wherever available, Government poramboke lands are assigned as house-sites to rural landless poor by the Revenue Department. Where such Government lands are not available, private lands are acquired and are distributed as house sites to Adi-Dravidars and Tribals by the Social Welfare Department. The projected figure for families without house sites in the State by March 1983 is 7,43,474. As against the 6th Plan target, the achievement from 1980-81 to 1983-84 is 5,83,383. The balance to be achieved during 1984-85 is 1,60,091. This has been taken as the VIth Plan target. It has been estimated that

Against this target, the achievement upto 31.3.1984 is 2,11,434—an achievement of 120.8%.

Against the target of 1,75,000 the achievement for March 1985 is 2,05,108 (117%).

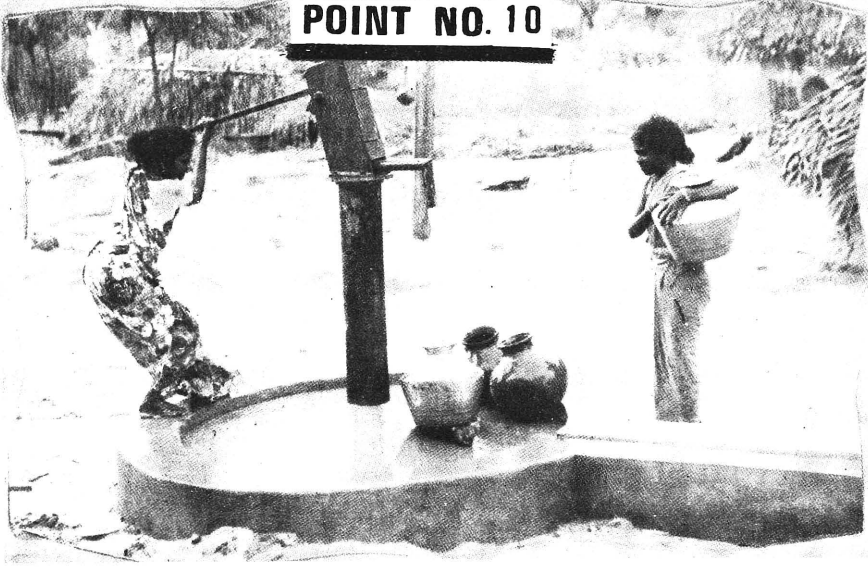
Point No: 9-B Construction Assistance provided :

The Government of India's target is to provide houses to 25% of the population provided with house sites. This State Government implements the programme through the House construction co-operative Societies and have fixed a target of 2,00,000 houses for five years from 1980-81 to 1984-85. Under the Rural Housing Scheme loans are given to the individual members of these societies, repayable in a period of 20 years for the construction of houses by them.

materials or physical labour. The Adi-Dravidar beneficiaries are eligible for a capital subsidy of Rs. 1000 for each house and the loans given to them are interest-free.

Under the Rural Housing Scheme, during the VI Plan period, 1,18,500 houses have been constructed during 1980-83. The target for the year 1983-84 is 40,000 houses. As against this target, the achievement upto 31.3.84 is 40,016 an achievement of 100%. As against the 6th Plan target of 2,00,000 houses the achievement from 1980-81 to 1983-84 is 1,58,516. The target fixed for 1984-85 is 41,484 (Revised) and this enable this department to complete the target fixed for the 6th Plan period. Against the target of 41,484 the achievement for March 1985 is 42476 houses (101%).

POINT NO. 10



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

In most of the modern cities and Municipal towns its beautiful space has been pock-marked with slum. The slums being the innovation of necessity have sprang in an unplanned and congested areas with disregard to elementary principles of "layout". They crop up in Government porambores, Municipal lands, unoccupied lands belonging to public institutions and private parties. These squatter settlement naturally lack all basic services and as a consequence, lead to great public health hazards on account of its insanitary orders. It poses a challenge to civic administrators to sort out the holdings of land occupied by squatter settlements, settle legal hurdles and render minimum basic amenities to them.

There are about 1099 slums in 102 Municipal towns in Tamil Nadu. Out of the total population of 72,20,954 in Municipal towns, about 12

lakhs population reside in slums. This accounts for 16% of the total population in Municipal towns. It is being a primary duty of the Municipality to provide for such basic amenities such as Water Supply, Sanitation, Communication and lighting to all members of public including slum dwellers to ensure public health and safety but financial constraints stand in the way of providing these basic amenities in the slums.

In order to uplift the living conditions of economically weaker sections of the society living in slums the new scheme called "Accelerated Slum Improvement Scheme" was introduced by the Government of Tamil Nadu from the year 1977-78, by sanctioning a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs every year to Municipalities for provision of basic amenities in the slums. During 1984-85 Government have sanctioned Rs. 100 lakhs

to 35 Municipalities for improvement of 107 slums. Government also laid the following guidelines for implementing the scheme well. The following basic amenities are to be provided.

1. Water Supply
2. Public conveniences
3. Formation of roads
4. Street lighting

In spite of the huge problems of environment in slums and the financial constraints of Municipal bodies to solve them at once, a sincere attempt has been made for the last six years beginning from 1977-78 onwards to embark on face lift programme in slums applying the minimum funds provided by the Government and with limited resources of Municipalities to provide the following basic amenities partially or in full in slums.

In this manner basic amenities have been provided in

about 319 slums in 81 Municipal towns during the last 8 years. The improvement in the quality of the life of the dwellers in those slums as detailed, below:

1. Provision of Water Supply:—

Previously people living in slums go a longway in search of water for their basic needs. Potable drinking water is not made available in slum areas. Now under this scheme distribution mains of protected water supply have been extended to these slums and public fountains have been erected at the rate of one for 40 to 50 families. Wherever it is not possible to do so required number of bore wells or open wells are provided which resulted in personal cleanliness and arrested the spread of infectious diseases such as Cholera, Diarrhoea Pneumonia, measles, round worms and hook worms. Thus the higher rate of diseases, illness and mortality among slum dwellers has been considerably brought down. So far Water Supply have been provided in 50 slums and storm water drains constructed in 153 slums.

2. Public Convenience :—

Prior to introduction and execution of the scheme public conveniences are lacking in these slums. Open air defecation is a common evil. Now public conveniences have been provided at the rate of a seat for 10 families which prevented unhealthy hazards, improved environmental sanitary condition and health conditions of slum dwellers. Under this scheme so far public convenience have been provided in 131 slums.

3. Formation of Roads/ Construction of Drains:—

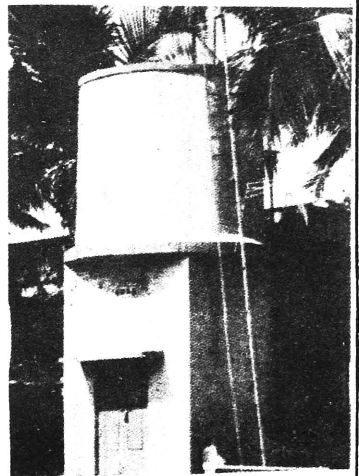
The slum dwellers previously put their huts and live in the place wherever they like. Be-

cause of this peculiar circumstances, there is no street or road actually existed in a slum. Most of the slums are not provided with pucca road and connected with main roads. At times the slum dwellers find it very difficult to bring even light vehicles such as cycle rickshaws or autorickshaws etc. to take out sick people to hospital. Under this scheme streets and roads were not only formed inside slums but also pucca metal and B.T. Surface roads have been formed to connect it with other parts of the Municipal town with drains on both sides for disposal of sullage and rain water. The provision of electric tube lights at slum provided easy movement with fear out even during nights.

Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums:—

Pleased with the performance of the Municipalities in the improvement of Urban slums, the Government of India have come forward to sanction a Special Grant of Rs. 2.67 crores as an incentive for improvement if slums in various Municipalities in the State. Government have accordingly in their Order No. 1486, Housing & Urban Development Department, Dated 13-10-83, have approved a sum of Rs. 2.67 crores in the budget for implementation of Environmental Improvement of 370 slums identified by the Director of Municipal Administration in the various Municipalities all over the State.

Based on the incentive scheme announced by the Government of India, they have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 59.00 lakhs to the State Government as the Instalment on an adhoc basis, for achieving the target over and above the approved annual plans target of Rs. 50.00 lakhs. Based on a survey of slums, the Director of Municipal Administration



has sent proposals for additional coverage of 370 slums in various Municipalities all over the State and Government have allocated Rs. 59.00 lakhs as I instalment for additional coverage of slums in the selected Municipalities under this scheme. In G.O.Ms.Mo: 9, Housing and Urban Development Department, dated 4-1-84, Government have sanctioned Rs. 50.00 lakhs to 16 Municipalities for improvement of slums.

The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has been entrusted with the execution of work in the case of Ambattur-Madhavaram Township Committee and Pallavapuram and Tiruvottiyur Municipalities, and a sum of Rs. 18.94 lakhs have been allotted to Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board. The balance of Rs. 40.06 lakhs was allotted to Director of Municipal Administration for implementation of the scheme in 12 Municipalities.

Similarly during 1984-85, Government in G.O.Ms.No.567, Housing and Urban Development Department, Dt. 23.-7-84 have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 57.00 lakhs for improvement of 60 Urban slums in 12 Municipalities with a target of 42,634 beneficiaries.

POINT NO. 11

The new 20 Point Programme underscores hundred percent electrification, expansion of irrigation facilities, increased agricultural production and the development of weaker sections and backward areas.

Tamil Nadu, with an area of 1,30,057 sq kilometres stands first in the matter of energisation of agricultural pumpsets and it has achieved 99.87% electrification of villages. The table given below indicates the following:

I. Increase in Agricultural Production through Lift Irrigation:

Human and animal energy was being used by farmers in the rural areas to baleout water from the well for irrigation. This is a costly and time consuming proposition. Today about

As on 31.3.86, 22 villages have been electrified through diesel generator sets and 33 villages through the Solar Photo voltaic system.

All the 26211 Adi Dravidar colonies in the state have been electrified. The present policy is to electrify all new colonies as and when they spring up. During 1985-86, 74 Adi Dravidar colonies have been electrified.

IV. Domestic Supply:

About 12 lakh consumers in villages are availing power for domestic purposes as on 31.3.86. This has enabled to improve the standard of life in rural areas.

V. Electrification of huts:

Tamil Nadu Govt. in the year 1979 launched a new programme of "one light to one hut"

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

11 lakhs electrical driven pumpsets in the State are in operation to do this Job. 20 % of the total pumpsets in the country are in Tamil Nadu. Electricity energy is supplied free of cost to small farmers and at a flat rate of Rs. 75 per H.P. per year to other agriculturists in the State. Nearly 3 lakh applicants who have registered for power supply for pumpsets are waiting for connection. During the year 1985-86 against a target of 40,000 pumpsets 40628 pumpsets were energised, thus exceeding the target.

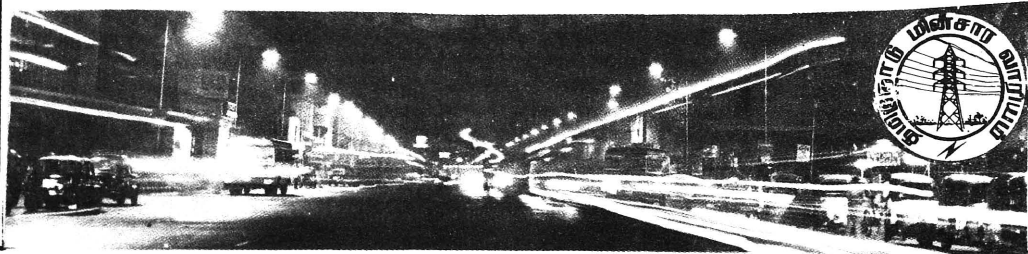
II. Street Lights:

Street lights in the rural areas play an important role. Till 31.3.86, 47515 hamlets and 15715 villages in the State have been provided with street lights. In some of the villages in the hill areas, which are not easily accessible by conventional power route, electrical energy is supplied to the street lights through Solar voltaic system and diesel generator sets.

to all those huts in the village Panchayat areas with an area of 200 sq.ft. and less covered by mud wall and thatched roof, under this scheme the hut dweller has to remit only Rs. 10/- towards cost of erecting a witch board and a switch. Initially these consumers were to pay a monthly charge of Rs. 2.50 from 15.9.84. Now this scheme has been extended to the houses constructed for SC/ST in the rural areas under NREP and RLEGP schemes. As on 21.3.1986, about 7.1 lakh of hut dwellers enjoy this scheme.

VI. Rural Industries:

With the intention of improving rural economy and providing employment to villagers in the State, as on 31.3.1986, 86,490 service connections have been given to Rural Industries.



POINT NO. 12

The optimum forest coverage to be maintained in tropical countries as ours is estimated as 33-1/3% by Scientists. But Tamil Nadu State is having a forests of 21878 sq.km. which means 16.8% only. Therefore there is a basic urgency to increase forest areas through developmental programmes. Forest development is aimed to achieve in addition to increased production of energy wood, timber, Industrial wood, Tanning materials, edible products like Tamarind etc., required by people. Inspite of our vigorous efforts for the improvement of forest wealth, it is realised that the demand for the above mentioned forest produce far exceeds the level

to the entire rural people, and the urban poor. According to the estimation by National Productivity Council the demand for fuelwood in 1981-82 is 7.268 million tonnes and this is likely to increase to 8.399 million tonnes in 1989-90. Therefore fuelwood production is treated as priority activity in all Rural development programmes. It is in this context the new 20 Point Programme has included "Social Forestry" as the 12th Point of the Programme.

Keeping these aspects in view the Forest Department is imple-



menting in addition to afforestation programme in Government forest lands, a massive Social Forestry Project with the assistance of Swedish International Development Authority and another Rural Fuelwood plantation scheme with the aid of Government of India, from 1980. The project utilises the village lands otherwise lying as wastes in the form of Porambores, Tank foreshores, River, Canal and Road fringes for raising woodlots. This project also supplies seedlings and technical know-how to farmers encouraging them to undertake farm forestry in their lands. Agro forestry is encouraged. The supply of seedlings to

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

of supply. This gap is seriously felt in the case of fuelwood production. We know, fuel wood is an essential household commodity without which food will not be available for consumption. The urban rich and middle class people have ways and means to purchase commercial fuel like gas, kerosine, Electricity etc. But those commercial fuels are not available



Farmers is made under two components viz. Tree cultivation Incentive Programme and Tree cultivation Extension Programme. Under the former component upto 500 seedlings are supplied free of cost to small and marginal farmers and landless poor. The 20 Point Programme has become a powerful tool for activating the Social Forestry Programme.

SIDA—Aided Social Forestry, Scheme works of Social Forestry Division, Tiruppur, in Periyar District.

During 1985-86 with the aid of Swedish International Development Authority, Tiruppur Social Forestry Division was afforested with fuel wood and other useful trees over an area of 620 Acres which is unfit for Agricultural purposes. More over 16 Km length of Road Avenue Plantations and 55 Km length of Canal Plantations were afforested in the same year.

In order to help economically weaker sections to raise Plantations in their land holdings which are unsuitable for Agricultural and

to increase supply of fuelwood, in rural areas to provide poles, bamboos, small timber, fodder fruits and minor forest produce, 11,60,000 seedlings were supplied to them under free of cost and at subsidy rates. During 1985-86 an amount of Rs. 10,51,38.80 was spent in Periyar District by the Tiruppur Social Forestry Division.

Similarly during 1986-87, with a budget proposals of Rs. 20 lakhs in Periyar District, 15,60,000 seedlings were raised and kept ready for planting and as well as supply to the public. Apart from the above, 20,000 potted ornamental seedlings are also raised to supply to public.

POINT NO. 13

Tamil Nadu is successfully implementing the Family Welfare Programme from 1956 on a purely voluntary basis. Tamil Nadu stands in front in achieving the allotted targets when compared to all other States in India.

According to the 1981 census, the population of Tamil Nadu was 8.84 crores. The decennial growth rate of Tamil Nadu during 1971-81 is the lowest in the country i.e., 17.5%. The National growth rate is 25.0%. The National Health Policy aims at achieving Net Reproduction Rate of Unity by the end of 2000 A.D. For Tamil Nadu, the objective is to reach Net Reproduction Rate of unity by 1991-92.

iii) The present strategy to implement Family Welfare Programme in Tamil Nadu is five programmes.

i) Communication (ii) Extension (iii) Services (iv) After care (v) Maternal and Child Health care.

iv) During the year 1985-86, Government of India had fixed a Sterilisation Target of 4,75,000 and the achievement was 5,13,990 which comes to 108.2% of the target.

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

Due to excellent performance in Family Welfare programme during 1984-85, Tamil Nadu had secured an award of Rs. 5 crores at All India level.

v) Achievements under temporary methods were much better compared to the previous years. The performance under IUD in 1985-86 was the highest since the inception of the programme. The targets and achievements under Temporary methods for 1985-86 are furnished below.

Programme	Target	Achievement	Percentage
IUD	168,000	192,120	114.4
CC USERS	200,000	177,214	88.6
ORAL PILL USERS	76,000	47,885	63.0

vi) Camps were conducted in all the districts by the district collectors utilising the services of Private Medical practitioners and Government doctors. There are 2618 (donated) Laparoscopes and 40 Laparoscope trained teams available to do laparoscopic operations to mothers.



POINT NO. 14

About 1.8% population suffer from Tuberculosis. $\frac{1}{4}$ th of these cases are 'infectious'. It is estimated that in Tamilnadu nearly 10 lakh persons are suffering from 'X-ray active' Tuberculosis of the lungs of which about 2.50 lakhs are sputum positive (infectious)

TB BEDS

There are 3523 TB beds in Tamilnadu. TB beds are available in all the districts. There are 10 full-fledged TB Sanatoria in the State (8 Govt. and 2 Private). Most of the general medical institutions (District Headquarters and Taluk Hospitals) have TB wards. Action is being taken to establish TB wards in the other hospitals also, wherever necessary.

NATIONAL TB INSTITUTE TRAINING

In order to maintain a full team of Medical and Para-medical personnel the new incum-

'infrastructure'. Supply is awaited in respect of District TB Centre, Tiruppur for the supply of X-ray unit and Odelca Camera.

2. As soon as sanction is accorded by the Govt. of Tamilnadu for the establishment of District TB Centre at Sivaganga and Virudhunagar, proposals will be sent to the Director General of Health Services, New Delhi for the release of X-ray unit and Odelca Camera for these new centres also.

Anti-TB drugs, BCG vaccine and equipment like X-ray Unit, Odelca Camera, Microscopes and BCG kit articles are supplied to the District TB Centres by the Govt. of India 'in kind' Central assistance towards the supply of anti-TB drugs and equipment is provided for 50% of the overall requirements and 50% is met by the State Govt. The break up of the central assistance provided and the amount

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

bents (District TB Officer, Treatment Organiser, Laboratory Technician, X-ray Technician and Statistical Assistant) are deputed for National TB Institute training.

SUPPLY OF X-RAY UNIT AND ODELCA CAMERA TO THE DISTRICT TB CENTRES

1. All the District TB Centres except the District TB Centre, Tiruppur has the required

allotted by the Govt. of Tamil nadu during the last six years for the purchase of anti-TB drugs are given below:

Year	Centre	State
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1981-82	9.61	18.58
1982-83	18.70	17.82



1983-84	18.50	35.00
1984-85	79.50	36.00
1985-86	79.00	39.50
1986-87	90.00	47.35

STATE

The following are the budget provisions made by the Govt. of Tamilnadu during the last six years for the TB Institutions in Tamilnadu under the control of Director of Medical Services and Family Welfare, Madras. These include provisions made for anti-TB drugs also.

Rs. in lakhs

1981-82	156.02
1982-83	210.99
1983-84	175.60
1984-85	200.14
1985-86	219.50
1986-87	259.34



NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR CONTROL OF BLINDNESS

Under the National Programme for Control of Blindness three Central Mobile Ophthalmic Units were established in Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai, Tirunelveli Medical College, Tirunelveli and Raja Mirasudar Hospital, Thanjavur for which 100% Central Assistance was received from the Government of India. The Central Mobile Ophthalmic Unit at Rajaji Hospital, Madurai was established in 1980. Government of India have supplied equipments and vehicle for this Mobile Ophthalmic Unit. The Central Mobile Ophthalmic Units at Tirunelveli and Thanjavur are in existence.

The Ophthalmic Dept. of Madurai Medical College, Madurai, the Ophthalmic Dept. of Tirunelveli Medical College and Ophthalmic Dept. of Thanjavur Medical College were Upgraded.

ESTABLISHMENT OF REGIONAL INSTITUTE

The Government of India have made available a total assistance of Rs. 35 lakhs for the existing Government ophthalmic Hospital Madras.

Apart from this, central assistance at the rate of 1.5 lakhs per annum will be made available, or salaries of 7 faculty members.

CONTINUED EDUCATION

The Medical Officers posted in the identified Primary Health Centres are given training in Ophthalmology. So far 89 Medical Officers of identified Primary Health Centres have been

The Short Course Chemotherapy has been introduced under the District TB Programme, as a pilot scheme, in North Arcot District since March 1983. Over 4000 TB patients (sputum positives) have so far been put on short course chemotherapy. About 1000 patients have completed one full course of treatment. The Government of India have decided to introduce short course chemotherapy in 8 districts in Tamilnadu (including North Arcot). The other six districts selected for introducing short course chemotherapy are Dharmapuri, Salem, Periyar, South Arcot, Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli.

COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH CARE SCHEME FOR HANDLOOM WEAVERS AND BEEDI WORKERS

Handloom Weavers and Beedi Workers are enumerated under this special scheme evolved by the Govt. of Tamilnadu at a cost of about Rs. 38 lakhs. 'The chest symptomatics' are picked up and thoroughly examined. The detected cases of TB are given domiciliary treatment in the nearest Govt. Hospital, Primary Health Centre etc. Cases with general ailments are also attended to and given initial treatment and they are referred to the nearest hospital or Primary Health Centre for continuing treatment. Five Mobile Medical Units are engaged in this scheme. They are assisted by four mobile MMR Units.

Thirty seven transport corporations were appraised and reviewed of their performance, on an all India basis. Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation has increased its daily performance by 21,952 passengers.

given training in Ophthalmology at Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai. The training programme is being continued.

WORKSHOP ON NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR CONTROL OF BLINDNESS

A Workshop on National Programme for Control of Blindness sponsored by the World Health Organisation was held at Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras from 10.10.85 to 12.10.85 for District Ophthalmic Surgeons under PBL. 001/84-85 which yielded fruitful results in bringing all these involved in this National Programme closer for exchanging their experiences, augmenting their efficiency and sorting out various kinds of problems and their remedial measures.

GRANT IN AID TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATION FOR CATARACT OPERATION:

Government of India have allocated Rs.3-lakhs during 1985-86 for granting assistances to the Voluntary Organisation for conducting eye camps independently at the rate of Rs.40/- per cataract operation subject to a ceiling of Rs. 12,000 per camp and Rs. 40/- per Cataract Operation if the camp was conducted with the help of Central Mobile Ophthalmic Units.



Government of Tamil Nadu have also issued orders permitting the District Collectors and State Mobile Ophthalmic Units to grant financial assistance to voluntary organisations who come forward to organise eye camps.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES

75 Primary Health Centres have been identified under National Programme for Control of Blindness and 100% Central Assistance has been received from the Government of India towards the provision of equipments.

DISTRICT HOSPITALS

In the 1st phase, Government have identified five District Hospitals at Kanadukathan, Srivilliputhur, Sivaganga, Aranthangi and Palani under National Programme for Control of Blindness. In the IIInd Phase, another four District Hospitals in Mettur Dam, Pollachi, Coonoor, and Krishnagiri have been identified under this programme. In the third phase three more District Hospitals at Tiruchendur, Kovilpatti and Kuzhithuram have been identified. Government of India have supplied equipments to all these Hospitals. In addition the District Hospitals at Kumbakonam and Gobichetti-palayam have been identified in lieu of 32 Primary Health Centres.

ANTIBIOTIC OINTMENT

Government of India have allocated Rs. 40,000 towards the supply of Antibiotic eye ointment. This has been distributed through the Central Mobile Ophthalmic Unit at Rajaji Hospital, Madurai.

ACHIEVEMENT OF CATARACT OPERATION IN TAMIL NADU DURING 1986-87 upto 30.6.1986.

	April 1986	May 1986	June 1986
Central Mobile Ophthalmic Unit	..	91	9
Teaching Medical Institutions	1104	1221	1152
District and Taluk Hospitals	405	468	383
Government Free Eye Camp	389	1726	2359
Voluntary Organisations	5382	4011	3623
Total	7280	7517	7526

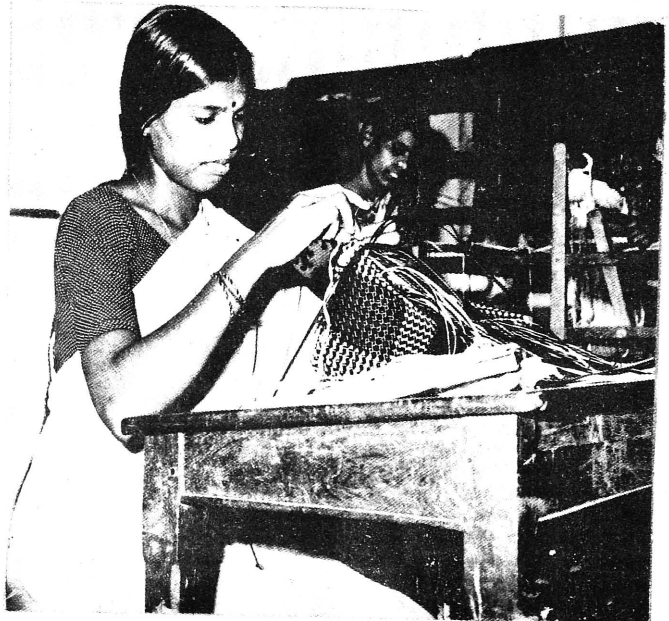
POINT NO. 15



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

All the 36 ICDS Blocks started during the VI Five Year Plan were maintained during 1984-85. In each ICDS there are about 100 anganwadis and each anganwadi provide health supplements,

health education etc. to 70 children and 30 pregnant and lactating mothers. Preventive measures like immunisation of children were also taken. Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme provides nutritious noon meal to more than 68 lakhs of children. This programme not only provides nutritious supplement, but also provides new avenues of employment to the weakest section of women, widows and destitutes.



POINT NO. 16

Education Department, Tamilnadu opened 274 primary schools and 75 middle schools in 1985-86. The target of the centre is to get 100 percent of the children of age group 6-11 and 75 percent of those in 11-14 enrolled in schools by 1989-90 of the Seventh Five Year Plan. But in Tamilnadu, happily enough even in the academic year 1985-86, enrolment at 6-11 reached 100 percent and at 11-14 it was 76.2 percent. Again of the 2.97 lakhs of children enrolled under the age group 6-11, 1.44 lakhs are girls which ensures growth of girls' education. To encourage the enrolment of these children (6-11) the centre sponsored an award scheme to aid the panchayats and blocks, according to which the Department of Education in Tamilnadu received Rs. 11.25 lakhs in 1983-84 and Rs.12.25 lakhs in 1984-85. The amount is being spent on facilities like drinking water, toilets, craft equipment, workshops and buildings.

To aid education again, free books and free school uniforms were distributed in 1985-86.

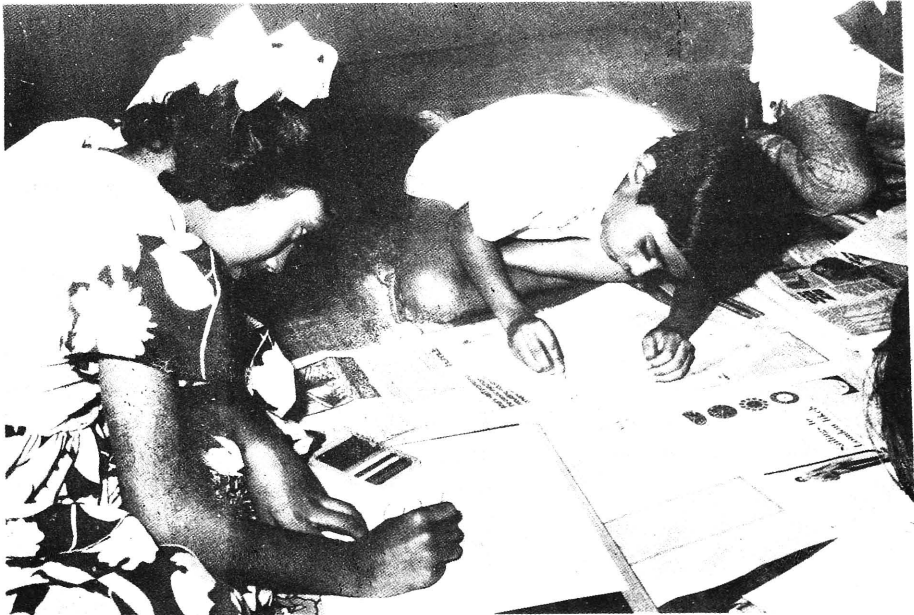
Rs. 11.54 crores was spent for the supply of free text-books for 58.97 lakhs of children of standards 1 to 8 who are beneficiaries of the Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme. For this, the contribution of Tamil nadu Text book Society was Rs.1.24 crores. Slates for 5 lakhs of Std.1 children cost Rs. 11.52 lakhs and school uniforms for 58.68 lakhs of pupils of Stds. 1-8 cost Rs. 15.81 crores.

The result of these schemes is that the drop-out rate of 40 percent in 1977-78 sharply fell and it was only 25 percent in 1984-85.

In three years from 1980 to 1983, Rs. 30 crores was spent on buildings for 4500 panchayat union primary schools under self-financing scheme. Similarly, for government, municipal and aided primary schools a grant of Rs. 21 lakhs has been allotted for 1986-87.

Since 1.6.81, teachers and basic servants of the panchayat union schools have become Government servants and they are administered

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





by the Education Department and 97826 persons have been benefitted by this.

Regarding the growth of education in high schools in Tamilnadu, of the total of 18.09 lakhs of people of age group 14-16 more than half the number namely, 9.16 lakhs of pupils had high school education in Stds. 9 & 10. 3.4 lakhs of pupils had their higher secondary education. In 1985-86, 85 new high schools were opened.

46,000 pupils of Stds. 9 & 10 in 500 high schools and 12,000 pupils of Stds. 11 & 12 in 300 higher Secondary schools stand benefitted by this arrangement.

With regard to the growth of higher secondary education, in Tamilnadu 1554 higher secondary schools functioned in 1985-86. The Statistical details follow:

ADULT EDUCATION

The Census of India 1981 places the population of Tamil Nadu at 483 lakhs (Males 244 lakhs -Females 239 lakhs) and the literacy percentage of the state as follows

Census year	Men	Women	Total
1971	51.78	26.36	39.46
1981	58.26	34.99	46.76

When the massive National Adult Education Programme was launched in the year

General Course:

No. of boys	162016
No. of girls	119009

Vocational Courses:

No. of boys	44893
No. of girls	22872
	<hr/>
	348790

Hence, 3,48,790 pupils had higher secondary education in 1985-86. It is well-known that Tamilnadu has been a forerunner for the other states in the conduct of vocational courses in higher secondary education.

No. of pupils on the vocational courses in higher secondary schools in 1985-86.

Vocation	Boys	Girls	Total
	1.	2.	3.
			4.
1. Agriculture	5246	284	5530
2. Home Science	50	2735	2785
3. Commerce	21714	15732	37446
4. Engineering & Technology	17497	508	18005
5. Health Education	365	3572	3937
6. Miscellaneous	21	41	62
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	44893	28872	67765

Apart from these courses, the centrally sponsored computer course has been in operation in some higher secondary schools since 1984-85. As on 1985-86, 16 schools in Madras and 14 in Coimbatore have this course. Again Rs. 6.36 crores, has been spent on equipments for science laboratories in higher secondary schools and 668 government higher secondary schools are to be provided with a science laboratory with a class room and a 'practical hall' each at the total cost of Rs. 13 crores; and 619 schools have already got the laboratories built.

1978 by the Government of India, this Directorate was entrusted with the Adult Education programme. According to 1981 census a total number of 64 lakhs in the age group 15-35 has to be made literate. Out of this a total number of 23 lakhs have been made literates upto the end of VI Five Year Plan. The target for the year 1985-86 was 7 lakhs.

The Directorate is implementing the scheme through the different types of projects.

Rural Functional Literacy Project

The Rural Functional Literacy Project is a centrally sponsored scheme with cent percent financial assistance and implemented by the state government. Under this programme 27 projects with 8160 centres functioned during 1985-86.

The Government of India have revised the pattern of Rural Functional Literacy Project from April 1985 with a view to cover all the aspects within a period of two years (as against three years as per the old pattern).

- | | | |
|----|------------------------------------|---|
| a) | I Phase
8 months (350 hours) | Basic literacy and numeracy skills with emphasis on awareness and functionality |
| b) | II Phase
4 months (150 hours) | Reinforcement of literacy and numeracy skills. |
| c) | III phase
12 months (100 hours) | Post literacy and follow up programme. |

The expenditure as per the revised pattern for each project (consisting of 300 Centres) is Rs. 10.48 lakhs for the first year and Rs. 9.78 lakhs for the subsequent years.

State Adult Education Programme

The State Adult Education Programme is a major state programme. This scheme is fully financed by the Government of Tamil Nadu. There are 121 State Projects with a total of 12100 centres. The project cost of each project is 1.82 lakhs for the first year and 1.76 lakhs for subsequent years.

These centres work more or less on the same lines as those under Rural Functional Literacy. The Supervisors appointed for 33 to 34 centres are paid every month a consolidated salary of Rs. 600 plus Rs. 75 towards travel expenses.

The animators are paid Rs. 50/- as per month. The programme is for ten months.

To attract the adult literates and to make the adult education schemes more meaningful the learners in Adult Education centres (under all programmes) are taught income generating simple crafts according to the local needs, in the centres and thereby they are able to augment their income.

Other agencies

Adult Literacy Centres are also run by

voluntary agencies, Nehru Yuva Kendras and Universities and Colleges.

Post-Literacy Centres.

Post-Literacy Centres are aimed at preventing neo-literates from relapsing back to illiteracy by providing them suitable books and periodicals. They function for two years. The details of these programmes are as follows:

- Rural Functional Literacy Project—
—1300 (opened in 1984-85)
State Adult Education Programme—
—1000 (opened in 1984-85)

Worker's Polyvalent Adult Education Institute

The basic idea to start Workers' Education Institutes (Shramik Vidyapeeth) is to meet the various inter-related needs of workers. It is functioning in Madras from July 1982. So far 483 courses have been conducted benefitting 15,461 persons. The learners have started co-operative units at Viyasarpadi, Pushpanagar, Nanganallur and Kapalivanabojanathottam. A similar institute has been opened at Madurai on 8th September 1985. During 85-86, 92 courses have been conducted benefitting 2635 persons. The Institutes are each administered by a separate Board of Management.

Non-Formal Education

Non-Formal Education centres are meant for dropouts and non-starters belonging to the age group 6-14. 100 centres functioned during 85-86. The Centres once started would function for three years with different sets of clinteles.

INFES(Industrial Non-formal Education Scheme)

Thirty Non-Formal Education Centres (for 30 Children in each) were started during 1980-81 for the benefit of the children working in Match and Fire works factories in Sivakasi area in Kamarajar District. These centres completed the first phase of the programme in 1983 and they are now continued in different places with different sets of dropouts. Ten such centres have been opened in Gudiyatham area in North Arcot district for the benefit of the children working in Match Industries in that area. With the aid of UNICEF 70 more centres were opened in Sattur and Vembakottai areas.

The pupils enrolled in these centres are given coaching to appear for the VIII standard examination within a period of three years. The centres are handled by full-time secondary grade or graduate Trained Teachers (in Secondary Grade Scale of pay) appointed for this purpose. These centres are administered by Field Officers in the cadre of Deputy Inspector of Schools appointed exclusively for this purpose.

POINT NO. 17

In Tamil Nadu, the expansion of Public Distribution System started during the year 1978 with the advent of the one village one shop scheme. During this year the Government took a policy decision to cover the entire state under Public Distribution System by opening fair price shops in each revenue village. Prior to the introduction of this scheme 4441 fair price shops were run by Cooperatives. The Cooperatives opened 6718 new shops in the 12 districts allotted to them. Full time shops were opened in villages with population above 500 and part time shops in vill-

ages with population between 100 to 500. About Rs. 20 lakhs worth of goods are being supplied to these hostels every month and approximately 50,000 students are benefited. There are 4986 students cooperative stores functioning to cater to the needs of the students community both in colleges and high schools.

Distribution of text books:

The Cooperatives in this State except Madras City are distributing text books through their 3032 retail outlets to students studying in 36,775 schools. In Madras city the Tamil Nadu

Text Book Society itself undertakes, the distribution of text books.

Distribution of concessional note books:

The State Government has entrusted the work of distribution of concessional note books to the cooperatives from 1.10.79.

CONSUMER PROTECTION:

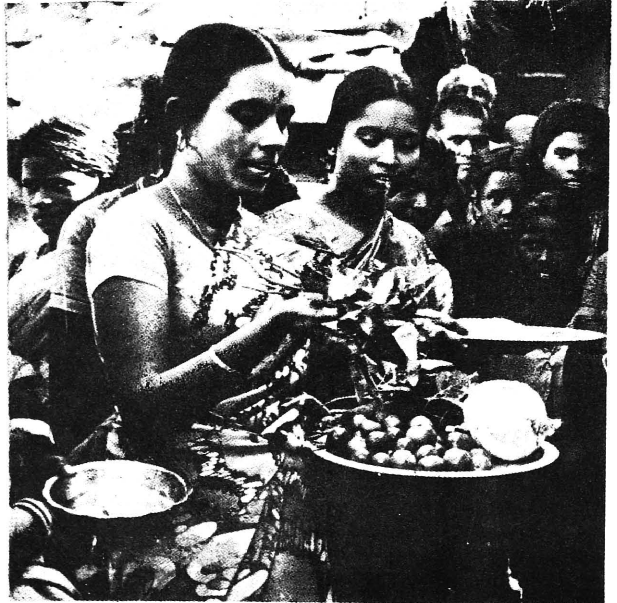
Based on policy announcement made by the Minister for Cooperation in the budget session of the Assembly in the year

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

ages with population between 100 to 500. In all 11159 fair price shops in rural areas and 1492 fair price shops in urban areas were run by cooperatives till September '84. Consequent on the announcement made by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on 15.8.84 that each fair price shop will have 1000 family cards, the cooperatives opened 1437 new fair price shops in urban areas and 1413 new fair price shops in rural areas by bifurcating the fair price shops which were having card strength exceeding 1000, run both by the cooperatives and Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation. 15501 fair price shops are now run by cooperatives.

Out of about 120 lakhs family cards in the State the cooperatives cater to the requirements of about 91 lakhs family cards.

The cooperatives effect supply of non-controlled com-



1982-83 proposals have been sent to the Government in Registrar's letter Rc. 253247/81 Rc 5 dated 11.11.82 with a panel of names to non-official advisory committees to advise and assist the consumer cooperatives for the effective implementation of Public Distribution System. These advisory committees will comprise housewives as majority members.

The following functions have been suggested for the committees.

(i) The members of committee can inspect the retail outlets, check the quality and quantity of the commodities issued in the shops and offer their suggestion to the chief executives of the cooperatives.

2. The committee will look into the grievances of the consumers. Essentially, the committee will function as a force to protect the consumer interest and take all possible efforts to shape proper policies and action on the part of consumer cooperatives in the State to serve the interests of consumers effectively.

Government have also appointed vigilance committee for every fair price shop in the State.

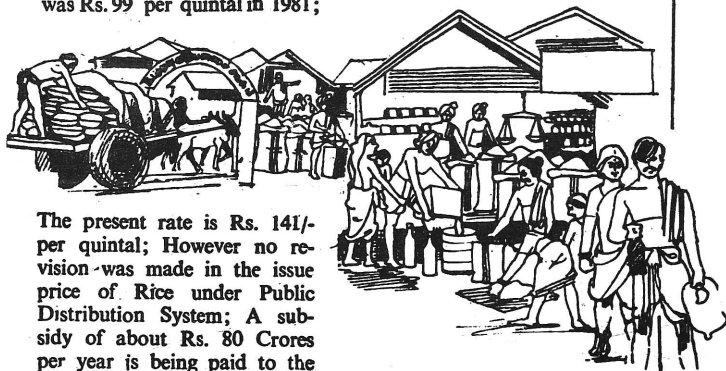
Expansion of Public Distribution System:

It is well-known that essential commodities like Rice, Wheat, Wheat products, Sugar, Palmolein and Kerosene are being distributed through family cards under Public Distribution System in Tamil Nadu in the interest of the public. The defects in the System, whenever noticed are being rectified so as to ensure more usefulness to the public.

The Quantum of Rice distributed was reduced in 1983 on account of failure of monsoon rains. After the improvement in Food position in Tamil Nadu

the level of quantity, reduced was restored again with effect from 15.9.84. i.e. 4 Kg. of Rice per adult per month and 3 Kg. of Rice per Child per month or 20Kg. of Rice per card per month, whichever is less. Further one Kg. of free Rice is being distributed to those big families, drawing 20 Kg. of Rice per month; The Government is incurring an expenditure of Rs. 9.8 crores. per annum due to the 1 Kg. free Rice Scheme.

The issue price of Rice was fixed in 1981. The Government of India had subsequently enhanced the procurement prices of Paddy. The procurement price of Paddy-Fine variety was Rs. 99 per quintal in 1981;



The present rate is Rs. 141/- per quintal; However no revision was made in the issue price of Rice under Public Distribution System; A subsidy of about Rs. 80 Crores per year is being paid to the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation to compensate the above monetary loss incurred.

The object of the Government is to protect the interest of the Public only. Therefore Government have ordered for the bifurcation of retail outlets having more than 1000 family cards, by opening new shops. 18,009 shops were functioning in Tamil Nadu on 1.1.84. Due to opening of additional shops 20,723 shops are now functioning. As per the Government's policy of one shop per every revenue village, all families in Tamil Nadu have been covered under public Distribution System. The style of functioning of Public Distribution System in Tamil Nadu becomes an example to the entire country.

The Co-operatives, organised for Industrial Workers have also brought under public Distribution system. Through such retail outlets, Industrial Workers are getting their rationed articles at controlled price with least difficulty. Essential Commodities at economic rate are also being distributed to the student's hostels attached to the educational institutions. These are being distributed through the retail outlets nearby the institutions.

The essential requirement of students like text books, exercise books are also being distributed at controlled prices through Co-operative Stores.

While essential Commodities are distributed under Public Distribution System, steps have also been taken to encourage the Consumer Protection move-

ments in the interest of the public. Accordingly, Vigilance Committees have been formed for every retail outlet. These Committees are to supervise the smooth functioning of the shops. Further it is under consideration to form such Committees to create an awareness among the Public. Complaints regarding fair price shops under Public Distribution System are rectified then and there by taking immediate action against the persons involved, if such cases are brought to the notice of any officer in Civil Supplies or this office over phone.

POINT NO. 18

An extent of 360 acres (144 Hectares) was brought under mulberry cultivation during 1985-86 by 420 Farmers in Erode region. By planting of mulberry in an acre, 5 persons are getting regular employment throughout the year and hence by bringing 360 acres under mulberry cultivation during 1985-86, additional employment to 1800 persons has been generated. Totally 1500 acres are under mulberry cultivation upto the end of 1985-86 in this region and thus employment to 7500 persons has been generated. During 85-86 quantity of 4.40 lakhs of Disease free silk work layings was distributed to the farmers of Erode region. 2.25 lakhs Kgs. of Reeling cocoons were produced by the farmers. A quantity of 14500 Kgs. of Raw silk has been produced by the private Reelers in this region. I am enclosing two photographs pertaining the activities done in the Turshing unit of this Department.

acres has been fixed for the 1985-86 under Mulberry expansion. An extent of 5600 acres has been brought under Mulberry cultivation and the percentage of achievement is 112%. And the cumulative area as on 1.4.86 is 72,662 acres.

b) Increasing the Production of Disease-free Layings:

Government have fixed a target of 150.00 lakh Layings production during the year 1985-86. During the year 1985-86 a quantity of 130.00 lakhs Dfls have been produced.

c) Increasing the production of Reeling Cocoons:

Target fixed for the production of reeling cocoons during the year 1985-86 was 100.00 lakh kgs and the achievement during the year was

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

It is programmed to bring 250 acres additionally for the year 1986-87 in Erode region to provide additional employment to a tune of 1250 persons. It is expected that about 6 lakhs Disease free layings will be supplied to the farmers and a quantity of 2.40 lakhs Kgs of Reeling cocoons is expected to be harvested during 1986 87. In the private sector, a quantity of 20,000 Kgs. of Raw silk is expected to be produced during 1986-87.

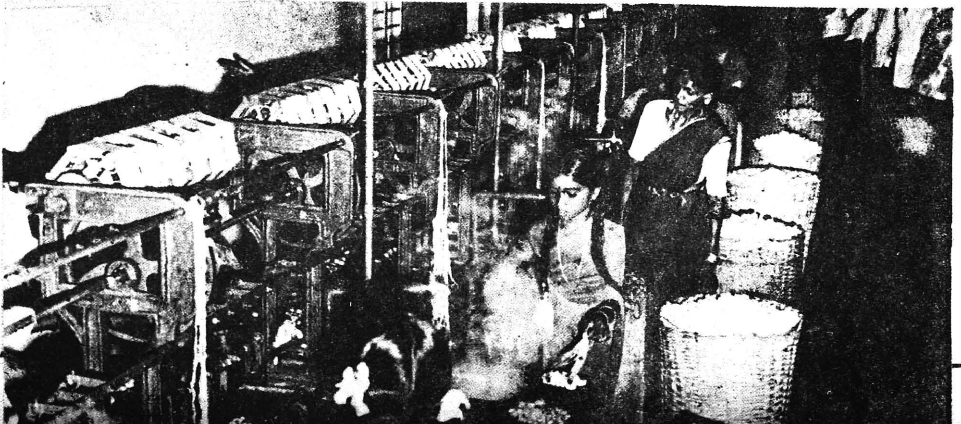
a) Increasing the Area under Mulberry:

Area brought under Mulberry cultivation upto 1.4.85 is 67,062 Acres. A target of 5,000

an estimated production of 100.00 lakh kgs. of cocoon, out of which a quantity of 36.10 lakh kgs of cocoons have been utilised for the production of Raw silk.

d) Increasing the Production of Raw Silk:

Under this item of activity the target fixed by the Government for the year 1985-86 was production of 2.75% lakh kgs of Raw silk production. Achievement made during the year 1985-86 was 3.00 lakh kgs of Raw silk production and the percentage of achievement was 109%



POINT NO. 19

With a view to maintain a stable economy of the public and making available the commodities at reasonable prices the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 was promulgated. Sale at higher prices, hoarding of essential commodities etc are considered as social evils. Therefore various control orders were issued to ensure the availability of essential commodities; Different commodities are brought under this order with effect from 1.4.1984 and is enforced.

During the year 1984, 526 cases of hoardings, 511 cases of smuggling, 85 cases of black marketing, 375 cases of non-display of stocks and



prices, and 128 cases of other offences were detected. Commodities valued at Rs. 1.26 crores were seized in this connection apart from seizure of vehicles valued at Rs. 1.76 crores. A total number of 442 persons were arrested and prosecution launched against them for violation of the provisions of Control Orders mentioned above. As a result of taking adequate control measure offences like smuggling, black marketing, hoarding of food articles etc have been arrested to a great extent apart from paving way for availability of essential commodities at fair prices and without any difficulty.

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

Anyone, who proposes to do good must not expect people to roll stones out of his way, but must accept his lot calmly if they even roll a few more upon it. "A strength which becomes clearer and stronger through its experience of such obstacles is the only strength that can conquer them," says Albert Schweitzer.

The teachings of Mahavir constitute a noble code of conduct. "Have control over the five senses. Avoid excessive desire of things," said the great Mahavir. If people had really released the full significance of these teachings, there would have been no wars or conflicts in the world ; there would have been no necessity for the United Nations.

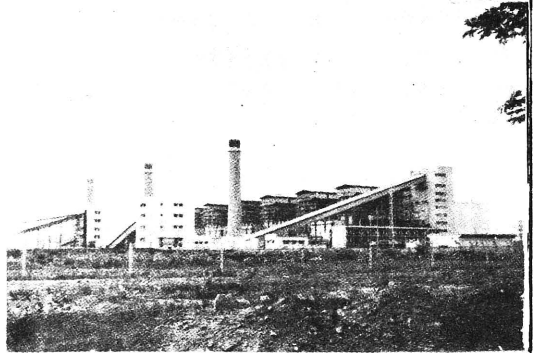
"Cast away fear. Never lead a life of servility even for earning bounteous wealth. Have the strength to stand by truth. Be brave enough to go through fire and hell for the sake of truth. Prove yourself worthy of such Tamil traditions."



POINT NO. 20

The Ariyalur Cement Plant commenced commercial production in August 1979. During the initial period, the teething troubles in the plant and machinery were set right. But there were problems in the main raw material due to high moisture and sticky nature, due to which it was not possible to operate the plant to optimum capacity. In order to overcome the problem and to expand the plant capacity from 5 lakhs Tonnes/annum to 10 lakhs tonnes/annum TANCEM commissioned M/s Holderbank Management Consultants (HMC) of Switzerland to provide us a Technical Appraisal Report of Ariyalur Works. M/s HMC sent their engineers to inspect the plant during January '86 and the report has been received.

TANCEM is actively considering to modernise and expand the plant to 10 lakhs tonnes/annum at a total outlay of Rs. 53 Crores.



We further mechanised the quarry by the addition of 3 more dumpers of 35 Tonnes capacity, 1 No. Dozer, 1 No. 150 mm dia Drill and other matching equipment. It is also pro-

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

ALANGULAM CEMENT WORKS:

The Wet Process 1200 TPD Alangulam Cement Works commenced commercial production from 1970. Initially the plant has not reached the rated capacity due to teething troubles, shortage of water, power, coal etc. At that time it was considered to convert the Wet process plant into dry process and a letter of Intent for substantial expansion from 4 lakh to 7 lakh tonnes per annum. However, the detailed project report revealed that expansion and conversion was un-economical and therefore the proposal of conversion and expansion was finally dropped. However, in order to improve the performance of the plant, a Modernisation-cum-Improvement scheme was taken up in 1978-79 at a total cost of Rs. 5 Crores and completed in all respect by 1983 which mainly covers the installation of ESPs for kiln and Cement Mill, renewal of cooler and installation of clinker conveyor and a Rotary Packer with necessary lorry loading arrangement in order to get consistent performance of the existing plant.

During 1985, we have strengthened the quarry earth moving equipment by the addition of 3.8C.M3 excavator, 3 nos. 35 tonnes dumpers and a dower at a total cost of Rs. 160 lakhs.

posed to convert the existing Wet plant to semi-dry adopting filter process technology at a total cost of Rs. 13. Crores (Thirteen Crores).

In addition to that, it is proposed to install a Primary Crusher with picking plant in order to convert the quarrying and crushing operation fully mechanised and to sort out granite intrusion in the existing Limestone reserves and thereby to improve the Limestone quality.

TAMILNADU ASBESTOS PIPE PLANT, MAYANUR:

Asbestos Pressure Pipe Plant at Mayanur with an installed capacity of 36,000 tonnes per annum was commissioned during October '84. The plant can produce Asbestos Pressure Pipes from 80 mm to 600 mm dia to withstand pressure of 5, 10 and 15 Kgs. per sq. c.m. The production capacity of the plant is very satisfactory. However, for selling these pressure pipes we have to mainly depend on TWAD and Metro whose off take is highly erratic and thus we experienced sales problems of Asbestos Pressure Pipes which results the poor utilisation of Pipe Plant.

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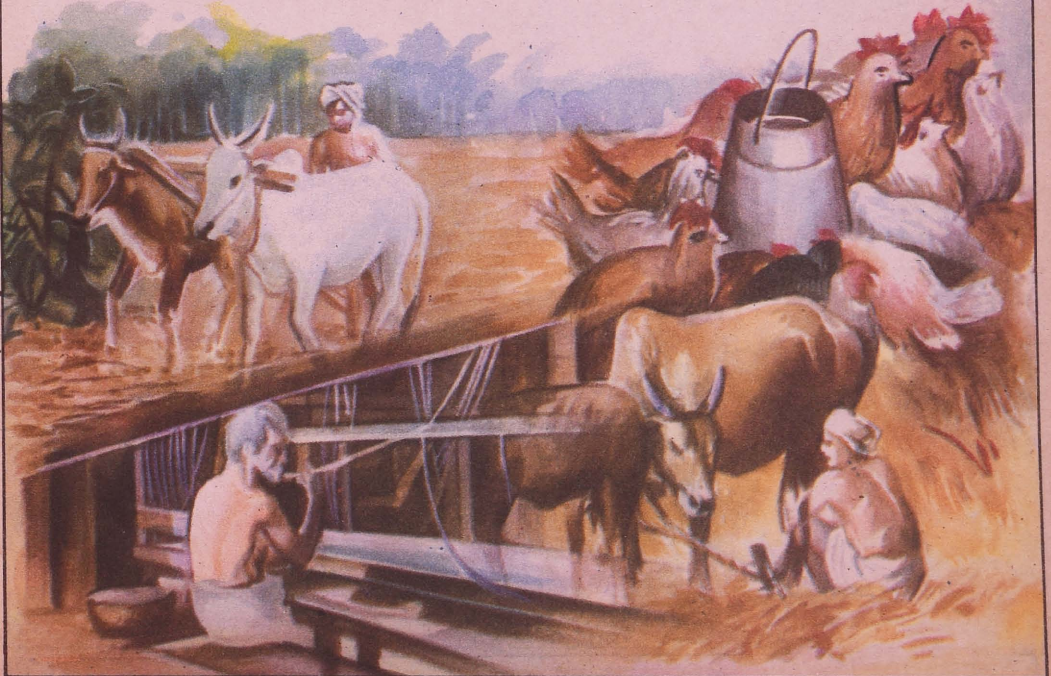
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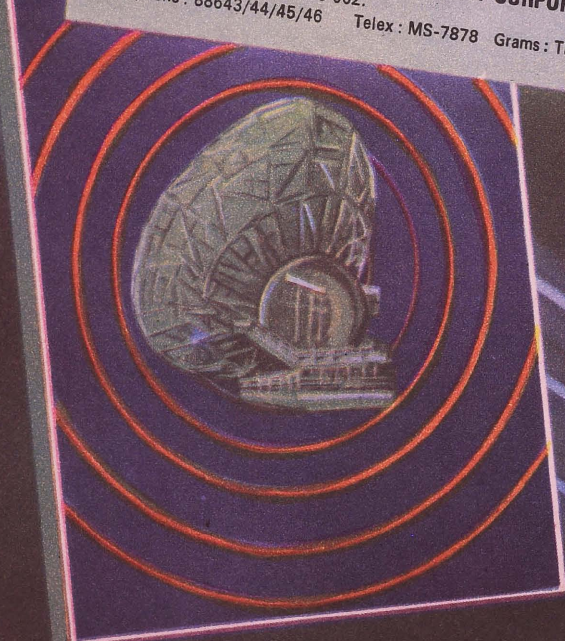


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E.V.K. SULOCHANA SAMPATH
Chairperson

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