

Amil Arasu

July 1983 75 p.

Thiruvalluvar Year—2014

Aani — Aadi-Rudhrothkaari



Nagarjunasagar Dam

Srisaillam Dam

Tungabadra

Banakacherla Regulator

Kurnool

Velugodu Reservoir

Nandiyal

Ongole

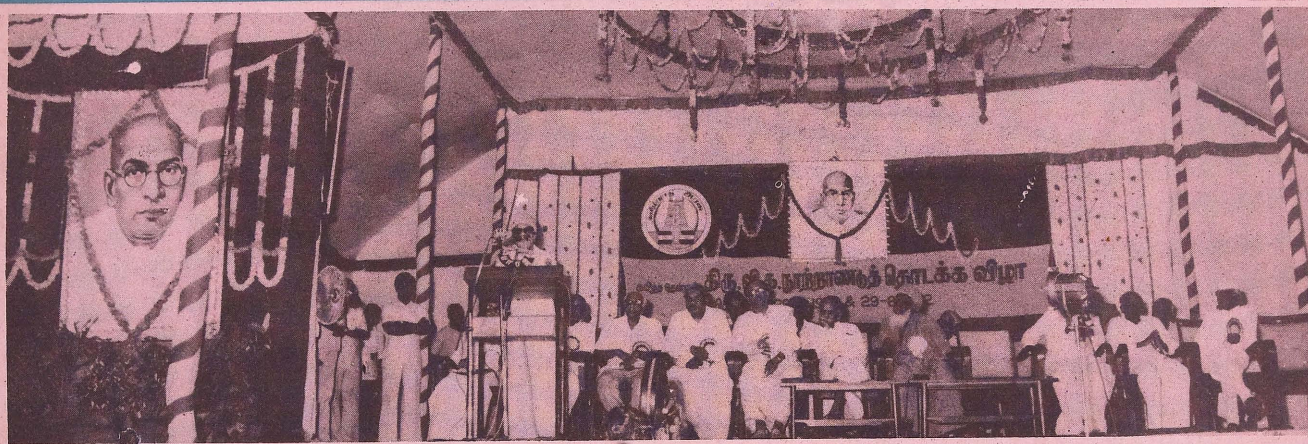
VIJAYAWADA

32
Scale



Mahakavi Bharathiar Centenary Vaedictory Function Madras (16, 17-12-82)

Tamil Tendral Thiru Vi.Ka Centenary inaugural Function, Madras. (26-8-82)





OUR ACHIEVEMENT

Our aim is to achieve the welfare and happiness of each section of society. By achieving the happiness of each section, it is our aim to pave the way for the happiness of the entire society. We have succeeded in rendering service towards this goal and we shall succeed in the future also.

—Perarignar Anna.

**THREE YEARS
IN THE
SERVICE
OF THE PEOPLE**

Tamil Arasu

JULY - 1983

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OUR PLEDGE

There is no progress with out changes. If there is no progress there is no history. When the changes that take place are specially beneficial, it helps to pave a smooth path. Though socio-economic progress is essential for the country, it is necessary that the benefits reach the poor people.

The Government of Tamil Nadu follows the approach of Anna. The Tamil Nadu Government has taken a pledge to remove any obstacles in its way while trying to realise the egalitarian society as conceived by Periyar and Anna.

Honourable CHIEF MINISTER



HARBINGER OF A NEW SOCIAL ORDER



CHIEF MINISTER'S NUTRITIOUS MEAL PROGRAMME.

Genesis :

Our scriptures glorified food and those who provided it to others and condemned those who tasted its flavour by themselves. Poet Subramania Bharathi declared that the entire world deserved to be destroyed if even a single human being went hungry. Gandhiji wrote

that for the poor, God revealed Himself in the rice bowl. Anna took this philosophy one step further and said that his vision of God reposed in the smile of the poor. And scientists tell us that it is hunger among children that is particularly deadly, causing, as it does, irreversible damage.

For Thiru M.G. Ramachandran, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, hunger and poverty are no mere

theoretical possibilities or abstract dangers. Rather, they were a recurring reality and an awful affliction in his life at an impressionable age. He has publicly acknowledged as to how the munificence of a neighbour through rice donations averted untimely death for himself and his family.

Hence the new Nutritious Noon Meals Programme of Tamil Nadu—lest our children also be exposed to such a cruel fate...

This then is the genesis of this Programme, which for its nobility of conception, firmness of conviction, daringness of design and smoothness of execution has won the hearts and minds of the masses and generated a groundswell of goodwill and spontaneous enthusiasm within weeks of its launching.

Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme for Children :

On the 1st July, 1982, Tamil Nadu introduced a scheme of historic significance, for providing a nutritious free meal to lakhs of poor children in the age group of 2 to 10. At the stroke of 12 noon that day, 55.96 lakhs of children sat down in thousands of Child Welfare Centres and Elementary Schools in rural areas of the whole State to partake of hot nutritious food served to them at Government cost. This colossal venture which is expected to bring about a significant change not only in the health condition of the children but in the social environment itself in the rural areas at a cost of more than Rs. 100 crores per year is the brain child of the popular Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thiru M. G. Ramachandran. The formidable dimensions of the problem and the staggering numbers involved called for meticulous planning to the minutest detail. It is to the credit of the administrative machinery that, inspired by the noble ideas behind this scheme, it has risen to the occasion and acquitted itself with a remarkable degree of efficiency, dependability and devotion. This scheme also depends for its success on the wholehearted co-operation extended by the public and the active vigil exercised by it, in monitoring implementation in the thousands of remotest villages spread far and wide in the State. The magnificent welcome and response, this scheme has had from all sections of independent and enlightened public opinion has been a great boost to the morale of the staff engaged in implementation.

The Beneficiaries-Age Group of 2+ to 4 + :

The beneficiaries have been divided into two age-groups. The children in the age group 2+ to 4+ are catered to in the Child Welfare Centres where a trained Bala Sevika and two helpers to assist her are

two helpers have been recruited locally. The Bala Sevikas in most cases are S.S.L.C. passed girls in the age group 25 to 35 and in the case of widows 25 to 40. The helpers have been recruited from those with an ability to read and write Tamil and are in the age group 25 to 40. In both cases, preference has been given to widows and destitute women. Bala Sevikas are paid Rs. 175 per month and the helpers Rs. 60 per month. It is the responsibility of the helpers to cook and serve food to the children. Bala Sevikas are in overall charge of the Centre and are entrusted with the responsibility of imparting pre-school Education to the children. Educational aids and play materials at a cost of Rs. 600 for each of the Child Welfare Centre are being supplied in a phased manner. Cooking utensils, plates and tumblers for the children have been supplied to each centre at a cost of Rs. 2,000.

In this age group 2 plus to 4 plus, 19.89 lakh children were the beneficiaries as on 1-8-82.

School Age Group of 5+ to 9+

Children in the age group 5+ to 9+ are catered to in the Elementary Schools where they are studying. A part-time cook on a remuneration of Rs. 2 per day and one helper to assist the cook and clean the vessels

at Re. 1 per day are employed in each one of these schools. Where the strength of the beneficiaries is more than 500, provision has been made for the appointment of one additional cook.

The Ingredients of the Meal :

The nutritious meal comprises of :

	grams
Rice	100
Oil	7
Dhal	15
Condiments & Vegetables	50

For children of age group 2 to 4, the quantum of rice will be 80 grams and dhal 110 grams. Quantities of oil and vegetables will remain the same.

Old and New

The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, while inaugurating the scheme on the 1st of July, 1982 at Pappakurichi in Tiruchirappalli District, paid a rich tribute to the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Thiru K. Kamaraj who for the first time had introduced the Mid-day Meal scheme for the school children.





He acknowledged the debt of gratitude of Tamil Nadu to Kamaraj for having conceived of this scheme and claimed that it would be his privilege and responsibility to see that the scheme is extended and implemented. This is what the present scheme seeks to do.

Under the old scheme, only children in the standards I to VIII of the Elementary Schools were fed. The present scheme has brought in its fold children in the age group 2-5 also, besides catering to the children in the age group of 5 to 10 in the elementary schools. The previous scheme contemplated feeding of school children for 200 days in a year. The present scheme provides for feeding for all the 365 days in a year. The previous scheme covered only 1/3 of the children enrolled in any school. The present scheme provides for the feeding of all the children in a school who are below the poverty line. Instructions have also been issued that a very liberal view should be taken of the poverty criterion and that no child who volunteers to





completely relieved of the physical work connected with the implementation of the scheme.

A Mighty Employment Programme For Women :

Under this scheme, employment opportunities have been provided for 1,54,245 women, in rural and urban areas, particular preference being given among them to widows and destitutes. This massive provision of employment opportunities has brought about a revolutionary change in the rural landscape and has been heralded as the single largest employment programme for the rural areas in independent India in the last 35 years.

Employment in the Pre-School Sector:

Under this scheme, fresh employment opportunities have been provided for 78,490 women in the pre-school sector of this programme. The two, categories in which women are employed, are Balasevikas, (Child Welfare Organisers) and Child Welfare Assistants.

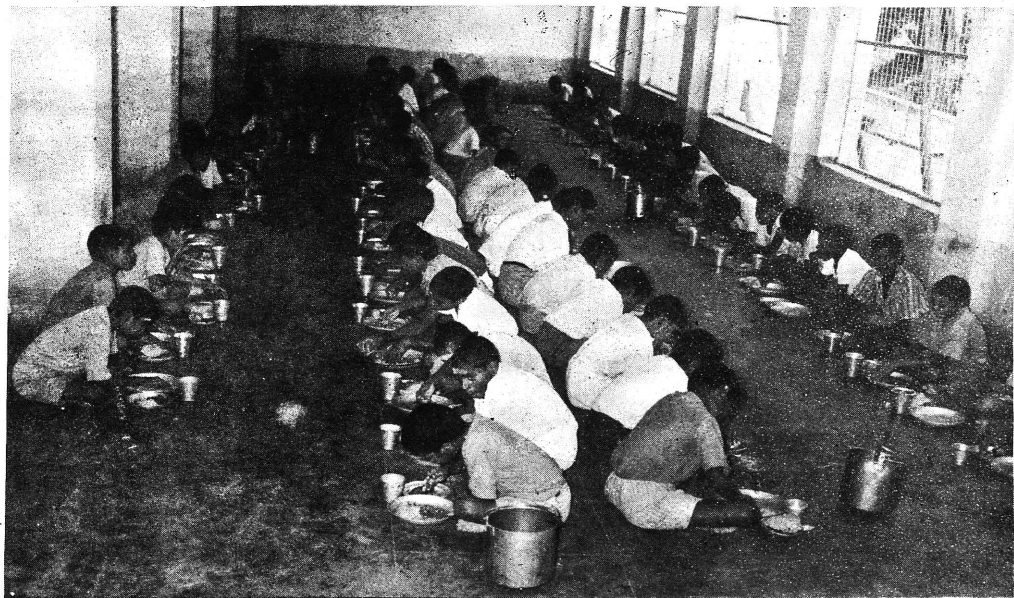
Employment in the School Sector:

Fresh employment has been generated in three categories namely Nutritious Meal Organisers, cooks and helpers. Of the 34,296 people employed as cooks, only 2,490 (less than 10%) are men and the balance 31,808 are women. In the

partake of the midday meal should be denied the opportunity. Under the previous scheme, the Government's contribution was only 10 paise and provision had been made therein for a 5 paise contribution from the local bodies which in many cases was not forthcoming.

The programme had therefore to be carried on relying heavily on voluntary contributions. The teachers in-charge of the programme were hard put to muster local resources as a daily routine. The present scheme provides for an outright grant of 45 paise for every child

for feeding charges and 5 paise for every child for administrative expenses. The Government have thus undertaken the entire financial responsibility for the programme. The teachers have been spared the tedious job of soliciting public contributions to run the programme from day to day. Under the previous programme, no special staff had been sanctioned at the school level for implementing it. The present programme has provided for the appointment from Government funds of a cook for every 500 children in the school and a helper. Thus the teaching community has been



'Helper' category, out of the total 33,828 helpers, 2396 (less than 10%) are men and the balance 31,432 helpers are women. 25,146 Nutritious Meal Organisers have already taken charge of all the school feeding centres. They will take charge of the remaining school feeding centres shortly.

To sum up, this programme has generated fresh employment opportunities for 1,71,756 people in rural and in urban areas. Of the total 1,71,756 people employed, 1,54,245 are women.

Village Committees have been constituted giving representation to women, social workers, philanthropists and representatives of the underprivileged classes. These Committees have been entrusted with the responsibilities of monitoring the functioning of the new scheme in the locality. A network of feed-back and information has been built up, weaving official and non-official agencies.

Extension of Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme to Urban Areas :

The programme has been extended from the 15th September, 1982 to cover the 2 plus to 4 plus in honour of the person of their children in the urban centres and choice. These buildings will be the school children in the Corporations of Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore, who had not been covered under the earlier phase.

As a result of this extension, more than 4 lakh children in the age group 2 plus to 4 plus and 2.5 lakh children in the age group 5 plus to 9 plus have become new beneficiaries. Of the 4 lakh children in the age group 2 plus to 4 plus, more than 1.43 lakhs belong to Scheduled Castes. Of the 2.5 lakh children in the age group 5 plus to 9 plus, more than 46,000 children belong to the Scheduled Castes. As a result of this extension now, in the State as a whole, 22.66 lakh children belonging to the age group 2 plus to 4 plus and 41.74 lakh children belonging to the age group 5 plus to 9 plus are now enjoying the benefits of the unprecedented scheme. This total number of 64.4 lakh children beneficiaries works out to more than 60 per cent of the total children population in this age group.

To sum up, as on 1-3-83, there are 33,829 school feeding centres

and 27,920 pre-school feeding centres. The grand total is 61,749 feeding centres. Of these, 90% of the centres are in rural areas.

Buildings :

A design for the construction of low cost and functional buildings for the feeding centres in the villages, each at a cost of Rs. 38,000 to Rs. 40,000 has been evolved. Members of the public have come forward with substantial donations to put up buildings at their own cost for such community feeding centres. The donors have been permitted to name these buildings in honour of the person of their choice. These buildings will be valuable additions to the tangible rural assets to be created under this programme.

Extension of the Scheme to Old age Pensioners :

The Government in G.O.Ms. No. 69, Social Welfare, dated 11-1-1983 have now extended the existing Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme to cover the Old-Age Pension beneficiaries in the State with effect from 15-1-1983. The number of beneficiaries under the scheme is 1,99,158. They are being served one free meal a day at a cost of 90 paise per head. The Old-Age Pensioners who are able to come to the centre are provided with a meal. They are also provided with $\frac{1}{2}$ Kilo of rice per week per head, instead of one Kilo of rice. The Old-Age Pensioners who do not come to the centre, and cannot come to the centre will continue to draw the ration of 1 kilo of rice per week per head as per the old scheme. By this scheme, 2 lakh beneficiaries are provided with sustenance. Out of 1,99,158 total beneficiaries, about 1,10,799 are

old-age pensioners, 43,888 are destitute widows, 14,471 are physically handicapped persons and 30,000 are agricultural labourers.

The following is the scale of ration per day per pensioner :—

	grams
Rice	.. 200
Oil	.. 14
Dhal	.. 15
Vegetables & Condiments	.. 50

The cost of implementing this programme is estimated to be in the order of over Rs. 133 Crores per year. The break-up is as follows :

Rs. 120 Crores for Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme for Children.
Rs. 6.48 Crores for feeding Old-Age Pensioners.
Rs. 6 Crores for wages of Noon Meal Organisers.

The latest balance in Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme Fund is Rs. 2.30 Crores as on 15-3-83. Rs. 2.40 lakhs have been released so far for construction of six pre-school feeding centres in 5 districts (i.e. Periyar, Trichurapalli, Dharmapuri, Madurai and Ramanathapuram). The mobilisation of resources of this order is expected to be a severe strain; but the State Government and more so, the people of Tamil Nadu, have come forward confidently and cheerfully to bear this burden because of their firm faith that this expenditure is an investment made in the future of the country, an advance deposit for the well-being of the budding generation of to-morrow.





YOUR FRIEND

The Tamil Nadu Police Force keeping in mind the ideals of public service, continue to maintain its morale in high esteem by efficient control of law and order situations and checking and detecting incidents of crime and by giving a helping hand to the helpless victims who have fallen prey to the nefarious activities of mischief mongers and criminals.

Detection of Crime:

During the period 1980 to 1982, the Tamil Nadu Police put in their best efforts in detecting them and retrieve the stolen properties from the criminals. The following table clearly establishes the achievement of the Tamil Nadu Police in containing the escalation of crime trend.

Year	Property cases reported	Percentage of cases detected	Percentage of stolen property recovered
1980	39,087	59%	47.8%
1981	38,029	69%	53.3%
1982	34,680	72%	58.8%

Maintenance of Law and Order:

During 1981 the World Tamil Conference took place in Madurai and was also attended by the Prime Minister of India. The State Police provided adequate bandobust facilities to all the participants and members of the public and other dignitaries and ensured safety and protection to them. Rich accolade was given to the police for their excellent work on that occasion.

The Tamil Nadu Police continued to unleash their excellent performance in providing bandobust facilities during the Tirupattur and Tiruchendur Assembly Bye-elections and Periakulam Parilament Bye-election. The Tamil Nadu Police effectively tackled and controlled riot and violent law and order incidents in Ramnad, Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli Districts. They also effectively cured extremists activities in North Arcot and Dharmapuri District.

Irrespective of the nature of situation, they were dealt with firmly and deftly not only earning the praise and affection of the public but also bringing pride to their Department at the All India Level.

Traffic

Increasing vehicular propulation and lack of civic sense go hand in hand in causing road accidents. In order to minimise the road accidents Highway patrols were formed to have more effective control over flow of traffic and on traffic offences and is functioning effectively. Highway patrols are expected to minimise fatal accidents on the highways, especially at spots where such mishaps have been frequently occurring.

Women Police

To facilitate the public in Major Railway stations and to spot out lurking anti social elements in those areas the women police are deployed



in the Railway Stations. Women Police also been utilised at all major festival bandobusts, the pride of place being achieved by their participation in the Security arrangements for the Asiad where they won the appreciation of not only the public of Delhi but also from the various contingents from abroad.

Public Relations:

In all the District Police Offices, and in Madras City Police and in State Police Head Quarters, a grievance Cell has been created for the benefit of the public and the people of this State are making good use of it and this has improved the image of the Police in the State.

WELFARE OF POLICE PERSONNEL:

A. Food Subsidy Scheme: The Tamil Nadu Government launched the scheme of supplying essential commodities at subsidised rates to the personnel of the rank of Police Constable to the rank of Inspectors in September 1980. This scheme is under implementation.

B. Police Housing Corporation: The Police Housing Corporation was formed on 30.4.81 for providing housing facility to the retiring and retired Police personnel. The Corporation has so far constructed 720 houses in Navalpattu, Trichy district. The allotment of houses are being done. The Corporation also proposes to construct 826 houses for Subordinate Police Officers during 1983-84. This scheme is also now extended to the Ministerial staff of the Police Department.

C. Chief Minister's Constabulary Medal: The Chief Minister's Police Constabulary medal was instituted in 1981 and is awarded on every Pongal Day to those PC/HC for having maintained a good record of service of 10 years. This medal also carry a monthly monetary allowance. During 1982-83 more than 2000 PC/HC have so far been benefitted by this special Meretorious Award.

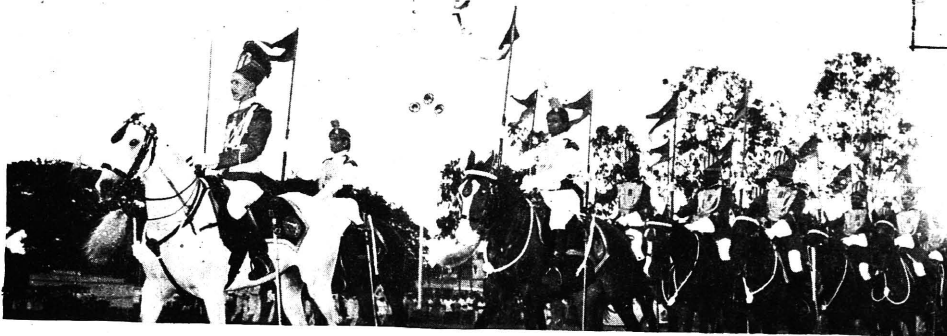
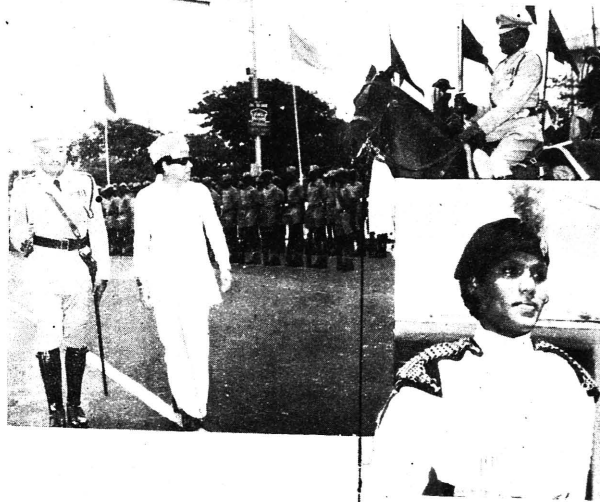




Sports

The State Police encourage sportsmen and extend all facilities to the Police personnel in improving their talents. A Police constable has also represented the country in the Olympic Games event. Tamil Nadu was also given the honour of hosting the All India Police Games meet in 1981 at Madras.

Tamil Nadu also hosted the All India Police Aquatic Meet and Cross country Race at Madras in 1981. The State Government/Central Government and other State Contingents praised the Tamil Nadu Police for excellent conduct of the above said events. In the All India Police Duty Meet, 1982 held at Calcutta, the Tamil Nadu team won six gold Medals, five Silver Medals and 7 Bronze



Medals besides annexing six trophies. The Tamil Nadu team stood first in Finger Print, Foot Print Medical Legal Oral and Observation competitions. It is worthy note that selvi Rangathal, Women Inspector of Coimbatore (Urban) won three gold medals and one Bronze Medal. Thiru Padmanabhan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Thiru Uthirapathy, Head Constable won gold Medals in shooting and in observation respectively. Not to be outdone, the Police Dog Mesha also

won a Gold Medal in the recently concluded All India Home Guards Meet, the host Tamil Nadu lifted the overall Championship on Medal tally.

Chief Ministers Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme

Tamil Nadu Police Personnel voluntarily contributed Rs.7 lakhs (Rupees seven lakhs only) for the Chief Ministers' Nutrius Noon-Meal Scheme.



WELFARE OF SOCIETY

The progress of hungry and disease ridden underdeveloped nations lies only in the social welfare of the people.

When the country is filled with young children and poor people who do not have even one square meal a day, it is the primary duty of the Government to pay attention to programmes aimed at appeasing the hunger of the people.

The AIADMK formed the Government in June 1977 after getting the massive support and mandate of the people. The Government

proceeded to work ceaselessly to establish the egalitarian society which Anna had desired to establish. The Honourable Chief Minister pledged on 30.6.80 to create the golden age of Tamil Nadu.

He resolved not only to guard the welfare of the scheduled castes, the Adi Dravidars and Backward Classes but also to guard the rights and progress of agriculturists, handloom weavers, labourers, Government employees, policemen and other people of the working classes.

The investment of the 6th plan for this country as a whole is Rs.

97,500/- crores. Of this the share of the State Government is Rs. 50,250 Cr. and that of the Central Government is Rs. 47,280 Cr. For Tamil Nadu the investment for 1978-83 was Rs. 2,150 Crores but now it has been raised to Rs. 3,150 Crores. It is Rs. 1,000 crores more i.e., 40% more than the plan for 1978-83. As a result of this the plan expenditure per head would increase from Rs. 522 to Rs. 765. In addition to adding programmes for reducing unemployment and poverty special plans were added to help individual families which will help bring the majority of those above the poverty line. Steps were taken to train a substantial portion of the unemployed through training programmes thereby rendering them fit for several types of employment. Plans were drawn to start labour intensive schemes in rural areas to reduce the unemployment in those parts. It is the aim of the State Plan to draw up plans at the district and taluk level. Plans are going to be drawn so that in a few years villages can also take part in drawing up plans.

It is evident that there has been a substantial progress on the economic front in the five years, since this Government has taken over. It is making steady progress in reducing poverty and unemployment. It has formulated new policies in changing the method of sharing profits so that

there would be a reduction in the inequitable distribution of income and wealth. The Government has tried to make all sections of the people to actively participate in developmental activity through education and public relations. Employment opportunities in 1971 was only 35.8% which rose to 39.2% in 1981. The per capita income in 1960-61 was Rs. 335/- In 1970-71 it was Rs. 583/- and 1980-81 Rs. 1269/- Even with such growth in the per capita income it is distressing to note that the same proportion of people are still living below the poverty line. The reason is the increase in the inequitable distribution of income and wealth. That is why it is become the aim of the 5th and 6th five year plans to reduce poverty and increase productivity. Poverty is directly related to unemployment and under employment. Therefore the Tamil Nadu Government has formulated plans to concentrate on social welfare schemes, reduction of poverty and increase in employment opportunities.

Self-Sufficiency of Villages:

The Government is implementing special schemes like National Rural Employment programme, Food for work, Integrated Rural Development to provide more employment opportunities.

It must be emphasised that a scheme of this magnitude has not been introduced in the history of Tamil Nadu.

There are 376 Panchayat Unions in the State. This scheme was implemented by March '81 in 69 unions in the first phase.

The Self-Sufficiency scheme which was started in 1980-81 in the rural areas will be completed by the end of 1983. Very good results have been achieved through these schemes during the three years. It has been estimated that assets worth Rs. 200/- crores have been created. Rural Development which was neglected so far, has made progress on the economic front. The scheme has been extended to Panchayat Unions with some modifications in the current financial year. As a first phase 146 Panchayat Unions will benefit. With an allocation of Rs 10 crores the scheme will be extended in the next financial year also.

This scheme has been implemented in 69 panchayats at a cost of Rs.



57.13 crores in the first phase. This scheme will be completed by the year end in the rest of the Panchayats at a cost of Rs. 270/- crores.

* The financial allotment for rural development during 1978-83 was Rs. 50.26 crores. This has been raised to Rs. 120/- crores.

Chief Ministers' Nutritious Meal Scheme for children.

The English daily "The Statesman" says: "M.G.R.'s nutritious meal scheme is a scientific social measure considered in the background of the fact that 6 out of 10 children born in India fall prey to diseases due to malnutrition. It is

not contrary to the new economic philosophies.

The recent study made by the UNESCO has become a scientific report on the Chief Minister's noon meal scheme for children. The report states that 60%-80% malnutrition prevailing in Asia, Africa and Latin America is the reason for child mortality and deficiency diseases.

Experiments show that those children who take nutritious meals show a remarkable improvement in mental growth. This great scheme has given enormous satisfaction to the poor and won the appreciation of enlightened people. This has created a new era in history.



On the 1st of July, 1982, at the stroke of 12 noon this scheme was introduced. 56 lakhs of children sat down in 20747 child welfare centres and 32,470 Elementary schools to partake of hot nutritious food served to them at government cost. Later this scheme was extended to the school children in urban areas also.

The beneficiaries have been divided into two age groups. The children in the age-group 2 plus to 4 plus are catered to in the child welfare centres, where a trained Balasevika and two helpers to assist her are in charge. In this age-group 2 plus to 4 plus 20 lakh children are the beneficiaries.

Children in the age group 5 plus to 9 plus are catered to in the elementary schools where they are studying. This scheme is being implemented in the 31,205 schools under the Directorate of school education, in 999 schools under the Adi-Dravidas and Tribal Welfare Department and 266 schools under the Department of Backward Classes. 38 lakhs of Children studying in these schools are the beneficiaries.

Under the old scheme, only children in standard I to VIII of the elementary schools were fed. The present scheme covers children in the age group 2-5 also, besides catering to the children in the age group of 5 to 10 in the elementary schools. The previous scheme contemplated feeding of school children, for 200 days in the year. The present scheme provides for feeding for all the 365 days in a year. Instructions have also been issued that no child who volunteers to partake of the mid-day meal should be denied the opportunity.

The present mid-day meal scheme has had a tremendous and instantaneous impact on the enrolment of children in the primary schools. It is gratifying to note that 1.64 lakh children have been additionally enrolled in standards I to V in the two months since the inception of the scheme.

This scheme is not just to provide meals. It is a harbinger of the new social order which we seek to bring about in the country. Children irrespective of differences learn to move and mingle together, eat, play



and learn together thus get trained from a very early age. The children also learn about cleanliness and hygiene. They are also provided with medical facilities.

Dirty teeth are the cause for a number of ailments. Therefore children are taught at an early age to keep their teeth clean. This is taught in the meal centres. 30 grams each of scientifically prepared tooth powder is supplied free of cost to these children.

Under this scheme, employment opportunities have been provided for more than a lakh of women, in rural and urban areas. Particular preference has been given to widows and destitutes. This massive provision of employment opportunities has been heralded as the single largest employment programme for the rural areas in independent India in the last 35 years.

The programme has been extended from 15th September, 1982 to cover the 2 plus to 4 plus children

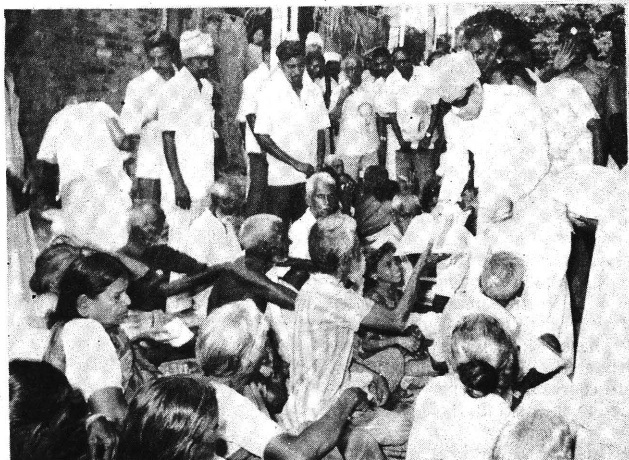
in the urban centres and the school children in the Corporation of Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore. As a result 9.26 lakh children have been benefitted.

It has been estimated that the annual expenditure on the scheme would be Rs.125/- crores. This expenditure is an investment made for the future development of the country, an advance deposit for the well-being of the budding generation of tomorrow.

This scheme will be an example for the whole country. Humanism and scientific social view are inter-linked in this scheme.

Free supply of Dhoties and sarees for agricultural labourers.

To mitigate the sufferings of those agricultural labourers affected by drought an innovative scheme has been drawn up. At the same time the Government has proposed to redress the grievances of the hand-



Krishna Waters for Madras, the mammoth project is depicted on the covers of this issue.

loomweavers by distributing the handloom cloth stocks which had accumulated unsold.

On Tamil New Year's Day in 1983 all the poor agricultural workers numbering about 60 lakhs were supplied dhoties and sarees free of cost.

Jhanata dhoties and saris had remained unsold to the tune of Rs.10 crores in the Co-optex showrooms. To relieve the stagnation the Government bought the entire unsold stock from the Coopex and distributed to the landless agricultural labourers. These dhoties and saris were supplied free of cost to men over 40 and women over 30.

The Government took steps to see that there were no deaths due to hunger. Persons in such indigent circumstances could approach Government officials and explain their situation when they would be given a grant of Rs.100/- and also provided with employment opportunities. So far about 185 persons have received this grant. A sum of Rs. 18,500 was sanctioned.

Agriculturist's Debt Relief

The Government took steps to see that the agricultural produce got a fair price and the inputs were available at reduced prices.

Tamil Nadu ranks first in India in the matter of rural electrification having energised 9½ lakh pumpsets.

The meter rates for electric pumpsets which was fixed at Rs. 5/- was reduced. This Government also completely abolished the rates which were introduced for the first time in respect of commercial crops during President's rule.

The percentage of tax on crops like grapes, sugar cane, plantains, coconut and betel which was Rs.20/-

per acre per crop was reduced to Rs.15/- by this Government.

This Government completely abolished the tax on tobacco leaves, chillies and on cotton and groundnut which enjoyed irrigation facilities.

As a result the Government loses Rs.11/- crores. The meter rate has been reduced from Rs.4/- to Rs. 2/- recently. Exemption from agricultural tax has been given upto 20 standard acres.

In 1981-82 short term loan to the tune of Rs.72 crores and in 1983 Rs.82 crores have been sanctioned for agriculture. It is proposed to sanction Rs.100 crores during 1984.

182 land mortgage banks are functioning to cater to the long term needs of agriculturists. Several crores of rupees are given as loan after finding out the requirements of agriculturists. Loan of Rs.120 crores have been written off in 1982-83 in respect of dues from agriculturists who are unable to repay. The Government has extended assistance to the tune of Rs.200/- crores to agriculturists in 1982-83.

Tamil Nadu Stands foremost in giving power connections

The Government have taken steps to provide electricity to weaker sections. The Government is determined to see that power facilities reach the common man and those below the poverty line and has brought about the rural electrification scheme.

Under this scheme the hut dwellers are provided with power facilities. The huts are provided with 40w bulbs and a minimum charge of Rs.2.50 per month is collected.

Out of 15,735 villages and 47,838 hamlets, 15,611 villages and 47,468 hamlets have been electrified upto 31.3.'82.

All the Adi-Dravidar colonies have been electrified. Tamil Nadu is the only state to have achieved this. Tamil Nadu stands in the forefront in giving new connections to agricultural pumpsets.

Year	No. of connections given
1980—81	31,935
1981—82	26,358

9½ lakh ground pumpsets have been given connections upto May 1982.

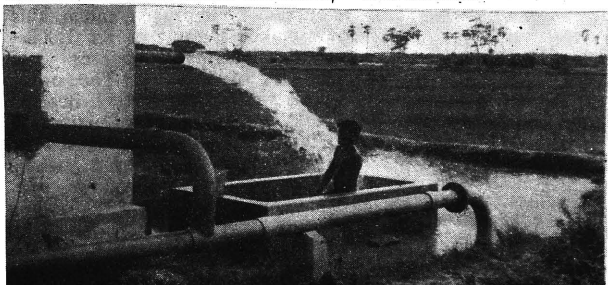
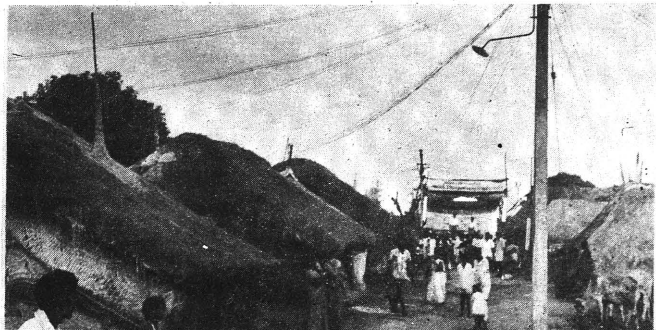
Under the Self Sufficiency Scheme 1523 overhead tanks and ground level tanks were given connections.

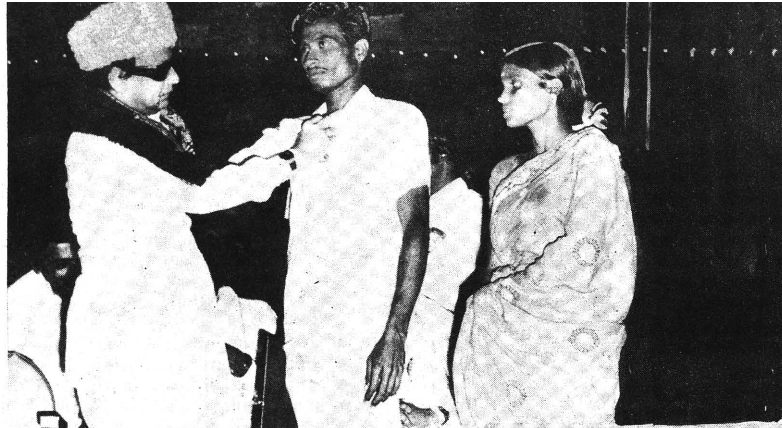
The electricity charges for agriculturists are the lowest in the country. In 1977, the power rates for small farmers were reduced from 16 paise to 14 paise. In 1980 the rates for small farmers were reduced to 12 paise and for the rest 14 paise. But the cost price for the Government is 60 paise per unit. This resulted in an additional loss of Rs. 6 crores to the Government.

Welfare Schemes for Adi Dravidars

It is the special aim of the Government to draw up separate welfare schemes for the uplift of the Adi Dravidars.

17.8% of the population of Tamil Nadu consist of Adi-Dravidars. Therefore as a first step atleast 17.8% of the 6th plan outlay should





be spent under the Adi-Dravidar Welfare scheme. Besides this, it is expected that the Government of India would give a special grant of Rs. 60/-crores for this scheme, under the 6th Five Year Plan.

With this aid determined steps will be taken to gradually increase the income of the Adi-Dravidar families so that about 50% of them are pulled above the poverty line during the 6th Five Year Plan.

Hill Area Development:

The Hill Area Development Scheme will be continued to be implemented in the Nilgiris district during the 6th Five Year Plan. The Central Government will bear the entire financial assistance for this scheme. Detailed schemes have been drawn up for the period 1980-85 at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 50 crores. The Central Government will be approached to give its entire support for this scheme.

From 1980 onwards the meter rate for agricultural power connections were reduced from Rs. 4 to Rs. 2/- When the meter rates for all agricultural operations were revised to 12 paise per unit in 1981, the meter rent was completely abolished.

The All India Rural Electrification Corporation has been approached for a loan of Rs. 9 crores for rural electrification in 1983.

Physically handicapped:

The outlay for social Welfare is Rs. 3.75 crores in the fifth five year plan. The allocation for the 6th-Five Year Plan is Rs. 13.50 crores. Rs. 4 crores has been allotted for the plans for the physically handicapped.

Imparting training, running of production centres, distribution of tri-cycles, hearing aids, setting up of psychiatric clinics are some of the special schemes undertaken by the Government. The Government gives a grant of Rs. 1,000 to the physically handicapped to run small shops.

For the welfare of the Adi-Dravidars, Tribals, and Backward Classes Rs. 48.08 crores has been allocated during the 1978-83 plan. In the current plan Rs. 80.30 crore has been allotted. To increase the employment opportunities of the Adi-Dravidars and improve their economic conditions Rs. 2.53 crores have been allotted. Rs. 4 crores have been allotted for the welfare of the tribals. A sum of Rs. 11.30

crores have been allotted for the backward classes. The Government has proposed to set up a separate financial corporation to implement their welfare schemes.

Old Age Pension:

The Government has implemented the promise made in the election manifesto of the party that it would give pension to those agricultural labourers who are over 60 and who are destitute and infirm.

The Government is implementing this scheme from 1981 onwards. Destitute and infirm agricultural labourers over 60 have been the beneficiaries. In the first phase the Government passed orders to grant subsidy to 30,000 destitute agricultural workers. 2 lakh people who receive old age pension, widows pension, the physically handicapped and destitute agricultural workers, receive 1 kg of rice per week. They are given Rs. 39/- per month as pension.

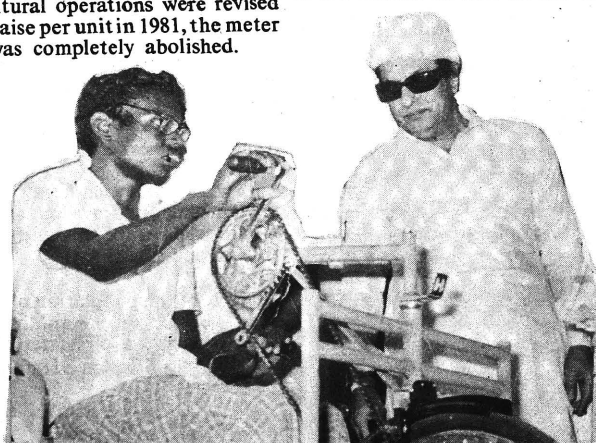
In the election manifesto of the ruling party it was said that atleast one member from each family will be given a job, preference being given to unemployed youths belonging to poor families and who have registered themselves in the employment exchanges.

As a first step under this scheme, those families living below the poverty line will be identified and jobs will be provided to the youths of such families. This scheme will be implemented in the whole state.

The Government is implementing a number of training schemes and also giving aid to youths with a view to increase opportunities for self-employment.

The scheme to provide Rs. 50/- as aid to unemployed graduates is being implemented. Under this scheme 11,815 persons have been granted aid upto 15.1.1982. In 1980-81, under this scheme, a sum of Rs. 22,04,000 has been spent. In 1981-82 the sum was Rs. 43,60,000.

The Government's belief is that the country will prosper only when society improved and in this view makes a grant of Rs. 1,000/- towards marriage expenses of daughters of widows. The order for this was passed in 1982. Besides 7 year National Savings Certificates worth Rs. 5,000/- is purchased in the names of the couple when widows remarry. 373 widows who remarried during 1980-81 were benefitted by this scheme.





The Tamil Nadu Minerals Limited was established in April 1978.

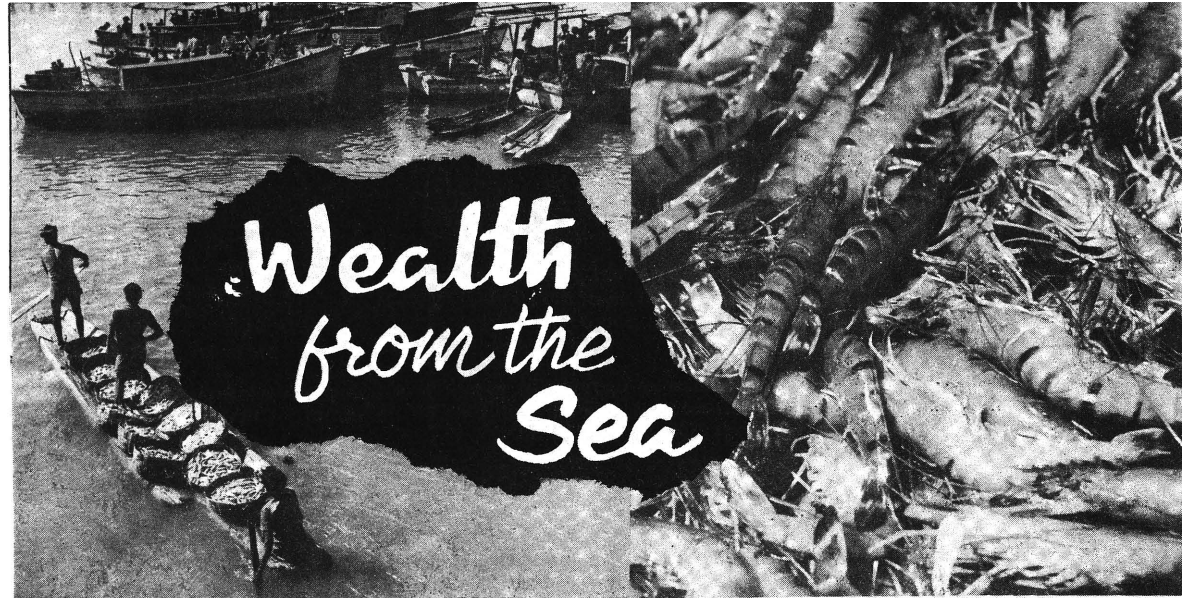
By adopting the policy evolved by the Government to sell the black granite direct to the foreign buyers eliminating the local intermediaries, it has been possible to get the highest ever price of U.S. \$ 800 per m³. The sale proceeds which was Rs. 1.45 lakhs at the time the undertaking was established in the year 1978-79 rose to Rs. 168 lakhs in the year 1982-83. A sum of Rs. 311.81 lakhs in foreign exchange has so far been earned. The Undertaking turned the corner and started making profits from the second year of its inception. The profit earned during the year 1982-83 was Rs. 15.00 lakhs. It paid to the Government a sum of Rs. 1.43 lakhs as dividend on the investments. With the equity of Rs. 57.50 lakhs provided by the Government as at the end of the last financial year, properties and equipments worth Rs. 105 lakhs were secured.

The Undertaking provides employment to about 2,000 persons in the rural and backward areas. The workers are provided medical facilities, given leave with wages and also are paid bonus during the past two years.

TAMIN for the first time found a market for the grey variety of granite and has been exporting it to West Germany. About 2000 cubic metres of this variety is exported per year.

TAMIN lends a helping hand to the Social Welfare Measures in the State. It made a contribution of Rs. 1.53 lakhs during 1980-81 to the Tamil Nadu Rural Reconstruction Association. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh in 1980-81, Rs. 2.00 lakhs in 1981-82 and again Rs. 1.00 lakh in the year 1982-83 were contributed to the Chief Minister's Relief Fund. Besides a sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs was contributed to the Chief Minister Nutritious Meal Programme in the year 1981-82.





Wealth from the Sea

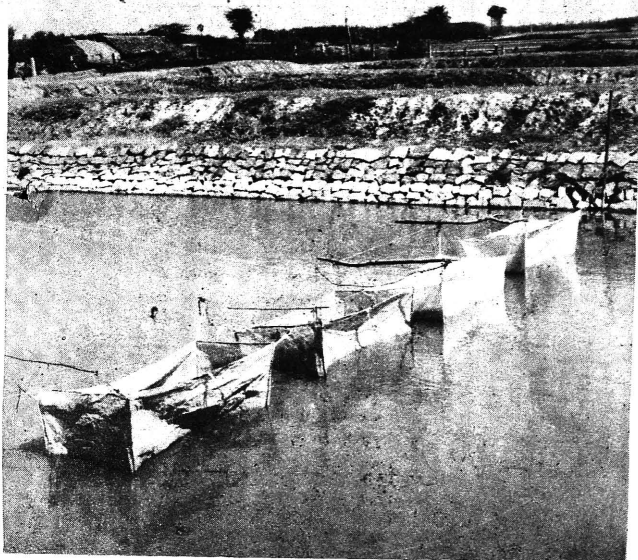
The fishery resources in Tamilnadu are rich and varied. The long coastline of 1000 Kms. provide good scope for development of marine fisheries. There are about 3,38,000 fishermen living in 402 coastal villages in Tamilnadu. There was notable progress in the development of fisheries during the last 3 years and that the



inland fish production which stood at 1.60 lakh (tonnes) has been stepped up to 1.85 lakh (tonnes) while that of Marine fish production from 2.16 lakh (tonnes) to 2.60 lakh (tonnes).

A fishing harbour to provide berthing facilities to 240 mechanised fishing boats and 10 trawlers is under construction at Chinnamuttom in Kanyakumari District with an outlay of Rs. 234 lakhs. A similar harbour to berth 150 mechanised boats is developed at Valinokkam in Ramanathapuram District at a cost of Rs. 77 lakhs. In addition to these the Government have sanctioned for the construction of a fishing harbour at Palayar in Thanjavur District at a cost of Rs. 67.32 lakhs and a fish landing jetty at Thondi in Ramanathapuram District at a cost of Rs. 41 lakhs and, another jetty at Kottaipattinam in Pudukottai District at a cost of Rs. 22 lakhs. The expenditure on these is equally borne by the State and the Central Governments. About 38,000 country crafts and more than 4,800 mechanised crafts conduct fishing operations from coastal fishing villages in Tamilnadu. Guidelights are being installed in coastal villages to guide the fishermen to the shore in the nights. The Government have so far sanctioned a sum of Rs. 8.10 lakhs for provision of this facility in 30 fishing villages during the current plan period. Action has also been taken to install such guidelights in 10 more coastal villages.

The State Government and the National Co-operative Development Corporation have extended financial assistance to fishermen cooperatives for the purchase of mechanised fishing boats, nets and fish transport vehicle with 20% subsidy during the past 3 years.



Year	No. of beneficiaries	Boats	nets	vehicle
1980—81	969	26	838	1
1981—82	222	8	314	1
1982—83	991	15	916	1
Total :	2,182	49	2,069	3

Under this scheme fishermen have availed financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 166.51 lakhs through fishermen co-operatives.

Savings-cum-relief scheme for fishermen :

According to this scheme a sum of Rs. 10 per month is collected for a period of 9 months in a year from fishermen who are members of the fishermen co-operatives. Thus the sum of Rs. 90 accumulated is doubled through a matching contribution of Rs. 90 from the State Government. The total sum of Rs. 180 will be disbursed to the individual fishermen at the rate of Rs. 60 per month over a period of three months, when the fishing season is lean.

Fishermen Accident Insurance Scheme :

Under this scheme :

1. Rs. 15,000 will be granted if anyone (Marine or inland fishermen) dies in accident.
2. For permanent disability in any organ of the body Rs. 7,500 will be granted.
3. An annual premium of Rs. 12 is to be remitted. Half of this premium amount i.e. Rs. 6 will be granted by the centre on subsidy.
4. For the remaining amount Rs. 3 will be paid by the State Government and another

Rs. 3 will be paid by the fishermen through fishermen co-operative societies.

Under this scheme the interest of 1,03,839 fishermen (86,299—Marine: 17,540—Inland): families are safeguarded.

The Government have proposed to undertake a comprehensive scheme for providing the following amenities in 40 fishermen villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 189 lakhs.

1. Community centres
2. Fish drying platform
3. Auction-cum-packing hall
4. Ground water overhead tank
5. Link roads.

Link Roads :

56 link roads have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 119 lakhs. 44 roads have already been completed and the formation of remaining roads are in various stages of completion.

There are 289 Marine and 187 inland Fishermen Co-operative Societies in our State. Financial assistance is provided through long and short term loan to purchase boats, nets, vehicles and other fishing equipments by this department. During the year 1980-81 to 1982-83 a sum of Rs. 166.51 lakh has been sanctioned by the National Co-operative Development Corporation to the societies. Under IRDP scheme financial assistance has been provided to the tune of Rs. 80.50 lakhs for the purchase of country crafts, cattamaram, nets, FRP boats and Refrigerators to 36 Fishermen Cooperative Societies during the year 1981-82.

During 1983-84, 200 Fishermen Cooperative Societies will be identified and a provision of Rs. 3,000 per society at the rate of Rs. 250 per month will be provided. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been provided in the annual plan for 1983-84. Preference will be given to

educated youth belonging to Fishermen community for appointment to the post of clerk.

The Tamilnadu Fisheries Development Corporation is operating two imported Mexican trawlers and they are used mainly for catching prawns. They have landed 99.6 tonnes of prawns and 36.3 tonnes of fish during the year 1981-82 valued at Rs. 64 lakhs.

The details of landings and revenue in the operation of the two trawlers for the year 1979-80 to 1981-82 are given below :

	Qty. of prawn landed(kg)	Qty. of fish landed (kg)	Total revenue (lakh)
1979—80	61,385	23,315	31.45
1980—81	92,649	35,593	43.46
1981—82	99,589	36,329	63.94

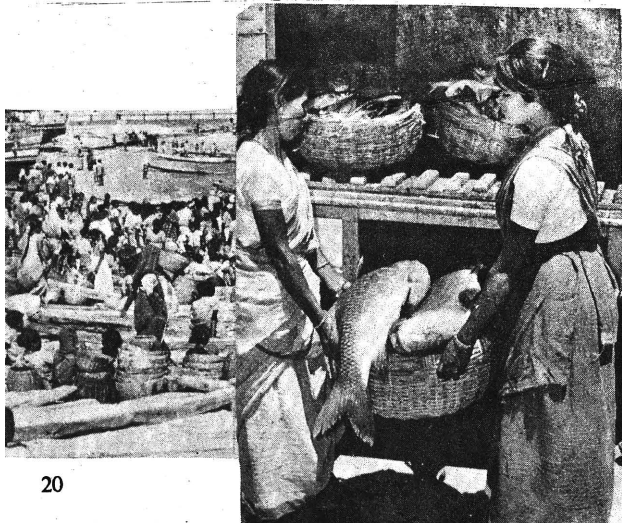
In addition to the above, the details of landings and the revenue realised out of the purse-seines operation are given below :

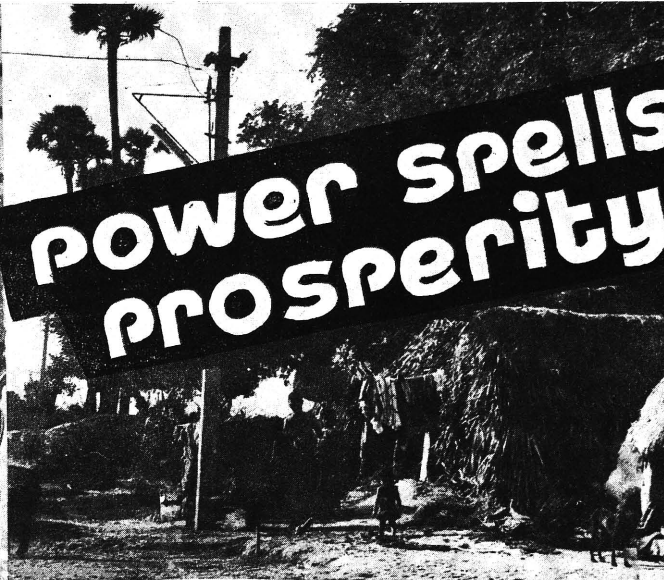
Year	No. of purse- seine	Qty of fish landed (in tonnes)	Value (in lakhs)
1980—81	1	64.636	0.48
1981—82	5	724.793	5.16

Apart from this 4 carrier boats were pressed into fishing and 129.315 tonnes of fish was landed fetching an amount of Rs. 1.47 lakhs during 1981-82.

In 1981-82 fish stalls have been established in Madras city, Madurai, Ccimbatore, Periyar and Trichy districts and now they are selling quality fishes. Through the retail stalls quality fish are sold at reasonable prices. The details of fish sales and the revenue realised during the past three years is given below :—

	Qty. of fish sold (tonnes)	Value (in lakhs)
1979—80	209	15.35
1980—81	395	32.15
1981—82	664	55.05





Power spells prosperity

Generation :

The installed capacity of the grid has increased from 2719 MW obtained in March 1980 to 3109 MW. During this period the II and III unit of 210 MW capacity each at Tuticorin Thermal Station were commissioned.

The Peak Demand rose from 1710 MW recorded in 1979-80 to 2200 MW, constituting an average increase of 9%.

Tuticorin Thermal Station touched peak performance of 630 MW and 13.1 m.u. a day. During March '83 the generation at the Tuticorin Thermal Station was 331 m.u. which is a record for the station.

New Schemes :

New schemes to add 1028 MW were got sanctioned during the period and taken up for implementation.

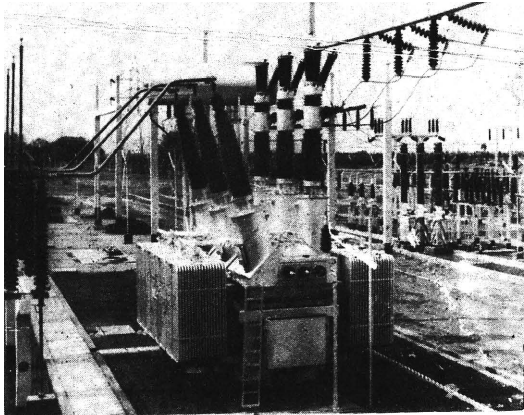


Name of the scheme	Installed capacity MW.	Date of sanction.
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Addl. Unit at Kundah P.H.-V.	20	May '80
Lower Mettur HEP	120	Sep. '80
Mettur Thermal IStg.	420	Sep. '80
Micro Hydel scheme	16	
Lower Bhavani Vaigai Dam & Pykara	(8+6+2)	Aug. '81
Parsons Valley HEP	30	June '82
Punachi Micro Hydel	2	Aug. '82
Mettur Thl. Extn.	420	May '83

Proposals for new schemes to add 1873 MW were prepared and sent to Government of India for clearance.

Name of the Scheme	Installed capacity	Date on which proposal sent
North Madras Thl. scheme	1050	Dec. '81
Tuticorin Thl. scheme	420	"
Gas Turbines	300	"
Pykara Ultimate Stg.	100	Aug. '82
Siruvani Micro Hydel	3	Oct. '82.
Total	1873	



In addition to the above schemes a proposal to establish a 3rd Thermal Station at Neyveli in the State sector with a total capacity of 1050 MW has been prepared and sent to C.E.A. in May 83 for clearance.

Increased Outlay for Power

The outlay for power in general and for generation in particular, has been stepped up progressively.

(Rs. Crores)		
Year	Outlay on power	Outlay on generation
1975—76	56.94	24.92
1979—80	136.00	77.95
1982—83	220.00	117.25

In the State Plan outlay on power has been given high priority. In the VI Plan out of a total outlay of Rs. 3150 Crores for the state as a whole, the outlay for power was fixed at Rs. 1,022.80 Cr.



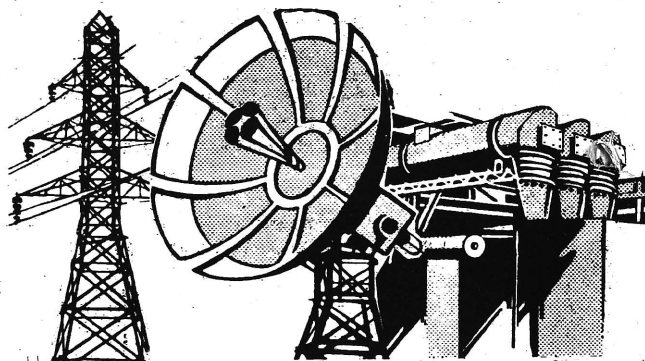
Transmission / Distribution :

During the period 1980-83 nearly 8,000 Km of EHT/HT and 25,000 km. L.T. lines were laid besides establishment of 31 Nos EHT-sub-stations and 24 nos. H. T. sub-stations. For the first time a 110 KV U.G. cable is being laid in Madras City, to improve the supply conditions in the City area.

Rural Electrification :

The status of Rural Electrification as on 31-3-83 is as follows :—

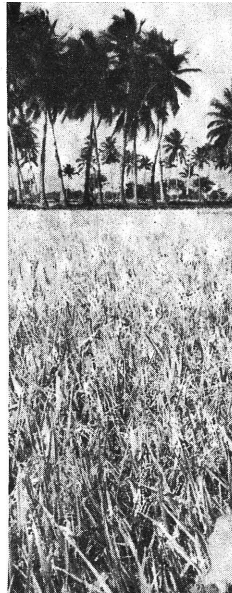
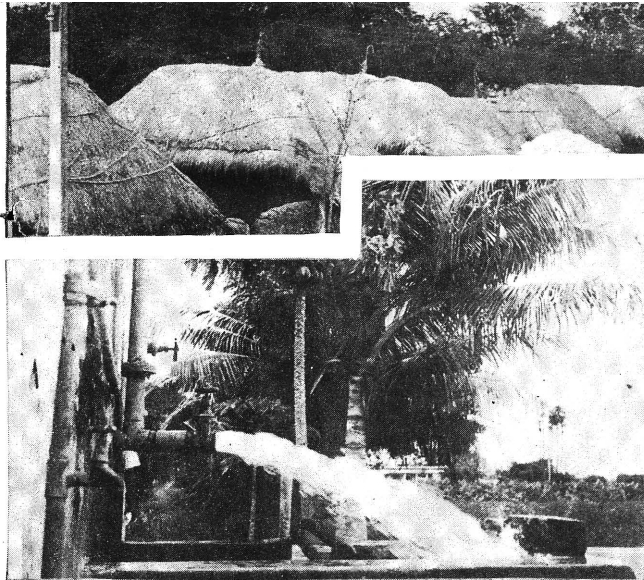
	As on 31-3-82	Electrified during 82—83	Total as on 31-3-83
Villages	15,611	25	15,636
Hamlets	47,468	19	47,487
Harijan colonies	25,864	159	26,023
Pumpsets	9,45,520	19,497	9,65,017
Huts	4,50,112	69,871	5,19,983



Special priority has been accorded for electrification of Harijan colonies and as a result 100% electrification of Harijan Colonies was achieved.

In order to reach electricity to the weaker sections of the society a scheme of electrification of huts at a nominal flat rate of Rs. 2.50 Per month was launched in July '79 at the instance of State Government. So far a record No. of 5.2 lakhs huts have been electrified.

Perhaps unique in all India and acknowledged so by the Government of India, the self-sufficiency schemes intended to create infrastructure facilities on a time bound basis in the Panchayat Union areas has been introduced by the Government in 1980. Under this scheme supply to 2219 overhead tanks and ground level reservoirs has been given. This has lent a good support to the drinking water supply programmes of the State Government for Rural areas.



In recent times the local bodies have been urging the Government of taking over the maintenance of street lights by TNEB which they were finding difficult. This has been compiled with and the level of maintenance has since improved. There is a phased programme of conversion of incandascant and 2 ft. twin tube lights by 1 x 40 W tube lights.

Reorganisation of Electricity Board :

With a view to serve the consumer's interests unwieldy systems like South Arcot, Trichy, Madurai, Ramnad and Pykara have been bifurcated.

A complaint Cell to look into the consumers grievances and grievance Cell to look into the grievance of employees have been constituted.

With a view to curb theft of energy, in April '83 the Board has instituted a scheme for payment of cash rewards extending upto Rs. 10,000 for members of the public who supply information leading to the detection of power thefts and other offences.

A scheme for payment of monthly thermal

incentive allowance and annual bonus has been introduced at Tuticorin with effect from 1-4-83.

Towards welfare of the employees, particularly, at the lower level, Government TNEB have announced the following concessions.

- (i) Extension of pension scheme for all employees.
- (ii) Extension of washing allowances for all employees who are given uniforms
- (iii) Relaxtion of age and educational qualification in respect of employment of dependants of deceased employees.
- (iv) Provision of housing facilities at 5,000 per annum.
- (v) Recruitment of, 2,000/SC/ST/candidates for filling up vacancies of assessors.

A 5 year special leave for Engineers who wish to set up industries in the State has also been announced; the Engineers availing the concession will be allowed to revert back to the Board in case they are not successful in their venture.

In order to simplify the existing procedure for meter reading, billing and cash collection by 3 different agencies, a new system of card billing by a single agency known as assessor has been introduced with effect from 1st January 1982.

For attending to breakdowns effectively in the City of Madras, 19 vehicles with V.H.F. sets have been pressed into service. A central breakdown assistance wing was also created.

A ten storied building has been constructed to house the headquarters office of the Electricity Board.



Buy your family a little extra eating pleasure . . .

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does not mean
compromise
on quality.



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The Tamil Nadu
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A Government Undertaking



Marketed by: **Spencer & Company Limited.**

SUCCESS OF WHITE REVOLUTION



It was dusk. Two young Veterinary Doctors from TCMPF were on their way to a village. Earlier that evening they had received news that a cow was having labour pains and she needed help. So there, they were, on their way.

All of a sudden happened the accident. The jeep in which they were travelling turned turtle. And the two young doctors were hurt. Not bothering about the bruises the two decided to leg their way through to the village.

They arrived just on time. Just on time to save the cow, and calf. The farmer—the owner of the cow, when he heard the tale of the doctors was indeed moved. And he was close to tears. Tears that spelt gratitude.

Identification—total identification with the problems and aspirations of the cattle farmer. That has been the main reason for the success of the White Revolution in Tamilnadu. No wonder Tamilnadu is way ahead when compared to most other states in India.



Dr. Kurian—the Father of Indian Dairy Movement while delivering his key note address on the occasion of the 19th All India Dairy Industry Conference at Madras, paying a tribute to the able leadership of our Hon'ble Chief Minister, Thiru M. G. Ramachandran and the 'Anand Pattern' adopted by Tamilnadu said, "..... Anand Pattern, a structure which has been replicated so successfully in Tamilnadu under the leadership of the distinguished Chief Minister..... I think it is only proper that we have the Dairy Industry of other States congratulating Tamilnadu for what it has achieved in the short span of two years. Sir, Tamilnadu is well set on its path, to out-do Gujarat....."

In the past 5 years more farmers have been brought to the Co-operative fold, more milk has been procured and pasteurised, more products have been introduced and more markets are being served. In the next few years further expansion of Dairy development in all the Districts is being planned.

All these plans have got two common goals—to improve the economic status of the poverty stricken dairy farmer on the one hand and on the other to ensure timely supply of nutritious milk to the consumer at reasonable prices.

The White Revolution has begun very well in Tamilnadu. TCM PF is putting up vigorous efforts to quicken its pace.



TABLE

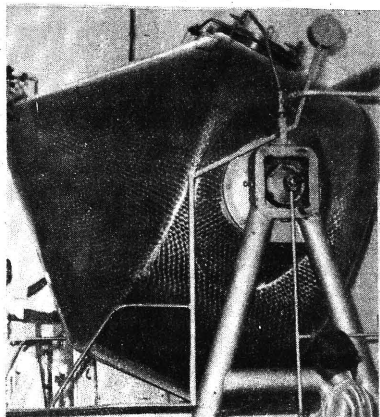
-Sale of Milk and Milk Products

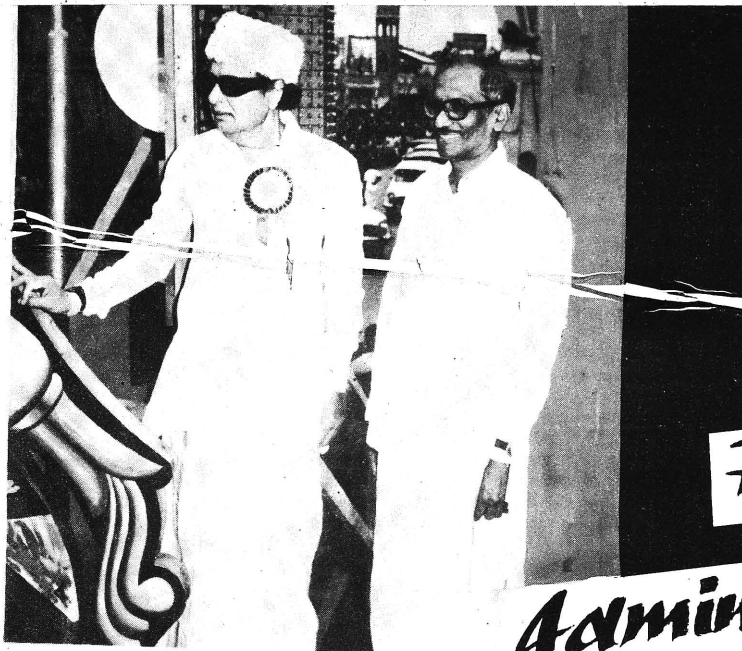
Year	1977	1982
Milk (in lakh litres)	849.8	1386.0
Milk Products		
Butter (in tonnes)	552	1493
Milk Powder (in tonnes)	442	882
Ghee (in tonnes)	246.5	690
Turnover of TCM PF (Rs. in lakhs)	2080.0	5100.0

TABLE

How many farmers were benefited and to what extent :

Year	1977	1982
Total number of farmers benefited	2,48,000	11,00,000
Amount paid to farmers (Rs. in lakhs)	1,072.80	6,364.00





LAND PREFORMS

- (i) Formula for amount payable to the Land owner for the surplus land acquired under the Land Ceiling Act.

The amount payable for the surplus lands taken over under the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act 58/1961 was found in certain cases to be higher than the market value of such land. This results in difficulty in

REVENUE Administration

The Government abolished the old system of part-time village Officers and introduced a new system of wholtime transferable Government servants designated as Village Administrative Officers in all the Revenue Villages. The old system suffered from serious inherent defects and affected adversely the quality and soundness of the village administration. The Government have accordingly created 12,550 posts of Village Administrative Officers.

The Government took an important decision to re-organise the jurisdiction of the Revenue Firkas so as to make the charge of the Revenue Inspectors viable. The State is to-day delimited into 1,097 firkas.

The Government also took efforts, to upgrade all the sub-taluks in the States into full-fledged taluks and at present, there is no sub-taluk in the State.

In order to bring the people nearer to administration, the Government have taken efforts to reduce the size of the geographical units of administration i.e. districts, revenue divisions and taluks. Coimbatore District has been bifurcated and a new district with headquarters at

Erode, named as Periyar District was formed w.e.f. 17.9.79. Three new Revenue Divisions, one with headquarters at Dharapuram in Periyar District, another at Cuddalore, in South Arcot District and one more at Tiruppur in Coimbatore District, have been formed. From 1978-79 till date, 323 Firkas, 34 taluks, 6 revenue divisions have been newly formed.

ASSIGNMENT OF LANDS

Under the scheme of assignment of lands for Cultivation and for house sites to poor persons an extent of 13041.83 acres of land has been assigned to 10,880 landless poor and 3,03,750 housesites, has been assigned during the year from 1-6-80 till 31-3-1983.

The special Scheme of regularisation of encroachments, by Adi-Andhras in Madras City, which permits the assignments of an extent of 750 Sq.ft. for a family of Adi-Andhras on payment of land value of Rs.3,000 per ground and double the cost in excess of 750 sq.ft. is being implemented vigorously. So far, out of 2,170 Adi-Andhras encroachments 1,324 encroachments have been regularised.

collecting the land value from the assignees of the surplus land as the amount paid to the land owner of the surplus lands is collected as land value from the assignees. By amendment Act 11/79, the basis for the calculation of the amount was changed as a multiple of annual value; the annual value being a suitable multiple of the land revenue with additions for irrigated dry or mapavari lands, subject to a maximum of Rs.350/- per acre so that the amount payable for the best category of land will not exceed Rs.3500/- per acre. In addition, tree value and value for buildings, machinery will also be payable as laid down which give benefit to the poor assignees.

- (ii) Reduction of the limit of assignment of surplus land from 5 Std. acres to 3 ordinary acres of dry land or 1 ordinary acres of wet land to give benefit to a greater number of deserving poor. By Tamil Nadu Act No.8/80, the extent of surplus land to be assigned to an eligible person has been reduced from 5 standard acres to 3 ordinary acres of dry land or 1½ acres of wet land to give benefit to a great number of rural poor.



(iii) Achievements in regard to tenancy under Land Reforms from 1st July 1977 to till date.

The time limit for paying the arrears of rent payable by the cultivating tenants to the land holders for Fasli 1385 (1.7.1975 to 30.6.1976) and earlier faslis was extended then and there upto 15-7-1978, 15-1-1979, 15-7-1979, 15-1-1980 and 15-7-1980. Likewise in the areas affected by flood and cyclone of 1977, the proceedings for collection of arrears of rent for faslis 1383 to 1387 and for eviction of cultivating tenants for non-payment of rent were also stayed and the stay was extended upto 15-7-1980.

Parmanent rent relief measures in regard to the collection of accumulated arrears of rent have been enacted in the year 1980 according to which one third of the accumulated arrears of rent for fasli 1383 and eary lier fasli in the areas not affected by flood and cyclone of 1977 and one fifth of such rent for Faslis 1383 to 1387 in the areas affected by cyclone and flood of 1977 are payable in three instalments viz. 31-12-1980, 30-6-1981 and 30-6-1982.

The fair rent payable by the

cultivating tenant to the land holder or public Trusts varied from 33-1/3% to 40% of the normal gross produce to 25% of the gross produce has been revised in 1980.

In July 1978, the Government appointed a "One Man Commission" to continue into the question of revision of the fair wages in the eastern taluks of Thanjavur district namely Mannargudi, Thiruthurai-poondi, Mayiladuthurai, Sirkali, Nagapattiram, Nannilam, Thiuvavur and Vedaranyam under the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourer Fair Wages Act. 1969. The wages were revised in 1979 on his recommendation and again in 1981.

In July 1978, the Government issued orders for formation of People

committee at Village level to represent the grievances of the agricultural labourers without fear and assist the authorities in the proper implementation of all Agrarian Laws including the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourer Fair Wages Act.

As there has been failure of monsoon in 1981-82 and 1982-83 in the State, the cultivating tenants were not in a position to pay the rent for the current fasli or the arrears of rent for any previous fasli year. The Government therefore enacted legislation in April 1983 to provide that such defaulting tenants are protected till the 15th January, 1984 from eviction on ground of default



in payment of rent due for the fasli year ending with the 30th day of June 1983 and for any previous fasli year. It is also provided therein to restore possession of lands to such tenants who have been evicted on or after the 1st day of July, 1982, but before the date of the publication of the proposed Act for default in payment of rent. The Government have constituted Advisory Committees in certain taluks of Dharmapuri, Tirunelveli, Madurai, Thanjavur Tiruchirapalli at the first instance under Section 5-A of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Record of Tenancy Rights Act 1969 to advice the Record Officer on the discharge of his functions in general and in particular on the preparation of Record of Tenancy Rights under Section 3 of the Act.



Social Forestry and SIDA Aided Scheme

Our State has the honour of being a pioneer in the field of Social Forestry. Large scale Social Forestry schemes are being implemented outside the Forest Boundaries with the aid of SIDA since 1.4.1981. Forests are raised and trees are grown utilising Government and Panchayat such as tank lands, vacant sites in villages, roadsides, coastal lands and Railway lands and the private infertile lands. Social Forestry scheme will meet the demands of the rural population such as firewood, small trees, fodder and minor forest produce. This scheme is of the people, for the people and by the people, implemented by the people with the cooperation of the Forest Officials and Staff.



The details of the scheme are given below:—

Social Forestry - SIDA

Duration of the Scheme —
from 1981-82
to 1985-86

Estimate of the scheme —
Rs. 45 crores.

Saplings are supplied free of cost and on subsidised rates. The cost of a sapling with polythene cover ranges from 10 paise to 25 paise.

1982-'83

Amount spent -Rs.794.91 lakhs

Works under execution

Raising plantations —34,670
hectares

Planting trees on —945 km
roadsides

Raising plantation in
a chain 830 km.

Distribution of sap-
lings to the public —217 lakhs

The number of sap-
lings distributed free
of cost to a family —500

Incentives given per
year (for 500 sap-
lings). —Rs.77.50

Among the saplings distributed
for every 100 saplings one will be
fruit bearing and the others will be
usufructs.

The number of trees
alive during 1981-'82—73%

The number of trees alive during 1982-'83—82 %.

The number of Social workers to be appointed for 5 years at the rate of 1000 workers per year for 5 years —5000 workers

The number of Social workers appointed so far —980 (includes 60 women)

Employment opportunities

Employment opportunities in 5 years —30.6 million mandays

Proposed expenditure —Rs.846.86 lakhs

The extent of earmarked for proposed plantations —27,330 ha

Roadside lands —1,925 km.

The saplings to be raised and distributed. —209 lakhs

The newly formed Rural fuel plantations schemes with headquarters at Salem, Trichy, Madurai and Tirunelveli have also been merged with the Social Forestry Scheme. The above mentioned scheme included as 12th item in the 20 point programme fulfils the aim of raising of forests. As per the 20 point programme, a target of 11 crore saplings has been fixed for planting during last year (1982-'83). Even though monsoon had failed, 11.61 crores saplings were planted with the efforts of forest department. This includes the number of seedlings distributed to the public and the works done by other Government departments to plant trees. As a result of the operation of Social Forestry scheme, 980 persons (among them there are 60 women) were appointed as social workers and 61 lakhs rural mandays have been created.

Preservation of Forest

The Forest employees have been supplied with 40 muskets and 24 jeeps. The investigation works installation of walkie talkie in Upper Palnis for the modern facilities to

prevent forest fires, have been completed. 12,406 snake skins smuggled during October, 1982 have been seized by the protection force. The number of cases filed in connection with violation of the provisions of Forest Act, during 1980-81 and 1981-82 is given below:

Disciplinary proceedings have been taken against those responsible for the irregularities committed in preserving the forest wealth. From 1980 to December, 1982, disciplinary proceedings have been taken against 3,024 persons among them 1,149 persons have been duly punished.

Year	the number of cases	compound fees collected	the number of cases filed in the Courts	the number of cases ended in conviction & punishment
1	2	3	4	5
1980-'81	36,757	22,34,012	7,334	2,283
1981-'82	39,942	40,20,344	7,446	1,459





Poor people should not be prevented from taking the dry fire wood in small quantities in head-loads and the officials may allow them if the fire-woods are meant for personal use.

Sandalwood

The work regarding the establishment of a sandalwood oil extraction plant at a cost of Rs.50 lakhs at Tirupattur division is in progress. 9.25 acres of lands have been acquired for the above purpose at Thekkupattu village, Vanyambadi taluk, North Arcot District. This work has been entrusted to TANSI as a turn-key project.

The price of the Sandalwood went down due to the ban imposed on the export of Sandalwood by the Central Government in 1980, so, the revenue for this Department was reduced considerably.

We hope that our demand would be borne in mind at the time of formulating the Export Policy for 1982-'83. But, the Central Government has not removed the ban order for export. Though the ban order is in force now, considerable income has been obtained during 1981, 1982 by way of Sandalwood auction as follows:—

1980

Quantity of Sandalwood sold	—1,230.25 tonnes
Revenue	—Rs.286.02 lakhs
Average price	—July -Rs. 20,415 —December Rs. 16,934

1981

Quantity of Sandalwood sold	—1,923.20 tonnes
Revenue	—Rs. 505.32 lakhs
Average price	—July Rs. 23,673, —December Rs. 29,041



Quantity of Sandal-wood Sold —1,947 tonnes
 Revenue —Rs.658.19 lakhs

Average price —July Rs. 34,869,
 —December Rs. 32,561

Indiscriminate felling of bamboo coupes may lead to total destruction. With a view to preserve the Bamboo coupes effectively, Government requested a high level Officer to examine this aspect and submit a report. The report submitted by the above Officer is under consideration.

In the year 1982-'83, felling of trees in the forest areas for fuel was stopped. This has stopped the destruction of forests. (At the same time, efforts are being made to meet the requirements of fuelwood under Social Forestry schemes.)

The Social Forestry schemes are implemented in the tribal areas (outside the forest area) of South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Tiruchi-

rapalli, Dharmapuri Districts, the Government proposes to set up one district office for Nilgiris District.

The increased income (year after year) of Forest Department through the sales of Minor Forest Produces are as follows:—

Year	Financial target: fixed	Achievement (Rupees in lakhs)
1980-'81	23.01	18.34
1981-'82	32.02	33.77
1982-'83	46.52	works are in progress

In the year 1983-'84, it is proposed to implement different type of works at a cost of Rs.43.65 lakhs under the Integrated Tribal Welfare forest works scheme.

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1981 - '82	69.57
1982 - '83	92.00
1983 - '84	102.00 (expected)

Tamilnadu Forest Training School, Vaigai Dam

One hostel building is being constructed at a cost of Rs.20 lakhs for the use of students of this school. The work will be completed shortly.

The Government have constituted a study team, to make a detailed study on the possibility of deriving to the full extent all revenues from Minor Forest Produces and on the trade of such produces. The report of the study team is awaited.



FAR EXCEEDS THE TARGET



It is a Directive principle of the Constitution of India that Elementary Education should be provided to all children upto the age of 14 compulsorily. The All India targets are that by the end of the VI

Five Year Plan 95% of the children of age group 6-11 and 50% of the children of Age Group 11-14 should be enrolled in Schools. In Tamil Nadu even now (by the end of 1982-83) 96.2% of children of age group

6-11 and 66.03 of Age group 11-14 have been enrolled in schools. (The percentages of enrolment in 1976-77 were only 91.7% under age group 6-11 and 54.4% under age group 11-14). The total number of pupils of age groups 6-11 and 11-14 additionally enrolled during the years 1977-78 to 1982-83 was 14 lakhs, inclusive of 3.11 lakh additionally enrolled during 1982-83. It was because of the launching of Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme that it was possible to achieve such a huge additional enrolment in 1982-83.

Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme in Elementary Schools

Under Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme free Nutritious meals are given from July/September 1982 to all poor pupils of Age group 5+ to 9+ studying in Elementary Schools (mostly in Standards 1-8). Under this mammoth programme more than 42 lakhs of pupils are fed every day (at a cost of more than 45 paise per head per day) in 33829 schools. In every school part time staff of 1 Organiser, 1 Cook and 1 Helper have been appointed exclusively for attending to Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme.

Poor pupils studying in Standards 1-3 in Elementary Schools are given free text books at a cost of Rs. 1 Crore p.a.

From 1977-78 detention has been abolished in Standards 1-3



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It is gratifying to note that the rate of dropouts at the primary level i.e. for age Group 6-11 (Standards 1-5) has come down to 30% in 1981-82. The Government have sanctioned the starting of a Nursery section in each of 4343 Kuzhanthai-gal Kappagams in rural areas. This will promote school going habits from an early age among rural children.

Most of the Elementary Schools are Panchayat Union Elementary Schools. All the 95,000 teachers and basic servants working in those schools have been absorbed as Government servants from 1st June, 1981. Under the Self Sufficiency scheme in rural areas buildings have been constructed for 5181 Panchayat Union Elementary Schools during the past three years at a total cost of Rs. 30 Crores.

Secondary Education :

From 1977-78, more than 550 new High Schools have so far been opened in the State. With a view to improve educational standards in High Schools, the Government are providing outlays every year (to the extent funds permit) for Science Laboratories for High Schools; Mobile Science Laboratory Vans and High School buildings.

With a view to promote the Education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes a scheme of special supervisory study in the subjects English, Mathematics, and

Science for about 1½ hours every day after school hours is being implemented for the benefit of the students belonging to those communities in Standards 8-10 of 500 selected High Schools from 1981-82 and about 37,000 students are benefited every year. From 1982-83 this scheme has been extended to I & II year of Higher Secondary Classes in 300 Higher Secondary Schools. This is an innovative programme introduced by this Government.

Exercise Books made out of concessional paper are produced through the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society and supplied at fair price to students. Students Cooperatives have been formed in High Schools for supplying text books and Exercise books to students. The system of compartmental pass in S.S.L.C. introduced by this Government in

1978 has been widely welcomed. From 1978-79 free education has been introduced for Anglo Indian pupils studying in Anglo Indian Schools.

Higher Secondary Education :

The Higher Secondary course or +2 course was introduced in Tamil Nadu from 1978-79. The Government's decision to locate it in schools has meant that facilities for post-Secondary Education have now become available in thousands of rural centres. The former Pre-University course was offered only in 188 colleges whereas Higher Secondary Course is now available in more than 1,400 Higher Secondary Schools, of which Vocational Courses are available in 1000 Schools. Out of 2.92 lakhs pupils who were studying in Higher Secondary Course in 1982-83, 57,000 were studying Vocational subjects. (The number of students who were studying Vocational Courses at Higher Secondary level throughout India in 1982-83 was only 85,000). Tamil Nadu is a pioneer to other States in the matter of the coverage and the quality of Vocational courses at Higher Secondary level. The Government have improved facilities for Science Education by incurring during the past few years, the huge outlay of Rs. 12 Crores on Class room-cum-laboratory buildings for Government Higher Secondary Schools and Rs. 5 Crores on equipment for Science Laboratories. A 10 month certificate course will be conducted in 1983-84 for 4,000 'inducted' teachers of Higher Secondary Classes so as to enable them to get the same service benefits as fully qualified Higher Secondary teachers.

Benefits to School Teachers

Important benefits extended to teachers in recent years are :

1. 10 days Earned leave per year





2. Special grade for those who have put in 20 years service
3. Upgrading of Higher Grade teachers as Secondary Grade teachers under a phased programme
4. Constitution of special Committees at Education District level, Revenue District level and State level to redress the grievances of teachers.
5. Protection of service conditions of private school teachers.

It has been ordered that reservation at 18% for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and 50% for Backward Classes should be made in all appointments made in Aided Schools and Colleges (other than those run by minorities). The pension and Family Pension benefits for teachers have been very much liberalised in recent years.

Adult Education

According to the 1981 census out of the 4.83 Crores of population in Tamil Nadu the literates were 2.20 crores and the illiterates 2.62 crores (54%). Annual allotment is Rs. 3 Crores. As many as 11 lakhs of adults were made literate during the past four years. Further more than 30,000 pupils of Age group 6-14 are benefitting from the 1000 or so Non formal Education Centres meant for drop-outs.

The efforts of this Government in the field of Adult Education have won international recognition when

the State Directorate of Adult Education won from UNESCO the prestigious Nadezhda Krupskaya Award for literacy in 1982.

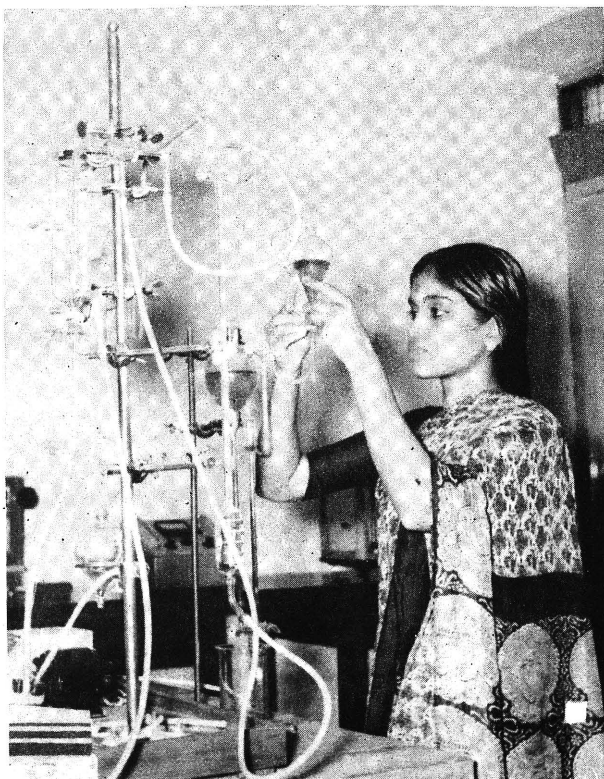
Collegiate Education

New Universities

The increase in the number of Universities in recent years is a major achievement. The Anna University, Madras; Bharathiar University, Coimbatore; Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli and

the Tamil University, Thanjavur were the four new Universities established because of the active efforts of this Government. Steps are being taken to establish an University at Karaikudi also. It is hoped that the Women's University will be established this year at Kodaikanal.

The number of colleges of Art and Sciences is 188-including the Government Arts College started newly at Chidambaram in 1982-83. One lakh of students are studying in



all these colleges. New and additional degree and post graduate courses are being started every year. Among the important benefits extended in recent years to teaching staff in colleges are extension of U.G.C. scales of pay; upgradation as Assistant Professors of Tutors and Demonstrators who possess the prescribed qualifications and promotion as Professors or Assistant Professors on completion of 10 years service. During the past few years 626 teachers have been deputed for M.Phil. and 29 for Ph.D. The system of direct payment of salaries to staff of Aided Colleges is in force from 1-4-1980.

Law Colleges

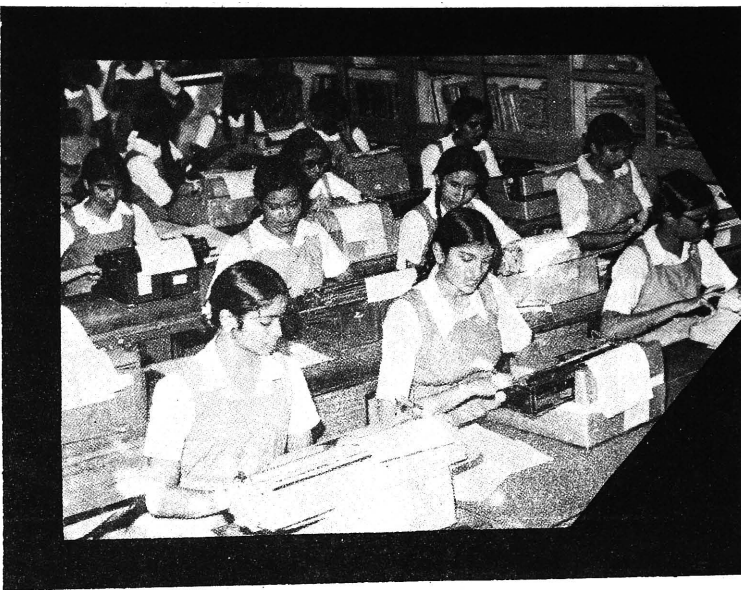
There are now 4 Law Colleges in the State inclusive of the two Law Colleges one at Tiruchi and one at Coimbatore. In accordance with the suggestion of the Bar Council of India the 5 year (5 years after passing Higher Secondary course) Law Course will be introduced from 1983-84 in the Law Colleges in the State (and the admissions of about half of the sanctioned intake in each Law college in 1983-84 will be for the 5 year course). Necessary provision for this has been made in B.E. 1983-84.

The Anna University was constituted in September 1978 for fostering Technical Education. During the past four years 23 new Polytechnics have been started. Shift system was introduced in 2 Polytechnics in 1981-82 and will be extended to 5 more Polytechnics in 1983-84. A new Engineering College was established at Tirunelveli in 1981-82. A Food Craft Institute was started at Tiruchi in 1981-82. A number of new degree and diploma courses have been started in the existing Technical Educational Institutions also.

A society has been formed for establishing and maintaining Science and Technology Centres at Madras: Tiruchi; Coimbatore and Tirunelveli.

Sports and Youth Welfare

A separate Department for Sports and Youth Welfare was established in September 1979. Among the institutions started are sports schools at Madras, Coimbatore and Annamalai, Sports school for Girls at Coimbatore; and Sports hostels at Madurai, Tirunelveli and



Tiruchirapalli. It is proposed during 1983-84 to extend sports school and Hostel facilities at Higher Secondary level at the YMCA Sports School, Madras and the Sports School at Maruti College.

With a view to identify young talents in sports and games and groom and develop such talents by systematic coaching the department is conducting a 'Catch them young' Programme, as well as 'Watch them very young' for preschool children.

The Government are encouraging the scout movement in schools. The scouts and guides of Tamilnadu school form one fourth of their total number all over India. It is in Tamilnadu that the N.S.S. is functioning at Higher Secondary level.

Art and Culture

Library facilities are being expanded fast. From 1982-83 the staff of Local Library Authorities have been absorbed as Government servants. Buildings are provided to Libraries in many places.

A scheme was launched to establish a District Museum at the headquarters of each District and so far District museums have been established at Salem, Madurai and Tiruchirapalli. The District Museum for Vellore and Erode and Coimbatore are being established. The works of construction of the Children's Museum at Madras at a cost of Rs. 29 lakhs and an Annexe to the

National Art Gallery at the campus of Madras Museum at a cost of Rs. 27 lakhs are nearing completion

The State Department of Archaeology has undersea Archaeological exploration off the coast of Kaveripoonpattinam with a view to discover the remains of 'Poompuhar' the ancient Chola Capital, submerged in the sea. The Department is also taking up extensively the work of repairing and maintaining ancient historical remains.

Tamil Development

A number of new schemes have been taken up for promoting Tamil Development. The Tamil University was started at Thanjavur on 15-9-1981. The World Tamil Sangam is being established. Among the important schemes being implemented are: Publishing of Tamil translations of standard works in other languages and translations of Tamil classic into other languages; Scheme of grants in aid for promoting Tamil Studies and Research in other States and foreign countries; Pension for indigent Tamil scholars; and Collection and publication of Tamil manuscripts. The Government are encouraging Tamil Poets, writers and scholars by giving suitable Awards and Honours. A three year intensive scheme has been launched from 1981-82 to ensure the proper and full implementation of the Tamil Official language programme in all State Government offices.

PROMISES KEPT... AND PROMISES TO KEEP

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Here are a few glimpses of SIPCOT's Panorama of Progress.

DREAMS ALREADY MATERIALISED:

• RANIPET INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

Over 290 hectares, the Complex already houses over 40 Medium & Large units; 30 coming.

Investment already catalysed — Rs. 100.00 crores.

Employment generated—9,017; further potential—1,700.

• HOSUR INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

Said to be the Little England, spread over 490 hectares, with 50 units (including several national and multi-national giants) operative, and 48 going on stream.

Investment already catalysed — Rs. 110.00 crores.

Employment generated—23,106; further potential—1,000.

NEW DREAMLANDS:

• GUMMIDIPOONDI INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

So close to Madras on the GT and Suburban Railway. Spread over 400 hectares. Potential kingdom of Automobile and Engineering industries.

Existing units—18; with 137 more intending. Employment generated—1,623; further potential—10,000. A growing dreamland.

• CUDDALORE INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

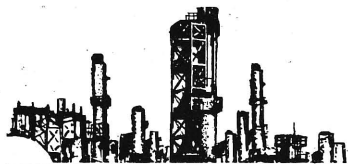
Essentially for Chemical and water & power-intensive Process industries. Over 200 hectares, with effluent disposal facility. Industry on the water front.

• PUDUKKOTTAI INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

Selected as "Nucleus Complex Growth Centre", for faster development of backward areas. An hour's drive from Tiruchi Airport. Ideal for Electronics and Light Engineering units. Yet another dreamland.

• MANAMADURAI INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

Over 200 hectares, just 45 km away from the Temple City of Madurai. Existing units—18; with 120 more intending. Investment catalysed—Rs. 4.00 crores. Employment generated—2,000; further potential—3,000.



INCENTIVES?

Yes, Incentives, too.

• **Subsidy:** In addition to the 33 Taluks notified by the Central Govt. and 24 Taluks by the State Govt., 7 more Taluks have been announced by the State Govt. for 15% State Subsidy, as follows:

- Rasipuram (Salem Dt.)
- Dharapuram (Periyar Dt.)
- Avinashi (Coimbatore Dt.)
- Palani (Madurai Dt.)
- Coonoor (Nilgiris Dt.)
- Radhapuram (Tirunelveli Dt.)
- Thovala (Kanniyakumari Dt.).

• **Interest-free Sales Tax Loans.**

• **Income Tax Benefits under Section 80 HH.**

• **No Power Cut for first 5 years. And more.**



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Despite adverse conditions production kept up

Tamil Nadu has been experiencing adverse seasonal and drought conditions for the past three years. Further the State is experiencing inadequate water supply in Cavery and other river systems viz., Periyar, Vaigai, Papanasam etc. It is indeed an achievement to overcome these hurdles with sustained efforts.

Inputs Supply :

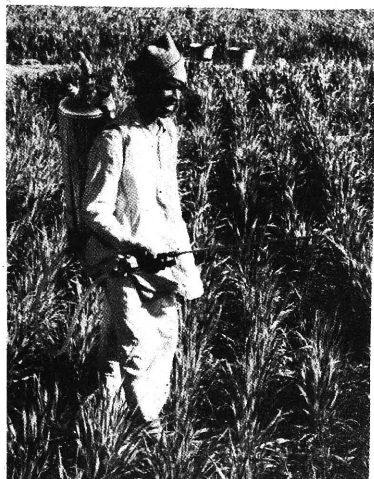
The following levels of inputs have been distributed during the last three years.

Details	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Seeds (in M.T.)	11311	13694	12006
Fertilizers (in MT)			
N:	286000	307000	249000
Nitrogen			
P :	84000	91000	96000
Phosphorous			
K :	109000	107000	95000
Potash			
Plant Protection Chemicals			
Dust (in MT)	7000	6000	5000
Liquids (in Lits)	165000	190000	195000

Drought Relief Measures :

To help the farming community that suffered drought situation during 1980-81, inputs were issued free of cost to small and marginal farmers to the extent of (i) 2000 MT of paddy seeds, (ii) 100 MT of millet seeds and (iii) cotton and pulses





seeds stored in the agricultural depots. In this regard, an amount of Rs. 39.80 lakhs were spent as subsidy by the Government.

Training and Visit System :

In order to exercise a better and more useful agricultural extension service to the farming community, a new "TRAINING AND VISIT SYSTEM" has been implemented all over the state at a cost of Rs. 36.48 crores with the aid of WORLD BANK'.

The new scheme has been introduced in two phases. Eight districts were covered from the year 1981 as first phase and seven remaining districts were covered from the year 1982.

Under this scheme, by the able extension service of the departmental personnel and untiring

hardwork of the farmers, greater achievements are anticipated. The per acre production of IR.50 paddy has been increased to 7000 and that of C.S.H. 5 chokam to 2000 kg. in Coimbatore district. Likewise, all out efforts are being taken to increase the productivity of other crops also. With the introduction of Training and Visit system even under present drought conditions, the loss in the production has been greatly minimised.

New 20 Point Programme :

Under the Prime Minister's New 20 Point Programme, many developments have been achieved under dryland development programmes. Improved cultivation techniques were adopted in 80,592 hectares of dryland in 212 selected micro-water sheds. And also a few improved production techniques were implemented in 3.24 lakh hectares. To popularise line-sowing and fertiliser placement in drylands, 443 seed-cum-fertiliser drills have been distributed...

To render assistance to Adi-Dravida Community farmers, seeds and plant protection chemicals were issued at 25 percent subsidy and a sum of Rs. 8.74 lakhs has been incurred during 1981-82 and Rs. 28.52 lakhs during 1982-83.

REGULATED MARKETS:

During 1980 there were only 208 Regulated Markets and now there are 256 Regulated Markets (Including 23 submarkets) functioning under 13 Market Committees in Tamilnadu. The total quantity of Agricultural produce sold through the Regulated Markets has been progressively increased from about 4.22 lakh tonnes during 1980-81 to 4.79 lakhs tonnes in 1982-83. The important commodities marketed through the Regulated Markets are Groundnut, Paddy, Cotton and Cane Jaggery.

The quantity marketed through the Regulated Markets and Revenue collected in the Market Committees in the State from 1980-81 are furnished below :

	Arrivals	Revenue
1980-81	4.22 lakh tonnes	429 lakhs
1981-82	4.01 "	452 lakhs
1982-83	4.79 "	466 lakhs

National Grid of Rural Godowns:

It had been programmed during the year 1982-83 to construct storage godowns in 89 selected Regulated Markets and after completion, these godowns will provide scientific storage facilities within easy reach of the farmers in rural areas. Under this scheme, Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.89.00 lakhs including central share of 44.5 lakhs during 1982-83 to construct 89 rural Godowns. It has also been programmed to construct 20 more godowns before the end of the 6th five year plan period.

Grading and quality control

Agmark grading is being implemented through a chain of Agmark Laboratories. 6 Agmark Labs were opened during 1981-82 and 36 State Agmark labs are functioning in Tamilnadu at present. There is also a Principal Laboratory at Trichy to co-ordinate the activities of the various grading laboratories.

The object of these laboratories is to prevent adulteration in food stuff and to make available to the consumer pure, and quality commodities by scientific analysis with the aid of sophisticated equipments. The Groundnut oil, Coconut oil, Castor oil, Honey, Ghee, Grandspices, Cotton seed oil, Rice, Pulses, etc. are graded under Agmark. For the past three years, 12.98 lakh Quintals of commodities were graded under Agmark.

Commercial Grading

Commercial grading of Agricultural produces at farmers level is done at the assembling centres viz. Regulated Markets to pass on the benefits to the growers by enabling them to know the quality of this produce and to obtain better prices. The number of Commercial Grading Centre has been increased from 50 to 75 during 80-81. The 25 centres opened during 80-81 have been provided with necessary scientific apparatus required for grading. Groundnut kernels, pods, Gingelly, Jaggery, Turmeric, Potato, paddy, cashew, chillies, Cori-



ander, Millets, Cotton, Pulses are graded under this Scheme. The achievements under this Scheme for the past three years are furnished as follows:

1980-81	—2.00 lakh M.T.
1981-82	—2.50 "
1982-83	—2.60 "

Kapas Grading Centre

The Kapas -samples collected from growers in villages and in Regulated Markets are analysed with the help of instruments provided in the centres. The centres are functioning in Pollachi, Udumalairpet, Perundurai, Sathiyamangalam, Pudur, Kovilpatti, Sankarankoil, Theni, Tiruppur, Rajapalayam and Villupuram.

Cotton Certification and Enforcement Scheme:

The Assi. tant Director of Agriculture (C & E) at Tiruppur and Rajapalayam are enforcing the following Acts and Rules.

Cotton Transport Act, Cotton Transport Act-State Rule 1950, Cotton control Act 1952. Madras Cotton Control order 1960, Madras Cotton (Trade Stock) census Act 1949, Tamilnadu Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Rule 1950.

335 numbers of Ginning licences and 17 numbers of Pressing licences are issued under this scheme. 900 Acs. have been registered under high yielding varieties in cotton certification scheme during 82-83.

Central Assistance for Development of Regulated Markets.

During 1980-81 and 81-82, a sum of Rs. 18.50 lakhs have been received as Central Assistance for the Development of Regulated Markets in Tamilnadu.

World Bank Aid

With a view to develop all the potential Regulated Markets a project report seeking World Bank aid to a tune of 127.76 crores has been sent to Government of India and concurrence is awaited.

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CAS/SPIC/13/82

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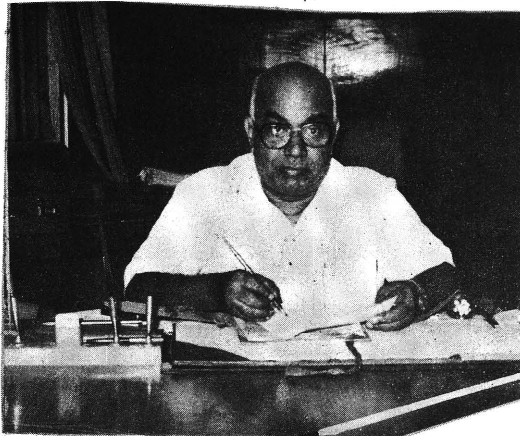
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THIRU. K. CHOCKALINGAM, I.A.S.
CHIEF SECRETARY

Thiru K. Chockalingam, I.A.S., Second Secretary, assumed charge as Chief Secretary to the Tamil Nadu Government on 20th June, 1983

Thiru Chockalingam, who was hitherto acting as Chief Secretary succeeds Thiru K. Diravijam.

Thiru Chockalingam was born in Thanjavur district on 17th March 1926. He was a student of the Annamalai University and had done his B.Sc., (Honours) Physics and M.A.. He had studied Forestry and had taken a Diploma in Forestry.

He joined the Madras Government service in 1947 and joined the I.A.S. cadre in 1959. Since then he has held many responsible posts.

He was Assistant Collector of Tindivanam in 1959-'60. Deputy Secretary (Home)—1960-'63.

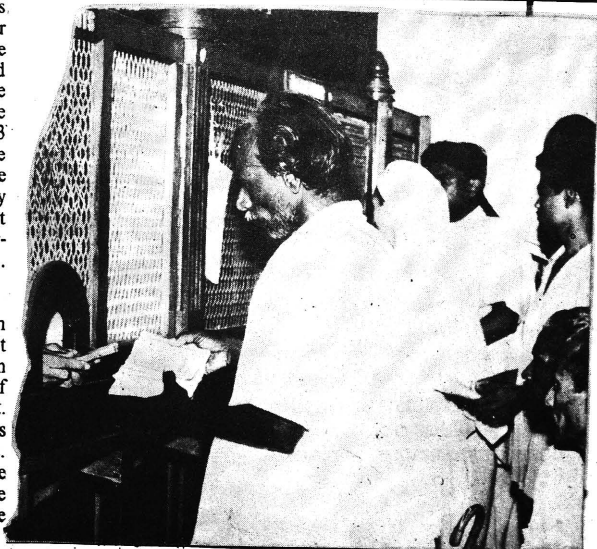
He was Collector of Tiruchi for four years and later, Private Secretary to the then Chief Minister, Perarignar Anna from 1967-'69. He had been Director of Census in 1969-73. He was Secretary to Government Agriculture Department in 1974-75. He was Chairman, Agro-industries Corporation in 1976; Secretary, Rural Development and Local Administration Department in 1977; Chairman of the State Electricity Board in 1978-79 and Secretary to Government Home Department in 1980-81 before becoming the Second Secretary in 1981.

He was appointed Chief Secretary in-charge on 11th February, 1983.

With a view to relieve the weaker section of the society from its debt burden, various debt relief Acts have been enacted by the Government and are being implemented. The Pawnbrokers and Moneylenders were exploiting the poor by charging exorbitant rate of interest on the loans and were grabbing the properties of the poor when they failed to repay the loan. To relieve the poor from the clutches of Pawnbrokers and Moneylenders and to save the properties of the poor from being sold away by the creditors, the Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Act, 1980 (T.N. Act 13 of 1980) was enacted. This Act came into force on 19-4-1980. This Act provides for complete discharge of debt incurred before 1-1-1980 by those whose annual household income does not exceed Rs. 4,800. Upto 31-3-1983, 13,892 persons have been benefited to the tune of Rs. 3,19,43,879 under this Act.

To provide relief from the debt incurred on and after 1-1-1980 also the Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Act, 1982 (T.N. Act 50 of 1982) has been enacted on the lines of the Tamil Nadu Act 13 of 1980. This Act came into force on 24-8-1982. For seeking relief under this Act, the debtor's annual household income should not exceed Rs. 4,800. This Act provides for complete discharge of debts incurred on and from 1-1-1980 but before 24-8-1982. Upto 31-3-1983, 48 persons have been benefited to the tune of Rs. 1,48,970.

DEBT RELIEF





REVITALISING THE RURAL ECONOMY



THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT PLAYS A PROMINANT ROLE IN REVITALISING THE RURAL ECONOMY OF TAMIL NADU

Assistance to agriculturists

Net-work of credit cooperatives in Tamilnadu

About 4,700 village agricultural service cooperative societies functioning at the rate of one society for about three villages and 82 primary cooperative land development banks functioning at taluk/block level are engaged in

taking care of the interests of the agriculturists in Tamil Nadu. The cooperatives have covered more than three-fourths of the agricultural families in the State. The progress achieved in the coverage during the past three years is indicated below:—

Year	Percentage of coverage of agricultural families by cooperatives	
	All agricultural families	Families of small and marginal farmers
(1)	(2)	(3)
1979—80	76.7	73.7
1980—81	77.2	74.1
1981—82	80.1	77.1
1982—83	81.1	78.3

60,000 families of agriculturists belonging to Scheduled Castes have been covered during the last two years, by enrolling one person from each such family to the membership of agricultural service cooperative societies. The Tamil Nadu Government have granted subsidy of Rs. 60 lakhs, at Rs. 100 each, to the persons so admitted, towards the share capital to be paid by them to the societies. 20,000 more such families will be covered during the current year, and another 20,000 during next year.

Reduction of the debt burden of the agriculturists.—With a view of reducing the debt burden of the agriculturists, the Tamil Nadu Government have, during the last three years, given financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 98 crores, by way



of waiver/refund of interest, write off of converted/ rephased loans outstanding against small farmers etc. Besides, the Government have provided financial assistance to a total extent of Rs. 80 crores, consisting of Rs. 42 crores to the central cooperative banks towards wiping out of deficits/due date defaults and Rs. 38 crores to the Tamil Nadu Cooperative State Land Development Bank to enable it to meet the commitment arising out of the postponement of repayment of long term loan instalments. As an incentive for prompt repayment of dues by the borrowers of agricultural service cooperative societies, a rebate of two per cent in the interest to small farmers who repay their short term loans and medium term loan instalments promptly, is being allowed with Government subsidy for the last two years.

Crop Insurance Scheme:- The crop insurance scheme is being implemented by the agricultural service cooperative societies for paddy crop in selected taluks, to protect the farmers from loss on account of all risks except war and nuclear risks. The maximum amount that can be insured by a farmer is Rs. 5,000. Under this scheme, indemnity has been paid during the last two years to the extent of about Rs. 6 lakhs to 4,582 farmers.

Distribution of chemical fertilisers:- The cooperatives continue to distribute chemical fertilisers as kind portion of cultivation loans to members and also for cash to members and non-members through about 4,500 retail sale points run by them in the state, particularly in villages. During 1981-82, fertilisers worth Rs. 19 crores were thus

sold, allowing purchase rebate of 50 lakhs to the benefit of about 4,50,000 farmers. During 1982-83, fertilisers worth Rs. 12 crores were sold and purchase rebate of Rs. 34 lakhs was allowed to about 2,60,000 farmers. The cooperatives are expected to distribute chemical fertilisers for about Rs. 50 crores during the current year.

Marketing of agricultural produce:- The 115 cooperative marketing societies in the State continue to assist their members in marketing their agricultural produce and thereby help them in securing a fair and reasonable return.

Issue of loans on the pledge of jewels

The credit cooperatives are providing loans on the pledge of



Undertaking drought relief measures :- In the wake of the drought situation prevailing in the State at present, the Government are taking steps to convert short term loans to the tune of Rs. 33 crores into medium term loans and to postpone the repayment of long term loan instalments to the tune Rs. 7 crores in the affected areas. Action is being taken to sink, 5,000 filter point tube wells in Thanjavur District for developing irrigation facility to improve food production with Government assistance of Rs. 7.50 crores. The Government have also sanctioned Rs. 5 crores for grant of loans to the farmers in the affected districts for deepening of private irrigation wells.



Year	Total number of coop. units pro- viding jewel loans	Total jewel loans issued (Rs. in crores)	Number of beneficiaries (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

1979—80	1,581	111.42	9.81
1980—81	1,666	116.23	9.43
1981—82	1,749	179.86	11.82
1982—83	1,781	170.16	9.97

jewels for consumption/production purposes through out the State, in villages and towns. These loans are provided at Rs. 800 per sovereign, upto Rs. 5,000 per head. The rate of interest charged on the jewel loans has been reduced from 15 percent to 14 per cent per annum with effect from 18-2-1981.

During the current year, jewel loans will continue to be provided to the extent of Rs. 160 crores.

Issue of loans on differential rate of interest for undertaking small scale industries

The credit cooperatives in the State are providing, for the last two years, 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 to those whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 2,500 in rural areas and Rs. 3,000 in semi-urban and urban areas, upto Rs. 7,000 per individual. Such loans were issued to the tune of Rs. 107 lakhs during 1982-83.

Promotion of thrift in urban areas

The progress in the collection of deposits by the urban cooperative banks and thrift deposits by the employees cooperative societies is as follows:

Year	Deposits of urban coopera- tive banks	Thrift deposits of employees co-operative societies
(1)	(2)	(3)
Rs. in crores		
1979—80	69.04	63.57
1980—81	77.46	67.42
1981—82	100.41	70.93
1982—83	102.54	71.49

Protection of the consumers' interests

The consumer cooperatives spread over the entire State are distributing consumer goods of good quality at reasonable prices to the people of Tamil Nadu. That the consumer movement in Tamil Nadu stands first in the entire country and that the progress in Tamil Nadu is twice the progress in Maharashtra, which is the second in the country are worth noting. Under the scheme to run a fair price shop in each revenue village to ensure free availability of essential commodities at reasonable prices, the co-operatives are running 11,159 shops in the villages of the State and 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, are as follows.



Value of
total
retail
year
sales

Of which,
value of
sales in
villages
under the
villages
shop pro-
gramme.

Rs. in crores

1979—80	141	18
1980—81	182	26
1981—82	211	85
1982—83	228	85

It is programmed to increase the value of retail sales during the current year to Rs. 250 crores. With a view to serving the student community, the consumer cooperatives distribute nationalised text books worth Rs. 5 crores and exercise note books worth Rs. 4 crores.

Serving the weaker section of the Community

Service to hill tribes:—With the avowed aim of improving the standard of living of the hill tribes, 13 LAMP cooperative societies, including the 4 societies formed during the last three years, continue to strive their best in the State. They help the hill tribes by providing loans for cultivation and other productive purposes at a concessional rate of interest viz. 4 per cent with Government subsidy, by marketing the agricultural produce and the minor forest produce and by distributing the required agricultural inputs and consumer goods. The details for the progress achieved by these societies are as follows:



Year	Loans issued at 4 per cent concessional rate of interest	Value of minor forest produce procured	Value of agricultural requisites distributed	Value of consumer goods distributed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs. in lakhs			
1979—80	38.31	8.66	5.74	21.64
1980—81	23.85	8.01	7.31	33.51
1981—82	48.48	7.73	12.17	56.46
1982—83	44.20	13.71	8.10	59.00

loans for promotion of self employment to educated unemployed youth has been started in Madras. The possibilities of organising similar societies in other districts also are being examined.

Provision of employment to unemployed engineering graduates:— In order to provide employment to unemployed engineers by eliminating as far as possible, private contract system in the execution of works in the Public Works Department,



Two more LAMP cooperative societies are proposed to be formed one in the Pachamalai Hills in Salem District and the other at Nammiyam-pet in the Jawadhi Hills in North Arcot District.

Service to cycle rickshaw drivers: A cooperative society for the cycle rickshaw drivers was formed at Dindigul and 100 cyclerickshaws were distributed with Government subsidy and interest free loan to the extent of Rs. 1.50 lakhs. Recently two motorised cycle rickshaw drivers' cooperative societies were set up in Madras to help the cycle rickshaw drivers in energising their rickshaws, so as to reduce their suffering in driving the ordinary rickshaws. These societies provide Government subsidy to the cycle rickshaw drivers upto 25 per cent

of the cost of energisation of their cycle rickshaws. Last year, Government subsidy of Rs. 1.05 lakhs was given to 109 cycle rickshaw drivers.

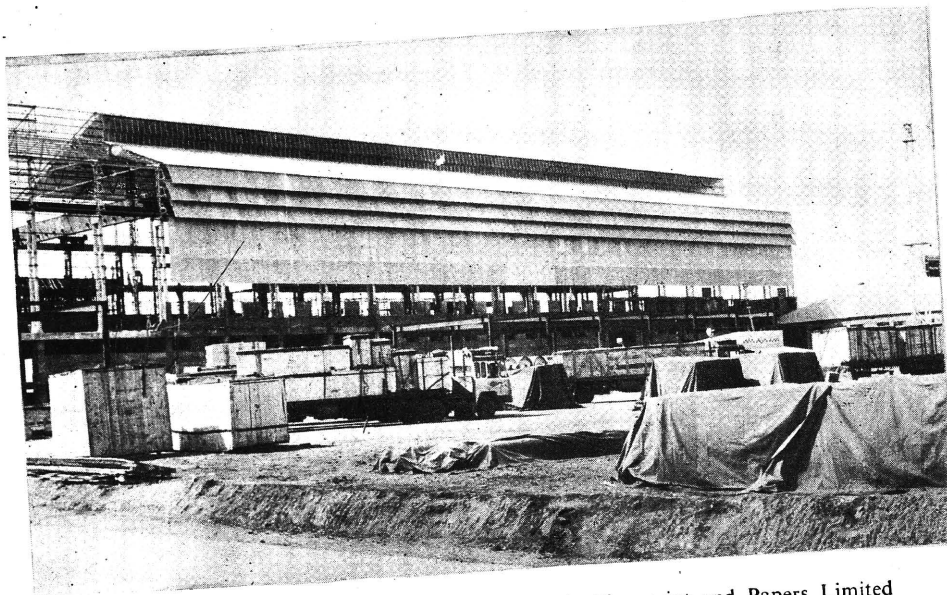
Service to physically handicapped: In commemorating the International Year of Disabled Persons 1981, five physically handicapped welfare co-operative societies have been organised in the State, with a view to uplifting the socio-economic conditions of the physically handicapped persons.

Promotion of self employment among the educated

Promotion of self employment among the educated unemployed youth:— A cooperative thrift and credit society of unique type to provide

a construction cooperative society of unemployed engineering graduates and diploma holders has been started recently at Madras on an experimental basis and is functioning with Government assistance.

Group insurance scheme for the employees of cooperatives: A group insurance scheme for payment of indemnity of not less than Rs.6,000 to the family of an employee of a cooperative society dying in harness while in service, has recently been introduced by the Government of Tamil Nadu. About 40,000 employees of various cooperatives under the administrative control of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies have, for the present, been covered by this scheme.



Tamil Nadu News Print

Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited (TNPL)—a Company promoted by the Government of Tamil Nadu with World Bank assistance for producing 50,000 tonnes of newsprint and 40,000 tonnes of writing and printing paper per annum, is making rapid progress in the implementation of their project at Pugalur, a backward area of Tiruhcirapalli district. The project is scheduled for commissioning by September, 1984.

Bagasse, which is hitherto burnt away in the sugar mills, is the principal raw material for this project, and is obtained from five sugar mills located in neighbouring areas. The sugar mills are provided with Coal fired boilers by TNPL to meet their steam requirements.

The project is estimated to cost around Rs. 195 crores of which World Bank is assisting to the tune of US \$ 100 million.

Civil works for almost all the factory building are in the advanced stage while, erection of the Paper Machine has already commenced. Trial runs of the paper machine are expected during the second quarter of 1984. TNPL will have a housing colony consisting of about 500 quarters accommodating various levels of personnel.

Water required for the project is drawn from the river Cauvery. Most of the power required is generated through TNPL's own generators, and small quantity is purchased from the Electricity Board.

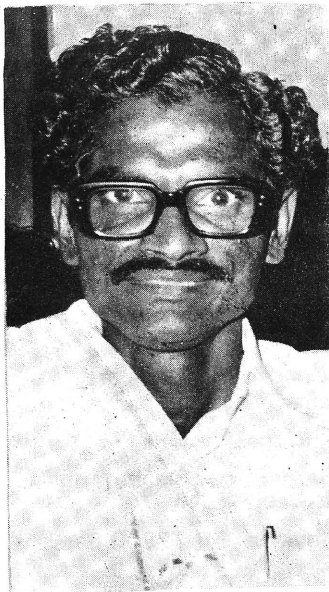
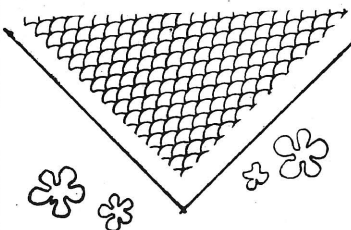
With the commissioning of TNPL project, Tamil Nadu will become a pioneer in the utilisation of bagasse, a waste material from the sugar industry, for the production of an important product like-paper.



THIRU S.R. RADHA

Born on August 9, 1934; Education : Matriculation; Joined Dravidar Kazhagam Students Movement and took part in the agitation in Kumbakonam in 1946; was Secretary, Gandhiji Youth Service Association and Secretary, Haigam Tamil Madram in 1947 and rendered services to the public; Joined D.M.K. in 1949; He was a Member in D.M.K. Students Movement; Representative of the district level D.M.K. Party, Member of the D.M.K. General Council and Member of the State Labour Unions' Executive Committee; was Chairman and Secretary, Kumbakonam town D.M.K. Party; Joined A.D.M.K. in 1972; He was the Chief Convener of the A.I.A.D.M.K. Labour Union; Secretary, Master Weavers' Association; Member, Chief Executive Committee and Member of the General Council; Imprisoned thrice when he was in D.M.K. and thrice after joining A.I.A.D.M.K. was Member, Kumbakonam Municipal Council for 12 years, was Editor, "Puratchippathai" A.I.A.D.M.K. fortnightly, in 1973; Elected to the Legislative Assembly from Kumbakonam Constituency in 1977; Rendered social services as the Secretary of the Thuvankuruchi Sowrastra Sabha, Kumbakonam; As the General Secretary of the Kumbakonam Weaver's Association. He participated in agitations and worked for the advancement of

the weavers was President and Secretary of various (State level) Labour Unions in Kumbakonam area and Thanjavur District; From 1965 onwards he was President of the Weaver's Co-operative Union; He is the President of the Kalaivanar Weaver's Co-operative Society, Kumbakonam was Chairman, Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation from 1978 to March 1980; Proprietor of small press from 1969.



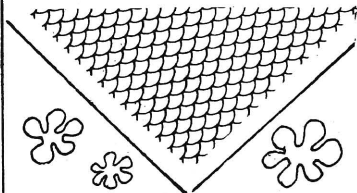
THIRU M.R. KOVENDHAN

Rangasamy Kovendhan; born Mudachikkadu, 9th February 1932; Education studied upto S.S.L.C (Private), Married; 4 children; Member, Mudachikkadu Panchayat, 1952; Vice-President, Mudachikkadu Panchayat in 1955; President Mudachikkadu Panchayat from 1959-77; Vice-Chairman, Sethupasathiram Panchayat Union, 1970; President, Agriculturists Association, Peraurani Taluk and Leader for many Trade Unions; Member, District Development Council; Member, Tamil Nadu

Legislative Assembly, 1977-80; Agriculturist.

Publications:

"Ariyamai Thandha Parisu",
"Sathikara D.M.K."



SELVI P. VIJAYALAKSHMI

Palaniappan Vijayalakshmi; born Parappatti; 22nd February, 1952; Education S.S.L.C., Government Girls High School, Salem; Single, Education Social Service; Agriculturist.

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MINISTERS**



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ARIES/DIPR/26883



Planning and Development

The main responsibility of the Planning and Development Department apart from co-ordinating all the planning and development activities of the various departments, relates to the formulation of the State's annual and five year plans, monitoring and review of the plans in addition to evaluating plan schemes of the State. The Planning and Development soon after its formulation was responsible for the finalisation of the VI Five Year Plan and has also been responsible for the finalisation of the annual plans thereafter. In this task the Planning and Development Department is assisted by the State Planning Commission which finalises the new schemes of the departments after detailed consultation with the departments concerned. One of the gaps after the formation of this Department is ensuring that sanctions for all the Part II Schemes are issued promptly. On the authority of the orders of the Chief Minister Planning and Development Department regularly monitors the progress of issue of sanctions of Part II Schemes of all Departments.

To ensure that a last minute rush of expenditure is avoided the Planning and Development Department

has prescribed the monthly plan review at the district level. The Heads of Departments are asked to disaggregate their physical targets and financial outlay and indicate it to the district collectors and their District Officers immediately after the budget is passed so that the performance in each district can be systematically watched. The Collector takes a monthly meeting of the plan performance for his district. This monthly plan review is sent by him in a D.O. form to the Chief Secretary and to the Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Planning and Development Department. This monthly review is scrutinised by the Planning and Development Department and action is taken to bring this to the notice of the concerned Secretary or Head of Department where the performance is poor and also to initiate action on all such issues on which action at Government level is necessary. This has enabled effective monitoring of the performance at district level of all the plan schemes.

Evaluation and Applied Research is another significant area in which the Planning and Development Department has achieved success in a considerable measure. Between 1980 and 1983 this Directorate

of Evaluation and Applied Research under the guidance and watchful eye of the Planning and Development Department has conducted about 80 studies. This Directorate has also assisted the departments in formulating projects for example Agricultural Marketing yards, Projects for World Bank Assistance, The Manjalar Water Shed Project for Western Ghats Development Programme. It has also formulated the projects for cashew development, Sericulture, Saline and Alkaline Soil Treatment etc.

Recently at a meeting taken by the Chief Secretary it has been decided that Planning and Development Department will also do a quarterly monitoring of both the physical target and financial expenditure of the departments. The Directorate of Evaluation has been asked to prepare the formats for monitoring the physical targets.

It has also been proposed to go in for detailed quarterly monitoring of both physical and financial performance of the Public Sector Undertakings. For this also detailed formats have been evolved and are being finalised. In view of the increasing responsibilities and

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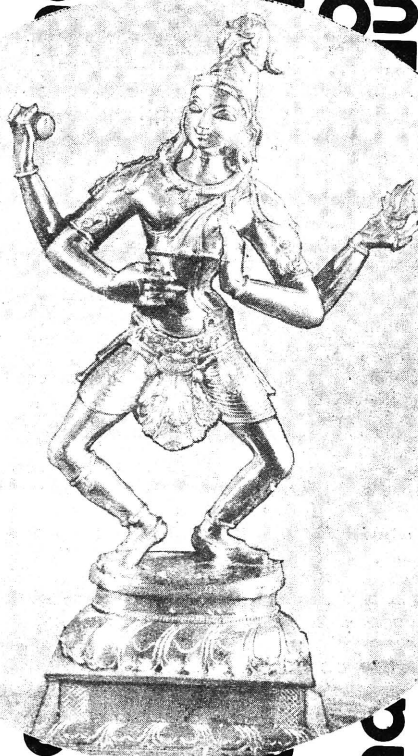
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Also many other places in Tamil Nadu



also since the Planning Commission have communicated availability of Central assistance for strengthening of the Directorate of Evaluation and Applied Research on the model of the Programme Evaluation Organisation, a proposal is under consideration to strengthen the Directorate.

Manpower Planning and Employment is a very important aspect of all plan exercises. Not much work

Hill Area Development Programme and Western Ghats Development Programme:

Planning and Development Department has two projects directly administered by it through the Collectors, The Hill Area Development Programme and the Western Ghats Development Programme. These two projects have acquired a much greater developmental thrust. This has been made possible because of a variety of studies commissioned

Planning and Development is now proposing to embark on studies of credit mobilisation in Agriculture and allied sectors by analysis of the inflow of Agricultural Credit through the various agencies. It is also proposed as part of this exercise to undertake an in-depth analysis of District Credit plans of two or three representative districts. A similar exercise to analyse the inflow of credit for industrial sector is also proposed.



was done in the area since there was only a very small nucleus of staff in the Statistics Department. It has now been tentatively agreed that Manpower Planning and Employment Cell will be located in the Statistics Department and function under the control of the Planning and Development Department to enable undertaking of specific targeted studies in the context of the formulation of the VI Five Year Plans.

The State Planning Commission has recently decided to constitute Working Groups in all the core Sectors charged with the responsibility of undertaking a midterm appraisal of the plan performance so far, anticipated achievement by the end of the VI Plan, and formulation of the VII Plan for these core sectors. This work has just commenced.

in the evaluation of the performance in various sectors also due to effective monitoring. Planning and Development has also been successful in getting UNICEF involvement in HADP, and the UNICEF aided Social Inputs Programme as an adjunct to HADP in the Nilgiris District has also been sanctioned.

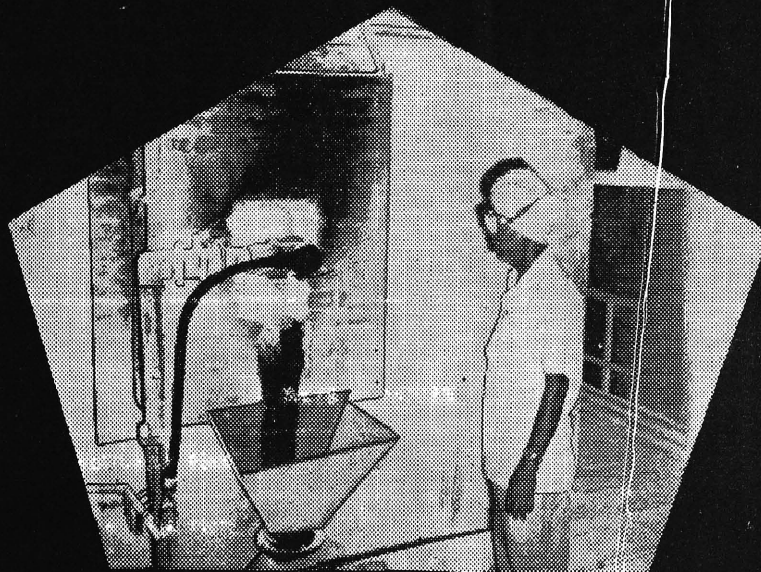
Integrated Rural Energy Programme:

A Part-II Scheme for 1983-84 has been approved for setting up a Rural Energy Cell in Planning and Development. It is proposed to undertake Rural Energy Surveys in two or three blocks, to collect data on different aspects of the Rural Energy problems to assess the problem in quantitative terms. The survey will also identify the specific role of new sources of energy. On the basis of this, a Pilot Project will be undertaken.

Twenty Point Programme

Since September, 1982, the Planning and Development Department has also been identified as the nodal department for monitoring the performance of the 20 Point Programme. Effective monitoring has been achieved through series of meetings with the Nodal Officers of the various departments and by obtaining monthly reports from all the Collectors. Effective monitoring and constant attempts to remove the bottlenecks at the implementation level has helped Tamil Nadu to achieve the first place in the country in the implementation of the 20 Point Programme. The latest review of the Planning Commission has awarded Tamil Nadu 26 Points. The second best performance is of Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat with each one of them getting 20 Points.

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March to Self Sufficiency

There are 620 Town Panchayats and Townships in Tamil Nadu, covering one fifth of the State population.

The Town Panchayat Department has impressive achievements to its credit during the last two years. Prior to 1981, Town Panchayats were getting limited financial assistance like grant for black topping roads and construction of drains to the tune of Rs. 15.50 lakhs per year. Most of the Town Panchayats are backward and financially poor as there are 479 Town Panchayats with per capita income below Rs. 25; 124 Town Panchayats with per capita income below Rs. 50; 9 Town Panchayats with per capita income below Rs. 75; and 8 Town Panchayats with per capita income above Rs. 75. With a view to provide basic amenities in all Town Panchayats Government extended Self Sufficiency Scheme to Town Panchayats during 1982-83. The achievements of the Town Panchayats during the last two years are given below :

Water Supply :

Comprehensive Water Supply Schemes have been provided in 168 Town Panchayats. Schemes are under execution in 67 Town Panchayats at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.08 Crores. Schemes for 210 Town Panchayats are under investigation by the Tamil Nadu Water Supply

and Drainage Board. Proposal to take up investigation of Schemes for 100 Town Panchayats during 1983-84 has been sent to Government and Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board. 72 schemes have been suggested for World Bank assistance at a cost of Rs. 37.23 crores considering the high cost of Water Supply Schemes and the poor finances of the Town Panchayats, Government have sanctioned a grant of 50 per cent on all Water Supply Schemes from 1982-83. Government have sanctioned 11 Schemes to Town Panchayats at a cost of Rs. 5.90 crores for implementation during 1983-84.

Drought Relief :

Under Drought Relief, separate feeder lines have been given for Water Supply headworks for three Town Panchayats at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.53 lakhs during 1981-82 and for 24 Town Panchayats at an estimated cost of Rs. 66.59 lakhs during 1982-83 to ensure uninterrupted power supply to Water Supply installations. These works have been completed and 24 hours Water Supply is given in the above 27 Town Panchayats.

Improvements to headworks for 18 comprehensive Water Supply Schemes at a cost of Rs. 32.06 lakhs and extension of pipe lines to needy and unserved areas in 25 Town Panchayats at a

cost of Rs. 37.14 lakhs have been sanctioned and the works are in progress as part of drought relief operation. Sinking of 3,464 bore wells have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.66 crores, of which 1968 bore wells have been completed so far.

Government have also sanctioned 74 power tillers with water tankers, and 35 water tankers and 135 steel tanks at a cost of Rs. 45.24 lakhs for transport of water to scarcity and unserved areas. In all a sum of Rs. 10.57 crores has been sanctioned for Water Supply Schemes to Town Panchayats under Drought Relief.



Scheme	No. of works.	Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
Improvements of Roads	967	77.00
Culverts	562 km 72	5.84
Drains	402	22.73
Latrines	47.52 km 15	2.33
Community Halls	2	1.05
Office buildings	10	5.01
Water Supply Works	64	5.34
Radio Rooms	14	0.42
		119.72

Roads :

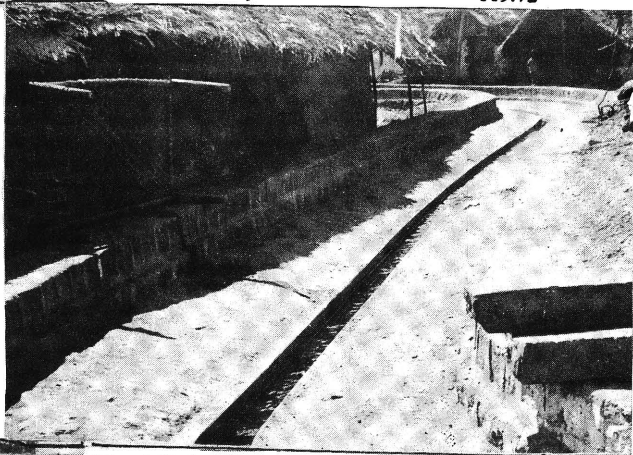
During the last two years Town Panchayats have improved 2121 Kilo metres of roads at a cost of Rs. 3.46 crores, by concreting 4.5 kilo metres, blacktopping 328 kilometres, metalling 631 Kilometres and gravelling the remaining length of roads.

Drainage :

Storm water drains, to a length of 286.4 Kilometres have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 264.00 lakhs during the last two years.

National Rural Employment Programme :

The following works have been executed in Town Pachayats under the National Rural Employment Programme.

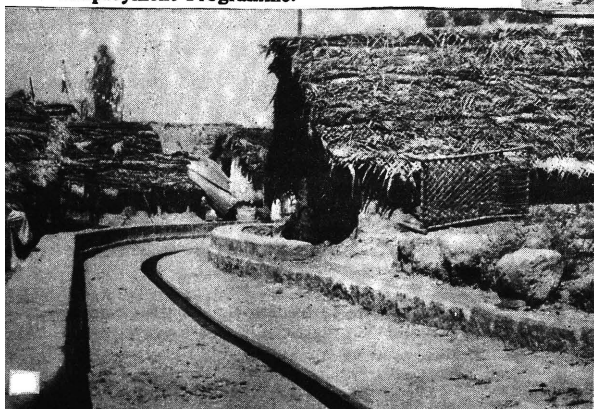


Street Lights :

During the last two years, Town Panchayats have provided the following new lights :

Sodium Vapour	..	57
Mercury Vapour	..	592
4' tubes	..	3959
Ordinary bulbs	..	959

7864 ordinary bulbs have been converted into tube lights and 286 tube lights into Mercury and Sodium vapour.





Integrated Urban Development Programme :

Under Integrated Urban Development Programme the following remunerative enterprise schemes have been sanctioned and the works are in progress :

Name of Schemes	No. of Schemes	Estimated Cost (Rs.in lakhs)
Construction of Bus Stands	4	44.96
Construction of Markets & shopping complex	6	18.79
Pay and use toilets	20	11.18
Construction of lodges and Travellers Bungalow	1	9.45
	31	84.38

50 Schemes under the above heads at an estimated cost of Rs. 311.47 lakhs have been sent to Directorate of Town and Country Plan-

ning for sanction. For the year 1983-84, 13 Schemes have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 110.34 lakhs.

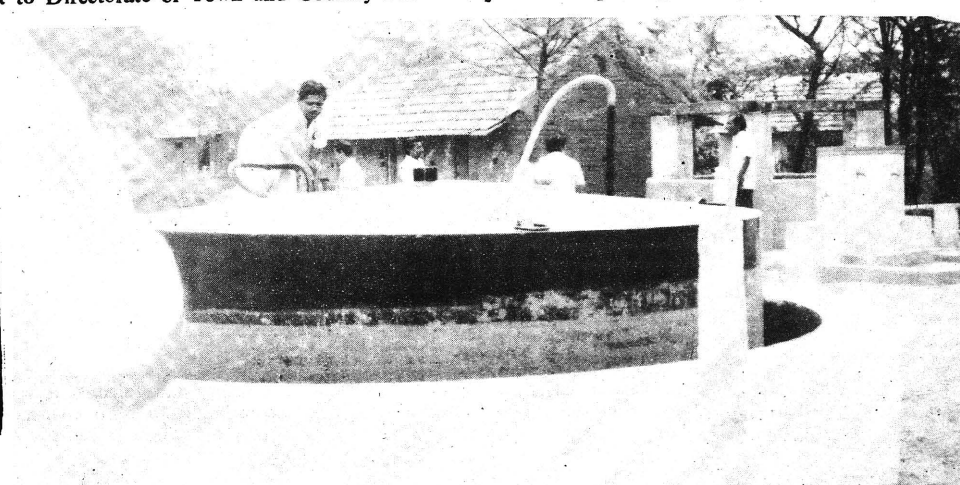
Development of Townships :

Master Plans for the Integrated Development of Mamallapuram, Rameswaram and Kanniyakumari Townships as International Tourist Resorts have been prepared for an outlay of Rs. 20.00 crores and sent to Central Government for assistance. Government have sanctioned Rs. 58.00 lakhs during 1982-83 on 50% grant and 50% loan basis for the provision of shopping arcade, Transport terminal, Market, Pay and Use Toilets, Open Air Theatres, Lighting, Childrens Park, Recreational Centres, etc.

Sanitation :

Labbaikudikadu Town Panchayat in Tiruchi District has taken up the scheme of conversion of 2144 dry latrines into sanitary latrines at a cost of Rs. 12.00 lakhs and the work is nearing completion.

35 Town Panchayats have purchased power tillers with water tankers and power pumps in the last two years at a cost of Rs. 17.50 lakhs for improving sanitary work in Town Panchayats.

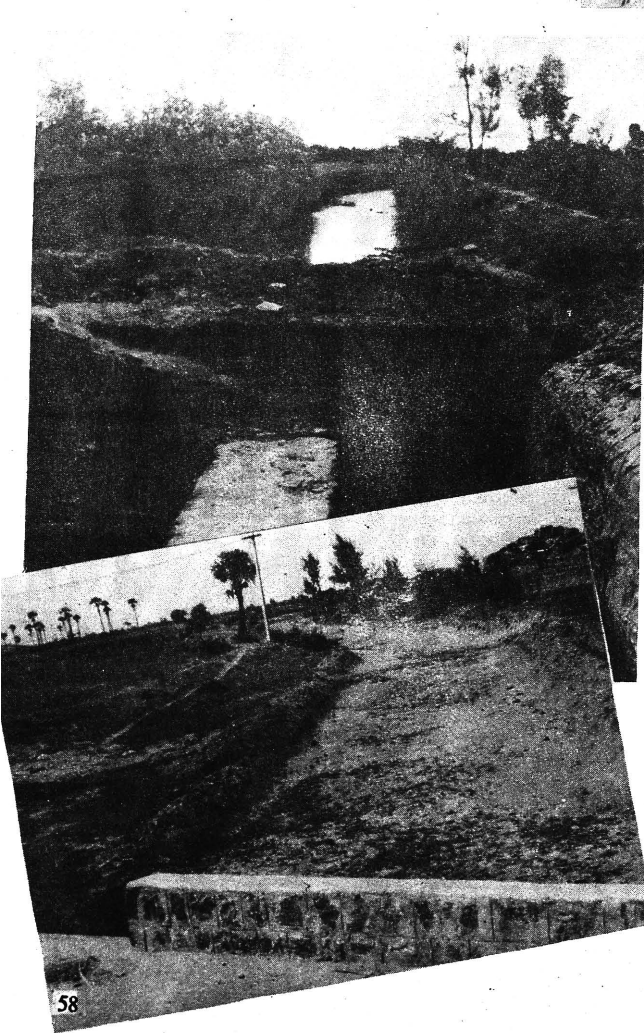
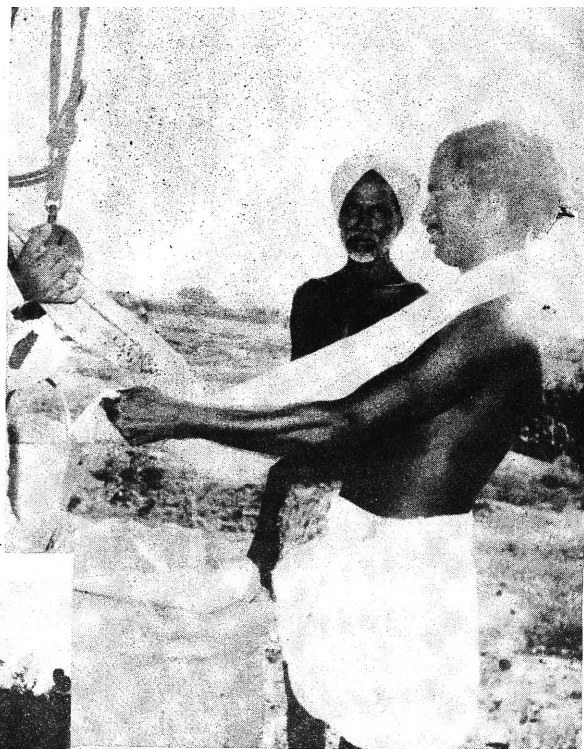


Panchayat Office Buildings :

Construction of 21 Town Panchayat office buildings is in progress at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.39 lakhs. 10 Town Panchayats have taken up construction of office buildings under National Rural Employment Programme at a cost of Rs. 5.01 lakhs.

Self Sufficiency Scheme :

Government extended Self Sufficiency Scheme to Town Panchayats during 1982-83 by taking up 146 Town Panchayats in the first phase and providing a full grant of Rs. 5.00 crores. Though infrastructural needs are many, Government selected Water Supply, Link Roads, Culverts, Drainage, Pathways to Harijan Colony Burial grounds, Street lights and Dhobikanas as components under this Scheme. The total requirements under Self Sufficiency Scheme for 620 Town Panchayats is as indicated below :



Scheme	Physical target	Amount required (Rs. in crores)
Water Supply :		
(a) Improvements to Schemes	1315	44.75
(b) Bore wells	880	
(c) Overhead Tanks	961	
(d) Comprehensive Schemes	748	
Link Roads	6052km.	19.18
Culvert	6699	7.90
Drainage	2803 km.	20.71
Pathways to Harijan Colony Burial grounds	796 km.	4.13
Dhobikanas	238	0.86
Street Lights	44,361	1.11
		98.64

Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10.00 crores for implementing the scheme in the II phase in 200 Town Panchayats during 1983-84.

The years 1980-81 to 1982-83 are to be engraved as Golden years in the history of community Development Programme of Tamil Nadu. While on going programmes are in operation, Tamil Nadu Government plunged into the stupendous and gigantic task of face lifting the Rural areas as conceived by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, by implementing the Self Sufficiency Scheme. During 1980-81 69 Blocks were selected and the scheme initiated. The main objective of the scheme is to provide all the basic infrastructural facilities to all villages so that each village will be self contained unit, saturated with all the social and community requirements like drinking water at easy reach, better communication facilities, well built roofing by construction of buildings for schools, health institutions, improvements to Minor Irrigation Tanks resulting in better agricultural production, providing pathway to Burial grounds for Adi-Dravidas as well as other facilities.

Adoring Achievements :

During the First Phase coverage of 69 Blocks (1980-81) a total sum of Rs. 1338.74 lakhs was spent by Government, out of which Rs. 271.90 Lakhs was expended for the construction of School Buildings.

As a second phase, the scheme was extended to 150 Blocks during 1981-82. The total amount spent on Self Sufficiency Scheme by Government was Rs. 4067.66 Lakhs out of which Rs. 638.81 Lakhs was incurred for the construction of School Buildings.

During the third and last phase of the scheme, the remaining 159 Blocks were covered in the year 1982-83. The expenditure incurred during



the said period was of the order of Rs. 4653.04 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 1102.00 lakhs was spent on the construction of School Buildings.

The physical achievements during the above period three phases of the scheme furnished below will reveal the massive achievements on the activities of the Self Sufficiency Scheme and creation of durable assets in the Rural Areas :

Item of Work	Unit	I Phase 1980-81	II phase 1981-82	III Phase 1982-83	Total 1980-81 to 82-83
1. Link Roads	KM	6590.96	11942.72	5491.60	24025.28
2. Culverts	NO	3044	12418	12694	28156
3. Pathways to Burial Grounds for Adi Dravidas	KM	927.71	858.69	1101.90	2888.30
4. School Building	NO	949	1854	1601	4404
5. Improvements to Minor Irriga- tion Tanks	NO	1023	563	829	2415
6. Buildings for Rural Dispensary	No.	82	170	151	403
7. Buildings for Mater- nity Centres	NO	237	476	323	1036

**At Scheme
Par Excellent**

On an average Rs. 26 Lakhs was made available to each Block for execution of works under Self Sufficiency Scheme.

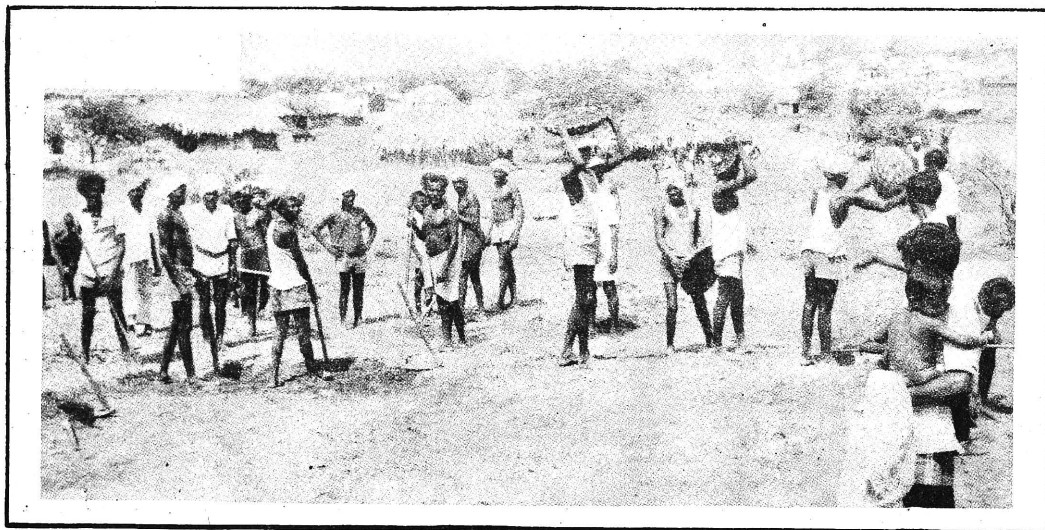
National Rural Employment Programme :

The National Rural Employment Programme being a centrally scheme on 50:50 sharing basis been Centre and State was initiated in Tamilnadu during 1980-81 as a modified version of Food For Work Programme already in vogue. The main idea behind the National Rural Employment Programme is to generate additional employment through the utilisation of available stocks of food-grains and to create durable community assets which would strengthen the infrastructure in Rural areas for Socio-economic development which will further lead to rapid growth of rural economy. The part payment of wages due to the workers is given in kind as foodgrain i.e. one kilo of rice per day per worker.

Bio-Gas Programme :

Government of India have launched the National Project on Bio-gas development as a central sector scheme included in the Sixth Five Year Plan. Bio-gas technology is mainly on the anaerobic decomposition of organic waste with the aim of getting cheaper and better fuel besides getting good quality manure. The conversion of animal waste into Bio-gas through the plant erected for the purpose, provides much needed energy to rural families reducing the pressure on firewood supplies besides yielding valuable organic matter. It also helps in improving the environmental hygiene and rural sanitation and reduces the drudgery of woman by easy and efficient cooking.

Tamil Nadu is endowed with great wealth of cattle and the rural economy is closely tied up with them. The cattle population in Tamil Nadu



Predominant Performance :

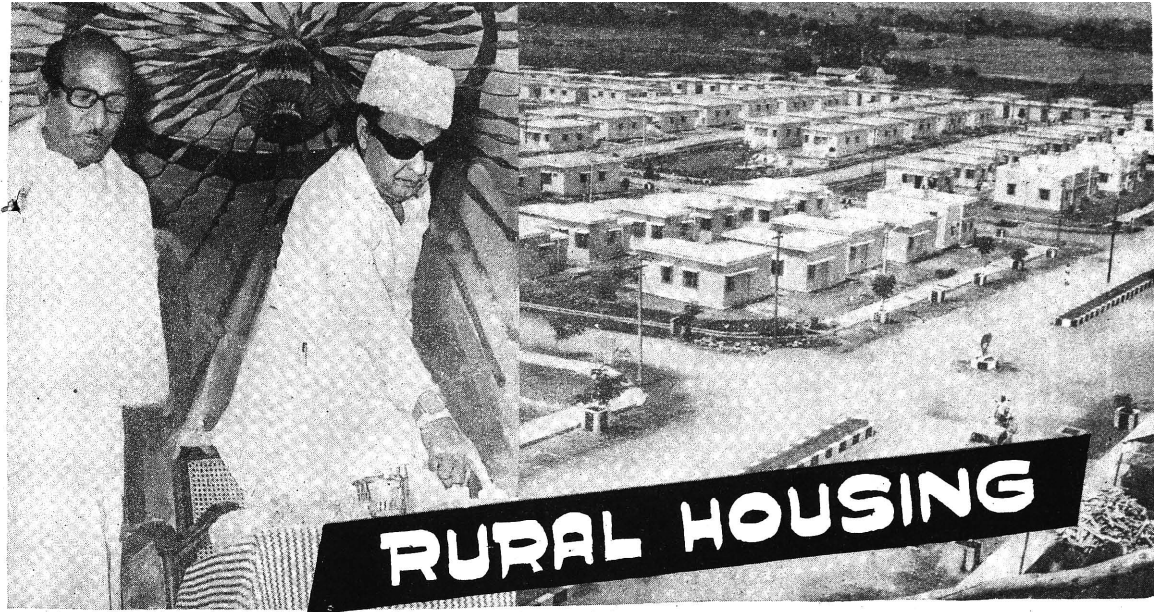
During the three years viz. 1980-81 to 1982-83, 47378, 37746 and 25819 m. Tonnes of rice were distributed to rural workers engaged in various activities of National Rural Employment Programme respectively. As regards utilisation of funds Rs. 690.50 Lakhs during 1980-81, Rs. 2747.78 Lakhs during 1981-82 and Rs. 3782.58 Lakhs during 1982-83 has been spent towards the works undertaken. The mandays generated through the works executed was in the order of 146.75, 448.15, 495.13 Lakh mandays during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 respectively and value of durable assets created in the rural area was for Rs. 872.30, Rs. 3137.05 and Rs. 4267.88 Lakhs for the said years.

It is worth to proud of that Tamil Nadu stands first when compared to other states in regard to the performance of National Rural Employment Programme.

as per livestock sensus (1977) was 13.58 million and as such there is heavy potential of animal waste that can be utilised as raw material for producing Bio-gas leave alone the farm wastages etc.

The National Project for Bio-gas Development provides grants to State Governments for establishment of bio-gas cells in addition to providing cash incentives to village functionaries for promotion of the programme. The project provides higher subsidies to beneficiaries consisting of small and marginal farmers and to Scheduled Tribes and hilly areas.

In Tamil Nadu during 1981-82, 1327 Bio-gas Plants were completed and put into operation in different villages. During 1982-83 the achievement on the erection of Bio-gas plant was 4644 as against the target of 3000 for the year.



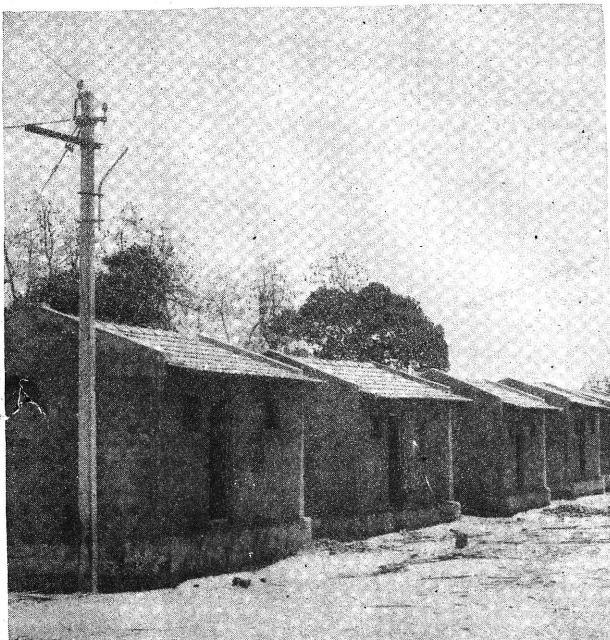
Under the Rural Housing Scheme the Government have decided to construct one lakh houses by sanctioning loans through the Cooperative Rural Housing Societies during the Five Year Plan period commencing from the year 1978-79. Taking into account the popularity of the scheme among the rural folk, the Government have decided to construct Two lakh houses during the Sixth Plan period commencing from the year 1980-81. As the scheme finds place in the New Twenty Point Programme announced by the Prime Minister of India in 1982, its importance can be understood clearly.

The Rural Housing Scheme is at present implemented through Taluk / Divisional Level Rural Cooperative Housing Societies numbering 104. The Tamil Nadu Cooperative Housing Society Limited has been nominated by the Government as the Agency for implementing this scheme.

Under the scheme loans are sanctioned to the Economically Weaker Sections of the society in the rural areas, through the Taluk/Divisional Level Rural Cooperative Housing Societies for the construction of houses. A single type design of house with a plinth area of 200 sq.ft. is adopted for the construction of houses under the scheme. The coiling cost of the above house fixed at Rs. 3,000/- was subsequently increased to Rs. 3750/- and further to Rs. 4,000/- The coiling cost has been increased to 6,000/- with effect from the year 1983-84. The beneficiaries under the scheme will have to contribute Rs. 1500/- as their share, out of the ceiling cost by way of cash or building materials or labour. The Adi-Dravidar beneficiaries enjoy the following concessions under the scheme:

- i) capital subsidy of Rs. 1000/- to each of the beneficiaries whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 4200/- The beneficiaries belonging to other communities who chose to construct their houses in areas where Adi-Dravidars live predominantly are also given this subsidy.
- ii) The interest on the loans given to Adi-Dravidar beneficiaries is borne by the Government.

From the year 1980-81 onwards 1,22,808 houses have been constructed so far through the loans sanctioned by the Taluk/Divisional Level Rural Cooperative Housing Societies, out of which 100709 houses have been constructed by Adi-Dravidars.



Proven Performance



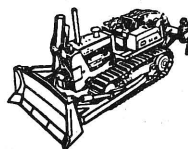
R-35B Rear Dump



R-25 Rear Dump



33-11C Rear Dump



82-30B Crawler Tractor



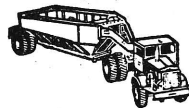
72-21 Front End Loader



72-71B Front End Loader



TS-14B Scraper



B-CH60 Coal Hauler

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State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited popularly known as "SIPCOT" was set up in 1971 as a Public Limited Company wholly owned by the Government of Tamil Nadu, with the specific objectives of playing a catalytic role in the promotion and development of medium and major industries and to hasten the industrial dispersal in backward and under-developed areas of the State.

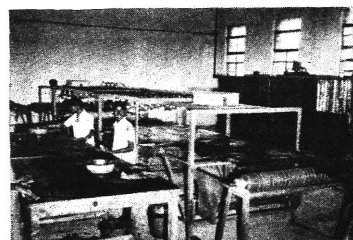
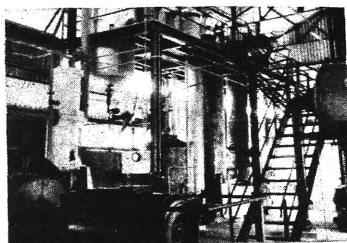
Highlights of the performance of SIPCOT during the last three years under its various schemes are as follows:—

TERM LOAN:

A record term loan sanction of Rs. 70.00 crores, including Rs. 30.00 Crores during 1982-83 was sanctioned during the three year period 1980-83 as against less than Rs. 20.00 Crores during the Seventies.

CENTRAL INVESTMENT SUBSIDY SCHEME

Under this Scheme, Tamil Nadu continues to hold the first rank among all the States in respect of reimbursement obtained from Government of India, thus clearly emphasising the attention and importance given by SIPCOT to development of notified backward areas in the State. So far, Tamil



Nadu has obtained reimbursement of about Rs. 21.00 Crores under this scheme constituting 13.5 per cent of the funds released by Government of India to all the States under the Scheme.

During the Seventies, SIPCOT was operating only two Industrial Complexes at Ranipet and Hosur. During the first three years of this decade, SIPCOT has taken up five more Industrial Complexes at Gummidipoondi, Cuddalore, Pudukottai, Manamadurai and Tuticorin for development and land allotment has also started in respect of the first four Industrial Complexes.

Even after switching over to cash basis of accounting, SIPCOT has recorded an impressive profit before tax and other provisions of Rs. 130.00 lakhs approximately. The profit level of SIPCOT increased from Rs. 53.54 lakhs in 1980-81 to Rs. 100.94 lakhs in 1981-82 and Rs. 130.00 lakhs during 1982-83.



More Yield Per Acre

MINOR IRRIGATION

Minor Irrigation Schemes in Public Works Department are under execution under the following heads.

1. Special Minor Irrigation Programmes and Desilting cum Reclamation Schemes.
2. Drought Prone Areas Programmes.
3. Irrigation works under Tribal Development
4. Irrigation works under Hill area Development.

Under these programmes, construction of new tanks and anicuts, desilting the tanks and formation of ponds are undertaken.

During three years from June 1980 to April 1983, 88 Schemes under SMIP AND DCR costing Rs. 733.80 lakhs have been completed and 6168 Hectares of land has been benefitted.

DROUGHT PRONE AREAS PROGRAMME:

Fifteen schemes costing Rs. 108.38 lakhs have been completed during June 1980 to April 1983 the area benefitted being 1104 Hectares. These Schemes are in progress in the drought affected areas in many Panchayat Unions in Dharmapuri, Ramanathapuram, Pudukkottai Districts.

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES:

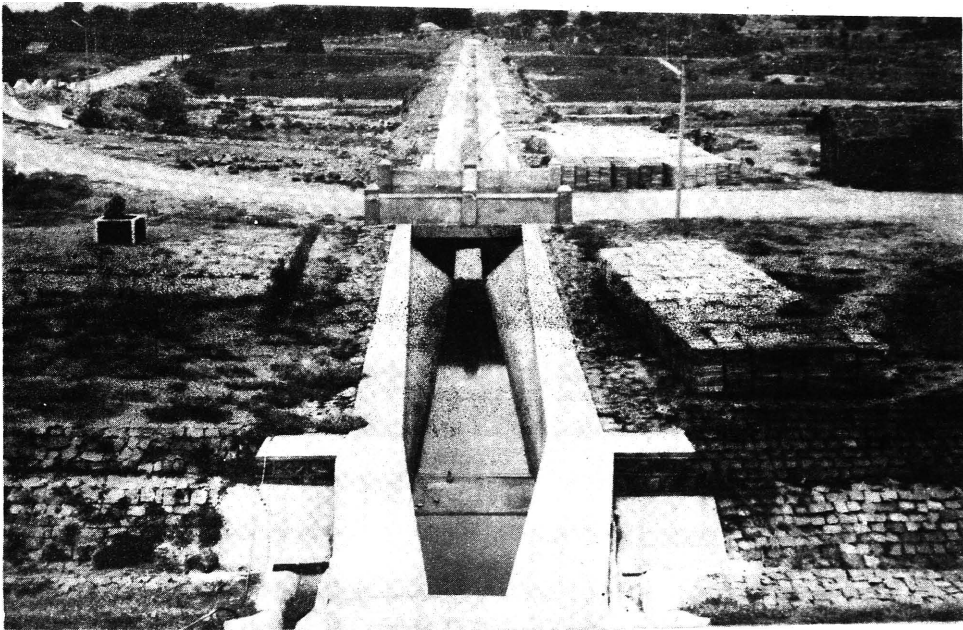
Under this programme, small pick up anicuts and ponds are formed in Kalrayan Hills, Javvadu Hills, Kolli Hills, and Pachai malai. Mostly, the people living in hills are being benefitted by these schemes. In the above three years fifteen schemes have been completed giving benefits to an area of 160 Hectares of land. An expenditure of Rs.16.23 lakhs has been incurred.

HILL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:

This scheme is under execution in Nilgiris District only. As far as Irrigation Department is concerned, only small pick up anicuts and ponds are being formed under this programme. In the above three years 50 works were completed and 650 hectares of land is ready for being irrigated. The Expenditure incurred in the last-three years is Rs.19.95 lakhs approximately.

Details of total number of works executed, expenditure incurred and area benefitted are given below:

Sl.No	Name of Scheme	No.of works completed	Expenditure (Rs.in lakhs)	Area benefitted (in Hectares.)
1.	Special Minor Irrigation programme Desilting cum-Reclamation schemes	88	733.80	6168
2.	Drought Prone Areas programme.	15	108.38	1104
3.	Tribal Development programme	15	16.23	160
4.	Hill Area Development programme	50	19.95	650
Total		168	878.36	8082



Major and Medium

In the Sixth Five Year plan (1980-85) an outlay of 149.79 crores for Irrigation (Major and Medium) Sector with a target for creation of additional irrigation potential at 66,000 hectares has been proposed.

During the last three years (ie) from June 1980 to May 1983, Government have approved one Major and fourteen medium irrigation schemes, (including strengthening the 80 year old Periyar Dam), at an estimated cost of about Rs.96 crores to benefit 32,140 hectares of new lands besides stabilisation of 3050 hectares. The district-wise details of the schemes approved are given in the Annexure. I

With a view to extend the benefit of irrigation to a large extent possible in the chronically drought affected areas in Pollachi, Udumalpet and Palladam taluks of Coimbatore District and Dharapuram Taluk in Periyar District, Government have approved the inclusion of an additional extent of 56,660 hectares in addition to 1,01,250 hectares originally contemplated under Parambikulam Aliyar Project. A part of this ayacut extension scheme has been completed and the balance works are in progress.

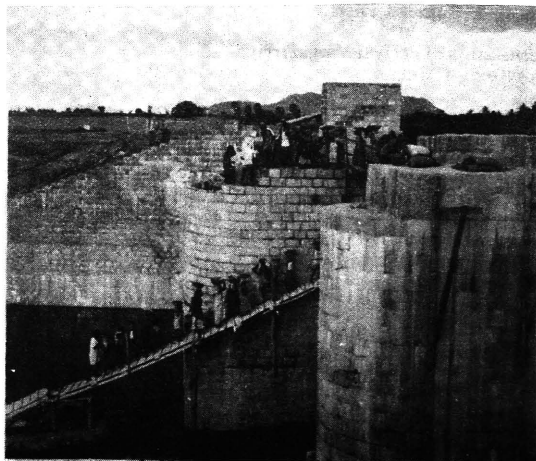
During the last three years Government have approved the following four flood control schemes to mitigate the flood havoc in these areas.

Est. Cost.

(Lakhs)

1. Forming new flood bank on the right margin of Adyar river from Kotturpuram to Adyar South lock Rs.6.40
2. Forming right flood bank to coom river between 3.37 Km and 4.22 to protect Periyar, etc. colonies. Rs.7.40
3. Forming of flood banks on both sides of river Gadilam above Panruti Neyveli causeway in South Arcot District. Rs.7.40
4. Providing flood protection to the right bank of coleroon river in Alakkudi village from Mile 97/1, to M.97/6, Sirkali Taluk, Thanjavur District. Rs.60

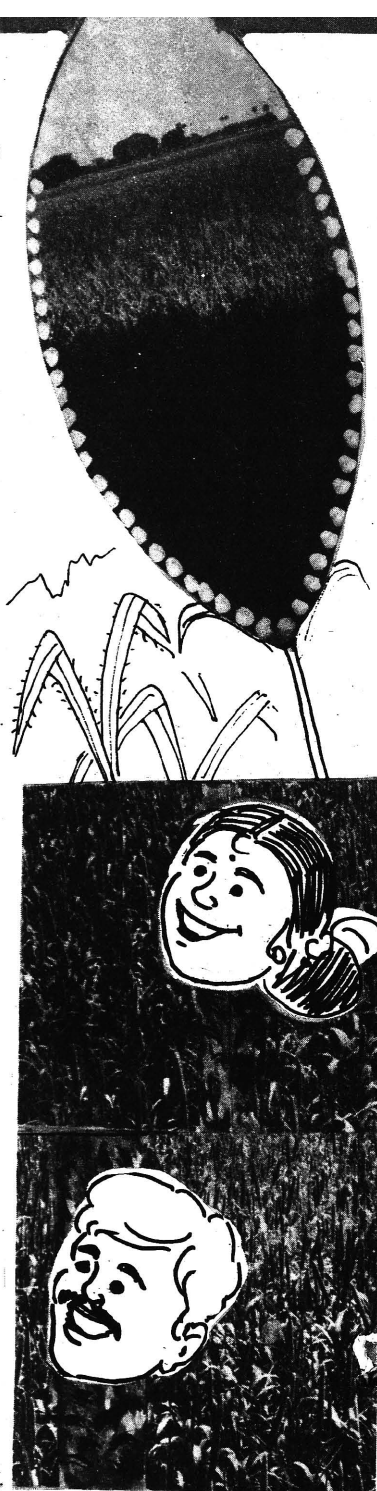
All these works are in progress. The outlay utilised on flood control schemes during the last three years (1980-83) is about Rs.1.51 crores.



Annexure I

Details of Major and Medium Irrigation Projects approved by Government from June 1980 to May 1983.

S.No.	District and Name of Scheme	Estimate	Ayacut benefited	
		cost in Rs. Lakhs	in hectares.	
			New & gap.	Stabili- sation.
Dharmapuri District-				
1.	Sulagiri Chinnar Reservoir.	95	710	—
2.	Kesarigulihalla Reservoir.	279	1620	—
Salem District.				
3.	Anaimaduvu Reservoir.	554	2820	—
4.	Kariakoil Reservoir.	573	2670	—
Tiruchi District.				
5.	Upper Reservoir	90	720	—
6.	Sidhamalli Reservoir	240	1700	340
7.	Noyyal Reservoir.	713	3900	—
Ramnad District.				
8.	Golwarpatti Reservoir.	597	2660	—
9.	Anaikuttam Reservoir.	276	1820	390
Madurai District.				
10.	Kudhiraiyar Reservoir.	406	1400	830
11.	Sothuparai Reservoir.	791	430	740
Madurai & Ramnad District.				
12.	Modernisation of Periyar Vaigai Irriga- tion system -II Stage.	3868.00	9640	—
13.	Strengthening of Periyar Dam.	834.00	—	—
Kanyakumari District.				
14.	Modernising Anandanar Channel	246	1860	530
15.	Extension of Right Bank Canal of Thiruparappu Anicut.	47	190	220
Total.		9609	32140	3,050





URBAN DEVELOPMENT — PROJECTS

Madras Metropolitan Development Authority is responsible for the implementation of Madras Urban Development Projects I and II. The thrust of the whole project is on low cost solutions for improving the lot of the urban poor. The MUDP I is under implementation since 1977-78 and is nearing completion. The MUDP II is under implementation since 1981-82. They envisage a comprehensive programme of assistance to the city of Madras for Slum Improvement, generation of employment, health care and pre-schools in slums, Sites and Services Schemes, Small Industry promotion, Solid Waste Management, Road Improvement, assistance to City Bus Service etc.

In order to benefit the economically weaker sections living in slums basic amenities like street lights, paved streets, drainage, water supply, public conveniences etc. are provided by Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board. Under MUDP I improvements have been completed in 53 slums covering 24862 families at a cost of Rs.444 lakhs.

Free hold titles have been given to 9736 out of these 24862 families all of which would get the titles by the end of 1984. Loans ranging from Rs1500 to 3500 are also given to improve their shelter units. Rs.600 will be given as grant to the persons whose income is less than Rs.200.

Rs.1034.00 lakhs has been set apart for this purpose and Rs.148 lakhs has been sanctioned for disbursement to 5291 families.

For the people living in the improved areas 900 jobs have been generated through 47 workshops constructed in these areas. In addition 4064 persons have been trained to upgrade their skill and consequently their employability. Bank loans were secured for 1153 persons so as to be self employed.

To give relief to the Economically Weaker sections from flood damages particularly those living in slums, arterial drains and feeder drains are being constructed or improved at an estimated cost of Rs.483 lakhs, Mambalam, Nandanam, Virugambakkam, Saligramam and Arumbakkam arterial drains are being improved besides feeder drains to these which would be repaired / desilted.

The Slum Improvement Programme also provides for training equipment and buildings.

- i. For pre-school education, chreche services, supplementary nutrition, health examination and immunisation

for 17,000 children under the age of 6 years;

- ii. for supplementary nutrition health examination and nutrition to 7000 expectant and nursing mothers;
- iii. for family planning education and functional literacy training for 20,000 adult women; and
- iv. for immunisation of children with DPT and Polio vaccine of expectant mothers;

Under these 7522 children and 2959 infants are on roll as of now in 129 centres combining in themselves preschools and creches. The supplementary nutrition programme has benefitted over 5000 pre-school children and about around 8000 infants. Functional literacy training was given to about 28000 women. Over 17000 children have been immunised with oral polio vaccine and more than 26000 children were immunised with D.P.T.

About 50,000 households in slums would be benefitted through a similar scheme under MUDP II between 1981 and 1985. 250 pre-

schools and 15 medicare centres would also be provided to cater to them. 94 slums covering 27000 families have so far been taken up for improvement and improvements in 27 slums covering 8000 families have been completed. Free hold title are to be given to these 50,000 families also. So far 1577 families have received such titles. Home Improvement Loans to the tune of Rs.18 lakhs have so far been sanctioned for disbursement to 796 families. A total expenditure of Rs. 2587 lakhs would have been incurred by the end of the programme.

This component provides serviced residential plots, core housing, community facilities and shelter loans primarily for the low income groups. Sites have been developed for this purpose at Arumbakkam, Villivakkam, and kodungaiyur. 5186 shelter units have been allotted for economically weaker sections and 2882 plots for low income group and middle income group. Totally Rs.1517 lakhs would be spent for providing 13000 shelter units. This programme is continued under the MUDP II at Mogapper and Nerkundram for another 15000 households. Around 5000 units are getting ready at Mogapper for being allotted in another 3 months. 3700 and 1300 for economically weaker section and low income group respectively. So far Rs.652 lakhs has been spent on the scheme.

Serviced plots, worksheds, machinery loan assistance are provided in these scheme areas for small business entrepreneur so as to assist in creating job opportunities for the economically weaker section in the scheme areas. 150 worksheds have been constructed at Arumbakkam, Villivakkam and Kodungaiyur under the programme at a cost of Rs.194 lakhs including machinery loan assistance of Rs.49 lakhs. Similar facilities will be provided at Mogapper and Nerkundram scheme at a cost of Rs.479 lakhs.

This component provides measures to rehabilitate the existing systems and to bring relief to the poorest segments of the population using public stand pipes for those living in slum areas. Sewerage programme includes supply and laying of new sewer to a length of 4.2 Km. and includes several measures for upgradation and serviceability of the system. Already an expenditure of Rs. 1171 lakhs has been incurred and another Rs.80 lakhs will be spent before the programme is completed.

Road and Traffic Improvements

Construction of 8 km. of Inner Ring Road, 7 bridges at channel crossing and 2 grade separators, lighting of 24 intersections and traffic engineering measures have been undertaken to improve circulation. Improvements to 200 km. of foot paths and 50 km. of cycle tracks, construction of 7 pedestrian subways have been carried out to facilitate the urban poor utilising the street network to advantage and greater convenience. This was done at a cost of Rs.1369 lakhs.

Another 6 km. of Inner Ring Road from Padi to Madhavaram and improvements to Madras-Tiruvellore High Road are in progress with an outlay of Rs.532 lakhs. This is expected to be completed by end 1984.

The Madras Corporation is being assisted to procure equipment and vehicles for solid waste collection and disposal and generally tone up the solid waste management system including construction of one transfer station and improvement to 8 vehicle depots, at a total cost of Rs.161 lakhs. Besides it has been allocated Rs.147 lakhs for initiating improvements to the Municipal Maintenance Service like secondary roads, footpaths, drains, street lighting and public convenience.

Between 1977 and 1981 PTC, the bus service operator in the city was given assistance to the tune of Rs.424 lakhs for purchase of 285 new buses for augmenting its fleet strength and for replacing overaged buses. To improve its infrastructure facilities the PTC was allocated and spent Rs.147 lakhs towards organising 8 terminals, 3 depots. The programme was continued between 1981 and 1983 towards putting 555 buses on the road and construction of one depot. This was done at a cost of Rs.1260 lakhs. All the buses and facilities mentioned above have been commissioned and are in operation.

On the whole for improving the living conditions of the urban poor of Madras, low cost solutions costing around Rs.130 crores were completed or are in various stages of completion in the period from 1977 to till date which have considerably helped particularly the economically weaker section, to improve the quality of their life.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL PROGRESS OF MANALI URBAN NODE

Manali the industrial suburb, north of Madras City, having some

major industries such as Madras Refineries, Madras Fertilisers, Indian Organic Chemicals etc. has grown without any residential component and basic urban infrastructure. To correct this imbalance MMDA has to begin with, developed 256 acres for residential use with all service and social infrastructure facilities. 958 housing units have been constructed at a cost of Rs.393 lakhs in the period of 77 to '83. The programme will be continued to accommodate another 500 families in the next 2 years.

MARAIMALAI NAGAR NEW TOWN

A New Town, Maraimalai Nagar is being developed by MMDA as a counter magnet to Madras City at 43 Kms. South of Madras near Chingleput. It is designed to be a self contained town with an ultimate population of 1,00,000. Till date about 1000 acres of land have been taken over and 678 houses have been built at a cost of Rs.472 lakhs. Another 508 houses are in various stages of construction. This is besides 463 fully serviced plots which have been made available to the public.

Maraimalai Nagar new town development has generated employment, large number of jobs through 140 industrial units which have been allocated fully developed plots extending over an area of 480 acres.

Plans are on board for organising a new wholesale market centre at Koyambedu on the western periphery of the city in an area of 230 acres to relieve congestion at George Town where the activity is presently concentrated. It is proposed to accommodate about 3000 shops in the three different categories viz. Textiles, Foodgrains, perishables. So far Rs.95 lakhs has been spent on acquiring land. The Government are committed to an expenditure of Rs.1,432 lakhs over the next 5 years towards organising the market.

In order to ease the traffic congestion within the city it is proposed to develop three peripheral outstation Bus and Truck Terminals at the outskirts of the city along the three National Highways at Alandur (NH 45), Koyambedu (NH 4) and Madhavaram (NH5) respectively at a cost of Rs.324 lakhs. A sum of Rs 100 lakhs has been released by Government so far. There is a budget provision of Rs.100 lakhs for the year 1983-84.



**HEALTH
FOR ALL
BY 2000 AD**



The Primary objective of this Government is to actively promote the movement of "Health for all by 2000 AD". Based on the above Policy several Health Care programmes have been implemented for the welfare of the people of Tamil Nadu especially for the welfare of rural population.

SUB-CENTRES:

For the last three years 1226 Sub-centres were established. There are 4686 Sub-centres functioning at present.

Primary Health Centre:

Each Primary Health Centre would serve for nearly 50,000 population. For the past three years 24 additional Primary Health Centres have been established. At present 407 Primary Health Centres are functioning in this State.

b) Each Primary Health Centre was provided with medicine to the value of Rs.14,000 annually. From 1980-81 the above amount has been increased to Rs.20,000/-

c) In the past three years, the Government have sanctioned the construction of buildings for the 41 Primary Health Centres.

d) Government have sanctioned the establishment of X-ray Plant, and construction of 24 bedded ward and operation theatre in 30 Primary Health Centres.

e) Mobile Health Teams have been established in 249 Primary Health Centres. Budget allotment has been increased from Rs.15,000/- to Rs.20,000/- from the year 1981-82.

f) Siddha Wings have been opened in 210 Primary Health Centres from 1981-82.

g) Under the Scheme for Re-orientation of Medical Education and involvement of Medical Colleges on health problems, 27 Primary Health Centres are attached to 9 Medical Colleges.

Mini Health Centre:

251 Mini Health Centres are now functioning with Government grants. 100 Mini Health Centres were established during the past three years.

Maternity and Child Health Services and Immunisation Programmes:—

Immunisation programme is being implemented with the aim to reduce the Morbidity and Mortality among children due to the following diseases viz. (1) Diphtheria, 2) Whooping Cough, 3) Tetanus, 4) T.B., 5) Poliomyelitis, 6) Measles and 7) Typhoid.

School Health Programme:-

a) This scheme is implemented in 153 Primary Health Centres and 30 Municipalities. The target for each Primary Health Centre is 2000 children and 10,000 children in urban areas in the age group between 6-11 years. The details of school children who have undergone medical check up during 1981-82 and 1982-83 are furnished below:-

Year	No. of Children checked
1981-82	3,89,272
1982-83	5,29,971

b) Under the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meals' Programme, the Medical Officers of the Primary Health Centres during their three monthly visits, provide necessary Health check up and medical relief to the children under the age group of 2 to 4 years.

Free Distribution of Tooth Powder to rural Children:-

Under this scheme 30 grams of tooth powder are given monthly, free of cost to each of the 54 lakhs children.

Better Medical facilities for snake bite in Rural areas:-

10 vials of Anti-snake bite serum has been provided in each of the primary Health Centre, Panchayat Union Dispensaries, Municipal Dispensaries, Government dispensaries and 100 vials to each of the Government District Headquarters Hospitals in this State from the year 1982.

DANIDA PROJECT

With a view to improve the health and family welfare status of the rural population, a new project with assistance of Denmark Government have been implemented in Salem and South Arcot District from the year 1981 at a cost of Rs. 14 crores. Under this Project the following construction works have been proposed to be taken up within 5 years from 1981-86.

Sub-Centre buildings - 452,
Health Supervisors Quarters - 275
Dispensary Buildings at Primary Health Centres - 24, Medical Officers quarters at Primary Health Centres - 37, Maternity wards - 2, Operation Theatres - 4, Paediatric Wards - 2.

Under this scheme Nutritious

food is being given to the children of 6 months to 2 years of age.

Cataract Operations:-

In order to prevent the visual impairment cataract operations are being conducted in Government Hospitals and Eye camps. The number of cataract operations done during the past three years are 1,93,695.

Leprosy Control Programme:-

Tamil Nadu stood first in implementing Leprosy Control Programme. The achievements for past three years are as follows:

I. Result of School Medical Checkup for the past three years.			
	1980	1981	1982
	(In lakhs)		
1. School Children Examined	18.06	25.27	46.78
2. New cases detected among School Children.	0.10	0.17	0.16
II. Results of evaluation under special survey for the past three years.			
	1980	1981	1982
1. Population Examined	49,70,178	46,64,626	47,01,384
2. New cases	4,814	4,476	5,933
3. Old Active cases	65,600	59,103	56,636
4. New cases detected (rate per 1,000)	3.00	2.4	2.4
5. Prevalance per thousand	15.00	14.3	13.9
6. Incidence per thousand	1.7	1.4	1.3

T.B. Control Programme:

The statistics given below will show the achievements made in the past three years under T.B. Control programme by active detection of new T.B. cases yearly and also by administering the BCG Vaccination.

Year	New T.B. cases detected	B.C.G. Vaccination done
1.	2.	3.
1980	49,456	13,15,230
1981	65,652	13,59,715
1982	85,000	14,00,210

Family Welfare Programme:-

The Family Welfare Programme is implemented in Tamil Nadu vigorously without any compulsion or coercion. During the last 5 years in 1981-82 the target has been exceeded in Family Planning Operation by achieving 103%. During 1982-83 against the target of 2.92 lakhs, 2.73



lakhs of Family Planning Operations have been conducted. There has been a popular demand for sterilisation under laparoscopic technique. During 1982-83, 38 laparoscopes have been provided to the hospitals and the doctors have been trained.

Growth rate 1971-81	Percent
India	24.75
Tamil Nadu	17.23

Effective steps have been taken towards preventive and curative Health Care Services.

618 additional beds have been sanctioned in the Government Hospitals. At present there are 29020 beds in the Government Hospitals.

During 1980-81 Head Scan-



ner have been provided to Government General Hospital, Madras at a cost of Rs.40.00 lakhs.

One Echocardiograph machine have been purchased for the department of Neurology in Government General Hospital, Madras during 1980-81.

Ultrasonic equipments have been sanctioned to 8 Medical College Hospitals during 1981-82.

Orders have been issued for the purchase of one Head Scanner to Tharjavar Hospital during 1982-83.

Orders have been issued for the purchase of wholebody Scanner to Madurai Rajaji Hospital.

During 1981-82 renal transplantation unit have been established in Government General Hospital, Madras.

Echo Cardiograph Machine have been provided to Coimbatore

Medical College Hospital, Coimbatore.

Establishment of Specialised Departments in District, Taluk and Non-Taluk Hospitals in the past three years.

1) Dental Care Units - 10
2) 'X' Ray Units - 17, 3) Ophthalmic unit - 15, 4) Ent - 7, 5) S.T.D. - 9, 6) Psychiatric Unit - 4, 7) Orthopedic Unit - 8, 8) Paediatrics-21.

13 Rural Dispensaries have been opened during last three years.

Accident and Emergency Scheme:—

This scheme was introduced in 1979-80 in 4 districts. Up to 1982-83, 10 districts have been covered. 10 bedded wards have been opened in 10 districts and 18 Taluk Hospitals and 30 bedded wards have been opened in Medical College Hospitals.

Indian Medicine:—

The Government attach utmost importance to the development of Indian systems of medicine particularly the Siddha system which is indigenous to Tamil Nadu.

1) 225 Siddha Wing including in Primary Health Centres will be established.

2) The seats for Siddha Degree Course have been increased from 44 to 75 in Palayamkottai College during 1980-81.

3) 15 seats in Diploma Course in Pharmacy under Siddha system have been enhanced to 50 seats in 1981-82.

4) Stipend for the Post Graduate Course in Siddha system have been increased on par with the Allopathy students.

5) A Herbal Research Laboratory (Green House) has been established in Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai to conduct pilot studies on the growth of Medicinal Plants.

6) The registration of Hereditary Siddha Practitioners has been revived.

7) The Register of Practitioners of Indian Medicine is given statutory basis.

8) The Government have sanctioned the formation of an autonomous corporation Medicinal Farms and Herbal Medicine.

9) A separate Building has been constructed for the Siddha Science Development Committee.

10) Text books have been printed and published by the Siddha Science Development Committee.

11) Various schemes have been implemented for increasing the production of Indian Medicine in the Hospitals at Palayamkottai and Madras.

12) A regional Pharmacy has been sanctioned at Pollachi for manufacturing Siddha Medicine.

13) Action is being taken to open a second Siddha College at Palani.

14) Action is being taken to constitute a Siddha Development Board.





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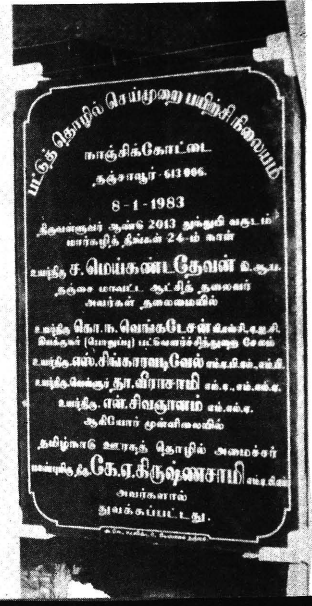
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 - ii. Jawaharlal Nehru Sugar Mills, Eraiyur, Perambalur Taluk, Tiruchi Dist.
3. Offers consultancy services for setting up new sugar mills and for improving efficiency of existing Mills. Also undertakes turnkey sugar projects from preparation of Project reports to commissioning.
4. Successfully completed the construction, erection and commissioning of the Ulundurpet Co-operative Sugar Mills, Periasavalai Village, South Arcot District within the scheduled time in October, 1980.
5. Now engaged in the setting up of a 1250 TCD Sugar Mills at Tiruvalangadu in Tiruttani Taluk, Chingleput District scheduled to be commissioned in February '84.



PHENOMENAL SUCCESS

The infant Department of Sericulture, started in April 1979, through the untiring efforts of the





Government of Tamilnadu has gained strength and stature during its infantal growth stage during the past four years. The Government of Tamilnadu has sanctioned various developmental schemes for vertical and horizontal expansion of the sericulture industry in the State resulting in manifold increase in production of silkworm seed, reeling cocoons and raw silk in the State. Though only four year old the success had been phenomenal as could be seen from figures. It is a fact, not fiction.

The mulberry acreage in the State has increased by 23,572 acres, bringing the total extent of mulberry plantation to 55,042 acres by 1.4.83. 35,000 new farmers have taken to Sericulture during the period. Additional employment opportunities were generated in rural areas of the State to more than 1.2 lakh persons. The production of Disease-Free Layings has increased to 109.80 lakhs in 1982-83 against 60.12 lakhs in 1979-80. Similarly the production of reeling cocoons and raw silk production has also shown steep increase.

During the period a separate seed zone was established in Denkanikottah Taluk of Dharmapuri District making the state self sufficient in the production of local seed cocoons. The capacity of the grainages (Silkworm Seed Production Centres) have been increased considerably by putting up modern buildings at Hosur, Krishnagiri, Coimbatore, Salem and Talavadi. A net work of extension centres were started to educate the farmers on

modern practices of mulberry cultivation and silkworm rearing. 65 Village Level Community Chawkie Rearing Centres (Centres for rearing young age silk worms) were established in different parts of the State to help the sericulturists to augment the yield from unit quantity of silkworm seed. District Sericulture Complexes providing all facilities to Sericulturists under one roof were established in Coimbatore, Salem and North Arcot Districts. A Centre for Madurai has also been sanctioned and the civil works are now under progress. Cocoon Market-yards have been constructed at Dharmapuri, Salem, Coimbatore and Vaniambady. A Mini-Silk Filature with an investment of more than Rs. 25.00 lakhs was established at Krishnagiri Reservoir Project in Dharmapuri. Two senior officers of this department were deputed to Japan for studying the latest technological developments in that country.

Facilities for training personnel required for manning sericultural development schemes have been created within the state itself by starting a training school at Hosur and introducing a Post Graduate Diploma Course in Sericulture at Agriculture University, Coimbatore. The financial capacities of the Silk Marketing Federation have been considerably stepped up with the liberal assistance from Central Silk Board, National Co-operative Development Corporation and the State Government. The Silk Marketing Federation has transacted 51,000 kgs of raw silk valued at Rs.2.24 crores during 1982-83 itself.



Socio Economic Measures

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes:

Tribal population in Tamil Nadu is 5.20 lakhs and it is scattered throughout the State. Therefore 9 areas where they live in concentration have been identified, where, schemes for the socio-economic and education development of the Scheduled Tribes are implemented on a special footing. The schemes are so designed that the Scheduled Tribes are relieved from the clutches of the money lenders and advance economically. The tribals living in these areas are given agricultural inputs and high yielding varieties of animal and birds at 50% subsidised cost except Kalrayan Hills, South Arcot where the rate of subsidy is 75%. Training and assistance for Carpentry, blacksmithy, bee-keeping are provided. To ensure steady income, assistance are made available for having Orchards, irrigation wells etc. They are permitted to collect minor forest produces like Galnet, Sikakai etc., free of cost. To prevent the middlemen taking away the profit 13 LAMPS have been established. These LAMPS provide short-term, medium-term loan, reasonable price to the tribals for their minor forest collections and distribution essential commodities at reasonable price. Practically all the Scheduled Tribes living in these areas have been enrolled as Members in these LAMPS. During the last three years about 9,200

scheduled Tribes have been covered with economic development programmes.

Education:

To improve the literacy level every year 12 Residential Schools are opened. At present there are 137 residential schools with a strength of 8,700 Scheduled Tribe children. Apart from this there are 20 hostels with a strength of 900 Scheduled Tribe children. In these residential schools and hostels everything is provided free.

The tribal areas lack in basic amenities. Therefore basic amenities like drinking water, medical facilities, electricity, roads etc., are provided. The Chief Minister has ordered that all the tribal hamlets in Tamil Nadu should be provided drinking water facilities in three years. Unless the remote places on the hills are connected with plains, the amenities and facilities required in these areas cannot reach there. Therefore much emphasis is laid to connect these remote places with plains. In the last three years a sum of Rs.349 lakhs has been spent for forming roads. Allocation of funds for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes has been increasing steadily. Under the Tribal Sub-Plan during 1980-81 a sum of Rs.345.25 lakhs was provided. This has now increased to Rs.600.50 lakhs. This shows the interest of this Govern-

ment in the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

Welfare of Backward Classes:

About 54 of the total population are backward classes. For the betterment of this section of the society, the Government are implementing various programmes and for implementing these programmes a separate department is functioning. This Department is responsible for the welfare of the denotified tribes also.

Education:

Economic Development of a society much depends upon the educational development. Realising this, the Government are providing liberal scholarship to these students, provide hostel facilities, free books, notes etc. The income limit to receive the books and notes supplied to the children studying in Std. 1 to 3 has been increased to Rs.5000/- from 1981-82. The provision for the grant of scholarship has been increasing steadily. During 1979-80 it was Rs. 295.21 lakhs. Now it is Rs.372.04 lakhs.

At present, 375 hostels are run for the welfare of students belonging to backward classes. This includes 114 hostels opened during the last three years. For the benefit of students belonging to the denotified

communities 65 hostels are maintained which includes 5 hostels opened during the last three years. The food charges admissible to the inmates of these hostels was increased in 1981-82. About 26,712 students are benefitted by these hostels.

There are 277 schools mainly for the Denotified communities. The strength of these schools is 50,413. Books, slates, note-books are distributed to 42,000 students studying in these schools every year. The students studying and staying in the hostels for denotified tribes are provided with two sets of uniforms every year. Pre examination training is given to students for appearing IAS, IPS examinations.

Economic Development:

To help the rural artisans like barbers, dhobies, etc. to earn a better living tools and implements are given free of cost. The coverage per year is about 8000 persons. Financial assistance is made available to barbers to start laundries. A sum of Rs.2,500/- is given as subsidy for sinking of irrigation wells to denotified communities..

Housing:

For the construction of houses Denotified communities are given a sum of Rs.3,225/- as subsidy. The cost of the house is about Rs.4,300/-. The question of increasing this assistance is under consideration of the Government. The programme of providing house-sites to Odders, Barbers and Dhobies is in implementation since 1981-82. The allocation for 1983-84 is Rs.15 lakhs.

The Government have set up "Tamil Nadu Backward Classes and Economic Development Corporation to provide margin money to the backward classes for starting Industries etc., to undertake directly or indirectly industrial, commercial and the general activities for the economic uplift of the Backward Classes, also to arrange finance from Government and other financing institutions for the development of Backward Classes.

The Government have constituted Second Backward Classes Commission to review the existing list of Backward Classes with reference to the various decision of the Supreme Court Judgement and to make a scientific and factual investigation of the conditions of the Back-



ward Classes in the State and to recommend specific measures for their advancement.

Women's Welfare:

To bring the dreams of the national poet Subramania Bharathi to reality this Government are taking lot of steps for the socio-economic and the educational development of the Women. The steps include:-

- (1) Provision of employment opportunities through Co-operative Societies and Production Units
- (2) Provision of Training in trades which will open up new avenues;
- (3) Provision of hostel facilities for the working women, running of Service homes, assistance to widows, etc.
- (4) Guidance to women for their socio-economic development.

There are five service homes. Here widows in the age group of 18-40, destitute women and women of socially and economically weaker sections are given protection in these homes. Training in tailoring, embroidery, weaving etc., are given. Besides this general education upto 10th Std. is also provided. Those who have passed 10th Std. are also given Secondary Grade Teacher's Training. Hostels are run for the working women of economically

weaker sections. There are 6 hostels for working women in the State. For the development of Mahalir Mandrams a sum of Rs.4000/- is provided per annum per block.

The children of poor widows whose annual income is below Rs.3000/- are provided books and slates free of cost. So far 14,200 children have benefitted.

A sum of Rs.1000/- is given as subsidy to meet the marriage expenses of the daughters of poor widows whose annual income is less than Rs.3000/-. Every year 1000 widows are benefitted by this programme. To encourage widows' remarriage a sum of Rs.5000/-, is given in the shape of National Savings Certificate. This scheme is under implementation since 1981-82. Destitute widows are given sewing machines free of cost. Guidance Bureaux have been set up in the districts of Madras, Madurai, Thanjavur and Coimbatore with the objective of assisting widowed women in obtaining LIC and Provident Fund benefits, advice on educational and employment opportunities, admission for the children through Voluntary Organisations etc.

Welfare of Children:

Mal-Nutrition during childhood leads to several health problems among the children of poorer sections. To combat this evil, the Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Programme has been started. Under this programme children in



the age group of 24 to 44 are provided nutritious noon-meal to provide 411 calories daily. This scheme has been considered as an eye-opener and many other states are following suit.

For the welfare of the children, this Government are implementing various schemes like Integrated Child Development Services, Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project etc. Under these programmes the children are provided with Nutrition supplement, immunisation, medical check up, non-formal education and health communication.

To provide proper care and maintenance to destitute children the Government are providing financial assistance to private institutions besides running some institutions by Government themselves. About 8,210 children are benefitted by this programme.

Welfare of Physically Handicapped :

It is essential to help the Physically Handicapped with an objective of making them self-reliant and economically independent. This is ensured through the programmes

for the educational and economic development. The amounts set up for their betterment is steadily increasing. For their educational advancement, the Government are running 25 schools and are providing assistance to 25 schools run by the voluntary agencies. Every year, about 9,800 Physically Handicapped students are benefitted by this programme.

Employment :

To create more employment avenues training is provided to these Physically Handicapped persons. Assistance is made available for self employment like setting up of stalls, small trades etc. They are also given wheel-chairs, hearing aids etc., free of cost.

Welfare of the Aged Persons :

As a social security measure the Government are giving Old Age Pension to the aged persons who have no means of subsistence and have no relatives bound by custom or usage to support them. This pension is available now to destitutes of 45 years and above, physically handicapped destitutes of 45 years and above, destitute widows of 40

years and above, and agricultural labourers of 60 years and above. The age restrictions are not applicable to the blinds. A sum of Rs.35/ is given as pension. Besides this pensioners are given sarees /dhoties twice a year. The Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon-meal programme has been extended to them. Because of these programme about 2 lakhs of old age persons are benefitted.

Correctional Administration and Vigilance Service.:

Under the Tamil Nadu Children Act 1920 and the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in women and Girls Act 1956, steps are taken for the betterment of the children and morally maladjusted girls and women. The children and women are provided education and industrial training. There are 23 Approved Schools, 15 Reception Homes, two Government after care centres. All the approved schools enjoy the recognition of the education department and provide education upto 8th Std. For the Welfare of these inmates of these institutions, the following measures are also implemented for the proper placement of those who come out of these institutions:—

- (1) Assistance to destitute Women to get married;
- (2) Employment opportunities;
- (3) Provision of tools and appliances to those trained in the trades.



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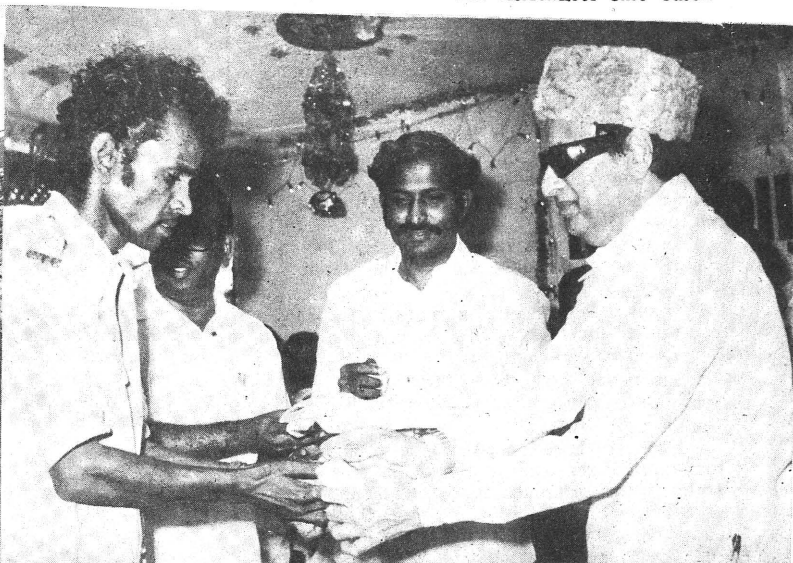
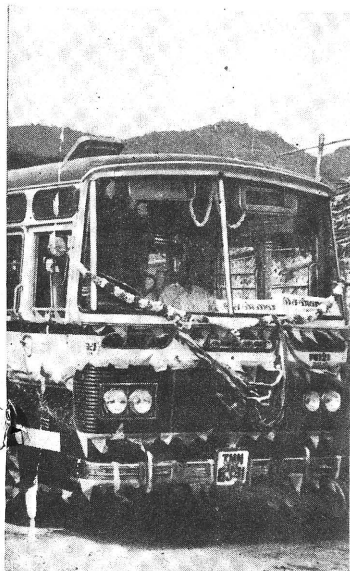
Transport plays a crucial role in ensuring sustained economic growth and is vital for the development of the country.

Nationalised Passenger Road Transport

In the nationalised Passenger Road Transport Sector this Government is committed to the

from 8 to 12, the new Corporations being P.A.T.C. at Vellore from 1-11-82, M.P.T.C. at Karaikudi, J.T.C. at Erode and N.T.C. at Nagercoil all from 1-4-83.

In order to serve interior rural areas and hilly areas, the Transport Corporations are plying 55 mini-buses and 252 shortwheel base buses.



policy of progressive nationalisation of passenger transport services.

Some of the major results achieved, important improvements made and beneficial labour welfare measures introduced in the Nationalised Road Transport Sector for the past 3 years are:

Physical achievement

Percentage of Nationalisation has gone up from 56 in 1980 to 62.

Fleet strength of Nationalised Sector has increased from 6407 to 8423, the augmentation being 2016 new buses introduced on existing routes and 1207 new routes, connecting 1919 new villages, benefitting a population of nearly 32 lakhs. The Transport Corporations had purchased 4163 new buses for the past three years for both augmentation and replacement.

Number of Transport Corporations increased

With a view to connect more villages with nearby towns the length of town route was increased from 25 km. to 30 km. from October 1980.

To minimise accidents due to overspeeding, Electronic Speed Controllers were fixed in all Corporation buses at a cost of nearly Rs. 3.5 crores. One Corporation (C.T.C.) has also invented a similar device of its own.

555 new buses were introduced in Madras Metropolitan Area after obtaining loan of Rs. 12.6 crores from World Bank.

Pallavan Transport Consultancy Service to advice other States and other Countries on Road Transport matters, have been set up.

For the first time in the history, a loan of Rs. 3.78 crores was obtained from L.I.C. during 1981-82 for purchase of buses. For 1982-83 loan of Rs. 1.79 crores was obtained.

Introduced for the first time in the country two A.C. Sleeper Coaches.

Set up District Advisory Committees for selection of new routes.

Social Welfare Measures :

The Transport Corporations catered to the travel requirements of the large congregation of passengers during the Mahamaham festival at Kumbakonam in March 1980, Fifth World Tamil Conference at Madurai in January 1981 and Mahabishekam at Saravanabelagola in March 1981.

Set up District Excursion Centres.

Preference in Appointment to Physically Handicapped persons, granting of soft loans to them for purchase of wheel chairs, issuing free passes to them for education/work, reservation of seats for them in buses.

Labour Welfare Measures :

Effectuated revision of wages before the settlement expired on 1st September '80, with increase in emoluments for each worker ranging from Rs. 90 to 130.

Introduced Rural Allowance, Dearness Allowance based on All India Consumer Price Index, free supply of terry-cotton uniforms, construction of holiday homes for workers, enhancement of festival advance, marriage advance etc.

Granted exgratia ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 350 per worker in addition to the Statutory Bonus of 8.33 per cent.

Granted Performance Incentive of Rs. 3.00 per worker for 1982.

Removed the ceiling on Production Incentive.

Sanctioned Rs. 5,000 to the heirs of employees who die due to accidents, while on duty.

General :

In spite of huge increases in price of diesel, spare parts, tyres etc., six out of the nine Corporations earned profits during 1982-83 and they contributed Rs. 4 crores to the State Exchequer as additional surcharge on M.V. Tax.

The Transport Corporations are constructing bus bodies for other States in the Country.

P.T.C. received an award from the President of India for employing largest number of physically Handicapped and C.R.C. received an All India Award for economising diesel consumption.

Roads :

For Road-Transport, Road is the basic infrastructure. Tamil Nadu can be proud of the vast network of roads all over the State viz : 40,000 kms. of Highways and about 81,000 kms of Rural Roads. Kilometrage of Rural Roads is highest

in the country. The Highway Department which was within the fold of Public Works Department was brought during April 1978 under the control of the Transport Department, since Roads and Road-Transport are inseparable.

Some of the recent achievements on the Road Sector are :—

Setting up of a Construction Corporation during February 1980 to execute works costing above Rs. 5 lakhs. This Corporation has so far completed 72 works costing about Rs. 3.73 crores.

Took precipitative action to put an end to the very slow progress in Pamban bridge contract during December 1980 and took steps to entrust the work to other agencies, besides continuing the execution departmentally.

Rural roads for a length of 8,103 kms have been improved under the 'Bus Route Take over Scheme' at a cost of Rs. 29 crores, benefitting 41 lakhs villagers living in 4052 villages.

Effectuated Transport improvements in the field of Transport, minor irrigation and health in selected 378 blocks under Self Sufficiency Scheme, which was started in 1980-81.

Total Road length in the State increased from 1.04 lakhs km. to 1.22 lakhs km.-an increase of 18,000 Km.

Completed 40 bridges in the past three years.

Formed a jeepable road on Kalrayan Hills for a length of 32 km. costing Rs. 65 lakhs.

Water Transport :

Tamil Nadu has a vast coastline of about 1000 km. and the State Government is in charge of administering and maintaining the two Intermediate ports of Cuddalore and Nagapattinam and 6 minor ports of Rameswaram, Pamban, Kilakarai, Vepalodai, Kanyakumari and Colachel.

Cargo and Passengers handled

	1977	1983
Cuddalore		
Cargo in Tonnes		1,00,000
Nagapattinam		
Cargo in Tonnes	15,000	48,000
Passengers	4,804	6,508
Rameswaram		
Passengers	99,911	1,83,261
Colachel		
Cargo in Tonnes	15,000	57,337

Construction of Cargo sheds and acquisition of a mobile crane for Cuddalore Port and construction of quarters for Port Staff at Cuddalore and Rameswaram are some of the achievements worth mentioning. But the most memorable achievement was the taking over of the Ferry Service to Vivekananda Rock from the Kendra on 2nd October 1981. So far more than 16 lakh passengers have utilised the service.



Industrial Promotion

The accent of the Directorate of Industries and Commerce in the last three years, has been on the promotion of small and cottage industries particularly in the backward areas of the State. As a result of the developmental efforts taken, particularly at the field level where the District Industries Centres have been given a developmental orientation as against the traditional emphasis on regulatory function the number of permanently registered small scale units has risen to 40,830 at the end of December, 1981 and 45,735 at the end of February, 1983 from 18,789 at the end of March, 1978.



The simplification of licensing procedures, preferential assistance to weaker sections of society have all received emphasis in the Prime Minister's new 20 Point Economic Programme. Considerable importance has been attached to simplification of procedures particularly with regard to small scale industries and a number of Government Orders have been issued in the last three years, the basic objective of which is to reduce, to the extent possible, the number of agencies involved in the clearance process. The area demarcation has been completed in most areas of the State to confer the benefits of relaxed provisions to a larger number of units.





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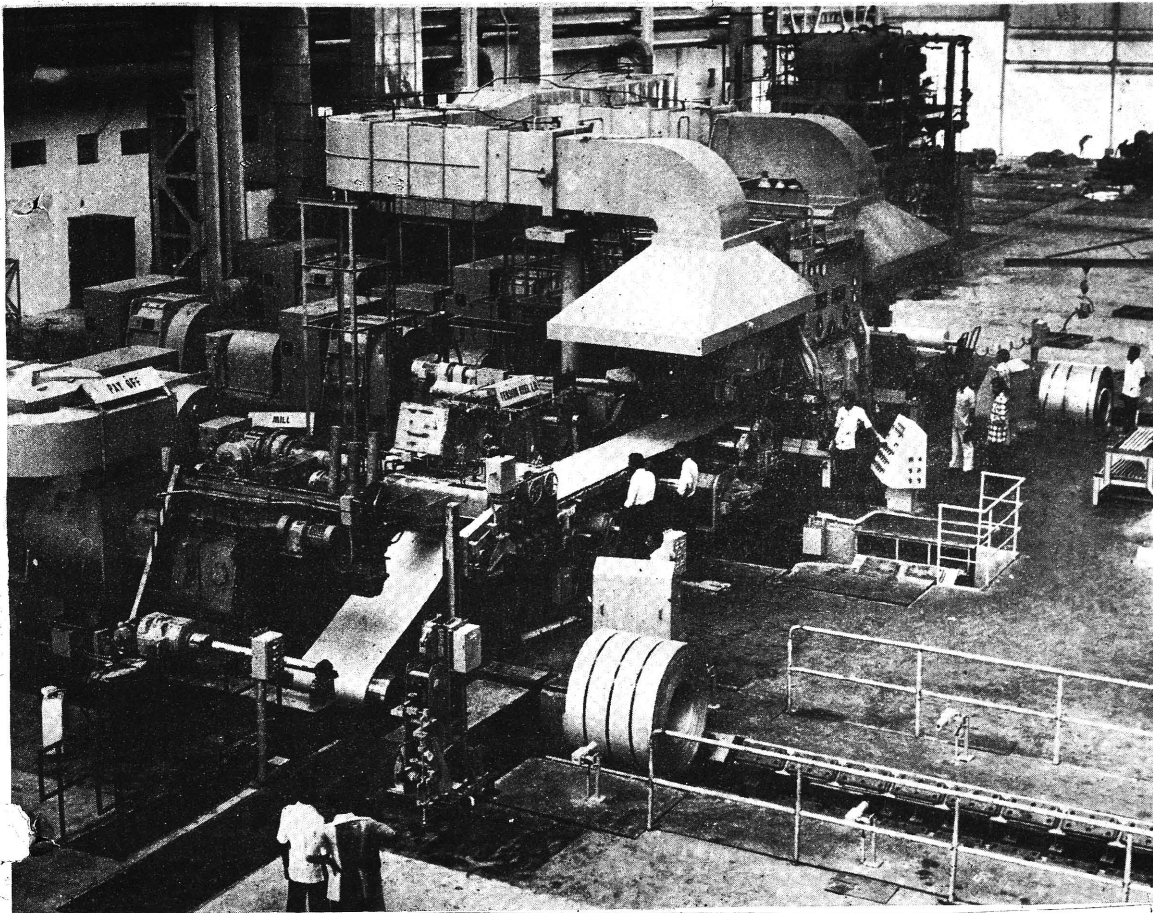
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Much importance has been attached to the provision of assistance to Adi-draavidar entrepreneurs to set up small scale and cottage units. As a result of preferential assistance extended to this vital segment of the population, in the last three years, over 75 small scale units have been set up by such entrepreneurs and a financial assistance of over Rs. 46 lakhs has accrued to 1342 such entrepreneurs from banks and other financial institutions. During 1982-83 alone, over 4000 persons belonging to the above have been trained under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, Training of Rural Youth for Self-employment and the Rural Artisan Programme and a subsidy of about Rs. 12 lakhs disbursed.

One of the powerful agencies of the Industries Department for employment generation, particularly for the weaker sections and the rural population has been the Industrial Cooperatives. There were 898 societies in the State at the end of March, 1983 and 929 at the end of May, 1983 and their production and sales have gone up to Rs. 37.45 crores and Rs. 71.39 crores in 1982-83 as against Rs. 33.77 crores and Rs. 37.48 crores respectively in 1980-81. Rural Industries like Coir, Matches, Tea, Sago etc. have received much

emphasis which has resulted in their significant development. Cottage match industry has spread non-tradition areas while 46 new Coir Societies have come into being generating employment opportunities for about 7,500 persons in rural areas of the State. Efforts taken by the Department have also been responsible for the elimination of middlemen in the sago industry where the sales of the Service Societies have increased from Rs. 40.63 lakhs in 1981-82 to Rs. 27.72 Crores in 1982-83 which has been instrumental in generating a larger income to the farmers.

As a result of the effective steps taken by the Department, there is no scarcity of indigenous raw-materials except pig iron and coal. Accent on realistic capacity assessment and streamlining of procedures (which incidentally have won the appreciation of the Government of India) have been responsible for the accrual of import licences of the value of more than Rs. 70 crores in the last three years. Larger allocations of Pig Iron have been obtained from Government of India as a result of persistent steps taken by the Department. Steps have also been taken to get the allotted coal moved to the units in various parts of the State.



MORE JOBS FOR MORE

The Government immediately on assumption of office in 1977, focused their attention on the unemployment problem which was so acute in the rural areas and identified that the Khadi and Village Industries alone could generate large employment opportunities in the rural areas with immediate effect and with low capital outlay. Prompted by this the Government revised their purchase policy of stores in 1978. Accordingly all its departments, undertakings, local bodies, State Boards should purchase their stores and stocks from the Board or units assisted by it. The patronage provided by the Government enabled the Board to create additional employment to 1,62,718 persons through the Khadi and Village Industries sector during the last five years.

Khadi :

The Board has started Rural Textile Centres in addition to the existing traditional as well as Ambar Charkhas to increase the yarn production. In each of the Rural Textile Centre, 30 persons mostly women are provided with employment. On an average a spinner can earn Rs. 5.25 to Rs. 5.75 per day. Upto 1982-83, 439 Rural Textile Centres were functioning. It has been proposed to start 200 more Rural Textile Centres during 1983-84.

Khadi production which was of the order of Rs. 409.71 lakhs during 1979-80, rose to Rs. 513.93 lakhs during 1980-81, Rs. 657.78 lakhs during 1981-82 and Rs. 667.78 lakhs during 1982-83. The Khadi

silk production which was of the order of Rs. 109.78 lakhs during 1979-80, went up to Rs. 183.66 lakhs during 1980-81, Rs. 256.81 lakhs during 1981 - 82 and Rs. 272.23 lakhs during 1982-83. Khadi sales which was of the order of Rs. 615.24 lakhs during 1979-80 rose to Rs. 692.22 lakhs in 1980-81, Rs. 785.85 lakhs during 1981-82 and Rs. 903.65 lakhs during 1982-83.

In Khadi Industry alone, nearly half a lakh of persons are provided with gainful employment. In order to enable Khadi weavers to construct houses of their own, a subsidy of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been sanctioned for 500 weavers at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per weaver since 1980-81 by the Government.

In order to improve the quality of yarn and at the same time to

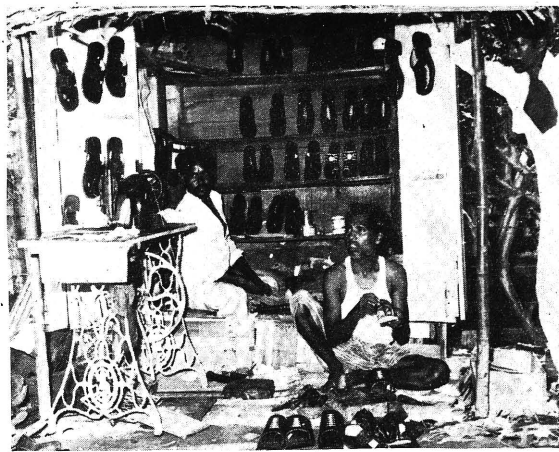


increase the wage earning capacity of the artisans such as spinners and weavers, the Government have sanctioned Rs. 10 lakhs during the last 2 years to purchase and erect cards and scutchers.

The Government have allotted a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs as grant for the distribution of 200 looms of larger width, to be supplied to the weavers during last year.

Village Industries

With 161 units, 1250 individual cooperatives, 36,474 artisans financially assisted by the Board, the Village Industries are programme implemented. The Village Industries production was of the order of Rs. 3276.67 lakhs during 1979-80, rose to Rs. 4123.81 lakhs during 1980-81, Rs. 5403.41 lakhs during 1981-82 and Rs. 5875.19 lakhs during 1982-83. Similarly, the sales on Village Industries products was of the order of Rs. 3546.28 lakhs during 1979-80, rose to Rs. 4571.16 lakhs in 1980-81, Rs. 5844.88 lakhs during



1981-82 and Rs. 6128.45 lakhs during 1982-83.

1982-83.
Palmgur

Under village industries sector 3,58,820 persons were provided employment during 1979-80, 3,92,152 persons in 1980-81, 4,15,492 persons during 1981-82 and 4,46,741 during

The State Government have ordered the leasing out of the palmyrah trees belonging to the State Public Works Department throughout the State to the Jaggery Manu-





ries. Accordingly each artisan is provided with a bunk, a sewing machine and accessories worth of Rs. 7,000 and these bunks are located in the places identified by the authorities concerned. The Board has so far distributed 500 bunks. The Board has proposed to distribute 500 bunks during 1983-84.

Government have sanctioned funds for the expansion of Leather Unit at Kongampalayam.

Soap :

facturing Co-operative Society with a view to exploit the Palmgur to the maximum extent with advantage to the Board. Accordingly each artisan will be let out with 100 palmgur trees.

The Board has introduced agency system on the sale of soap. Soap with Jasmine and Sandal Perfume besides Ayurvedic are being produced.

Hand made papers

This Government have introduced the sanction of relief to the Tappers on account of their fatal accident to the tune of Rs. 5,000.

In view of the policy decision of the Government to patronise Handmade Paper, the Board has taken steps to increase the production capacity of the existing units by introducing shift system. The Government have also agreed to extend financial assistance for the purchase of generators.

Carpentry

The Government have decided to establish Palm complex in each district to tap the palm wealth fully. Accordingly Palm complexes have been established so far in the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot, Dharmapuri, South Arcot and Ramnad. Steps have been taken to establish palm complex in the remaining districts.

The Government have sanctioned funds for starting a saw mill with a view to enable the Board to procure logs and get scantlings at the cheaper rates.

Research and Development

Leather :

Considering the plight of the cobbler with regard to their place, condition of work, the Board embarked on a novel scheme of distribution of bunks for the welfare of the artisan with necessary accessories.

The Government felt that it is quite necessary to have research

and development under this sector and provided funds for conducting research and development on the following items :

- (i) Establishment of a cotton research centre at Bhavani-sagar. (ii) Establishment of testing laboratory for soap and Oil at Madras. (iii) Evolving suitable defect free power drive through Anna University. (iv) Research on the keeping quality of Nungu and Palm Jaggery. (v) Research to make Neera more palatable. vi) To dwarf palmyrah trees

in order to make the climbing easy and less hazardous. (vii) Research to evolve a suitable kit to climb Palmyrah trees.



Special Schemes

The Board has taken steps to improve the standard of living of the poor people through Khadi and Village Industries Programmes and to raise their level above the poverty line, with funds offered by the Government under Integrated Rural Development Programme, Hill Area Development Programme, Integrated Tribal Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme.

Bunks

In order to increase the sale of Village Industries products, and thereby enable the Board to increase the production of Village Industries products and generate additional employment, the Board has started to locate 20 newly designed bunks in various residential localities in Madras city, with effect from Tamil New Year's day.



Concessions to Government Servants

The State has been managing its finances fairly efficiently in the period after June 1980. In spite of many financial commitments like the write off of Cooperative and Taccavi loans due from agriculturists in 1980-81; drought relief expenditure in the year 1981-82 (over Rs. 50 crores); the annual plan expenditure in each year being much more than the approved outlay; the State did not resort to availing of overdraft from the Reserve Bank of India till the end of the financial year 1982-83. This can be treated as a major achievement.

1980—81

Concessions to Government Servants :

The quantum of Festival Advance has been increased to Rs. 500 with effect from October 1980.

The enhanced rate of House Rent Allowance with effect from 1-8-80 has been allowed at Rs. 50 p.m. to Police personnel who are not provided with rent free quarters and working in District headquarters including Madras City and at Rs. 30 per mensem to those Police personnel who are working in places other than District Headquarters. (similar concessions have been extended to Fire Service Personnel with effect from 1-3-1982).

The concession of drawal of Festival Advance has been extended to all classes of Government servants without any ceiling limit (excluding Officers of All India Services).

1981—82

No rent need be recovered with effect from 1-5-1981 from the Basic servants, Drivers etc., who are occupying Government/Government rented accommodation.

The rates of recovery of rent with effect from 1-5-1981 from Government servants occupying Government/Government rented accommodation in various grades of places has been revised.

House Rent Allowance has been regulated with effect from 1-5-1981 in respect of Government servants occupying houses provided by the Accommodation Controller.

1982—83

The quantum of Conveyance Advance for purchase of Car, Motor Cycle, Scooter, Moped has been enhanced.

The rates of Daily allowance and other Travelling Allowance of Government servants including for the stay at Metropolitan Cities like Delhi, etc., have been enhanced.

Based on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, the State Government started granting of Dearness Allowance to their employees with effect from 1-4-1979. So far 19 instalments of Dearness Allowance have been granted, involving an additional expenditure Rs. 228 crores per annum.

The 7th instalment of D.A. was announced in the Budget Speech 1981-82. 12th to 15th instalments of D.A. were announced by Finance Minister on the floor of the House in March 1982. The remaining instalments of D.A. were sanctioned as and when the Government of India announced increase of D.A. rates.

Concessions to retiring Government servants :

1980—81

The procedure for sanction of pension has been rationalised with a view to enable the retiring Government servants to receive the pension and other retirement benefits promptly.

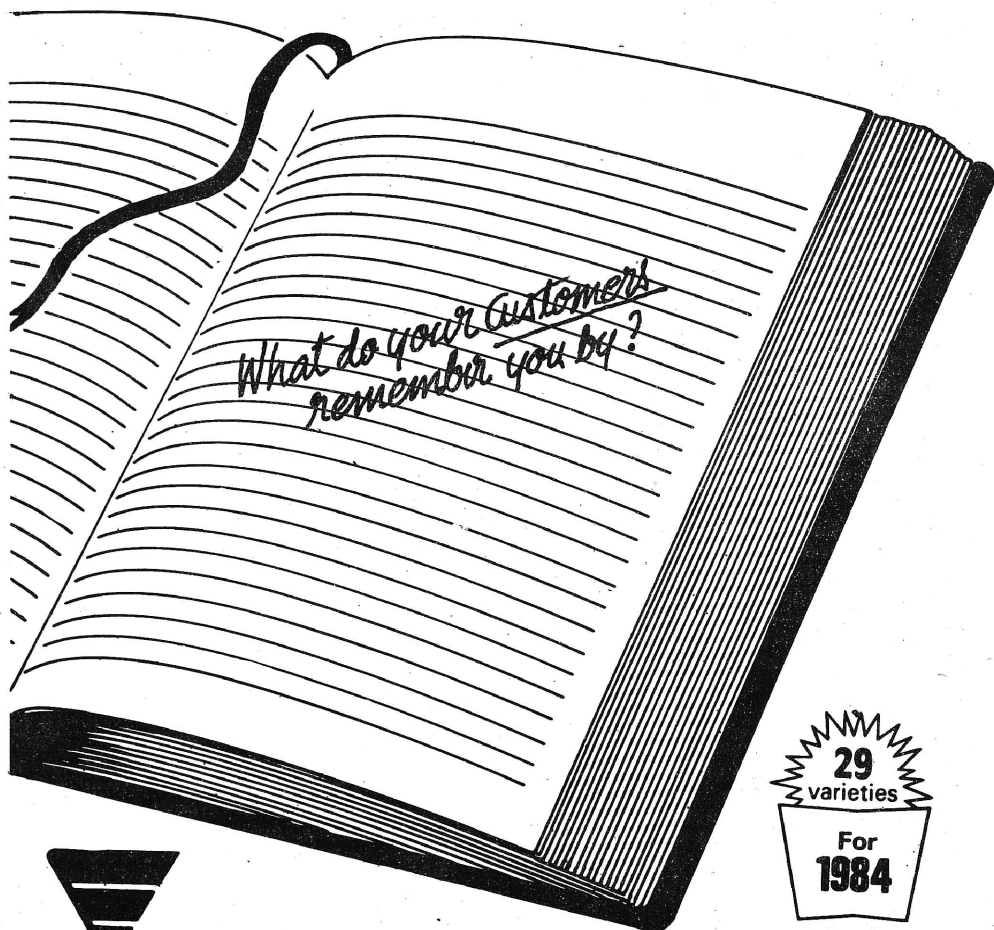
1981—82

Restoration of commuted portion of pension was ordered in the case of those who commuted after a period of 15 years from the date of retirement.

1982—83

The maximum limit for Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity has been raised from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 36,000.

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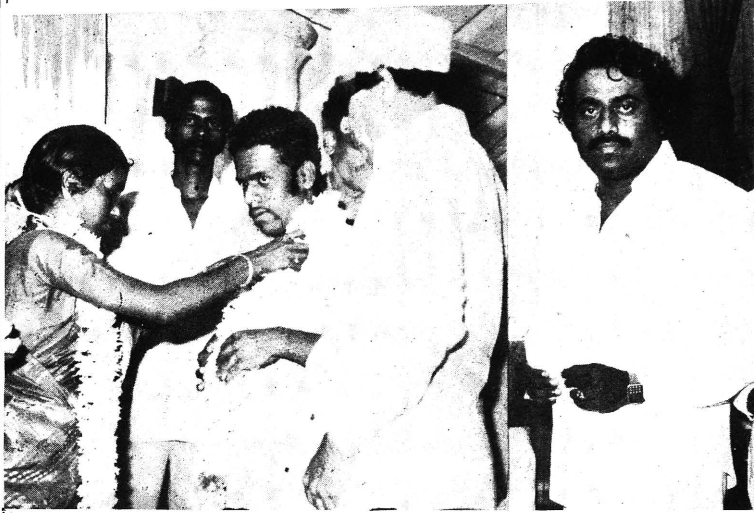
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Adi-Dravidar

To improve the living conditions of the weaker sections of the society, Government of Tamil Nadu are implementing a number of schemes, and provide adequate funds for these programmes so that these schemes could be implemented effectively.

Welfare of Adi-Dravidars:

According to 1981 Census the population of Adi-Dravidars is 88.81 lakhs. To accelerate the development of Adi-Dravidars the provision for the Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department has been increasing every year. In 1977-78 the outlay was only Rs.15.95 Crores and it has risen to Rs.44.61 Crores in 1983-84.

Since majority of the Adi-Dravidars are below the poverty line, to bring, about 9 lakhs of Adi-Dravidar families, above the poverty line, this Government are implementing the Special Component Plan

for Adi-Dravidars. This Component Plan ensures that all the development agencies of this Government take interest in the Welfare of the Adi-Dravidars.

Economic Development:

Under the sector economic development a number of good schemes are implemented. A sum of Rs.5000/- is given as subsidy for sinking of irrigation wells, and Rs.600/- for the purchase of plough bulls, seeds etc. During the last three years about 1,125 Adi-Dravidars have been benefitted. Because of the implementation of the Land Ceiling Act, the lands that become surplus are assigned to the landless. About 1,300 Adi-Dravidars benefitted by this programme have been given a sum of Rs. 400/- per acre, as subsidy, for bringing the land under plough. To increase their income levels by increasing the productive levels, improved seeds, seedlings, pesticides and fertilizers are distributed at 20% subsidised cost. During the last two years 2.42 lakhs of Adi-Dravidars have benefitted.

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Instructions have been issued to cover 50% (average) of the beneficiaries under Integrated Rural Development Programme from Scheduled Castes. During 1982-83 the coverage of Adi-Dravidars works out to 45%. To augment the income of the Adi-Dravidar small farmers and agricultural labourers assistance is extended for having subsidiary occupations like rearing of sheep, poultry, milch animals etc. There are milk supply Co-operative Societies exclusively for Adi-Dravidars. The rate of subsidy to the Adi-Dravidars for the purchase of milch animals has been increased from 33.33% to 50%. Because of this programme 7,672 Adi-Dravidars have benefitted.

Since Sericulture is a profitable preposition, this has been introduced among the Adi-Dravidar farmers and the coverage so far is 4,500 Adi-Dravidars. The rural artisans are given implements free of cost. 21 types of trades are eligible for assistance under this programme. Coverage during the last three years is 4,613 Adi-Dravidars. Under TRYSEM also training is provided to Adi-Dravidar youths. Interest free loan is given to Adi-Dravidars for starting trades like cycle shop, provision shops etc. About 3,631 Adi-Dravidars have been given this loan during the past three years. With the Special Central Assistance given by the Government of India liberal assistance are made available to Industrial Co-operative Societies, Textile Mills etc. to ensure that Adi-Dravidar families covered get regular income and cross the poverty line once for all. During the last two years 61,944 Adi-Dravidars have been benefitted by this programme.

Education:

Unless the Adi-Dravidars are educated they cannot improve socially, economically and have equal opportunity. Realising this the Government are providing large funds for the educational advancement of the Adi-Dravidars. At present the level of literacy among the Adi-Dravidars is 29.67%. This Government are running 947 Schools for these Children. Besides this, 675 hostels are also maintained for these children. During the last three years, 45 hostels were opened. In these hostels about 43,000 students are staying and studying. The food charges to the inmates of this hostels was raised in 1981-82. All the children studying in the schools and hostels run by the Department of Adi-Dravidars and Tribal Welfare are distributed books, note-books, and uniforms free of cost. About 7.80 lakhs of Adi-Dravidar children studying in Standard upto 10, books and slates are distributed every year, free of cost.

The income limit to get the full fee concession has been removed from 1977-78. The income limit of Rs.3000/- p.a. to get the State Government scholarships has been increased to Rs.6000/- p.a. in 1981-82. In order to quicken the sanction of scholarships, arrangements have been made for the sanction of scholarship by the Principals of the Colleges concerned.

Incentive to the Adi-Dravidar students in the form of adhoc grants (Rs.300/-) Prizes (Rs.800-960) to those who secured good marks, Gandhi Memorial Scholarship (Rs.1500/-) etc. are given.



To enable the law degree holders to practice, loan and subsidy are given. To brighten the chances of the Adi-Dravidars in the IAS, IPS examinations a pre-examination Training Centre is maintained. So far 42 Adi-Dravidar candidates have been benefitted by this Centre.

Employment:

In Public Services, and Public Sector undertakings 18% of the seats have been reserved for the Adi-Dravidars and Scheduled tribes. To review the implementation of this a high level Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister is functioning. Besides this, to monitor this, a monitoring committee is also functioning under the Chairmanship of the Second Secretary to Government.

Health, Housing and Other Schemes:

The programme of providing basis facilities to the Adi-Dravidar colonies received filip during the past three years. Besides the normal programmes, a Self Sufficiency Programme for Adi Dravidar colonies was implemented and a sum of Rs.229 lakhs was spent during the last three years. From 1980-81 about 79,695 Adi-Dravidars have been given Pattas for house sites under Adi-Dravidar welfare scheme and 95,675 Adi-Dravidars have constructed houses, under rural Housing scheme.

Community Halls, Dhobikanas are also provided to the Adi-Dravidar colonies where ever necessary. For eradication of untouchability economic development and educational advancement alone will not be sufficient. Therefore this Government are implementing other measures which includes incentive for inter-caste marriages etc. The inter-caste married couple is given one gold medal and a sum of Rs. 4000/-, Rs.300/- for meeting the marriage expenses, etc.

From the above it could be seen that the Government are implementing a number of good schemes for the development of Adi-Dravidars. For the uplift of Adi-Dravidars a sum of Rs.36.22 Crores during 1980-'81 and a sum of Rs.74.50 crores during 1981-'82 was spent. The outlay for 1982-'83 was Rs.103 Crores and for the current year it is Rs.126.77 Crores. During the last three years 4.46 lakhs of Adi-Dravidars have been covered with economic development programmes.



Religious Institutions

There are 34,112 Religious Institutions under the administrative control of this department. Among them, 32,075 are temples 55 are Mutts, inclusive of the 55 temples attached to Mutts, 172 are specific endowments, 189 are charitable endowments and 17 are Jain temples. The present total annual income is Rs.17.72 crores.

A total number of 1636 temples are administered by 479 Executive Officers who are Government servants under the control of this department. To achieve more efficient administration of these Temples, additional staff of 35 executive Officers in four different grades were appointed during the year 1982. There are 82,600 employees in 1636 temples, inclusive of the categories of Archagas, Poojaris etc. 40% of the income is spent on pay and allowances to employees.

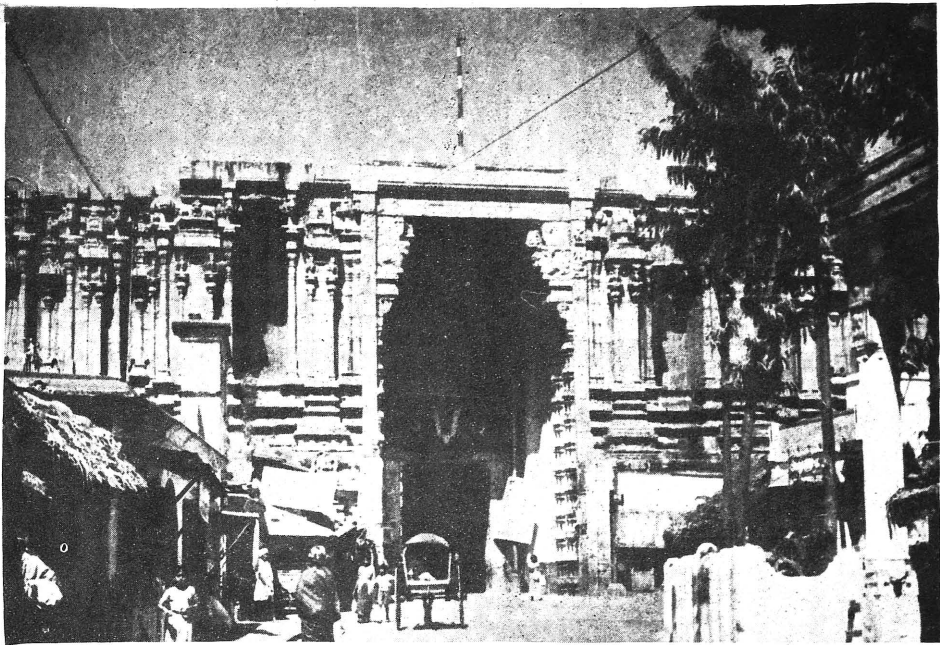
Service Benefits to the temple employees.

Family Benefit Fund scheme. The temple employees receiving a monthly pay exceeding Rs.100/- remit a token premium, every month,



*in the service
of man*





while others receiving Rs.100/- and less per month need not remit even this token premium. Seventeen employees were benefitted.

D.C.R.G. The D.C.R.G. also is paid to the Temple employees without less than 10 years of service in those temples having an annual income of Rs.40,000/- and above. The Death-cum-retirement Gratuity is worked out on the basis of half a month pay for every year of service put in by the employee.

Dearness allowance: The Temple employees are sanctioned Dearness allowance which is subject to revision from time to time.

General Provident Fund. In the cases of employees working in about 400 temples, the scheme of G.P.F. has been introduced and the employees are benefitted.

During the past three years, 4917 persons belonging to Adi Dravidar Community have been appointed as Trustees of the Temples. 121 women were also appointed as trustees.

Thiruppani works.

During the period from 9.6.80 to 9.6.83, 208 temples were renovated and Kumbabishegams were performed. Thiruppani works to the tune of Rs.8.46crores were carried out 1153 Thiruppani works have been

approved. Rs.46 lakhs has been sanctioned to 91 temples. 29 temples in Adidraavidar settlement have been provided with financial assistance. Government has granted a sum of Rs.7.32 lakhs. A sum of Rs.2.60 crores has been expended for the completion of 967 Thiruppani

works. Thiruppani works are also in progress in another 29 temples. To provide basic facilities to the devotees and pilgrims, 46 rest houses, 231 cottages and 936 lodging rooms have been constructed.

By undertaking detailed inves-



tigation of Temple lands and by retrieving records relating to the titles of the temple lands, large extents of lands which were under the adverse possession of private parties, were taken by the temples concerned resulting in an additional revenue of Rs.13 lakhs p.a. The revenue realised by the Temples from the lands, buildings and sites was very much less than what it should normally be. This position has now changed, and the rates of rent and lease have suitably been revised. Rents for 3936 buildings has fetched an additional income of Rs.12.23 lakhs. Similarly by raising the ground rent in respect of 1334 grounds, an additional income of Rs.1.30 lakhs has been received. The lease amount for 4512 acres of lands, has resulted in an additional income of Rs.57,000 p.a.

The following departmental dues have been collected from the religious institutions. (a) Arrears of Audit fees for the year 1982 amounting to 1.14 crores. (b) Arrears of contribution for the year 1981 amounting to Rs.1.12 crores. (c) Arrears by way of reimbursement of Executive Officers' pay and allowances for the year 1982 amounting to Rs.1.08 crores and for the year 1983 upto May 1983 amounting to Rs.55 lakhs.

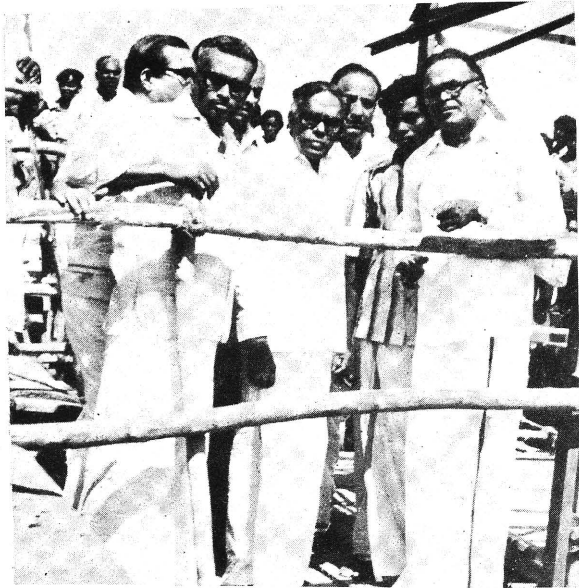
A total sum of Rs.12.66 crores has been invested by the Religious Institution from their surplus funds.

8818 Religious Institutions have been brought under the control of this department.

In 1982-83 Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.20 lakhs for Thiruppaniworks and for the protection of idols in the Temples.

Thiruppani works amounting to Rs.1.32 lakhs have been carried out in 11 temples located in the Adidra-vidar settlements. A sum of Rs. 5,02,145/- has been sanctioned from the Commissioner's Common Good Fund towards expenditure on Thiruppaniworks and for protection of idols in Temples. During this year Kumbabishegam was performed in 70 temples.

The temples under the control of this department, run 7 (Seven) colleges at Palani, Thirukutramal, Poompuhar, Kanyakumari and Rameswaram, 15 High schools and 5 Higher Secondary Schools as well as Panpozhi, Tirunelveli, Thiruvengadu, Madurai, Rameswaram, Thirumalai, Kallankurichi, Marudamalai and Vazhathottathu Iyanpalayam.



Of these, 7 High Schools, 2 Arts Colleges and 1 Tamil Oriental college are run solely for women.

Hymns from Devaram and Divya Prabandam, with monetary assistance from Temples, are taught to children. Devaram Classes are run by Temples at Thiruvengadu, Thirupugalore, Thirukadaiyur, Palani, Coimbatore, Tiruvarur, Thirukalar and Tirumailai. Divya prapandam classes are conducted at Kumbakonam Sarangapaniswami temple, Triplicane Parthasarathy perumal Temple and Vilanagar Varadaraja Perumal Temple. Similarly, Vedasivagama Padasalais are run at Tirumalai, Sikkal, Kancheepuram, Dharmapuram and Allur.

With a view to preserve traditional Nathasvaram, training is given for learning Nadaswaram and thavil. The students are given Rs.500/- and Rs.300/- as incentive for learning Nadaswaram and thavil respectively.

Twenty Siddha hospitals are being maintained at Vadapalani, Manavalnallur, Tirutani, Kallakurichi, Sankarankoil, Kumaravayalur, Thirupugalur, Palani, Rameswaram, Trukkankudi, Veeranallur, Panpozhi Vaideeswarankoil, Pannari, Tiruchendur, Marudamalai, Dindigul, Madurai, Karuvur and Kodumudi, for service of the people and pilgrims.

Marriages under the auspices of the Temples:

A sum of Rs.750/- to Rs.1000/- is being spent for each marriage of

Hindu Adi Dravidas and Hindu Backward class. The temples with surplus income are conducting such marriages. So far, 746 such marriages involving an expenditure of Rs.5,84,557 have been celebrated from 15.8.81 onwards.

To remove casteism between Adi Dravidas and other caste Hindus a scheme for common worship and common feast is being carried out annually in over 5000 Temples throughout Tamilnadu.

Steps are being taken for appointment of Archakas from all communities among the Hindus irrespective of caste, creed or community.



Repairs and renovation of temples

Administrative sanctions are accorded every year for the renovation of temples, for protection of icons; and for cleaning the temples tanks. The Government have sanctioned the following grants during the Past few years for the above purposes:

1980—81	Rs. 20,00,000
1981—82	Rs. 12,00,000
1982—83	Rs. 20,00,000

For 1983-84 the Government have proposed to sanction an amount of Rs. 23,00,000 as Government grant.

Contribution of temples for construction of sheds for the Chief Ministers Nutritious Meal Programme:

The temples in Tamil Nadu have contributed a sum of Rs. 59 20,000 to the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme. The amount will be utilised for the construction of 148 sheds for supply of food under the Chief Ministers' Nutritious Meal Programme.

Measures to ensure safety of priceless idols

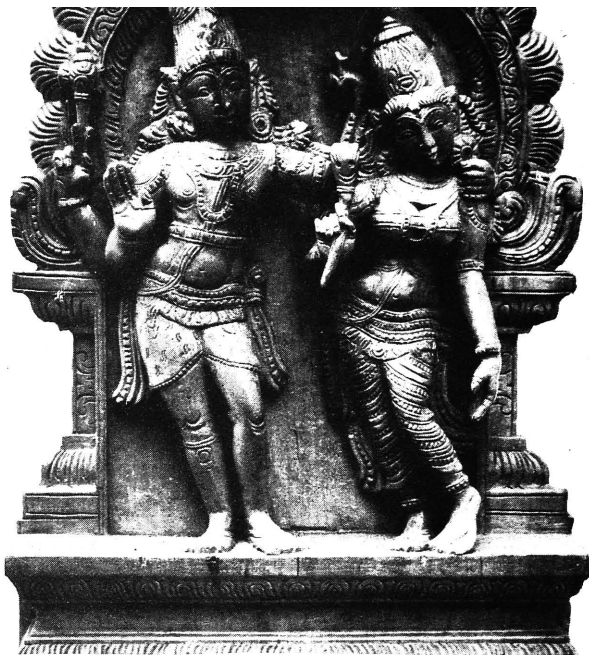
This Government are taking special steps for safety of the priceless idols. It has been found necessary to adopt modern methods like radiography and holography for identification of bronzes, idols and icons. The Scientific Adviser to the Union Defence Minister, suggested that a radiographic record of the idols in Tamil Nadu Temples using non-destructive Radiographic techniques may be undertaken, to ensure unique feature of each casting being identified without any doubt. Based on his suggestion, this Government have proposed to adopt radiographic and holographic records of the bronzes. To start with, three Panchaloga idols belonging to Arulmigu Somanatheswaran Thirukoil, Somanthalam were sent to the Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, for trial test. The records of these tests have since been received and are being verified. It has been decided to make a start in this direction and accordingly it has been proposed to acquire necessary equipment.

Income from temples

Consequent on the steps taken by the Hindu-Religious and Charitable Endowments Administration Department, the income from the temple buildings by way of lease amount has increased annually by Rs. 3,41,324.80. The enquiries which were held for compiling records for temple lands have helped many religious institutions. Consequent on such enquiries, the religious institutions have re-claimed large extent of lands, housesites and buildings and they were able to earn an additional income of Rs. 13 lakhs annually.

Schools and Colleges

On 2nd October 1981, a Polytechnic for Women was started at a non-recurring expenditure of 48.5 lakhs and a recurring expenditure of Rs.4.92 lakhs from the funds of Arulmigu Dhandayuthapani Tirukkcoil, Palani. Recently, a Polytechnic for men has been started.



The Deposits of temple funds, repairs and renovation of temples:

The total amount of temples funds deposited is Rs. 19.94 crores as on 31.12.82

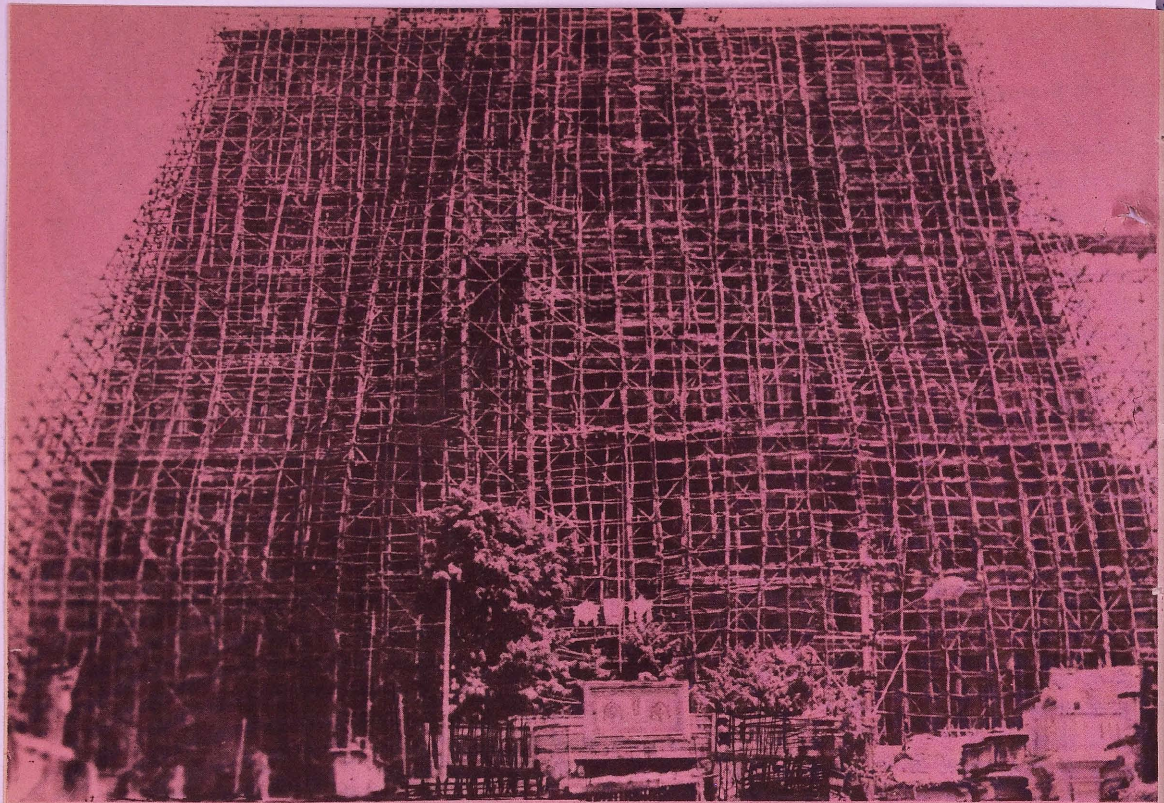
The following amounts have been spent for completing the Thiruppani works during 1980-1982.

Year	No. of Thiruppani works	Expenditure Rs. in lakhs.
1980	70	81.40
1981	52	60.57
1982	371	142.00

An amount of Rs. 15 lakhs has been spent for construction of new buildings for the women's College at Palani. A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been spent for running a winch to the Arulmigu Palani Andavar temple. A sum of Rs. 6 lakhs has been spent for construction of a rest house at Palani. A sum of Rs. 6 lakhs has been spent for constructing a rest-house with 36 rooms at Thiruverkadu and an amount of Rs. 15 lakhs has been spent for construction of a rest house, at Tiruchendur, a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs has been spent for construction of new building for Tirunelveli Kanthimathi Amman High School and a sum of Rs. 3.5 lakhs has been spent for construction of High School building at Panpозhil.

Kumbabishekam

During 1980-83 (upto 31.5.83) Kumbabishekam, was performed in 232 temples including 23 famous temples like Bragadeeswarar temple, Thanjavur, Arulmigu Shri Ranganathaswami temple, Srirangam, Arulmigu Thayumanaswami temple, Rock Fort and Arulmigu Kapaleeswarar temple, Mylapoor.



The Southern Gopuram of the famous temple of Srirangam which comprises of the Royagopuram stood incomplete till recently. Intensive steps are being taken to complete this tower of 226' in height, containing 13 tiers which would cost Rs. 1 crore. The idea of fulfilling the Tiruppani works was conceived by the Ahobila Mutt Jeer who is taking all efforts to finish the same. Due to his keen interest and tireless efforts the works are taking place speedily.

The first tier is 20' 6" high and costs Rs.15 lakhs. The Ahobila Mutt Jeer has come forward to bear this cost.

The 2nd tier is 17' 9" high costing Rs. 12 lakhs. Srimad Andavan Swamigal has contributed this sum.

The third tier which is 15' 6" high costs Rs. 9 lakhs. Sri Kanchi

ROYAGOPURAM TIRUPPANI WORKS

Kamakoti Peetam Sankaracharya has donated this amount.

The 4th tier of 14' 3" high and costing Rs. 8 lakhs will be borne by the Andhra Government.

The 5th tier of 13' high costing

Rs. 8 lakhs will be borne by the Karnataka Government.

The 6th tier is 11' 6" high costs Rs. 8 lakhs. The music Director Thiru Illaya Raja has raised funds through concerts and has donated the sum to meet the cost.

The 7th tier is 10' 6" high costs Rs. 6 lakhs. Tiruchi district devotees and devotees of Thiruvaramang temple have accepted to bear the cost. Tiruppani works of this 7th tier is taking place. So far a sum of Rs. 75 lakhs have been spent for the construction of the gopuram.

The Chief Minister of Tamil nadu has graciously given his consent to complete the 13th tier on behalf of the Government of Tamilnadu. By the grace of the Lord of Tiruvaramang the Tiruppani works of this Royagopuram will be completed in a fitting manner.

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