

Tamil Arasu

AUGUST 1984 75 p.

Thiruvalluvar Year 2015

Rakthatchi-
Aadi-Aavani



On his visit to Tamil Nadu, His Excellency the President of India Thiru Giani Zail Singh was received by His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu Thiru S. L. Khurana, Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R., Hon'ble Minister for Electricity Thiru S. Ramchandran and other Ministers of Tamil Nadu, at the Meenambakkam Air Port on 14-7-'84.



Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. participated in the N.G.G.O.'s Conference held at Valluvar Kottam on 22-7-'84.



In this issue

- **Kamarajar-The King Maker**
- **A Revolutionary Freedom Fighter**
- **New Districts Formed**
- **Strengthen States Through Financial Powers**
- **Three New T.V. Relay Centres in Tamil Nadu**
- **Beach Resort Complex at Mamallapuram**
- **Development Projects for the Urban Poor**
- **Houses for the Rural Masses**
- **Handloom Modernised**
- **Major Works of Minor Ports**
- **Schemes for Employment in every Sphere**

Tamil Arasu

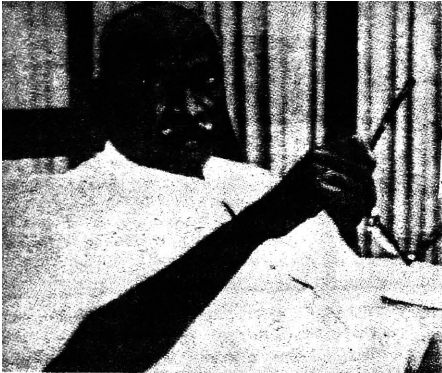
AUGUST 1984

Vol. XV No. 2

Thiruvalluvar Year 2015

Rakthatchi- Aadi-Aavani

KAMARAJAR - THE KING-MAKER



Kumaraswamy Kamaraj popularly known as Perunthalaivar Kamarajar belongs to the galaxy of selfless, dedicated and intrepid freedom fighters whose sacrifice and service won us independence from alien rule.

Kamarajar was born on July 15, 1903 in a trading family of Virudhunagar, in Tamil Nadu. He had his early education in the Nadar Vidyala High School at Virudhunagar and left the school at the age of eleven to assist in his uncle's cloth shop. His inquisitiveness for understanding national affairs earned him a host of young friends who, infused with burning love for the country, tried to analyse in depth the social, economic and political plight of the nation. His interest in politics was accentuated when he heard of the 'Jallianwala Bagh Massacre'. Kamarajar participated in the famous Vaikom Satyagraha, and following Mahatma Gandhi's appeal for non-cooperation, he started propaganda for khadi and prohibition.

Kamarajar was first jailed in 1921 'for two years for participation in Salt Satyagraha.' Thereafter, he had been to prison several times in the course of the national struggle for freedom. He was elected as Chairman of Virudhunagar Municipal Council while he was in jail and after release he took up the post for one day and resigned. He took an active part in individual satyagraha and the 'Quit India' movement.

Kamarajar known for his 'K-Plan' was the king-maker in India and a brief sketch of his life is given here.

Kamarajar was elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly in 1932 unopposed. He was again elected to the Assembly in 1946 and served as Member of the Constituent Assembly of India. In 1957, he organised the historic Avadi Session of the Indian National Congress which adopted a resolution of far-reaching importance ushering in Democratic Socialism as a political concept. An able and arch organiser and dedicated worker, Kamarajar had great vision and the sterling quality of leadership which

earned him the Presidentship of Tamil Nadu Congress Committee from 1940 to 1954.

Kamarajar was elected to the Lok Sabha in 1951. He resigned his Lok Sabha membership when the mantle of Chief Ministership of Tamil Nadu fell on him in 1954. He continued in this post till 1963, when he voluntarily relinquished office under the 'plan' named after him to work for the party. During the period of his stewardship, the State made rapid strides of progress particularly in the field of education.

Kamarajar had been a member of the Congress Working Committee or a special invitee from 1947. He was elevated to the high office of the President of the Indian National Congress in 1964 and held the post for two terms. He was a member of the Lok Sabha from 1969 till his death.

As a strange and apt coincidence, Kamarajar, who was considered to be an ardent follower of Gandhiji, passed away in Madras on October 2, 1975, the anniversary of Mahatma Gandhiji's birthday. He was posthumously conferred "Bharat Ratna", the highest national award in 1976.



**A REVOLUTIONARY
FREEDOM FIGHTER**

Pasumpon Muthuramalingam popularly known as 'Pasumpon Thevar' was a great revolutionary freedom-fighter who later on became a religious devotee, was

born at Pasumpon in Ramanathapuram District which has now been trifurcated into three Districts namely Ramanathapuram District, Kamarajar District and Pasumpon Muthuramalingam District.

He was a great orator thundering on the platform like a roaring lion and roused an awakening among the slumbering people.

He was an ardent follower of the militant freedom fighter Netaji Subash Chandra Bose.

He sacrificed everything for the sake of the country and the people. He gave away all his riches to the poor and he was so popular that he was unanimously elected to

the legislature, and even at the time when there was election, he was elected with thumping majority simultaneously to the Parliament and to the Legislative Assembly. Later, he had to resign the Parliament seat and retain the Assembly seat.

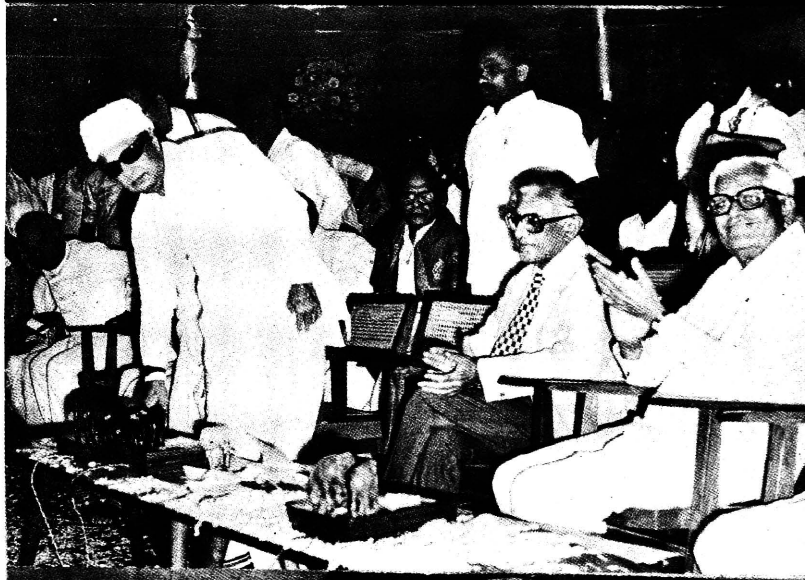
He renounced everything wealth, power and all pleasures of life.

In order to cherish the memory of this great leader, a new district named after him with the name 'Pasumpon Muthuramalingam District' has been formed by the Tamil Nadu Government with Head-quarters at Sivagangai as ordered by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R.

The present Ramanathapuram District was formed in the year 1910 by carving out Sattur and Srivilliputhur Taluks from Tirunelveli District and merging them with Sivaganga and Ramanathapuram Zamin areas which formed part of the Old Madurai District. Taking into account the facilities available at that time, Madurai was chosen as the headquarters for Ramanathapuram District.

The question of division of the District into viable administrative units has been engaging the attention of the Government for quite some time. In line with the Government's policy to bifurcate larger districts into smaller districts to ensure a more effective field administration, it has been decided by the Government to trifurcate Ramanathapuram District into three Districts namely Kamarajar District with headquarters at Virudhunagar, Ramanathapuram District with headquarters at Ramanathapuram and Pasumpon Muthuraman ingam District with headquarters at Sivagangai. This epoch-making decision fulfils one of the longest desires of the people of this district. The various works necessary for the formation of the three new districts were inaugurated on July 15th, 16th, and 17th respectively by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr.M.G.R. The trifurcation also contemplates formation of a new revenue division with headquarters at Paramakudi. With the proposed trifurcation, each of the three new districts will have six taluks each and two revenue divisions which will have three taluks each. This will ensure more or less an equitable distribution of the area and will be highly desirable from the point of view of efficiency and effective administration of development programmes.

NEW DISTRICTS FORMED



KAMARAJAR DISTRICT

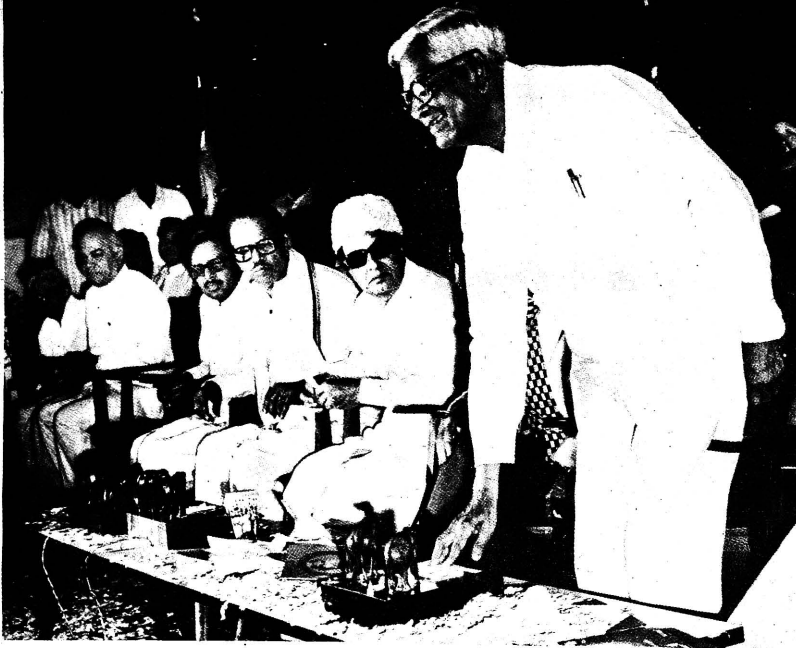
Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. inaugurated the work of the 17th Revenue District of Tamil Nadu, named after late revered leader K. Kamarajar on 15th July 1984, the 81st Birth Anniversary of the late leader at Virudhunagar.

The Chief Minister paid glowing tributes to Kamarajar



and said he sacrificed everything in the cause of freedom struggle and the country's growth under his regime would ever remain green in the memory of the people.

The Chief Minister also announced schemes worth Rs. 2 crores for housing and water supply in the three new districts



being formed out of Ramanathapuram.

His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu Thiru S.L. Khurana in his presidential address, expressed the hope that trifurcation would enable the District Collectors and other officials to look into the economic and social problems of the people and find quick solution. The creation of smaller districts in the State would lead to setting up of more District Industries Centres and this would give a fillip to Industrial growth, the Governor added. The Governor paid tributes to Kamarajar for his services in the cause of freedom and its consolidation.

Hon'ble Union Defence Minister Thiru R. Venkatarman, unveiled the portrait of Kamarajar and recalled his association with the great leader and referred to the contribution he had made to the cause of education. He said Kamarajar too wanted the unwieldy districts in the state to be split. But somehow or other he could not carry out the wish. He was happy that Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. was now creating smaller districts which would help in bringing the people closer to the administration.

Kamarajar's sister Tmt. Nagammal was honoured on the occasion. She praised the Chief Minister for perpetuating the memory of Kamarajar in all possible ways.

Hon'ble Chairman of the Legislative Council Dr. M. P. Sivagnanam, and leaders of various political parties of Tamil

ment, presented a report on the trifurcation of Ramanathapuram District.

Earlier, in the morning Hon'ble Minister for Education Thiru C. Aranganayagam, presided over a symposium, Hon'ble Minister for Health Dr. H. V. Hande, inaugurated the symposium, and declared open a photo exhibition on the life of Kamarajar.



Nadu participated in the function.

Hon'ble Minister for Food Thiru S.D. Somasundaram welcomed the gathering. Hon'ble Minister for Information and Religious Endowments Thiru R.M. Veerappan proposed a vote of thanks.

Thiru K. Chockalingam I.A.S., Chief Secretary to Govern-

ment, presented a report on the trifurcation of Ramanathapuram District. Thiru S. Gurumurthi I.A.S., District Collector welcomed the gathering in the morning session and Thiru C.N. Krishna Bharathi I.A.S., Director of Information and Public Relations proposed a vote of thanks.

FACTS ABOUT KAMARAJAR DISTRICT

The area of Kamarajar district will be 4,222 sq.km. Total population

KAMARAJ DISTRICT



Map of the new Kamaraj district

will be 13,40,907 as per 1981 census. There will be two Revenue and Development Divisions with 6 Taluks, 34 Firkas, 609 Revenue Villages, 11 Panchayat Unions and 6 Municipalities.

Sivakasi and Sattur are very well known for their match industry and this area has the highest number of match factories in the whole of the country. Besides match industry, there are two cement plants, one in the public sector at Alangulam and one in the private sector at Thulukpatti near Virudhunagar. There is also an asbestos plant at Alangulam. There is a spinning mill in the public sector at Srivilliputhur.

Srivilliputhur taluk has got certain fertile tracts of land. Two reservoirs namely Periyar and Kovilar at Pilavakkal in Watrap benefit about 7,500 acres by feeding about 40 tanks. There are a number of irrigation schemes like Anaikuttam, Kullursandai, Vembakottai and Gelwarpatti which are in various stages of constructions. The Vembakottai reservoir scheme is nearing completion. Six of the blocks namely Watrap, Sattur, Virudhunagar, Kariapatti, Tiruchuli and Aruppukottai have been included under the Drought Prone Area Programme under which various schemes relating to Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Horticulture, Sericulture and Afforestation have been taken. The milk procurement scheme at Sattur and Chilling centres

at Srivilliputhur and Virudhunagar, Chawkie Rearing Centres at Maharaipuram, Injar and Kalkurichi, Mobile Veterinary Unit at Virudhunagar and Mobile Soil Testing Laboratory at Aruppukottai are some examples. Under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, it is proposed to take up nearly 100 percolation ponds in this district.

With its excellent communication, transport and other infrastructural facilities the district offers great scope for rapid industrial growth and thereby employment opportunities to several hundreds of people.

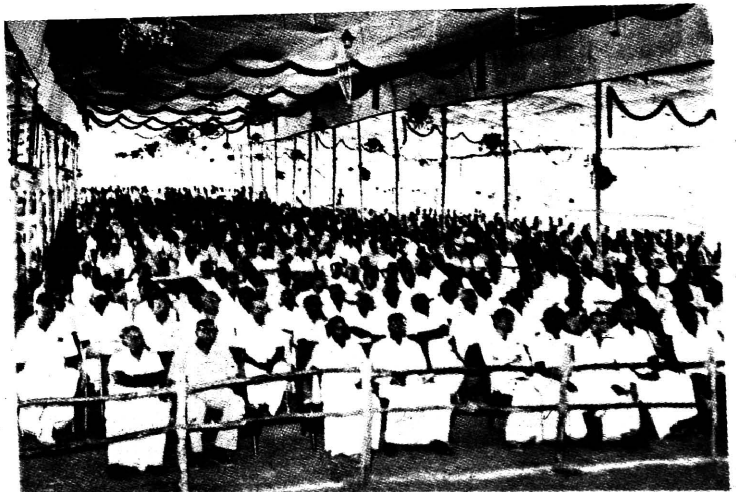
GENERAL PARTICULARS

1. Population

(a) Total 13,40,907

(d) Male	6,69,772
(c) Female	6,71,135
(u) Literate	4,90,928
e) Scheduled Caste	2,32,908

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 2. Geographical Area
(In Sq.Km.) | 4,222 |
| 3. Net area sown in
Hectares | 2,15,307 |
| 4. Gross Area sown in
Hectares | 2,19,310 |
| 5. Livestock population
(as per 1977 census) | 5,39,255 |
| 6. (a) No. of Taluks | 6 |
| (b) No. of Blocks | 11 |
| (d) No. of Panchayats | 464 |
| (e) No. of Revenue
Villages | 609 |





RAMANATHAPURAM
DISTRICT

Work on the formation of Ramanathapuram District was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. at Ramanathapuram on 16th July, 1984.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister, in his inaugural address, said that nothing but the welfare of the people was behind the move for splitting unwieldy districts into smaller ones. Those who had been in power before him never applied their minds to this aspect. Smaller districts would ensure easier and larger contacts between the people and the officials. Development projects could be pushed through, the Chief Minister said.

The Chief Minister said that he and his government always respected and honoured patriots and freedom fighters. It was the Government which looked after such a stalwart and self sacrificing leader as P. Kakkai in last days.

Pointing out that more welfare programmes could be taken up only if the Government earned more revenue, the Chief Minister said he intended to gear up the



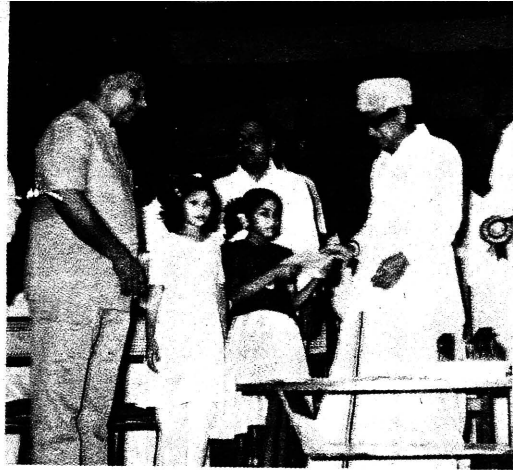
tax collection machinery as evasion seemed to have increased. He suggested that a team of engineers take up contract works in each district and thereby eliminate the middlemen, namely contractors. It was the aim of the Government to have a top PWD

set up in every district, he said. Expressing his desire that the literacy rate in Tamil Nadu should increase on par with Kerala, the Chief Minister said the Government was prepared to provide all assistance to candidates appearing for IAS and IPS examinations.

The Chief Minister said that the State would press for the inclusion of Sethu Samudram Scheme in the plan. This would be in the interest of India's coastal defence and also lowering the cost of shipping.

Hon'ble Minister for Food Thiru S.D. Somasundram, welcomed the gathering. Hon'ble Minister for Information and Religious Endowments Thiru. RM. Veerappan thanked the gathering.





Hon'ble Minister for Finance Dr. V.R. Nedunchezhiyan, presided over the function. Hon'ble Minister for Electricity Thiru S. Ramachandran, Hon'ble Minister for Irrigation Thiru Y. S. M. Yusuf, and various political leaders spoke at the function.

Hon'ble Chairman of the Legislative Council Dr. M. P. Sivagnanam, unveiled a portrait of Baskara Sethupathi Raja of Ramanathapuram.

Rani Indira Devi Nachiar, descendant of Sethupathi Raja of Ramanathapuram presented Rs. 25,000 towards the development of the new district head quarters town. She was honoured on the occasion. Thiru Rehman, of the

Sithakathi Trust also donated Rs. 25,000.

The Chief Minister also inaugurated the work of construction of the Collectorate, Government offices etc., at a cost of Rs. 1 crore and staff quarters at a cost of Rs. 1 crore.

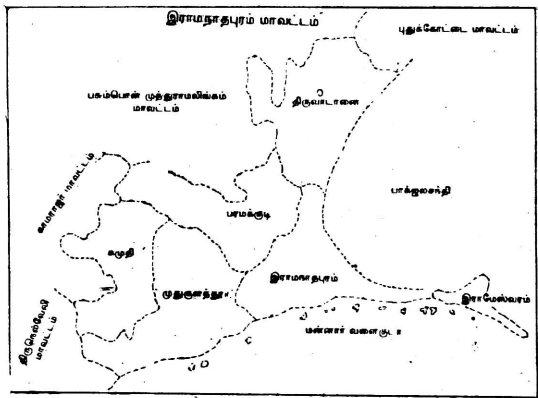
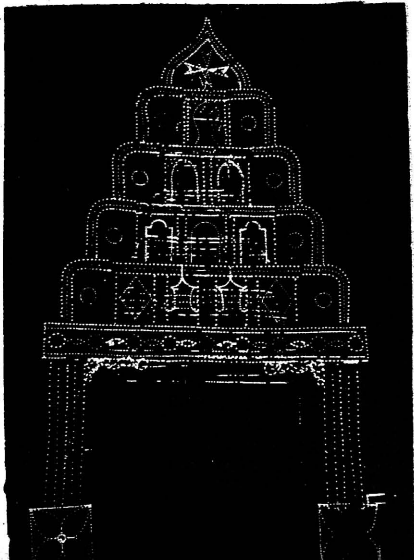
Thiru K. Chockalingam I.A.S. Chief Secretary to Government presented a report on the formation of the Ramanathapuram District.

In the morning session Thiru M.M. Ismail, former Chief Justice of the High Court, presided over a symposium. Hon'ble Minister for Rural Industries Thiru K. A. Krishnaswamy, declared open an exhibition.

FACTS ABOUT RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT

The area of Ramanathapuram District will be 4216.41 square kilometres with a total population of 10,21,844 as per 1981 census. There will be two Revenue and Development Divisions with 6 Taluks, 36 Revenue Firkas, 423 Revenue Villages, 11 Panchayat Unions, two Municipalities and one Township.

Ramanathapuram is well connected to Madurai by the National High Way. The Rameswaram island is connected to Madras by train both on the Main line and chord line. The work on the Pamban Bridge which had been suspended for some time has recently been resumed and the project is likely to be completed in about three years. It may be noted that all the coastal taluks in the present Ramanatha-





puram have been included in the proposed new Ramanathapuram District.

Although agriculture and fishing are main occupations in this area, the district has started witnessing industrial growth in the recent times. At Valinokkam, Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation is putting up a Magnesium metal project at an estimated cost of Rs. 6 crores. A spinning mill is under construction at Kamuthi with funding from the Special Component Plan. Fishing harbours are coming up both at Valinokkam and Thondi. There are already three spinning mills one at Ramanathapuram, one at Kamuthakudi and another at Thiruvadana.

There is an Industrial Estate and an Industrial Training Institute at Paramakudi. The Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation has got a production centre at Valinokkam. There is a Central Marine Research Institute

at Mandapam doing research in marine biology.

Rameswaram Island besides being one of the most important Pilgrim centres in the whole of India, attracts tourists even from abroad. There is ferry service available from Rameswaram to Talaimannar in Sri Lanka every alternate day. Besides, Rameswaram Island, there are about ten other small Islands. Kurusadai Island, Hare Island and Nallathanni Theevu have great potential for being developed as Tourist centres. The State Government have spent Rs. 50,50,000 in building youth Hostels and providing other facilities in Mandapam and Rameswaram to increase the tourist arrival. The Ramanathaswamy Temple at Rameswaram attracts lakhs of tourists from all parts of the country. The corridor in this temple is the longest in the world. Ramanathapuram was the place from which Sethupathi ruled the Ramanathapuram King-

dom. Bhaskara Sethupathi helped Swami Vivekananda to go to America to participate in the religious conference held at Chicago. The Ramalinga Vilas at Ramanathapuram contains rare and beautiful paintings on its walls. There are several well-known temples at Rameswaram, Devipattinam, Thiruppullani, Sethukarai and Thiru Uthirakosamangai and several of them are connected with Ramayana. One of the important pilgrim centres for Muslims namely, Erwadi Durga is also situated in this district. Taking into consideration the economic backwardness of this area the Tamil Nadu Government have implemented several development works.

GENERAL PARTICULARS

1. Population

(a) Total	10,21,774
(b) Male	5,03,096
(c) Female	5,20,681
(d) Literate	3,84,479
(e) Scheduled Caste	1,76,340

2. Geographical area (in Sq.Km.) 4,216.4

3. Net area sown in Hectares 2,88,531

4. Gross Area sown in Hectares 2,89,346

5. Livestock Population (As per 1977 Census) 6,06,717

6. (a) No. of Taluks	6
(b) No. of Blocks	11
(c) No. of Panchayats	478
(d) No. of Revenue Villages	423

PASUMPON MUTHU RAMALINGAM

DISTRICT

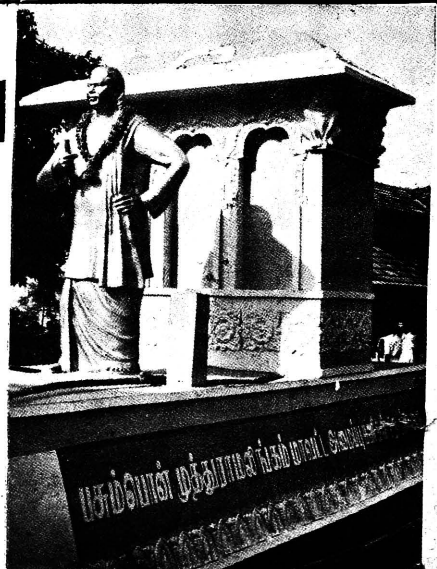
The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. inaugurated the work on the formation of Pasumpon Muthuramalingam District with headquarters at Sivagangai on 17th July 1984.

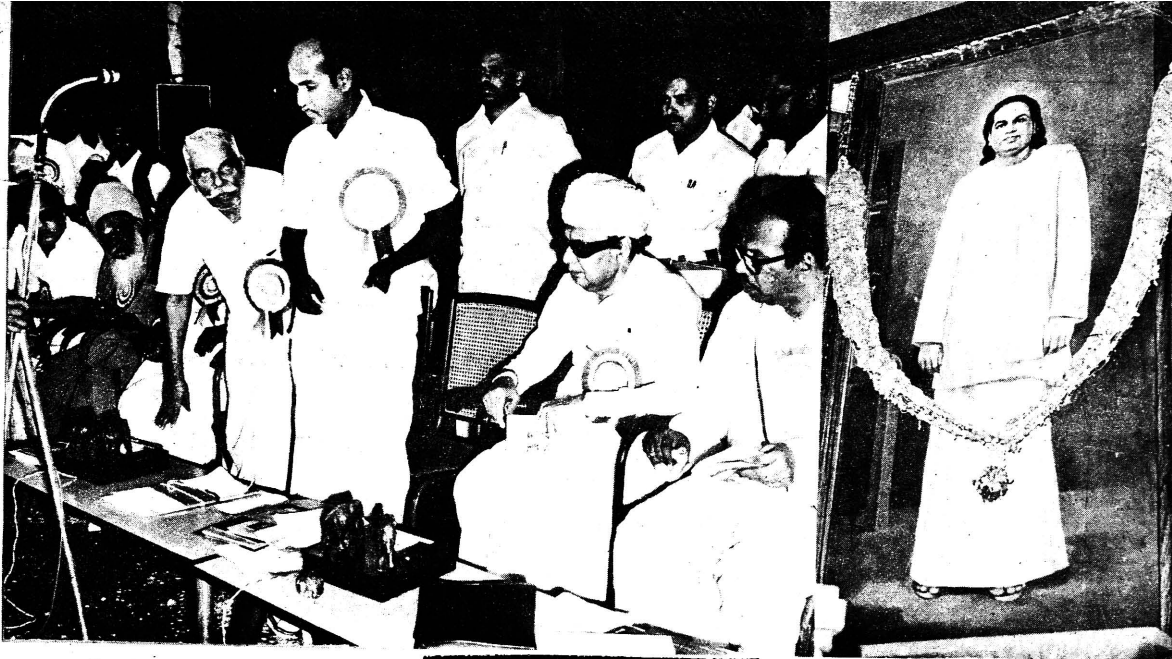
Speaking at the inaugural function the Chief Minister said that the late Muthuramalinga Thevar was an undaunted freedom fighter who sacrificed everything for the sake of national freedom. He did not belong to any single caste or community but to the whole people. It was necessary for them to tell the present generation about the sacrifice made by the bygone generations in the cause of the country's freedom. He said Muthuramalinga Thevar's statue would be erected on the border

of the district. Likewise the statue of Kamarajar would adorn the border that marked the beginning of the newly formed Kamarajar District.

The Chief Minister said that there was already a resolution passed by the Assembly discouraging the use of caste suffixes. This was why he had left out from the name of the district the word 'Thevar'. There was no intention to wound anybody's feeling, the Chief Minister added.

The Chief Minister said that the creation of the new districts would involve an expenditure of around





Rs. 90 crores. The people would have to pay this amount. Personally he would not like to impose new taxes for collecting this amount.

Earlier, the Hon'ble Minister for Food Thiru S.D. Somasundaram welcomed the gathering. The Hon'ble Minister for Information and Religious Endowments Thiru R.M. Veerappan proposed a vote of thanks. Leaders of various political parties participated in this function.

FACTS ABOUT PASUMNPON MUTHURAMA- LINGAM DISTRICT

The area of Pasumpon Muthuramalingam district will be 4136.85 sq.kms. Total population will be 9,72,756 as per 1981 census. There will be two Revenue and Development divisions with 6 Taluks, 36 Firkas, 498 Villages, 11 Panchayat Unions and 3 Municipalities.

The district offers good potential for industrial growth with several units coming up in the SIPCOT industrial complex. Somasundaram Textiles, Varathalakshmi Mills, Kaleeswari Mills and Vadivambigai Textiles are some of the spinning Mills in this district. There is also an industrial training institute at Karaikudi (Amaravathi Pudur). There is an industrial Estate in Sivaganga, Tamil Nadu Minerals



Limited has put up a Graphite Mining Centre at Sivaganga. The Electrochemical Research Institute, Karaikudi is one of the important Research Laboratories of the country under the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. There is also a Motor Cycle Assembly Unit run by M/s Royal Enfield Company at Singampuneri.

There are both rainfed and system tanks in this district. Vaigai Modernisation Scheme is being implemented in Manamadurai Taluk to provide water to many tanks in this area. The Kalayar Kovil Siva Temple, constructed by the Marudu Pandiars (Kaleeswarar Temple) is an impor-





tant temple of this area. The State owned Transport Corporation operating this area has been named after the Marudu Pandiars.

Kundrakudi, Thayamangalam, Kollangudi, Madappuram Piranmalai (Place of Vallal Pari), Pilliarpat i and Ilayhangudi are a few important pilgrim centres of this district. The Birds sanctuary at Kollugudi-patti near Tirupatur attracts birds of various kinds from several parts of the country. The founder of Annamalai University Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar, his son Raja Sir Muthiah Chettiar, Kavignar Kannadasan the most popular poet and lyricist, and Vallal Thiru Alagappa Chettiar are among the well-known persons who hailed from this district.

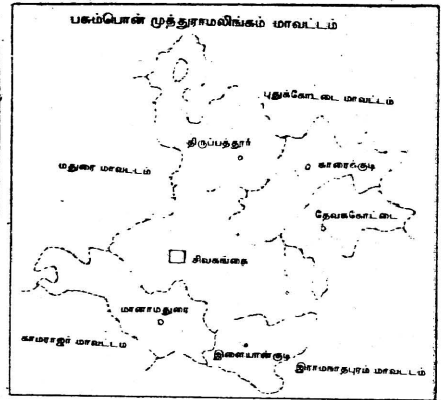
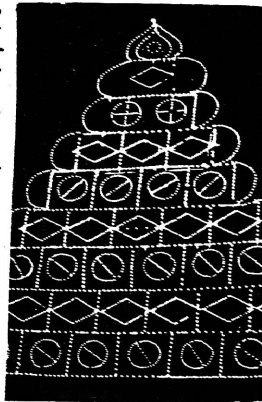
GENERAL PARTICULARS

1. Population

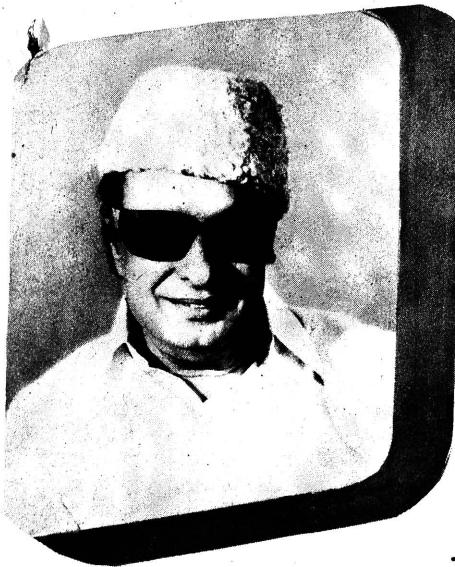
(a) Total

9,72,756

(b) Male	4,75,554
(c) Female	5,03,200
(d) Literate	2,61,642
(e) Scheduled Caste	1,47,063



2. Geographical area (in Sq.Km.)	4,136.81
3. Net area sown in Hectares	1,63,296
4. Gross area sown in Hectares	1,64,086
5. Livestock Population (As per 1977 census)	5,99,953
6. (a) No. of Taluks	6
(b) No. of Blocks	11
(c) No. of Panchayats	486
(d) No. of Revenue Villages.	498



**"STRENGTHEN STATES
through
FINANCIAL POWERS"
- Hon'ble Chief Minister
Dr. M.G.R**

PLAN ASSISTANCE

I would like to take this opportunity to stress the need, fully warranted on considerations of equity, for revising the present formula adopted in allocation of Central assistance for States Plan. The presently adopted revised Gadgil formula has been assailed by many States on grounds of inequitable distribution. It gives heavy weightage to population while reduction in the rate of growth of population is one of the main policies of the country and puts a discount on such States who have been effective in implementing Family Planning programmes. Similarly, while giving weightage for tax effort, no provision is made for the natural endowments in the State. We feel any assessment of the tax effort should be with reference to the taxable capacity of the State. The assessment of backwardness cannot also be with reference to a rigid indicator providing a cut-off limit such as the national average of per capita income. Considering all these, we would suggest that an equitable formula shall be one which gives 50 per cent

weightage to population on a basis that is adjusted to the overall growth rate. Similarly, weightages for tax effort shall be in relation to the backwardness of the State in relation to the natural resource endowments. Separate weightages are called for, for indicators of backwardness such as unemployment level and poverty level in the State. Tamil Nadu had provided a detailed justification for these principles in its Memorandum to the Eighth Finance Commission.

MARKET BORROWINGS AND EXTERNAL AID

We would also request the Government of India to give a greater share, say 50% to the States out of the total market borrowings and bring the terms under which external assistance is passed on to the States nearer the original terms under which they are granted to Government of India.

MAINTENANCE OF PLAN ASSETS

The Seventh Five Year Plan gives due emphasis to the objectives of consolidating the gains of previous Plans. Over

the years, asset creation has increased manifold, particularly with reference to the poverty alleviation programmes recently introduced by Government of India. These call for a rethinking on the priority to be accorded to maintenance of these assets built up over the years. Our suggestion would be that the material component, barring the staff component, of the expenditure on maintenance of assets originally created under the earlier Plan may also be allowed to continue in the succeeding Plan in order to provide higher priority for this item of expenditure.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Remunerative prices for agricultural products is the best incentive to motivate the farmer to apply the desired levels of inputs to crops and maximise productivity per unit land per unit of time. Tamil Nadu welcomes setting up of a special fund by contributions from the Central Government, State Governments, Reserve Bank of India, Co-operatives, Commercial Banks and borrowers by which the payment of loan instalments and interests will be ensured. This will go a long way in ensuring the uninterrupted flow of credit to the farmers. Progress in agriculture in this country will largely depend upon efficiency of the market systems and how the Centre and the States support them through judicious public policies. States like Tamil Nadu where both land and water are scarce will have to take up soil conservation measures in a much bigger way covering almost the entire States so as to conserve the resources and use them to the best advantage and step up food production.

PRICE STABILITY

A factor which has been distorting our projections regarding resource availability for implementing Plan programmes has been the spiralling prices, caused on account of inflation.

It is pertinent in this connection, to mention that the periodic dearness allowance increases announced by the Government of India create a consequential obligation on the part of the State Governments to provide similar pay increases to their own employees. From 1978, 25 dearness allowance increases have been given which had cost the State exchequer more than Rs. 300 crores. I am not denying the rationale for this in the face of overall increase in prices, but our endeavour should be to prevent the recurrence of such necessities atleast in future. It only highlights the need for placing high priority for conceiving and implementing measures intended for ensuring price stability in the economy. Government of India's measures and pricing policies with particular reference to administered prices of coal, petroleum and its products, steel etc. should be designed to ensure price stability. Production in all fronts has to be stepped up and essential raw materials and commodities should be made available at reasonable prices through removal of constraints in production and a planned distribution policy. Our priority should be the augmentation of food production and massive inputs are called for by way of research and development activities. This is an area which is beyond the limited resources of the State and should be undertaken as a Central scheme spread throughout the country.

PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND REVAMPING

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

The objective of creating productive employment cannot be gainsaid. It is not possible to absorb the unemployed labour force in the country merely through the process of conventional industrialisation. Factory-type industrialisation has its own limitations, both by way of availability of skilled manpower and the ecological repercussions caused through environmental pollution. Locational policies have, therefore, to be carefully planned and the dangers of over-urbanisation have to be guarded against. The problem of unemployment is

acute in rural areas and while tackling this problem, we have to be careful that it does not result in urban migration causing the attendant problems in urban centres. The only way in which rural unemployment can be tackled on a long-term basis will be through the organised creation of appropriate skills in the villages, which are relevant to local needs. This would call for a reorientation of our approach towards education. The educational system must cease to throw up unabsorbable labour force into the market but must, instead, turn out adequate labour strength at appropriate levels whose vocational competence relates to the needs of the locality. This will have to be considered as a national programme and the entire cost in ordering a switch-over of this magnitude will have to be taken up by the Centre as a fully financed Central scheme. This programme of life-oriented education has been estimated to cost about Rs. 1000cr. for Tamil Nadu in the Seventh Plan. The Seventh Plan which has rightly put its emphasis on employment should consider this as the obvious corollary of such an objective and provide sizeable provisions for investment in this sector.

Common considerations of convenience and the imperative of national integration will both dictate the necessity for a uniform syllabus in our educational system throughout the country. Such a syllabus should be worked out by joint consultations of all the State Education Ministers, so that the needs and aspirations of the various States in the country get fully reflected in the deliberations. In a subject which affects everyone in the country there is no room for centralised decision-making at the Government of India level. This is the reason why we have been pleading for the continuance of education as a State subject.

INFRASTRUCTURE

One of the serious bottlenecks have been the lack of infrastructure providing the necessary marketing linkages. Certain basic inputs in this regard can be provided only by

the Government of India. Our Government have been pleading consistently for taking up certain works under the Railway sector in our State which are of critical importance such as the new broad-gauge line between Dindugal and Karur and conversion of the existing metre-gauge line into broad-gauge between Madras and Trichy. The economic development of the Southern Districts of Tamil Nadu is seriously hampered, for want of these investments.

Another problem pertaining to the communication sector is the introduction of feeder Airlines Service between Tuticorin and Madurai, Neyveli-Madras and Hosur to Bangalore/Madras.

17. In the matter of investments in the National Highways Sector also the State has not fared well. During the last 30 years only a meagre 129 KMs of new roads have been taken up under National Highways in Tamilnadu. I would like to mention the proposal of converting the Coastal Road between Madras-Kanyakumari into a National Highway. This road will be of great strategic importance also. Road development may be treated on par with power and other sectors included in the core sector.

HEALTH

It hardly needs any emphasis that without stabilising the population at the earliest, development effort in every direction is virtually get nullified by a steady population explosion. In this context it is necessary to think of suitable package of incentives and disincentives to acceptors of permanent methods of family planning, suited to the democratic culture of the country, in addition to enhancing the compensation amount.

The Government of India have established the National Water Development Agency to investigate the possibility of connecting peninsular rivers of India. This agency, established in 1981, has indicated that it will take ten years for its investigation. This is too long for investigation, as the peninsular

rivers had already been thoroughly investigated by the States concerned and the data is available with Central Water Commission. The Seventh Plan should aim at completing the investigation within its first two years of the Plan and take up the work of connecting the peninsular rivers in the remaining three years. Only then will there be some hope for drought-prone and water-starved areas like Tamil Nadu. Through these measures the drought prone areas of Tamil Nadu can increase the rice production which will help to meet the deficits of rice-starved States like Kerala where abundance of water by itself cannot add to increased production.

It is therefore urged that a fund be established at the national level to subsidise agriculture, rural electrification and agricultural tariffs as the State Governments are unable to bear this burden under the present system of division of resources between Centre and the States.

A number of measures are introduced by Govt. of India to attract and develop industries in a dispersed manner in backward areas. I would like to point out that the recent announcements with regard to the zero industries districts causes unintended distortions in the matter of aid. In terms of population, an average district in Tamil Nadu is much bigger than that in other States. The concept, therefore, needs to be modified to consider smaller geographical units as zero industries units in each State taking the key factors like unemployment ratio, percentage of the poor below poverty line, etc., of the State concerned. We would, therefore, strongly urge the Government of India to modify the concept immediately so as to facilitate more expeditious industrialisation in the State.

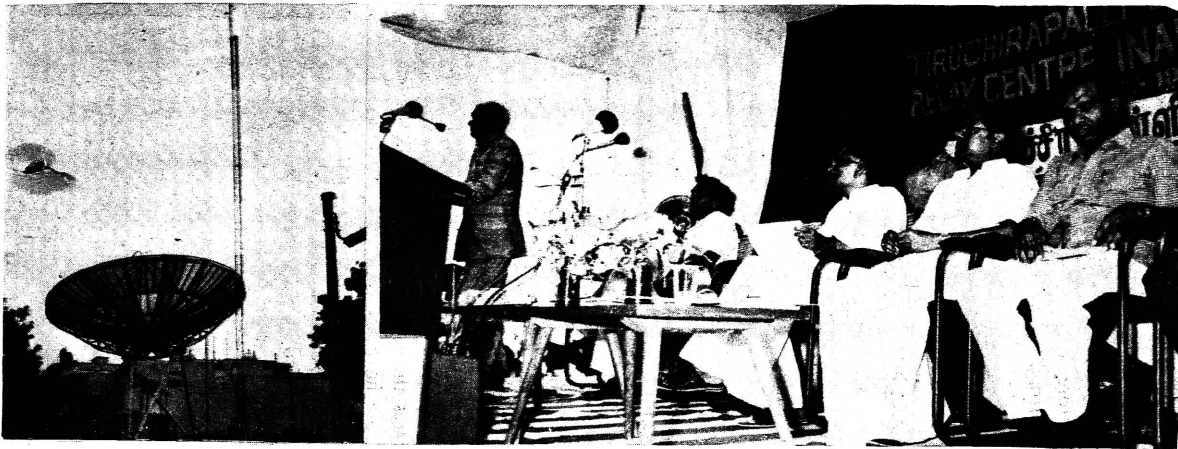
- (i) Third Mine cut at Neyveli.
- (ii) Sethusamudram Project for Strategic reasons.
- (iii) Expansion project in Madras Fertilisers Ltd. with naptha produced by Madras Refineries Ltd.
- (iv) Second Integral Coach Factory Unit.

- (v) Electrification of railway lines from Madras upto Madurai and Coimbatore, completion of Karur-Dindigul - Tuticorin Broad Gauge Line, etc.
- (vi) Mass rapid transport system for the City.
- (vii) Nuclear Power Plant.
- (viii) Full fledged steel project at Salem as against the present rerolling plant.
- (ix) X-ray unit and Cine Colour positive Plant at Udhamandalam by Hindustan Photo Films Ltd.

CONCLUSION :

The National Development Council can only arrive at a broad agreement on objectives and principles of Plan outlays. The actual implementation of the Plan, release of outlays for various schemes and any other mid-term corrections based on reviews will have to be a recurring activity of the Planning Commission and it will engender greater faith in this organisation and improve its functioning if it can be moulded to a body fully representative of the Centre and the States. The States are in touch with the people more closely and directly and the programmes implemented by the States can alone, in the ultimate analysis, affect the lives of the common man. It is, therefore, necessary to strengthen the hands of the States through greater financial powers. The Centre will therefore have to implement more and more of the national programmes through the agency of the States not only in order to economise on the scarce resources that are available in the country but also in order to increase the efficiency of the programmes and to prevent duplication as well as waste.

(Excerpts from the speech of the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. G. R. at the National Development Council Meeting on 12th and 13th July 1984.)



THREE NEW



TV RELAY CENTRES IN TAMIL NADU

Tiruchirapalli

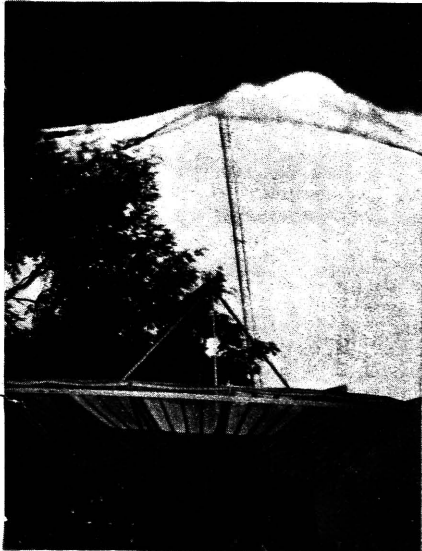
The Television Relay Centre, Thiruchirapalli was inaugurated by Hon'ble Defence Minister Thiru R.Venketaraman under the presidency of Hon'ble Minister for Information and Religious Endowments Thiru RM. Veerappan on 10th July 1984.

The Thiruchirapalli centre is the first to be commissioned in Tamil Nadu under the special TV crash plan which envisages the establishment of 126 low power and 26 high power TV transmitters throughout the country increasing the TV coverage to 70% of the population. The equipment used in this installation is fully indigenous and colour

compatible. The programme originated from Delhi is received through insat I-B and relayed by this transmitter. The Centre will serve a radius of 25km.

Presiding over the function Hon'ble Minister for Information and Religious Endowments Thiru RM. Veerappan said TV was the only medium through which the gullible and unlettered people in the countryside could be made aware of the progress of the nation. He wanted the entire population to be covered by TV.

Though Tamil Nadu had asked for 10 centres to be covered by TV relay centres, only 6 had been taken up. The Minister also said that Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr.M.G.R. had given a blanket order to the officials and Ministers that whenever the Centre



wanted infrastructural facilities for any of its projects the State Government should provide them without any delay.

The Minister also wanted the Centre to make arrangements for the relay of programmes produced by Madras Television Centre, through microwave system.

He pleaded for allocation of more funds for the information and broadcasting department for expanding the services through Television.

Commissioning the TV transmitter at the All India Radio Campus, Thiruchirappalli the Hon'ble Defence Minister said he would recommend to the centre exploration of tech-

Madras Television, welcoming the gathering explained that the 3 fold objectives of Television was "imparting education, dissemination of information and entertainment" Thiru M. I. Suryanarayana, Chief Engineer, AIR and TV, South Zone, presented a report. Thiru V. Viswanathan, IAS, District Collector and Thiru Dorai Sebastian, MP spoke on the need for TV covering the activities and success stories on the farm front in Tamil Nadu. Thiru S. Subramony, Station Director, AIR, Thiruchirappalli proposed a vote of thanks.

VELLORE

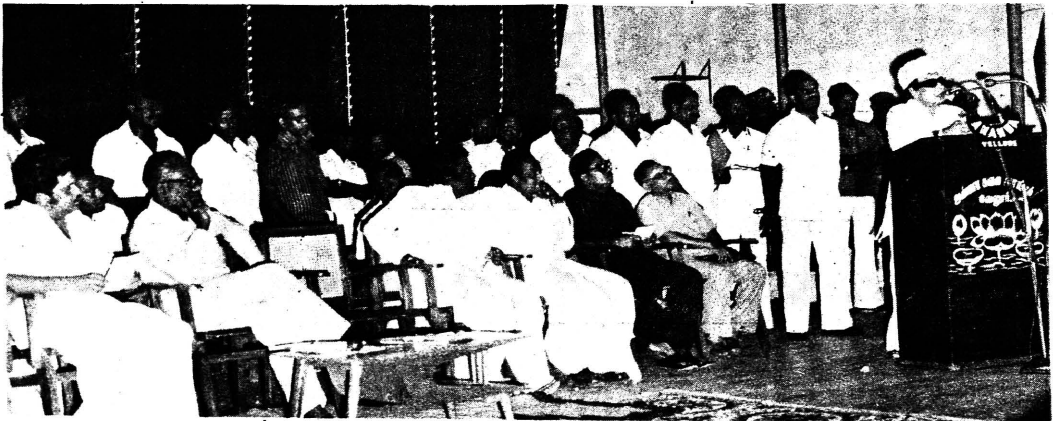
The Television Relay Centre, Vellore was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Union Energy Minister Thiru P. Shiv Shankar under the

the local language."

He had emphasised at the recent NDC meeting in Delhi the need for including local programmes in the 126 low-power relay centres to be commissioned. The relay centres should have the capacity to take the local programmes in addition to the national programmes.

Hon'ble Union Energy Minister Thiru P. Shiv Shankar, who inaugurated the transmitter, told Chief Minister that his suggestion would be taken "in letter and spirit". He said Tamil Nadu would have six low-power relay centres in the next two months. The second was commissioned today at Vellore. With this, 87 percent of the population would be covered.

Hon'ble Minister for Ad-



nical feasibility of utilising the services of P and T's microwave system for transmitting TV programmes in Tamil Nadu.

He said six low power TV transmitters being set up in the State would cover 86% of its population by March-end next. The remaining 14% population in Tamil Nadu would get TV facility during the 7th five year plan.

The Minister said by the end of the current five year plan there would be 48 TV centres in the country against 18 at the beginning of the 6th plan. Television had to play a vital role of bringing about unity and integrity in the country, he said.

Thiru R.S. Sowdekar, Director,

presidentship of Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R on 27th July 1984.

The Vellore T. V. Relay Centre is the second to be commissioned in Tamil Nadu under the special TV crash plan. The first was installed at Thiruchirappalli.

Presiding over the inauguration Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R reiterated the need for telecasting at least certain important TV programmes in the local language.

The Chief Minister said there was no use telecasting important messages and educational programmes in unknown languages. "Vital issues like dowry evil, untouchability and casteism have to be combated and for this the TV medium should be used to put out dramas and programmes in

Dravidar Welfare Thiru M. Vijayarathi said the Tamil Nadu Government was giving 50 TV sets for being installed in Chengalpattu and North Arcot districts as part of its campaign against untouchability.

Hon'ble Minister for Local Administration, Thiru R. Soundarajan also spoke on the occasion.

Thiru R.S. Sowdekar, Station Director, Madras Television Centre, welcomed the gathering. Thiru M. I. Suryanarayana, Chief Engineer (South Zone) AIR and TV, said the Rs. 20 lakh Vellore Relay Centre would cover a 25 km belt on channel 10. Thiru V. Namadevan, Deputy Director of Information and Public Relations, proposed a vote of thanks.



YERCAUD

T.V. Relay Centre was inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister of State for External Affairs Thiru A. A. Rahim at Yercaud on 30th July 1984. Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. presiding over the inauguration made two suggestions to the centre. One is that it was no use having very small T.V. Centres. A normal T.V. Station should cater to an area of atleast 150 sq. miles and then only it could be productive. He wanted the small T.V. Stations to be up-graded. And second, the Chief Minister said only persons who could pronounce words in the local language accurately should be chosen for

the T.V. The T.V. station should increasingly promote programmes that would contribute to greater national integration and educate the people truthfully on the problems of the country. T.V. was a powerful medium and should be carefully and judiciously used, Chief Minister said.

Hon'ble Union Minister Thiru A.A. Rahim who launched the T.V. Centre spoke in Tamil. He praised the Chief Minister as a towering personality who had contributed a great deal to culture and arts. He said under Dr. M.G.R.'s leadership Tamil Nadu

had made great strides.

He said that 6 T.V. Centres are being set up in Tamil Nadu and the 7th Centre with high power would cater to the needs of 85% of the populations. He complemented the Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. for viewing all issues in a national perspective.

Hon'ble Speaker of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Thiru K. Rajaram, Hon'ble Minister for Transport, Thiru S. Muthusamy, Hon'ble Minister for Khadi, Tmt. Vijayalakshmi Palanisamy, Local M.L.A's and important persons participated in the function.

Periyar Centenary Memorial Pillar at Nagercoil

The Periyar Centenary Memorial Pillar with inscriptions containing the sayings of Thanthai Periyar was unveiled by Hon'ble Minister for Finance Dr. V.R. Nedunchezhiyan at Nagercoil on the 18th of July 1984. Hon'ble Special Representative of Tamil Nadu Thiru G. R. Edmund presided over the function.

As recommended by the Periyar Centenary Celebration Committee the Tamil Nadu Government has installed the Periyar Centenary Pillars at the Headquarters of Districts.

The first pillar was unveiled by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. at Trichy and afterwards the Pillars were erected at all other districts. This is the fifteenth Pillar.

Spectacular arrangements had been made

for the function with a beautifully decorated stage and wide light arrangements.

The Finance Minister fascinated the audience with his fine speech which was full of wit, wisdom and literary flavour. The audience listened to him with rapt attention and remained unperturbed by the rain.

The Collector of Kanyakumari District Thiru L. K. Tripathy, I.A.S. welcomed the gathering. The Director of Information and Public Relations, Thiru C. N. Krishna Barathi, I.A.S. gave an elaborate account of all the schemes implemented and to be implemented in connection with the Periyar Centenary.

The Deputy Director of Public Relations, Thiru V. Namadevan, proposed a vote of thanks.



BEACH RESORT COMPLEX

AT

MAMALLAPURAM

The Cottages, Swimming-pool and Restaurant Complex was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister for Finance, Dr. V. R. Nedunchezhiyan under the presidentship of the Hon'ble Minister for Information and Religious Endowments, Thiru R.M. Veerappan on 22nd July 1984 at Mamallapuram. The above beach resort complex was established by the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation.

Thiru K. Balasubramanian, Chairman, TTDC welcomed the gathering.

Hon'ble Minister for Information and Religious Endowments Thiru RM, Veerappan presiding at the inauguration of 28 Cottages, Swimming-pool and Restaurant Complex costing Rs. 60 lakhs said the Centre has put into cold storage several

proposals, including introduction of chartered flights to Madras, for tourism promotion in the State. Further the Minister said. "The State had been pleading for permission for such flights for the last five years. But the Centre, overlooking this, had allowed such flights to Trivandrum and Panaji.

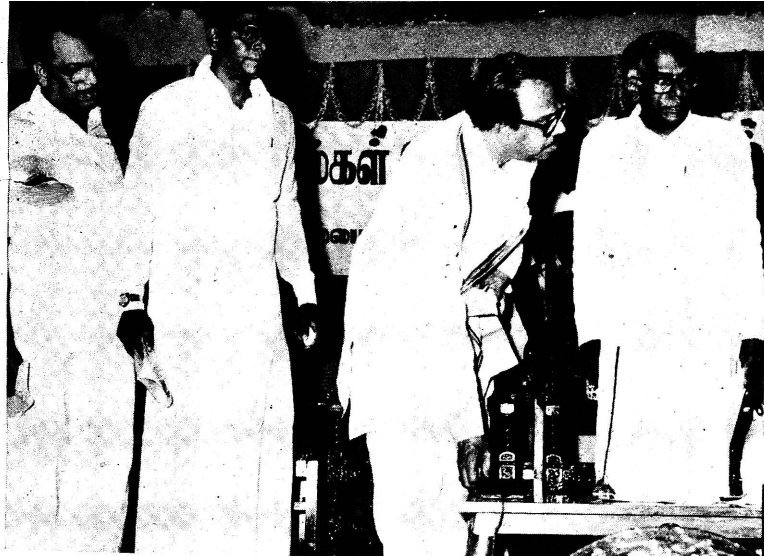
Mamallapuram has been indentified along with Goa and Kovalam in Kerala, for tourism promotion by a U.N. Committee. Yet the Centre was proving a stumbling block. The Master Plan for the historic spot had been pending with the Centre for over seven years, as also the Rs. 80 crore master plans for Rameswaram, Kanyakumari and Udhagamandalam. Tourism promotion did not mean

development of only Jammu and Kashmir and Agra.

Only a meagre amount of Rs.345 crores had been budgeted for tourism development in the seventh plan and half of it was earmarked for overhead charges, with another Rs. 101 crore for the India Tourism Development Corporation, which was turning but to be a "white elephant."

If no money was allocated for in-frastructure development, tourism cannot be promoted. A separate allocation for tourism in the State's annual plans, should be made.

Though the Centre had cleared the Rs. 47 lakh project for "son-et-lumiere" programme at Mamallapuram the archaeological department



was standing in the way. He urged a liberal central grant for the proposed museum in that resort,

A committee of experts from the United Nations to choose tourist spots for special development had recommended that Mamallapuram be developed into an international tourist spot. The Tamil Nadu Government had drawn up a master plan costing Rs.6 crores for improving the tourism potential of Mamallapuram which was also a place of historical and archaeological interest.

Though the Centre's sanction was not forthcoming Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr.M.G.R. does not want to give up the project. Dr. M.G.R. is keen on implementing the project



at least, in stages. The new complex is the first stage in the execution of this project".

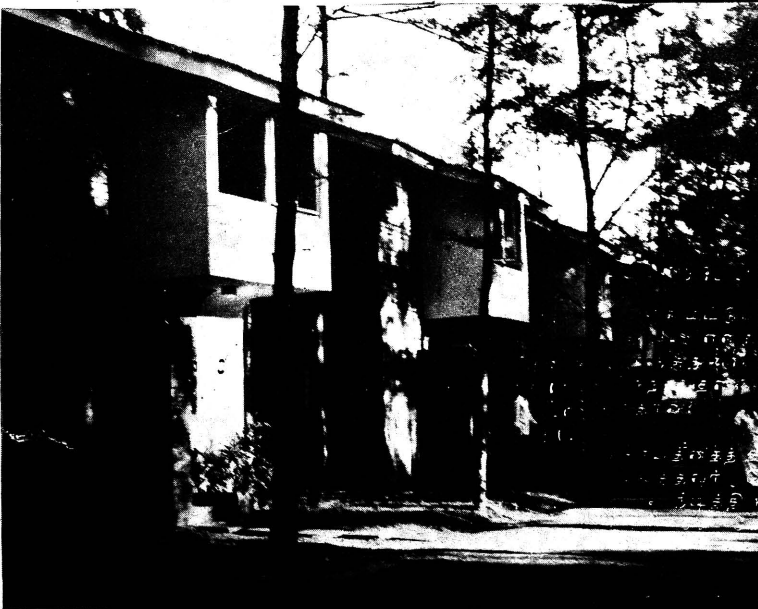
Inaugurating the complex, the Hon'ble Minister for Finance Dr. V.R.Nedunchezhiyan said the Centre must actively promote tourism as it was one of the major foreign exchange earners. He also suggested that no industries be permitted to come up on the beachline between Madras and Mamallapuram.

Thiru Anoor Jagadeesan, MLA, and Thiru R. Mohanaragam, M.P. spoke on the State Government's efforts to develop Mamallapuram and other tourist spots. The former

pleaded for early execution of the proposal for a bus stand at Mamallapuram.

Thiru T.R. Srinivasan, I.A.S. Collector, Chingleput District, felt that additional facilities, created by TTDC at Mamallapuram, should attract more foreigners.

Thiru R.Kirubakaran, I.A.S. Director of Tourism, said Pichavaram was a new tourist spot which should interest foreigners. Cine Producer Thiru A.V.M. Saravanan spoke on the occasion. Tourists C.P.Mel from U.K. and Julien Ellen Berg from FRG said they enjoyed their visit to Mamallapuram. Thiru N. Govindan, Managing Director, proposed a vote of thanks.

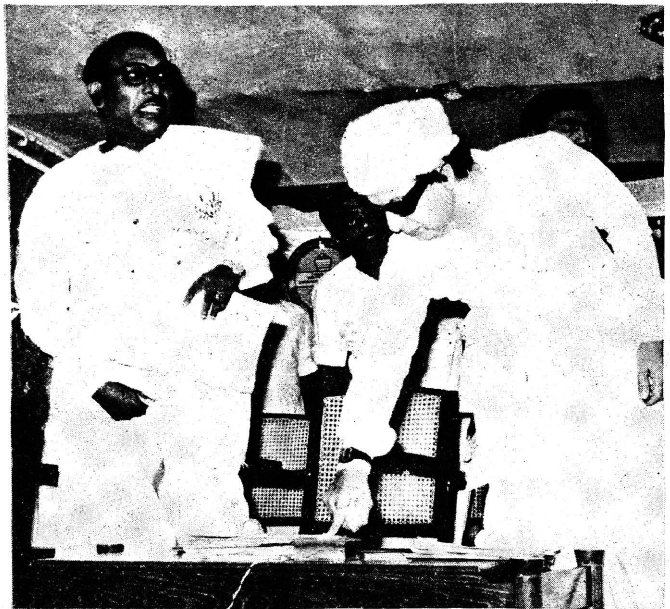


The thrust of the two projects is on low cost solutions for improving the lot of the urban poor in Madras. The First Madras Urban Development Project (MUDP I) has been under implementation since 1977 at an expenditure of Rs. 5611 lakhs and is nearing completion. The MUDP II at an expenditure of Rs. 7390 lakhs has been under implementation, since 1981. Both envisage a comprehensive programme of assistance to the agencies involved in the development of Madras for environmental improvement, medicare and pre-schools in slums, sites and services schemes for enhanced delivery of housing services, solid waste management, road improvements and bus transport. The Project envisages cost recovery and delivery of the contemplated services at a cost affordable to the targetted beneficiary.

Slum Improvement

In order to benefit the economically weaker sections living in slums basic amenities like street lights, roads, drains, public stand pipes, public conveniences etc are provided. Improvements have been completed in 144 slums covering 47723 families and works are under way in 46 slums covering 8372 households at an expenditure of Rs 1253 lakhs. A key feature of the programme is the conferment of title to the land occupied by each slum dweller. In pursuance of this lease-cum-sale agreements have been issued to 24645 households. 80000 households in slums would be benefited by this improvement programme by the end of the II Project in 1985.

In addition to infrastructural improvements, 169 pre-schools have been constructed and started functioning. 53 pre-schools are under construction. Home Improvement Loan to effect basic improvements to the shelter unit is given in the range of Rs 1,500 to Rs 3,500 to the households with income ranging from Rs 201 to Rs 600 per month. Rs 600 is given as grant to the household with income less than Rs. 200. A sum of Rs. 478 lakhs has been sanctioned so far under Home Improvement Loan benefitting 17595 households.



DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS FOR THE URBAN POOR

Hon'ble Minister for Labour.
Thiru S. Raghavanandham

To give relief to the economically weaker sections from flood damages and drainage congestion, arterial drains and feeder drains are being constructed or improved at a projected cost of Rs. 490 lakhs. Under this scheme arterial drains at Mambalam, Nandanam, Virugambakkam, Saligramam and Arumbakkam would be improved and feeder drains in Corporation limits would be repaired, desilted and new drains constructed to benefit about 19,000 households. The works are in progress.

Maternal and Child Health :

11292 children and 2743 infants are being taken care of in 169 pre-

schools and 114 creches. The nutrition programme is in operation in 114 schools. So far 30478 children have been immunised with DPT and 52826 with oral polio vaccine and about 76000 have been given health examination. About 26000 women have been covered by functional literacy training and 2465 given immunisation and health examinations besides supplementary nutrition. The expenditure incurred on this component is Rs. 121 lakhs.

Job opportunities

For the benefit of people living in the improved slum areas, 4266 persons have been trained so far in various trades and 1650



Open Air Markets ..	4
Community Halls ..	3
Automatic Milk Vending booths ..	2
Milk Kiosks ..	22
Bus stands ..	4
Post offices ..	5
Police stations ..	3
Cinema Theatres ..	2
Reading rooms ..	2

53 ha. of land are under further development at Kodungaiyur because of which 4429 residential plots are expected to be made available by the end of 84-85. Another 142 ha. of land is proposed to be developed at Mogappair West and Maduravoyal making available another 11000 plots.

Small Business

Serviced plots, workshops, machinery loan assistance have been provided in Sites and Services Scheme areas for small business for generating employment. 150 sheds have been completed at a cost of Rs 143.54 lakhs and machinery loan assistance of Rs. 51.04 lakhs has been disbursed. A sum of Rs. 478.80 lakhs is proposed to be spent for providing similar facilities in Mogappair and Maduravoyal sites.

persons were helped in securing bank loans towards self-employment. 47 work sheds have been constructed at an expenditure of Rs 48 lakhs to assist small entrepreneurs to start cottage industry where the slum dwellers could be employed.

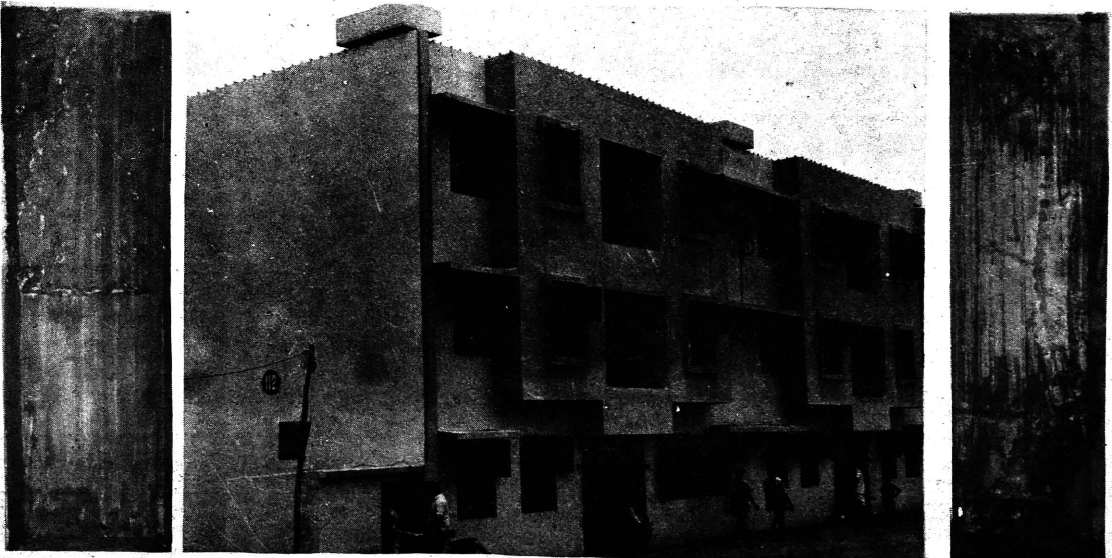
Sites and Services

Serviced residential plots, core housing units, building materials, community facilities are provided

Residential plots ..	13154
Pre-schools ..	44
Primary schools ..	20
High Schools ..	6
Medicare Centres ..	5

Water supply and sewerage

Measures to rehabilitate the existing water supply and sewerage systems to give relief to the poorest





and those using public stand pipes in slum areas have been taken up at an expenditure of Rs. 1190 lakhs. Most of the works have been completed

Road and Traffic Improvements

Construction of Inner Ring Road, improvements to Madras-Tiruvallur Road, construction and improvements to foot paths and cycle tracks, carriage ways, construction of pedestrian subways, river crossings, grade separators, street lighting, traffic engineering measures to improve circulation in Madras city are covered under this head. The following are the status of an expenditure of Rs. 1259.4 lakhs so far.

	Completed	In progress
Inner Ring Road	9 km.	8.5 km.
Bridge across Cooum River	—	1 No.
Improvement to Madras-Tiruvallure Road	4.6 km.	9.4 Km.



Lighting of intersections	24 Nos.	—
Pedestrian subways	8	—
Grade separators	1	1
Minor Bridges	7	—

Pallavan Transport Corporation

860 bus chassis have been procured, body built and commissioned by PTC. 4 depots, 8 terminals and 400 shelters have been completed, at an expenditure of Rs. 1853 lakhs.

Solid Waste Management

The Madras Corporation is being assisted to procure equipment and vehicles for waste collection and disposal and in the construction of one transfer station and improvement of 8 vehicles depots at a total cost of Rs. 161 lakhs. For maintenance of Municipal Services like secondary roads, foot paths, drains, street lighting and public convenience a sum of Rs. 147 lakhs has been provided. Procurement of equipment is in progress.



Houses during the Sixth Five Year Plan in Tamil Nadu at the rate of 40,000 houses with financial outlay of Rs. 1200 lakhs per year commencing from 1980-81.

Salient Features of Rural Housing Scheme

(i) From the inception of Rural Housing Scheme the minimum extent of house site to obtain a loan was fixed as 2 cents. Government issued orders on 15th November 1978, reducing the minimum extent of land from 2 cents to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Government issued orders on 25th October 1983 reducing this minimum extent of house site from $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents to 1 cent in the case of the house site allotted by Government which is free from encumbrance.

(ii) Even a daily wage earner is eligible to get loan under this scheme.

HOUSES FOR THE RURAL MASSES

Hon'ble Minister for Housing and Public Works
Thiru. S. R. Radha

The Rural Housing Scheme is implemented from the financial year 1978-79 through the Taluk and Divisional Level Rural Cooperative Housing Societies organised for this purpose. As per the orders of the Government 110 Taluk/Divisional Level Rural Cooperative Housing Societies have been registered and started covering the entire state. Steps are now being taken to amalgamate six-nonviable societies with the existing societies.

Scheme of Construction of Two Lakh Houses:

With a view to step up the construction of houses in rural areas where about 80% of the population live, Government decided that during the Sixth Five Year Plan period com-

mencing from 1978-79, one Lakh Houses should be constructed through the Rural Housing Societies. Consequent on the decision to modify the Sixth Year Plan from 1978-83 to 1980-85 and taking into account the performance under the Rural Housing Scheme during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80, as also the overwhelming response from the rural folk to this programme, a revised programme was formulated for the construction of Two Lakh

(iii) Capital subsidy of Rs.1,000/- is allowed in the case of Adi-Dravidar members.

(iv) Even Non-Adi-Dravidars who choose to live in localities where Adi-Dravidars live predominantly are also given capital subsidy of Rs. 1,600/- as in the case of Adi-Dravidars subject to the condition that his annual income should not exceed Rs. 4,200/- ie., the beneficiary is in the category of Economically Weaker Sections.

From the inception of Rural Housing Scheme the minimum extent of house site to obtain a loan was fixed as 2 cents. Government issued orders on 15th November 1978, reducing the minimum extent of land from 2-cents to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Government issued orders on 25th October 1983 reducing this minimum extent of house site from $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents to 1 cent in the case of the house site allotted by Government which is free from encumbrance. Even a daily wage earner is eligible to get loan under this scheme.



(v) The interest payable by the Adi-Dravidar beneficiaries will be borne by the Government.

(vi) Upto 31st March 1983 the beneficiaries under Rural Housing Scheme were required to contribute 20% of the cost of the house by way of labour, or material or money. From 1st April 1983 the beneficiaries contribution has been increased to 25%

(vii) While under HUDCO I Project loan was disbursed in 2 instalments, under HUDCO II and III Projects, loan is disbursed in 4 instalments. Each instalment of the loan is released only after verification of the construction work done thus ensuring utilisation of the loan amount already disbursed.

(viii) Arrangements have been made to supply levy cement to the beneficiaries through the Rural Housing Societies after obtaining allotment from the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras for the implementation of the Rural Housing Scheme.

Achievement:

The achievement during the years 1980-81 to 1983-84 under Rural Housing Scheme are given below:—

Number of Houses completed during the year

Financial Year	A. Ds.	Others	Total
1980-81	34,238	7,844	42,082
1981-82	31,835	4,491	36,326
1982-83	32,845	7,247	40,092
1983-84	33,233	6,783	40,016
Total	1,32,151	26,365	1,58,516

During the Fifth year of Sixth Five Year Plan i.e. during 1984-85 it has been proposed to construct 40,000 houses through the Rural Cooperative Housing Societies with the financial assistance from HUDCO and Government.

Urban Housing Scheme through the Cooperative Housing Societies

The Tamil Nadu Cooperative Housing Society is the financing agency for Urban Housing Cooperative Societies. It obtains funds for this purpose from Life Insurance Corporation. Urban Cooperative Housing Societies are now sanctioning loan for construction of houses to their members according to their

monthly household income and their repaying capacity ranging from Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 60,000/ per member. The particulars of disbursements for Urban Housing Scheme from the Cooperative Years 1980-81 to 31st March 1984 are:

Cooperative Year	Loan amount disbursed	No. of houses completed
1980—81	846.56	4,518
1981—82	1477.74	5,690
1982—83	1743.01	5,185
1983—84 upto 31.3.84	1208.62	3,913
	5275.93	19,306

SETTING UP OF A PRINTING PRESS AND BOOK BINDING

UNIT UNDER THE WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, TAMILNADU

The Department of Social Welfare, Government of Tamil Nadu arranges for the printing of various kinds of registers, forms, booklets etc., under the various programmes every year. The job-order for such publication is usually given either to the Government Press or Non-Government Printers. It has been a long-felt need to set up a printing press to meet the needs of this Department so that printing work can be entrusted to the press itself and the work orders of other departments can also be carried out. It has therefore been proposed to set up a composite printing press with a Book-binding unit attached to it. The twin objecti-

ves of the project will be to provide training and employment to eligible women possessing a talent and flare for this activity and also to meet the departmental needs of printing and publication in an expeditious manner. The beneficiaries of the Project will be mainly Hindu-Adi-Dravidar Women. The Project will be set up and run under the control and guidance of the Women's Development Corporation.

The printing press will be set up at the Narayanapuram Complex of the Centre for Rural Development in Indian Institute of Technology, Madras. Total cost of this Project

is Rs. 24 lakhs. This will provide regular employment to 70 women, who will get a regular income of not less than Rs. 300 pm. Besides this, the project will provide training to about 40 women every year. About 51 % of the women beneficiaries will be from Hindu-Adi-Dravidars. Project cost viz., Rs. 24 lakh will be shared as follows:

	Rs. Lakhs
i) NORAD	6.00
ii) Special Central Assistance	11.25
iii) State Funds	6.75
Total	24.00



HANDLOOM MODERNISED

Hon'ble

Minister for Handlooms & Co-operation.

Thiru S. Thirunavukkarasu,

The New 20 Point Economic Programme announced by the Prime Minister of India envisages provision of all facilities to Handlooms to develop and to modernise their technology. Our Government headed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. G. R. continues to provide all facilities to Handloom Sector. During Fifth Five Year Plan, State Government have spent Rs. 27.82 crores. During the VIth Plan the expenditure has increased to Rs. 84.58 crores. Further the State Government have been implementing a policy of liberating the Handloom Weavers from the hold of Master Weavers and bring them into cooperative fold.

Cooperative coverage :

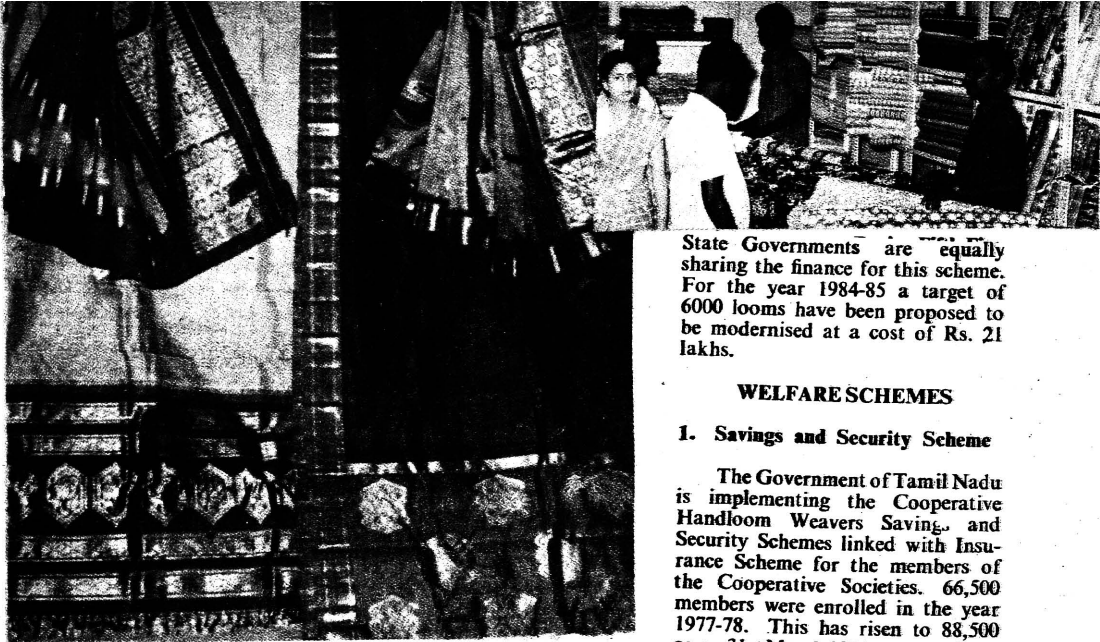
There are about 5.56 lakhs handlooms in Tamil Nadu. Of which 2.40 lakhs were in the cooperative fold in the year 1979-80 (i.e. 41%). For the VIth Five Year Plan the State Government have fixed a target of 67% as against the National target of 60%. Upto 31st March 1984, 3.56 lakhs of looms i.e. 64% have been enrolled in the Cooperative Sector. As against 1052 Weavers Cooperative Societies as on 31st March 1980 at present there are 1,556 Weavers Cooperative Societies functioning in Tamil Nadu. After assumption of office by Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. G. R. 504 Weavers Cooperative Societies have been organised. This

includes 113 Industrial Weavers Cooperative Societies formed for the benefit of loomless weavers.

Supply of inputs :

The 12 Cooperative Spinning Mills in the State continues to take care of the Supply of yarn to the Cooperative Sector to meet the increasing demand. Action was taken for the expansion of 5 existing Cooperative Spinning Mills and also for the establishment of the 5 new Cooperative Spinning Mills. Based on this additional spindleage of 12,500 has been raised in existing Cooperative Spinning Mills at Salem, Vellore, South Arcot, South India (Pettai),





State Governments are equally sharing the finance for this scheme. For the year 1984-85 a target of 6000 looms have been proposed to be modernised at a cost of Rs. 21 lakhs.

WELFARE SCHEMES

1. Savings and Security Scheme

The Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing the Cooperative Handloom Weavers Savings and Security Schemes linked with Insurance Scheme for the members of the Cooperative Societies. 66,500 members were enrolled in the year 1977-78. This has risen to 88,500 as on 31st March 1984. In accordance with the wishes of the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. G. R who has immense compassion on the poor, the insurance amount has been raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 3,000 from 1st March 1980. If a subscriber to this scheme dies, his nominee gets a flat sum of Rs. 3,000 as insurance cover from Life Insurance Corporation in addition to the accumulation in his fund account together with 7% interest.

2. Weavers Housing Scheme :

The Government of Tamilnadu with financial assistance from Housing and Urban Development Corporation has revived the Weavers Housing Scheme from the year 1979-80, for the Welfare of the member of the Weavers Cooperative Societies. It is proposed to construct, 5,000 houses at the end of Sixth Plan Period. The construction of 3,396 houses has already been taken up of this 2,075 houses have been completed and 1,321 houses are under various stages of constructions taking advantage of the Government subsidy and loan from Housing and Urban Development Corporation. This scheme has been renewed with effect from 1st July 1982 by increasing the estimated, cost of a house from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 12,000 and the maximum loan amount is Rs. 9,700 per house. The State Government subsidy will continue to be at Rs. 1,000 per house and beneficiaries will have to bear to Rs. 1,300 per house.

and Periyar Districts. 5 New Co-operative Spinning Mills, one each at Pudukottai, Dharmapuri, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Ramnad have recently been registered and necessary follow up action is being taken to set up these mills at a total cost of Rs. 37.53 crores. These new mills will provide employment opportunities to about 2,800 persons. By expansion of the existing Cooperative Spinning Mills additional employment to the extent of 1960 can also be generated.

Production finance :

The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development has so far sanctioned Rs. 103.58 crores in 1983-84 as against Rs. 70 crores in 1980. The target of Rs. 104.70 crores has been fixed to 1984-85. The concessional finance is being provided to Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies for the purpose of marketing activities of handloom cloth and yarn.

Design-cum-Service Centre :

5 Design-cum-Service centres at a total cost of Rs. 17.50 lakhs have been set up by Cooptex at Madurai, Trichy, Salem, Coimbatore and Kadayannallur for the production of new designs. These centres have already evolved 1,100 new designs for distribution to the Weavers Cooperative Societies. The

annual production has also increased by Rs. 8 crores due to these new designs.

Marketing support to Handlooms:

Cooptex procures major portion of Handloom cloth produced by Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies. During 1983-84 Government have sanctioned a Ways and Means Advance of Rs. 11 crores to Cooptex for procurement and also for settling the dues of Primaries. The sales effected by the Cooptex during 1983-84 was Rs. 88.85 crores as against the Rs. 29 crores in 1979-80. A sales target of Rs. 100 crores has been fixed for 1984-85.

Weavers Training :

Under the revised Training Scheme from 1979-80 to 1983-84, 39,972 Weavers have been trained in the new method of weaving. For 1984-85, 14,400 Weavers will be trained at a cost of Rs. 3.60 lakhs.

Modernisation of Handlooms :

Under the Scheme of Modernisation, Weavers Cooperative Societies are being encouraged to produce the quality goods. This scheme is being implemented from 1980-81 onwards. Under this scheme new varieties are produced by introduction of transfer of technology. 21,047 looms have been modernised at a cost of Rs. 70 lakhs from 1980-81 to 1983-84. Both the Centre and

Tamil Nadu has a vast coastline of about 1000 km. through Bay of Bengal, Palk Strait, Gulf of Mannar, Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea on East, South and West directions. No other State in India is surrounded by sea on three sides like Tamil Nadu State. It will not be an exaggeration, if we may say that Tamil Nadu is the only State which has such glory. This State has the distinction of having two Major Ports, one at Madras and the other at Tuticorin which are under the control of Central Government.

CUDDALORE PORT:

In this Port, the main exports are iron ore and general cargo and main imports are Fertilizer and general cargo. This Port handled 1.38 lakh tonnes during 1980-81; 1.69 lakh tonnes during 1981-82; 2.33 lakh tonnes during 1982-83 and 1.30 lakh tonnes during 1983-84. Really it is a great achievement that the cargoes handled during the last four years excels the past years.

In this Port, for storage facilities two cargo sheds of 2,000 tonnes

MAJOR WORKS OF MINOR PORTS

Hon'ble
Minister for Transport
Thiru S. Muthusamy,

In addition to this, there are two Intermediate Ports viz. Cuddalore and Nagapattinam and other Minor Ports viz. Rameswaram, Pamban, Kilakarai, Kanniyakumari, Colachel and Valinokkam. These Ports are under the control of the State Government viz. Government of Tamil Nadu.

The developments achieved in each Port during the last four years are as under:

capacity have been constructed. One transit shed has also been constructed. The long felt need of this Port viz. a new stores shed is under construction at a cost of Rs. 1 lakh. A foreshore boundary wall was constructed at a cost of Rs.8.19 lakhs in order to prevent pilferage of cargo stacked in transit. A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been sanctioned for providing rubble mound break water underneath R.C.C.pier.

Two non-propelled 50 tonne steel cargo barges and a 50 tonne non-propelled steel water barge at a total cost of Rs. 9 lakhs have been procured.

One 10 tonne mobile crane at a cost of Rs.11.12 lakhs for use of the Port was procured during 1981-82.

NAGAPATTINAM PORT:

In this port, the main exports are onion and general cargo and main imports are wheat and general cargo. This Port handled 41 thousand 722 tonnes during 1980-81, 69 thousand 228 tonnes during 1981-82, 48 thousand 871 tonnes during 1982-



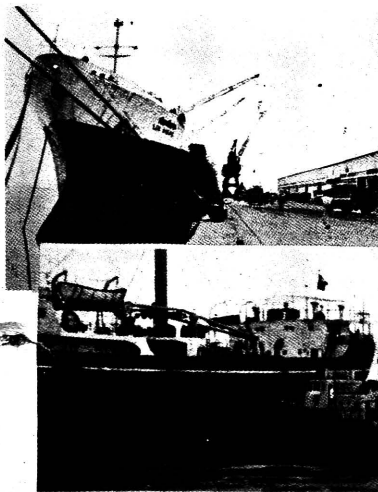
83 and 1 lakh 11 thousand 418 tonnes during 1983-84. This Port also handles passengers going to and coming from Malaysia and Singapore via Penang. During 1980-81 6 thousand 281 passengers; during 1981-82, 6 thousand 508 passengers; during 1982-83, 3 thousand 528 passengers and during 1983-84 3 thousand 510 passengers passed through this Port.

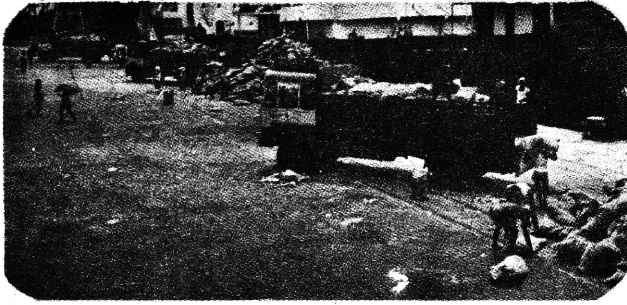
RAMESWARAM PORT:

This Port handles more than a lakh of passengers every year. The Repatriates from Sri Lanka under Sashtri - Bhandara Nayaka Agreement also pass through this Port. The Passengers, including repatriates passed through this port are: during 1980-81, 1 lakh 76 thousand 346; during 1981-82 1 lakh 83 thousand 568; during 1982-83 2 lakhs 11 thousand 667 and during 1983-84 1 lakh 50 thousand 155.

The decrease in number of passengers during 1983-84 is mainly due to the communal riots at Sri Lanka.

To accommodate the ships to berth alongside, construction of a permanent R.C.C. pier at an estimated cost of Rs. 107 lakhs will commence shortly. It is also proposed to provide further additional facilities.





PAMBAN PORT:

Pamban is a Minor Port. The vessels are being piloted through Pamban channel of this Port. During 1980-81 50 vessels; during 1981-82 - 50 vessels; during 1982-83- 57 vessels and during 1983-84- 68 vessels have been piloted.

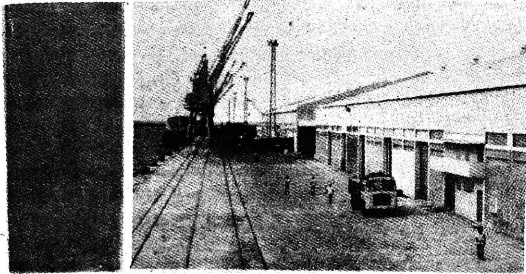
of this commodity at this Port. The export of illmenite sand has increased to 58 thousand 297 tonnes during 1983-84 from that of 12 thousand 500 tonnes during 1980-81.

Based on Techno-Economic Survey Report, it is proposed to develop the Colachel Port at a cost

to West Bengal and other foreign countries, a R.C.C. jetty is being constructed. The preliminary items of work like reclaiming site for the proposed Port complex and forming the approach road have also been started.

KANNIYAKUMARI PORT:

It may be fit to mention here that a memorable incident had taken place in this department during this period. The Ferry service which was run by Vivekananda Kendra between shore and the Vivekananda Rock Memorial at Kanniyakumari, was stopped by them on 20th July, 1981 due to some problems. This had caused disappointment to the Tourists from all parts of India and also from abroad, who could not visit this Rock Memorial. In order



In the Port, for proper navigation of the vessels passing through the Pamban channel during night time lighted buoys at a cost of Rs. 2.50 lakhs will be provided. The work is expected to be completed soon.

of Rs. 245 lakhs. As a first stage, a R.C.C. jetty of 90 metre long at a cost of Rs.67.14 lakhs will be provided during 1984-85.

to keep the ferry service running in the interest of all India Tourists, this service was taken over by the Government of Tamil Nadu from the Vivekananda Kendra and the same was entrusted to the Tamil Nadu Port Department, from 2nd October 1981. So far, i.e. upto 30th April 1984, 25,64,886 visitors have been ferried to and fro the rock and an amount of Rs. 45,80,666 has been collected as ferry charges.

COLACHEL PORT:

The main commodity of export at this Port is illmenite sand. There is considerable progress in export

VALINOKKAM PORT:

Recently Government have declared Valinokkam as a Minor Port. As a result, it is proposed to develop Valinokkam Port at a cost of Rs. 75 lakhs. For the export of salt and other commodities

Vocational Training:

"Vocational training, which now exists in the plus two stage, will be made compulsory from 8th and 9th standards from the 1985-86 academic year", according to Thiru J.A. Ryan, Director of School Education

Retirement benefit:

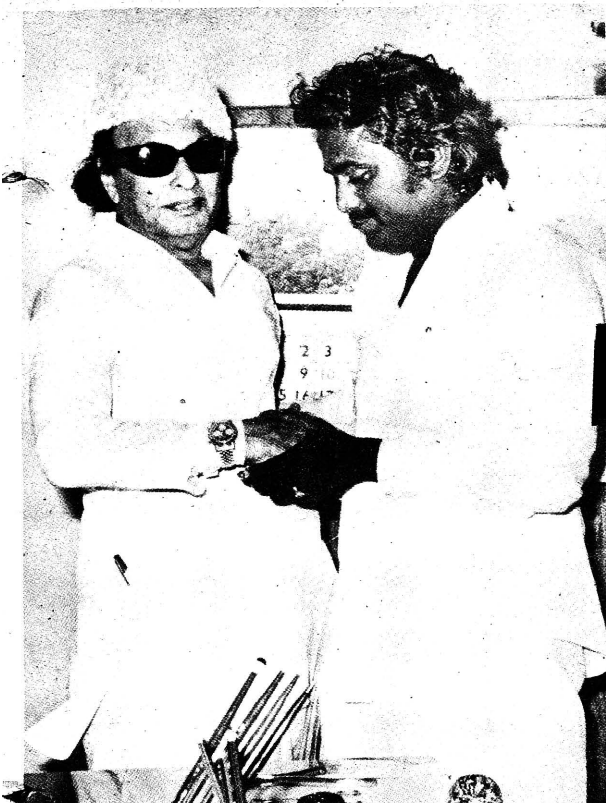
"Village servants such as Talayaris who have to retire at the age of 60 will be given 15 days salary for each completed year of service at the time of retirement. About 26,000 village servants will be benefitted by this socio-economic scheme" according to Thiru A. Padmanabhan, Commissioner, Revenue Administration.

T/V Scheme commended

The World Bank experts who visited Tiruchi, Pudukottai and Nilgris Districts recently to evaluate the working of the "Training and Visit (T&V) Scheme" have commended its working in Tamil Nadu and were of the view that Tamil Nadu continued to be the model for successful implementation of the scheme in the country.

Tamil Nadu Newsprint Trial:

"The Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Paper Limited at Pugalur, on the banks of the Cauvery will have its trial in the middle of August using imported pulp" according to Thiru V. Viswanathan, Collector, Trichy District.



SCHEMES FOR EMPLOYMENT IN EVERY SPHERE

Hon'ble Minister for Adi-Dravidar Welfare.
Thiru. M. VIJAYASARATHY

The Government is striving hard to solve the unemployment problems. There are 39 Employment Offices in the State including 5 Special Employment Offices for technical, physically handicapped and professionally qualified persons.

Special Employment Officer for the physically handicapped;

In order to cater to the special problems of the physically handicapped, there is an Employment Office in Madras with four units at Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Salem. A special cell to cater to the problems of the physically handicapped was setup during 1983 in the Employment Exchange at Coimbatore with 100 percent assistance from the Government of India.

Vocational Guidance Employment Council:

Vocational Guidance Units have been set up in the District Employment Offices at Pudukkottai and Dharmapuri. All the districts are now served by a Vocational Guidance Unit.

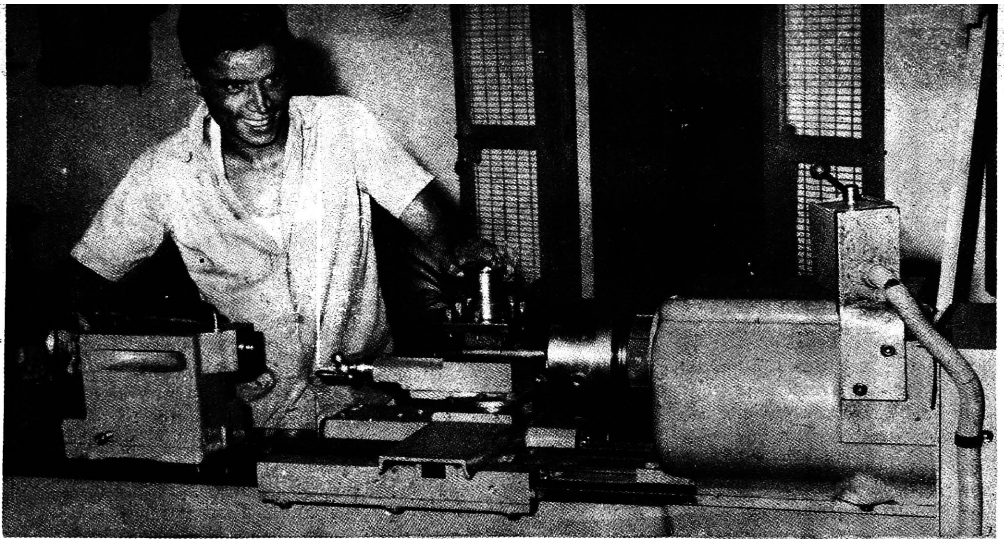
Enforcement of Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959:

A total of 14,111 establishments came under the purview of this Act as on 30th September 1983 as against 13,186 on 30th September 1982.

Unemployment Relief Scheme:

This Government's scheme of payment of unemployment relief to educated unemployed who have been on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges for a period of more than 5 years and whose parental monthly income is less than Rs.2000, has been under implementation from 1st July 1980.





Self Employment:

It has been increasingly realised that the duties of the National Employment Service should not be restricted only to registration and nomination, but should also be extended into the areas of guidance, training and preparation for self-employment. With 100 per cent assistance from the Government of India, a Special Self-Employment Cell has been set up in the Employment Office at Vellore during the past year. The Employment Officer posted at this cell advises and guides those persons interested in self-employment and also arranges for bank assistance for such projects. Promotion of self-employment has received a boost with the introduction of a special drive to provide financial assistance to set up self-employment ventures to all those trained under TRYSEM in the Industrial Training Institutes and similar institutions. Specially constituted Task Forces under the chairmanship of District Collectors

have interviewed these candidates and recommended the deserving cases to Commercial Banks for assistance ranging from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 10,000. Of a total of 10,031 persons trained in Industrial Training Institutes under TRYSEM upto 31st March 1983, over 6,500 have already been selected and recommended to the banks. Over 2,000 persons have actually been sanctioned with assistance to the tune of over Rs. 1 crore.

One Job Per Family Scheme:

(i) This Government is committed to the policy of One Job Per Family Scheme as part of its efforts to tackle the general problems of unemployment. A Statewide survey of rural families beneath the poverty line has shown that approximately 15 lakh persons are willing for self-employment.

(ii) The Government have also recently issued orders that while Government and Public Sector Undertakings recruit persons from among those nominated by the Employment Exchanges, preference should be given, other things being equal, to those from jobless families. Certification of such persons will be done by Revenue Department.

Computerisation:

The Government have been aware of the need for computerisation of the activities of the Employment Exchanges, both in order to enhance efficiency and to reduce the scope for mal-practices. With this in mind, the Government have planned for a phased computerisation of all the Exchanges within the State with the technical assistance of the Committee on Science and Technology in Developing Countries (COSTED) and Indian Institute of Technology, Madras. A sum of Rs. 6.5 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate 1984-85 for computerisation of the Madras region, covering 5 Employment Exchanges. Other regions will be taken up in subsequent years.



Industrial Training Institutes:

There are 35 Industrial Training Institutes in this State including 3 exclusively for women, with a total seating capacity of 14,272. 9,189 candidates were admitted during August 1983 as against 8,264 in August 1982. The Government have introduced a third shift in the Industrial Training Institutes at Coimbatore, Madurai and North Madras during 1983-84. It is now proposed to introduce a third shift in the Industrial Training Institute, Salem during 1984-85. This will increase the seating capacity by 200. A Budget provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made. The Government is keenly aware of the need to equip the Industrial Training Institutes with modern machinery and equipment. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been proposed in the budget for 1984-85 towards this end.

Apprenticeship Training:

Under this Act it is obligatory on the part of the employers to train the apprentices assigned to them by the State Apprenticeship Board. The period of apprenticeship varies from 6 months to 4 years and leads to the award of the National Apprenticeship Certificate.

Related Instruction Centres have been set up in various Industrial Training Institutes. These cater to the requirements in terms of technical education of apprentices undergoing training in nearby industries. During 1983-84 an R.I. Centre in Hosur was set up. With this there are now 9 Related Instruction Centres in the State.

Advanced Vocational Training Scheme:

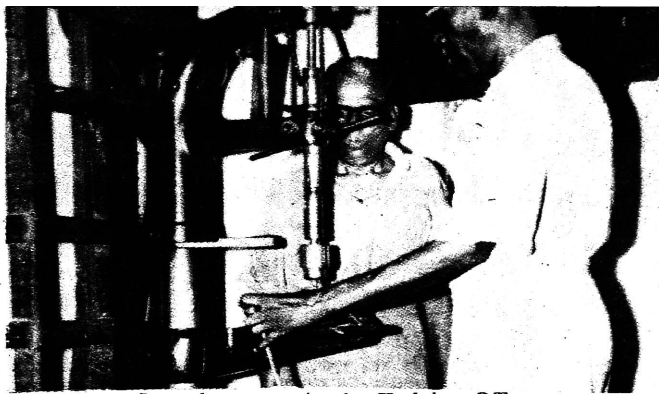
This scheme has been introduced in certain Industrial Training Institutes with assistance from the United Nations Development Programme and the International Labour Organisation. During the past year, the scheme has been implemented at the Industrial Training Institutes, Ambattur and Coimbatore and has been widely appreciated by the Industrial establishments whose workers received training under the scheme. This scheme has been extended to Industrial Training Institute, Madurai and implementation will begin shortly.

Vocational rehabilitation centre for physically handicapped women:

The Government of India have informed this Government that a Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for physically handicapped women is to be set up in Coimbatore during the VII plan.

Training for Self-employment:

Training for rural youth in engineering and semi-engineering trades under TRYSEM is undertaken in 28 Industrial Training Institutes. The persons trained under this scheme in the past years have been greatly benefited.



In order to equip the Training Officers on Industrial Training Institutes to conduct training effectively an orientation course in training for self-employment was organised in collaboration with Small Industries Service Institute, Madras. It is hoped to introduce self-employment courses for all trainees under the Craftsmen Training scheme to familiarise them with the procedural and technical problems involved in setting up self-employment ventures.

New Programmes:

The Government of India propose to set up an Instructional Media Institute with the West German Government's assistance at Coimbatore. This institute will undertake the preparation of instructional material such as books, audio-visual aids, etc. for use in all ITI's. Land has been selected for this purpose and the final clearance from Government of India is awaited.

This Government have also moved the Government of India to set up a Regional Vocational Training Institute for Women in Tamil Nadu during the VII Plan period.

OVERSEAS MANPOWER CORPORATION.

The Overseas Manpower Corporation Limited (an undertaking of the Government of Tamil Nadu) was incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 as a Limited Company on 30th November 1978.

The authorised share capital of the company is Rs. 50 lakhs and the subscribed capital is Rs. 10 lakhs. The main objectives of the Corporation are:

1. Promotion of employment in foreign countries of skilled persons, semi-skilled persons, etc.
2. Investment of income repatriated by the workers;
3. Setting up of joint industrial ventures in India and abroad.
4. Promotion of export of Indian products.

For the present, the Corporation is actively pursuing the objective of finding jobs abroad for workers. It registers workers desirous of seeking overseas jobs. As on 31st December 1983, the number of job-seekers registered with the Corporation stood at 18,069. The Corporation has so far deployed 926 workers in United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Libya and South Yemen. The remittance of valuable foreign exchange to India by these workers is estimated at Rs. 1.75 crores per year.



More than **DOUBLE** your money in 6 years.

Invest in
NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATE
VI Issue



Every
Rs. 100-00
Becomes
Rs. 201-50

National Savings Certificate
VI Issue double your money
the safe, secure way.

These certificates are available
in denominations of Rs. 10,
Rs. 50, Rs. 100, Rs. 500,
Rs. 1000 and Rs. 5000 at any
post office.

Deposits and interest earned in
this scheme are exempt from
Income Tax, (Under Sec.80C & 80L)

Non-resident Indians can get
13% interest.

Quite a package, isn't it?

Please contact :

THE DIRECTOR OF SMALL SAVINGS

143, Anna Salai Madras 600 002

OR YOUR NEAREST POST OFFICE

DIPR-509/83-EP

A woman is shown from the chest up, wearing a light-colored sari with a dark floral pattern. She is looking slightly to the right. In the background, there is a darker image of the same woman, and a white butterfly is flying in the upper right corner. The overall color palette is dominated by shades of pink and red.

YOUR SEARCH FOR COLORFUL PRINTS

ENDS AT

Co-optex
Bright and
beautiful
of colour

Co-optex

prints. Rich variety enchanting
fresh in a wealth of colours
and designs.



Co-optex
HANDLOOMS

Tamil Arasu

Licence No. TN/MS(C)/PP-23

Regd. No. M. 8676-A

