

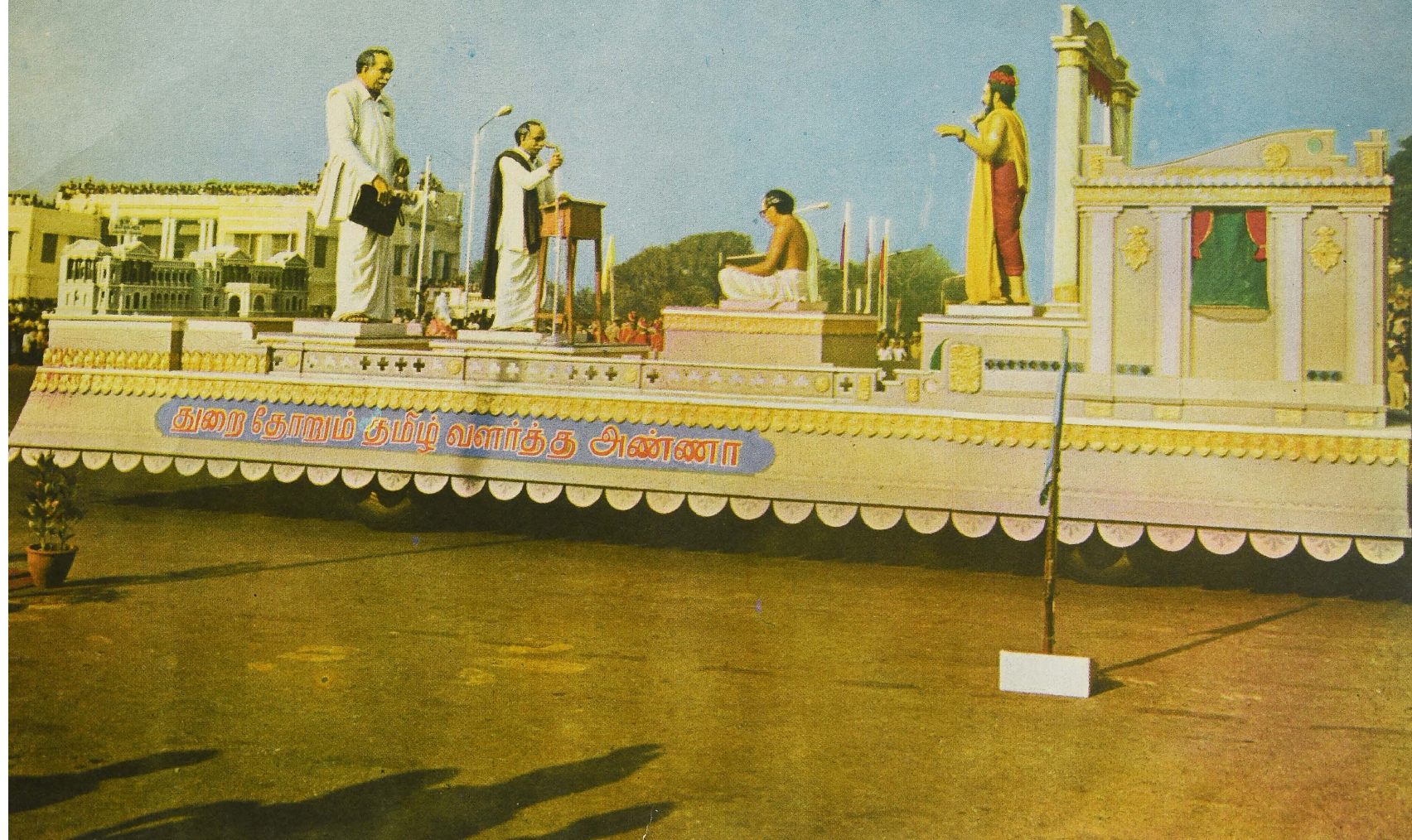
Tamil Arasu

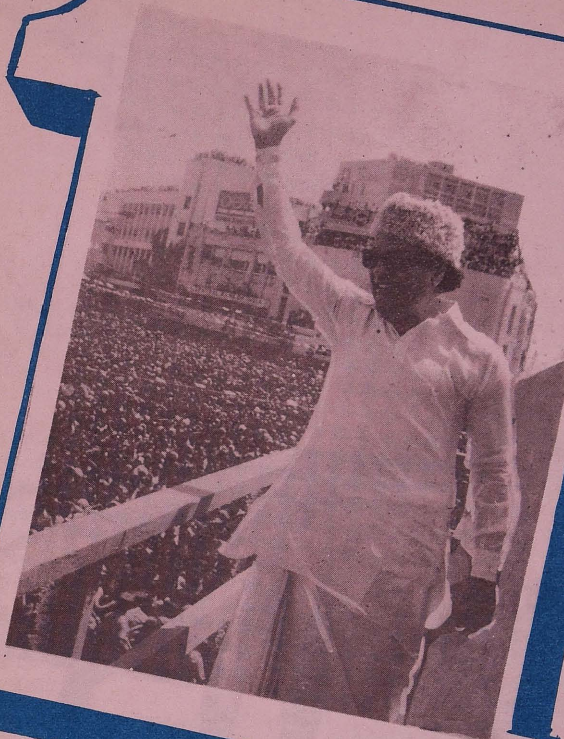
JULY 1981 50 Ps.

Tiruvalluvar Year 2012
Aani - Aadi, Dbunmathi



The Fifth World Tamil Conference was held from 4th to 10th January, 1981 in Madurai. One of the colourful tableaux taken out during the occasion.





YEAR
OF
SERVICE
TO THE

PEOPLE

Tamil Arasu

VOLUME
No.
XII

JULY : 1981

ISSUE
NO.
1





OUR PLEDGE

We shall strive to fulfil the promises made during the elections on behalf of the AIADMK.

We shall try to bring succour to all those living below the poverty line, irrespective of caste or creed, to improve their standard of living.

We shall work for the welfare and progress of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward classes.

The rights and interests of the minorities will be protected in all ways.

The interests and welfare of the farmers, handloom weavers, fishermen, workers, teachers, policemen, Government employees and all working classes will be safeguarded and fostered.

We shall continue to work for the greatness of Tamil language and culture, plead for the rights of the State, serve the interests of the people of Tamil Nadu and uplift the poor and the down-trodden without any difference of caste or creed, to give them all better living conditions.

You are always our source of strength and we seek your co-operation and good wishes.

We pledge to work for the establishment of an egalitarian social order as envisaged by Arignar Anna.

(Pledge taken by the Honourable Chief Minister before the People's Forum before Anna's Statue at Anna Salai on 9-6-1980)

The Honourable Chief Minister Thiru M. G. Ramachandran assumed office for the first time, in June 1977. After assumption of office this Government issued orders for the constitution of the Third Pay Commission headed by a High Court Judge. This was one of the long-pending demands of the Service Associations.

The recommendations of the Third Pay Commission are :

- (i) Reduction in the number of scales of pay from 76 to 20.
- (ii) While fixing pay in the revised scales 5% increase over the old scale of pay was allowed. The employees got a minimum benefit of Rs. 20 and a maximum benefit of Rs. 130.
- (iii) A person who has completed 10 years service in a post can move to selection grade automatically.

The above mentioned concessions and other recommendations of the Third Pay Commission were accepted by the Government and orders were issued accordingly.

To remove the anomalies which arose in the implementation of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, the Government constituted a One Man Commission. Based on the recommendations of this One Man Commission the following concessions have been granted to Government Servants:

- * Revision of the scales of pay for more than 100 categories:
- * House Rent Allowance and City Compensatory Allowance can be taken into account for purposes of payment of surrender leave salary with effect from 1-4-1981.
- * The maximum limit upto which stagnation increments can be drawn has been raised from Rs. 1500 to Rs. 2000.
- * The minimum benefit that shall be allowed to the employees at the time of fixing the pay in the Selection Grade will be Rs. 15- for the Grades VIII to XI and Rs. 10- for the Grades XII to XVI.

- * A minimum increase of 5% over existing pay should be given whenever a person is promoted to a higher post.

- * Leave Travel concession once in two years. This will be admissible to the Government Servant and his family to go to any place in Tamil Nadu which is beyond 240 k.m. from his place of duty.

The additional expenditure involved on the implementation of the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission is about Rs. 67 crores per annum and that due to the implementation of the One Man Commission is Rs. 3 crores per annum. The above additional expenses themselves will show the magnitude of the concessions granted to Government Servants.

Following the procedures adopted by the Central Government regarding grant of Dearness Allowance to their employees and taking into account the resources position of this State, this Government have granted so far 8 instalments as follows (Date from which it took effect.) 1st Instalment 1-4-79, 2nd Instalment 1-10-1979, 3rd Instalment, 1-2-1980, 4th Instalment 1-5-1980, 5th Instalment & 6th Instalment 1-7-1980, 7th Instalment 1-12-1980, 8th Instalment 1-3-1981.

The additional expenditure involved on each instalment of dearness allowance is about Rs. 12 crores per annum.

Other concessions

The amount of cycle advance was raised from Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 and that of festival advance was raised from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500. The Marriage advances payable to Government Servants and their sons and daughters were raised from Rs. 1000 and 2000 to Rs. 1500 (for males) and Rs. 3000 (for females). Interest free advances are being granted as Educational advances to enable the Government servants to educate their children in the colleges. The warm clothing advance for Government servants working in Hill Areas has been raised from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 with effect from 18-3-1980. Advances are also granted to Government servants up to Rs. 500 for purchase of calculators with effect from 25-3-1980.

The age of retirement has been raised from 55 to 58.

In the case of Government servants who are working in rural

areas and are provided with Government quarters 10% of their emoluments was deducted towards House Rent. This has now been reduced to 5%. Orders have also been issued (in May 1981) directing that no house rent need be recovered from Government servants occupying Government/Government rented accommodation such as Basic Servants, Record Clerks, Drivers and other equivalent categories. For those who are working in areas where no house rent allowance is payable, an incentive allowance of Rs. 10 p.m. is being paid now. The maximum limits prescribed for drawal of House Rent allowance in mofussil areas has been removed. The maximum limit of Hill Allowance has been raised from Rs. 80 to Rs. 120. The maximum limit prescribed for drawal of Winter allowance has been removed.

Free supply of hearing aids to C. & D. Group employees who are in need of it is allowed.

Interest free advances have been granted to those who have been affected by cyclones and floods.

A risk allowance of Rs. 20 p.m. has been sanctioned to police personnel from the rank of Constable to Inspector.

Retirement Benefits

The pension calculation has been revised with reference to the procedure followed by the Central Government.

Full commuted portion of the pension has been restored to all those pensioners with effect from the date on which they complete 15 years from the date of retirement.

Family Pension

The minimum family pension has been revised from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 with effect from 1-4-80.

The maximum family pension has been raised from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500.

The families of the pensioners who are not getting family pension and who have retired from service before 1-4-1964 have been sanctioned a family pension of Rs. 100 p.m.



Civil Supplies

IN THE

SERVICE OF THE

PEOPLE

Modern Rice Mills run by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation

Thirteen Modern Rice Mills are functioning under the control of the Tamilnadu Civil Supplies Corporation at various places spread over throughout Tamil Nadu.

Out of these, the Modern Rice Mill at Thiruvavur is the oldest and this was set up in 1965. The remaining 12 mills were set up during 1969-70. All these mills were controlled by the co-operative sector prior to taking over by this Corporation in 1972.

Six mills located in Thanjavur District have a rated capacity of 3.4 to 4 M. T. of paddy per hour. They are capable of hulling 1,000 M.T. of parboiled paddy or 1100 M.T. of raw paddy per month. Similarly, seven mills located other than in Thanjavur district have a rated capacity of 2 M.T. of paddy per hour. They will hull at the rate of 800 M.T. of parboiled paddy or 900 M.T. of raw paddy a month.

Parboiling and drying facilities have been provided in all these mills. They have also been provided with storage facilities for stocking the paddy required for feeding the mills and for keeping the by-products.

The raw-boiled rice produced by the Corporation Modern Rice Mills are not sufficient to feed the retail outlets run by the Corporation under public distribution system. No private miller is coming forward to hull the paddy for Tamilnadu Civil Supplies Corporation. Hence it was felt necessary to increase the capacity of existing Modern Rice Mills as the establishment of a few more mills will multiply the expenditure. Accordingly the capacity of seven mills have been increased by 1.5 to 2 M.T. capacity of paddy per hour in each mill at a total cost of Rs. 19 lakhs. Thereby the hulling capacity of all the thirteen Modern Rice Mills are expected to be raised from 1,10,000 M.T. of paddy to 1,45,000 M.T. of paddy. If a new Modern Rice Mill of 2 M.T. capacity is established this is likely to cost Rs. 15 lakhs. This will hull about 8000 M.T. of paddy only per annum. By installing additional mills we could hull double the quantity of paddy with considerably lesser expenditure and within a short spell.

Of the seven additional mills, the ones at Cheyyar and Kallakurichi have started functioning from 15-4-1981. The remaining mills are expected to be started before 15th of May 1981.

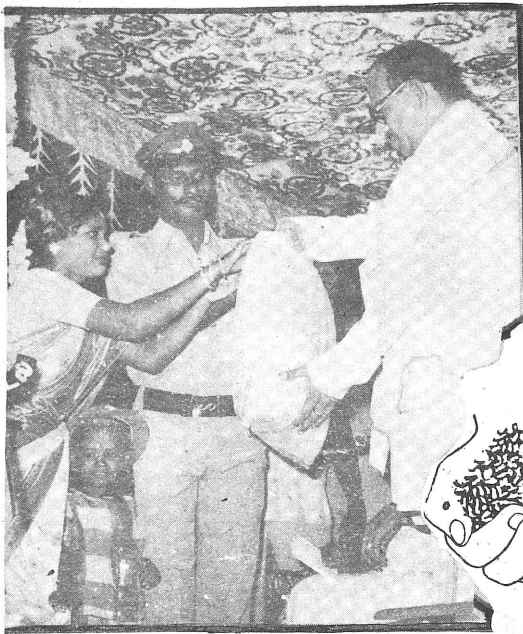
In the outlay for sixth five year

plan, the Planning Commission of Tamilnadu have also proposed to establish a Modern Rice Mill of higher capacity at an estimated cost of Rs. One crore. Suitable site is being selected. Immediately on selection of site, construction work and installation of machinery will be taken up. It is to be pointed out that the entire plant is proposed to be established only by indigenous machinery. It will be completed within two years from the date of taking over the site.

In the year 1981, a quantity of 60,000 M.T. of raw rice was exported to private agencies abroad. This rice was processed only out of Thanjavur Kuruvai paddy. Though this short term paddy harvested during rainy season normally will not be suitable for conversion of raw rice, the Corporation has converted raw rice out of it and that too with a strict quality control norms acceptable to foreign buyers and earned a profit of Rs. 70 Lakhs. This is a remarkable achievement made by this Corporation.

The Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation

During the last one year Tamilnadu witnessed not only the failure of monsoon but also of drought intensifying to alarming proportions.



Tamilnadu Civil Supplies Corporation arranged for massive purchase of foodgrains, pulses, etc. from the up-country production centres and distributed to all regions through public distribution system.

As the prices of essential commodities in the Open Market was steadily increasing during the last one year and the prices under public distribution system is relatively kept with only marginal increases, there is heavy rush in the retail shops. To minimise the long queues and long waiting, Government have ordered that the total number of cards to be handled in one shop should be brought down to 2,000 (Govt. have permitted 4,000 cards in each shop previously). Tamilnadu Civil Supplies Corporation could open 68 shops so far to bring down the cards. The over-crowding and waiting time was also reduced appreciably.

Edible Oils

When the total production of vegetable oil seeds came down sharply during 1980-81, the prices of vegetable oil started rising alarmingly.

When the State Trading Corporation offered imported vegetable oil (Palmolein oil) for introducing among the public, Government undertook to popularise it through Public Distribution System. Now the entire 3,500 M.Ts. supplied by

Government of India is fully distributed through Public Distribution System even in the remote Villages. Government is also approaching Government of India to increase the allotment, as palmolein oil has been accepted by the public as an efficient and cheap cooking medium.

Open Market Sugar :

Anticipating lean period and low production in sugar during the sugar year 1980-81, Government have arranged to build up a buffer open market sugar stock with Tamilnadu Civil Supplies Corporation, to

check the spurt in the Open Market prices. Both the buffer stock and the release of open market sugar to bonafide Bulk Consumers have regulated the open market prices in Tamilnadu. When the ruling price in Bombay was above Rs. 900-per quintal, the price in Tamil Nadu did not cross Rs. 800-per quintal and the price is coming now down further.

Levy Sugar

There was carryover stock of levy sugar for allotment during November 80 and in most of the States in India the issues under public Distribution System has been discontinued. Government have built up a sizeable buffer stock, anticipating, such contingency and ensured that the public were issued their entire eligibility under Public Distribution System. It has helped Tamil Nadu to tide over the abnormal spurt in the sugar price witnessed all over the country during October and November 1980.

Wheat Products

Government have ordered that 60 % wheat products may be procured from the Roller Flour Mills and distributed to the Public through Public Distribution System and also to bulk consumers. It is assured that the prices of the end products will not increase. Thus the prices of bakery and vermicelli products are kept at the same level and public are also obtaining their Maida and Sooji requirements under Public Distribution System.





Cement :

Government entrusted more percentage of cement allotted under public sale category to Tamilnadu Civil Supplies Corporation to ensure that the genuine consumers are obtaining their requirements. This has also prevented the private licensees obtaining cement for unsocial activities. The adulteration in cement has come down because of the Corporation handling the commodity on a larger percentage.

Police Personnel Welfare Scheme

The Government of Tamilnadu introduced a scheme for the supply of essential commodities at subsidised rates to the Police personnel upto the rank of Inspectors and Reserve Inspectors with effect from October 1980.

The Tamilnadu Civil Supplies Corporation has a vital role in successfully implementing this scheme, through its retail outlets throughout the State. About 48,000 families of the Police personnel are enjoying the benefits of receiving their rations

at subsidised rates at their work spots through the Tamilnadu Civil Supplies Corporation retail outlets.

The Tamilnadu Civil Supplies Corporation is also taking active part and extends its fullest co-operation to the Government of Tamilnadu in implementing the free supply of rice to the widows, handicapped and old age pensioners introduced in November 1980 and about 1,51,000 helpless citizens are being benefitted by this scheme every month. They are supplied with 1kg. of rice per week free of cost.

Welfare of Fire Service Personnel Scheme

The Government of Tamilnadu has extended the scheme of supply of essential commodities at subsidised rates to the personnel in Fire service wing treating them on par with Police personnel and the Tamilnadu Civil Supplies Corporation takes a vital role in implementing this scheme successfully with effect from January 1981. About 4,000 Fire Service Personnel are being benefitted by this scheme every month.

Export

During 1979-80 a quantity of 60,000 M.T. of Indian white rice and 5,000 M.T. of white rice broken were despatched to foreign countries (Kenya, Peru, Cuba and West Germany, and a sizable Foreign exchange has been earned.

Distribution of kerosene

Kerosene stocks were distributed to the consumers through retail outlets of Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation throughout the State. Government of India have been approached for appointment of Tamilnadu Civil Supplies Corporation as a wholesaler in distributing the kerosene in Tamilnadu.

Construction Wing

To store paddy, rice, sugar and other essential commodities Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation is constructing scientific storage points in many parts of the State.

Till now at a cost of 4.50 crores storage points with a storage capacity of 2,11,850 M.Ts. were constructed in 51 places as per the specifications of quality control department of Government of India. As per the directions of Government 16,000 retail shops were opened to supply the essential commodities in all places of the State including remote villages. To meet out the requirements of the Corporation Retail shops and Village Level Fair Price shops godowns were constructed at 25 Taluk headquarters with a capacity of 40,120 M.Ts. at an expenditure of 90 Lakhs.

Further, 9 godowns with a capacity of 26,100 M.Ts. are under construction.

Regional offices at Madurai, Nagercoil, Ooty, Cuddalore and Dharmapuri were constructed at a cost of Rs 28 lakhs.

Under-ground storage tank with a capacity of 60,000 litres had been constructed at Madras to streamline the distribution of kerosene. In addition to it, underground storage tanks with a capacity of 60,000 litres are under construction in Madras and Kallakurichi (South Arcot region).

To streamline the distribution of edible oil (Palmolein oil) a storage tank (100 M.Ts. capacity) has been constructed and is functioning in Madras.



POWER FOR PROSPERITY

After a spell of nearly 7 years of serious power shortage, the State freed itself from the throes of powercuts since 1st July, 1977. The power cut in force till then was lifted.

Powercuts in small dosages and restrictions had to be imposed for short spell of periods in 1980 and 1981 mainly because of unsatisfactory performance of Thermal Stations and inadequate relief from Neyveli.

Power generation has been increased from 4928 mu in 1976-77 to a peak of 7574 mu in 1979-80 and an average of 6792 mu during the last 4 years. As against the gross generation of 8349 (including purchases) in 1976-77, the gross generation in 1980-81 has been 10908 mu, an increase of 2559 mu, nearly 31%.

New Hydro Electric Projects/ Thermal schemes were inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister—

1. Suruliyar HES (35 MW) in August 1978

2. Kundah IV Stg. Extn. (110 MW) in October 1978.

3. Tuticorin Thermal Scheme (3 x 210 MW) in July '79.

On this occasion, the generating units at the Power Houses were commissioned.

The installed capacity has increased by 565 MW during the last 4 years from 2364 MW to 2929 MW registering a rise of nearly 25%.

Sanctioned for the following new schemes has been obtained :

1. Tuticorin Thermal Scheme II Stg. (210 MW) in Sep. '77.

2. Neyveli 2nd Thermal was taken in Jan. '78. Scheme (2 x 210 MW) in Feb. '78

3. Lower Mettur Hydro Electric Scheme (120 MW) in Sep. '80.

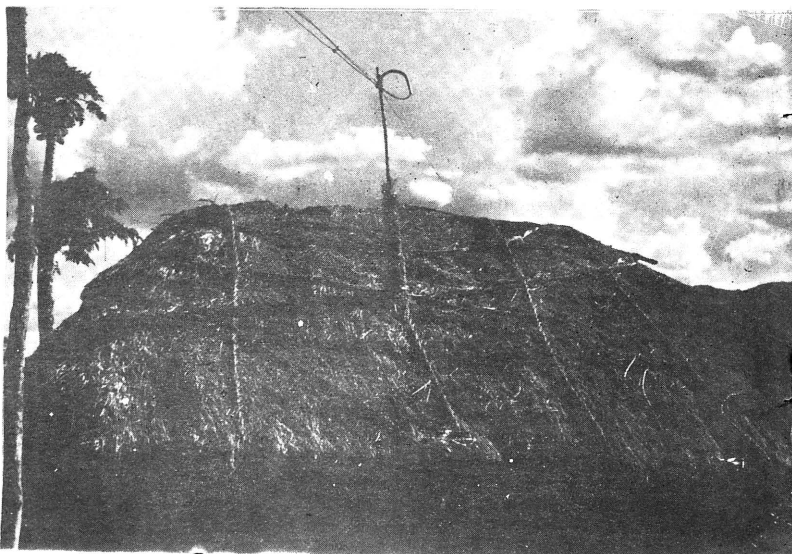
4. Mettur Thermal Scheme (2 x 210 MW) in Sep. '80.

Decision for resumption of works in respect of Kadamparai Pumped Storage scheme 4 x 100MW

Project Report for BBPH replacement (110 MW) was sent to CEA in Sep. '80. Project Report for North Madras Thermal Scheme (3 x 210 MW) has been forwarded to CEA.

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

	(Rs. Cr.)			
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Generation	44	56	70	80
%over previous year		127%	125%	114%
T & D	13	20	33	51
%over previous year		154%	165%	154%
Others	18	14	20	28
Total	75	90	123	159
% over previous year		120%	137%	129%



The outlay for VI Plan has been fixed at Rs. 1023 crores involving an addition of nearly 2000 MW including the benefits from Central Sector Projects. This is the highest outlay and capacity planned so far. The per capita consumption has increased from 146 to 182 units.

In order to extend electricity to weaker sections also, the Government has since decided to give power connection to hut dweller's in rural areas at a flat rate tariff of Rs. 2.50 per month. Between July '79 (when the scheme was inaugurated) and now, more than 3 lakhs huts have been electrified.

Negotiations with the various unions were held leading to successful accord in time on wage revision with effect from 1-12-1979, along with agreement on revised work norms. The superannuation age for Class I & II employees was revised from 55 to 58 on par with State Government employees.

Meter rent for agricultural consumers has been reduced from Rs. 4 to Rs. 2 with effect from 1st July, 1980.

The long standing grievances of agricultural consumers in respect of tariff were redressed by a reduction in the rate from 16 paise to 14 paise per unit for small farmers with effect from July 1977. The rates have again been reduced to 12 paise per unit for small farmers and 14 paise for others from June 1978.

100% electrification of Harijan Colonies was achieved by the end of March '79. Acceptance of service connection materials by the consumers became operative from November '79.

With the increasing demand for new service connections, there were delays leading to public criticism and complaints. The relevant procedures were therefore streamlined and simplified.

- (i) Remunerative aspect for sanction of schemes dispensed with.
- (ii) More powers delegated to officers at various levels for sanction of schemes.
- (iii) Revised billing procedures introduced for H.T. services : with security deposit

reduced from 3 months to 1.5 months.

- (iv) Supply for public meetings-temporary supply permitted from neighbouring services or E. B. mains.
- (v) Morning peak load restrictions relaxed for agricultu-

ral and rural services.

- (vi) Priority for agricultural applications fixed based on date of receipt of application.
- (vii) Solvency certificate from prospective L. T. industrial consumers waived.





MILK

THE WHOLESOME FOOD

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

For a country's development and prosperous livelihood villages are the main sustaining factor.

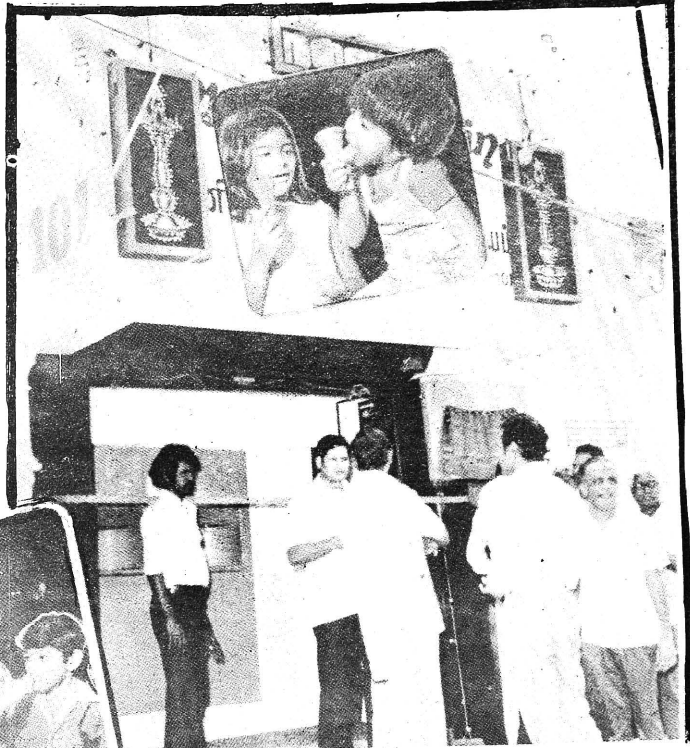
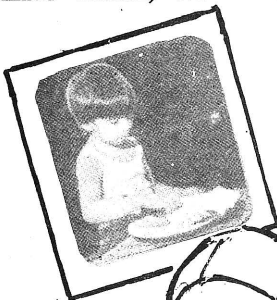
With a view to enriching the earnings of the rural people, supplying nutritious milk to the rural and urban population, the Dairy development department was started in 1958. During the year 1980-81 592 new societies on the pattern of the milk societies in Anand in Gujarat State have been organised. As at the end of the year 1980-1981, 1003 traditional milk Co-operatives and 3623 'Anand' pattern societies are functioning in our state. At present 6.45 lakh litres of milk are being produced daily from these societies. During the year, a sum of Rs. 2.967 lakhs



was given as Government loan to Milk Co-operatives under 'Rural Dairy Extension Service scheme' for purchase of cans, testing equipments, coolers, erection of Milk Booths and for construction of laboratory-cum-Godowns. Under Harijan Welfare Scheme, a sum of Rs. 11 lakhs has been given as Government subsidy to 2235 Harijan members for purchase of milch animals. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was given as subsidy to Milk Co-operatives for growing fodder. Under Special scheme, a sum of Rs. 25.76 lakhs was disbursed as Government subsidy to 5,461 members of milk co-operatives who are small farmers, marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers for purchase of milch animals.

To start 'Anand' pattern Producers Co-operative societies at

village level, to enable the farmers to obtain a steady income and to pay reasonable price based on the quality of milk supplied by the farmers, Seven Milk Procurement Teams have so far been commissioned and are functioning. Out of the above seven Milk Procurement Teams, five Milk Procurement Teams have been started after June 1980. On an average 9795 litres of milk is being supplied daily by the Co-operative Milk Producer societies (Anand Pattern) formed by the



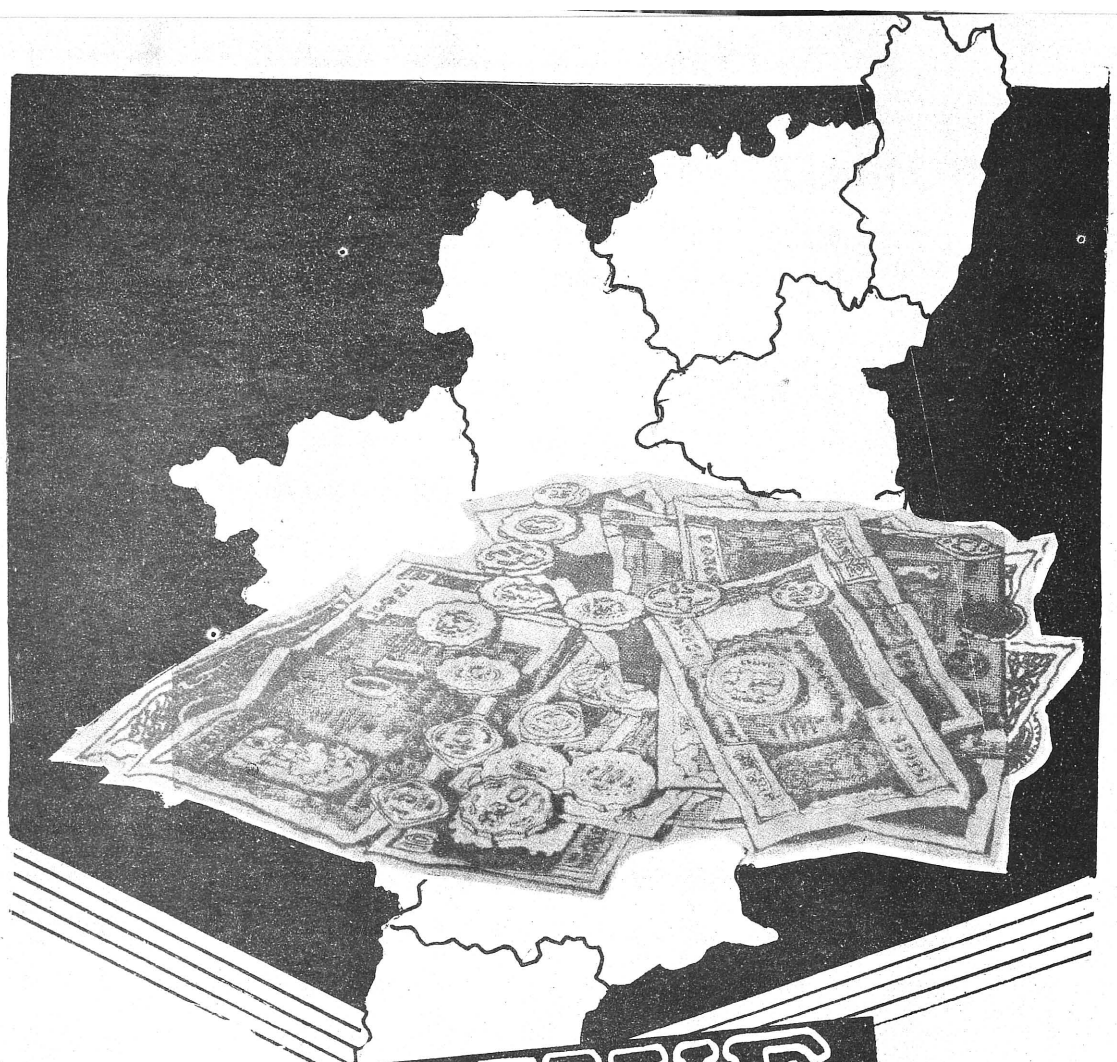
above seven Milk Procurement Teams. Besides, to render immediate medical aid, four Mobile Veterinary Units have already been functioning at Thanjavur, Tiruchi, Arupukottai and Kanyakumari. Four additional Mobile Veterinary Units are to be commissioned shortly. The Veterinary Assistant Surgeons incharge of these Mobile Veterinary

Units render veterinary aid at the door steps of the members/farmers and they are also enlightened on scientific breeding, feeding and management of the cattle, artificial insemination, calf rearing, computed cattle feed etc.

increase in production and procurement of milk during 1980-81 and the daily average milk production has risen from 6.02 lakhs litres to 6.45 lakhs litres. Steps are being taken to improve the milk production and to provide better service, both to the milk producers and to the consuming public.

In view of the above developmental activities, there has been an





REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

The time limit for paying the arrears of rent payable by the cultivating tenants under the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Arrears of Rent (Relief) Amendment Act, 1980 (Tamil Nadu Act 37 of 1980) and the Tamil Nadu Cyclone and Flood Affected Areas Cultivating Tenants Arrears of Rent (Relief) Amendment Act, 1980 (Tamil Nadu Act 40 of 1980) has been given in three instalments namely, 31.12.1980, 30.6.1981 and 30.3.1982. As the above Amendment Acts were pu-

lished in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette only in December 1980 and as the cultivating tenants would be able to pay the arrears of rent as soon as the harvest in January and February 1981 is over, the Bills have been passed in the Legislature in March 1981 extending the time limit of first instalment from 31.12.1980 to 30.6.1981 and second instalment from 30.6.1981 to 31.3.82. The assent of the President is awaited.

The Bill to make Benami Transfers of land void

It has been brought to the notice of Government that prior to the date of the commencement of the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 58 of 1961), that is the 6th April 1960, and after the 1st January 1958, several transfers of lands had been effected which resulted in the reduction of surplus lands liable to be taken over by



Government, under the said Act. The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Second Amendment Bill, 1980 has, therefore been passed by the Legislature to modify the said Act so as to make all such transfers of land, null and void, subject to certain exemptions.

Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978.

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978, came into force retrospectively with effect from 3rd August, 1976. Any one who is holding land in excess of the Ceiling limit should file a statement under section 7 of the Act, to the Competent Authority. As on 17.1.81, 15026 statements have been filed before the competent authorities. According to the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978, 11,635 statements filed are within the ceiling limit. The remaining 3391 statements are under process by the Competent Authorities. As per these statements, the estimated excess vacant land is 3,74,26, 420 square metres. In respect of 174 cases, covering an extent of 22,58,034 square metres, notification under section 11(1) of the Act has been issued. Final notification has been issued under section 11 (3) of the Act in respect of 74 cases covering an extent of 9,20,292 square metres of excess vacant land. So far the number of cases in which

exemption has been given to the individuals and industries are 390 and 297 respectively. The total extent of exemption given in both the categories are 1,346.013 hectares.

One Man Committee on District Administration

The Government in G.O.Ms.No. 821, Revenue dated 16.4.79 have appointed Thiru S.P. Amborse, I.A.S. as One Man Committee to study the various problems of District Revenue Administration and to make recommendations to raise the level of efficiency of District Revenue Administration, in order to fulfil the expectations of the rural people. It was felt that there was need to redefine the levels of responsibilities in the various offices and degree of powers for officers which will ensure speedy disposal of the requests and representations of the people.

The One Man Committee has made 184 recommendations and the Government have examined and so far passed orders on 75 recommendations. These orders have been passed on the procedural improvements with a view to ensure speedy despatch of business. The other recommendations are being examined and final orders will be issued as early as possible.

Taccavi Loans Written off

With a view to alleviate the grievances of agriculturists, the Government issued orders to write off the collection of dues to Government in respect of certain categories of Taccavi Loans. As a result of the implementation of this order as on 31.12.1980 a sum of Rs. 21, 41,98,812/- was written off and 9,46,029 agriculturists have been benefitted.

Debt Relief

The Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Act, 1979 (Tamil Nadu Act 40 of 1979) provides for scaling down of debts incurred by poor debtors prior to 14.7.1978. Since it was felt by Government that debtors would find it difficult to repay the scaled down debts in lumpsum, the Tamil Nadu Pawn brokers and Debt Relief Laws (Amendment) Act, 1980 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1980) was brought into force on 23.10.1980 so as to enable the debtors to repay the scaled down debts in 3 half-yearly instalments. Further, the sale of time-barred pledged articles by pawn-brokers has been banned by the above Act till the time allowed for relief. On the representations received that the time limit allowed for filing applications for relief under the Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Act, 1980 (T.N. Act 13 of 1980) was not sufficient, Government have introduced in the Assembly on 3.4.1981, an amendment Bill extending the above time limit till 30.6.1981.



AIT-Concession

In Tamil Nadu though the tax on Agricultural Income has been in force from the year 1955, substantial relief to the Agricultural Income Tax assessee was given only and mainly during the year 1980 i.e. after the introduction of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income Tax (Amendment) Act, 1979 which raised the exemption limit from 10 standard acres to 20 standard acres in respect of composition cases and from Rs. 5000 to Rs. 10,000 in respect of the return cases i.e. on income basis. Besides, the pattern of conversion of ordinary acres of all categories of lands into standard acres have been changed to 'Crop basis' by virtue of this Act. So, the number of Agricultural Income Tax assessee has been reduced from 71,724 to 37,458 and thus 34,266 persons in Tamilnadu were benefited by this amendment.

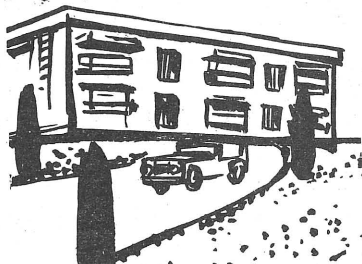
DROUGHT RELIEF

Consequent on the failure of the monsoons during 1980-81, major part of the state has been wholly or partly affected by drought conditions. Rs. 31.76 crores has been allotted for undertaking various relief works like sinking of new bore wells, deepening of existing wells, augmenting the drinking water supply, formation of roads etc., and revisions of land revenue and local cess, water cess, special water cess in cases where the crop yield is less than 50 %

Abolition of the Posts of part-time Village Officers:

Traditionally the village officers in Tamil Nadu were part time Govern-

ment servants. The Government after carefully considering the recommendation of Administrative Reforms Commission submitted in 1973 as well as other aspects pertaining to the system of part time village Officers decided that the system of Part time Village Officers in the State of Tamil Nadu is outmoded and does not fit in with the modern



needs of village administration. On grounds of administrative necessity and in order to facilitate quick implementation of the development schemes at village level as the Government considered that the system of whole time village Administrative Officers should be introduced immediately. The Government abolished the posts of part-time village Officers in Tamil

Nadu. An amount calculated at the rate of one half of the monthly emoluments for every year of total service will be paid to them.

Abolition of Board of Revenue and Consequential Arrangements

With a view to provide efficient administration and speedy disposal of the business, the Government have abolished the Board of Revenue in its present set up by virtue of section 3 of the Tamil Nadu Board of Revenue Abolition Act, 1980 with effect from 1.12.1980. Consequent on the abolition of the Board of Revenue, the Government have created the following new independent departments.

Transport Department, Commercial Taxes Department, Revenue Administration Department, Land Administration Department, Land Reforms Department, Prohibition and Excise Department.

Assignment of cultivable land & House Sites:

The details of land assigned to the landless and houseless poor are given below.

1. Assignment of cultivable lands :

Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe			Others			Total		
No. of Patta	Extent A	C	No. of Patta	Extent A	C	No. of Patta	Extent A	C
1202	1002	68	10,265	10,614	20	11,468	11,616	88

2. House Sites:

Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Others	Total
10,602	362	38,294	49,238

In order to develop the sericulture industry, 15,511.74 acres of Government lands in Hosur taluk of Dharmapuri District, were leased out for mulberry cultivation.

The Government have ordered the regularisation of the unobjectionable encroachments by hutments in the scattered slums in Madras City, on collection of a sum of Rs. 7,700 per ground which is inclusive of development charges, in instalments, spreading over for five years and issue of lease-cum-sale deed to them. The assignment will be subject to a maximum of half a ground plot.

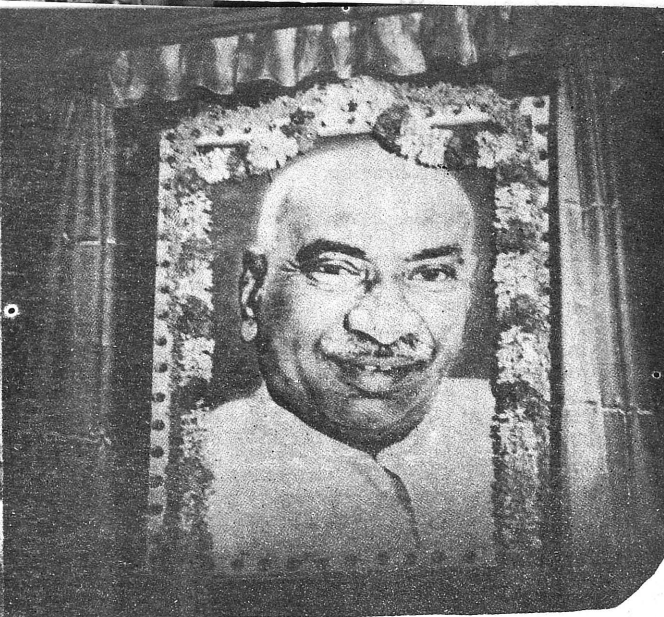
Rehabilitation

During the period from 9.6.80 to 31.3.81, 47466 repatriates from Sri Lanka were resettled in Tea Plantations Cooperative Spinning Mills, Repatriates Cooperative Bank Industrial schemes, Agricultural schemes under the State Farm Corporation etc., 38 Burma repatriate families and 11 Vietnam repatriate families were granted business loans. A sum of Rs. 69.46 lakhs was spent as grant towards relief assistance for the repatriates. Besides, a sum of about Rs. 135 lakhs was incurred towards grant of business loan and for other loan schemes.

The schemes are implemented by the Department with reference to the pattern schemes approved by the Government of India with full financial assistance from Central Government.

Revenue Jurisdiction.—In 1980-81, with a view to enable the Revenue Inspectors to ensure speedy disposals of grievances, 73 new firkas have been formed. At present, there are 1097 firkas in this state.





Dynamic Achievements in INFORMATION & PUBLIC RELATIONS

The Information and Public Relations Department functions as the liaison organisation between the Government on the one hand and the Public and the Press on the other. It is the channel through which the policies of the Government and activities and achievements of various departments are made known to the public, utilising all media of mass communication such as Press, Film, Exhibitions, traditional media like dramas and song Programmes and printed material.

The advertisements of all departments, undertakings and other institutions under the control of the State Government are centralised and released to the Press through this department. Further, the Information and Public Relations Department prepares and releases its own advertisements to educate the public about the policies and programmes of the Government.

Functions:

With a view to educate the Public about historical events and the great sacrifices made for the people by National Leaders, functions are organised by this department on their birthdays and commemoration days.

Silver Jubilee of Tamil Nadu:

To commemorate the 25th year of the birth of Tamil Nadu as a separate State, it is proposed to celebrate its Silver Jubilee in a grand manner during November this year. Further, Centenary Celebrations of Va. Ve. Subramania Iyer, Mahakavi Subramania Bharathiar, T.K. Chi-

dambaranatha Mudaliar, Raja Annamalai Chettiar are also proposed to be organised during this year.

Thanthai Periyar Centenary Celebrations:

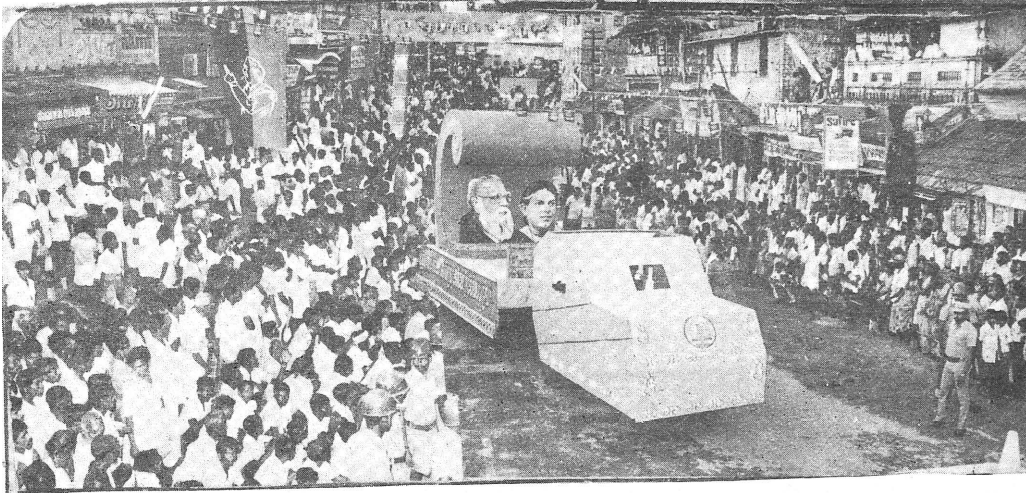
The Government have been implementing several recommendations made by the Thanthai Periyar Centenary Celebrations Committee.



The Sound and Light Programme depicting the life and message of Thanthai Periyar has been conducted in Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Vellore and thousands of people have witnessed and appreciated it. The next programme is scheduled to be conducted at Tirunelveli and Periyar districts and thereafter will be held in other District Head-quarters.

'Biography of Periyar' which is being prepared by the Expert Committee of Thanthai Periyar Centenary Celebrations is to be released in three parts and the first part of it will be released before the end of this year.

The book entitled "Periyar Puratchi Mozhigal" containing the golden sayings of Thanthai Periyar has already been published at a subsidised price. A proposal to translate this book into English is under consideration. The biography of Thanthai Periyar in line drawings for children is under preparation and is expected to be published soon.



Exhibitions:

This department organises exhibitions within the State and also participates in exhibitions organised in other States to portray the activities and achievements in various departments.

This Department has organised during the year 1980, Government Chithirai Exhibition at Madurai during April-June, Government Exhibition at Coimbatore during March-May and the Government Exhibition at Salem during July-September. Various Government Departments, Government under-

nised the World Tamil Conference Exhibition at Madurai on 5th January 1981.

Information Centres:

The Information Centres at Madras and Madurai serve the public by providing them information on all general topics and on the policies and achievements of Government. Reading Rooms also function at these centres.

To avoid the difficulties in exhibiting Documentaries and Newsreels in the Districts for want of sufficient vehicles and to exhibit them

regularly, it is proposed to purchase two special types of vehicles, fitted with Projector equipment at an estimated cost of Rs. 1 lakh each. As a first step, these vehicles will be utilised in Madurai and Coimbatore Districts. This scheme will be extended in stages to other districts. By this, difficulties experienced in exhibiting Documentary films in villages can be overcome and there is bound to be an impressive progress.

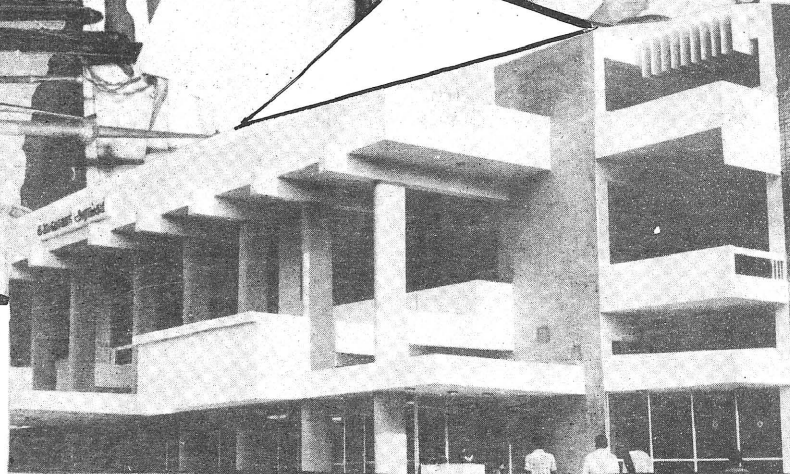
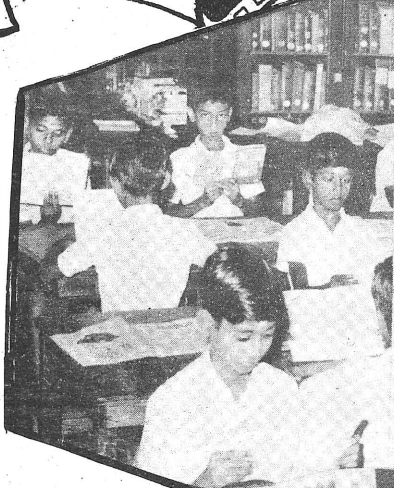
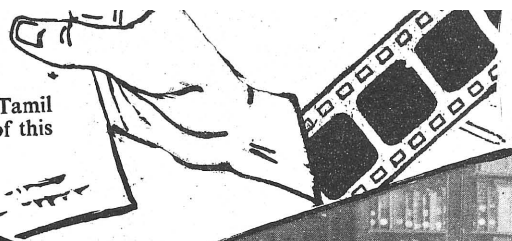
Memorials:

All residential places where leaders of Tamil Nadu lived and where their

memorials have been erected have been transferred to the administrative control of Public (Information and Public Relations) Department.

Tamil Arasu:

The Tamil Arasu Journal (Tamil and English) is a Publication of this

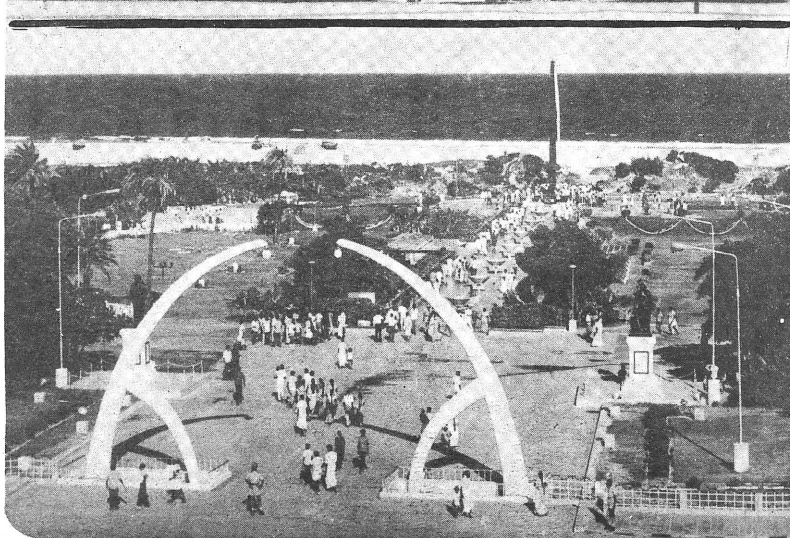


Kalaivanar Arangam, Madras and Anna Kalai Arangam, Vellore:

The Kalaivanar Arangam, Madras and Anna Kalai Arangam, Vellore are run by this department. Besides according permission for conduct of functions, film shows are also conducted in Anna Kalai Arangam, Vellore.

The air-conditioned Kalaivanar Arangam is allotted for Government functions, private functions and for cultural programmes. When there are no functions, film shows at the rate of two shows per day are permitted subject to certain conditions. In recent years, due to the above scheme, the income for the Arangam has increased. Rent is collected from private organisations at appropriate rates. But concessional rates are allowed for Government departments.

The Rajaji Hall, Gandhi Illam and Seerani Arangam are under the administrative control of this Department.



department. This journal was started in July 1970 in Tamil as Fortnightly and in English as Monthly. The Journal projects the news and views of the Government with special emphasis on integrated plans and schemes. The average circulation of Tamil fortnightly is 50,000 and that of the English monthly is 3,000. Tamil Arasu issue on Fifth World Tamil Conference with attractive photographs on cover pages and articles inside was very popular among all people and was very much appreciated. An additional 10,000 copies of the issue were sold out in one or two days. Further, English issue of this journal is being sent to all Consulates General of foreign countries. Foreign countries like Malaysia, America and Fiji islands have also subscribed for the supply of this journal. Tamil Arasu issue and other publications of Information and Public Relations Department are printed at the Tamil Arasu Press which is under the control of this department.

Subsidy to Feature Films:

The high cost of production and the decline in the quality of films produced are among the problems faced by the Film Industry in this State. To encourage production of quality Tamil Films based on nationally desirable themes and welfare of the people, the Government are offering financial assistance of Rs.1 lakh each to five films every year. A committee constituted for the purpose advises the Government in the selection of films.

Awards to best Films and Artists:

In order to encourage production of Tamil Films of aesthetic and technical excellence, a scheme of annual State Awards has again been introduced from the financial year 1978-79. By this scheme, best among the feature films, documentaries and children's films, artistes, technicians, etc., are being chosen and presented cash awards and prizes.

Institute of Film and Television Technology:

The Institute of Film Technology was started in 1948 and has expanded considerably since then. Its objects are to impart training in all branches of film production and allied subjects, to award diplomas to successful candidates, to educate the public to appreciate the great potentialities of the medium of film for entertainment and education

and to maintain a research centre for films. An advisory committee consisting of officials and non-officials associated with the film industry offers advice to the Institute. The Institute offers courses in Cinematography, Sound Recording, Film Processing, Direction and Screen Play Writing, Editing and Acting and Television Technology. Documentary films are also produced.

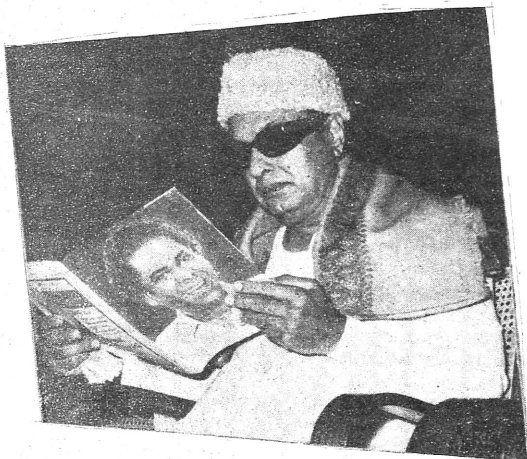
The Tamil Nadu Film Division:

The Tamil Nadu Films Division produces news bulletins covering important programmes in the State depicting developmental activities of the Government and public functions and releases them through

the Films Division of the Government of India. In addition, documentary films are also produced for the Government departments highlighting their activities to educate the people.

Tamil Nadu Theatre Corporation,

The Tamil Nadu Theatre Corporation which was incorporated in 1972 is a wholly Government owned Private Limited Company. The main object of the Corporation is to render financial assistance for the construction of semi-permanent theatres in Tamil Nadu, for their conversion into permanent theatres, for construction of new permanent theatres, touring and open air cinemas, for purchase of equipments, etc. necessary for such theatres.



Education

in Tamil Nadu

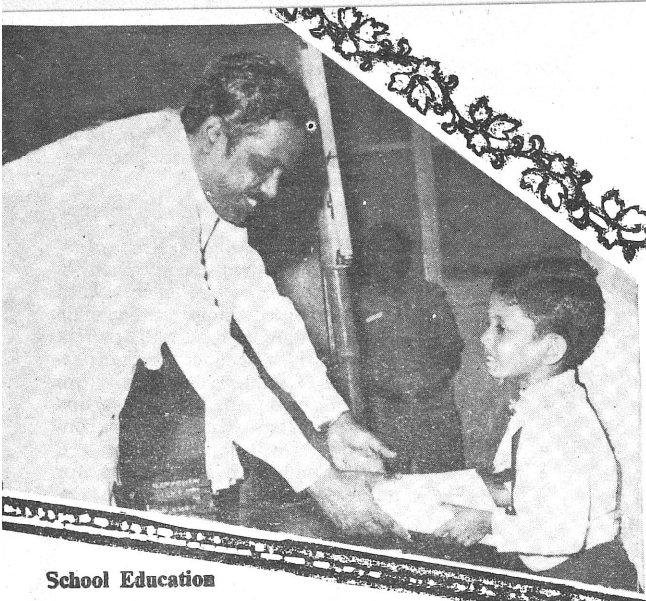
Envy of other states

School Education

The steady growth of Higher Secondary Education has been the envy of other states. During 1977-78 the amount allotted for School Education was Rs. 130 crores. The expenditure rose to Rs. 183 crores and Rs. 207 crores during 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively. To avail the educational facilities and to enrol more students, multi-farious innovative measures have been taken up. To cope up with the increase in enrolment, 64 Elementary Schools, 78 Middle Schools and 110 High Schools were opened during 1980. An unprecedented number of 15,000 posts of teachers of all categories have been sanctioned from 1976-77 to 1980-81. Apart from that a total of 2,150 posts will be sanctioned during 1981-82. Under the Midday Meal Scheme about 19.80 lakhs of children have been benefitted in the year 1976-77. During 1980-81 about 20.25 lakhs of School children were the beneficiaries. To make the scheme enduring, central kitchens were constructed. Five kitchens were constructed in Ramanatha puram. Nine Field Officers have been appointed for an effective supervision of the Scheme. To aid poor children in their education, 13 lakhs of students (Standards I & III) were given free Text books and slates.

From 1978-79 no tuition fees are collected from Anglo-Indian students studying in Anglo-Indian Schools. The reservation of seats for Backward classes has been enhanced to 50%. Rural Talent Scholarships are awarded every year to four students in each Panchayat Union from 1978-79. There are 3,341 villages with predominant population of scheduled caste. In 94.6% of these villages, there is school facility within a radius of 1 k.m. During 1980-81, 110 High schools were newly opened. By the end of 1980-81, 1,018 High Schools have been equipped with science laboratories. From 1980-81 a grant of Rs. 98,000 will be sanctioned for science laboratory for each Government High School and the Non-Government Schools will get a grant of Rs. 60,000 each. 300 special oriented training courses for 15,000 Higher grade teachers handling standards I & III have been conducted by the State Council of Educational Research and Training. During 1980-81, 1243 Higher Secondary Schools have been started. During the academic years 1979-80 and 1980-81, 2.58 lakhs pupils are

studying in Standards XI and XII of Higher Secondary Schools. The students from rural areas are deriving the maximum benefits. 22% (ie) 57,093 of Higher Secondary students are studying in vocational courses which is an All India Record. The Government sanctioned the construction of one class room plus one laboratory in each of the 477 Government Higher Secondary Schools opened in 1978-79 and 1979-80 at a cost of more than Rs. 8 crores and the construction of 400 buildings have been completed.



Collegiate Education

The Department of Collegiate Education has been able to make impressive progress during the year 1980-81 with reference to the qualitative improvement of Collegiate Education and improvement in the service conditions of staff employed in colleges. Owing to the introduction of Higher Secondary Courses in Schools, the Pre-University Courses had been discontinued from the Colleges. During the year 1980-81, 80 Degree Courses and 53 Post Graduate Degree Courses were opened in the Colleges of Tamil Nadu. With a view to provide an opportunity for discussing the grievances of Staff and Students, three Welfare Committees have been constituted in each college. The Scheme of Direct payment of Salary to the staff of the Aided Colleges have been introduced from 1-4-80. 224 Assistant Professors and 160 Demonstrators and Tutors were selected by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission. 397 surplus teachers were reemployed to the needy colleges. The staff of Aided Colleges, both teaching and non-teaching, are now eligible for full retirement benefits on par with the staff employed in Government Colleges. They are also eligible for Gratuity on retirement. Group Insurance Scheme under which families of persons dying in harness are paid Rs. 10,000 has been extended to the staff of aided colleges also. A sum of Rs. 32.6 lakhs was spent for giving incentive to Tamil Medium students during the year.

Non-formal and Adult Education :

In 374 Panchayat Unions of the State, non-formal centres have been started. These centres serve the school drop outs or non-starters of the age group 6-14 years who were denied the formal education because of economic level or other sociological conditions. Later the merger of the earlier two programmes of Formal Education and Non-formal Education into Rural Functional Literacy Project was introduced in the twelve districts in the State excepting Kanyakumari, Madras, Nilagiri and Periyar. To provide better living conditions to the masses the need was emphasised to start Adult Education Programme under Self Sufficiency Scheme. The Directorate undertook the huge responsibility of eradicating illiteracy of the masses and since 1978 covered more than 4 lakhs illiterate adults. The



vocational education centres, 150 in number, was a programme for urban population to learn through crafts or trade. This is of 5 months duration. At present four non-formal education centres for the age group of 6-14 are functioning in each one of the panchayat unions in the state.

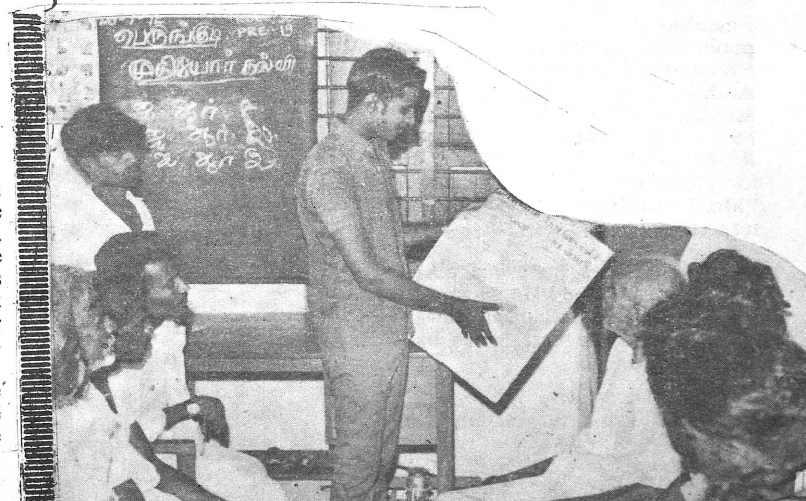
Library Service in Tamil Nadu

The Library movement in Tamil Nadu shoulders the responsibility in providing the masses the facility for their reading and to enlarge their intellectual capacity. Except Kanyakumari District all other districts in Tamil Nadu have their District Central Libraries at Cities and the Branch Libraries function at towns and cities. The Government extends all benefits enjoyed by the Government servants to the employees of the Local Library Authorities.

The stock of books in all the libraries from 1954 to 1974 totalled to 50 lakhs. As per the statistics

taken in 1979-80 this has been increased to 74 lakhs. To assist readers, 5 Reference Assistants have been appointed from 1-7-78 in the Connemara public library. From 1-4-1980 except on three National Holidays this library functions from 8.00 am to 8.00 p.m. in the year.

The Honourable Chief Minister laid the foundation stone on 3-10-80 to construct a multi storeyed building at a cost of Rs. 30 lakhs at the District Central Library, Tiruchirappalli. The Government have also accorded sanction to construct two multistoreyed buildings at a cost of Rs. 25 lakhs in Coimbatore. The construction of Library Building at Salem at a cost of Rs. 9.6 lakhs is nearing completion. The Government approved to rename the District Central Library, Madras as "Devaneya Pavanar" District Central Library. The District Central Library Vellore is named as "Thanthai Perivar E. V. Ramaswamy" District Central Library.



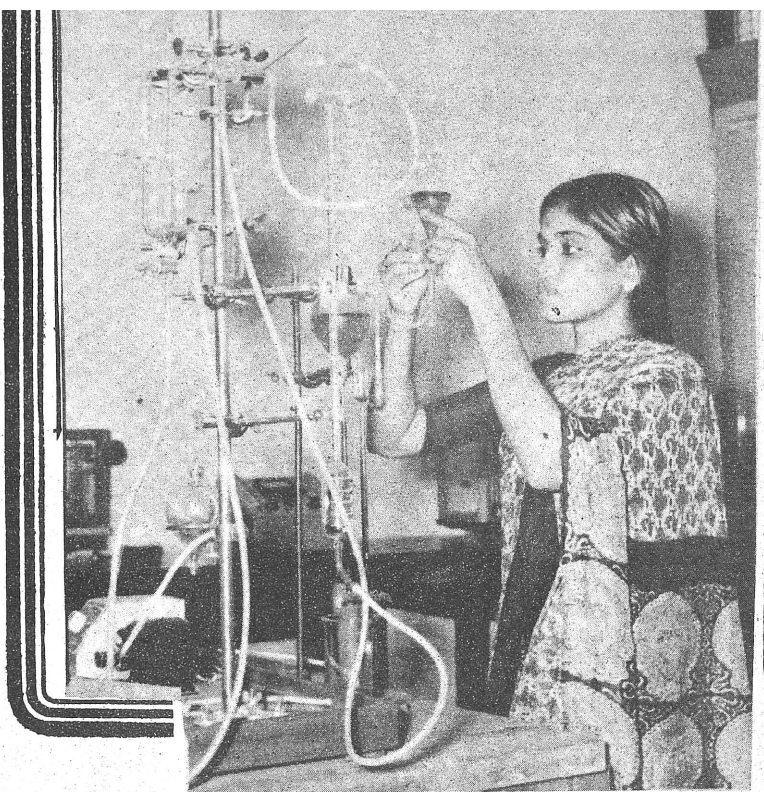
Tamil Development :

The prime function of this Department is to implement the free and proper usage of Tamil in the administration of Government and its departments, apart from perpetuating and safeguarding the dignity, importance and purity of Tamil language and literature. During the period, the 10 Assistant Directors of Tamil Development (Inspection) in the Districts have inspected 5,000 Government Offices in the whole of the State, and rapid progress made in the implementation of Official Language Scheme. The Director of Tamil Development has also inspected 36 Heads of Departments, 12 Collectorates and 12 Subordinate Offices during the period. Training in respect of implementation of Official Language Scheme has been imparted to 13 Junior I.A.S. and 7 Deputy Collectors who are approved probationers. The Official Language Test was conducted for 51 Government servants who are not possessing adequate knowledge in Tamil. From Madras District 3 Government servants have been selected for writing best notes and drafts for award of prizes under the scheme. From 16 Districts 115 candidates, working in Government Offices, Municipalities and Panchayat unions have been selected for the award of the prizes. 16 Forms and 30 books of various Government departments have been translated in Tamil. Action has been taken to publish the IV edition of Glossary of Administrative Terms. Supplementary Glossary of Special terms for 46 Departments have been printed.

The Authentic History of Tamil Nadu Volume II "Sangakala Thami-zhagam" in two parts are under print for publication. Under the Financial Assistance to Authors for publication of best books in Tamil, 5 books have been selected and the 5 Authors have been offered financial assistance of Rs. 7065. Government have also accorded sanction of Rs. 49,000, Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 5,000 for publication of Unesco Courier, "Mozhi Iyal Nool", "Ayyukkovai" respectively.

Tamil books published during the years 1973 and 1974 have been received under the scheme for award of prizes and the best books have been selected.

**Descriptive Bibliography
for Printed Tamil Books published**



from 1867 to 1935 have been compiled and are being published. The Government accorded sanction of financial assistance of Rs. 21,730 to establish Tamil chairs in 3 Universities during the period. To start part time Diploma Courses in Tamil in other Universities and Institutions financial assistance of Rs. 5,000 has been accorded to the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore. 90 Tamil scholars have been selected and granted a monthly pension of Rs. 250 each under the Scheme of Financial Assistance to indigent Tamil Scholars.



In the name of "ThiruVi. Ka" the Government have instituted a cash award of Rs. 10,000 to the Tamil writer chosen best and the award disbursed on the birthday celebration of Anna since 1979. This award was given to Thiru Naranaduraikannan during 1980. The Government celebrates the Pavendar Bharathidasan's Birthday since 1978. The Government have also decided to institute an award to a chosen Poet and give away the same at the function during every year. Accordingly this award was given to Kavignar Muthulingam and to Pattukottai Kalyana Sundaram for the year 1980 and 1981 respectively. Under the scheme of translating, printing and publishing the best books of other languages in Tamil and vice versa, during 1981 were

—(1) Prophet, 2. Jnanaratham, 3. Pathitru Pathu, 4. Squirrel in the Courtyard, 5. Dance of Siva and 6. 100 poems of Soviet Literature. During the Fifth World Tamil Conference held at Madurai in January 1981, two pavilions had been erected under the auspices of Tamil Development and Tamil Culture which harnessed the unique praise of both scholars and public. To infuse fillip in the implementation of Official Language Scheme, the Government have introduced a three year oriented scheme for speedy action and implementation of Official Language Scheme in full. In accordance with the scheme, in the following seven Departments Tamil will be fully and squarely implemented. The Departments are 1. Registration 2. Approved Schools and vigilance 3. Fire Service 4. Jail, 5. Animal Husbandry, 6. Education and 7. Statistics.

Museums

A District Museum at Madurai was organised at a cost of Rs. 1.12 lakhs and inaugurated during 1981. The construction of Children's Museums building in the Government Museum campus, Madras is in progress. The Salem Museum was taken over and reorganised as Government Museum at a cost of Rs. 1.40 lakhs. For the construction of an annexe to the National Gallery the Government have sanctioned Rs. 16.05 lakhs. Record room, office room, Skeletal gallery, Economic Botany gallery, Geological Gallery have been provided with modernised show cases and special lighting arrangements apart from the preliminary work on preparing a model of "Lemuria" was done at a cost of Rs. 4,90,000.

Special Exhibitions and Seminars

The Department participated in All India Tourist Trade Fair Exhibition at Madras and set up its pavilion from 1977 to 1981. During 1980-81 some special exhibitions were arranged. The Birth centenary of Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy and 125th Anniversary of Government Museum were celebrated. An exhibition of eminent artists was organised. Courses in the "Care of Museum objects" and Taxidermy have been conducted every year. A large number of participants from this State and other States are availing the opportunity.

Publications :

1. "Amaravathi Mode of Sculptures" (Reprints) by C. Sivaramamurthy.
2. "Three Main Styles of Temple Architecture (Reprint) by F.H. Gravely & T.N. Ramachandran.
3. "Notes on Hindu Images" (eprint).
4. "Amaravathi Sculptures in the Madras Government Museum" (Reprint) by C. Sivaramamurthy.
5. "Adivasis of Kodiakkovai" by A.V.M. Sarma.
6. "The Tale in relation to

South Indian Initiation Rites." by C. A. Jayadev.

7. "Coins of India through the Ages" by P. XI. Mohandas.
8. "Catalogue of Vijayanagar Course by XI Sankara narayana.

Tamil Nadu Archives

The Tamil Nadu Archives preserves and serves with records dating back to more than three centuries. It provides facilities to research scholars as a Research Centre and caters information to the needs of administration. Records earlier than last 30 years are made available to research scholars.

The Tamil Nadu Council of Historical Research constituted in 1973 encourages research in various aspects of life in south by awarding 4 research scholarships with a stipend of Rs. 750 to 1,000 per month and an annual contingent grant of Rs. 5,000.

An additional building at a cost of Rs. 2,87,000 was constructed for machinery section. A vacuum fumigator, a lamination machine, a photo copying (Xerox) machine, an



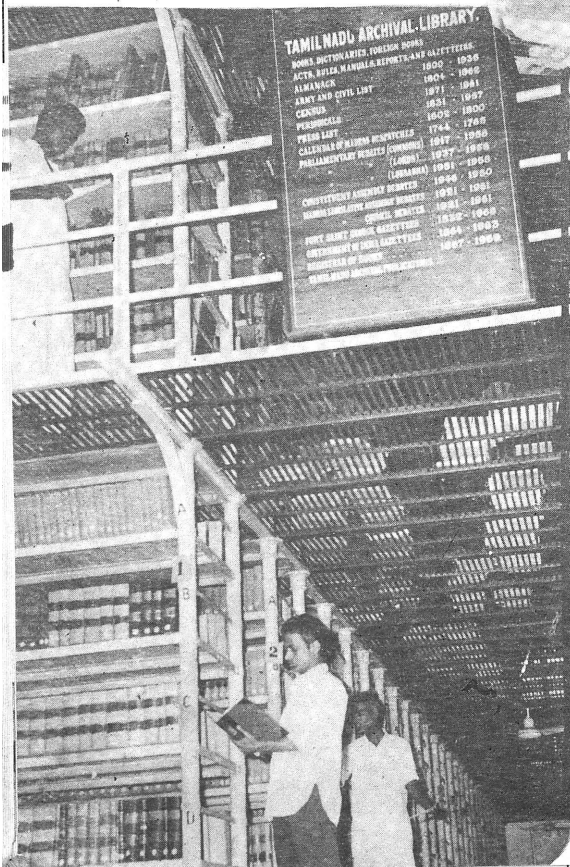


electronic stencil cutter and a micro film unit, were purchased and erected.

A training wing has been started for imparting training in Record Management to the staff of Government Offices and Local Bodies.

Technical Education

At present there are 13 Engineering colleges, 44 Polytechnics and 14 Higher Secondary Schools in Tamil Nadu. The number of courses offered include 17 under graduate courses, 43 Post graduate courses, 9



post graduate Diploma, 49 Diploma, 20 Post Diploma and 17 certificate courses. The intake of the degree courses in the Engineering colleges has been increased from 1422 to 1700 and in polytechnics from 4480 to 6313. During the last four years 4 post graduate courses, 9 under graduate courses, 26 Diploma courses and 2 post Diploma courses have been introduced. The Perarignar Anna University of Technology at Madras has been established on

4-9-1978. The Government have established a new Government Polytechnic at Krishnagiri in Dharmapuri District with an intake of about 180 students. Besides, 5 new Polytechnics in the private sector have been approved during 1980. Book banks have been established in all the Technical Institutions to help the poor and needy students. To improve the quality of the technicians' education, the Department has launched a project for the preparation of text books for polytechnics. A standard text book on Inconography entitled "Sirpa Chemmol" has been published. As a part of career guidance programme, placement sections have been created in all pre-technical institutions to help and guide the students in securing suitable placements. Approval has been given by Government to establish Educational Exhibitions at Madras, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore Districts. Efforts have already been taken to establish a science exhibition in the name of Thanthai Periyar at Adyar.

TOP MOST IMPORTANCE TO AGRICULTURE



Due and top most importance is given to Agricultural Development in our State. To improve the standard of our farming community, the Government of Tamilnadu has implemented many schemes during the past year.

During the year 1981-82, unpredictable and belated monsoon pattern was evident. In spite of insufficient rains received, the timely and effective measures carried out helped the farmers to an appreciable level

Increase in production

The rice production in the State has been increased to 62.29 lakh tonnes during the year 1979-80 from that of 53 lakh tonnes during 1976-77.

The production in other important crops have also been increased substantially from the year 1976-77 to 1979-80 as follows :

	1976 77 Production (1) (In lakh	1979-80 Production (2) Tonnes)
a. Millets	18.00	19.03
b. Oilseeds	13.43	14.03
c. Sugar- cane (Gur)	13.57	20.16
d. Cotton (In lakh bales)	3.50	4.69

Production in Excess

During the year 1979-80, a new land mark in rice production was reached with the export of 50,000 tonnes of rice to Cuba, Africa and other countries.

Due to the good efforts of the Government about 66,000 bales of M.C.U. 5 and Varalakshmi Cotton were exported for the first time to Soviet Union, Phillipines and other European countries.

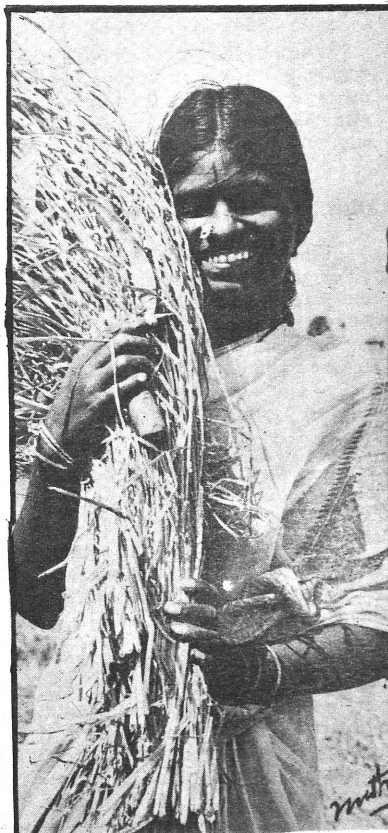
Reorganisation of Research Activities

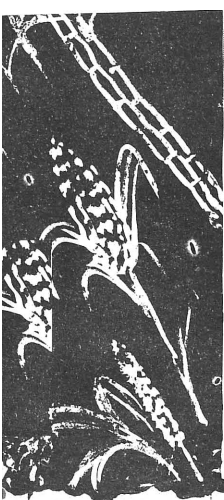
The research activities which were looked after by the department of Agriculture were transferred

to the Tamilnadu Agricultural University at Coimbatore so as to have coordinated supervision and thereby avoiding duplication of works. By this, the research activities will be undertaken in a more effective manner.

VI Year Programme For Pulses Development

The production of pulses in Tamilnadu is below our requirements. Major portion of our re





quirements is being imported from other States. Hence, to increase the cultivation area from 11.60 lakh hectares to 16.36 lakh hectares at the end of 1985-86 and to increase the production of pulses which is at present 3.58 lakh tonnes to 6.40 lakh tonnes at the end of 1985-86, a VI Year Programme has been launched and necessary efforts have been initiated during the last year.

Distribution of Chemical Fertilisers

During the year 1980-81, the consumption of fertiliser was in the order of 2.86 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen, 0.85 lakh tonnes of Phosphorus and 1.09 lakh tonnes of Potash.

Distribution of Blue Green Algae

Further, Blue Green Algae, which utilises atmospheric nitrogen and fixes about 20 to 25 kg. of Nitrogen per hectare in the soil, has been multiplied and distributed to cover 0.95 lakh hectares of paddy area. This is a significant achievement in the utilisation of biofertilisers.

Plant protection

During the last year, quality pesticides and fungicides worth of Rs. 288.00 lakhs were distributed to the farmers at controlled rates.

In order to have effective control over the fulgarid attack and stemborer attack in Paddy and redhairy caterpillar attack in Ground nut crops integrated pest control measures were adopted. A subsidy amount of Rs. 7.50 per hectare

was given towards operational charges in Plant Protection Activities. Pesticides were supplied to farmers at 50% subsidy for controlling fulgarids, in paddy. An area of 33,800 hectares was covered by the Plant Protection Measures.

Pest surveillance scheme was adopted to find out the period of attack, intensity of the Pest and Diseases, necessary forewarnings were issued through Radio, T.V., Pamphlets to the farmers and necessary control measures were taken at appropriate times. Plant Protection equipments were lent to the farmers at reduced rates.

Release of water from Mettur Dam

Because of the early and sufficient rains received during the early part of the monsoonic periods, water was released for irrigation from

Mettur Dam in time, facilitating the ryots to have a good crop of paddy in the Kuruvai season.

During 1980-81, the following new strains have been evolved by the Tamilnadu Agricultural Department and released this year.

Kovilpatti :

Panivaragu
It is a selection from the variety 'pv 1685'. It is a high yielder and has adaptability under rainfed conditions. It can be grown as mixed crop and as second crop under rainfed conditions. This variety was released by Cotton and Millet experiment station at Kovilpatti.

Aduthurai : Blackgram

It is a selection from Tirunelveli local variety. It has got three fold adaptability for cultivation in rice



fallows, paddy field bunds and dry lands. This is suited for Thanjavur District. This variety has been released by Paddy Experiment Station, Aduthurai.

Tindivanam : Castor

It is a spontaneous mutant from SA 2 variety. It is ideally suited for cultivation as border and mixed crop with irrigated short duration crops like, blackgram and groundnut in summer. It has got an oil content of 50%. This variety has been released by Oil seed Experiment Station, Tindivanam.

Coc. 8001 : Sugarcane

It is evolved from the parentage of PO 284 x Co. 658. It is recommended for early season in Chinglepattu and South Arcot Districts and gives juicy quality sugarcane in ratoon crop also. This variety has been released by Sugarcane Experiment Station at Cuddalore.

Increase of Purchase price for Sugarcane

The Government of India has announced the minimum sugarcane price payable by factory as Rs. 130 per ton of cane linked to a recovery of 8.5% for 1980-81 season.

But the cane growers were not happy by this price announcement and represented to Tamilnadu Government. The Tamilnadu Government after detailed discussions with sugarcane growers repre-

sentatives, advised all Sugar Mills to pay Rs. 175 per tonne linked to a recovery of 8.5%.

Coconut Development Scheme :

In Tamilnadu Coconut Production is not sufficient to meet the total requirement. Therefore in order to supply additional 15 lakhs tall variety, 3 lakhs all x dwarf variety and 4 lakhs dwarf x tall variety, seed farms of 30 hectares for each variety, have been set up.

Oilseeds Development Scheme

Tamilnadu is one among the States which produce more oilseed. But, for groundnut cultivation supply of good quality seeds continued to be a problem.

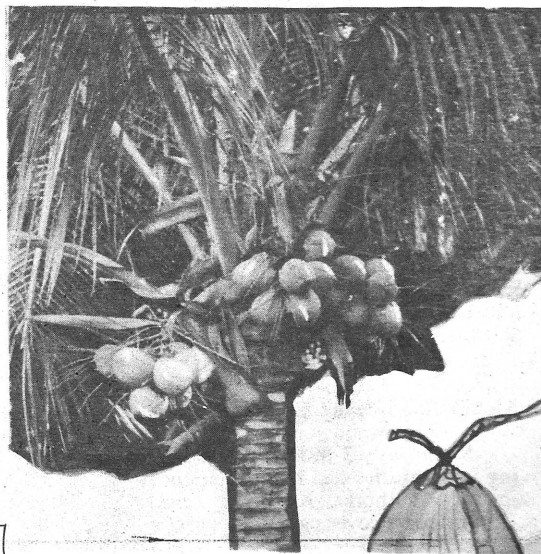
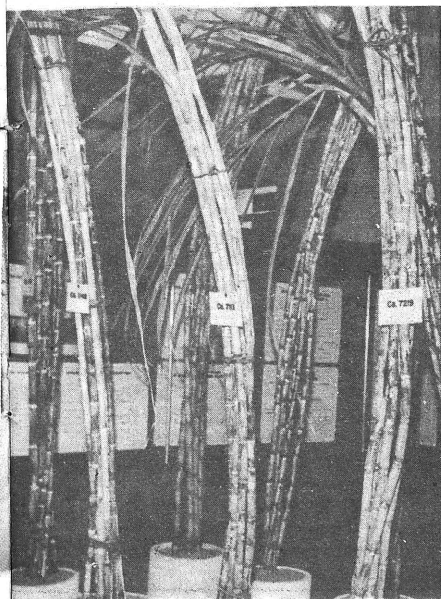
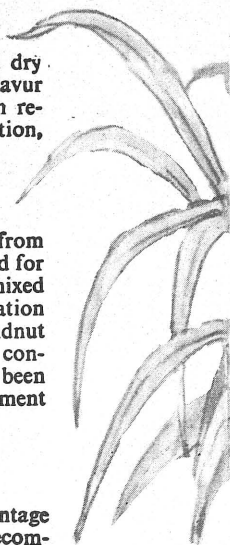
To have effective and timely supply of quality seed, farms have been arranged in about 4,000 hectares in South Arcot, North Arcot and Thanjavur Districts. A separate Directorate has been formed to increase the production of oilseeds.

Farmers' Training Centre

To impart training to the farmers and extension personnel of the department, a new farmers training centre has been started in the newly formed Periyar District.

Soil Testing Laboratory :

The farmers felt difficulty in getting the soil analysed in Pudukkottai district. To facilitate quick





ker analysis of soil, a new Soil Testing Laboratory has been started at Kudumiamalai.

Training and Visit System :

With the aid of World Bank the new training and visit system will be introduced in the near future. Because of this new system, the new technique will be communicated to the farmers at their doors in a more effective manner.

To implement this scheme, The International Development Association will give its assistance. The total project cost is Rs. 36.48 crores in Indian currency. Approximately 70% of the cost will come as assistance from the Association to the Government of India.

Periodical training will be given to the extension staff who will visit the villages and explain the new technique to the farmers. The field problems felt by the farmers will also be fed back to the Agricultural Scientists to find the solutions.

Mobile Soil Testing Laboratory

So far only 3 Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories had been functioning at Aduthurai, Kovilpatti and Dharmapuri, covering 3 Districts

Under Drought Prone Area Development Programme and Integrated Rural Development Programme 13 Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories have been made to function at Kancheepuram, Melalathur, Cuddalore, Kudumiamalai, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Paramakudi, Aruppukottai, Nagercoil, Coimbatore, Udhagamandalam, Salem and Dharmapuri.

Department of Agricultural Engineering

To implement the Agricultural Engineering activities in a better and more effective manner a separate Department for Agricultural Engineering has been formed and is functioning from 1.2.1981.



Agricultural Advisory Board

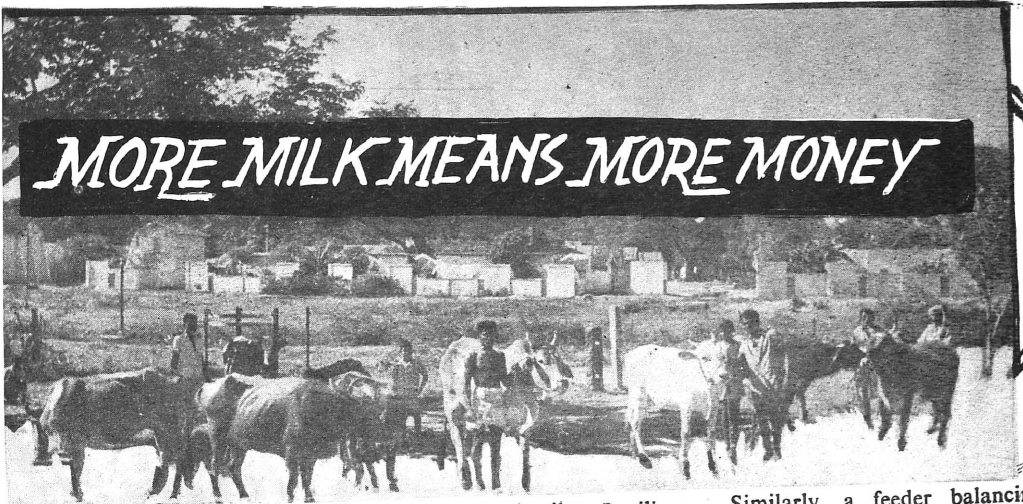
With the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamilnadu, an Agricultural Advisory Board has been ordered recently to examine the problems of Agriculture, Agricultural-based industry, Animal Husbandry and loan facilities and make recommendations on these matters.

Agriculturist's Welfare Committee

An Agriculturist's Welfare Committee has been ordered at the State Level under the Chairmanship of Minister for Agriculture for suggesting schemes for the welfare of the farmers and for fixation of prices for Agricultural Commodities consistent with the cost of production.

Similar Committees will be constituted in all the Districts under the Chairmanship of the District Collectors concerned.

MORE MILK MEANS MORE MONEY



In order to benefit the poor farmer families during 1980-81, 140 Societies were newly registered and to extend these facilities 197 traditional societies have been converted into Producers' Societies. Further 19 dormant societies have also been revived and started as Producers' Societies. By this programme nearly 30,000 farmers have been benefitted particularly during the severe drought period.

The members of these Societies are not given any loans directly. However, the nationalised Banks wherever necessary have extended such facilities for the poor agriculturists to buy milch animals.

Under the Harijan Welfare Scheme each member is given a subsidy of Rs. 500/- and a loan of Rs. 1,500 to purchase a cow. Under this scheme, a sum of Rs. 3.85 lakhs has been disbursed among 700 members during 1980-81.

Apart from this, a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs as subsidy has been sanctioned for 1980-81 to 1440 small farmers, 1930 Marginal farmers and 1920 landless agriculture labourers for purchase of milch animals. Under the special scheme for providing the agricultural labourers small and marginal farmers with necessary assistance in the form of services and inputs, besides the supply of feed for rearing calves, a sum of Rs. 50.69 lakhs was sanctioned during 1980-81. The special scheme of calf-rearing has been taken up covering 15395 calves by giving subsidy to the tune of Rs. 183 lakhs. The 15,395 farmers who were benefitted under the scheme have pedigreed cross bred Heifer calves which would have a high milk yield.

Under the Hill Area Development Programme in Nilgiris District nearly 16,000 farmers including 3942

scheduled caste and tribes families covering 281 villages and hamlets were benefitted in terms of scientific breeding and animal husbandry practices with the resultant growth in their socio economic conditions.

To cater to the needs of dairy farmers in the supply of quality cattle feed a Pelletiser Plant at a cost of about Rs. 10 lakhs has been installed at Madhavaram Cattle Feed Plant. This helps the farmers in getting unadulterated feed as the feed would be in solid pellet form. By consuming this feed the animals do not suffer from any disease.

A cattle feed plant with a capacity of 100 tons a day with pelletisation facility has been set up at Erode and has been inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 16-11-80.

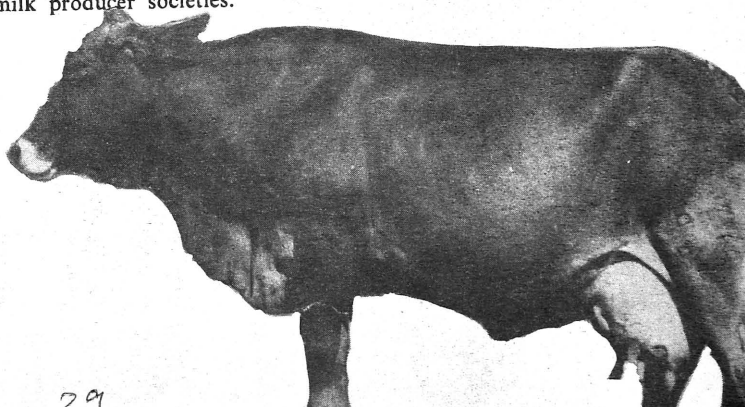
Under the Dairy Sector, in order to extend the facilities to the farmers to dispose of their milk in Periyar District a feeder balancing dairy has been set up at Chithode at an estimated cost of Rs. 4 crores with facilities to handle 1.5 lakh litres, besides manufacturing milk products like milk powder, butter, etc. By this nearly 30,000 farmers are to be benefitted through 200 milk producer societies.

Similarly, a feeder balancing dairy involving an outlay of Rs. 305 lakhs is set up under the aegis of Salem District Cooperative Milk Producers Union. This will also benefit nearly 30,000 farmers.

Under Drought Prone Area Programme in Dharmapuri District a Milk Powder Plant of 10 MT capacity has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 175 lakhs to be located at Krishnagiri. The Chilling Centres at Krishnagiri and Dharmapuri have been expanded to handle more quantity of milk and a sum of Rs. 15.95 lakhs has been sanctioned during 1980-81.

In Ramanathapuram District for expansion of dairy activities a sum of Rs. 16.98 lakhs has been sanctioned and the milk chilling centres at Virudhunagar and Srivilliputtur have been expanded to handle more milk.

In Nilgiris District under Hill Area Development. Programme a dairy with facilities to convert the surplus milk into cheese is being set up at a cost of Rs. 200 lakhs. This will benefit the tribal population and the landless labourers in the area to a great extent.





RESTORED WITH ANNA'S MARCHES Achievements

CONCESSIONS TO FARMERS:

Rs. 72 crores of agriculturists' loan written off
Lowest power tariff.
Small farmers : 12 paise per unit
Big farmers : 14 paise per unit
Agricultural Income Tax has been exempted up to 20 Standard Acres.
New legislation passed to benefit the cultivating tenants at 75 : 25 ratio — Fair Rent
11,343 Milch cows to small farmers.

WEAVERS' WELFARE:

Implementation of Welfare schemes such as 'Savings and Security Scheme' Housing Scheme and Life Insurance Scheme to benefit 30 lakhs of Handloom Weavers.
Benefits of Co-operative Societies have been extended to them.
If a member of the Savings and Security scheme dies, Rs. 3,000 financial assistance is given

TAMIL DEVELOPMENT FOSTERED:

Bharathidasan Award of Rs. 10,000 to the best Tamil Poet every year
Thiru Vi. Ka. Award of Rs. 10,000 to the best writer every year.
Rs. 5,000 award is given to each one of the best Tamil books.
Fifth World Tamil Conference at Madurai.
World Tamil Sangam and Tamil University — proposed.

CONCESSIONS TO POLICE:

Subsidised supply of essential commodities to 47,000 families of police and fire service personnel at a cost of Rs. 3.82 crores.
Separate Housing Corporation for the Police.
Rs. 10,000 in addition to usual Rs. 10,000 to the police officials who die while on duty.
4,000 additional police men were employed.

**TO FULFIL THE ASPIRATIONS
OF ARIGNAR ANNA, THE
ENDEAVOUR OF THIS
GOVERNMENT CONTINUES.....**

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES WELFARE PROTECTED:

Additional Dearness Allowance on par with Central Government Employees.
Leave travel concessions given.

TRANSPORT:

277 new routes with 126 multi purpose routes introduced.
For Rural and Tribal people 47 mini buses and short wheel based 236 buses introduced.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY SCHEME

Self-sufficiency scheme implemented in 69 Blocks.
Drinking water at a cost of Rs. 16.88 crores for 2,208 habitations.
Rs. 53 lakhs for roads to Adi-dravida cremation grounds.
2,615 culverts at a cost of Rs. 1.71 crores.
162 new school buildings at a cost of Rs. 2.46 crores
765 small irrigation works at a cost of Rs. 39 lakhs.
234 Maternity child care centres at Rs. 71 lakhs.
79 Rural dispensaries at Rs. 30 lakhs.

HEALTH:

Rs. 84.97 lakhs for additional construction of hospital buildings.
Addition of 1,000 beds
Siddha medical wings in 250 primary health centres

UPLIFTMENT OF ADI-DRAVIDAS

15 new hostels for Adi-Dravida students.
Free supply of industrial instruments to 8267 Adi-Dravidas.
Acquisition of 1858.66 acres of land for providing 31,126 house sites at the cost of Rs. 1.22 crores.
Separate police wing for untouchability offences.
123 Inter-caste marriage couples helped with financial assistance.
Free collegiate education irrespective of parents' income.
Construction of 5,000 houses for Adi-Dravidas.

PEOPLE'S CONFIDENCE GOVERNMENT ON..... -in One Year



PHENOMENAL PROGRESS IN EDUCATION:

Implementation of Anna's ambitions —
Rs. 239 crores spent for EDUCATION.
Inception of 64 New Elementary schools, 78 Middle Schools and 110 High Schools.
Creation of 2,800 additional teacher posts.
The teachers and employees of Panchayat Union Schools numbering 97,000 made Government Servants.
Direct payment of salaries to teachers of Management schools.
Separate Housing Board for teachers.
32 T.V. sets for rural schools,
Science laboratories for 1,018 High Schools.

LABOUR:

11 closed mills reopened. 3300 families benefitted.
Financial assistance to 14,300 workers from the Chief Minister's relief fund.
Rs. 26 lakhs to 13,000 workers of closed B and C Mill
New legislation to make temporary casual labourers as permanent.

UPLIFTMENT OF THE POOR AND DOWNTRODDEN:

12,492 Land pattas and 59,846 house site pattas distributed to Landless poor.
Immediate assistance of Rs. 100 to the starving poor.
One Kilo of Rice per week and cloths twice in a year supplied to 1,37,492 old age pensioners, Destitute widows and Handicapped.

POWER SUPPLY:

Increase of power generation to the tune of 31 per cent achieved.
Power Supply at the reduced rate of Rs. 2.50 per month to the 2.7 lakhs of Huts.

DROUGHT RELIEF AT RAPID SPEED

Drought Relief measures undertaken and being executed on a war-footing at a cost of Rs. 39.54 crores.

WELFARE OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN:

Impart of training to 200 poor women in rural areas at the cost of Rs. 20.49 lakhs and provision of employment through co-operative societies
Grant of Rs. 4.66 lakhs to 40 women welfare organisations.
Rs. 20.00 lakhs financial assistance to 418 persons who married widows.
Provision of special nutrition food at the cost of Rs. 55.26 lakhs to 2,76,530 children.
Maintenance of 1000 poor children through 4 orphanages.

SIGNIFICANT STRIDES IN HOUSING:

959 tenements constructed at the cost of Rs. 34.12 lakhs to the Economically backward classes.
1680 tenements constructed at the cost of Rs. 277.59 lakhs to the Low Income group
869 tenements constructed at the cost of Rs. 630.59 lakhs to the middle income group
240 tenements constructed at the cost of Rs. 19.86 lakhs for industrial workers
Under the Rural Housing Scheme
29,479 houses constructed.

REHABILITATION OF HANDICAPPED:

Tools to 1,666 handicapped persons at the cost of Rs. 13 lakhs.
Impart of training and provision of employment to 130 handicapped persons at the cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs.
Regional Rehabilitation centre at Madurai for the benefit of handicapped.
Grant of Rs. 1.25 lakhs to 86 handicapped persons under self employment scheme.



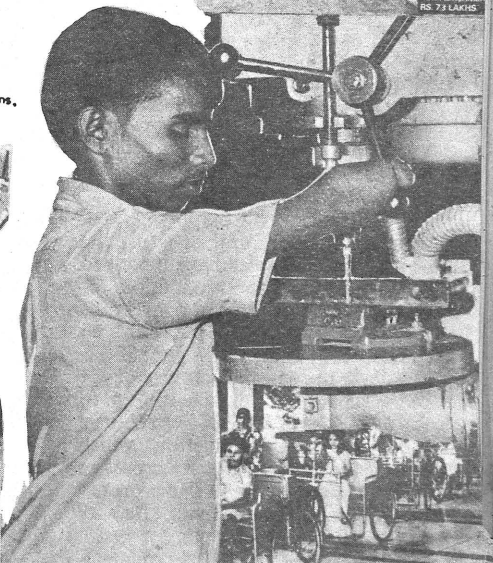
MOBILE MEDICAL FACILITIES.



Director of Information and Public Relations,
Govt. of Tamil Nadu



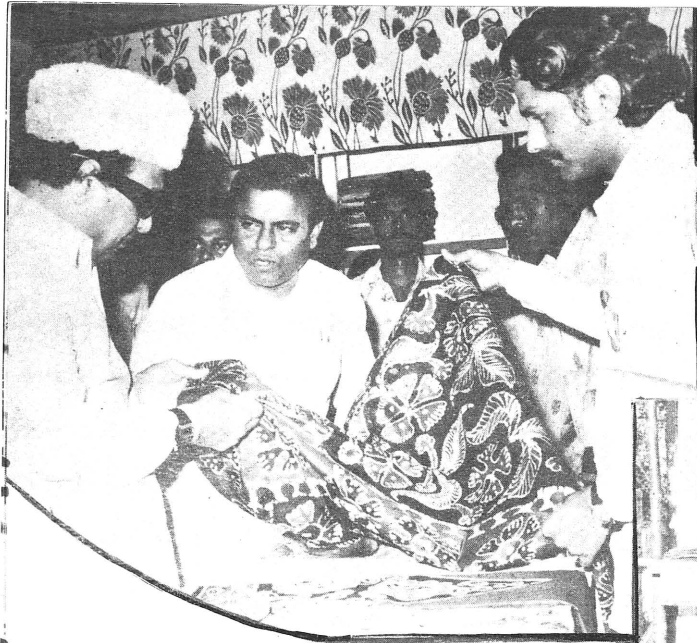
ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES AT SUBSIDISED
PRICE TO BENEFIT
POLICE AND FIRE SERVICE PERSONNEL



FARMERS WHOSE LOANS
WERE WRITTEN OFF

LAND PATTAS AND HOUSE SITE





Khadi and

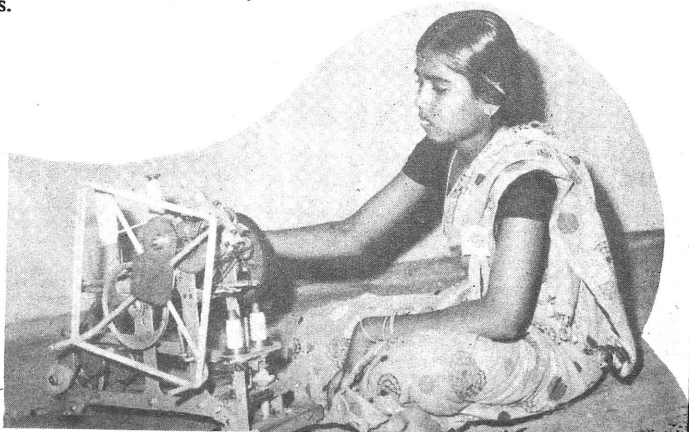
The present Government immediately on its assumption of Office in 1977, identified that Khadi and Village Industries Sector could generate large scale employment opportunity in rural areas with low capital outlay and without necessitating migration of the rural population.

The Board was able to generate additional employment to more than one lakh persons during the last 4 years. At present it provides employment to 4.62 lakhs of persons under its fqlid.

Consequent on employment of large number of rural artisans, the production and sales have increased considerably. The production of Khadi which was of the order of Rs. 381 lakhs in 1976-77, went up to Rs. 653 lakhs during 1980-81. Similarly the sales which was of the order of Rs. 40 lakhs went up to Rs. 693 lakhs in 1980-81. In Village Industries, the production which was of the order of Rs. 15 crores in 1976-77, went up to Rs. 37 crores in 1980-81 and sales from Rs. 17 crores to Rs. 39 crores.

This Government has recognised the Khadi Weavers to be on par with handloom weavers and sanctioned funds for constructing the houses for them. The Government have sanctioned funds for the purchase and erection of cards and scutchers with a view to improve the earning capacity of the spinners and weavers. Funds have been allotted for expanding the leather unit at Kongampalayam with a view to provide larger employment opportunity to cobblers in that area. Under Trysem programme, training is to be imparted in Village Industries to youths in their respective family avocations.

Village Industries



The Co-operative movement in Tamil Nadu is playing a major role in further improving the living standards of the people. The movement is rendering a valuable service to the people particularly in providing agricultural loans, supply of inputs, extension of facilities for marketing of agricultural produce and distribution of consumer goods.

Provision of Agricultural Loans :

Short term Agricultural Loans.

It is estimated that there are 5344 lakh agricultural operational holdings in Tamil Nadu, of which 41.02 lakh holdings representing 77.2% have been covered by membership in about 4740 agricultural service cooperative societies as on 31-3-81. These societies continue to provide short term agricultural loans for cultivation operations.

Medium term Agricultural loans :

In order to enable the agriculturist to earn additional income, the agricultural service cooperative societies provide medium term credit for purposes like purchase of milch cattle, purchase of plough bulls, sheep rearing, purchase of bullock carts, etc.

Jewel Loans

The number of co-operative units issuing jewel loans is 1666. The quantum of jewel loans to be issued per sovereign has been increased from Rs. 500 to Rs. 600. The individual maximum limit for issue of jewel loans is Rs. 5,000. The rate of interest charged on the jewel loan has been reduced from 15% to 14% p.a. to benefit the weaker sections of the community.

Long term Credit

There are 182 primary land development banks in the State which continue to provide long term loans for M.I. land development, purchase of tractors, purchase of lands, development of coffee, tea, coconut, grapes, mango, poultry development, sheep breeding, etc. Loans are issued under area development schemes with the assistance of the ARDC. During the current year, 91 M.I. Schemes involving total financial outlay of Rs. 38.08 crores and 84 non-M.I. schemes involving financial outlay of Rs. 18.10 crores are under implementation.

Government have also permitted the allottees of surplus lands under the Land Ceiling Act to

obtain L.T. loans from Land Development Banks based on Government guarantee.

Volume of Agricultural Credit :

The total issue of short term agricultural, medium term agricultural, long term and jewel loans by the cooperatives for the year 1980-81 are short term agricultural loans: Rs. 21.52 crores; medium term agricultural loans: Rs. 4.25 crores; long term loans: Rs. 4.76 crores; jewel loans: 116.23 crores.

As the agriculturist borrowers did not repay their loans resulting in the increase of overdues at the agricultural service cooperative societies and Land Development Banks level, the quantum of loans issued by them has been decreasing since 1978-79. Anticipating considerable improvement in the recovery performance, it is proposed to issue short term and medium term and long term loans of Rs. 140 crores and jewel loans of Rs. 130 crores; in all Rs. 270 crores during the current year.

Assistance to Small Farmers

Special attention is paid by the agricultural service cooperative societies to assist the small farmers and weaker sections of the community. Small farmers having 31.16 lakhs of operational holdings have been covered by membership in agricultural service cooperative societies. The total issue of short term and medium term agricultural loans provided by agricultural service cooperative societies to small farmers, which was 47% of the total loans during 1976-77, has been increased to 51% of the total loans during 1980-81.

Under 'New Well subsidy Scheme', a subsidy not exceeding Rs. 500 per well is given to small farmers, who sink wells with loan obtained from land development banks. 4008 small farmers have been provided subsidy to the extent of Rs. 20 lakhs between 1977-78 and 1980-81.

Under the tribal development schemes, subsidy is provided at the rate not exceeding Rs. 3,500 per

**VALUABLE
SERVICE
RENDERED BY
CO-OPERATIVES**

well put up by hill tribes with loans from land development banks. Between 1977-78 & 1979-80, 145 hill tribes have been provided with subsidy to the extent of Rs. 4.15 lakhs.

Crop Insurance Scheme

Government sanctioned the implementation of Crop Insurance scheme by the agricultural service

17 taluks of 10 districts. The scheme was implemented for both paddy I & II crops in 1980. 11,000 farmers have insured their crops to the value of Rs. 113 lakhs cultivated in 21082 acres by paying a premium of Rs. 4.88 lakhs. As the crop cutting experiments conducted in three taluks for paddy II 1979 revealed that actual yield was below the indemnifiable limit, the total amount of indemnity payable comes to Rs. 1.42 lakhs. Arrangements have been made for implementation of the scheme for paddy crop in 12 Taluks during the current year.

Rs. 199 crores, has been increased to Rs. 227 crores at the end of 1980-81.

Relief Measures to Agriculturists

After examining the recommendations of the High level Committee, which went into the problem of agriculturists, Government extended in 1979 in respect of Co-operative agricultural loans concessions such as waiver/refund of normal penal interest, extension of period of repayment so as to reduce the debt burden, reduction of rate of interest, etc. 5.21 lakhs agriculturists have been benefitted by extension of interest concessions to the tune of Rs. 4.85 crores and 2.35 lakh agriculturists by consolidation of Rs. 53 crores of more than one MTC/MTCR loans repayable over a period of 3 to 6 years.

With a view to reduce the debt burden of the small farmer borrowers of A. S. C. S. Government have extended during 1980 the following concessions.

(a) Government have repaid all the MTC/MTCR loans of the small farmers outstanding against them on 31-3-80 to the concerned A.S.C.S. By extension of this relief, 4.52 lakh small farmers have been benefitted to the extent of Rs. 50 crores.

(b) Government have also decided to refund the repayments under MTC/MTCR loans made by SFS to the A.S.C.S. from 1-7-75 to 31-3-80. By extension of this concession, the commitment to Government will be of the order of Rs. 23 crores.

In order to alleviate the sufferings of agriculturists, Government have further extended the following concessions to the agriculturists during 1981. If small farmers repay their principal under short term loans to the A.S.C.S. before 30-6-81 the interest and penal interest due upto the date of repayment will be waived. Similarly, if other farmers repay their principal and interest of above category of loans before 30-6-81 the penal interest due upto the date of repayment will be waived. By extension of this concession, the commitment to Government will be of the order of Rs. 40 crores.

Besides the extension of the above concessions, as an incentive for prompt repayment of dues by the small farmer borrowers of



First Mobile Branch in the State

cooperative societies, on a pilot basis, to protect the farmers from loss on account of crop failure due to natural causes like flood, drought, pests etc. The General Insurance Corporation and the Tamil Nadu Government share the premium and indemnity in the ratio of 75 : 25. The maximum amount that can be insured by a farmer is Rs. 2,000. The indemnity amount is payable only in those areas where the crop yield falls below the indemnifiable limit fixed by General Insurance Corporation of India with reference to crop cutting experiments. The implementation of the scheme was started in 1979 for paddy II crop in

The Madras Central Co-operative Bank is running a mobile branch since May 1980. The opening of the mobile branch is a new venture in the annals of Banking Industry in Tamil Nadu. The mobile branch provides all banking facilities, concentrates on collection of small savings and helps customers particularly those belonging to the weaker sections of the community to build up their savings for the future. Upto 31-12-80, the branch collected deposits to the tune of Rs. 6.96 lakhs.

The total deposits held by the Central Co-operative Banks at the end of 1979-80, which amounted to

A.S.C.S., Government has decided to allow during 1981-82 a interest rebate of two percent to those small farmer borrowers who repay their short term loans and medium loan instalments on or before the due dates.

Seed Development Project

A seed development project, with the object of producing Government-certified seeds in 23,000 acres and distributing them to the agriculturists at fair prices, is being implemented at a block cost of Rs. 170.50 lakhs in two phases by the Thudiyalur Cooperative Agriculture Service Society and 9 other Cooperative Marketing Societies in Coimbatore and Periyar Districts. The first phase of the project with a capital outlay of Rs. 94.00 lakhs is nearing completion. The second phase of the project will be commenced after the completion of the first phase.

During the current year, upto 31-1-81, 724 M. T. of seeds were produced in 3,531 acres and 682 M. Ts. of seeds were sold.

Processing

Government have provided financial assistance to the cooperatives to the extent of Rs. 42.00 lakhs during 1980-81 for processing activities.

Cooperative Marketing Societies

The 115 Cooperative Marketing Societies in Tamil Nadu marketed agricultural produce worth Rs. 55.00 crores during the year 1980-81. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation exported agricultural produce worth of Rs. 154.00 lakhs. The Tamil Nadu Cooperative Marketing Federation and other cooperatives purchased during the samba season about 1.15 lakh tonnes of paddy worth Rs. 20.00 crores, paying upto Rs. 180 per quintal. The farmers thereby got remunerative prices to an unprecedented extent. Financial assistance was obtained from the National Cooperative Development Corporation by Co-operative Marketing Societies to the extent of Rs. 10.25 lakhs for developing their business and Rs. 5.00 lakhs for revitalisation of weak societies. T.N.C.M.F. also got a sum of Rs. 40.00 lakhs as margin money from the N.C.D.C.

Godowns

In the context of increased agricultural production, the need for storage facility assumes greater importance. 60% of the assistance is provided as loan by the N.C.D.C. & 40% as subsidy by the State Government. Financial assistance was sanctioned during 1980-81 for the construction of 200 rural godowns, 5 marketing godowns and 4 consumer godowns, the total capacity of which may come to 29,007 M.T. Assistance was given by the State Government to the tune of Rs. 123.63 lakhs as loan and Rs. 76.04 lakhs as subsidy. At the end of 1980-81, 3417 godowns were completed and in use. 597 godowns were under various stages of construction.

Government financial assistance for the High School Students Cooperative Stores :

The Government extended financial assistance to the growth of High School Students Cooperative Stores in the State, as the Stores are not financially sound and with a view to encourage the student community. This is a new scheme which has not been implemented so far. During the year 1980-81, a sum of Rs. 3,57,000 as share capital assistance and a sum of Rs. 39,282 as managerial subsidy have been sanctioned by Government.

One Village One Shop

The State - sponsored 'One Village One Shop' scheme started,



Consumers Cooperatives

The Consumer Cooperatives undertake the distribution of essential commodities to the Urban and Rural Public, with quality at reasonable price and without under weighment. The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 120 lakhs under various schemes during 1980-81 for the development of such Consumer Cooperatives. Some of the important schemes are as follows-

Government assistance for Construction of Super Market Building

As many of the Super Markets are run in rented buildings, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been sanctioned during 1980-81 as loan for two Cooperative Wholesale Stores, for construction of Super Market Buildings.

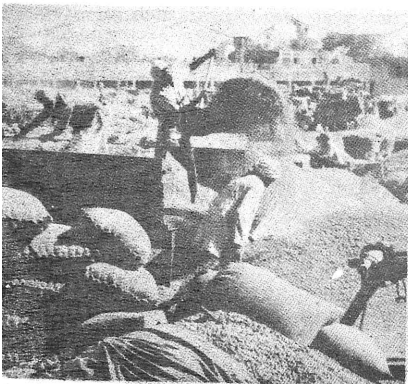
to make available essential commodities at fair prices to the villages at their villages themselves, continues, to function effectively. The State Government provides a sum of Rs. 2,400 p.a. as subsidy to each new shop for meeting managerial, rent and other charges. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 1,250 has been provided as subsidy to each shop for the purchase of furniture and fittings. During 1980-81 the State Government provided a sum of Rs. 137.41 lakhs as subsidy for the implementation of the scheme. During the last one year (from 1-4-1980 to 31-3-1981), the 11,101 village shops run by Cooperatives effected sale of consumer goods to the extent of Rs. 29.53 crores in rural areas.

Cement Distribution

During 1980-81 (Upto 31-3-81), the 1,226 Cooperative Societies licenced to distribute cement, distributed 81,180 Metric Tonnes to the public.

Regional Distribution Centre

Regional Distribution Centres are established at different places, to pool the purchasing power of con-



sumer cooperatives, to strengthen the bargaining power and to ensure smooth and continuous supplies from manufacturers or producers to the Cooperative retail outlets. The Regional Distribution Centre setup at Coimbatore for Coimbatore, Periyar and the Nilgiris Districts is functioning from November 1978. Another Centre at Madras is being set up by the Tamil Nadu Consumers Cooperative Federation with a financial outlay of Rs. 101 lakhs.

Text Books and Note Books

The Cooperatives especially the Students Stores are distributing nationalised text books published by the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society and also the concessional note books supplied by the society to the student community in Tamil Nadu. During the last academic year, cooperatives distributed Rs. 555 lakhs worth of text books and Rs. 189.12 lakhs worth of note books.

During the year 1980-81, the Cooperatives have effected sale of consumer goods to the value of Rs. 220 crores, which exceeds the last year achievement by Rs. 45 crores.

Lamp Societies (Large sized Multi-purpose Co-operative societies)

Out of 31,281 tribal families in the area of the 12 LAMPs func-

tioning in Tamil Nadu, 28,366 tribal families have been enrolled as members. These societies issue cultivation loans, consumption loans and medium term loans to the tribals at a concessional rate of interest of 4% per annum. They issued loans to the tune of Rs. 24.00 lakhs and distributed agricultural inputs valued at Rs. 7.00 lakhs during 1980-81. They purchased agricultural produce worth Rs. 1.00 lakh and minor forest produce worth Rs. 8.00 lakhs. They distributed consumer goods worth Rs. 34.00 lakhs to their members at fair prices. Assistance was given to societies to the extent of Rs. 28.55 lakhs during 1980-81 in the shape of managerial subsidy, interest subsidy, risk fund, share capital subsidy, share capital, special price fluctuation fund, subsidy for maintenance of vehicles and drivers' pay etc.

Labour Contract Cooperative Societies

Labour Contract Cooperative Societies are organised with the object of uplifting the weaker sec-



tions of the community by providing them profitable employment. At present there are 122 Labour Contract Cooperative Societies of which 7 Labour Contract Cooperative Societies were organised during the year. During 1980-81, Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs as loan and subsidy to these societies.

Kumbakonam Rural Electric Co-operative Society

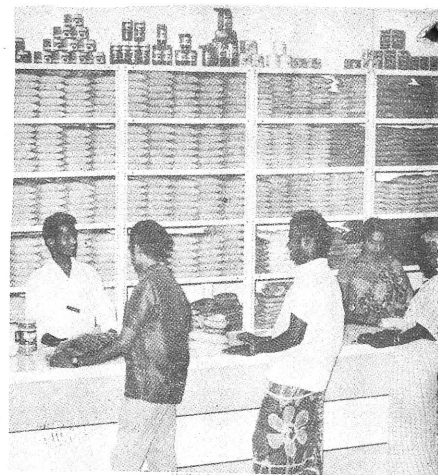
To make available electric energy efficiently and economically to the members and the consumers and to develop agricultural based industries in rural part, the Kumbakonam Rural Electric Cooperative Society was registered with capital cost of Rs. 2.23 crores and started its operation on 1-7-80 on a pilot basis in Tamil Nadu. Government

have invested a sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs as share capital. The Rural Electrification Corporation, New Delhi has provided a sum of Rs. 148.12 lakhs as loan.

Cooperative Volunteer Corps

Cooperative Volunteer Corps has been organised at State level and district level to channelise the efforts of cooperators towards social work during natural calamities and other occasions. The Cooperative Volunteer Corps is an innovation by the Cooperative Department in Tamil Nadu for the first time in the country.

The Cooperative Volunteers Corps was inaugurated during the All India Cooperative Week Celebrations held in November 1980 and it participated in the Republic Day Parade held at Madras in January 1981.



Assistance to physically handicapped by Cooperatives

During the All India Cooperative Week celebrations held at Valluvarkottam in November 80, 22 Cooperatives distributed implements to 102 physically handicapped children from out of their common good fund. During the last 3 years implements like wheel chairs worth Rs. 76,000 were distributed to 184 physically handicapped persons by the cooperatives.

Blood donation by Cooperators

On the occasion of the All India Cooperative Week celebrations in November, 1980, 100 cooperators donated blood voluntarily at the Madras General Hospital.

Planning and Development

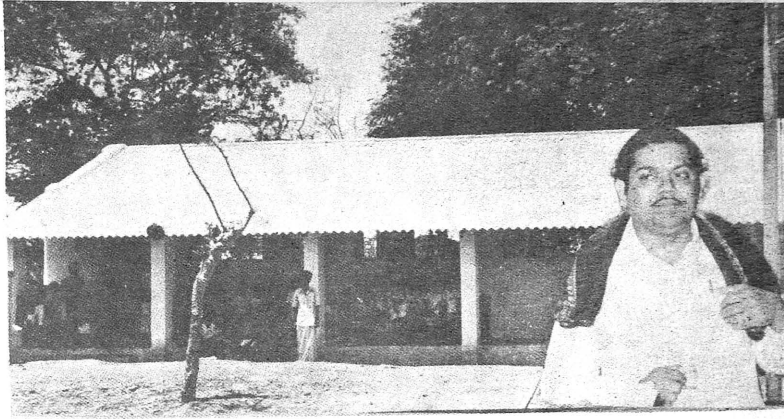
The Directorate of Town and Country Planning continues its planning functions by way of guiding and regulating the development activities in the State, primarily the Local Bodies and Planning Authorities under the provisions of Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act. Eight Regional Planning Areas, 94 Local Planning Areas and 2 New Town Development Areas have been notified under the Act to enable comprehensive and co-ordinated Plan preparation, to cater to present requirements and long-range needs of the community for better living.

Development Plans

The Directorate have decentralised its functions by delegating necessary powers to the eight Regional Offices established at Madras, Vellore, Salem, Coimbatore Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Sivaganga and Tirunelveli. The Regional offices assist and guide Planning Authorities in spatial planning, site selection and urban design. The Master Plans have been prepared for Namakkal, Villupuram, Dindigul, Gobichettipalayam, Arkonam, Mamallapuram, Rajapalayam and Mettur during the year 1980. The Master Plans broadly envisage spatial development for a period of 20 years and they will indicate organised land uses with road networks, and community amenities. The developable areas are also identified in the Master Plan which would be an effective guide for development by private sector. The Directorate have also drawn up Plans in greater detail in "Detailed Development Plans" for several parts of Urban Centres reflecting immediate development potential. This will ensure well-laid out areas for Housing, Industries, Education, Health and recreational facilities at appropriate environments.

Constitution of Committee of State Town and Country Planning Board and Development Fund :

The Tamil Nadu Government have constituted a high level Committee of the State Town and Country Planning Board for identifying the projects and co-ordinating the various development projects in Urban Centres. The Committee has also been empowered to sanction projects, for the Local Authorities from a newly created fund—Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning and Development Fund.



Town Planning

The Government of Tamil Nadu have earmarked Rs. 3.79 crores for 1979-80 and Rs. 2.00 crores for 1980-81 for this Fund. During 1980-81 the Committee have sanctioned funds for several categories of Development Projects such as Bus Terminal, Market Improvement, Commercial Complex, etc. Thirty six Local Authorities availed loan assistance for construction of sixty Pay and Use Toilets, which have become increasingly popular.

The following Local Bodies have been offered assistance from the Development Fund during the year 1980-81 for Remunerative Projects :

Gudiyatham, Coonoor, Panruti, Srivilliputhur, Thanjavur, Dindigul, Thiruchengodu, Arcot, Kadayanallur, Cuddalore, Tiruvottiyur, Namakkal, Tambaram, Thiruvannamalai, Manapparai, Dharmapuri, Uthagamandalam, Krishnagiri, Alandur, Karur, Hosur, Tirunelveli, Pudukottai, Tiruverumbur.

The highly populated Madurai and Coimbatore Urban Agglomerations have undertaken the following projects with Central and State assistance :

Coimbatore :

Singanallur Water Supply Scheme, Kurichi Water Supply Scheme, Industrial Housing Scheme, for Kurichi, L. I. G. Housing for North Perur Road, L. I. G., Housing

for South Perur Road, Commercial Complex at (a) Avinashi Road, (b) Nanjappa Road.

Madurai

Water Supply Improvements North of Vaigai, Avaniapuram Sewage Farm Improvements, Additional Pumping Unit at Santhai-pettai, Ismailpuram Drainage Scheme, Ellisnagar Housing Scheme, Pedestrian Side Walks, Hand Rails in Major Roads, Construction of New Bus Stand near Collectors Office, Shopping Complex in Old Corporation premises.

Integrated Urban Development Programmes

The Integrated Urban Development Programme has been envisaged by the Government of India for assisting 24 small and medium towns to the tune of Rs. 40.00 lakhs per town. The Government of Tamil Nadu offer a matching loan of Rs. 40.00 lakhs for implementation of the projects.

Tamil Nadu with maximum number of urban Centres in the country has a balanced distribution of Small and Medium Towns. The migrated converging to the metropolis and major cities is expected to be diminished by provision of major components of Urban Development such as, Sites and Services, Traffic and Transportations and Markets-Mundies.

The Government of Tamil Nadu sanctioned Rs. 298.00 lakhs towards the implementation of the projects

in 12 towns during 1980-81. The towns for which loans have been sanctioned during 1979-80 and 1980-81 are given below :-

Rupees in lakhs

Uthagamandalam	.. 51.75
Karur	.. 41.08
Dharmapuri	.. 81.43
Pudukkottai	.. 23.10
Tiruchengodu	.. 80.54
Palani	.. 101.70
Gobichettipalayam	.. 98.60
Mannargudi	.. 27.19
Mettupalayam	.. 68.50
Chengalpattu	.. 52.56
Coonoor	.. 118.80
Manamadurai	.. 87.27
Dharapuram	.. 57.66
Udumalpet	.. 70.59
Tiruvannamalai	.. 81.19
Attur	.. 74.11

Tamil Nadu have also formulated and forwarded the projects for the assistance of Government of India for the following towns:

Namakkal, Kovilpatti, Ranipet, Pollachi, Theni-Allinagaram, Karai-kudi, Hosur, Nagapattinam.

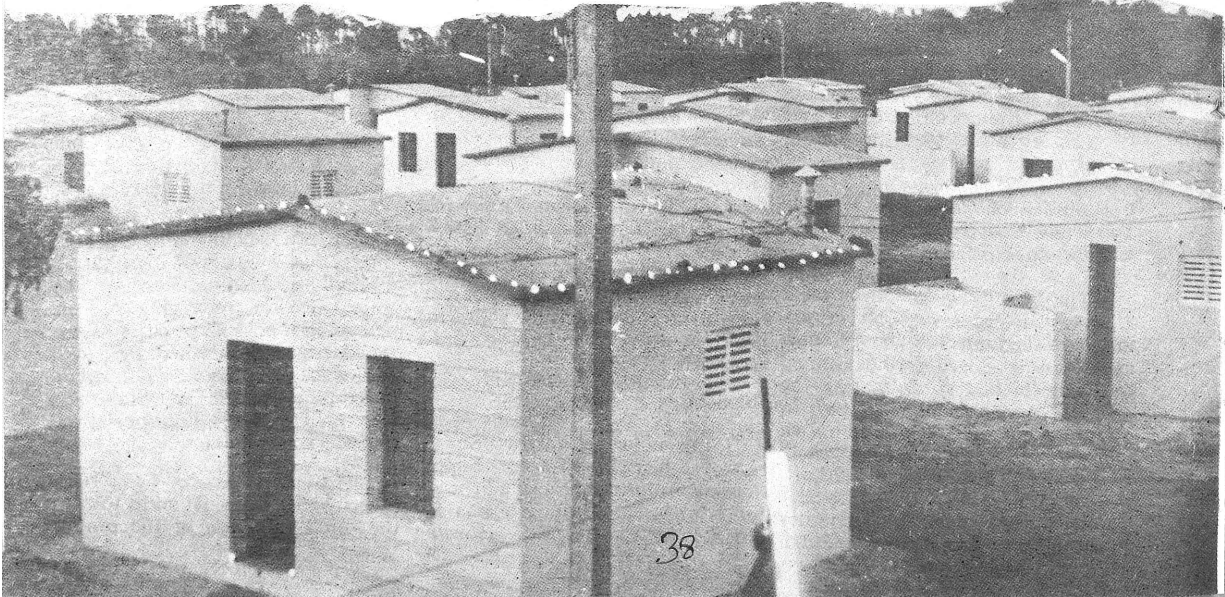


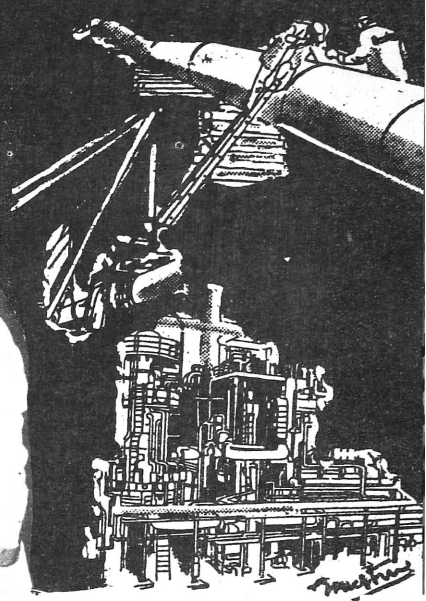
Aerial Photo-Interpretation Unit

The Directorate is equipped with Aerial Survey Photograph of the major cities viz., Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem and Tiruchi and have trained personnel in Aerial Photo-Interpretation Techniques. These techniques will eliminate time consuming traditional land and building use surveys needed for plan formulation and design, providing greater reliability and quick retrieval of data. It is also proposed to secure more sophisticated equipments to strengthen the Unit.

Anti-Disaster Planning Measures

The Coastal Districts are subjected to periodical cyclone disasters. Disaster preparedness, site-selection for cyclone shelters, design of cyclone shelters are some of the functions carried out by this Department in collaboration with Perarignar Anna University of Technology (PAUT) and SERC. Simulation exercises have also been taken up for studying the impact of cyclones. The Directorate is also associated in developing a Disaster Warning Equipment.





PEACE AND HARMONY PREVAIL IN LABOUR

In the maintenance of industrial peace and harmony this Government had been able to achieve a very good record of progress during the past one year. The atmosphere of cordiality maintained was due to the policy adopted by the Government in the settlement of disputes, effective administration of Labour Laws by bringing in statutory amendments for the betterment of living conditions of labour in general, in securing fair wages to the workers and in ensuring protection of their rights.

Settlement of Disputes

Out of 11,664 establishments employing 8,20,899 workers in the State, there had been 293 strikes and lockouts only during last year. The main reason for even such small number of strikes and lockouts is due to the fact that the Government recognises the right of Labour, to strike. At the same time it never allowed any strike to prolong to the detriment of the working class, and settled them by timely intervention. During 1980, 8457 cases were investigated and out of this 7415 cases

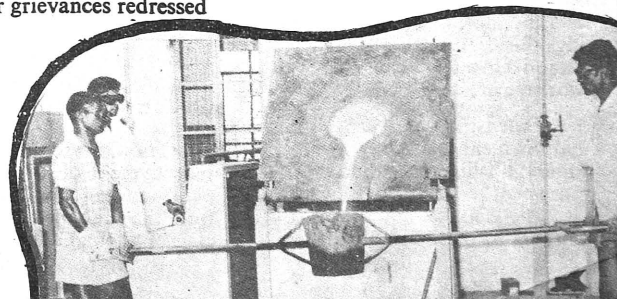
were settled by conciliation. Wherever the parties failed to come to a settlement, fitting cases were referred for adjudication, which numbered 1036 cases. This is the first time wherein more than thousand cases are referred for adjudications during the last 10 years.

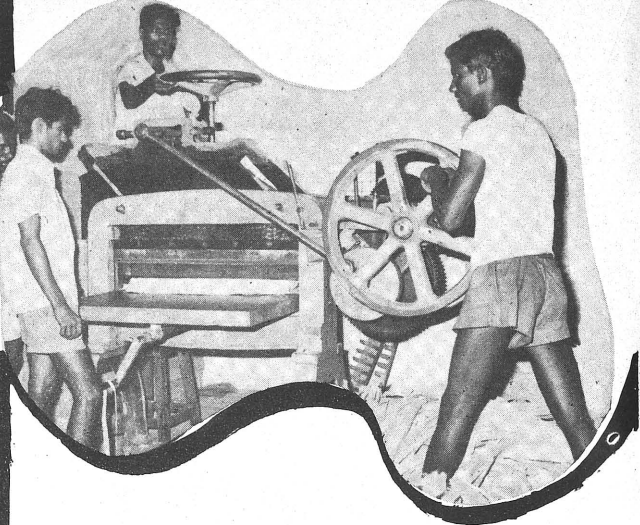
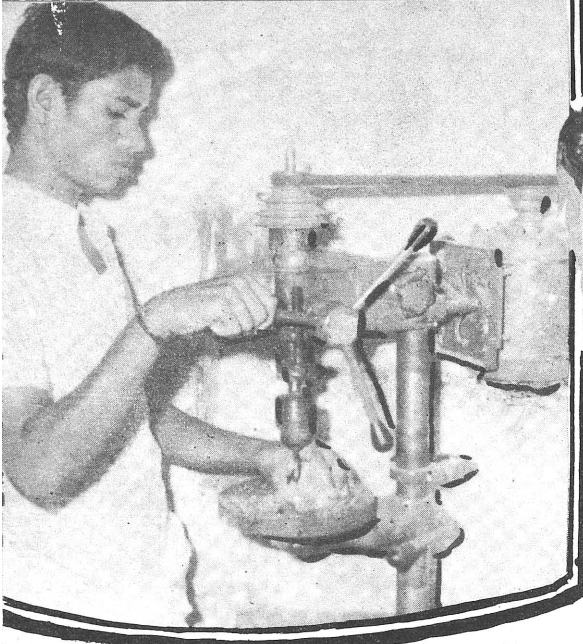
To promote speedy settlement of industrial disputes Government have strengthened the administrative set up by creating two offices of Deputy Commissioners of Labour, one at Salem and another at Tirunelveli. In view of the limited jurisdiction of Regional Deputy Commissioner of Labour, it is expected that this would enable the Trade Union representatives and the workmen to get their grievances redressed quickly.

Reopening of closed Mills and Relief from the Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund

This Government have succeeded by taking effective steps to reopen the 11 mills that remained closed when this Government took charge of the office. In view of this, the families of 3,366 workers were benefitted.

Further, the Government have come to the assistance of the workers who are in distress because of the closure of establishments in the following cases by granting financial assistance from the Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund.





South India Glass and Enamel Works Limited, Salem, Chrome Leather Factories, Chrompet, Pilot Pen Company, Madras, Balu Garments, Madras, Ganges Printing Ink Factory, Madras, B & C. Mills, Madras.

Nearly 14,300 workers have been benefitted by this action of the Government. Among these, the workers in B & C Mills alone have been granted Rs. 26 lakhs totally, which is the highest amount that has ever been sanctioned so far from the Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund for the sake of Industrial workers.

Statutory Benefits :

Besides ensuring Industrial peace the Government have also taken many steps for the betterment of the living conditions of the labour force in general by effecting statutory amendments. Important among them are :

Extension of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 to the factories, shops and commercial establishments, motor transport undertakings, Beedi, Catering and Newspaper establishments, wherein 10-19 workers are employed.

Extension of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act to Establishments employing 50 or more workers with a view to regulate the service conditions of the workers in these establishments.

Deletion of Model Standing Orders No. 7 (2) and 7 (3) with a view to treat the absence of the employee for 8 consecutive days as misconduct, instead of making them liable for outright termination.

The Government have removed the liability of Beedi workers from exempting them from paying copy stamp paper under the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Rules, 1968.

The Government have vested summoning powers to the Appellate Authorities under the Tamilnadu Catering Establishments Act.

On the advice of the Tamil Nadu State Advisory Contract Labour Board, the Government have ordered with effect from 1st March, 1981 the abolition of contract labour system in the following processes in Cement industry ;

- (1) bagging process of cement in the packing house ; and
- (2) the printing of gunny bags.

The abolition of contract labour in certain processes of paper industry is also engaging the attention of the Government.

The Government have remitted the payment of court fee stamp on petitions and applications filed before the Labour Department Officials, Labour Court/Industrial Tri-

bunals and before the Government by or on behalf of workers in all labour enactments.

Provision for supply of service books, time cards to the workers, employees in Factories, Beedi Industrial Premises, Motor Transport establishments by amending the relevant rules under the Factories Act, Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, Motor Transport Workers Act and Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act so as to enable these workers to make use of them as a proof of their employment in case of their termination from service.

The Government have extended the provisions of the National and Festival Holidays Act to the Scheduled Employments under the Minimum Wages Act. This will enable the workers employed in these employments to enjoy the holidays under the Act.

Government have introduced the Tamilnadu Payment of Subsistence Allowance Bill, 1981 with a view to make it obligatory on the managements of industrial establishments to pay subsistence allowance to the employees during the period of their suspension pending enquiry.

According to Section 5 (1) of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Advisory committees have to be constituted to advise the Government for fixation/revision of minimum wages for the scheduled employments. To coordinate the functions of the sub-committees and the advisory committees Government have to appoint an Advisory Board under Section 7 of the Act. The decisions of the Advisory Board are often questioned by the employers

in the Court of Law on the grounds that while making decisions for recommendations there had not been enough representation on the side of employers/employees. This sort of litigations raised by the employers places the Government in an embarrassing situation and this affects the effective implementation of the recommendations of the Board/Committees. To curb such practice or move, this Government have introduced a Bill insisting that the recommendations of the Committees/Board cannot be questioned in any court of law.

With a view to protect the interests of the handloom workers and regulate their service conditions, the Government have introduced a special legislation viz., Tamilnadu Handloom Workers (Conditions of Employment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill before the legislature.

Another special and important legislation to confer permanent status to workmen who have put in a continuous service of 480 days within a period of 24 months in industrial establishments was passed.

The State Legislature has also passed another piece of legislation on 13-5-1981 which enables the workers to have direct recourse to the Labour Court in case of their discharge, dismissal, retrenchment etc. This also vests the Conciliation Officers with the power to summon the parties in dispute.

Statutory Minimum Wages to Unorganised Labour

In order to ensure statutory minimum wages to the poor un-

organised workers, whose welfare has not been taken care of as in the case of workers in the organised sectors, the Government have decided to bring the employments in unorganised sector to the schedule of the Minimum Wages Act. Accordingly about 8 employments have been added. Important among them being employments in hospitals and nursing homes, forestry, soap manufacture tailoring etc. Proposals for including the employment in taxi and auto-rickshaw are also under the active consideration of the Government. As a result of representations received from various quarters, the Government are examining the possibility of inclusion of employment like Neera tapping employment in Khadi and Village Board, Handmade paper, Granite mines, Small engineering and fabrication industry, Employment in temples etc.,

The various sectors of unorganised workers have been benefitted due to fixation of minimum wages and important among them are loading and unloading operations and automobile workshops, printing presses, shops and commercial establishments. Considering the low minimum wages prevailing in various scheduled employments, the Government have revised the rates of minimum wages in the following establishments.

Employment in match and fireworks manufactory, employment in bricks and tiles manufactory, employment in Sago industry, employment in salt pans, employment in Public Motor Transport, employment in tobacco (Including beedi making manufactory for beedi rollers alone), employment in agriculture and ancillary to agriculture, employment in Laundries and washing cloths, including woollen and silk, employment in any rice mill, flour mill or dhall mill, employment in any oil mills, employment in coir manufactory, employment in tanneries including leather manufactory.

New Legislations

To regulate the conditions of service of unprotected labour, the Government have decided to bring in a legislation on the lines of similar piece of legislation in Uttarpradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat. This legislation is expected to be introduced before the legislature soon.

Non-Statutory Measures :

The Government have set up a Tripartite Committee to suggest amendments to various labour laws for the betterment of the working class.

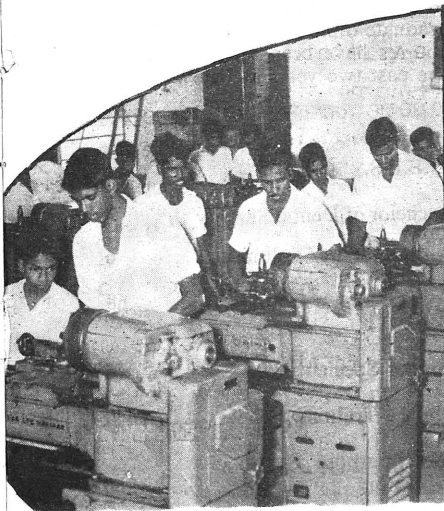
The Government is publishing a monthly journal by name 'Uzhaipavar Ulagam' which could be used by labour force as a reference. This journal is being published by the Tamilnadu Institute of Labour Studies.

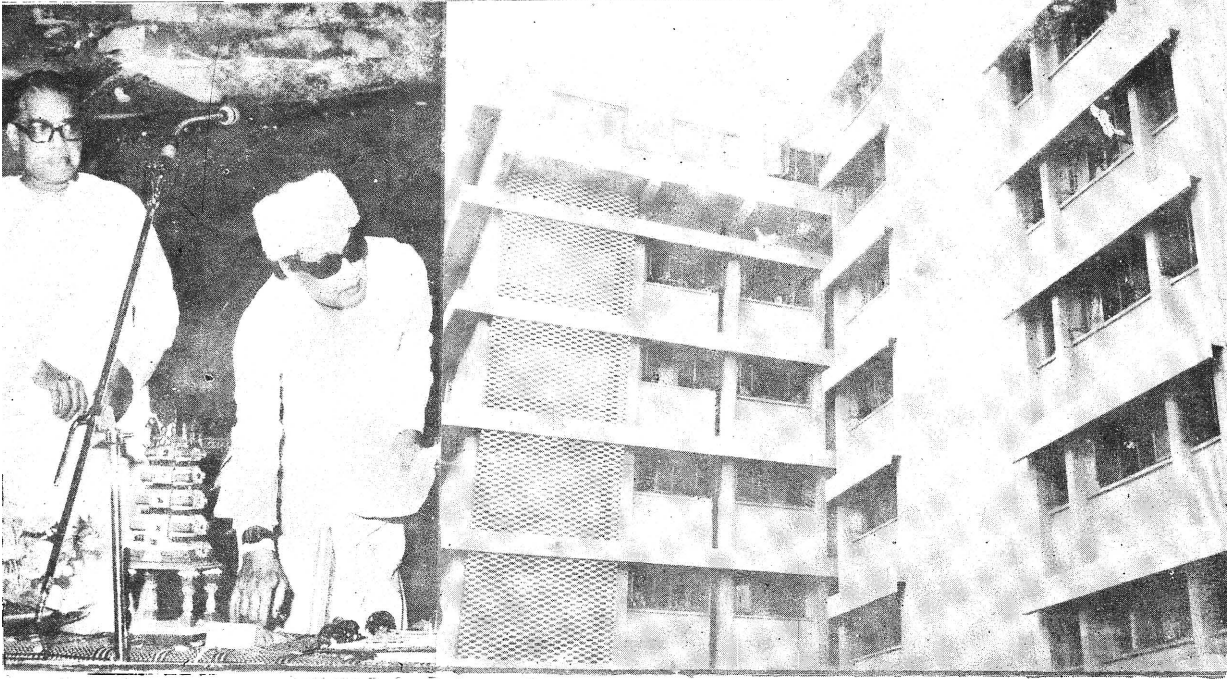
With a view to provide a comfortable and inexpensive accommodation to trade union leaders and workers' representatives who come to Madras to have their labour problems solved, Government had given a grant of Rs. 2 lakhs and also an extent of land measuring of 5 grounds and 1539 sq. ft. to the Tamilnadu Labour Welfare Board for the construction of a rest house.

To encourage maintenance and continuance of good industrial relations between managements and workmen, Government have introduced a Good Industrial Relations Award Scheme from 1978. The winners who are selected based on the recommendations of the Tripartite Committee constituted for this purpose are awarded a rolling trophy and a permanent shield for the 1st Prize and a Certificate of Merit for 2nd prize.

Health and Welfare : For the medical examination of the workers in dangerous operations and to suggest remedial measures from the occupational hazards the Government have set up a Combined Industrial Health and Hygiene Unit and Laboratory in the State Factory Inspectorate under the control of the Chief Medical Officer (Factories).

By taking such effective and progressive steps, the Government have ensured better living conditions for the working class in general.





BETTER MEDICAL FACILITIES FOR RURAL PEOPLE

The primary objective of the Government has been to achieve the goal of 'Health for all by 2000 AD' set by the Alma Ata Declaration, to which India has been a signatory. Towards this end, vigorous steps have been taken to strengthen and expand promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health care services. Institutions for the education and training of doctors, nurses and other para-medical workers have been sought to be improved by increasing the intake of students in some institutions, construction of buildings, provision of equipments, teaching aids and ancillary facilities and by increasing the strength of staff to cope with the additional needs of these institutions.

The policy and programmes of the Government underscore their concern that primary health care and medical care should reach the numerous underprivileged, ill-fed and under-nourished in the rural areas and urban slums. The con-

cern of the Government has been to ensure that the vast multitude of rural population is provided with better medical facilities and to improve their socio-economic status.

Integrated with the overall strategy of ensuring the health care, particularly that of the under-privileged, is the Family Welfare Programme aimed at controlling the growth of population without any coercion and providing better maternal and child health care. The programme has been a signal success in Tamil Nadu as indicated by the lowest growth rate of 1.723 % per annum registered during the last decade in the country.

Medical Education and attached Hospitals :

Increase in bed strength : The sanctioned bed strength in teaching hospitals increased from 13471 beds

in 1978 to 14689 beds in 1981, the addition during the past one year alone being 487.

Increase in seats : The seats for various under-graduate, post-graduate diploma and post-graduate courses have been increased during the past two years as below :

M.B.B.S.,	..	25
Bachelor of Dental Surgery	..	1
Post Graduate Diplomas	..	6
Post Graduate Courses	..	68
Higher Specialities	..	16
Nurses Training	..	440
Multi-purpose Health Visitors	..	960

Purchase of equipments : During 1980-81 purchase of equipments at a total cost of Rs. 88.32 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Government. Notable additions during the past year has been the C.T. Brain Scanner in the Institute of Neurology at a cost of Rs. 40 lakhs and a multi-channel Echo-Cardiogram at a cost of Rs. 7.17 lakhs in the Government General Hospital, Madras.

Provision of additional buildings : Building programmes costing Rs. 84.97 lakhs were sanctioned by the Government during 1980-81 for improvement of teaching hospitals in the State.

Accident and Emergency Services : To provide efficient first aids, speedy transport and timely

and specialised medical services nearer the reach of the rural poor. The Government have been improving and expanding the medical care facilities in these institutions.

Increase in bed strength : As against the total bed strength of 12713 in 1977-78, the bed strength as at the end of 1980-81 has been increased to 13713 (i.e.), an addition of 1000 beds.

Specialities opened in district and taluk hospitals : During 1980-81, 2 Blood Banks, 5 Dental Clinics, 6 Orthopaedic, 5 E.N.T., 4 S.T.D., 6 Ophthalmic, 4 Psychiatric and 6 Paediatric clinics were started in district and taluk hospitals.

Purchase of equipments : The

upto the age of 11 years were examined under the school medical-check up of the Leprosy. Control programme.

During the year 1980-81, as per the target fixed by the Government of India, the Government of Tamil Nadu have sanctioned the following schemes :—

(i) One Leprosy Rehabilitation Promotion Unit ;

(ii) Upgradation of two urban leprosy centres and six district leprosy Offices ;

(iii) construction of twenty-two temporary hospitalisation wards and

(iv) establishment of six leprosy control units.

T.B. Control Programme : The programme of B.C.G. vaccination has been intensified. During 1980-81, the Government have sanctioned a comprehensive health care scheme to detect the incidence of T.B. among beedi and handloom workers and provide treatment throughout Tamil Nadu at a total cost of Rs. 36.45 lakhs. Under this scheme, the entire State will be divided into 5 groups. Each group will be served by a Mobile Medical Unit and a Mass Miniature Radiography Unit. The five groups will have their headquarters at Salem, Erode, Dindigul, Tuticorin and Vellore. This scheme is being implemented in the State.

Homoeopathy System of Medicine : During 1980-81, sanction was accorded for the opening of homoeopathy dispensaries in six districts headquarters hospitals.

Tamil Nadu has always been in the forefront in the implementation of Family Welfare Programme. The preliminary figures of the decennial census just concluded indicates that Tamil Nadu has registered the lowest growth rate of 1.723 per cent per annum in the country during the last decade. This is in no small measure due to the impact of the Family Welfare Programme as implemented in this State.

Control of population by adoption of Family Welfare methods by persuasion and motivation without resorting to coercion, has been the hall-mark in the matter of implementation of Family Welfare Programme in Tamil Nadu.

medical attention at well equipped accident and emergency centres the Government have sanctioned during 1979-80 a three tier accident and emergency services (including the taluk, district and teaching hospitals) costing about Rs. 2 crores in the four southern districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari. The scheme is being extended to four more districts in the second phase during 1981-82.

Medical Services through district, taluk and non-taluk hospitals and dispensaries :

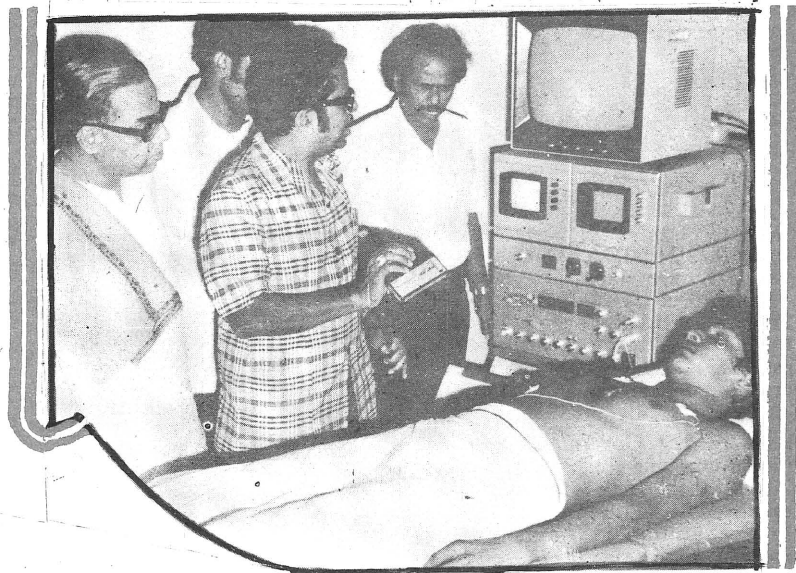
In the health care delivery system the district, taluk and non-taluk hospitals and dispensaries play a vital role to bring expanded

expenditure on purchase of equipments for district, taluk, non-taluk hospitals, which stood at Rs. 46 lakhs in 1979-80, was stepped up to Rs. 47 lakhs in 1980-81 and is proposed to be stepped up to Rs. 133 lakhs during 1981-82.

Building Schemes : The outlay on building programmes for district, taluk, non-taluk hospitals and dispensaries during 1980-81 was Rs. 77 lakhs. It is proposed to step up the outlay during 1981-82 to Rs. 239 lakhs.

Government Free Eye Camps : During 1980-81, 12776 cataract operations were performed.

Leprosy control programme : During 1980-81, 18 lakhs children



The present trend in Family Welfare Programme is increasingly towards tubectomy. In this context, the need for additional bed strength in post-partum wards in the district headquarters hospitals has been felt. Post partum facilities under the British Aid Programme has already been provided in 15 taluk hospitals and 31 primary health centres. Besides, 9 teaching hospitals, 2 voluntary organisations and 13 district headquarters hospitals are implementing the Post Partum Programme. Provision of post-partum facilities in 11 other taluk and non-taluk hospitals has been approved. The Government have also issued orders for allotment of another 10 beds over and above the existing 10 beds in district headquarters hospitals in the post partum wards, without detriment to other patients. Besides, the Government have also sanctioned the construction of 20 bedded post partum wards in 14 district headquarters hospitals at an estimated cost of Rs. 28.60 lakhs.

To ensure quality and to obviate the irregularities and other defects pointed out by evaluation teams, the Government have dispensed with the intensive campaign during the current year. The programme is now being implemented on a steady and continuous basis throughout the year. The compensation for acceptors of vasectomy and tubectomy paid by this Government is Rs. 75 and Rs. 85 respectively as against the uniform amount of Rs. 70 for both vasectomy and tubectomy allowed by the Government of India.

The achievements during 1980-81 are as below :

Family Welfare Method	Achievements during 1980-81
Sterilisation	1,31,224
I. U. D.	31,463
C.C. Users	70,746
Oral Pill Users	3,023

Having regard to the importance of maternal and child welfare as an incentive for the success of the Family Welfare Programme, child care programmes like prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia for mothers and children and against blindness in children will be conti-

nued to be given utmost importance, besides immunisation of infants and pre-school age children against diphtheria, pertusis and tetanus as well as immunisation of expectant mothers against tetanus.

Medical Termination of Pregnancy:

As per the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971, facilities for

welfare and preventive services will be taken up shortly for implementation in the two districts of Salem and South Arcot with aid from the DANIDA (Danish International Development Agency). The Project is proposed to be implemented in the two districts for a period of five years at an estimated cost of about Rs. 14 crores commencing from 1981-82.



from the DANIDA (Danish International Development Agency). The Project is proposed to be implemented in the two districts for a period of five years at an estimated cost of about Rs. 14 crores commencing from 1981-82.

At present, this facility is available in 117 Government medical institutions and 32 private medical institutions. The Government have approved 41 additional Government Medical institutions for undertaking medical termination of pregnancy services. Medical termination of pregnancies performed during 1980-81 is 33,385.

Laproscopy : A few doctors have been trained in the modern technique of laproscopy for sterilisation of women, and this technique is in vogue in the Government R.S.R.M. Hospital, Madras.

Area Project for strengthening of Family Welfare and Maternity and Child Health Services:

A comprehensive and all embracing Health-Care-Programme, which would include strengthening of the infrastructure facilities in the rural hospitals, non-taluk hospitals, taluk hospitals and other hospitals, with emphasis on strengthening maternity and child health, family

Primary Health Centres:

The 383 primary health centres and the 3377 sub-centres attached to them are the focal points for delivery of health and medical care in rural areas. It has been the policy of the Government to strengthen them and improve their performance.

Provision of Drugs : During 1980-81, the provision for purchase of drugs to each primary health Centre has been increased from Rs. 14,000 to Rs. 20,000 per annum.

Building Programme : Out of 383 primary health centres, 192 primary health centres have got dispensary buildings and staff quarters. Out of the remaining 191 primary health centres, there are dispensary buildings for 75 primary health centres. During the period from 1978-79 to 1980-81, the Government have sanctioned the construction of dispensary buildings for 41 primary health centres.

Staff quarters are available for 238 primary health centres (inclusive of 41 staff quarters sanctioned during the period from 1978-79 to 1980-81). Orders have been issued for construction of compound walls to 47 primary health centres so far.

Mobile Medical Services: During the year 1977-78, the Government introduced a new scheme, the first of its kind in the country, in the shape of mobile health teams, radiating from 24 primary health centres to the remotest villages in those areas. The objective of the scheme is to deliver comprehensive health care services to the rural population. The scheme was extended to 100 more primary health centres in 1978-79 and to another 100 primary health centres in the year 1979-80. Thus, mobile health teams have been established in 224 primary health centres.

The present budget allotment for drugs to each primary health centre where the mobile health team is introduced, is Rs. 15,000. During 1981-82 it is proposed to increase the allotment to Rs. 20,000. This is in addition to the regular budget allotment of Rs. 20,000 for drugs for each primary health centre.

During 1981-82, mobile health teams are proposed to be established in 25 more primary health centres at a total cost of Rs. 6.00 lakhs.

Mini Health Centres : Mini health centres are organised with the objective of encouraging voluntary agencies to deliver comprehensive health care services to the population on a co-operative basis. The voluntary agency involved is to organise the delivery of comprehensive health services for a population of 5,000 with a total expenditure of

equally by the State and Central Governments as grant-in-aid. The voluntary agencies meet the remaining Rs. 9,000 by raising funds either through donations or by collections from the beneficiaries. To start a mini health centre, the voluntary agencies will have to provide a suitable building, equipments and furniture from their own funds. So far, the Government have sanctioned 214 mini health centres. During the year 1981-82, it is proposed to sanction the establishment of 50 more mini health centres.

Public Health Programmes:

Special School Health Services: The scheme provides for free medical check-up of school children in the age group of 6-11 years. During 1980-81, the scheme was extended to 20 primary health centres bringing the total coverage to 103 primary health centres and 5 municipalities. During 1981-82 this will be further extended to another 50 primary health centres and 25 municipalities. The number of children examined during 1980-81 is 125972 (upto December 1980)

Special D.P.T. Immunisation Programme:

The achievements under the programme for:—1980-81 is 2,32,609 (upto December 1980).

Expanded Programme of Immunisation :

The objective of the EPI is to reduce the morbidity and mortality

DPT, BCG and smallpox vaccination, enteric immunisation and E and I programme would be co-ordinated under a common immunisation schedule throughout the State. Government of India have supplied free of cost 3.8 lakhs doses of TA vaccine during 1980-81 (upto November 1980). This has been distributed among the Municipal Health Officers for use in urban areas and to all District Health Officers and District Health and Family Welfare Officers for use in the rural areas and in the Corporation of Madurai during November 1980.

Poliomyelitis immunisation has been introduced in a phased manner after ensuring proper storage and transport of the vaccine at optimum temperature (cold storage). Initially the programme was introduced in Coimbatore and Periyar districts, both in urban and rural areas. It has subsequently been extended to the Nilgiris district, Madurai Corporation, North Arcot district and part of Chengalpattu district.

Prevention of communicable diseases:

Effective surveillance and preventive measures are continued to be taken against the outbreak of cholera, plague, guinea worm, viral encephalitis, yaws, malaria, filaria, etc.

Indian Medicine :

Medical facilities under siddha, ayurveda and unani systems of medicine have been provided in the 150 bedded Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras. There is a Siddha hospital with 208 beds attached to the Government college of Indian Systems of Medicine, Palayamkottai.

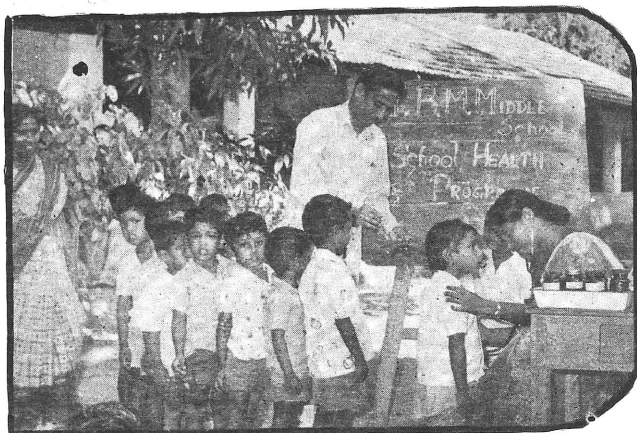
Upto the end of March 1977, 59 siddha wings were opened in district headquarters hospitals, taluk hospitals and non-taluk hospitals. From the year 1977-78 onwards, 44 more Siddha wings have been ordered to be opened. In order to provide medical facilities to the rural public in remote villages, the Government have sanctioned 20 rural dispensaries. Construction of separate buildings each with 15 beds at Ramanathapuram, Chidambaram, Dharmapuri, Erode, Nagapattinam, Dindigul and Vellore has also been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 17.50 lakhs during the three



Rs. 18,000 per mini health centre per annum. One-part-time medical officer, one full-time male health worker, one female health worker and three lay first-aiders are employed in a mini health centre. A sum of Rs. 3,000 is earmarked for medicines. Fifty per cent of the total expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs. 9,000 per year, will be shared

from the following diseases :—(1) diphtheria; (2) tetanus; (3) pertussis (whooping cough); (4) poliomyelitis; (5) measles; (6) tuberculosis; and (7) typhoid-by immunising the maximum number of children below two years of age and expectant mothers with tetanus toxoid to prevent tetanus neonatorum.

years. A paediatric unit with 24 beds has also been decided to translate ayurveda and unani text-books into Tamil. Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras.



In order to form an autonomous Corporation for medicinal farms and for the preparation of Indian medicines, an Expert Committee to study the techno-economic feasibility of the above corporation has been constituted.

Buildings at a cost of Rs. 93.80 lakhs have been sanctioned for the department of Indian Medicine during the three years from 1977-78 on wards.

Buildings at a cost of Rs. 93.80

In order to utilise the existing facilities under ayurveda and unani systems and to suggest ways and means to improve them, the Government have constituted two advisory committees, one each for ayurveda and unani.



The number of students admitted respectively and siddha literature into English.

beds to BSM&S degree course in siddha at the Government College of Indian Systems of Medicine, Palayamkottai has been increased from 44 to 75 from the year 1980-81 onwards. It has also been decided to open one more Siddha Medical College in Tamil Nadu. The Government have also started a Unani Medical College in order to impart unani medical education leading to the award of BUSM&S degree from 1979-80 onwards. It

The Government have sanctioned the establishment of medicinal farms at the following places in addition to the improvement of one at Madras at a cost of Rs. 5.08 lakhs:- Srirangam, Kolli Hills, Madurai Kamaraj University, and Veerapuli Reserve Forest in Kanyakumari District.





Irrigation

HELPS INCREASE PRODUCTION

Irrigation is an art practiced in Tamil Nadu from time immemorial. Age-old stone inscriptions and monumental irrigation works still in service testify to the fact that the Chola and Pandya Kings vied with one another in this field. The Grand Anicut across the Cauvery river built by the Raja Karikala Chola is a standing monument to prove this.

In the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) an outlay of Rs. 149.79 crores for irrigation sector with a target for creation of additional irrigation potential at 66,000 hectares has been proposed.

During the last year Government have approved four medium irrigation schemes, two in Tiruchirappalli District and one each in Kanyakumari and Dharmapuri Districts.

During this year (1980-81) the balance works in Lower Nizar Dam under Parambikulam Aliyar Project complex and in the Sathanur Right Bank Canal Scheme have been completed and an additional irrigation potential of 8520 hectares created. With a view to extend the benefit of irrigation to a large extent possible in the chronically drought affected areas in Pollachi, Udumalpet, Palladam and Dharapuram taluks of Coimbatore and Periyar Districts, Government have approved the inclusion of an additional extent of 1,15,000 acres (46540 hectares) in addition to 2,40,000 acres (97200 hectares) originally contemplated under Parambikulam Aliyar Project and the works are in progress.

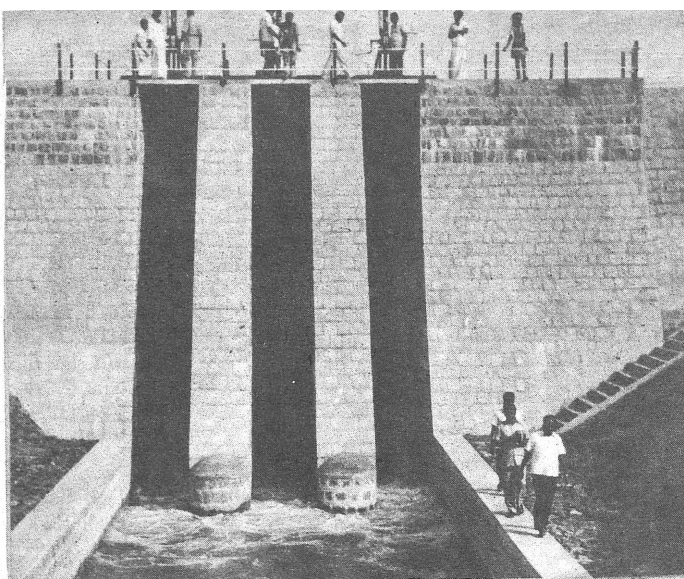
The World Bank aided Modernisation of Periyar Vaigai System and eleven other medium irrigation schemes are in good progress. The expenditure on Major and Medium Schemes during 1980-81 is Rs. 14.26 crores.

In the Flood control sector, the three flood control works approved in the previous years viz ; (1) Improvements to Chembarambakkam tank (2) Improvements to Otterinullah to provide flood relief to Madras City and its suburbs and (3) Diversion of flood flows from Vaigai basin to Gridhamal and

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Cost (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Area Benefited (in hectares)</i>	
(1) Uppar reservoir in Tiruchi District	90.00	723	Irrigated Dry—New
(2) Sidhamalli reservoir in Tiruchi	240.00	1702	Irrigated Dry—New
		336	Wet stabilisation
(3) Remodelling of Anandanar channel in Kanyakumari District	246.00	932	(Double) Wet—Gap
		1458	(Double) Wet—Stabilisation
(4) Sulagirichinnar reservoir in Dharmapuri District	95.00	871	(Double) Irrigated Dry—New

48
The Chief Minister Honourable Thiru M. G. Ramachandran acknowledges the greetings of the mammoth crowd gathered around Anna's Statue in the Anna Salai on 9-6-1980 after assuming charge as Chief Minister of Tamilnadu.





Gundar basins in Ramanathapuram District, which is a drought prone area, were in good progress during the year 1980-81. The expenditure on the Flood Control Schemes during 1980-81 is Rs. 1.02 crores.

Seasonal Conditions

During the previous three years to the last year (i.e. 1977-78 to 79-80) monsoon was favourable and almost all the reservoirs received adequate supplies. All the Irrigation Systems were opened in time for irrigation and had adequate supplies throughout the crop period. In some systems (Lower Bhavani Project, Mettur Canal, Krishna-giri Irrigation Systems) an additional crop was also grown utilising the storage in the reservoirs.

During the year 1980-81, the South-West monsoon was above normal in the catchment area of Cauvery basin which enabled us to release supply on the normal date of opening of the Cauvery Delta and to raise two crops by judicious management of the storage available. But the South-West monsoon was a partial failure in the catchment areas of Periyar, Thambaraparani and Kodayar Systems and North-East Monsoon during October-December 1980 was also not active in many regions of the state. In spite of the failure of the North-East monsoon, several irrigation systems were opened for irrigation to benefit as much extent of ayacut as possible with the available storage position in the reservoirs. In view of the failure of the seasonal rainfall in many regions the Crop Weather Review Committee appointed by the Government met a number of times and

reviewed the situation in the irrigation reservoirs and tanks and also took follow up action to cope up with the situation in the State.

Consequent on the failure of the North-East monsoon during 1980-81, several districts in the state are affected by drought. With a view to create employment opportunities on a larger scale in the affected areas so as to provide means of living to the affected people and at the same time, improve the Irrigation Systems, the Government have sanctioned Rs. 9.50 crores for taking up of repairs to Irrigation tanks and other works in the districts :

Chingleput,	Rs. 50 lakhs,
South Arcot,	Rs. 120 lakhs,
North Arcot,	Rs. 190 lakhs,
Thanjavur,	Rs. 10 lakhs,
Tiruchirappalli,	Rs. 40 lakhs,
Salem,	Rs. 80 lakhs,
Dharmapuri,	Rs. 80 lakhs,
Madurai,	Rs. 60 lakhs,
Ramanathapuram,	Rs. 195 lakhs,
Pudukottai,	Rs. 90 lakhs,
Tirunelveli,	Rs. 20 lakhs,
Periyar,	Rs. 10 lakhs,
Kanyakumari,	Rs. 5 lakhs.

Having utilised water flows almost fully, efforts are being taken by the Tamil Nadu Government to obtain surplus waters of the west-flowing rivers in the neighbouring Kerala State by diverting them eastwards to increase irrigation facilities in our state.

Flood Control :

Under Flood Control, the following schemes were taken up for execution :—

(1) Improvements to Otteri Nullah within the Madras City limits ;

(2) Improvements to Chembarambakkam Tank near Madras City.

(3) Diversion of surplus flood waters from the Vaigai river basin to Giridhhamal and the Gundar river basins.

The works of improvements to the Otteri Nullah and the Chembarambakkam tank were taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 12.30 lakhs and Rs. 116.75 lakhs respectively. The major part of the works in the Otteri Nullah have been completed. Balance work is in progress. In the Chembarambakkam tank, the bund has been raised and strengthened. A new surplus regulator in the tank is under construction for effective flood control in the Adayar river.

The Government have accorded approval for the scheme of diversion of surplus flood flows from the Vaigai river basin to the Giridhhamal and the Gundar river basins at an estimated cost of Rs. 95 lakhs. The scheme will incidentally benefit irrigation tanks in Ramanathapuram District.

The spill over flood works of 1979 have been completed at a cost of Rs. 150 lakhs during 1980-81.

Tamil Nadu is advanced in the utilisation of surface water. As more than 90 per cent of the surface water has been utilised, we have to go in for large scale development of ground water. When the utilisation of ground water increases beyond a certain point, it becomes necessary to have a correct assessment of the availability and utilisation of this vital resource. In this context, the ground water branch was formed in 1970 and it is now functioning as a branch of the Public Works Department under the control of a separate Chief Engineer.

An Institute of Water Studies has been started with a nucleus staff in order to assess the availability, planning and management of all water resources and also to render advice to the Government on Policy matters regarding water resources when referred to. This Institute is functioning under the overall control of the Chief Engineer, Ground Water. A new building for the Institute constructed at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs has been completed.

As the development of ground water has reached an advance stage and as it is assessed that more than 50 per cent of the blocks in the State are over developed, it was decided to go in for microlevel study with the sub-basin as one unit. By this micro-level study it is possible to locate pockets, even in over-developed blocks. The work is done by means of photogeological study, geological mapping, geo-physical survey, collection of village-wise data, details of ground water extraction, drilling bore-holes, water level, other observation and collection of data such as rainfall, evaporation, infiltration, run-off etc. These data are collected, compiled and interpreted. Based on the studies conducted, village wise assessment of ground water potential is done and Ground Water clearance is given to the Co-operation Department, for the implementation of various Minor Irrigation Schemes in Tamil Nadu. Ground Water Atlas of all districts of Tamil Nadu is also under preparation. On completion of the work, consultancy services will be available to the farmers for locating favourable areas for well-sinking, type of well suitable in that area and other related information. The achievements made by the Ground Water Branch for 1980-81 and till now are furnished below —

The Government has decided to form a Tube Wells Corporation. The functions of the Corporation are (i) to sink, operate and maintain community well and (2) to collect revenue from the beneficiaries. (Village wise-Micro Level study)

Water Shed Study .. 13

Photogeologic study (Sq. Km.)	6050
Geological mapping (Number of Villages)	.. 433
Geophysical survey (Number of Villages)	.. 305
Collection of village-wise data (Number of villages)	.. 820
Ground Water extraction (Number of villages)	.. 819
Drilling of bore holes (number)	.. 106
Pump Test in Bore holes..	23
Water Level data	.. 1925
Water quality study	.. 1077
Modernisation of Periyar Vaigai Irrigation System	

The Periyar Vaigai Irrigation Project, estimated to cost Rs. 72 crores (Revised Estimate), envisages complete modernisation of the existing irrigation in Periyar Vaigai System by providing cement concrete lining to main canals, branches and distributories upto 10 ha. blocks. The World Bank has agreed to lend for this project. The present project is designed to reduce the water losses in the existing conveyance system and increase the irrigable area by 25,455 acres, with reference to the water savings, ultimately anticipated an additional extent of 30,545 acres could also be brought under Irrigation as Second State. Reorganisation of agricul-

tural extension service also forms part of the project.

Achievements in 1980-81 :

The following items of work have been completed.

Left Bank Infrastructure :

Lining of branch channels for 22.65 Kms., lining of distributories for 27.50 Km., improvements to 168 tanks, laying of village roads for 44.15 km., maintenance of O & M Roads for 12 Kms.

Right Bank Infrastructure :

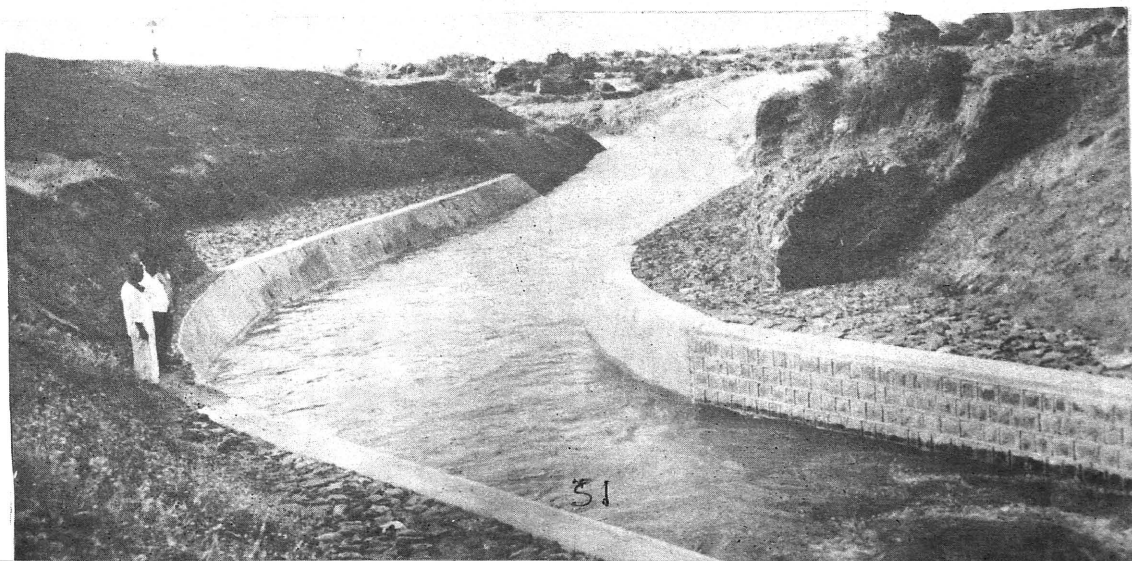
Lining of branches and distributories for 12.88 Km. maintenance of O & M roads for 5.5 Km.

An expenditure of Rs. 500.51 lakhs has been incurred during 1980-81.

On completion of the project the following benefits are expected ;

Water Savings, 1600 lakhs, m³ Ayacut extension, 64,000 tonnes, Savings of Foreign Exchange 96 lakhs US Dollar, Local value of Economical Development Rs. 1150 lakhs, Agricultural Employment, 12000 numbers. Non-Agriculture Employment, 8000 numbers.

This project is the first of its kind in India in Modernisation of the Irrigation system. This project serves as Pilot - operation to establish the Economic and Technical Parameter of different water saving measures, Agricultural extension and Monitoring programme.





EFFICIENT ECONOMIC SERVICE

Passenger Road Transport is an essential concomitant of economic development and must keep pace with the growing requirements of passenger transportation by road. This Government is committed to the policy of progressive nationalisation of passenger transport services.

The State Transport Corporations are operating more than 7000 buses running nearly 20 lakhs KMs a day and carrying about 66 lakh passengers daily. The labour force is roughly 54,000 strong. The Corporations are functioning with the avowed objective of providing an efficient, safe, co-ordinated and economic transport service to the travelling public.

The achievements, improvements made and new labour welfare measures introduced for the past four years are listed below :

Since Highways and Roads are the basic infrastructure for Road Transport, the department of Highways including National Highways was brought under one administrative department at the Secretariat level on 1st April, 1978. A Master Plan is now on hand for future planning of bus routes in rural areas. 476 schemes of new

routes were formulated to connect 968 village panchayats with fairly motorable approach roads and are being implemented.

Physical Achievements

In order to serve interior rural areas, remote corners and hill stations, the Corporations are plying 47 mini buses and 236 shortwheel base buses. With a view to connect maximum number of villages with minimum number of buses, 126 multipronged routes have been introduced to run on 279 new routes. Shandy buses are also being introduced, as an experimental measure to help rural folk travel with their marketable produce. To connect more villages with urban centres, the maximum length of town service routes has been extended from 25 Kilometres to 30 Kilometres.

The fleet strength which was 4953, four years back, has risen to 7025, the augmentation being 2072 new buses, introduced on 1762 new routes, connecting 3252 new villages, benefitting a population of nearly 66 lakhs.

5018 new buses have been purchased from the manufac-

urers in the past four years, thanks to the centralised procurement system and adequate financial assistance from the Tamil Nadu Transport Development Finance Corporation enabling timely replacement of 2946 over aged buses

Amenities to Passengers

More than 1,300 bus shelters have been constructed. Bus stands and bus terminals with all facilities have been constructed by the Corporations at important tourist places and in cities.

Special co-ordinated services were provided in sufficient numbers to clear the vast congregation of pilgrims and visitors during the Mahamaham at Kumbakonam in March, 1980, the epoch making Fifth World Tamil Conference at Madurai in January 1981 and the Mahamastakabhishekam of Bhagwan Bahubali at Sravana-belagola in March 1981.

Social Service Measures

Free travel facilities and concessional fare are offered to blind persons, cancer patients, press correspondents and the

physically handicapped. Students are permitted to travel with substantial concession in bus fares. Honorable Members of the Legislature can also travel free in all Corporation buses along with their spouses.

In order to promote tourism, District excursion centres are proposed to be set up by the Corporations from out of their surplus funds, the first being at Kallanai by Cholan Roadways Corporation.

Cheran Transport Corporation has donated two winch cars to the Palani temple for the benefit of pilgrims.

Safety Measures

In order to prevent road accidents due to overspeeding, electronic speed control devices are being fitted in all buses of Transport Corporations at a total cost of more than Rs. 3 crores.

Wireless communication net work is being provided in Express buses so that timely assistance is made available at times of accidents.

Fire extinguishers have been fitted in all Corporation buses so as to minimise damages due to fire accidents.

All Transport Corporations are imparting adequate training

to their drivers. The Institute of Road Transport is also training raw candidates in an intensive manner for 32 weeks. The candidates, after training, can be taken by the State Transport Corporations, without reference to the Employment Exchanges.

Government have formulated a scheme of granting cash relief to the victims of accidents from the Chief Minister's Accident Relief Fund.

All drivers of STCs are being given special awards ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 3,000 every-year under the "Safety Driving Award Scheme", depending on the accident-free period, in a continuous period of 30 years.

Labour Welfare Measures

Except for a major strike during the year 1977-78 in three Corporations, industrial peace was in evidence, by and large, in all the STCs. This major strike also was peacefully settled under a negotiated wage settlement in May 1978, benefitting the employees to an extent of Rs. 61 to Rs. 69 per month.

The wage settlement due from 1-9-1980 was planned and negotiated with all Unions, well ahead of the date of implementation and concluded to the

satisfaction of all employees' unions. The increase in wages ranges from Rs. 65 to Rs. 130 p.m., resulting in an additional cash flow of about Rs. 7 crores in a year. Dearness Allowance, House Rent Allowance, City Compensatory Allowance, Rural Allowance, Health Allowance, Leave Rules, Medical Benefits, etc. have all been made uniform in all Corporations.

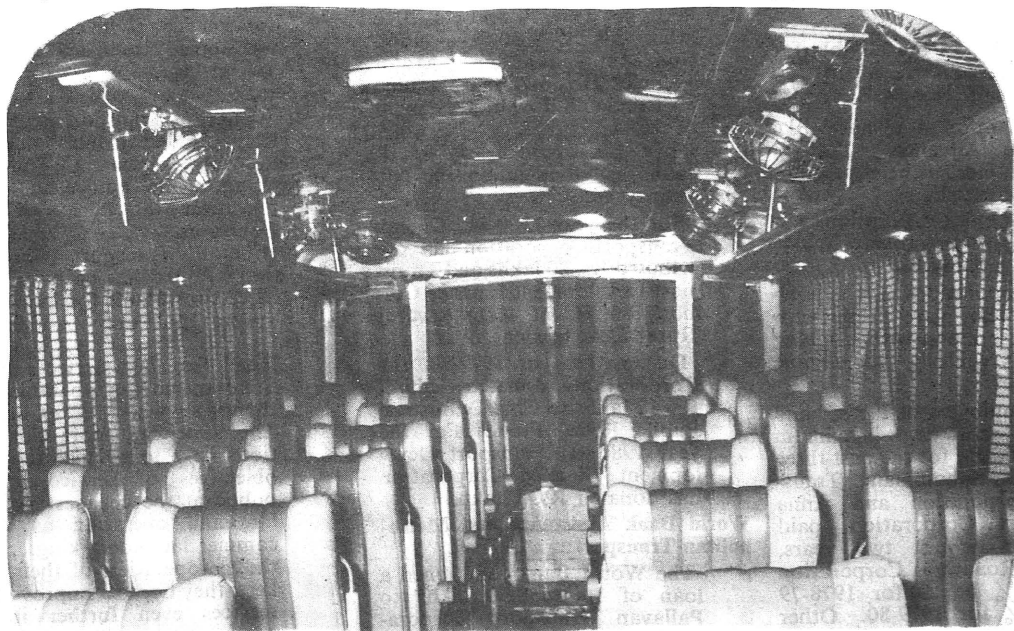
Dearness Allowance is paid based on all India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers, instead of variable and fixed Dearness Allowances paid hitherto.

House Rent Allowance is paid at 15% for all employees residing in Madras, District Headquarters and Corporation Head Quarters, and 12% for all other places.

City Compensatory Allowance is regulated at 8% for the employees residing in Madras City and at 5% for those in Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Salem and for all others, the same is paid at 5% as "Rural Allowance."

Health Allowance is paid at 4% of Pay and Dearness Allowance subject to a maximum of Rs. 40 per month.

Washing Allowance has been enhanced from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 per month.



Review for promotion under Longevity Pay Scheme has been made quarterly instead of on an annual basis.

Ten days of casual leave per year with wages is being granted to all employees with effect from 1-1-1980. Sick leave has been increased from 6 days to 8 days per year. Quantum of maternity leave for women employees has been increased from 60 days to 90 days.

All Corporations have opened canteen facilities in a number of places, where subsidised food is being served to the employees. Light tiffin and tea are provided free of cost during night shifts.

Rest rooms have been provided at several places with recreational facilities for the employees. Holiday homes at select places are proposed to be constructed for stay of employees during leave and holidays.

Employees of Corporations with their family can travel free throughout the State once in a year in the Corporation buses.

With effect from 15-9-1977, children of employees can travel free in Corporation buses to go to educational institutions.

In order to provide relief to the families of qualified workers who die in harness, one dependant of the deceased worker is provided with a job in the Corporation without reference to the Employment Exchange, provided he/she is fully qualified for the vacant post.

All employees are eligible for free in-patient treatment in Government Hospitals.

The quantum of advances like Marriage Advance, Festival Advance, etc. has been substantially increased.

Most of the Corporations are taking steps to provide houses for the employees.

All Corporations are supplying footwear, glare glasses, uniform cloth along with stitching charges, regularly, to eligible employees.

The Employees of P.R.C. and C.T.C. were paid maximum bonus of 20% for the past three years. Kattabomman Transport Corporation and Anna Transport Corporation paid 20% for the past two years. Cholan Roadways Corporation paid 19% bonus for 1978-79 and 17% for 1979-80. Other

Corporations paid the minimum bonus of 8.33% and for the year 1979-80 they paid Rs. 100 per employee, as exgratia.

In addition to the bonus, the profit-making corporations gave special gift articles ranging from Rs. 50 to 250 for the years, 1977-78 and 1978-79. All the Corporations gave Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 in cash as performance incentive for the calendar years 1979-80.

Financial Performance

The Corporations earned a pre-tax profit of Rs. 4.53 crores during 1977-78, Rs. 8.76 crores during 1978-79 and Rs. 6.67 crores during 1979-80 but lost heavily during 1980-81, due to huge price hike on cost of diesel and other materials, wage increase, uneconomical fare, etc.

The bus fare charged is lowest among the southern states in the Country.

The Tamil Nadu Transport Development Finance Corporation has so far extended financial assistance to the State Transport Corporations to an extent of Rs. 62.50 crores for purchase of about 3,800 buses. The Life Insurance Corporation has come forward to sanction loans to the Transport Sector through Transport Development Finance Corporation.

Contribution to State Exchequer and Other Public Funds

The S.T.C.s remitted Rs. 686 lakhs for 1978-79 and Rs. 1096 lakhs for 1979-80 as additional surcharge on Motor Vehicles Tax, as a tax planning measure and for improvement of roads.

They have paid nearly Rs. 42 lakhs as dividend in the past four years.

For the year 1980-81, Cheran Transport Corporation has contributed Rs. 20 lakhs and Transport Development Finance Corporation, Rs. 10 lakhs towards Rural Development.

During the year 1977-78, the Corporations donated about Rs. 12 lakhs to Chief Ministers' Public Relief Fund. For the year 1980-81, Transport Development Finance Corporation has donated Rs. 1 lakh.

World Bank Assistance and Metropolitan Transport :

The World Bank sanctioned a loan of Rs. 658.50 lakhs to Pallavan Transport Corpora-

tion Limited (Metro) for purchase of 285 buses and for construction of 3 depots, 8 terminals and 400 bus shelters. The Project period was from 1977-78 to 1979-80. Pallavan Transport Corporation Limited (Metro) was able to complete the project well ahead of schedule and with substantial savings in cost. The World Bank, as a gesture of appreciation has permitted Pallavan Transport Corporation (Metro) to utilise the savings to purchase 20 additional improved model buses. Impressed with the performance of Pallavan Transport Corporation Limited (Metro) the World Bank has again come forward to sanction Rs. 1260 lakhs for purchase of 550 buses and construction of a Workshop. Tenders received on 25-3-1981 for the supply of 550 buses from international firms are under scrutiny.

Pallavan Transport Corporation Limited (Metro) has been adjudged as the outstanding employer of Physically handicapped for the year 1977-78 and again for the year 1980-81. It has also received an award as the "Best Conservationist of the year 1977" in the field of retrieval of spares and conservation of national resources. To relieve congestion during peak hours it is operating 160 city express services and 246 'Women cum- children Specials' with two conductors in certain buses and women conductors in certain special buses.

General :

Pallavan Transport Corporation Limited (Metro) has set up an Overseas Consultancy Wing to get advice on Transportation Management to other Countries.

Cheran Transport Corporation Limited has been appointed as consultants for improving bus transport in the Andaman.

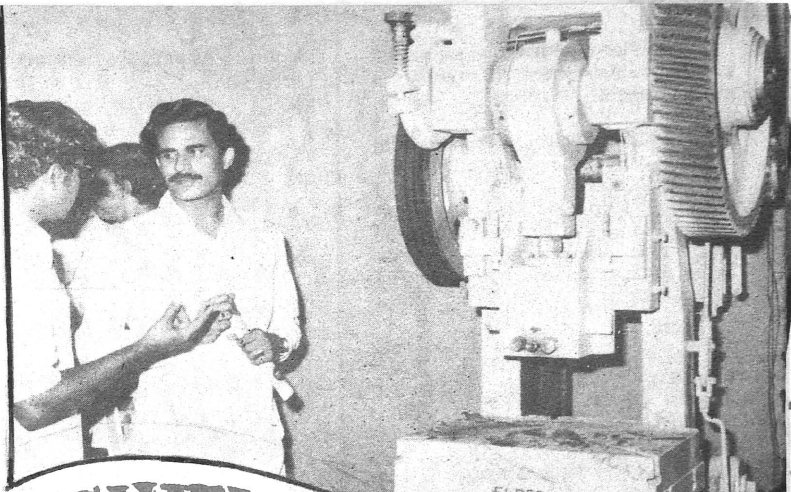
Road Transport Services in this State are now comparable with the best anywhere in the Country. The State Transport Corporations have to balance the twin objectives of service to the public at the cheapest possible fare and operation as viable commercial undertakings. With the co-operation of their workers, they hope to improve their services even further in the coming years.

As in the previous years Tamil Nadu continues to maintain a high position among the highly industrialised States in the country during 1980-81 also. The twin objectives of Industrial development as contemplated by the Government of Tamil Nadu are massive increase in employment opportunities and removal of regional imbalances. The Government has been maximising its efforts to achieve the above objectives by strengthening the small scale and cottage industries while at the same time supporting the harmonious development of large and medium industries in core sectors unfettered by any ideological or dogmatic considerations. The Government lays emphasis on encouraging the private entrepreneurial talents in the State and would enter directly only those areas of production which need Government intervention from angles of social justice, innovation of technology or desirable distribution of income, so as to fully utilize the local resources, raw materials, manpower skills, etc and convert into productive assets through identification and formulation of viable projects, provision of infrastructural facilities, offer of incentives, supply of credit and other inputs, arrangement of training facilities, introduction of appropriate technology and assistance for marketing and exports.

There has been a near 100 per cent increase in the number of permanently registered small scale industries in the State which number over 36,000 today as against 18,789 in March 1978. In the last three years, employment opportunities have been created for over 2.25 lakhs people through registered small scale industries in the State.

The District Industries Centre Programme in the 14 Districts of the State has started playing a pivotal role in hastening and spreading development.

Significant progress has been recorded in the field of Electronics and Chemicals. The turnover of small electronic units has risen to Rs. 21 crores, creating employment opportunities in the process for qualified engineers and technicians. The number of registered chemicals and allied industries has almost doubled between 1977 and 1980. There has been a four-fold increase in the value of import licences for small units from Rs. 769 lakhs in 1977-78 to Rs. 3,037 lakhs in 1980-81.



SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS IN INDUSTRIES

A High Power Committee of officials is examining further liberalisation of labour laws in its application to small scale industries in the State.

Industrial Cooperatives Sector, which has been used in this State as a distinct instrument for direct State involvement in the promotion of small and village industries and to promote widespread employment opportunities in rural areas, have recorded a spectacular growth. Significant progress has been recorded in tea and matches. New areas which have received emphasis in the last few years in the Industrial Cooperatives Sector are Leather and Coir. Leather is one of the most important industries of the State and steps have been taken to encourage small tanners to switch over from traditional tanning activities to finishing of leather by setting up Leather Finishing Servicing Centres in the Cooperative Sector. Such centres have already been set up at Ranipet, Dindigul and Pernambut. One more centre is to be set up at Ambur or Chromepet. A State Leather Development Corporation is to be set up shortly to provide institutional support to this vital industry. Ten Industrial Cooperatives were sanctioned during 1980-81 for this industry and another 22 societies are pro-

posed to be organised in 1981-82 with a view to provide direct employment for about 6,000 persons.

SIPCOT has been playing an effective role in the promotion and development of medium and major industries. The total assistance sanctioned by SIPCOT upto 31st March, 1981, under the various schemes amounts to about Rs. 67 crores, thereby creating direct employment potential for over 48,000 persons. The most heartening features of the corporation's activities is that a very high proportion (85%) of the sanction is in the backward areas of the State.

During 1980-81, SIPCOT has taken up steps to start work at the new Industrial growth centres at Manamadurai in Ramanathapuram district and Nathampannai village in Pudukottai district.

The TIDCO is setting up various projects involving Rs. 140.94 crores, thereby providing employment to 4,000 persons.

M/s Madi drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited a joint sector project is being located at Ranipet for the manufacture of 33 tonnes per annum of ephedrine hydrochloride at an estimated cost of Rs. 134 lakhs.

Letter of Intent has been issued by the Government to the joint sector project.

M/s Tamil Nadu Flourine and Allied Corporation Limited for the manufacture of 16,500 tonnes per annum of sulphuric acid at Ramana-thapuram. The project is expected to provide employment for about 55 persons at an estimated cost of Rs. 85 lakhs.

M/s Tuticorin Alkali Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, is under implementation at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,350 lakhs for the manufacture of Ammonium chloride and soda ash at 66,000 tonnes per annum each. This project would provide direct employment for about 450 persons.

M/s Madras Shoe fabrik, a joint sector project is in the advanced stage of implementation at Walajapet, a backward area at an estimated cost of Rs. 100 lakhs for the manufacture of industrial shoes exclusively for export.

M/s Gangappa Paper Mills is also another joint sector project which is being established in South Arcot district for the manufacture of writing and printing papers at an estimated cost of Rs. 487 lakhs. This project is scheduled to commence production in August 1981.

A big foundry project viz M/s Automotive castings Limited is being set up for the manufacture of Automotive castings in Pudukottai district at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,500 lakhs, which is expected to provide a considerable employment potential in this backward area.

The Government of India have since granted licence to Tamil Nadu Steels at Arakkonam in the setting up of a re-rolling mill with an installed capacity of 25,000 tonnes per annum of steel bars at a cost of Rs. 400 lakhs which would provide employment for about 100 persons.

TANCEN: During the end of 1979, a 36,000 M.Ts. per annum capacity Asbestos sheet project was started by TANCEN at Alangulam at an estimated cost of Rs. 212 lakhs. This project provides employment for about 300 persons.

The Ariyalur cement plant with 5 lakh tonnes capacity has commenced commercial production in 1979.

TAMILNADU HANDICRAFT INDUSTRIES

Handicrafts Industries are the symbol of tradition and culture of Tamil Nadu. So, with a view to preserve and develop these basic technical designs, Government have started the Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Development Corporation.

The Metal Processing Industry is the oldest industry. The icons are made of metal. In order not to allow this craft to be forgotten, training centres have been set up in Swamimalai and Salem and 60 persons have been trained so far. With a view to give employment to more sculptors a training centre has been set up in Mamallapuram under an expert and 20 employees are working there. In this Unit, the requirements of sculptures for use in Temples and for export are sculpted.

Wood carving is another ancient craft. Temple cars are being made by skilled artisans. To perpetuate this craft, a temple car manufacturing training centre has been started at Nagercoil and so far 60 artisans have been trained.

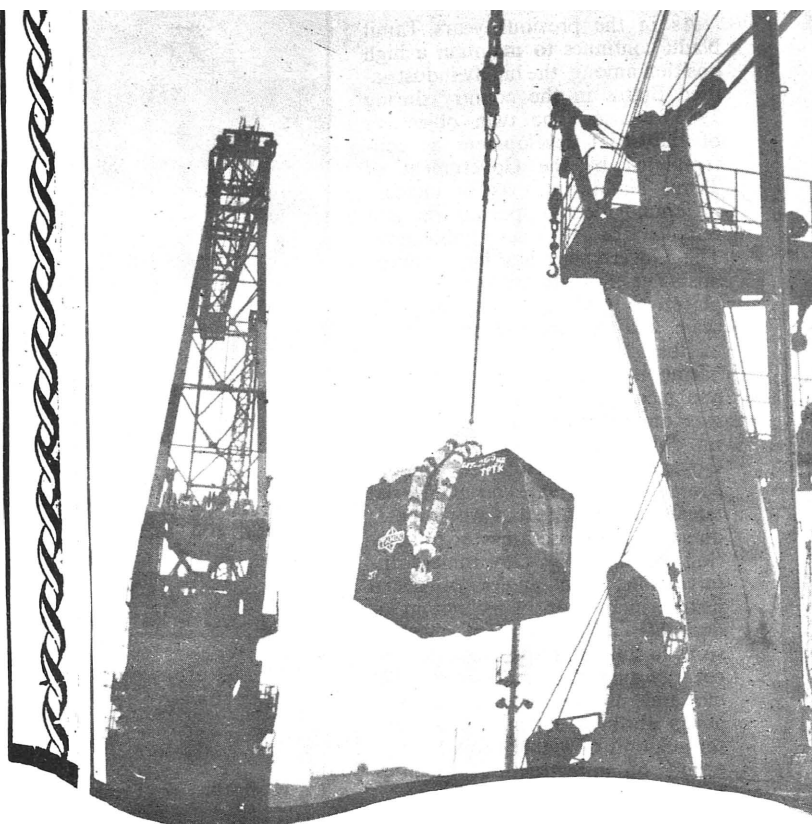
Training Centres for Thanjavur Art Plates and Nirmal paints have been started in Thanjavur. In the centre of the Plates, the figures of Gods as well as the figures of Thiruvalluvar, Thanthai Periyar, Perarignar Anna, Thanjavur Temple, Muslim and Christian religious symbols are engraved.

The Handicrafts Development Corporation also runs Training Centres for making brass lamps. More than hundred different kinds of lamps are manufactured and they are sold in large quantities in view of their superior quality and design.

At present the Corporation imparts training in various crafts in its 18 training and Production Centres. 280 candidates are undergoing training. The Corporation markets its products through 13 showrooms in Tamil Nadu and one each in New Delhi, Bombay and Bangalore. The value of the products produced by the training centres during 1975-76 was Rs. 19.00 lakhs only. Now it has increased to Rs. 40.00 lakhs.

TAMILNADU CERAMICS

Tamilnadu Ceramics' annual turnover of the various



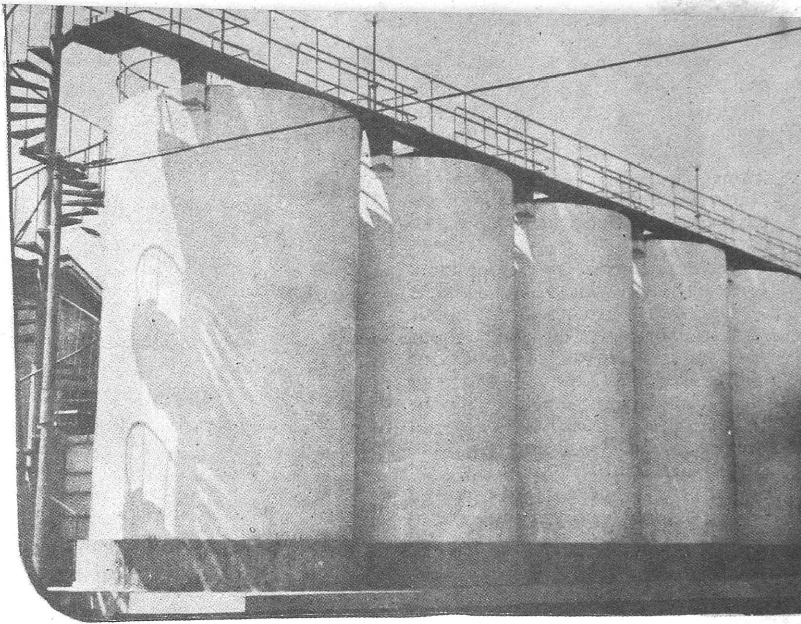
factories nearly amounts to about Rs. 150- lakhs. It provides employment to over 1,100 persons. It should also be noted that as against certain large industrial establishments engaged in ceramic products output, Tadel does not engage any technical knowhow or assistance from any foreign country. The spectrum of activities of the Company comprises vitrified sanitaryware, crockery, sale of glazed stoneware pipes, mechanised bricks, attractive artware, jars and insulators. Qualitywise, the products of Tadel command a very good position in the market at the same time maintaining a very reasonable level of price as compared to similar products. To overcome several production management handicaps, a number of modernisation and improvement programmes in the Ceramic Factory, Stoneware Pipe Unit and Service Centre have been taken up during the last 2 years.

An Industrial Estate with nearly 40 sheds enjoying all infrastructural facilities is being maintained and run at Vridhachalam. Besides providing basic facilities like supplying readymade body and glaze and conventional firing facility, the Company has invested nearly Rs. 40/- lakhs in putting up a modern oil fired tunnel kiln for the benefit of small scale industrialists. It is a matter of pride to know that the various industrialists in the estate produce a variety of ceramic products to cater to the needs of bigger firms engaged in electrical and textile lines. High tension insulators and bushing are also manufactured and supplied to the various Electricity Boards.

With a view to ascertain the working conditions of the potters in the State and to augment their earning capacity, especially those in the rural sector, the Company found it essential to conduct a detailed survey and the study is being completed. The object is to provide common service facilities to the potters in the rural sector all over the State so as to improve the quality of their product and their income. Besides this, the Company has taken up a scheme of giving training to rural youth in the manufacture of crockery insulators and similar items paying stipends to ensure self-employment of a sizeable number of persons in the Ceramic field.

TAMIL NADU MAGNESITE

The Tamil Nadu Magnesite



was formed in 1979 to operate the mines.

During the first year of operation the company has produced 1.15 lakhs tonnes of raw magnesite and sold 1.05 lakhs tonnes of raw magnesite. The sales realisation for the above period was Rs. 244.01 lakhs. The company has made a profit of Rs. 30.09 lakhs after writing off depreciation and investment allowances to an extent of Rs. 60.20 lakhs.

The company proposes to enlarge its activities by going for a full-fledged plan for converting raw magnesite into magnesite bricks and ramming masses. As a first step, the company has now taken up steps for the installation of a Pottery kiln at a cost of about Rs. 3 crores to convert raw magnesite to dead burnt magnesite and then the second stage of installing a plant for converting dead burnt magnesite into magnesite bricks by which employment will be given to about 500 persons.

TAMIL NADU MINERALS

The Tamil Nadu Minerals was set up in April '78 with a view to commercially exploiting the Black Granite and to play a major role in the Mineral Development of the State.

Tamil Nadu Minerals at present operates 12 black granite quarries. By the export of black granite Tamil Nadu Minerals

has earned a foreign exchange of Rs. 20 lakhs in 1979-80 and Rs. 44 lakhs in 1980-81 by way of export. In the coming years, Tamil Nadu Minerals has planned to explain its quarrying operations by taking over a number of new quarries. It has also initiated steps for setting up a granite cutting and polishing industry.

The first ever export of grey granite from this country was achieved by Tamil Nadu Minerals. It has earned a foreign exchange of Rs. 16 lakhs by exporting grey granite during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81.

Tamil Nadu Minerals is also commercially exploiting the major minerals such as limestone, vermiculite, quartz and feldspar, rose quartz, silica sand etc. It has planned to set up a carbon-bonded crucible manufacturing unit by utilising the graphite ore occurring over an extent of 600 acres near Sivaganga.

Tamil Nadu Minerals has provided employment in rural areas for 450 persons in 1978-79, for 850 persons in 1979-80 and for 1600 persons in 1980-81. It is expected that it would provide employment for 1600 persons during 1981-82.

HANDLOOM SECTOR IN TAMIL NADU DURING THE LAST 3 YEARS

Handloom Industry being an important traditional and rural Indus-

try is next in importance to Agriculture in terms of employment in Tamilnadu. Handlooms is also one of the important foreign exchange earners for the Nation in the context of the rising trends in handloom exports.

There are 5.56 lakhs handloom providing employment to 13.34 lakhs weavers and livelihood to about 30 lakhs persons in the State. About 600 million metres of handloom cloth were produced during the year 1980. The target to be achieved by the end of March 1985 is 700 million metres per annum.

PRIMARY WEAVERS COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES:

1. Number of Weavers Cooperative Societies	1,115
2. Number of Handlooms (in lakhs)	2.55
3. Production per annum (Rs. in lakhs)	52,42.00
4. Sales (Rs. in lakhs)	55,85.22
5. Working Capital employed (Rs. in lakhs)	20,72.06

CO-OPTEX:

1. Procurement (Rs.in lakhs)	29,40.85
2. Sales (Rs. in lakhs)	33,30.79
3. Working Capital employed (Rs.in lakhs)	15,000.00

SERICULTURE

A separate Directorate for Sericulture with Head quarters at Salem commenced functioning from 1.4.79.

About 40000 acres have been brought under mulberry cultivation. Additional employment opportunity has been generated during 80-81 for about 45950 people in the rural areas. The seed production programme was geared for production of 110 lakhs multivoltine disease-free layings. The production of raw silk increased to 1.50 lakhs kgs during 80-81. 5395 farmers were trained so far in the improved practices under the scheme for subsidising purchase of rearing appliances and construction of rearing sheds, 5275 farmers and 2865 farmers respectively have been benefitted. During 1980-81, 700 basins have been installed at the cost of Rs. 17.70 lakhs taking the total to 1510 basins in the State.

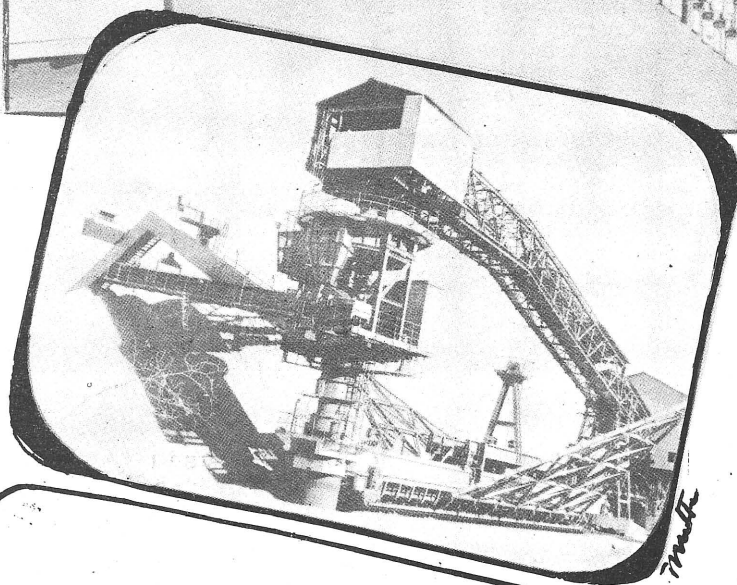
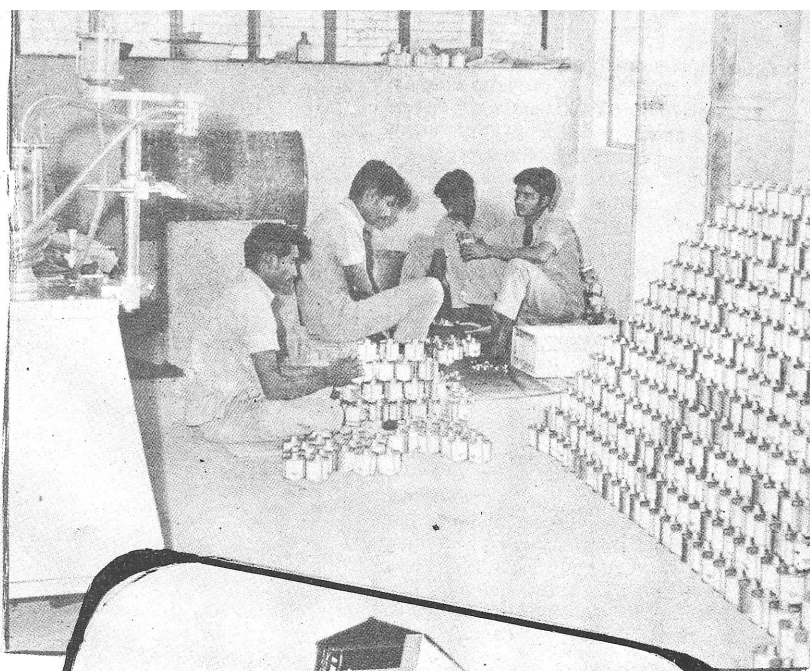
The Tamil Nadu Silk Producers Industrial Cooperative Marketing Federation has transacted 86,000 Kgs of silk valued at Rs. 2.95 crores and earned a net profit of Rs. 1.90 lakhs during 80-81. With the help of the Repatriate Cooperative Bank, the federation has started a "twisting" society providing employment for the repatriates from Sri Lanka. The reeling cocoon production has increased to nearly 4 times and the silk production has registered a phenomenal increase to 1.50 lakhs Kg. within a period of 3 years. In the past 3 years the department has provided employment for about 2.50 lakhs of people in the industry in Tamil Nadu.

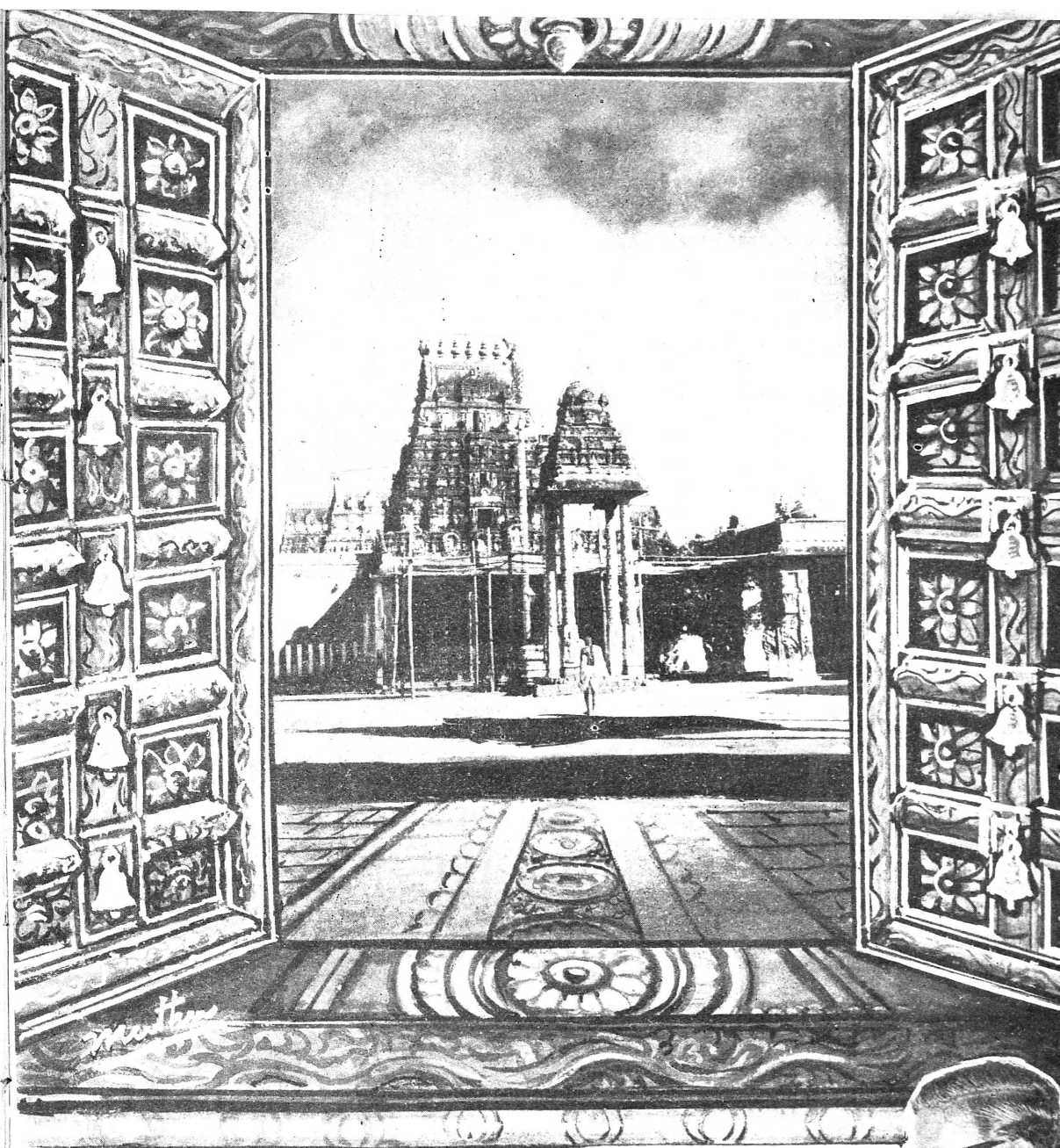
DIRECTORATE OF SUGAR

At present, 21 sugar mills are functioning in Tamil Nadu. Out of

this, 10 sugar mills are in the Co-operative Sector, 2 in the Public Sector and 9 in the Private Sector. The total crushing capacity of all the above sugar mills is 41,350 tonnes per day. During 1980-81, i.e. from 1.10.80 to 30.9.81, these mills expect to crush 46.0 lakhs tonnes of cane and produced 4.04 lakhs tonnes of sugar.

A 1250 TCD sugar mill in Co-operative Sector was established in Periasavalai village in Ulundurpet Taluk of South Arcot district. It commenced its crushing operations on 16.10.80. The Mill has been established and commenced production within a record time of 18 months. About 600 persons are employed in the above new Co-operative Sugar Mills.





REPOSITORIES OF ART & CULTURE

The Tamils have a hoary tradition. The temples they build are veritable treasure houses that bear testimony to the civilization, art and culture of the bygone age. The Government of Tamilnadu will continue to 'take all efforts to preserve the cultural heritage of the Tamils.

The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department has done remarkable work in this direction.

New Institutions

Number of religious institutions brought to the control of this Department ..	165
Total number of religious institutions as at present ..	33,620
Total assessable income of the temples ..	Rs. 16 Crores
Contribution collected ..	Rs. 64,72,786—29
Amount of Audit fee collected ..	Rs. 15,21,302—70

Religious institutions with an annual income of over one lakh

Religious institutions (Temples) ..	128
Math temples ..	17
Maths ..	11
Specific Endowments ..	12

Total .. 168

Kumbabishegam

Total number of temples in which Kumbabishegam was performed ..	123
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Important Kumbabishegam

Arulmigu Renganathaswamy temple, Srirangam, Trichy ..	26-3-81.
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Tiruppani works

Administrative sanction accorded (Tiruppani works) ..	349—Rs. 2,77,45,744-99
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Administrative sanction accorded (other works) ..	423—Rs. 2,44,21,285-00
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Total number of estimates sanctioned ..	352—Rs. 3,62,09,673-29
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Government grant sanctioned for Tiruppani to temples ..	40
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Amount of Government grant sanctioned. Rs. 17 lakhs

Total number of temples for which Government grants were sanctioned ..	61
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Government grant sanctioned for Harijan colony temples ..	Rs. 3 lakhs
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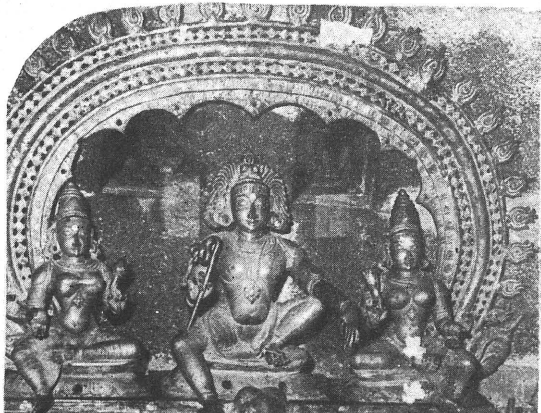
Total No of temples sanctioned for Government grant in Harijan Colonies ..	83
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Amount of Grant sanctioned for Harijan Colony Temples ..	Rs. 1,69,500—00
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Government grant sanctioned for Tiruppani ..	Rs. 22,47,000
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Amount of grant sanctioned from the Commissioner's Common Good Fund No. of temples ..	13
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Amount sanctioned ..	Rs. 85,775—00
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Important works in the temples

Arulmigu Subramanyaswamy temple, Tiruchendur Jayanthinathar Vidhuthi Rs. 8.60 lakhs. Completed.

Kamatchiamman temple, Mangadu .. Rajagopuram—Rs. 7 lakhs work in progress.

Subramanyaswamy temple, Tiruchendur Rajagopuram —Rs. 15 lakhs—work in progress.

Kottaimariamman temple, Salem Rajagopuram—Rs. 10 lakhs

Devikarumariamman temple, Tiruverkadu, Madras. .. Rest House consisting of 36 rooms—Rs. 6 lakhs—work in progress.

Avinashilingeswarar temple, Avinashi Rjaagopuram—Rs. 4.65 lakhs (completed)

Ramanathaswamy temple, Rameswaram
1. Construction of 2nd Corrdior Rs. 5.5 lakhs (work in progress)
2. Ammansannadhi front mandapam—Rs. 7.5 lakhs (work in progress)

Mangalanathaswamy temple, Uthirakosamangai, Ramanathapuram District. Construction of Architectural Pillar mandapam. Rs. 7.5 lakhs—work in progress.

Arulmigu Nachiar Devasthanam, Srivilliputhur Vadabadiasayanar gopuram—Rs. 9.35 lakhs.

Kondathukaliamman temple Pariyur .. Rajagopuram, Mahaman - dapam—Rs. 5 lakhs & Rs. 8 lakhs—work in progress.

Karaneeswarar temple, Saidapet, Madras. Rajagopuram—Rs. 2 lakhs work nearing completion.

Vengeeswarar temple, Kodambakkam Rajagpouram—Rs. 2 lakhs work nearing completion.

Vadapalaniandavar temple, Vadapalani Rajagopuram—Rs. 4.20 lakhs—work in progress.

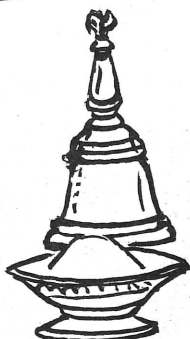
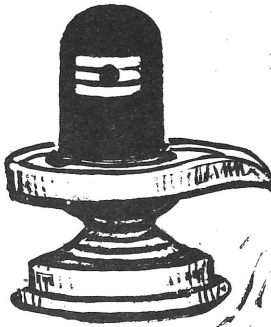
Subramaniaswamy temple Pachaimalai Coimbatore District Arthamandapam Prakaram etc.—Rs. 7.30 lakhs—work in progress.

Kapaleeswarar temple, Mylapore .. 1. Rajagopuram—Rs. 2 lakhs
2. Other tiruppani—Rs. 1.22 lakhs—work in progress.

Mariamman temple, Vandiyur, Madurai Teppakkulam maiyamandapam —Rs. 5 lakhs—completed.

Kalyanamandapams constructed Estimated Amount

Arulmigu	Rupees
Madhavaperumal temple, Mylapore.	1,69,000
Swaminathaswamy temple, Swamimalai ..	1,18,000
Subramaniaswamy temple, Pookara St. Thanjavur ..	1,50,000



Kolundeeswarar temple, Kottur,
Thanjavur District ... 1,18,000

From 9-6-80 onwards sanction was accorded for the construction of Kalyanamandapams in the following temples :—

Arulmigu	Temples	Estimated Amount
		Rs.
	Jambukeswarar temple, Thiruvanaikkoil ..	1 lakh
	Subramaniaswamy temple, Mailam ..	2 lakhs
	Subramaniaswamy temple, Kumaravayalur ..	2 lakhs
	Nagaraja temple, Nagercoil ..	7 lakhs
	Sattanathaswamy temple, Sirkali ..	1.5 lakhs
	Vedaranyeswarar temple, Vedaranyam ..	1.5 lakhs
	Swaminathaswamy temple, Swamimalai ..	2 lakhs
	Maruntheeswarar temple Tiruvanmiyur ..	2 lakhs
	Bairavanathaswamy temple, Thagattur ..	2 lakhs
	Unreeswarar temple, Poondi ..	1 lakh



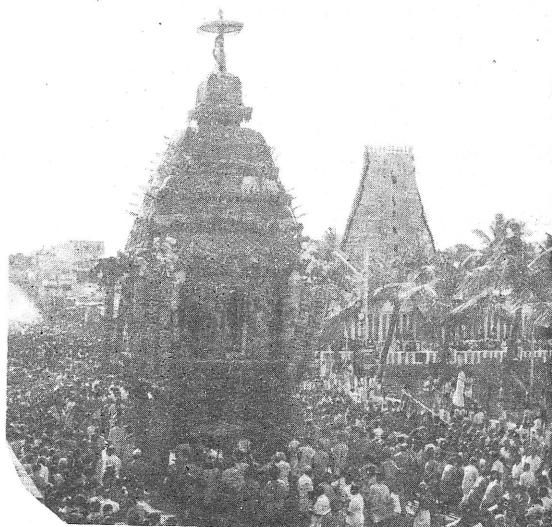
Idols protection

Total number of icons registered under
the Art and Antiquities Act .. 4,206

Amount sanctioned from the Common
Good Fund for the protection of
icons .. 2 temples
Rs. 11,174

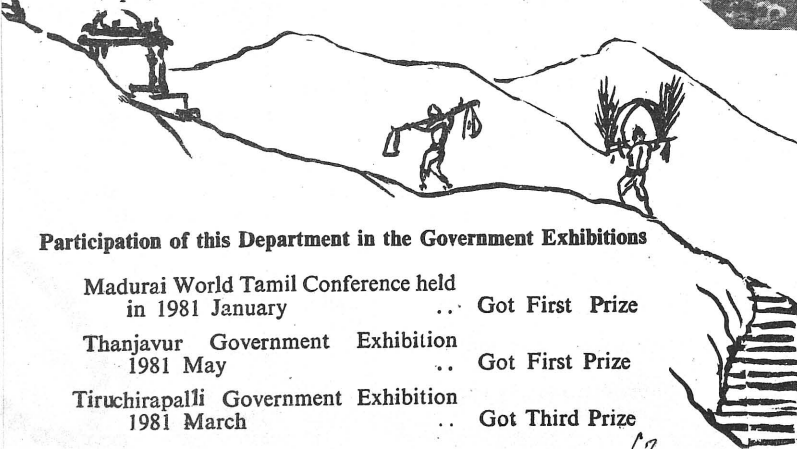
Government grant sanctioned for the
protection of idols .. 8 temples
Rs. 39,100

"Thirukkoiil" journal issued monthly. 5000 copies.



New Golden Car

Arulmigu Meenakshisundareswarar
temple, Madurai .. 5.33 metre Height

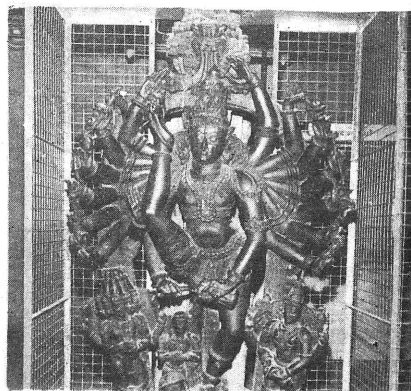


Participation of this Department in the Government Exhibitions

Madurai World Tamil Conference held
in 1981 January .. Got First Prize

Thanjavur Government Exhibition
1981 May .. Got First Prize

Tiruchirapalli Government Exhibition
1981 March .. Got Third Prize



Temple Servants

D.A. has been sanctioned as follows

Temple servants under the Assistant Commissioner/Executive Officer category temples

-do-

from 1-10-80 onwards D.A. ranging from Rs. 10/15 & Rs. 20.

From 1-4-81 20% of the Basic Pay upto Rs. 650 and 15% of the Basic Pay of Rs. 650 and above.

Temple Servants in Arulmigu Dhandayuthapaniswamy temple, Palani :

D.A. has been sanctioned from 1-1-81 at the rate of Rs. 10 to 15

D.A. has been sanctioned from 1-4-81. Minimum Rs. 15 and Maximum upto Rs. 30 increase.

Further orders have been issued that the expenditure on temple servants pay and allowances can be made upto 40% of the income of the temples with effect from 1-4-81.

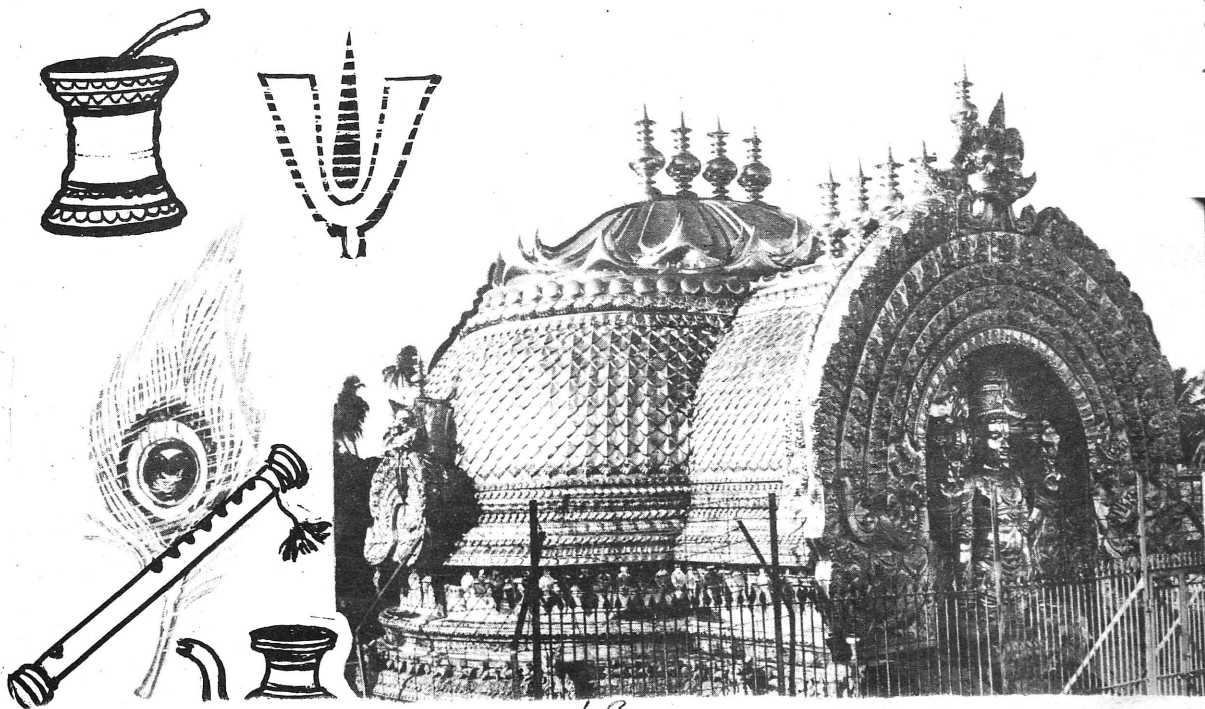
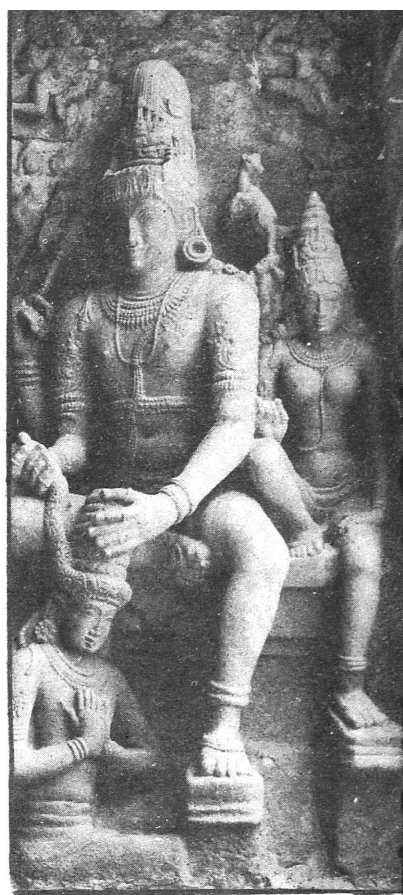
In the following temples pay have been revised as follows :

Arulmigu Ramanathaswamy temple, Rameswaram—
From 1-2-81 onwards

Arulmigu Renganathaswamy temple,
Srirangam—From 1-2-80 onwards

Arulmigu Kapaleeswarar temple, Mylapore—From 1-7-80 onwards

Orders have also been issued to construct houses in the vacant sites belonging to temples for being rented out to temple servants.



Concessions to temple servants

Temple servants in villages—Rs. 5 rural allowance has been sanctioned, from 1-1-81.

Festival Advance sanctioned to the tune of Rs. 400 or two months basic pay whichever is less.

G. P. F. permitted to be introduced in the temples—46

Scheme for the construction of temple servants quarters in Srirangam temple—Rs. 4-6 lakhs.

Scheme for the construction of temple servants quarters in Samayapuram temple—Rs. 4.6 lakhs.

Scheme for the construction of temple servants quarters in Palani temple—Rs. 7.10 lakhs.

Scheme for the construction of temple servants quarters in Rameswaram temple—Rs. 2.4 lakhs.

Scheme for the construction of temple servants quarters in Thittakkudi temple—Rs. 0.75 lakhs.

Temple lands brought under the control of temples—144 Acres, 92 cents.

Income realised from the above lands—Rs. 11,485—00.

Income realised on account of increase in rent to temple buildings—Rs. 3,85,332—50.

Social Welfare Institutions started by temples

Devikarumaria Aman temple, Tiruverkadu	.. Health Centre.
Kallalagar temple, Alagarkoil	.. Sidha Dispensary
Swaminathaswamy temple, Swamimalai	Sidha Dispensary
Kandaswamy temple, Tiruppalur	.. Sidha Dispensary.

Books and Publications

Temple Tour of Tamilnadu (English)
Adhi Sangeetha Mummorthigal.
Lord Ranganatha (English)
Bagavath Geetha (English)

Printing of songs from old Palm manuscripts

Murugan Muvvayiram.

Amenities provided in the religious institutions for the benefit of the pilgrims.

Arulmigu

Sankaranarayanaswamy temple, Sankarankoil	.. 17 rooms constructed.
Ramanathaswamy temple, Rameswaram	17 rooms and 2 cottages under construction.
Kolanjiappare temple, Manavalanallur.	13 rooms constructed.
Kadhyarjuneswarar temple, Pettaivaithalai	.. 2 rooms constructed.
Subramaniaswamy temple, Marudamalai	.. 1 cottage and one rest house constructed.

Swaminathaswamy temple, Swamimalai 3 cottages and 1 rest house constructed.

Subramaniaswamy temple, Tiruttani 2 cottages and 1 rest house constructed.

Navannethaswarar temple, Sikkal .. 1 cottage 1 rest house constructed.

Dhandayuthapaniswamy temple .. 9 cottages and 1 rest house constructed.

Mariamman temple, Irrukkankudi
Ramnad District 1 rest house constructed.

Action taken to increase the income of temples

Arulmigu

Navaneetheswarar temple, Sikkal .. Construction of 6 shops of the estimate of Rs. 80,000.

Sarangapaniswamy temple, Kumbakonam .. Construction of 8 shops of the estimate of Rs. 1,12,000.

Tamil Isai Development

For the growth of Tamil Isai and providing advanced training in Nadaswaram and Thavil and in Thevaram, students have been selected and are undergoing the training under reputed Vidwans. The following expenditure has been incurred:-

Nadaswaram

4 students : Rs. 500 p.m. amount disbursed Rs. 20,000-00

Thavil

5 students : Rs. 300 p.m. amount disbursed Rs. 15,000-00

Thevaram

3 students : Rs. 1,000 per year amount disbursed 3,000-00

Investments

Amount invested : Rs. 1,50,09,371-30

General

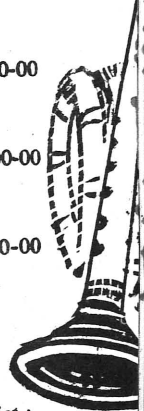
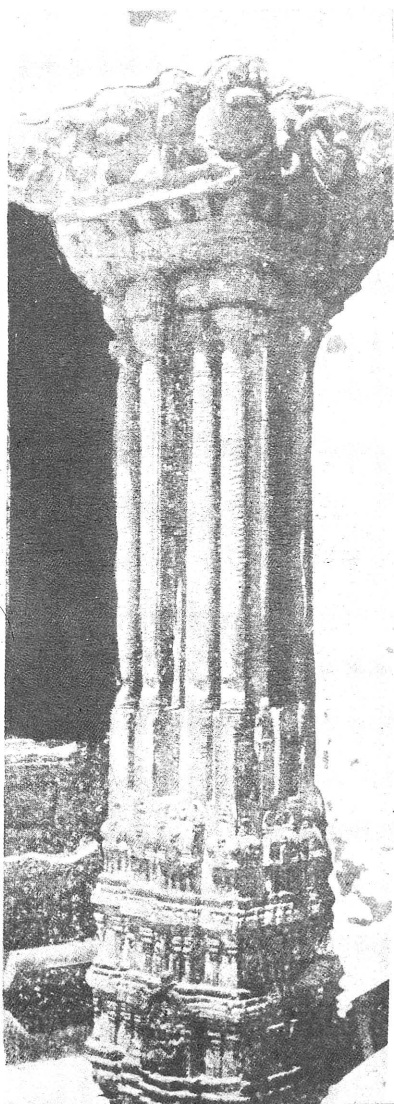
Arulmigu Sabanayagar Temples, Chidambaram, S.A. District :

Administration of thousands of acres of lands gifted to the temple by the ancient Kings and others remained outside the direct control of the temple. As a result of investigation by the Department, 910 acres of patta lands and 2878 acres of endowed lands have been brought under the control of the temple and an annual income of Rs. 39,159 has been realised.

Extensive thiruppani works to the value of Rs. 36.88 lakhs have been under taken in this temple and works to the value of Rs. 25 lakhs have so far been completed. Government Grant of Rs. 9.5 lakhs. grant of Rs. 20,000 from Commissioner's Common Good Fund and diversion of Rs. 2.65 lakhs from Palani Temple have been made.

Arulmigu Ranganathaswamy temple, Srirangam

The construction of Southern Rajagopuram now in progress by the efforts of His Holiness Jeer of Ahobila Mutt will be 68-87 metres height (226 feet) and it will be the tallest in India. It is estimated that final cost of the work may go upto Rs. 75 lakhs and this expenditure is expected to be met from public contributions.





WELFARE

OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The Government have identified and notified so far, 177 communities as those belonging to Backward Classes for purposes of relief and reservation under articles 15 (4) and 16 (4) of the constitution. Of these 177 communities, the bulk of them consisting of 70 communities belong to Denotified Communities and 39 communities have been declared as Most Backward Communities. Only the remaining 68 communities are treated as Backward Classes. The population of these 177 communities represents more than 54% of the total population of Tamilnadu. In order to uplift the poor among the people of these communities, strenuous efforts have been taken by the Government for over 50 years now. A separate Department was formed to look after the Welfare of Backward Classes in 1969-70.

The Tamilnadu Government is spending bulk of its budget allocation only on education. The department for the Welfare of Backward Classes is also spending more than 80% of its allocation only on educating the poor among the Backward Classes. The primary function of this department is award of scholarships to students belonging to Backward Classes, attend to the maintenance of Hostels for Backward Classes-Boys and Girls studying in Schools and Colleges, running of schools for Denotified Communities, supply of midday meal and uniforms and supply of books and slates etc. In the year 1948-49 i.e. after the attainment of Independence, about one lakh of Rupees was spent for the award of scholarships to 609 Backward Classes students in the state. This has gradually increased year after year

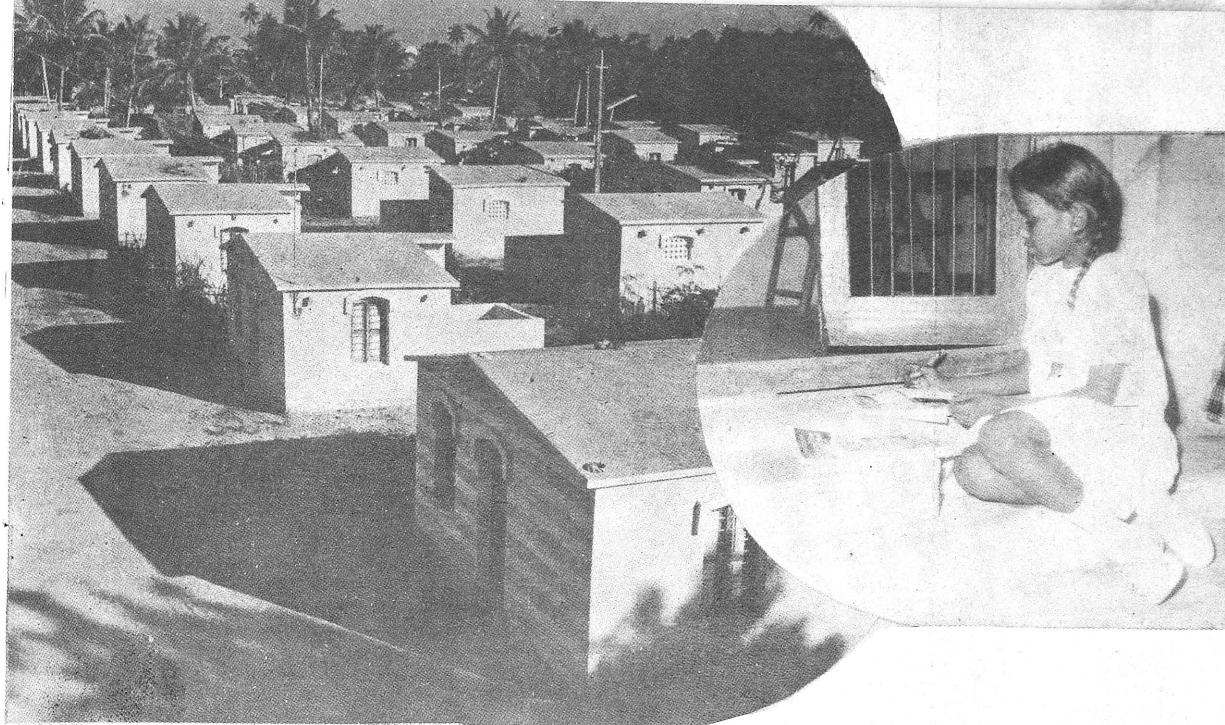
and in 1969-70, when the Backward Classes Department was formed, a sum of Rs. 1.82 crores was spent for the award of scholarships to 1,34,754 students in the State.

This provision registered an increase year after year and during the last four years, a sum of Rs. 3 crores was spent annually towards sanction of scholarships for the benefit of about 3 lakhs students. During 1981-82, a sum of Rs. 338.29 lakhs has been provided for the award of scholarships. It is expected that more than 4 crores of students will be benefitted. The Government is also running a number of hostels to enable the Backward Classes students to stay in the hostels with free food and lodging and continue their studies. Up to 1976-77, there were only 266 hostels. The number has increased to 357 in the year 1980-81. During 1981-82, 49 more hostels are proposed to be opened. Thus, the Government have provided free boarding and lodging for the benefit of about 25,000 students in the State. The Government have proposed to raise the rate of food charges by Rs. 15 p.m. per student during 1981-82. The additional expenditure for this is expected to be of the order of Rs. 37.50 lakhs. Under this head alone, a sum of Rs. 1.76 crores was spent so far. This will be raised to Rs. 2.00 crores and more in the current and coming years. This will facilitate the students to get quality food in the hostels. In addition to this, the Government have also decided to increase the rate of boarding grant by Rs. 10 p.m. to all the inmates staying in the subsidised hostels. About 2,500 students will be benefitted by this.

The cooks hitherto employed in the Government hostels, were paid Rs. 55 and Rs. 65 only as fixed wages. The posts of cooks have been converted into those of Basic Government Servants and have been brought under time-scales of pay with provision for free meal to them, when the hostels function. About 707 cooks will be benefitted by this. During 1980-81, the Tamilnadu Government have supplied articles of furniture such as teapots, stools and karnam desks to the inmates of Backward Classes hostels and about 6,000 students are benefitted by this.

For the Welfare of the Denotified Communities, 275 schools are run by this Department. About 45,000 students are studying in these schools and 1,600 teachers are employed in them. Free supply of midday-meal is given to the students of these schools. Free books and slates are supplied to children studying in classes I to III Std. Students studying in IV to X Std. are also supplied with Books and notebooks. Free Uniforms are supplied twice a year. During the last two years, the Government have ordered the upgrading of two high schools into Higher Secondary Schools. One Middle School was upgraded into High School. For the maintenance of these schools, this department is spending about Rs. 1.5 crores every year.

Reservation : In the offices of the State Government and in their undertakings, 31% of the posts were reserved for appointment to Backward Classes. Similarly, (31% reservation was available till January



1980) seats in colleges have been reserved for the admission of Backward Classes students. This has been raised to 50% with effect from 1-2-1980 and consequently a large number of people belonging to Backward Classes will be benefitted.

At present, no reservation of posts is available for Backward Classes in the Central Government offices or in their undertakings such as the Railways, L. I. C., Banks etc. As such, the Backward Classes are forced to compete with other Forward Communities for employment in the above offices. With a view to enable the candidates appearing for the central service examination, coaching was given to 50 Backward Classes students every year and they were sent for the I.A.S. and I.P.S. examinations. With a view to ensuring larger coverage, three feeder centres have been opened in Madurai, Tiruchi and Coimbatore and 50 candidates are being trained in each centre and this has facilitated more number of Backward Classes candidates being trained and sent for the competitive examination. Last year, six Backward Classes candidates came out successful at the final examination and they have been sent to New Delhi for viva-voce test.

Supply of free tools

The scheme of free supply of tools to barbers and dhobies was

first sanctioned by the then Chief Minister "Perarignar Anna". During the last 10 years i.e. from 1967-68 to 1977-78, 27,170 families of barbers and dhobies were supplied with free tools. This scheme was intensively implemented during the last three years i.e. from 1978-79 to 1980-81 and 23,249 families of barbers and dhobies have been supplied with free tools. The achievements in the last three years are almost equal to those shown during the last 10 years.

From 1977-78 onwards, free tools are supplied to the Boyars, who are engaged in stone-cutting. 500 families have been benefitted by this scheme so far.

Dhobikanas

For the benefit of the dhobies, the scheme of construction of Dhobikanas on the basis of 50% loan and 50% subsidy is implemented in town panchayats, Municipalities and Corporations. So far, 55 Dhobikanas have been constructed through-out the state.

Irrigation Wells, Free House Sites and Houses

The concessions available to the Adi-Dravidas in this regard are extended to Denotified Communi-

ties. Subsidies for sinking of irrigation wells and for construction of houses are granted. More than 1000 houses are under construction for the Denotified Communities, having been taken up during the last two years. The scheme of Acquisition of Private land for assignment as house-sites to houseless poor will be implemented for the benefit of Oddar, Narikoravar, Dhobies and Barbers during 1981-82. A sum of Rs. 15 lakhs has been provided for this purpose.

Economic Development Programmes

With a view to uplift the Backward Classes in the Economic field, the Government have ordered the formation of the Tamilnadu Backward Classes Economic Development Corporation with a share capital of Rs. 10 crores. The Corporation will provide loan to Backward Classes at a low rate of interest for starting industries, trades etc. and will also give bank guarantee for individuals and institutions. The Corporation will strive hard for the betterment of the Backward Classes in their trades, commerce etc. It will also effectively participate in the promotion of Integrated Rural Development Programme and Small Farmers Development Agency and thus the Corporation will function for the economic uplift of Backward Classes.



Plans

to promote

Child welfare

Child Welfare Centres

There are 4,613 Child Welfare Centres preading all over the State, out of which 450 Centres are in Adi-dravida areas, 139 for tribal children, 25 for children of primitive tribes, 10 for Pania children, 5 for Sri Lanka Repatriates' children and 5 for denotified tribes.

In these Centres, nutritious food is supplied to the children, besides imparting pre-school education to them. Feeding programme with Balahar by getting commodity assistance from "CARE" is implemented and the total number of beneficiaries under the programme is about 3 lakhs. This programme is extended year after year. 100 Child Welfare Centres were opened during 1977-78, 150 Centres during 1978-79 and 200 Centres were opened during 1979-80. It is proposed to start 100 more Centres during 1981-82. The ultimate aim is to have one centre in each Panchayat.

139 Child Welfare Centres have been opened in Tribal areas upto 1980-81 in areas like Kalarayan Hills in South Arcot District, Javvadi Hills in North Arcot District, Pachamalai Kalrayan and Maruthamalai in Salem District, Sitheri Hills in Dharmapuri District and Malatan Tiruchirappalli District. In all, about 5,560 tribal children get the benefit under the scheme. During 1980-81 sanction has been given for construction of 91 buildings for accommodating 91 Child Welfare Centres.

The Integrated Child Development Services, formulated by the Government of India are implemented by the State in 3 selected projects viz., Madras, Thally Block in Dharmapuri District, and Nilakottai Block in Madurai District with 100 Anganwadis in each project. Comprehensive services like supplementary nutrition, immunisation health check-up, referral

services, nutrition, health education and preschool education are provided to the children in these selected projects. Functional Literacy programme is also implemented to benefit adult women in these projects. About 30,000 children get the benefit under the scheme. These projects will be continued during 1981-82. It is proposed to attach creches for children, one in each of the 100 Anganwadis in the Project at Madras. A sum of Rs. 3.45 lakhs has been provided for 1981-82.

With the assistance of CARE the Government have constructed 850 buildings upto 1980-81. Government has also given sanction for construction of 20 more buildings and a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs has been provided for 1981-82.

The Maternal and Child Health Services Scheme under the Madras Urban Development Project is implemented with the World Bank Aid



by the Department of Social Welfare.

The following services are provided under the above scheme :

Supplementary nutrition, Health Examination and referral services, Immunisation, Nursery and pre school education to the children Nutrition and Health Education Functional Literacy. A sum of Rs. 37.98 lakhs has been provided for 1981-82 under this scheme.

Special Nutrition Programme

The Special Nutrition Programme which aims at supply of Nutritional Supplements to pre-school children up to six years and pregnant and lactating mothers belonging to the economically weaker sections of the community is being implemented from the year 1970-71 by the Department of Social Welfare, The CARE, Tamil Nadu are supplying Balahar and Salad Oil free of cost. The daily rations of Balahar and salad oil per beneficiary per day are 80 grams and 7 grams respectively with the help of which cooked food like uppuma, kitchadi, pongal, etc. are prepared and distributed to

the beneficiaries. The local bodies are paid a recurring grant of six paise per beneficiary per day to meet the expenditure on the purchase of condiments, internal transport charges and for the payment of honoraria to organisers, helpers, cooks, supervisors, clerks, etc. A non-recurring grant of Rs. five per beneficiary has also been provided



to the local bodies for the construction of small kitchen and purchase of simple transport vehicles, etc.

The scheme for supply of free books and note books was started from 1978-79 to benefit children of widows, whose family income is less than Rs. 3,000 per annum, at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh at the rate of Rs. 15 per child in Elementary School, Rs. 40 per child in Middle School and Rs. 60 per child in High School. 3,000 children are benefitted by this scheme every year.

It has been proposed to extend this scheme to 1,000 more children of widows studying in Higher Secondary Schools at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh at the rate of Rs. 100 per child per annum for 1981-82





Service Homes

This Department runs 5 Service Homes at Tambaram, Cuddalore, Salem, Thanjavur and Tirunelveli for the benefit of poor widows, deserted wives and destitute women between the age group of 18 to 40. There are facilities for education up to VII Standard/New X Standard Condensed Course and also for training in various crafts like tailoring, dress-making, embroidery weaving, teacher training, typewriting, book-keeping, and accountancy.

Four Secretarial Courses in Shorthand and Typewriting are run, one in each of the three Service Homes at Tambaram, Cuddalore and Thanjavur and the fourth at Sree Seva Mandir, Madras, an aided Voluntary Institution, with a sanctioned strength of 20 in each Centre. The trainees are paid a stipend of Rs. 20 per mensem per head during the training period of one year.

Hostels for Working Women

Till 1979 there was only one Hostel in Madras City with a sanctioned strength of 25 to provide boarding and lodging facilities to lower and middle class working women.

During 1980-81, the Government sanctioned opening of 5 Working Women's Hostels with the strength of 50 in each hostel at a

cost of Rs. 3.61 lakhs. Out of the 5 sanctioned, the hostels at Madras and Tiruchirappalli have been opened and those at Tuticorin in Tirunelveli districts, Hosur in Dharmapuri district and Madurai are being opened.

Production-cum-Training Centres and Production Units

Production-cum-Training Centres and Production Units are run to give training to rural destitute women for one year in tailoring, cumbly weaving, palm-leaf, mat-weaving, carpet weaving, bamboo works and cane works.

A scheme of "Special Programme" has been sanctioned by the Government to provide employment to about 20,000 rural women.

Welfare of Women

For the year 1980-81, a sum of Rs. 20.80 lakhs was provided for in the Budget Estimate. Under these Programmes, the rural women will be trained and employed in villages and cottage industries by organising them into Industrial Co-operatives. The trainees will be given a stipend of Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 per mensem during the period of training. The following are the important schemes which are implemented under the "Special Programmes."

So far 190 Women Match Workers' Industrial Co-operative Societies and four Central Service Co-operative Societies have been organised in the districts of Madurai, Pudukkottai, Dharmapuri and Ramanathapuram. A total number of 2,560 rural women have been trained in this industry. The Match Indus-

try Complexes in Madurai, Pudukkottai and Dharmapuri have commenced production.

During the year 1981-82, four Central Service Industrial Co-operative Societies in the districts of Salem, Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore will be organised. These Complexes are expected to go into production in the year 1981-82.

250 rural women have already undergone training in Palmbased Industries in Dharmapuri district. Ten Industrial Co-operative Societies to give them employment are under organisation.

A scheme to set up 15 Industrial Co-operative Societies to train and employ 750 women in notebook making have been approved by the Government. Out of these, ten Societies have already been registered. The remaining five Societies have already been organised. Two Societies have already commenced production and the remaining 13 will go into production during the year 1981-82.

Six chalk making Societies have already been set up and started production in the districts of Dharmapuri, Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Ramanathapuram. Four more Societies have been organised and are pending registration.

A scheme to set up a Coir Industry and a Training Scheme in Thanjavur district at a total cost of Rs. 6.61 lakhs has been approved by the Government. There is a provision to give training for 100 women in Coir Industry. The scheme will be implemented in the year 1981-82.

A scheme to start the Tailoring Co-operative Society in Madras City at a cost of Rs. 17,000 has been approved. This will be implemented in the year 1981-82.

One Rural Textile Centre to provide employment to 25 rural women will be set up at Madurai district in the year 1981-82 at a cost of Rs. 41,000.

Apart from the above, three Chalk Crayon Units & three Candle Making Units in the Districts of Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Than-

javar, Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli to provide employment to 120 rural women have been set up. All these units have commenced production.

Government Special Home for Repatriate Women, Mathur, Pudukkottai district which was originally under the control of the Collector, Tiruchirappalli and then under the Director of Correctional Administration was brought under the administrative control of the Director of Social-Welfare in 1979.

Admission to the Home is made on the recommendation of the Collector, Tiruchirappalli. All unattached women and their children below 5 years are eligible to be admitted in the Home. They are to stay in the Home, till their husbands return from Burma or till they find out their relatives who would give written consent to the Superintendent, an undertaking to protect the discharged inmates at their cost or till they are resettled by providing them with business loan or employment. Girls about 14 years who are transferred from Government Special Home for Children of Burma Repatriates are also admitted. They are to stay in the Home till they complete their S.S.L.C Course.

All the girls are sent to Special School, Mathur for education.





A sum of Rs. 1.60 lakhs is provided in the Budget for 1980-81 for the management of this Home.

This Home has been started at Tiruchirappalli. A sum of Rs. 47,000 has been provided for 1980-81.

The Care Camp at Melpakkam is a beggar Home run for the beggars, who are convicted under the Tamil Nadu Prevention of Begging Act, 1945. The camp is under the control of Social Welfare Department from 1973. The sanctioned strength is 770 males and 180 females and the existing strength is 283 males and 48 females. The inmates are given useful vocational training in the trades like, weaving, carpentry, tailoring, etc. The programme will be continued in 1981-82. A sum of Rs. 7.02 lakhs has been provided for the year 1981-82.

The scheme of supply of books and note books free of cost up to high school level to the children of destitute widows whose annual in-

come is less than Rs. 3,000 is being implemented from 1978-79 onwards. 3,000 children get the benefit under this scheme every year.

The above scheme is proposed to be extended to cover such of those children who are studying in the Higher Secondary Courses also. 1,000 more children of widows are likely to be benefitted under the proposed extension of the scheme. Government have allotted Rs. 1.00 lakhs for this scheme during 1981-82.

It is generally found that destitute, deserted and distressed widows find it extremely difficult to arrange for the marriage of their daughters. It has, therefore, been proposed to give a marriage allowance of Rs. 1,000 to 1000 beneficiaries in the age group of 18 to 30 years towards the purchase of saree and blouse and Thirumangalyam for the bride and a dhoti and upper cloth for bridegroom. The family income of such widows should be less than Rs. 3,000 per annum. The Selection Com-

mittee for selecting the beneficiaries will be the same one as in the case of supply of sewing machines to destitutes. A sum of Rs. ten lakh has been provided for the year 1981-82.

Under this scheme, sewing machines are given free of cost to destitute widows, socially handicapped women and physically handicapped women and men in the age group of 20—40 years who have been trained in tailoring to enable them to eke out their livelihood. This scheme is being implemented from 1975-76 onwards. So far 5,500 machines have been distributed and 1,000 numbers sanctioned for 1980-81 will be distributed soon. The scheme is continued for 1981-82 and a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs has been provided.

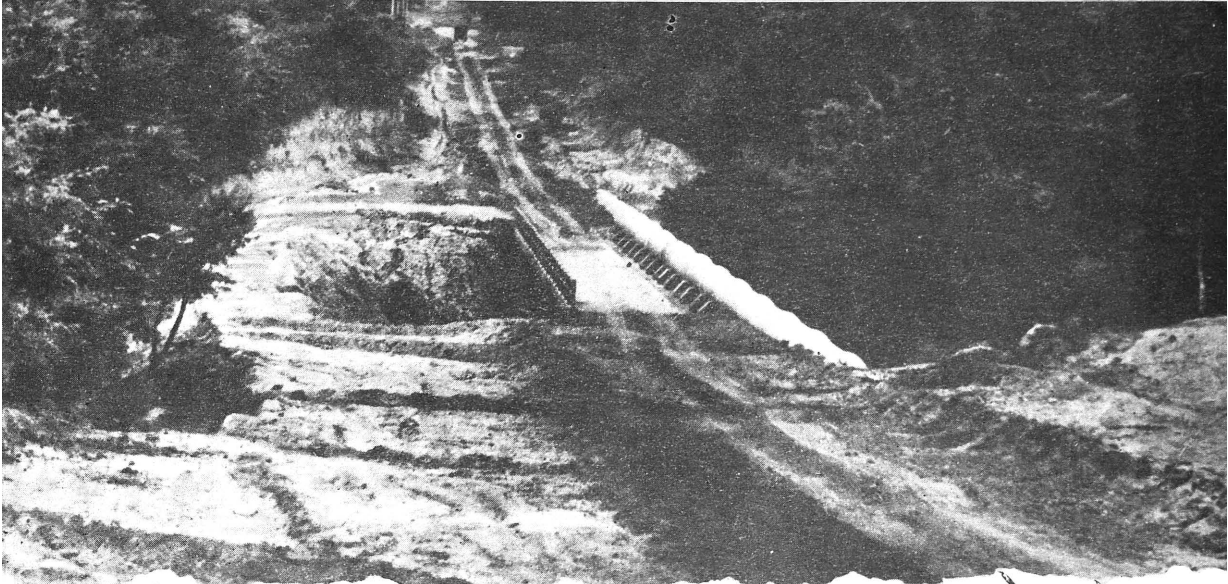
Widow Remarriage

The scheme of widow remarriage envisages rehabilitation of widows by presenting incentives in the form of National Savings Certificate to both husband and wife to the value of Rs. 5,000 to be held in deposit for 7 years.

For 1981-82, Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided in the Budget.

In order to keep the aged men and women (who do not have anybody to look after them) to lead a peaceful life in their old age, Government have sanctioned a Home for the Aged at Tiruchirappalli in December 1980 with a strength of 25 persons. The inmates have to pay Rs. 100 per mensem towards mess and rental charges. Both men and women who have an income of Rs. 350 per mensem are eligible for admission into this Home.





The Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board, besides operation and maintenance of the existing water supply and sewerage systems in the city, has also been implementing various augmentation schemes of capital nature for both water supply and sewerage under State Plan Schemes. These are both for improving the existing systems and extending the facilities to the areas in the City so far not provided with the systems.

These schemes are of two main categories viz., (i) schemes implemented with State Government funds and (ii) schemes implemented with financial assistance from the World Bank.

Besides the above, the Board is also implementing some capital works with the Board's own funds from the Market Borrowings.

During the year 1980-81 the Board has carried out schemes under the State Plan Schemes and its own funds to the tune of Rs. 621.71 lakhs.

For the year 1981-82 the Board has programmed for an outlay of Rs. 1088.84 lakhs under State Plan Schemes and Rs. 110.00 lakhs under the Board's funds for the capital works.

The highlights on some of the major schemes that are completed and under implementation during the past one year are :

State Government Schemes Water Supply :

Laying 750 mm C. I. conveying main from Manali to Robinson Park: A major scheme to augment the city water supply from Tamara-pakkam Ground Water well fields by laying a main from Manali upto Robinson Park head works was approved by the Government at a cost of Rs. 121 lakhs. The scheme involves laying of 8.8. km. of pipe line. This will increase the city water supply by 15% and North Madras with a population of 4.5 lakhs will get improvement in its water supply.

Additions to Head works for Zone I

As a part of improving the water supply to North Madras, a scheme consisting of construction of underground tank, pumphouse with machineries and laying mains at

a total cost of about Rs. 56.84 lakhs has been completed.

Strengthening existing distribution system to provide water supply to 73 slums

A scheme for strengthening existing distribution system to provide water supply to 73 slums has been sanctioned by the Government at a cost of Rs. 29 lakhs. Under this scheme distribution mains to a total length of 20 KMs are laid wherever necessary to extend water supply through public taps to 73 groups of areas to serve the need of economically weaker sections.

A population of about one lakh slum dwellers throughout the city will be benefitted by this scheme.

Providing Water Supply in extended areas

Under a scheme sanctioned by Government at a cost of Rs. 206

WATER mmwssb MEETS MAN'S NEEDS

lakhs to provide water supply to the newly added 12 panchayats within the city limits works have been taken up in Thiruvannmiyur and is fast progressing. Works in respect of Saligramam are being taken up.

Construction of 3rd Conduit from Red Hills

Water to Madras City is drawn through two existing masonry conduits from Red Hills to Kilpauk Treatment Works. In order to keep the water supply without interruption, the construction of a third masonry conduit of 10 KM length at a cost of Rs. 288 lakhs has been approved by the Government.

Metering of service connections and construction of Meter workshop

In order to conserve available water and to eliminate leakage and wastage of water, metering of service connections serving industrial, institutional and commercial consumers etc. are being carried out. There are already about 11,282 metered connections in the city. To attend to the repairs and testing of the meters it is essential to have a workshop. Therefore a full fledged meter workshop with necessary facilities has been set up and put into use.

SEWERAGE :

State Govt. Schemes :

Comprehensive Zonal Drainage Schemes

In order to improve the existing under ground sewerage system five zonal drainage schemes have been taken up and are in progress. These comprise laying sewers, force mains, improvements to pumping stations, additional pumping stations etc. and construction of treatment plant. Most of the works have been completed. The modern sewage treatment plants at koyambedu and Perungudi have been commissioned during this year.

Drainage scheme for Guindy and Velachery

The works relating to the provision of under ground sewerage facilities to the areas in Guindy and Velachery within the pre 1978 city limits at a cost of Rs. 106.46 lakhs, are nearing completion and the system will be commissioned during the year 1981-82. A population of about 33,000 of these areas will have the benefit of underground sewerage system.

Drainage scheme for Arumbakkam and Aminjikarai

Similarly the under ground sewerage system for Arumbakkam

and Aminjikarai areas sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 92.53 lakhs has almost been completed and the system is expected to be commissioned shortly.

Relaying of sewers in George Town Area

Another important scheme aimed at improving the sanitary conditions in 15 streets in George Town area where sewers have been laid about 70 years back by relaying pipes to carry the additional sewage due to increase in population has been sanctioned by Govt. at a cost of Rs. 48.00 lakhs. This will remove the overflow of sewers now prevailing in the area. The work has been taken up and is under progress. This will benefit a population of about 47,000 in this area. Schemes implemented with the assistance from the World Bank

Construction of T. Nagar force main

The force main from T. Nagar sewage pumping station is to be relaid with larger capacity with the assistance from World Bank. The laying of forcemain pipe line for a length of 3 Kms. at a cost of Rs. 35.90 lakhs from T. Nagar pumping station to Kodambakkam pumping station has been completed.

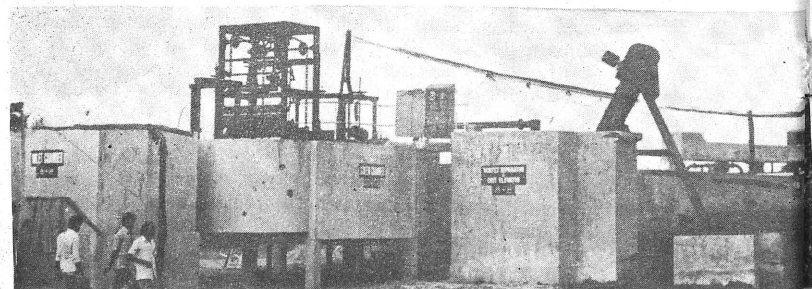
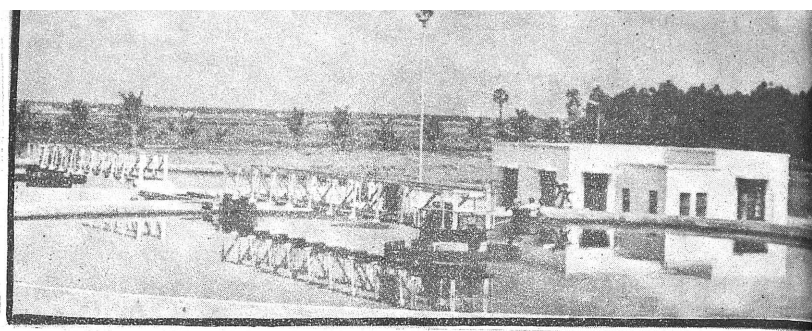
Supply of sewer cleaning equipment

At present sewer cleaning operations rely almost entirely upon manual cleaning and removal of obstructions with the usage of bamboo splits, and divers enter surcharged sewers physically for removal of silt and grit. To eliminate this and to modernise the cleaning operations it is proposed to mechanise the sewer cleaning

operations, using latest equipments like "JETTING & SUCTION UNIT", DRAG BUCKET MACHINES, MECHANICAL RODDING EQUIPMENTS, VACUUM PUMPS Etc., programmed to be procured at a total cost of about Rs. 42 lakhs. Some of the drag bucket machines and mechanical rodding equipments have been received and put into use. The results are found to be quite encouraging. Further equipments are expected shortly.

Modifications to 15 sewage pumping stations

Most of the city's sewage Pumping Stations that are more than 40 years in age are proposed to be taken up for improvement. At present they do not have the required pumping capacity to deal with load due to the increased population and with the result, surcharge and overflow of sewers are found to be day to day problems. The improvements required are both in civil works and mechanical works such as additional capacities, replacement of machineries etc. A major project costing about Rs. 487.90 lakhs for modernising 15 critical sewage pumping stations have been taken up for implementation with World Bank assistance. This work is making steady progress and is expected to be completed by 81-82. This would relieve the pollution of water courses to a considerable extent.



NUTRITION Project

to reduce

INFANT MORTALITY



The World Bank-assisted Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project was negotiated with the World Bank in February-March 1980 and the loan agreement for \$32 million signed on 12-5-1980. There was an implementation Mission from the World Bank during May 1980 for reviewing the progress of the Project.

This project will be implemented in six selected districts in Tamil Nadu Viz. Madurai, Chingleput, North Arcot, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Pudukottai, with a view to increase the efficiency, coverage and impact of the Government's Nutrition efforts. This would be accomplished principally by systematic concentration for the first time, on the nutritionally most vulnerable population group Viz., children aged 6-36 months. The project will also improve the focus, quality and reach of nutrition-related services for other groups at high nutritional risk, pregnant and nursing women and older pre-school children. The Government's decision to focus on infants and younger children results from the recognition that children under 3 years of age account for an estimated 90% of pre-school mortality in the state and that malnourishment is a leading or associated cause of mortality of around 75% in the under 3 age group.

When compared to the existing nutrition intervention programmes, this project has two new innovative features :

- (i) Establishment of a Nutrition Surveillance system, under which all eligible children in

the rural areas of the project districts will be identified and their progress monitored systematically.

- (ii) Supplementation would continue only as long as required for the child to achieve adequate nutritional recovery and would be accompanied by intensive nutrition education of key family members to promote permanently-improved home feeding practices, within the reach of most project families.

It is expected that after the implementation of the project for full 4 years in each project district, the present Infant Mortality rate of less than 3 year old children will be reduced by about 50%. Apart from this, reductions are also anticipated in the incidence of Vitamin 'A' deficiency in children and in the nutritional anaemia among pregnant and lactating mothers.

This project will be implemented in all the 170 blocks of the six districts which are at greater nutritional risk. It will be implemented on a block-by-block basis, phased over 5 years. During the first year, which is the current year, this project will be implemented in one pilot block, Viz., Kottampatti in Madurai district based on the results of which the project will be tested and its contents refined as necessary.

The total cost estimate of this project is Rs. 55.78 crores. The details are as follows :

Nutrition Delivery Services	25.87
Rural Health Services	24.40
Nutrition Communication	3.24
Monitoring and Evaluation	1.08
Co-ordination	1.14
(at base costs)	<u>55.73</u>

Phasing

This project will be phased as follows :

First year of the Project	One block
Second year of the Project	Additional 33 blocks.
Third year of the Project	Additional 42 blocks.
Fourth year of the Project	Additional 43 blocks.
Fifth year of the Project	Additional 50 blocks.

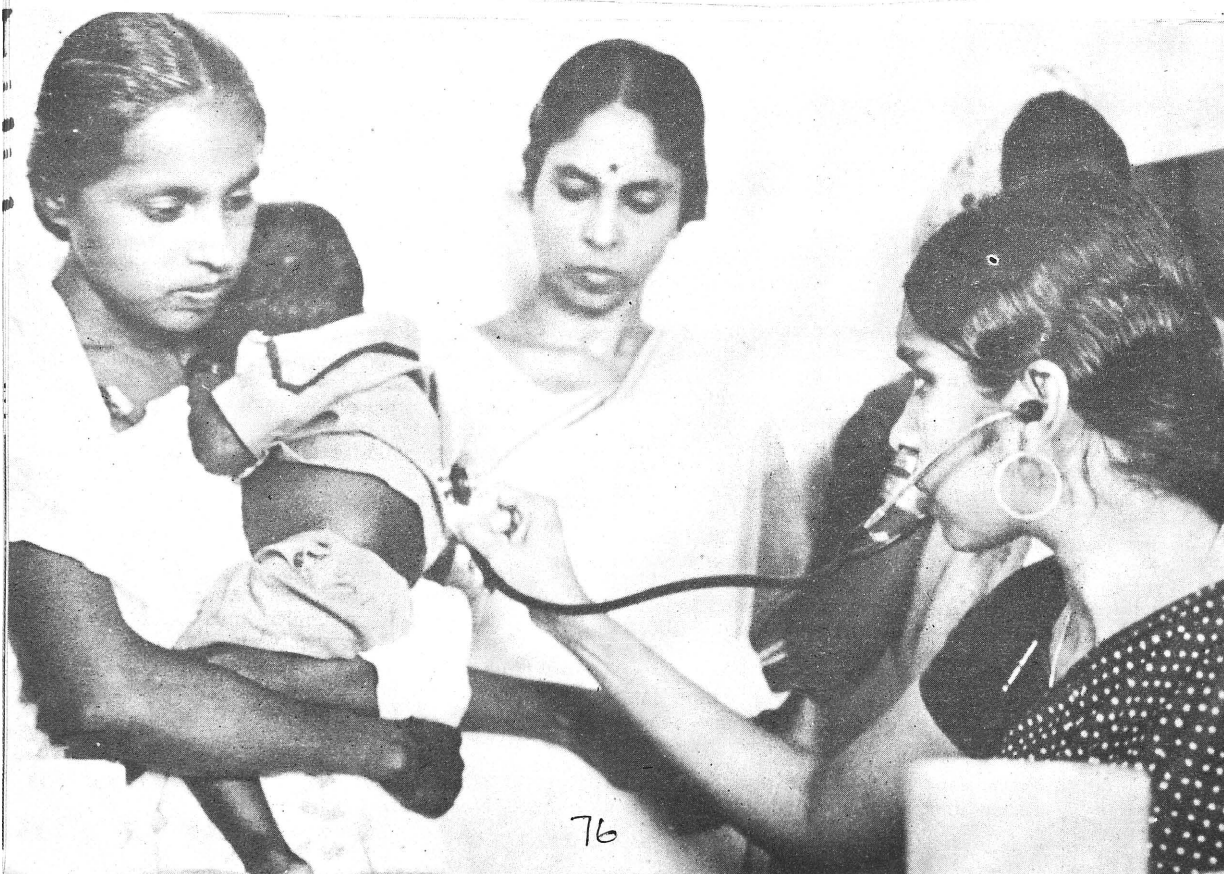
The Nutrition Intervention Programme for the second year will start around July 1981 in the entire Madurai district. This will enable the project authorities to take into account the results obtained from the Kottampatti Test Block and to carry out refinements, if necessary, in the main project

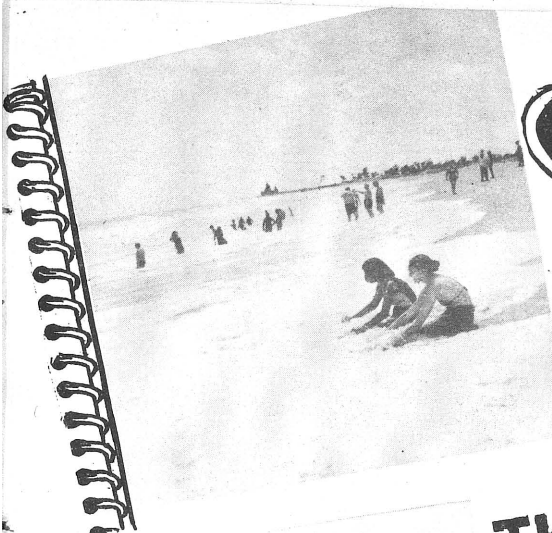
The Project has commenced operation from 16-11-80 in Kottampatti block in Madurai District. (The Kottampatti Test block will be formally inaugurated on this date) There are 66 Community Nutrition Centres and 20 Health Sub-Centres in this block. Action is completed on the recruitment, training and positioning of the Nutrition and Health staff. At present work in connection with survey, weighing of children, baseline survey and location of Nutrition Centres and construction of 13 Health Sub-Centres, is in progress. Weighing scales, specially developed and manufactured for this project by TANSI, are being used by the workers for weighing. The Nutrition supplement for use in this project is being developed and manufactured by the Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Planning as a research-cum-action project. The results of field trial and laboratory test have been received and are being used for further improvement of its quality.

Preliminaries for the next year.

Apart from the work in connection with the Test Block, preliminary activities for the second year of the project are being vigorously followed up. They are:

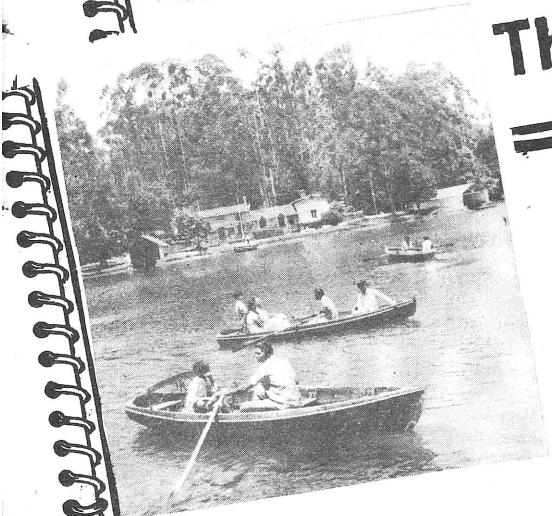
Selection of Nutrition workers and Health workers for the second year and their training ; selection of sites for the location of about 365 Health Sub-Centres in Madurai district ; procurement of equipment including weighing scales, manufacture of nutrition supplement, action in connection with Nutrition Communication campaigns, work in connection with organizing the monitoring system, design and conduct of special studies and preparation of detailed implementation for the second year.





Tourism

The Foreign EXCHANGE EARNER



Tamil Nadu has a very rich Tourism potential. The ancient temples with lofty towers, architectural monuments, rivers, deep and lovely woods, with wildlife sanctuaries, unparalleled hill stations, health resorts and long beaches adorn the State. Tamil Nadu has an advance of well developed net work of roads and transport services. Thus any investment on Tourism Development in Tamil Nadu will get increasing benefits.

The Budget outlay which is Rs. 110 lakhs for 1981-82, will prove that the Government are very much interested in the field of development of Tourism.

Development of Travel Circuits



We were advised by the Government of India to identify at least two broad Travel Circuits and to formulate our Sixth Plan for the development of the identified travel circuits, in order to ensure that further investments by the Centre and the State on tourism development yields the maximum benefit. The following three Travel Circuits have been identified

I. Madras - Mamallapuram - Tirukazhukundram-Kancheepuram - Tiruchirapalli - Thanjavur - Pudukottai - Madurai - Rameswaram - Kanniyakumari - Courtallam - Trivandrum.

II. Madras - Krishnagiri - Hogenakkal - Yercaud - Coimbatore - Udhagamandalam - Mudumalai - Mysore - Bangalore.



Circuit Plan has been sent to the Government of India requesting Central assistance for the development of travel circuits. The proposal is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Mamallapuram

A Master Plan has been drawn up for development of Mamallapuram at a cost of Rs. 6 crores. The rock-cut monoliths, Shore Temple, beautiful beach, round the year usability of the area are the factors which make Mamallapuram one of the important Tourist Centres of the world. The Co-ordination Committee has identified the following five schemes to be taken up on a priority basis in the first phase :

1. Formation of Ring-road.
 2. Transport Terminal.
 3. Regulated Shopping Plaza.
 4. Vista formation.
 5. Recreation facilities.
- The Government of India has been requested to provide Rs. 25 lakhs as first instalment for the development of the above five schemes. Their reply is awaited.

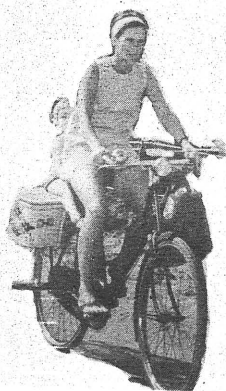
During 1978-79 a sum of Rs. 1,81,814 was incurred towards the construction of a rest-shed with basic amenities for the benefit of budget tourists. During 1979-80, a sum of Rs. 3.5 lakhs was sanctioned for the provision of a camping site to encourage self-catering holidays. During 1980-81, a sum of Rs. 2.20 lakhs has been sanctioned for the improvement of the camping site. Construction of the camping site is in progress. It has been decided to set up an open-air museum at Mamallapuram which will depict the evolution of sculpture and temple architecture. The proposed open-air museum will be a large park spread over to an area of about 25 acres near the beach. A sum of Rs. 9.80 lakhs has been sanctioned for the proposed open-air museum during 1980-81. It is also proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs during 1981-82.

Rameswaram :

Rameswaram is one of the important pilgrim centres in our sub-continent. It is also the entry point for Tourists from Sri Lanka by sea. Besides, Rameswaram is a fine beach resort and the neighbouring islands offer an ideal setting for setting up a Marine National Park. Because of high tourism potential, a Master Plan for the development

III. Rameswaram - Madurai - Kodaikanal - Pudukottai - Tiruchirappalli - Thanjavur - Mamallapuram - Madras.

A Master Plan involving a total outlay of about Rs. 70 crores has been drawn up. This Travel



of Rameswaram and its environs involving a total outlay of Rs. 28 crores over a period of 10 years has been drawn up. As the Rameswaram project qualifies for international assistance in many respects, the Union Government has been requested to seek financial assistance from the World Bank.

The Government have provided funds for construction of rest sheds and dress changing rooms at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs. During 1981-82, we have proposed to construct a Youth Hostel at Rameswaram to cater to the needs of the budget tourists at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs.

Kanniyakumari

Kanniyakumari which is at the southern end of India attracts both foreign and domestic tourists throughout the year.

Government appointed a Tourism Consultant to prepare a Master Plan for the development of Kanniyakumari. The Master Plan is under preparation.

In the meantime, during the year 1980-81, a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided for construction of a dormitory (Youth Hostel) to cater to the needs of the budget tourists and Rs. 1 lakhs has been sanctioned for the construction of Tourist Office.

lake area. During 1981-82, it is proposed to provide Rs. 15 lakhs under Hill Area Development Programme to develop Udhagamandalam.

Yercaud

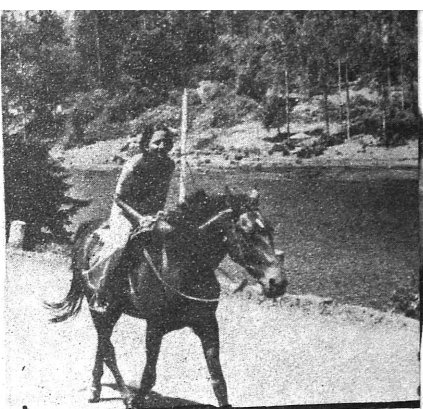
The Government have so far sanctioned a sum of Rs. 6.72 lakhs for beautifying Yercaud lake. A new boat house-cum-restaurant has been constructed and boating facilities have been provided. A further sum of Rs. 1 lakhs has been sanctioned for construction of Telescope House at Lady's Seat.

Kodaikanal

Two Telescope Houses have been constructed at Kodaikanal at a cost of Rs. 1.6 lakhs. Rs. 2.8 lakhs have been provided for construction of Restaurant Block during 1977-78. During 1978-79, a sum of Rs. 7.03 lakhs has been sanctioned for construction of a dormitory. Construction of dormitory and the restaurant is now in progress.

Pichavaram

Pichavaram is a place of unparalleled scenic beauty with back waters and mangrove forests on the East Coast. It has great potential as a picnic and holiday resort. With a view to develop Pichavaram, the Government have sanctioned a



for construction of Boat House and purchase of pleasure boats for the benefit of tourists.

Hogenakkal :

Hogenakkal water falls is one of the popular tourist attractions in Dharmapuri district. Hogenakkal falls is famous for curative powers of its water. During 1979-80, a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been provided for construction of dormitory to cater to the needs of the budget tourists. The work is in progress. It has been proposed to construct a hanging bridge at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs during 1981-82.

Youth Hostels

To promote youth tourism and to accommodate budget tourists, youth hostels (Dormitories) are being constructed at all important tourists centres. Youth Hostels are designed to provide dormitory accommodation at a nominal rent of Rs. 5 to Rs. 7.50 per bed. The Govt. sanctioned construction of Youth Hostels in the following places :

Yercaud; Mandapam; Pichavaram; Hogenakkal; Kodaikanal; Kanniyakumari; Udhagamandalam; Rameswaram and Mamallapuram.

Youth Hostels at Yercaud, Mandapam, Hogenakkal, Mamallapuram are nearing completion. The remaining works are at various stages of construction.

Publicity and Promotion

In order to disseminate information and attract more tourists, the Department continued to take up several promotional and publicity measures.

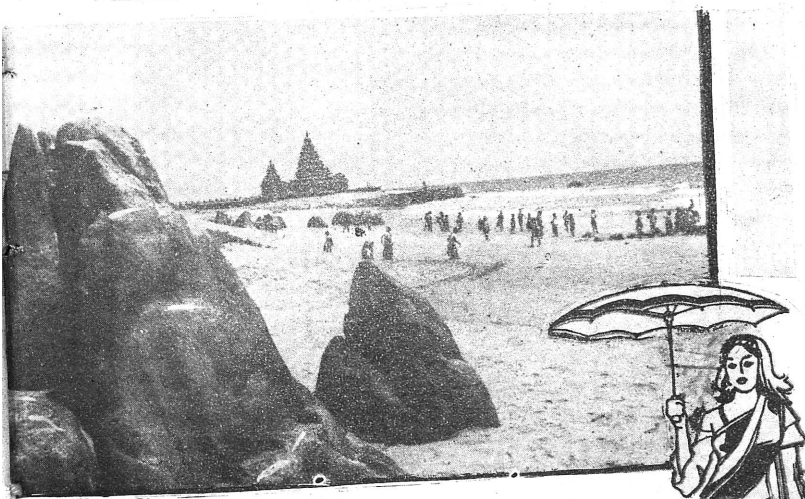
Hotels

In 1971, when the Corporation was formed, it took over Tourist

Udhagamandalam

Under the Hill Area Development Programme, Government sanctioned Rs. 20.5 lakhs to develop Udhagamandalam lake area. It is proposed to enlarge the Boat House and to provide a mini-train in the

sum of Rs. 4.5 lakhs for construction of rest sheds in 1978-79. The work is now in progress. A further sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been sanctioned during 1979-80 to provide further amenities. It is proposed to provide Rs. 5 lakhs during 1981-82



Bungalows run by the Government. The bed strength then was 253.

In 1975-76, the Corporation had 11 Tourist Bungalows with a total bed capacity of 752. This has now risen to 16 units with a combined bed strength of 1,095 following the commissioning of new hotels including a new 3 Star Hotel at Madurai. This is besides the expansion of the existing Hotels at Madurai, Udhagamandalam, Kodaikanal, Kanniyakumari and Yercaud. A new 3 Star Hotel at Coimbatore will be commissioned shortly with a bed capacity of 91 built at a cost of Rs. 35 lakhs. At Mamallapuram 30 new Cottages are being constructed with all modern amenities at an estimated cost of Rs. 30 lakhs. New hotels are also proposed at Mudumalai, Kancheepuram and Pudukkottai. It is also proposed by the Corporation to build a Star Hotel in Madras.

To provide way side amenities, two motels have been commissioned at Ranipet and Ulundurpet. The work on the third motel at Krishnagiri is in progress. The aim of the Corporation is to provide Motels on all the National Highways in the State.

The hotels and motels run by the Corporation now are located in the following places

Hotels : Chidambaram, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai (two hotels), Rameswaram, Tiruchendur, Kanniyakumari (two hotels) Udhagamandalam, Kodaikanal Yercaud, Hogenakkal and Mammallapuram.

Motels : Ranipet and Ulundurpet.

The revenue receipt from hotels has gone up from Rs. 4.50 lakhs in 1971-72 to Rs. 40 lakhs in 1976-77 and to Rs. 85 lakhs in 1980-81.

Transport

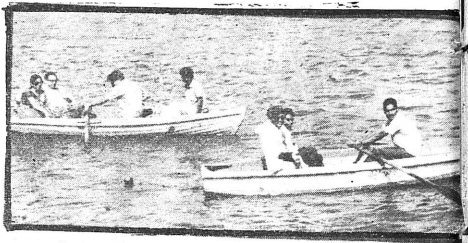
Our tours are extremely popular among ethnic traffic from South East Asian Countries. In order to attract more tourists from these areas the Corporation has recently appointed general selling agents in Malaysia and Singapore. Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation is the first Tourism Corporation in the country to make such an arrangement.

To make the tour tickets readily available for the tourists, all the leading hotels and travel agents in Madras have been appointed as selling agents of the Corporation from October, 1979. Our coach tour tickets are also available at the Metropolitan cities like Bombay and Delhi.

The Transport Wing, which was started in 1972 with 2 luxury coaches, now has a fleet strength of 15 luxury coaches including an air-conditioned coach. Two more air-conditioned coaches are to be added shortly.

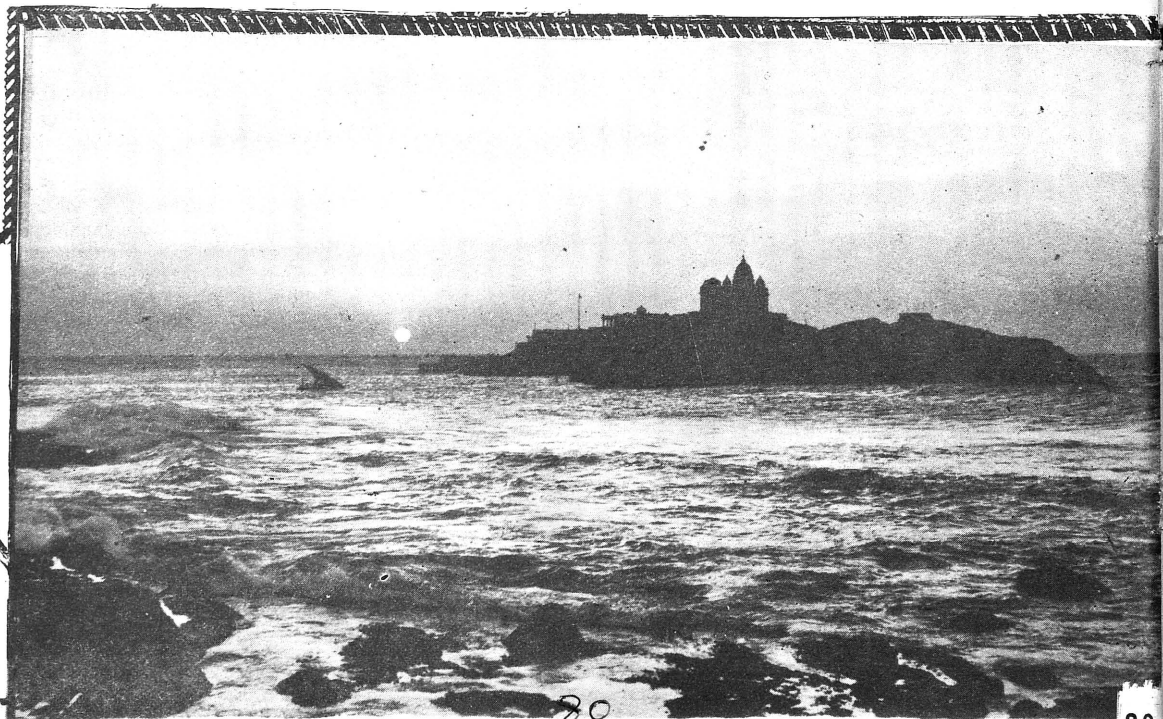
In addition to operating our tours, the coaches are also hired to group tourists.

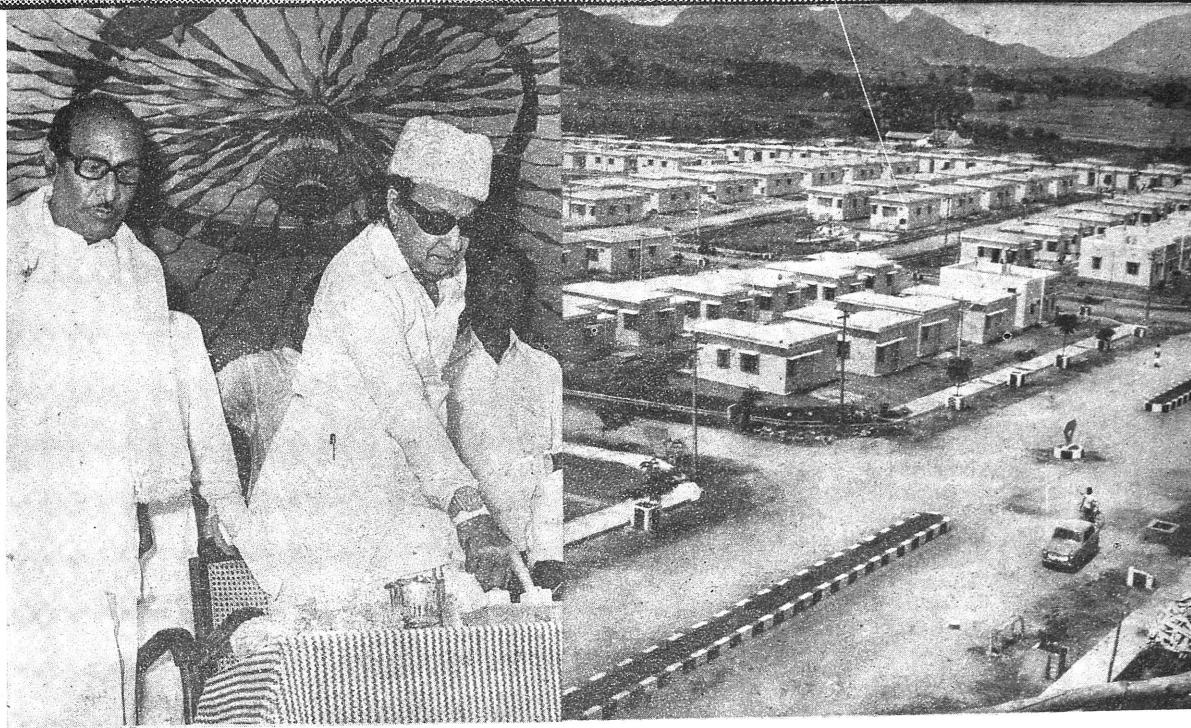
The capital investment in the Transport Wing upto 31st March 1981 is Rs. 35 lakhs. The receipts from the Transport Wing which was Rs. 2 lakhs in 1972-73, Rs. 14 lakhs in 1976-77 is Rs. 35 lakhs in 1980-81.



Other Activities

The Boat House at Udhagamandalam was taken over by the Corporation from the Fisheries Department in 1977 and a new Boat House was built at Yercaud in April 1979. More boats have been put into operation in these Boat Houses for the benefit of the tourists.





A ROOF over YOUR Head

The Tamil Nadu Housing Board is one of the leading house construction agencies in the country and is increasing the housing stock in the State by implementing various Social Housing Schemes for various categories of people from the Economically Weaker Section to the High Income Group Community.

LAND ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

The Board acquires large extent of lands in and around big towns and develops them into self contained small townships or neighbourhoods with roads, street lights, water supply and drainage facilities earmarking lands for community facilities like Schools, Hospitals, Shops, Play grounds etc. From 9-6-1980 to 31-3-1981 the Board has incurred Rs. 201.65 lakhs on this scheme. During this period the Board has approved proposals to acquire 672.66 acres of land throughout Tamil Nadu.

SCHEME FOR ECONOMICALLY WEAKER SECTION

Under this scheme during the period 9-6-80 to 31-3-81, the Board has incurred a sum of Rs. 34.12 lakhs and completed 1959 units :



Villivakkam, 605, Kodungaiyur 972, Ramanathapuram 74, Rajapalayam, 100, Dadampatti, 208

During this period 996 units were also taken up for construction. (Villivakkam 769 and Kodungaiyur 227)

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

During 9-6-1980 to 31-3-81 the Board has incurred a sum of Rs. 277.59 lakhs and completed 1680 units.

Arignar Anna Nagar, Madras, 168, Korattur, 84, Nagarjuna Pharmaceuticals, Arignar Anna Nagar, 96, Senniammankoil, Vyasarpadi, 64, Ashok, Nagar, 36, Sivan Koil site, Ashok Nagar, 12, Manali, 382, Krishnagiri, 42, Hosur, 93, N.T.C. Coimbatore, 252, South & North of Perur Road, 331, Erode, 120.

During this period 300 units are also taken up for construction. (Vyasarpadi 212, Rajapalayam 58 and Vellore Neighbourhood 30)

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme

Under this scheme from 9-6-80 to 31-3-81 the Board has incurred a sum of Rs. 630.59 lakhs and completed 869 units.

Arignar Anna Nagar Madras: has incurred a sum of Rs. 188.32 lakhs during the period 9-6-80 to 31-3-81. This scheme is executed by the Board as deposit work. The Board has completed 80 units:

Rajapalayam: 44, Salem: 18, Hosur: 32, Anaikuppam Cuddalore: 25, Kurichi: 22.

During this period 1153 units were also taken up for construction.

Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers :

During 9-6-80 to 31-3-81, under this scheme the Board has incurred a sum of Rs. 19.86 lakhs and completed 240 units as detailed below :

Pasumalai, Madurai, 240.

Police Housing Scheme

Under this scheme, the Board has incurred a sum of Rs. 188.32 lakhs during the period 9-6-80 to 31-3-81. This scheme is executed by the Board as deposit work. The Board has completed 80 units:

Srirangam, Tiruchi: 3, Palayamkottai: 32, Arignar Anna Nagar Madras: 21, Mylapore Madras: 24.

901 units are also taken up for construction.

Tamil Nadu Government Servants Rental Housing Scheme

During 9-6-80 to 31-3-81 the Board has incurred a sum of Rs. 243.99 lakhs and completed 547 units :

Arignar Anna Nagar Madras: 64, R. I. quarters, Chingelpattu District: 5, Dindigul: 66, R. I. quarters, Madurai, Ramnad, Tirunelveli & Kanyakumari Districts: 30, Circuit House Road, Tiruchi: 6, Aranthangi: 42, R. I. quarters, Tiruchi & Pudukottai Districts: 14, Sangagiri: 30, J. B. C. Salem : 72, Quarters for Director of Sericulture Salem ; R. I. quarters, Salem & Dharmapuri Districts : 10, Tindivanam: 78, Vellore Neighbourhood : 42, R. I. quarters, North & South Arcot Districts: 13, Coonoor: 6, R. I. quarters, Coimbatore District: 5, Erode: 56, R. I. quarters in Periyar



District : 6, Revenue Officers quarters in Periyar District: 1.

During this period 242 units. were also taken up for construction. Slum Clearance Scheme in Mofussil :

Under this scheme the Board has incurred a sum of Rs. 41.52 lakhs and completed 234 units during the period 9-6-80 to 31-3-81 as detailed below :

Melavasal, Madurai, 234

During this period 408 units were also taken up for construction in Madurai at Melavasal (88) and Alwarpuram (320).

Sites and Services Scheme under World Bank Aid

Under Madras Urban Development Project I Scheme 678 Economically Weaker Section plots have been completed in Villivakkam. 1023 plots and dwelling units are under various stages in Villivakkam and Kodungaiyur.

Another Sites and Services Scheme under Madras Urban Development Project II for developing about 15,000 plots for Economically Weaker Section, Low Income Group, Middle Income Group and High Income Group in Mogappair and Nerkundram has been approved by World Bank Aid for a total cost of Rs. 2379.80 lakhs. The work has just commenced and a sum of Rs. 134 lakhs has been incurred during this period.

Rural Housing Scheme Through Cooperatives

Under the Rural Housing Scheme during the period from 1-7-80 to 31-3-81 a total number of 23152 houses were constructed to the value of Rs. 9.66 crores, of which 19,351 houses belong to Adi-Diravidas and 3801 houses belong to others. At the end of 31-3-81 there were 31,453 houses under construction at various stages. It is expected that by the end of the Cooperative Year viz. 30-6-81, the target for construction of 43,000 houses will be achieved.

Massive Rural Housing Scheme

During the period of Sixth Five Year Plan commencing from 1979 to 1983 the Government decided to construct one lakh houses through Rural Housing Cooperatives. This target of one lakh houses has been

increased to 2 lakh houses at the rate of 40,000 per year during the modified plan period of 1980-85.

Salient features of the Cooperative Rural Housing Scheme

Houses constructed under this scheme are in one type design with a plinth area of 200 sq. ft. and at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,750.

permitted to be utilised in the construction.

Loans are disbursed in 3 instalments in the ratio of 30 : 40 : 30. Each instalment of loan is released only after personal verification of the construction work done and the amount utilised therefor and thereby misutilisation of loan amount is prevented.

Performance

Performance of the Rural Housing Cooperatives from the year 1978-79 upto 31-3-81 is as follows :

Period	No. of houses	Value (Rupees in Crores.)
1978-79 (From 1-7-78 to 30-6-78)		
Adi-Diravidas	.. 3003	
Others	.. 4427	
	7430	3.70
1979-80 (From 1-7-79 to 30-6-80)		
Adi-Diravidas	.. 21481	
Others	.. 7560	
	29041	11.17
1980-81 (From 1-7-80 to 31-3-81)		
Adi-Diravidas	.. 19351	
Others	.. 3801	
	23152	9.66

There are 31453 houses under construction at various stages as on 31-3-81.

The beneficiary should own unencumbered plot to an extent of 1.5 cents.

Interest free loans are issued to Adi-Diravidas.

Of the loan amount, Rs. 1,000 is granted as subsidy to Adi-Diravidas whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 4,200.

People belong to other castes are also given subsidy of Rs. 1,000 as in the case of Adi-Diravidas if they choose to live in a predominantly Adi-Diravida Colony.

In order to reduce the cost of construction local materials like palmyrah rafters, bricks etc., are

Urban Housing Scheme

The Urban Housing Cooperative Societies numbering more than 1,200 are catering to the needs of the urban population of the State of Tamil Nadu. These Urban Co-operative Housing Societies provide funds to their members for construction of residential buildings. During the period from 1-7-80 to 31-3-81 these societies have disbursed a sum of Rs. 686.86 lakhs to their members. A total Number of 6,104 houses have been constructed through these urban cooperative housing societies of which 711 houses belong to Adi-Diravidas. There are 8487 houses under construction at various stages.



Programme

for the

Handicapped

The year 1981 has been declared as the International Year of the Disabled Persons. The schemes that are now implemented by the Government for the disabled persons are mainly meant for giving education, vocational training and for helping them in getting employment. The scheme for free supply of prosthetic appliances is also being implemented. The following are the important schemes.

Education to the Handicapped

Special schools for the handicapped are run by the Government with a view to providing education to the handicapped. While 20 schools for the handicapped are run by the Government, 24 schools are aided by the Government.

Special schools are run with a view to providing education to the children who are affected by Polio Cerebral Palsy, etc. and who are undergoing long term treatment at the Orthopaedic wards of the following Government Hospitals :—

Government General Hospital,

Madras, Government Stanley Hospital, Madras, Government Children's Hospital, Madras, Government Royapettah Hospital, Madras, Thanjavur Medical College Hospital, Thanjavur, Madurai Medical College Hospital, Madurai, Tirunelveli Medical College Hospital, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore Medical College Hospital, Coimbatore.

The number of pupils who received instruction through the Special Schools during 1980-81 were 4,275 and the number of teachers employed are 422.

The amount provided for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 35.25 lakhs and the amount proposed for 1981-82 is Rs. 37.51 lakhs.

Under the scheme of the Government of India, scholarship is being awarded to physically handicapped candidates in the age group of 14-40 years to pursue academic/technical education and to undergo in-plant training. Stipendaries from Rs. 40 to Rs. 125 p.m. depending upon the course of study, are paid. Scholarships were,

awarded to 561 persons amounting to Rs. 3.13 lakhs and to 998 persons during 1979-80 amounting to Rs. 5.65 lakhs and to 557 persons during 1980-81 (until 31st December 1980) to the tune of Rs. 3.31 lakhs.

The Government have proposed to implement the scheme of award of scholarship to physically handicapped students studying in standards I to VIII, as in the case of decentralised scheme of award of scholarship to physically handicapped students studying in standards IX and above. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget for 1981-82.

It is proposed to set up an Institute for 100 mentally retarded children under Government fold.

Vocational Training to the Handicapped

Modern Training-cum-Production Workshop, Muttukadu :—This workshop was set up at Muttukadu, Chinglepattu District in June 1975 at a cost of Rs. 30.00 lakhs with the object of training physically handi-

capped persons in the manufacture and fabrications of steel products. 77 Physically handicapped persons were trained in 3 batches and have been employed in the workshop itself.

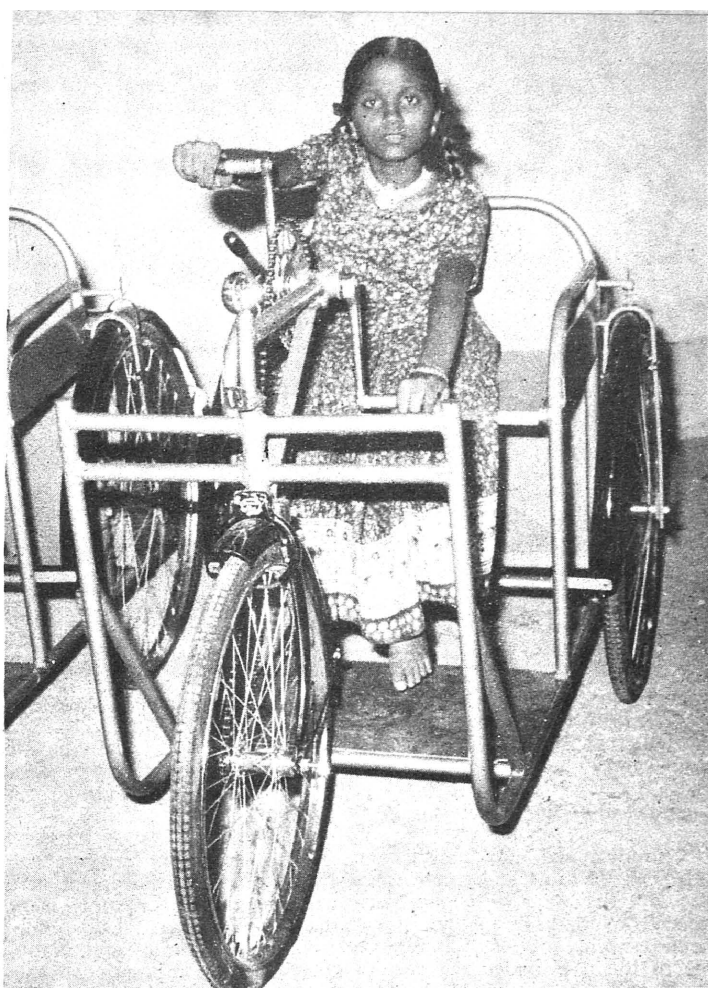
The physically handicapped women are trained in 'Stree Seva Mandir', Madras in typewriting, shorthand, garment making embroidery, doll making etc., Altogether 58 handicapped women have been trained. Government sanctions Rs. 75 per trainee for this. It is proposed to train 25 physically handicapped women in food processing and preservation during 1981-82. The total allotment for this is Rs. 53,500.

Under the Programme of training teachers to teach the deaf children, serving teachers are being trained through the school for the deaf (Little Flower Convent, Madras) in the latest techniques of teaching the deaf. The Trainees are paid salaries during the training at the rate last drawn by them plus a special pay of Rs. 25. 14 teachers are undergoing training this year. Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 86,590 for this scheme.

A grant of Rs. 45,600 is given to Balavihar every year to train teachers to teach the mentally retarded children. The training is for one year and the trainees are paid a monthly stipend of Rs. 100 during the training period.

A Rehabilitation Home for the blind women with hostel facilities has been functioning since April 1978 at Madras. Poor and destitute blind women below 40 years of age, irrespective of their qualifications are admitted in this Home. The blind inmates are given training for a period of 6 months in various trades such as weaving, chalk making, etc., and after training is over, they are provided with work in the Home itself and are paid wages on piece rate basis. They are given a stipend of Rs. 50 p.m. during the period training. Their boarding expenses are met out of their stipend. From the 7th month, the inmate will have to bear 50 per cent. of the boarding expenses from out of the wages earned by them. The sanctioned strength is 40. At present there are 32 blind inmates.

A Project to train adult blind in Light Engineering trades has been functioning at Guindy from 1st



May, 1967. Under this Project, adult blind, who have completed their general education, are given special training for a period of six months in light Engineering trades. During the period of training, they are given free boarding and lodging and also a pocket money of Rs. 2 per week. In each batch, 16 blind boys are admitted and trained.

The amount spent for the project during the year 1979-80 is Rs. 1.49 lakhs.

The amount provided for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 1.48 lakhs and the amount proposed for 1981-82 is Rs. 1.62 lakhs.

A Regional Training Centre trains teachers for teaching the blind at the premises of the Government School for the Blind, Poona-malee. The training is for a period of 10 months and about 12 teachers are admitted in each batch. During the period of training, the trainees are paid Rs. 110 per month as sti-

pend, if they are outside candidates (other than Tamil Nadu) and Rs. 25 per month if they are local candidates (from Tamil Nadu). In addition to the above stipend, Rs. 53 per month is given as readers' allowance to blind trainees.

The total expenditure incurred is borne by the Government of India. The amount provided for the year 1980-81 for the training centre is Rs. 48,000.

The Government have sanctioned a scheme for establishment of a Training and Workshop-cum-Weaving Co-operative Society for the Blind. To start with, 120 blind persons in four batches of 30 persons each will be given training for six months in weaving of bandage cloth, bed sheets, towels, etc. required for the hospitals. After training, the trained persons will be enrolled as members of the Co-operative Society and will become self-earning members. The Government are considering the question of



locating the Centre at Madras. The centre, when it starts functioning, will rehabilitate 120 blind persons.

Employment of the Handicapped

Handicapped are assisted in setting up of bunk stalls in various places of the State with loan assistance from Banks and with Governmental subsidy of Rs. 500 to each one of them, provided the cost of the bunk is more than Rs. 1,000. Suitable sites for the bunk stalls are also allotted to them. During 1979-80, 140 handicapped persons were assisted in setting up of bunk stalls in the State. During the year 1980-

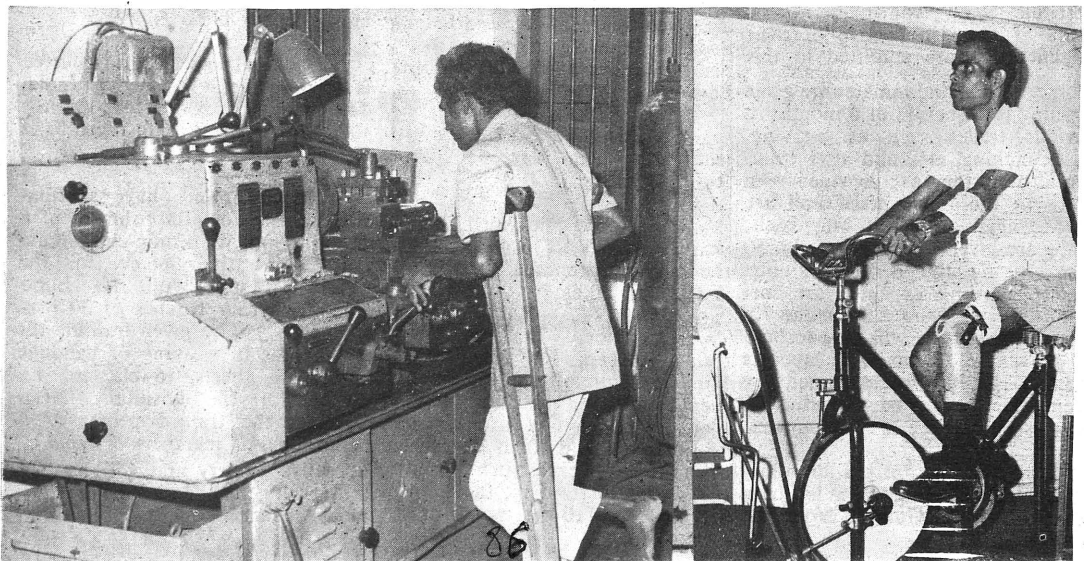
81, the Government have given a sanction of Rs. 0.94 lakhs for this scheme and 85 physically handicapped persons have set up bunk stalls. This scheme will continue during 1981-82 also.

According to this scheme, about 1,500 trained handicapped persons who are waiting for employment on the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges of Tamil Nadu, are to be placed as apprentices in various establishments aiming at eventual absorption on completion of one year of apprenticeship. Government will pay a stipend of Rs. 150 per month to each handicapped trainee during the period of appren-

ticeship. The Industry will absorb him on completion of the apprenticeship period. Thirty persons were placed as apprentices during the year 1979-80. During 1980-81, a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided for and 194 trained handicapped have so far been placed as apprentices. This scheme will continue during 1981-82 also.

Establishment of Regional Rehabilitation Centre for the Handicapped at Madurai

The Government have sanctioned the establishment of a Rehabilitation Centre at Madurai during 1980-81 and a sum of Rs. 2.92



lakhs has been sanctioned for the above scheme. This Rehabilitation Centre will undertake evaluation of the handicapped in systematic and scientific lines and will provide rehabilitation assistance to 20 handicapped persons every month. The Centre will start functioning shortly.

Distribution of Tricycles and hearing aids

The tricycles are distributed free of cost to poor orthopaedically handicapped persons. 5,000 tricycles have so far been distributed. During 1980-81, 666 tricycles will be distributed. During 1981-82, it is proposed to distribute 1,000 tricycles and a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided for this.

Hearing aids are distributed free of cost to school going deaf children whose parent's/guardian's income does not exceed Rs. 500 per month. 2,325 hearing aids have so far been distributed. Government have issued orders for distribution of 500 hearing aids during 1980-81. During 1981-82 also, 500 hearing aids will be distributed and the allotment for this is Rs. 3 lakhs.

A sum of Rs. 3.6 lakhs has been given to 20 voluntary institutions for various purposes such as construction of buildings, purchase of equipment, etc.

Maintenance grant is given to Voluntary Institutions at the rate of Rs. 30 per child per month for maintaining children in the group of 8 to 14 years, who are affected with polio, cerebral palsy, mental retardation, deaf, dumb, blind and

orthopaedically handicapped and also for children suffering from leprosy as well as for maintaining children of leprosy patients. A total sum of Rs. 1.26 lakhs has been provided for 1981-82 to this scheme.

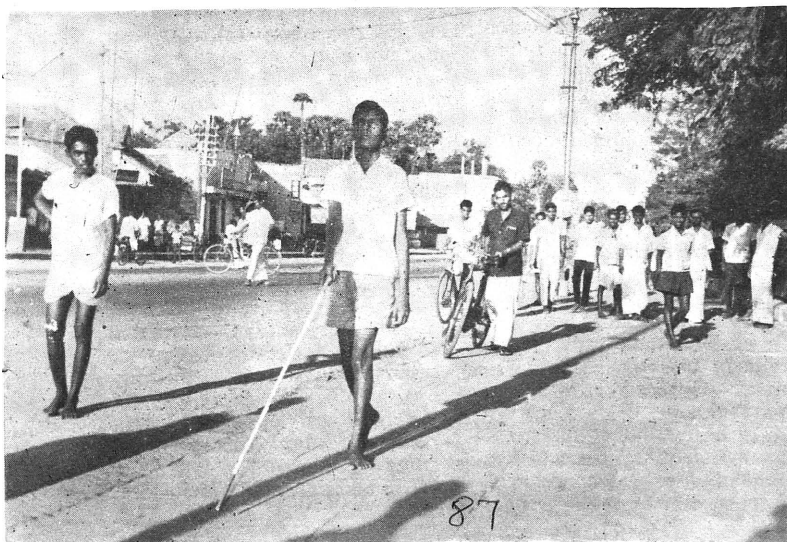
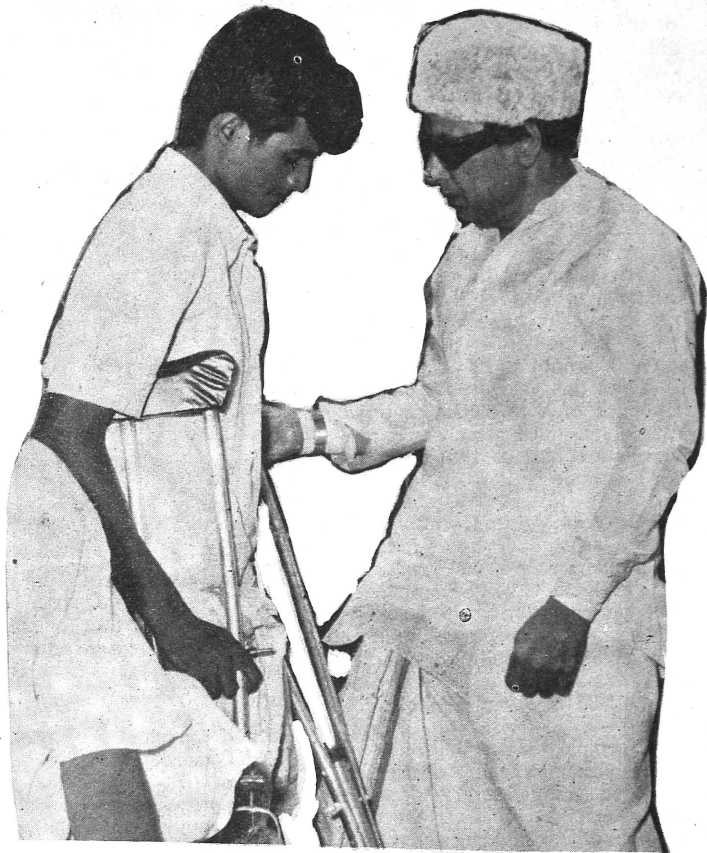
A special press for printing Braille books in four southern languages viz., Tamil, Telugu, Mala-

yalam and Kannada on various subjects taught in schools was established by the Government of India. The expenditure on the maintenance of the above press was met by the Government of India upto 1976. Now, the expenditure on the maintenance of the Regional Braille Press is entirely met by the Government of Tamil Nadu and the same has to be shared by the four southern states. The amount provided for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 1,50,000.

Brief details of the proposed new schemes are :

The Government is running currently 10 Schools for blind in various Districts. It is proposed to open 2 more new schools for the blind in 1981-82. Each school will have a strength of 50 children. Free boarding and lodging will be provided for the inmates. The school will have classes from I to V standard. Expenditure proposed for 1981-82 is Rs. 4.54 lakhs and for 1981-85 is Rs. 34.00 lakhs.

The Government is presently running schools for the deaf. It is proposed to open 2 more schools



for the deaf in 1981. Each school will have a strength of 50 inmates. Free boarding and lodging will be provided for the inmates. They will also be trained to develop their speech. The school will have classes from L. K. G. to V standard. Expenditure proposed for 1981-82 is Rs. 5.66 lakhs and for 1981-85 is Rs. 37.77 lakhs.

It is proposed to establish one Government School for severely orthopaedically handicapped children currently. It is proposed to start one school on an experimental basis for this category of children in connection with the International Year of Disabled persons. Expenditure proposed for 1981-82 is Rs. 2.97 lakhs and for 1981-85 Rs. 19.19 lakhs.

Government proposed to implement a scheme of free supply of wheel chairs to paraplegic patients. 100 wheel chairs will be supplied to poor patients during 1981-82. 50 wheel chairs have been sanctioned for 1980-81. Expenditure proposed for 1981-82 is Rs. 1.00 lakh and for 1981-85 is Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

Unemployment allowance is presently being given to the unemployed graduates. This scheme will be extended to cover the qualified blind who have registered their names with the Employment Exchanges of the State by relaxing certain criteria and conditions for the blind. Considerable number of blind persons are expected to be benefitted by this scheme. Expenditure proposed for 1981-82 is Rs. 6.00 lakhs and for 1981-85 is Rs. 30.00 lakhs.

At present, there is not adequate capacity for training teachers of blind and deaf. Teachers of blind are trained in the Government Training School attached to the Blind School at Poonamallee and teachers of deaf are trained by a Voluntary Institution. The number of teachers trained by each of these schools is around 10 per year in each category. It is calculated that the demand for teachers will be around 20 per year in each category. In view of this, it is proposed to implement a scheme for expanding the Government School at Poonamallee to train 20 teachers of blind per year. Similarly, assistance will be provided to the voluntary institution to expand its present capacity from 14 to 20 teachers of deaf per year. A lumpsum provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made, pending determination of the exact cost.



A lumpsum provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh to organise District level and State level sports for the handicapped in 1981 in connection with the International Year of the Disabled persons is proposed.

Conduct of Census of the Physically Disabled Persons

It is proposed to conduct a survey and enumeration of the handicapped persons in the State.

In order to enable special training for the deaf in various trades, it is proposed to create a special section for training the deaf in an existing I.T.I. Expenditure proposed for 1981-82 is Rs. 1.00 lakh and for 1981-85 is Rs. 3.25 lakhs.

The Scheme will be implemented for strengthening the existing Light Engineering Project for the adult blind at Guindy on the pattern of an I.T.I. Upgradation will improve the employability of the blind trained through the centre. Expenditure proposed for 1981-82 is Rs. 1.86 lakhs and for 1981-85 is Rs. 6.24 lakhs.

There is one Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for Physically handicapped run by the Government of India at Madras. One Regional Rehabilitation Centre in the pattern of Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for Physically Handicapped of the Government of India, is being set up by the Government of Tamil Nadu at Madurai. This centre will undertake evaluation of the handicapped on scientific lines and provide rehabilitation assistance to 20 handicapped every month. Expen-

diture proposed for 1981-82 is Rs. 3.78 lakhs and for 1981-85 is Rs. 32.34 lakhs. The Government proposes to establish four more such centres in the State during 1981-82.

In view of the International Year of the Disabled Persons it is proposed to take special efforts to undertake economic upliftment of a large number of handicapped. The funds under the International Year of the disabled persons will be utilised for this purpose at the rate of 10 to 20 beneficiaries per Block. In addition, a special provision of subsidy of Rs. 5.00 lakhs will be made in 1981-82 particularly to enable individuals to get self-employed. Expenditure proposed for 1981-82 is Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

In order to undertake the special work in connection with the International Year of the Disabled Persons, it is proposed to sanction 2 posts of Welfare Officers and supporting staff. Expenditure proposed for 1981-82 is Rs. 0.44 lakhs and for 1981-85 is Rs. 1.32 lakhs.

Adequate publicity is needed to focus the attention of the public in the cause of the handicapped and to make them involve more in the matter of welfare and upliftment of the handicapped. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has therefore been provided for publicity including production of a documentary film during 1981-82.

The Government is considering to establish 2 more Artificial Limb Sub-centres attached to the Government Hospitals in the Districts. The Centre will provide medical rehabilitation to the Orthopaedically handicapped and also manufacture and supply calipers and other appliances to them to improve their mobility. The scheme will be implemented by the Director of Medical Education. Expenditure proposed for 1981-82 is Rs. 4.38 lakhs and for 1981-85 is Rs. 14.12 lakhs.

The Government propose to establish 3 New Audiology Wings attached to the E.N.T. Units of the Government Hospitals in the State. This Wing will identify those affected with hearing defects and provide necessary medical assistance to improve their hearing capacity. The scheme will be implemented by the Director of Medical Education. Expenditure proposed for 1981-82 is Rs. 2.16 lakhs and 1981-85 Rs. 5.67 lakhs.

Our Natural Resources

"We should regard the forest where Wildlife could flourish as remnants left of nature's glory, and spare no efforts in maintaining the balance of nature and natural resources."

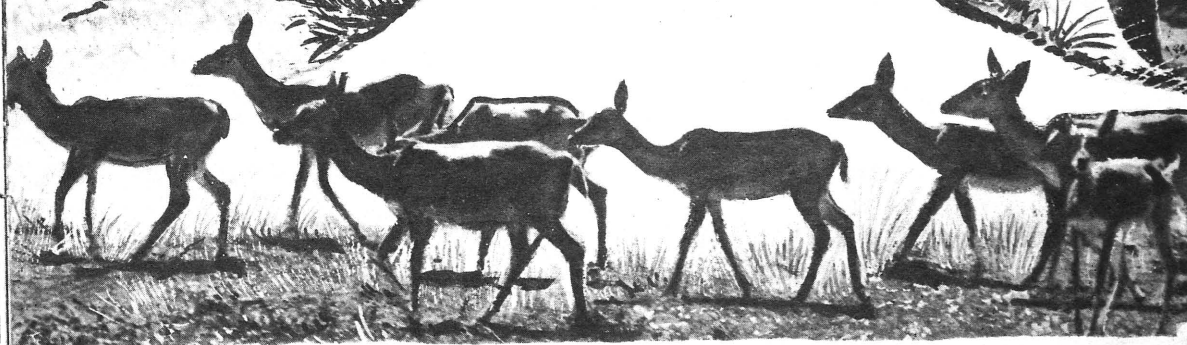
—PERARIGNAR
ANNA

Forests play an important role in the economic development of a country. Realising the need for the preservation of our natural living resources and the important roles they play in not only maintaining the ecological balance but also the support it lends to the raising of agricultural crops, the Government has been taking a series of steps for the development of forests in Tamil Nadu, which is endowed with rich flora and fauna of immense diversity. With this in view the Government has stepped up the outlay under Forest Department to Rs. 789.89 lakhs during 1980-81.

Some of the major development schemes under forestry are—raising plantations of industrial and commercial value, creation of fuelwood plantations, afforestation of catchment areas of river valley projects, growing commercial crops, like tea, rubber, cloves, cashew and above all social forestry. Besides, the Government also supply raw materials to the wood-based industries.

SUPPLY OF RAW MATERIALS TO THE WOOD-BASED INDUSTRIES

During 1980-81, about 1.5 lakh tonnes of raw materials viz. eucalyptus grandis, Eucalyptus hybrid, debarked wattle wood, babul and bamboos were supplied to the wood based Industries.



Establishment of a Sandalwood Oil Factory :

In order to increase the revenue and to create employment opportunities the Government have decided to establish a sandalwood oil factory near Tiruppathur in North Arcot District with a capacity to crush 400 Tonnes of sandalwood per year at a cost of Rs. 49.99 lakhs which will earn a profit of Rs. 12.28 lakhs per annum.

Government Rubber Plantations and Factories:

The Government have taken a series of steps to increase the revenue from the rubber plantations of Kanyakumari District.

(1) A sheeting factory at Perunchani in Manalodai Rubber Division was commissioned on 22nd September 1980 and during 1980 a quantity of 1,55,580 Kgs. of various rubber products were produced in the sheeting factory.

(2) A Crumb Rubber Factory is being set up in Mylar Division of Kanyakumari District at a cost of Rs. 30.21 lakhs and construction works are in progress.

(3) One more Alfa Laval Latex Concentrator has been imported from Sweden during 1980-81 and is being installed.

(4) Construction of labour houses was stepped up and 245 labour houses were constructed during 1980-81.



(5) A sum of Rs. 29.34 lakhs was spent during 1980-81 to settle the Sri Lanka repatriates.

SOCIAL FORESTRY

Tamil Nadu is in the forefront in implementing the Social Forestry Scheme. The plantation programme was stepped up during 1980-81, and under this scheme plantations were raised over an extent of 23,640 ha. besides raising 589 Km. of Avenue Plantations at a

cost of Rs. 214.50 lakhs. Further, with the objective of one tree a family, the Forest Department has supplied 45 lakhs of various species of seedlings, to the public at subsidised rates.

Forest Research and Education:

Considering the importance of forest research in the management and development of forests and the need to step up the tempo of research work, the post of the State Silviculturist was upgraded to the rank of the Conservator of Forests.

Raising Pulpwood Plantations:

With a view to provide raw materials for the wood based industries like Paper and rayon, plantations of eucalyptus, bamboo etc. over 3295 ha. were raised during 1980-81 at a cost of Rs. 55.44 lakhs.

Raising Plantations of Industrial and Commercial value :

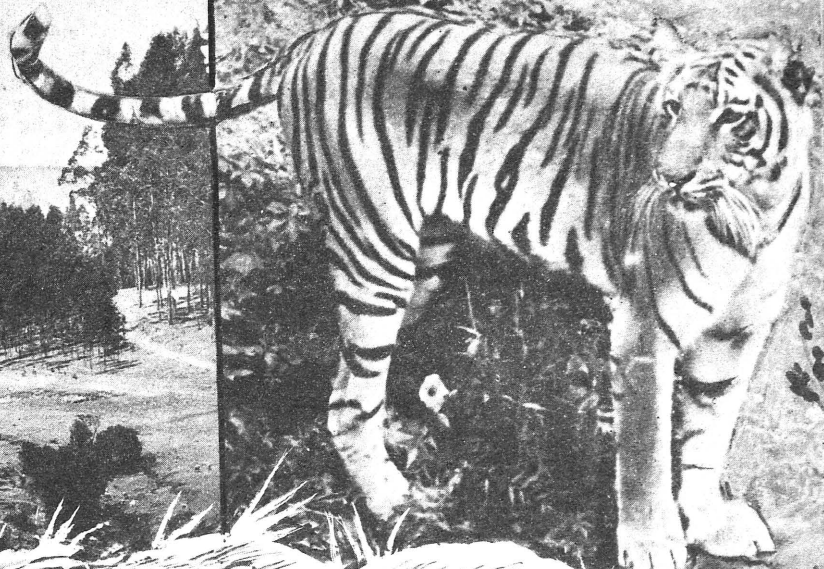
Under this scheme 432 hectares were planted during 1980-81 with teak, red sanders etc. at a cost of Rs 5.26 lakhs.

Soft Wood:

Match Industry is a very important labour-oriented small scale



Muthu 90



industry in Tamil Nadu. Although areas suitable for raising matchwood species in Tamil Nadu are too small in extent, an area of 82 hectares was planted during 1980-81 at a cost of Rs. 0.72 lakhs.

Wattle Plantations :

Wattle bark is used for the extraction of tannin and wattle wood for the manufacture of rayon grade pulp. During 1980-81, 1527 hectares of wattle plantations were

raised at a cost of Rs. 4.69 lakhs.

Fuel wood Plantations:

To cater to the needs of the population for firewood and to create employment opportunities, a massive afforestation programme was launched during 1980-81 and four additional divisions were formed and the extent of areas planted under various schemes are as follows:-



<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Area planted during 1980-81 in Hec.</i>	<i>Expenditure incurred Rs. in lakhs</i>
(a) Raising fuel trees	5539	51.44
(b) Mixed Plantations	8864	74.27
(c) Reforestation of degraded forests	2854	33.73
(d) Rural fuel-wood plantations	..	13.94
(Preparatory works for 1981-82).		
	17257	173.38.

Sandalwood Plantations:-

Sandalwood is a very valuable species and realising its importance artificial regeneration and tending of older plantations are done. During 1980-81 an area of 226 ha. was planted with Sandal and tending operation in older plantations over 646 ha. were done at a cost of Rs. 15.47 lakhs. Further, the Government have sanctioned the construction of a godown at Salem at a cost of Rs. 9.82 lakhs to store sandalwood.

Raising Shelter Belts:

During 1980-81 plantations over an area of 627 ha. were raised at a cost of Rs. 10.18 lakhs, in coastal districts. The plantation will act as wind brakes and minimise cyclone damage and thereby improve agriculture.

Raising Plantations along Railway Lines:

During 1980-81 plantations over an area of 1931 ha. were raised along railway lines of Tamil Nadu at a cost of Rs. 7.68 lakhs.

Minor Forest produce:

With a view to increase revenue and production minor forest produce yielding plantations such as tamarind, gollnut, soapnut etc. were raised over 1239 ha. during 1980-81 at a cost of Rs.9.93 lakhs.

Soil Conservation Schemes:

The object of the scheme is to undertake various soil conservation measures in the catchment areas of Vaigai and Mettur Stanley Reservoirs so as to prevent soil erosion and sedimentation. Realising the need to expand the activities and cover large areas, Government has sanctioned an additional Soil Conservation Division with Headquarters at Dharmapuri. During 1980-81, an area of 4241 hectares were covered by plantations at a cost of Rs. 52.54 lakhs.

Tribal Development:

Afforestation and other works are taken up under this scheme to improve the economic conditions of the hill tribes in the forest areas by providing them employment, education, housing and other amenities. During 1980-81, plantations were raised over 541 ha. besides constructing hostel building for the students, quarters for the teachers and forming roads at a cost of Rs. 16.17 lakhs.



Communications, Buildings, Nature Conservation Etc.

Forming new roads and improving the existing areas, construction of buildings for the staff and other development schemes were implemented as follows :

Communications—Rs. 20.04 lakhs

Construction of Buildings—Rs. 3.99 lakhs.

Nature Conservation—Rs. 21.13 lakhs.

Forest consolidation—Rs. 2.62 lakhs.

Amenities to labour and Staff—Rs. 3.29 lakhs.

Forest Protection—Rs. 3.46 lakhs.

Tea:

During 1980-81 tea plantations were raised over 75 ha. at a cost of Rs. 15.53 lakhs under Western Ghat Development Programme, a centrally sponsored scheme.

Wild Life:

Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary in Tamil Nadu is one of the important places identified in the world tourist map and it attracts the tourists from all over the world. With a view to make Tamilnadu as a more important place of tourist attraction, (i) Creation of a sanctuary for lion tailed Macaque at Kalakadu in Tirunelveli District (ii) Preserving

Blackback in Kodikkarai Wildlife Sanctuary of Thanjavur District and (iii) breeding of crocodiles in Sathanur dam of North Arcot District were done during 1980-81 at a cost of Rs. 1.93 lakhs. Above all, the Government have decided to set up a Zoological park with modern facilities at a cost of Rs. 300 lakhs over an area of 302 ha. at Andalur R.F. about 30 Km from Madras. The works are in progress.

SOCIO ECONOMIC UP LIFT OF

THE ADIDRAVIDARS



Uplift of the downtrodden is the prime concern of any Welfare State and the Government of Tamil Nadu is attaining far-reaching results in the field of uplift of the Adi-Dravidars. The financial allotment for the year 1981 is Rs. 27.02 crores.

Education :

The main function of this Department is to award scholarships to Adi Dravidar students, attend the maintenance of hostels, running of schools, supply of mid-day meals, uniforms, books, slates etc. 942 schools are run for Adi Dravidars. 86,876 Boys and 78,900 Girls are studying. 113 Residential Schools and one non-residential school are being run for Scheduled Tribes. There are 646 Government Hostels to benefit 40535 students. For Scheduled Tribes there are 20 Hostels which will benefit 895 students. During 1980-81, Government have sanctioned the construction of pucca buildings to 33 Schools at a cost of Rs. 1.15 crores and 81 Hostels at a cost of Rs. 2.05 crores. Besides increasing the total intake of 416 students in the existing Government Hostels, 15 new Hostels were also opened during 1980-81. The Government have raised during 1977-78 the monthly rate of expenditure on food charges allowed for the hostels for College students

from Rs. 65 to Rs. 80 p.m. per boarder and from Rs. 40 to Rs. 45 in the Hostels for High School students.

1,12,332 Adi Dravidar and Scheduled Tribe Boys and 87,342 Adi Dravidar and Scheduled Tribe Girls are supplied uniforms. The rate of boarding grant sanctioned to subsidised Hostels has been raised from Rs. 25 to Rs. 35 p.m. per boarder for Hostels in Madras City, District and Taluk Headquarters and from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 p.m. per boarder for Hostels in other places from 1979-80. The income limit for sanction of pre-matric non-residential Scholarships was removed with effect from 1977-78 and all the SC, ST. and SC. convert students in general schools were supplied with all the text-books required, free of cost regardless of the income of the parents/guardians. The special fees was reimbursed to the institutions direct and the S. S. L. C. Examination fees were paid to the Director of Government Examinations direct. The number of students covered by the scheme has increased to 7.79 lakhs in 1980-81. The expenditure has also steadily increased to Rs. 129.15 lakhs. The income limit of Rs. 2,500 prescribed for the grant of full fee concessions to Scheduled Caste Students, Scheduled Tribes Students and Convert

students in Post-matric stages of education was removed from 1977-78 and tuition fee is free to all these students in all stages of post-matric education (Colleges) regardless of the income of the parents/guardians. Under this scheme, 47,618 students are covered at a cost of Rs. 322.45 lakhs in 1980-81.

An adhoc merit grant of Rs. 300 is being granted to Adi Dravidar and Scheduled Tribe students including converts who have secured 60% and above marks in S.S.L.C. (X Higher Secondary Classes. During 1980-81, a sum of Rs. 4,91,400 was spent and 1638 students benefitted. The scheme of bright students' award of Rs. 80 p.m. which was available for Adi Dravidars and Adi Dravidar convert boys only, who secured highest and next highest marks in S.S. L.C. Examination in each District has been extended to Scheduled Tribe boys and Girls and also to Adi Dravidar and Adi Dravidar Convert Girls. 121 award-dees were covered by this scheme during 1980-81 and an expenditure of Rs. 1.15 lakhs was incurred. The schemes of Gandhi Memorial Award and Merit-cum-Means Award for those who secure highest marks among boys and girls belonging to Scheduled Caste Students Scheduled Tribes Students and

Converts in the Higher-Secondary Examination in each District were continued during 1980-81. 171 awardees, both fresh and renewal were covered by this scheme and an expenditure of Rs. 1.85 lakhs was incurred.

Under the loan scholarship scheme 6078 students benefit with an expenditure of Rs. 58.91 lakhs in 1980-81.

For Law Graduates financial assistance of Rs. 500 as subsidy and Rs. 750 as loan were sanctioned towards the cost of books and furniture for payment of enrolment fees and rent of chamber for commencing their practice in their profession. During 1980-81 the subsidy Rs. 500 was enhanced to Rs. 750. The Adi Dravidar candidates studying in Industrial Training Institutes were being sanctioned monthly stipend at Rs. 45. This has been enhanced to Rs. 55 from 1-8-80.

A new scheme for sanction of Special Scholarship of Rs. 1,450 per annum to the children of those engaged in unclean occupation like cleaning dry latrines and tanning and flaying, studying in Std., VI to X without reference to the Community, was introduced during the year 1977-78 in Madurai and Tiruchi Districts. This scheme was extended to other Districts also in 1980-81. During 1980-81, a sum of Rs. 30,450 was spent and 23 students were benefitted.

Book Banks

The Book Banks Scheme benefits the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students studying in Medical/Engineering Colleges. During the year 1980-81, an expenditure of 3.42 lakhs was incurred to benefit the 485 students in Medical Colleges and 553 students in Engineering Colleges in the State.

A Pre-Examination Training Centre for I.A.S., I.P.S. etc. is run at Madras with free boarding and lodging facilities and coaching. 41 candidates have so far been finally selected for appointment to All India Services.

A cash grant of Rs. 1,000 is being given to each of the Adi Dravidar, Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes students of Tamil Nadu who come out successful. No income limit is fixed for deciding the eligibility for sanction of cash grant.

Other coaching schemes like coaching in typewriting and shorthand, coaching for college students are also being continued.

ECONOMIC UPLIFT

Free Supply of Tools and Appliances

During 1980-81, a sum of Rs. 3.46 lakhs has been spent under this scheme. So far 8276 persons have been benefitted.

Plough Bulls and Agricultural Implements

Under Economic Advancement Programme, subsidy of Rs. 600 for Plough Bulls and agricultural implements is being sanctioned to Adi Dravidars, Adi Dravidar Converts to Christianity and the Scheduled Tribes.

During 1980-81, under irrigation wells scheme 100 Adi Dravidars and 7 Adi Dravidar Christians were benefitted. Similarly 212 Adi Dravidars and 34 Adi Dravidar Christians were benefitted under Agricultural plough bull scheme.

A special horticulture scheme is being continued to be implemented for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes in Kalrayan and Kolli Hills in Salem District.

Co-Operation

With a view to facilitating rapid advancement of Harijans in the field of industry, the Government have organised several Cottage Industrial Co-operative Societies, Training Centres, Training-cum-Production Centres and Work Centres.

Lamp Societies (Large sized Multipurpose Co-operative societies)

"LAMPS" have been organised in tribal areas with Government financial assistance. The LAMPS not only provide production credit but also consumption credit. Loans from Nationalised Banks are also arranged for meeting the contribution towards the distribution of the agricultural inputs.

Each Adi Dravidar Member in the Co-operative Milk Supply Societies in the State is given financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 1,500 per animal. He is eligible for a subsidy of Rs. 500 from Adi Dravidar Welfare Funds and Rs. 1,000 as loan under differential rate of interest from Nationalised Banks per animal. Each individual is entitled for the above assistance to purchase two animals only. During 1980-81, a sum of Rs. 11.00 lakhs has been spent for Adi Dravidar and Adi Dravidar Converts to Christianity for this purpose.

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs. 11.01 lakhs has been sanctioned



to 1243 persons. The Government sanctioned an interest-free loan of Rs. 4.90 lakhs for establishing a service Co-operative Society for Adi Dravidar Match Workers in Ramanathapuram District during 1979-80. The Government have ordered the setting up of a development wing in Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation during 1980-81 to assist in the flow of benefits to the Adi Dravidars from suitable programmes by acting as promoters, financiers and guarantors. During 1980-81 a sum of Rs. two crores has been released to THHADCO. The central assistance under this scheme would be in the ratio 49 : 51. The wing has started functioning from 1980-81.

House Sites :

So far 3.73 lakhs house sites with an extent of 23,431.47 acres of land have been acquired at a cost of Rs.8.97 crores.

The Tamil Nadu Acquisition of land for Harijan Welfare Schemes Act, 1978 has been enacted in 1978 and brought into force from 1979 in order to accelerate the acquisition work. During 1980-81 alone 31,126 house sites with an extent of 1858.66 acres of land were acquired at a cost of Rs. 122.05 lakhs.

Housing :

The Government have decided, as a matter of policy, to construct houses for Adi Dravidars, through the agency of Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation and given free of cost. Each house according to this programme will have a plinth area of 207 Sq. ft. The cost of each house will be Rs. 4,400 plus an increase of 15% due to escalation in prices. The rates for hill areas will be 50% more. This estimate is inclusive of 10% towards administrative charges. Under Housing Scheme during 1980-81, Government ordered to construct 5,000 houses to Adi Dravidars and another 5,000 houses for the year 1981-82.

Construction of Dhobikhanas

During 1980-81 a sum of Rs. 10,000 as subsidy and Rs. 10,000 as loan have been sanctioned for the construction of 2 Dhobikhanas, one in Kanyakumari District and the other in Shenkottah Taluk in Tirunelveli District.



Research cum Action Project Latrines Removal of Untouchability

During the year 1980-81, 729 Research Cum Action Project Latrines were installed at a cost of Rs. 2,39,610.

Drinking water wells, are provided wherever necessary. Ground Level Reservoirs are also provided in a phased programme. All the 25526 Adi Dravidar Colonies have been electrified, except the newly sprung up areas.

Assistance to Funeral Rites

A new scheme has been implemented from 1978-79 for payment of cash grant of Rs. 50 towards expenditure connected with funeral rites on the death of a member in poor Adi Dravidar families. The scheme is continued every year.

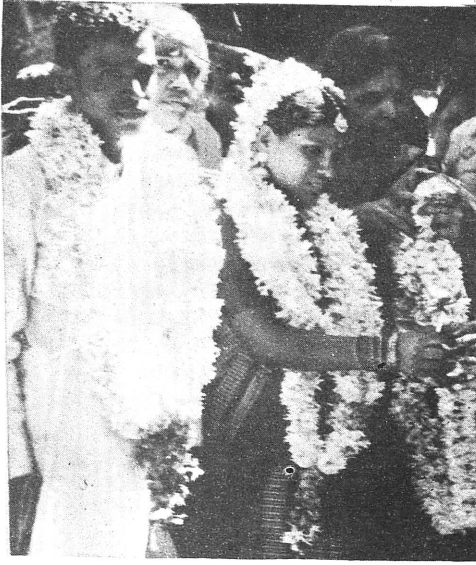
Bonded Labour

So far 2929 bonded labourers have been released in ten districts of this State. Of them, 2496 persons have been already rehabilitated by way of assignment of cultivable land, provision of adhoc employment and through credit facilities.

Effective measures are being taken for the removal of untouchability. Every year "Adi Dravidar Week" is celebrated from 24th January to 30th January. During this week special supplements are issued highlighting important features of the Protection of Civil Rights Act and the various schemes implemented by the Government to remove untouchability and displaying posters highlighting the removal of untouchability. Special meetings are arranged in various places in all the Districts to focus the attention of the public to the evils of untouchability and the paramount need for removing the evils from the Society. A documentary film on the evils of untouchability is proposed to be brought out soon.

Intercaste Marriage Awards

A revised scheme of incentives for intercaste married couples has been sanctioned by Government in 1979-80, according to which the couple will be eligible for a Gold Medal, a certificate of appreciation, a cash grant of Rs.300, marriage



through the Social Welfare Department.

Self Sufficiency Scheme

This programme is exclusively for the provision of drinking water wells, construction of link roads, culverts, pathways to burial grounds, school buildings and houses for Adi Dravidars. A sum of Rs. 67.87 lakhs has been provided in the budget during 1980-81.

Tribal Development

For the integrated development of Scheduled Tribes a sub-plan has been prepared and an expenditure of Rs. 144 lakhs during 1977-78 and an expenditure of Rs. 168.84 lakhs in 1978-79 have been incurred for implementing special schemes for Scheduled Tribes. Under the Sub-Plan during 1980-81, a sum of Rs. 347 lakhs has been provided to implement the above scheme.

expenses and also a sum of Rs. 4,000 allotted for this purpose every year.

to be invested in Fixed Deposit jointly in the names of the couple in any of the Nationalised Banks for five years. 123 couples were sanctioned cash award and deposits involving an expenditure of Rs. 5,28,900 at the rate of Rs. 4,300 each, during 1980-81.

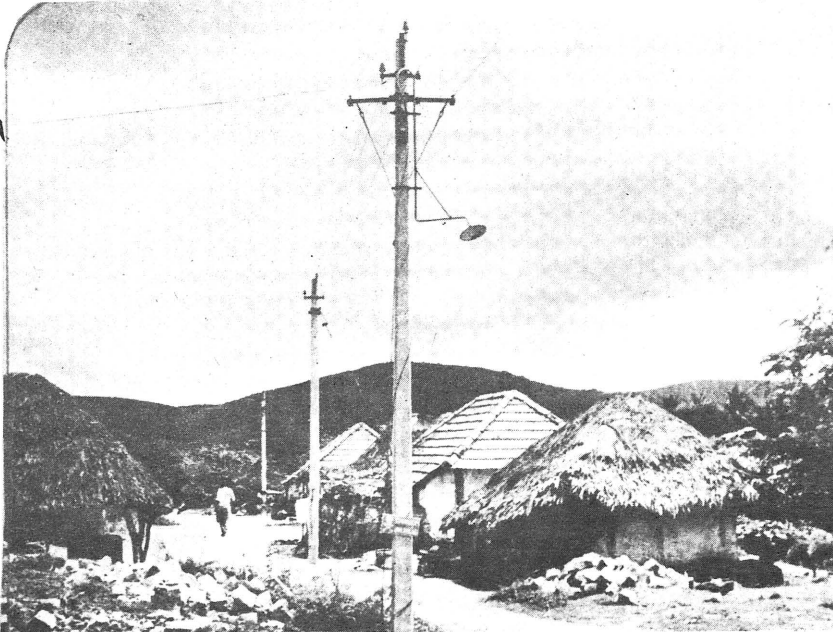
Child Welfare Centres

150 Child Welfare Centres were opened during the years 1977-78 to 1979-80. Orders have been issued by Government for the opening of 50 more Child Welfare Centres, during 1980-81. During 1980-81 an expenditure of Rs. 4.39 lakhs have been incurred for this purpose. The Scheme is being implemented

Under the integrated Tribal Development Programme during 1980-81 Government ordered to open ten Tribal Residential Schools.

The Government are thus taking all possible steps to raise the standard of living of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on par with other sections of the people in the State.

Community Halls are constructed in a phased programme every year. A sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is





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