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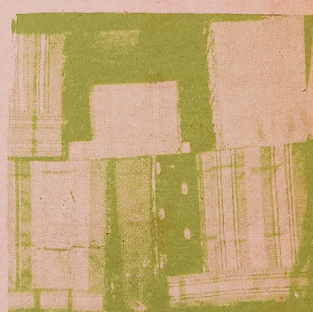
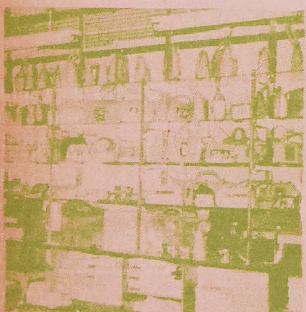
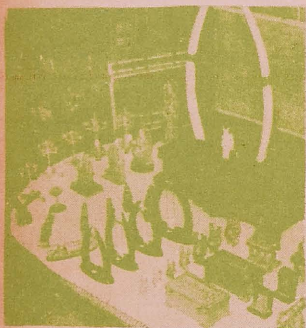
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Tamil Arasu

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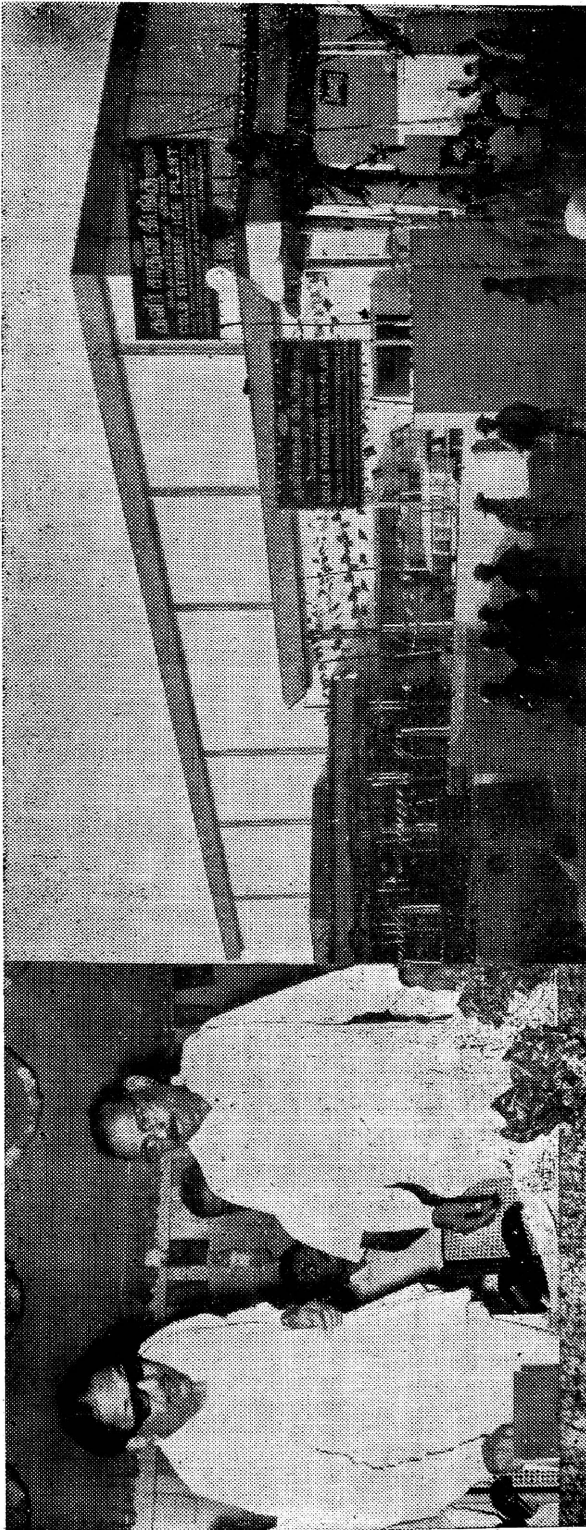
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MORE APPLES FOR MADRAS

A Cold Storage Plant costing Rs. 9.25 lakhs has been established at the goods terminal in Madras by Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation, with financial assistance from the State Government and National Co-operative Development Corporation for storing fruits, vegetables, etc. The capacity of the plant is 1,250 tonnes consisting of 2 chambers of 625 tonnes each with rack arrangements in four tiers consisting of 393 bays. Agreements have been entered into with the Kashmir Apple Growers Co-operative Federation for the supply of apples for distribution in our State. Outsiders can also avail these cold storage facilities.

This Cold Storage Plant was declared open by the Chief Minister during Co-operation Week celebrations. The main objectives of the Federation are the supply of agricultural inputs arrangement for the marketing of surplus agricultural produce, starting of processing plants, construction of storages, etc. It has drawn up ambitious schemes for establishing sun-flower oil and groundnut oil extraction plants at Vriddhachalam and Tiruvannamalai.





PLAN WEEK STUDENTS' SEMINAR



The week-long 'Plan Week' celebrations in Tamil Nadu concluded on 21-11-1973 with a symposium in which students of all city Colleges participated. College students all over the State and the elite of cities throughout Tamil Nadu thronged the large variety of media adopted to focus attention on the Plan. The City, however, went a step further and arranged a 'Poets Meet' to discuss the Plan in poetry. With former Minister Thiru K. Vezhavendan and two other top rung poets of Tamil Nadu giving the lead, as many as 48 college students read out their poetic eulogies of the Plan. The Rajaji Hall, the venue of this interesting feature, possible only in Tamil Nadu, because of her poetic tradition, was well attended by an appreciative audience.

Moreover, the City had the additional benefit of the Members of the State Planning Commission and its Deputy Chairman giving the discussions a purposive lead. The media units of the Government of India publicity wing gave powerful support to the efforts of the State

Planning Commission and the Information Department to generate the Plan consciousness among the intelligentsia.

FIFTH PLAN-A MAJOR STEP

Calling the Fifth Plan (1974-79) as 'a major step in the country's determination to march towards definite progress, Dr. Malcom Adiseshiah, Member, State Planning Commission, described the grounds covered by the four previous plans as the foundation for future progress.

Detailing the process of planning as one of striking a clear balance sheet of achievements and set backs, and going ahead after identifying the constraints the well known Educator-Economist described the Plan as a potent instrument for improving the wellbeing of the people.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Dr. Adiseshiah listed the following as the major achievements of Indian Planning :

1. Achievement of a remarkable breakthrough in food-grains production ;

2. Development of a sturdy infrastructure for Industry, Agriculture, etc. The achievements in the sphere of rural roads, Minor Irrigation, etc., have been really worth-while ;

3. Development of Education and Health facilities. We have performed some qualitative achievements in these social service spheres.

As against these, we have to face the following difficulties also :

1. Hyper inflation,
2. Power shortage throughout the country,
3. Massive unemployment and
4. The ever widening poverty line.

CONSTRAINTS

One of our major constraints against progress has been our traditional social structure. Another constraint is that our technologies in agriculture and industry lead to unemployment and underemployment. Low savings is yet another serious constraint and coupled with the population explosion the situation seems to be disheartening.

But with proper planning and implementation, we are bound to go ahead and succeed. Failure of any plan is always rightly traced to failure in proper implementation.

ROLE OF COLLEGES

Characterising the approach document as a serious and salient study of the objectives and major thrusts of the Vth Plan, Dr. Malcom S. Adiseshiah detailed the definite role of the colleges in helping the plan to succeed.

1. The college students should form study circles to study the 5th Plan carefully and analyse the approach paper which contains many remarkable ideas.

2. The college students can definitely fill up the gaps of knowledge and information. Whole areas on which investigations and surveys that would help the planners greatly, are there to be exploited usefully by the College Planning Forums. Each

college can undertake scientific studies and supply vital information to the Planning Commission.

3. By sustained social service action and community service the college students can make the villagers plan-minded and can explain to the people at large, the various benefits of social service legislation and the major objectives of the Plan.

Dr. Adiseshiah concluded his address by congratulating the organisers of the symposium and calling on the participants to participate on an 'Equal Footing' as the symposium is a meeting of equals.

There was a very interesting and lively discussion in which students and professors took an active part.

The major goal of Vth Plan "Eradication of Poverty" was acclaimed and various college delegates detailed the ways of implementing these ideas.

SUMMING UP

At the end Thiru M. G. Raja Ram summed up the discussions and stated that "the Fifth Plan is much more than a mere mathematical exercise. It is conceived as the rallying point for a supreme national effort in a decisive phase of our march towards a self reliant economy and for fuller social justice. It is another war—so to say—this is a war against poverty and stagnation and this has to be won at all costs."

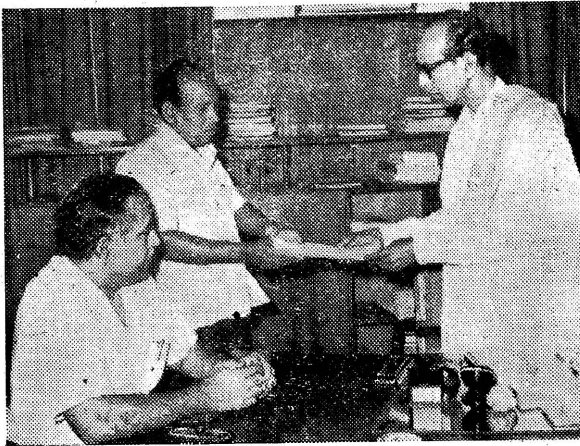
Thiru M. G. Rajaram, Deputy Chairman, State Planning Commission and Thiru V. Namadeven, Deputy Director, Information Department of Tamil Nadu Government, gave the State-wide celebrations their personal attention and goaded the enthusiasm of students as also guided them to a realistic appraisal of the Plan for removing regional imbalances.

GOVERNOR AT POOMPUHAR ART GALLERY



"Intelligently planned, exquisitely executed and made universally acceptable as a true mirror of SILAPPATHIKARAM, a unique epic" said Thiru K. K. Shah, Governor, during his visit to the Poompuhar Art Gallery on 29th October, 1973. The Reception Officer, S. Nallasuru is seen explaining the exhibits of the Art Gallery to the Governor while V. Namadevan, Deputy Director, is seen getting the Visitor's Book signed.

**FLAG
DAY
1973
T
A
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Rs. 7
Lakhs**



The Flag Day will be observed on 7th December, 1973 when tokens and car flags will be distributed to the public in return for donation throughout the State. The Flag Day is celebrated to honour the valiant dead, to salute the veteran brave and to renew their pledge with the active service personnel. The Flag Day is thus an old and honoured annual feature of our national life.

It reminds us of the debt we owe to the men who guard our land, sea and air frontiers. We are proud of our armed forces, whose arduous

A sum of Rs. 5,06,808 was collected towards Flag Day Fund last year. Picture shows Minister for Backward Classes Thiru N. V. Natarajan distributing Medals to an outstanding collector. Eight persons received medals to denote collections above Rs. 3,000 and 82 persons who showed collections above Rs. 500 were given Sanads.

duties are such that they need our constant recognition. Those who are in active service, need our encouragement and support to keep alive their enthusiasm. Those who have come back to civil life need our assistance and co-operation in their resettlement. They should not

feel neglected or forgotten. Many have laid down their lives, heroically, in the battle field. It is hoped that their concern for our safety and happiness will be fully reciprocated by every citizen by showing their gratitude by subscribing generously on the ensuing Armed Forces Flag Day.

AWARDS

The yearly retirement and release of personnel from the Armed Forces is considerably adding to the number of Ex. Servicemen in the country, and this results in corresponding increase in the problems relating to their welfare and rehabilitation. With a view to look after the welfare of Ex. Servicemen and their families and to provide more amenities to the serving soldiers, who guard our land, sea and air frontiers, the Madras City Standing Flag Day Organisation which met on 3-11-73 under the Chairmanship of His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu has fixed a target of Rs. 7 lakhs for the Flag Day 1973 in the various districts.

The officials/non-officials who are responsible for raising collections of Rs. 3,000/- and above but below Rs. 5,000/- and Rs. 5001/- and above will be awarded Sanads and Medals respectively.

PRIZES FOR CHILDRENS' BOOKS

Under the scheme of award of prizes for the best books in Children's Literature the Regional Committee for scrutiny of Children Literature in Tamil has selected the following four books for the award of Cash

Prizes of Rs. 500/- to each of the books under the State Prize Competition for Children's Books. This is the eleventh competition—award in the State.

Sl. No.	Category	Name of the Prize winning book	Author
1.	Biography	சென்னை சிலைகளின் கதை	Thiru N. K. Velan
2.	Novelettes	நடேசன் என் நண்பன்	Thiru Puvanai Kalaichezhian
3.	Poems	பாட்டுத் தோட்டம்	Poovannan
4.	Science and fiction	எரி கற்கள்	Thiru K. Rajaram

THE GOVERNMENT'S INCENTIVES TO ENCOURAGE INTERCASTE MARRIAGES

At present a gold medal worth about 1.5 sovereign along with an appreciation certificate is presented to the intercaste married couples by the Government of Tamil Nadu. Besides this, the Harijan spouse of the inter-caste married couple is eligible for interest free loans under the Petty Trade Loan Scheme and in the same way the Harijan spouse of the inter-caste married couple is eligible for assignment of the house site in the land already acquired for provision of house sites for Harijans. The Government has now decided to award a cash grant of Rs. 200 (Two hundred rupees only) to each intercaste married couple in addition to the concessions mentioned above. The cash grant will be awarded by the Collectors (including Collector of Madras) to the eligible couples along with the award of gold medals to them.

THE TWO-TIER OVERBRIDGE AT

Tirunelveli, an ancient town, is a historical place and is the head quarters of the Tirunelveli District. It is densely populated and is a major Municipal Town. Palayamkottai and Melapalayam are its neighbouring Municipal Towns within a reach of 3—4 kilometres. All these three towns depend on the main road locally well known as "Swami Nellaiyappar Salai." This road serves as a key road to reach Courtallam, the famous tourist centre on the West and Madurai, the second biggest city in Tamil Nadu on the North and Cape Comorin, the Southern most land of India on the South and Tuticorin, the fast growing industrial complex in the East.

The road forms the main artery of the town and a majority of big shops, lodging houses, entertainment centres, hospitals, Post Office, Police Station, Railway Junction, Banks and Offices are situated on this road. This road is cut by railway tracks connecting Tirunelveli, Shencottah and Trichendur. The crossing is at mile 1/4 of Tirunelveli-Shencottah Road at K.M. 29/774 of Tirunelveli—Tenkasi Section of Southern Railway. This railway level crossing is located in a busy bazaar area, being the heart of the Tirunelveli Town and it falls within the shunting limits of Tirunelveli Railway Junction. The overbridge is constructed over this railway level crossing.

TYPE OF BRIDGE

This two tier overbridge, being the first of its kind in India, comprises a 24 ft. road way at the top for fast moving traffic and a road way of 16 ft. 6 in. at bottom tier for slow moving traffic. The construction of two tier bridge at this junction was due to the following aspects.

The road is a State Highways and interstate road connecting Kerala on its West. The carriage way required as per traffic survey is a minimum of 44 feet in width. The existing width of the road available on either side of the crossing is only 46 feet to 74 feet. Hence it is not possible to have a carriage way of

TIRUNELVELI NAMED TIRUVALLUVAR OVERBRIDGE

44 feet in a single tier bridge as it will affect the heavily built up area on either side of the road and also the adjoining business houses will experience difficulties.

The overbridge is so designed as to cause minimum obstructions at the ground level as far as possible and to provide for maximum inter-communication between two rows of business houses on either side. The bridge piers occupy only an area of 7 ft. into 4 ft. at the ground level and is placed at a maximum distance from each other. The vertical clearance at the level crossing is 19 ft. 3 in. to facilitate easy passage of trains. The total length of the bridge is 2,315 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF BRIDGE

The overbridge consists of the following distinct portions on either side of the railway line :

(1) Retaining wall portion (for fast moving traffic).

(2) Slab bridge portion (for fast moving traffic).

(3) Trestle bridge portion (for fast moving traffic).

(4) Bowstring girder portion (for both fast and slow moving traffic).

(5) Retaining wall portions (for slow moving traffic under trestle bridge).

(1) The Retaining wall portion is constructed to have a length of 214 ft. and 9 in. on Shencottai sides and 161 ft. and 3 in. on Palayamcottai side starting at ground level and rising with a gradient of 1 in 30.

(2) The slab bridges have 3 spans of 20 feet each on either end.

(3) The trestle bridge portion have 6 spans on Shencottai side and 7 spans on Palayamcottai side of 40 feet each.

(4) Continuing from slab bridge the central main bridge of bowstring girder type (which carries the 2nd deck) consisting of 12 spans of 102 ft. and 6 in. each (centre to centre). Two bowstring girder, one on either side, are provided for each span. The upper deck for fast moving vehicles is connected to the arch rib through V shaped cross beams. The lower deck for slow moving vehicles, spans between the tie beams of the bowstring girder. Since the steel for the construction not readily available then, the tie beams of the bowstring girder were prestressed (excepting the railway span) with ten cables of 12/8 m.m. H.T. cables.

(5) The solid masonry ramps for slow moving traffic is given connection from ground level to the bottom deck of the main bridge. Apart from this, service road to a width of 12 ft. black topped on either side of the bridge is provided for movement of pedestrians and vehicular traffic for the shops and residential place on both sides of the bridge and it is proposed to construct a foot overbridge to cross the railway track, as the existing level crossing will be closed permanently.

CONSTRUCTION

The construction of the bridge was started on 8—12—1970. It is noteworthy that this overbridge, which is one of a complicated technical nature, was constructed within a short period, even though many difficulties were experienced, such as diversion of traffic and non-availability of working space due to the heavily built up business area and converting the overhead electric line into underground cable for the entire length of the bridge and shifting of telephone and telegraph posts to the further end.

PROVISION OF FOUR LANES & FREE LEFT TURN

In the light of the conditions discussed above, it has been proposed to have four lane carriage way on both the approaches of the Overbridge upto the Government Veterinary Hospital on Shencottah side

and upto Sulochana Mudaliar Bridge on Palayamcottai side to provide a free flow of traffic. This is absolutely necessary in view of the quantum of traffic expected from Goods Shed Road on Shencottah side and due to the presence of the N.H. on Palayamcottah side. Providing a standard round about to obtain an uninterrupted flow of traffic on either side is prohibitively costly due to the existence of the heavily built up area. A non-standard round about will impede the flow and only result in creating an unnecessary obstruction to the through traffic flow. Therefore it was recommended to provide only a channelising island on Palayamcottah side enclosing the existing Anna Statue to provide for the left turning fast moving traffic from the bridge to the National Highways. The N.H. on Palayamcottai side has to be slightly shifted to accommodate the left turning traffic from the Overbridge. To minimise land acquisition, a bare minimum turning radius of 12 M is adopted at the take-off point. The take-off for the left turning traffic could not be provided at the foot of the bridge as it will involve acquisition and dismantling of the building housing the office of the Tirunelveli Electricity System. To avoid this it was proposed to take-off (4 into 7.3 M) i.e., 29.2 Metres ahead, dismantling the hand rails for providing take-off for 7.5 M width of road as shown in the plan and connect it to the N.H. by means of a ramp with a gradient not exceeding 1 in 30. The existing gradient of the Overbridge is to be kept up undisturbed.

PROVISION OF 'U' TURNS

To minimise the conflicts, it is proposed to prohibit right turn near the Overbridge and all the right turning vehicles are advised to move further away from the Overbridge and take a 'U' turn at the appropriate points where the road width is increased to 22 M.

All vehicles coming from the bus stand side in the N.H. bound towards the Overbridge shall not be allowed to take an immediate right turn at the foot of the bridge. But they have to go further up towards Sulochana Mudaliar Bridge

and then take a 'U' turn at the place designated. Similarly on Shencottah side no vehicle shall be allowed to take a right turn immediately after the bridge and the vehicles bound for goods shed etc., have to go further upto the Veterinary Hospital and take a 'U' turn and proceed. Extra road width is required to allow vehicles to take 'U' turn and lands for these were proposed to be got alienated from the Veterinary Hospital Compound on Shencottah side and the river poramboke near Sulochana Mudaliar Bridge. A small portion of land was also recommended to be acquired on Palayamcottai side for this purpose.

TRAFFIC AIDS

The bridge as well as the junction on Palayamcottai side were proposed to be well lit during night time by means of adequate number of overhead cut off lights. One illuminated informatory sign board has to be put up over the hand rails of the bridge just before the take-off point. Plastic delineators are to be fixed at the three corners of the channelising island as a cautionary measure. Road marking shall be carried out before allowing traffic over the bridge to channelise the flow.

Apart from the above improvements, the erection of all other cautionary and mandatory signs were also proposed. A Police beat was suggested to be posted close to the entry gate of T.T.E.S. Co., to control the traffic from the Overbridge N.H. and also from Kailasapuram.

A COMPLICATED CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED IN RECORD TIME

"Do you remember how fascinated you were when you first read the story of Jeanne d' Arc, and how your ambition was to be something like her? Ordinary men and women are not usually heroic. They think of their daily bread and butter, of their children, of their household worries and the like. But a time comes when a whole people become full of faith for a great cause, and then even simple ordinary men and women become heroes, and history becomes stirring and epoch-making. Great leaders have something in them which inspires a whole people and makes them do great deeds."

EDUCATION

—This is what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wrote to his dear young daughter Indira Priyadarshini from Naini prison on October 26, 1930, so as to reach her on her 13th birthday. It is refreshing to remind ourselves of these prophetic words of the father which have proved true, as we celebrate his daughter's 56th birthday.

Her education in Tagore's Santiniketan, though interrupted due to the stresses and strains of the difficult times, opened her eyes to the immortal glory of India, and her studies and travels abroad threw upon the window of Western civilisation. Like her illustrious father and grandfather, she absorbed the scientific approach of the West and the basic values of life of the East. In the company of her father, she fell under the magnetic spell of the dynamic leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. Her close association with her father during the grim days of our Freedom struggle and thereafter during his stewardship as Prime Minister provided immense opportunities for closer look at men and matters and prepared her for rough and tumble of public life. Neither affluence in early childhood nor rigours of public life diminished her burning zeal to serve the teeming millions in India. No wonder her rise to top leadership was hailed by all at home and abroad.

She enjoys immense confidence of the people who have given their massive mandate to her to transform the face of poor India into a prosperous Welfare State. She carries a very heavy burden but it is lightened by the love of the people. She has created a new mood in the

THE PRIME MINISTER'S BIRTHDAY

TRIBUTES

BY

K. K. SHAH

GOVERNOR OF
TAMIL NADU

country for a big leap forward, and her slogan 'Garibi Hatao' is as meaningful today as the 'Quit India' slogan was thirty years ago. A bird's eye view of the period of her emergence as an undisputed leader is inspiring, instructive and educative.

In the formative period of any country's development, the test of leadership lies in the ability to assess handicaps, evaluate advantages appreciate the psychology of the people, calculate the actions and re-actions of neighbours—friends and foes—and hammer out ways and means for maximising the benefit of helpful factors and accelerating the tempo of progress consistent with the security and unity of the country. It is rarely that a positive leadership with enough dynamism is available to match the demands of the times. It is fortunate that in the most critical period in the history of India, a dynamic, wise and vigilant leader like Thirumati Indira Gandhi is at the helm of affairs.

HURDLE

The biggest hurdle and the greatest challenge that India has had to face after Independence, is the after-math of Partition. Many then did not realise how wily politicians and jealous neighbours can create situations, the burdens of which can not only cripple our economy, reduce our strength, disturb our unity but also create conditions of chaos and utter helplessness. Any effective measures that India could think of, can be exploited and condemned on religious grounds. Extreme caution and utmost prudence alone can shape the events in a way that would completely remove such an impression and create international opinion in our favour.

There were occasions in the past when the handicaps of Partition could have been offset by appropriate measures. When I say 'handicaps', I do not, for a moment, mean either to undo the geographical division that has taken place or to annex any part of either East Bengal or West Punjab. When I say 'handicaps', I refer to disquieting factors which are the natural concomitant of a religious State coming into existence on our borders

and exploiting the religious sentiments both in Pakistan and in India. Even a constructive attitude was exploited and is being exploited. It was then hoped that if democracy became pervasive and also a mode of living in Pakistan, since India was wedded to democracy, the barriers, prejudices and predilections based on religion, caste, community, would disappear and a healthy relationship would grow between India and Pakistan in the common interests of both.

Unluckily, the last 20 years have witnessed situations in which not only religious bigotry has been extolled but every attempt has been made to disturb the emotional integration of India by appeals to religious, ideological differences and group interests. It was thought that lovers of democracy could be dissuaded from working against a democratic India. As it happened, however, people wedded to an ideology which did not believe in allowing religion to interfere, did side with dictators, depending upon religion as their base. Neither ideological contradictions nor humanitarian values could prevent alignment intended to erode not only the democratic fibre of India but the very unity of India.

The resultant stresses and strains created a situation where frustration was increasing, hope for a better future was receding and extremism was gaining ground. Different forces acting in different ways and for different purposes had created a situation where confidence in leadership was sagging and reliance on the ability of the country to preserve its unity and maintain its progress was questioned.

It was in these circumstances that Thirumati Indira Gandhi was called upon to shoulder the responsibility of guiding the destinies of India. The sheer weight of internal squabbles, uncertain conditions and external pressures would have persuaded the mightiest not to invite trouble on all sides and undertake a task which looked like Herculean. But true to the traditions of her family, Indira Gandhi refused to succumb either to the threat or hurdles or to the pressure of events. She knew that unless a new line was adopted and a bold programme was undertaken, it was impossible to

change the psychology of the masses. She was aware that the country's interests demanded a fight on all fronts and she did not hesitate to do so.

The history of the last two years and more will be regarded as the history of future India, and this period will be known as Indira Gandhi epoch. The courage with which she advised the dissolution of the Lok Sabha at a critical time, the dynamism with which she fought the mid-term poll and the overwhelming majority with which she was entrusted with power are indicative of her maturity, wisdom, statesmanship and far-sightedness as a leader of destiny. The prognostications of the wisest, the prophecies of the intellectuals and the warnings of the prophets of doom not only went away but were completely destroyed by a massive majority, unknown so far in the history of India. This demonstrated that she could feel the pulse of the people, she knew them, had faith in them and was sure that her faith would be rewarded.

Hardly had the din and dust of the elections settled down when East Bengal erupted as a volcano and put her abilities to the severest test. Any other leadership would have either succumbed to the immediate needs or would have played into the hands of scheming politicians and propagandists. The cool, collected and resolute manner in which she handled the problem and the gradual change that she brought about in the thinking of the international community will redound to her credit and inspire future statesmen to draw inspiration from her handling of the situation, when all facts will be available. The greatness of leadership is tested when enormous dangers confront it. It is to the credit of Indira Gandhi that she is able to convert an enormous danger to an extreme advantage. Neither the impatience of friends for quick results nor the temporary jubilation of opponents can disturb the equanimity of Indira Gandhi. Her faith in the future of India is disclosed by her calmness, composure and confidence. Undaunted by difficulties and impervious to personal inconvenience, her diligent, devoted and intrepid leadership is slowly and steadily turning the tide in favour of India.

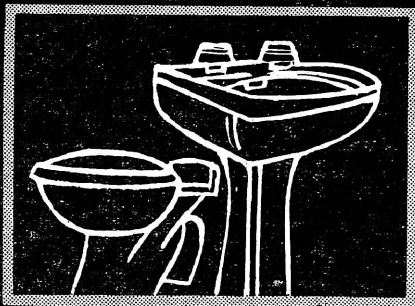
The Indo-Soviet treaty will be hailed as a master stroke of her consummate statesmanship and wisdom. When others were scheming, it will be said to her credit that Indira Gandhi had been acting.

Thanks to the solidarity of the people of India and to the magnificent performance of our gallant defence forces, Bangla Desh was born. The self-respect of the insulted people of this sub-continent is asserted ; the shackles of balance of power are broken ; and the emergence of India as a security of peace and prosperity is assured. By making President Bhutto to agree to abjure resort to force in future and to resolve all differences by negotiation without intervention of an outsider, Thirumati Indira Gandhi had added another dimension of glory to the formidable array of her achievements.

We have to give every possible help for the reconstruction of Bangla Desh. We have to produce more for making up the cost of war imposed on us and we will have to find additional resources to meet the rising expectations of the masses, besides maintaining vigilance against treacherous moves on our borders and against international pulls and pressures. We have to be vigilant against the scheming forces of communalism, casteism and religious bigotry. We have gradually to overcome the weaknesses of democracy and make democracy a way of life. This is a testing time ; but I have no doubt that with the maturity that the masses have attained, with the resilience that the economy has achieved, with the growth that the future is promising and with the strong and valuable leadership of Indira Gandhi, the future is safe.

On the 56th birthday of this great leader of destiny of India, millions of her countrymen and equally millions of her admirers all over the world, will vie with each other in sending their warmest greetings and best wishes. For the grateful people of India, the only significant way to greet her on this happy and memorable occasion is to assure her of their dedication and readiness to follow her lead under all circumstances and to strengthen her hands with the utmost loyalty and co-operation.

—oOo—

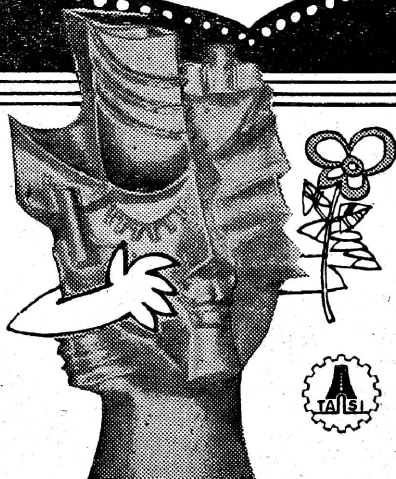


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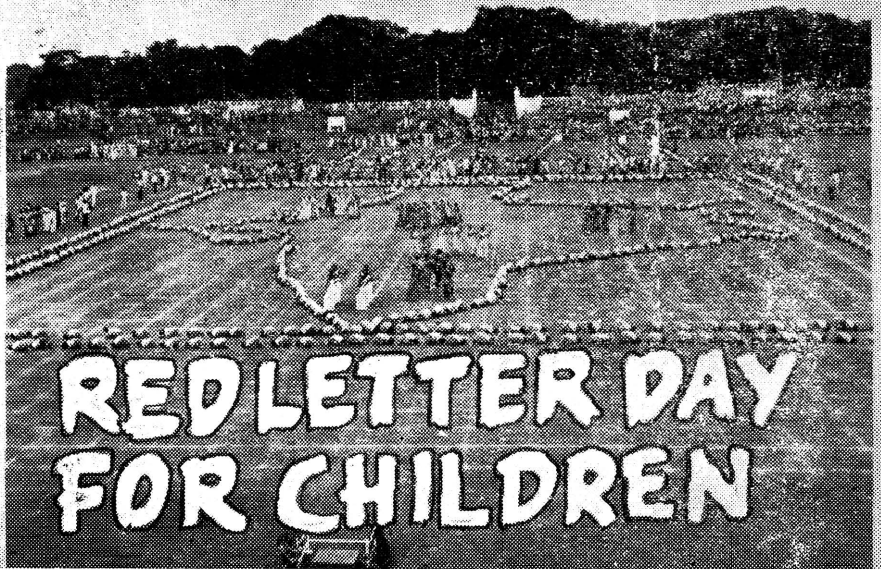
ARUL MANAI 26, WHITES ROAD MADRAS-14.

You have a crush on ceramics? TANSI is the place to find them! Dandy flower vases which add beauty to flowers themselves. Decorative ceramic wall hangings, sophisticated tea-sets in vivid or dreamy pastel shades. Lavish your bathrooms with sheeny, shiny sanitary fixtures. Love them - Buy them. Loveliest things would happen at your home.

LOVE ME
TOO, DEAR



NEHRU BIRTH DAY 1973



To mark the Birthday of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru this year on November 14th, the younger generation from tiny tots of nursery schools to the adolescents in colleges pooled all their budding talents to make it abundantly clear that his memory is cherished. All organisations and Government agencies responsible for the youth welfare and education lent their lusty co-operation, while the Information and Public Relations Department of the Government of Tamil Nadu co-ordinated all this enthusiasm. The most colourful event was the massive children's rally organised by the Indian Council for Child Welfare at the vast Nehru Stadium of the Corporation of Madras on 14—11—1973.

BOOK EXHIBITION

Children's Book Exhibition was inaugurated for three days from 14th November, 1973 at Rajaji Hall by Pulavar K. Govindan, Speaker, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly. The function was presided over by the Minister for Education and Tourism, Thiru V. R. Nedunchezian. About 20 publishers participated in the display of their publications. Paintings of good standard by children were also displayed at the exhibition. Books were sold at a sizeable concession, while the more costly sets were sold

on the instalment payment basis. Scientific instruments were also exhibited for the benefit of teachers. To give incentive to the publishers, 3 prizes were distributed for the best display. The Book Exhibition was kept open from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M. The Director of Social Welfare and Director of Public Libraries made necessary arrangements to display the educational aids at the exhibition for the benefit of the children, who thronged in large numbers in a constant stream.

PAINTING EXHIBITION

A painting competition was held for the school children. Children below 15 years grouped in 3 categories such as 2.5 to 5 years, 6 to 10 years and 11 to 15 years were enlisted. The competition for children in the age group of 2.5 to 5 years was organised by the State Social Welfare Board at 10 A.M. on 10—11—1973 and 300 children sat for competition at Children's Garden School at Mylapore, Avvai Home at Besant Avenue, Balar Kalvi Nilayam at Ritherdon Road, Madras—7 and Jawahar Vidyalayam at Ashok Nagar. The competition for other age groups was organised by the Director of School Education in different centres. About 700 children took part in the competition in the other two age groups. Three prizes were given to each

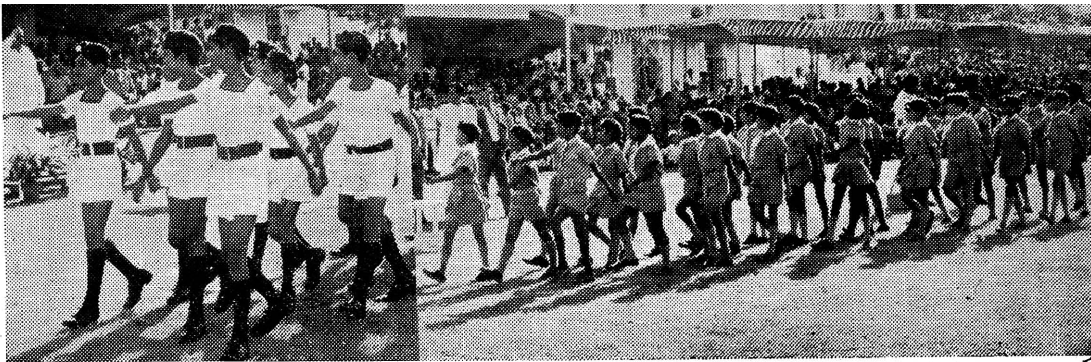
age-group. The Central Social Welfare Board had arranged 100 prizes with the help of some private institutions and companies. These prizes were distributed on 21st of this month.

POETRY COMPETITION

A poetry competition was organised by the Directorate of College Education held for both girls and boys on Sunday 11th November, 1973 at Rajaji Hall. Thiru K. Vezhavendan, M.L.A., Thiru Ponniavalavan and Thirumathi Krishna Sanjeevi were the judges for the competition which attracted 36 students from City colleges. The consolation prize went to a blind student of Vivekananda College.

FILM SHOWS

Film shows were screened free of charge on the morning of 14th November, 1973. The South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce selected about 11 theatres in the City for the screening of the film shows. Necessary exemptions like entertainment tax and show tax were given for the theatres. The Madras Film Society took the responsibility for supplying the films. Apart from this Children's Film produced by Tamil Nadu Films Divisions, and Films Division, Government of India were also supplied to the children's film shows.



The children of the various Consulate personnel appeared on the stage in their respective national costumes and gave a colourful variation this year. All these functions were held under the auspices of South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce, the Madras Film Society, Director of School Education and the Director of Information and Public Relations.

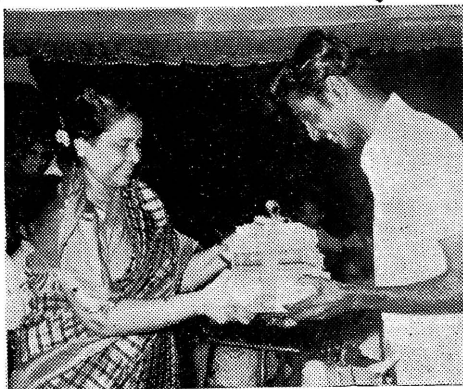
A Children's Rally held at the Nehru Stadium and inaugurated by

Thiru V.R. Nedunchezian was arranged under the joint auspices of the State Government, the Corporation of Madras and the Indian Council for Child Welfare. Led by elephants tigers and other animals, the mass rally was a great success from the start. The Police Department arranged for a display by the mounted police, and the Police Band was in attendance throughout the rally. About 10,000 children from Corporation Elementary and Secondary Schools took part in the

function. The horse parade was the most interesting item of the rally. Children of Police personnel played Karagan and Kavadi on the occasion.

The prizes to the winners of the painting competition, the poetry competition and those who participated in the rally were distributed by Thirumathi Visalakshi Nedunchezian at the end of the function.

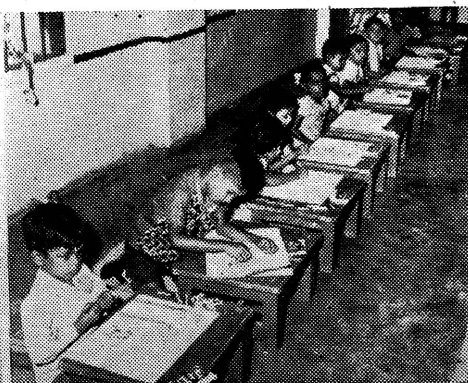
—S.S.



Top: March Past by NCC and Scouts units of Schools.

Middle: Prize Winners included college students and Nursery students in age appropriate competitions.

Bottom: Nursery School kids engaged in on the spot art competition.





The floods in December '72 caused widespread and considerable damage in Tamilnadu, especially to cultivable lands in the districts of South Arcot, Coimbatore, Salem, Dharmapuri, Tiruchi and Thanjavur. Not only the standing crops in the fields were damaged, but the lands were also covered with sand to depths ranging from 6" to 4' making the lands unfit for further cultivation. Due to this natural calamity, the lands of about 6,088 farmers were rendered unfit for cultivation. Among the areas affected by these floods, rapid reconnaissance survey revealed that an area of about 10,000 acres required the employment of bulldozers for reclamation as they had been heavily sand cast or badly eroded.

Taking into account the poverty of the agriculturists who were stricken by this natural calamity and in order to get the job of reclamation completed quickly and before the commencement of the main agricultural season, the Government also took the very human and benevolent decision to clear the lands free of cost. The task of clearing the heavily sand-cast lands was given to the Agricultural Department. Very appropriately within just a few days after the calamity the reclamation work was inaugurated on 23rd December '72 at THIRUVAMUR

VILLAGE, South Arcot district, by the Chief Minister.

DETAILED SURVEY

A detailed survey on the flood affected area was carried out by the Soil Conservation wing of Agriculture Department with the cooperation of the Revenue and Village officials who gave a clear picture of the damages viz. depth of sand deposited eroded areas and probable time required for reclamation, with the shortest possible 'leads'.

To accomplish the clearance of the sand cast lands in the shortest possible time, the Department diverted a fleet of 101 Bulldozers to the 5 districts of South Arcot, Coimbatore, Salem, Dharmapuri and Tiruchy. As the worst affected area was South Arcot district, a fleet of more than 80 Bulldozers were pressed into service for reclamation work in this district. Departmental bulldozers were made to work for more than 12 hours a day and the bulldozers were working continuously for more than 25 days in a month. The bulldozers were pressed for the reclamation work as per the priority fixed by the Collectors of the districts concerned. Particularly in South Arcot district, apart from equipment, almost the entire agricultural engineering staff was diverted for this work.

PROGRESS OF WORK

The tempo of progress was kept up until the entire area sand cast was cleared in all the districts in order to bring back the land fit for cultivation at a shortest period.

The following particulars will show the pace of progress of work right from the beginning till the end of the work :

	<i>Acres.</i>
From 23-12-72 to 31-1-73	830.75
Upto the end of February '73 ..	3,108.72
Upto the end of March '73 ..	4,952.27
Upto the end of April, '73 ..	6,068.65
Upto the end of May, '73 ..	6,939.58
Upto the end of June, '73 ..	8,042.64
Upto the end of July, '73 ..	9,228.04
Upto the end of August, '73 ..	10,206.04
Upto the end of September, '73 ..	10,541.00
Upto the end of 12-10-73	10,602.73

The 101 bulldozers have worked for 1,42,445 bulldozer hours to clear the sand cast and eroded lands in an area of 10,602.72 acres. It may be noted that the major part of the work was completed by the end of August itself i.e. within eight months of the commencement of work.

COST OF RECLAMATION

It was originally anticipated that the cost of clearance of sand by bulldozer would be about Rs. 1,200/- per acre on an average. But by the judicious and efficient working of the units, the actual average cost for the work was brought down to about Rs. 850/- per acre (not inclusive of addition spares and staff). It is safe to assume that one acre of land reclaimed on which groundnut, paddy, sugarcane or a number of crops can be raised, can produce atleast a gross average yield of Rs.1,000per annum. Therefore, gross yield out of 10,602.72 acres reclaimed would certainly exceed Rs. 1 crore per annum. If the reclamation works had not been undertaken by the Government, the loss of production in the State would have been of the order of at least Rs. one crore per annum.

It may be mentioned that 6,088 farmers have been benefited by this work. But for this reclamation work done by Government, it can be stated without doubt that the poorer farmers would have become effectually landless labourers with no lands of their own fit for cultivation. The number of farmers benefitted by the reclamation work are detailed below. As can be seen, the largest number roughly 85 per cent were in the one acre to three acres category.

1. Number of farmers in whose lands clearance was done upto the extent of :

	No. of farmers
One ..	2,642
One to two acres ..	1,797
Two to three acres ..	764
Three to four acres ..	330
Four to five acres ..	232
More than five acres ..	323
..	6,088



A bulldozer at work.

BUDGET PROVISION AND STAFF

The annual average budget provision for Agricultural Engineering Schemes is about Rs. 4.5 crores. The reclamation of lands taken up by the Agriculture Department was practically completed in about 8 months time at a cost of over Rs. 1 crore in addition to its regular programme of work and with an additional staff of just two sub-divisions. This will give some idea of the magnitude of the operations taken up on an emergency basis by this Department.

About 300 members of the operating crew and 50 Supervisory and Maintenance staff were engaged in this work. They came from all districts of the State leaving their families, worked in South Arcot on a 'Camp' basis even round the clock to ensure that the agricultural lands could be brought to cultivation before the commencement of the main cultivation season.

MAGNITUDE OF WORK

Assuming that the average depth of sand as 1.25 feet, the quantity of sand removed from the cultivable lands over an area of 10,602.72 acres works out to approximately 577 million cubic feet. The lead was

on an average of about 200 feet. The biggest Earthen Dam constructed in Tamilnadu is the Bhavanisagar Dam in Coimbatore district. This dam has about 14 million C.ft. of Masonry structure and 160 Mcft. of earth work. The sand removed over a distance of about 200 feet, therefore, exceeded three times the total earth-work of the Bhavanisagar Dam.

COMPLETION OF THE WORK

The reclamation work by bulldozers in the districts of Tiruchy, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore and Salem was completed by May, 1973. In respect of Thanjavur, the area affected being small, the work was commenced and completed in July '73' On completion of work in these districts, the bulldozers, which were operating in these districts, were also diverted to South Arcot for completion of the entire reclamation work as programmed. The reclamation work in South Arcot district was almost completed by the end of August, '73.

The remaining areas, which were in small patches in different villages, were also taken up and the entire affected area in South Arcot district was completed on 12-10-73.

The areas, which required reclamation in the above districts, are as follows. These areas have been reclaimed in full now at a cost of about Rs.1.05 crores, including the cost of additional spares for bulldozers and staff.

<i>District</i>	<i>Area Reclaimed in Acres</i>
1. South Arcot ..	8,793.18
2. Coimbatore ..	519.25
3. Salem ..	680.93
4. Dharmapuri ..	272.12
5. Tiruchy ..	282.78
6. Thanjavur ..	54.46
Total ..	10,602.72

The farmers in the districts of South Arcot, Coimbatore, Salem Dharmapuri, Tiruchy and Thanjavur districts have raised crops as soon as their lands were reclaimed.

In South Arcot district, in most of the reclaimed areas, the ryots have raised their second crop with Hybrid varieties of paddy viz. 'Jaya', 'IR-20' etc. besides kambu, cholam, groundnut and sugarcane.

In some of the villages in South Arcot district reclaimed in January-February, even a third crop of paddy is being raised now.

Thus the ryots of the affected districts were given timely assistance to raise their crops.

The reclamation work taken up by the Government has helped several thousand farmers and given the farming public the confidence that in a time of real emergency the Government of Tamilnadu will always come to their assistance effectually and promptly.

By

T.V. ANTONY I.A.S.,
(Then) *Director of Agriculture.*

the living past

The imprint of Time left on impressive buildings like the Taj Mahal is more easily discerned in written records. In place of mute memorials, eloquent books speak to one and all. The past is preserved in documents and books for posterity to show how and where history is imperishable. The same can be a guide to the future also.

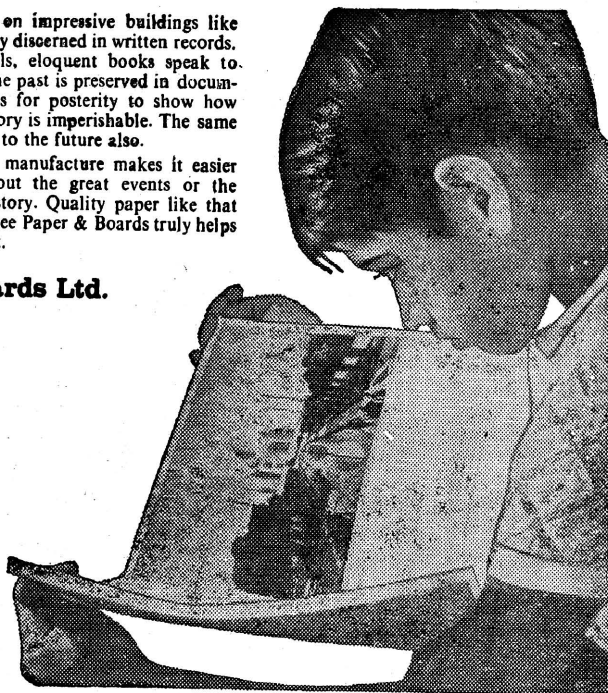
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The Watermark
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Operating an amateur radio station from one's home is a hobby for many in the affluent countries all over the world. Though this hobby is encouraged in every way by Governments of all countries and regulated by the United Nations agencies, all Governments insist on the amateurs taking out a license for operating a transmitting radio station. The amateurs who transmit and receive messages by means of their own radio stations and receivers are called Hams. The Government of India is equally anxious to secure wider acceptance of this hobby and some of the public sector undertakings like the Indian Telephone Industries have come forward to help amateurs in this respect. In our country, there is a minimum age, viz., 14, for issue of such licences.

HOW TO BE A HAM ?

The process of obtaining a licence is simple. The enthusiast has to pass a test in radio theory and should have the ability to send and receive the international Morse Code. There are two grades—I and II. In grade II the enthusiast is required to know very simple theory, operating procedure and ability to send and receive Morse Code at five words per minute. For grade I, the requirement is slightly advanced in theory and in the ability to send and receive Morse Code at 13 words per minutes. The minimum age is 14 years. The licence fee is fifteen rupees per annum. All that the Ham needs is a suitable receiver and a reasonable aerial. To transmit they need a frequency measuring device.

Initially, the amateur is allowed to operate on CW (radio telegraphy) only and that too on the high frequency bands. After he completes 200 contacts, he is allowed to go on phone (AM) on these bands. This initial restriction serves two purposes. First, he becomes familiar with the operating procedures without which there will be utter confusion. Secondly, it compels him to attain a certain proficiency in CW, which is considered desirable. But for this restriction, he is likely to ignore CW. As the amateur gains experience he can get endorsements for SSB (Single Side Band Suppressed Carrier), phone operation, VHF, UHF and teletype operations. At this stage only the amateur's financial resources and the capacity to procure components and equipments are the limiting factors.

NOT EXPENSIVE

If the amateur really wants to come on the air, it is neither difficult nor very expensive. For example, a 25 watt phone (AM) transmitter in kit form costs about Rupees 350. Self-assembled, it costs much less. Even if this amount is considered costly a 10-watt CW transmitter can be assembled for less than half the above cost. These low power transmitters use receiving types of valves manufactured by BEL and a few other components purchased from the "disposal" market. Though one cannot win contests with such a transmitter, it provides enough fun. With a good antenna, contacts all over India and even across a few thousand

The fascinating hobby of Amateur Radio described in these pages has been made possible to a large extent by material found in an article on the subject written by Thiru V. S. Rajagopalan in the I.T.I. Magazines' Annual Number, and supplemented by Standard Literature on the subject.

miles are possible, given the proper propagation conditions. The ideal propagation condition is achieved when the ground-wave and the waves reflected from the ionosphere are received together reinforcing each other. With better experience and resources a 150-watt transmitter can be obtained. The 150-watt input to the final stage is the legal limit in India on the high frequency bands.

As for receivers, good ones from disposals of World War II vintage are available for between Rupees 600 300 and. It is possible to construct a good receiver using a crystal filter available from BEL and indigenously manufactured broadcast receiver components. Such receivers have already been built by enterprising Indian radio amateurs. In fact, complete SSB trans-receivers have been built by Indian amateurs using indigenous transistors in receiver and low power stages and valves in the high power stages.

SENDING MESSAGES

Amateurs send messages either by voice or in International Code. Hams use a language that the untrained listener cannot understand. Part of this special language consists of three-letter groups starting with the letter Q. Hams call these groups Q signals. For example, the signal QRA means "What is the name of your station?" The Q signals have been agreed upon internationally, and enable hams who do not speak a common language to understand each other. The

Q signals also save time. When sending code, hams often omit vowels from many words as another time saver.

A typical message may be like this "TNX (Thanks) for the call. UR (your) RST is 589. Name JOE QTH (Location) SINGAPORE. WX Fine 25 C. RX AR88 TX Homebrew (Home made), Dipole (antenna) Input 50 watts. PSE (Please) QSL 73 N. The number 73 stands for 'Regards.' The abbreviations and the words used in the above message are internationally recognised and hence no difficulty is experienced in exchanging important information required for filling the QSL Card. Some of the Q Codes and Ham abbreviations are given elsewhere in this page.

Amateurs, after they contact each other on the air, exchange what is called a "QSL" card. This is a written confirmation of the contact established by the concerned amateurs on the air. It is something like the written message delivered by our P & T Department for a phonogram confirmation. It contains essential details like the date and time of contact, mode (AM, CW, SSB), quality of the signal, besides the name and address of the operator. Only these cards are admitted as evidence for awards in contests.

MORE ABOUT THE HOBBY

For purposes of identification, every radio amateur is allotted by the appropriate Government agency of his country what is known as a "CALL SIGN." It is analogous to the number plate of a motor car. The call sign is a mixture of alphabets and numerals. The call sign has two significant parts. The first part also known as 'prefix' indicates the country to which the amateur belongs. These prefixes are internationally recognised. The second part identifies the individual amateur. For example, call sign VU2JS stands for VU2 India and "JS" for the individual.

The usefulness of amateur radio is internationally recognised. Its interests are represented by International Amateur Radio Union

SOME OF THE Q CODES AND AMATEUR ABBREVIATIONS

QRG	.. Frequency
QRK	.. Audibility
QRM	.. Interference
QRN	.. Atmospherics
QRT	.. Closing down
QRX	.. Please wait
QSB	.. Fading
QSL	.. Confirmation
QSO	.. Radio contact
QTH	.. Location
BA	.. Buffer amplifier
CANS	.. Headphones
DE	.. From
HI	.. Laughter
K	.. Invitation to transmit
MOD	.. Modulation
OM	.. Old Man
PA	.. Power amplifier
ROGER	.. Received and understood
RPT	Report
VFO	.. Variable frequency oscillator
XYL	.. Wife
YL	.. Young lady
73	.. Kindest regards
88	.. Love and kisses

(IARU) on the administrative conferences held by the United National specialised agency for telecommunications Union (ITU). IARU is the representative body of International Amateur Radio Organizations. The frequency allocations in the various segments of electromagnetic spectrum are internationally recognised (subject to national Government's concurrence).

THE HAM AND THE SATELLITE

In 1971 the World Administrative Conference for Space Telecommunications recognised the value of participation of amateur radio operators in space research by officially defining amateur satellite service. The conference also allotted additional frequencies for use by amateurs when using space techniques.

At present, the sixth satellite in the series called "OSCAR-6" is in orbit. This is solarpowered with a design life expectancy of about one year. This satellite accepts signals in the frequency range of 145.9 to 146 MHz from the ground amateur radio station and retransmits them in the range of 29.550 to 29.450 MHz. It will accept CW and SSB signals. To have effective contact with the satellite, about 100 watts of effective radiated power is necessary.

Just like the Territorial Army, the Hams provide a readily available second line of communication in a crisis. During a P. & T. strike the Government of India utilised the services of Hams to handle the State Telegraphic traffic. The Army, Navy and Air Force of every country recognise the value of amateur radio operators as persons capable of coming to their rescue in crisis. To see the amateur radio operator with earphone clamped on his ears and fingers fiddling the transmitter knobs presents a picture of peace and contentment. Just like an angler calmly waiting for a "bite" he will wait for signals from far and from near. It is an interesting and absorbing hobby.

LOW COST HOUSING FOR



MIDDLE INCOME GROUPS

The Tamil Nadu Housing Board is a Statutory body which undertakes large scale housing projects for the various categories of people and also land development schemes for allotment of developed plots to public on sale as well as hire purchase system. Formerly only single storeyed independent houses were used to be put up by the Board, but now flats and tenements are constructed and allotted.

A conference of the Housing Board Officers and Engineers with the Special Secretary to the Government, Housing Department and representatives of Finance, Revenue, Law and Rural Development and Local Administration Department of the Government was held at Yercaud on 19th and 20th of October 1973. Thiru K. Rajaram, Minister for Housing and Labour presided over the Conference. The Slum Clearance Board was represented by its Chairman, Thiru Rama Aranganal and its Chief Engineer.

The conference was convened mainly for the purpose of taking stock of the Board's progress in its housing activities and to find out ways and means of stepping up the progress, not only in the City of Madras but to make itself felt throu-

ghout the length and breadth of the State. It was also the intention to discuss the various new techniques to be adopted in the Low Cost Housing Scheme to bring down the cost and also to have discipline in the use of scarce materials, such as Steel and Cement.

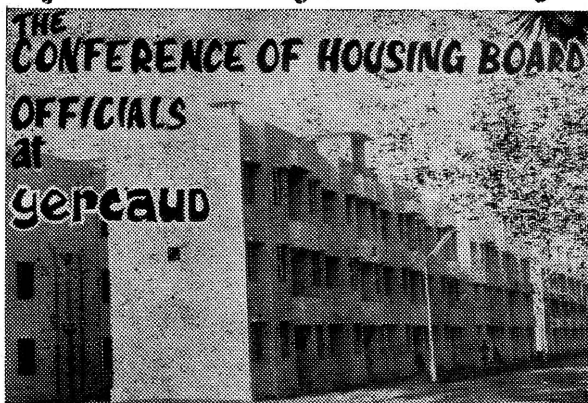
Special Low Cost Housing Scheme has been framed by the State Government for the benefit of the economically weaker sections whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 4,200. The scheme is intended to be operated throughout Tamil Nadu. For the present, work will be taken up wherever a group of persons have already acquired sites. Suitable Government lands, if available, will be made use of for this purpose. In other places, lands will be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act.

The maximum cost of the house constructed under this scheme is Rs. 10,000. The construction of house will be done by the Housing Board employing its own technical staff without resorting to the contract system. Thereby saving is expected to be effected to the tune of 15% of the cost of the building.

MODE OF PAYMENT

Initially only 10% of the cost of the building is to be paid as deposit by the beneficiaries. The remaining 90% is to be paid over 20 years in monthly instalments of Rs. 63. The plinth area of the building will be about 420 sq. ft. It will have a living, bed, kitchen, in addition to bath and toilet.

It is proposed to obtain finances for this scheme from the HUDCO. During the short period of 3 months that this scheme has been in operation, the Housing Board has approved 93 schemes for the construction of 2974 houses at a cost of Rs. 308.73 lakhs. HUDCO aid has been received to the tune of Rs. 66.20 lakhs for the construction of 602 houses. Work on 1196 houses has been started. Before the end of this year all these buildings will be handed over for occupation.



The Districtwise breakup is as follows :—

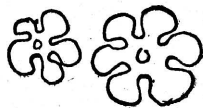
		Rs. in lakhs.
Madurai District	405	41.68
Tirunelveli „	214	22.92
Ramnad „	390	40.75
Kanyakumari „	64	8.60
Coimbatore „	534	50.53
South Arcot „	189	19.54
Thanjavur „	122	14.99
Salem „	287	27.53
Dharmapuri „	267	29.28
North Arcot „	262	22.50
Chingleput „	240	30.14

In the Chingleput District there has been very encouraging demand from the industrial workers at Thiruthani, Ennore, Sriperumbudur, Athipattu, Tambaram and Thiruvanniyur. It is hoped to cater to the needs of these industrial workers during this year itself.

PIONEER IN COST REDUCTION

The various methods adopted by the Housing Board for the reduction of the cost of the buildings were discussed. The use of funicular shells as a substitute for the traditional R.C.C. saves the cost of roofing upto 40%.

HOUSING BOARD GEARS UP FOR STATE-WIDE PROGRAMME



The catenary type of houses eliminating the use of steel and concrete to a large extent is one of the solution found by the Housing Board for the reduction of the cost.

The integrated type of construction whereby R.C. frames and bricks work are adopted even for the single-storeyed building is an innovation which has proved economical in clayey soils.

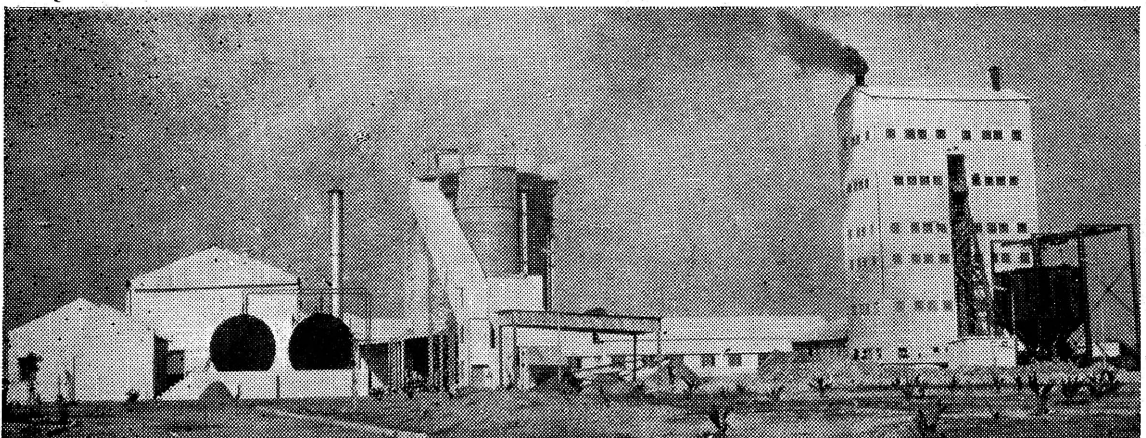
The Housing Board is one of the earliest users of the secondary species of timber with the object of better utilisation of the timber wealth of the country and to conserve teak wood which is scarce.

Various Construction Processes In Offing

A system of prefabricated houses to cater to the needs of the lowest income group has been evolved. The cost of this type is only a third of the traditional type of buildings. It saves steel to the extent of 30% and cuts down construction time by 75%.

Another technique which the Board is proposing to popularise, is the guniting process of pre-fabricated houses. Upto four storeys could be constructed by this method. 25% of the cost of construction could be saved, besides conserving cement and steel to the extent of 20 to 30%.

The Housing Board has been extensively using flyash as a partial substitute for cement. This has the effect of cost reduction to the extent of 2 to 5%.



The Cellular Concrete Plant at Ennore.

The execution of works by departmental staff directly without employing contractors is another pioneering step taken by the Housing Board towards reduction of cost. The Board has launched on this bold experiment with its limited staff with a view to save for the allottees the margin of profit the contractors are likely to make if work is got done through them.

DESIGNS TO SHOW ECONOMY

Besides the above measures of cost reduction in the fields, the Housing Board has always laid stress on economic designs, both architectural and structural, with a view to achieve maximum economy.

Through bulk purchase of building materials by open competition well in advance of the actual requirement, the Board secures competitive prices for the building materials purchased.

The Board has set up a wood working unit for the supply of doors and windows for its works. It is proposed to set up a semi-mechanised brick plant in the City. The Board has a programme of establishing building industries such as manufacture of Stoneware pipes, mosaic tiles, etc.

CELLULAR CONCRETE PLANTS

A plant for the manufacture of Cellular Concrete, first of its kind in the South East Asia, has been



117 tenements for slum-dwellers constructed at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs at Gundusalai road, Cuddalore.

erected with Polish Collaboration at a cost of Rs. 3.65 crores. The products of this plant will replace bricks and R.C.C. in all the works of the Housing Board within a short time.

The Conference recommended that the accounting work relating to the deposits from the public may be entrusted to any of the Nationalised Banks.

IN-SERVICE TRAINING

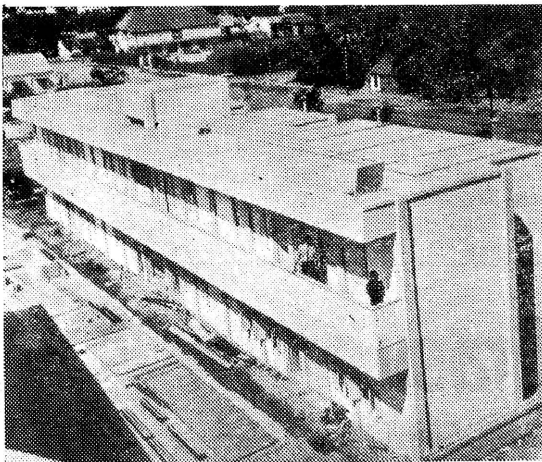
It was proposed to impart in-service training in accounts and office management to the Board staff. The measures to be taken for early realisation of the amounts due to the Housing Board was discussed.

In regard to land acquisition, it was considered necessary to enact special legislation with a view to cut down the delays and to minimise the amount of compensation.

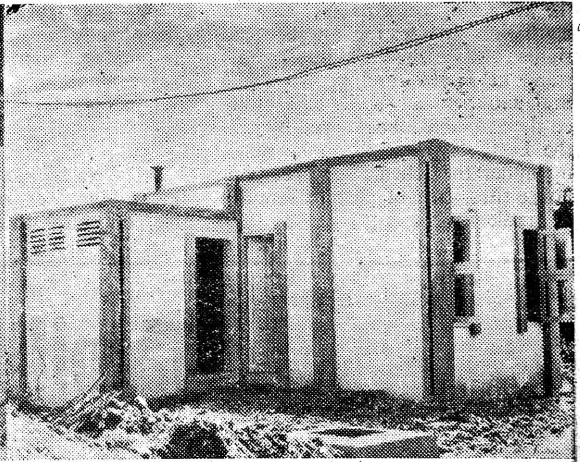
CONCESSIONS

Government have agreed to allow certain concession in fixing the value of building and plots transferred by the Housing Board to the allottees for the purpose of stamp duty. The request of the Housing Board for the grant of 50% subsidy in respect of water supply scheme executed in par with the Corporation of Madras, will be examined by the Government.

The vacancies arising in tenements constructed under Slum Improvement Scheme are proposed to



A view of 12 in 1 block of tenements completed recently adopting GUNITING PROCESS of Prefabrication resulting in a cost reduction by 25 per cent.



A small prefabricated gunit house built at a cost of Rs. 3,500.

be filled up by allotment to Last Grade Government Servants at 10% of their pay.

With the increase in the number of housing schemes in southern Districts, especially with the heavy demand for special low cost housing, it has been proposed to set up two Units at Tirunelveli and Tanjavur.

The deliberations concluded with the Hon'ble Minister's

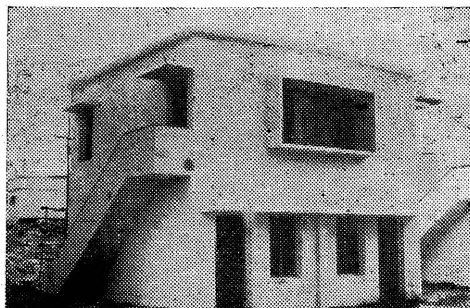
PROVISION OF HOUSE-SITES TO LANDLESS RURAL WORKERS

The Government of India have formulated a scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas as a Central Sector Scheme under which 100 per cent grant is made available to State Governments outside the State Plan Scheme. The salient features of the scheme are as follows :—

(a) The scheme aims at assisting the State Government to provide house-sites free of cost to families of landless workers in the rural areas who do not already own house-sites or a built-up house or hut on land of their own ;

(b) The Government of India will give 100 per cent grant for acquisition and development of lands outside the State Plan Ceiling ;

(c) Financial assistance under the scheme will be admissible only if the State Governments have enacted legislation conferring home-stead rights on which their houses/huts stand at present and provided the State Government should have utilised the available lands owned by it in the Districts proposed to be taken up under the scheme for providing house-sites, free of cost to families of landless workers ;



exhortation to the Board Officials to dedicate themselves to the task of finding shelter to the teeming millions and thus to fulfill the long cherished dreams of the leaders of the country.

→ A view of 4 in 1 block of tenements constructed for slum dwellers. 391 such tenements have been constructed at Peecaankulam Tiruchirappalli at a cost of Rs. 19.5 lakhs.

(d) All administrative expenditure connected with the implementation of the scheme will have to be borne by the State Governments ;

(e) The size of the house-sites should not exceed 100 square yards (The question of enhancing the extent is under correspondence with the Government of India) ;

(f) The average cost of development of house-site should not exceed Rs. 150 per house-site ;

(g) The term ' development ' will cover clearing and levelling of land and provision of paved streets and storm water drains on the lands proposed to be utilised for giving house-sites to eligible families ;

(h) In case where an adequate supply of potable drinking water is not already available, a covered masonry well may also be provided to serve a cluster of, say, 40-50 house-sites ; and

(i) Priority should be given only to those districts having sizeable concentration of landless rural

labourers, particularly of those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Since the Government of Tamil Nadu have enacted the Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyruppu (Conferment of Ownership) Act, 1971, and have introduced it in Thanjavur district, and the assignment of all the available lands in Thanjavur district to landless people have almost been completed, the Government have introduced the scheme in Thanjavur district in the first instance. The scheme is being implemented through the State Housing Board, with the help of the Collector and the other district Revenue Officials. The implementation of the scheme is in progress in this district. Under this scheme 1.15 lakhs families will be benefited in Thanjavur district. A sum of Rs. 75.51 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Government of India out of which a sum of Rs. 18.87 lakhs has been released. The Kudiyruppu Act has since been extended by Government to the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Dharmapuri; Salem (excluding Yercaud Sub - Taluk) and Ramanathapuram (excluding Rajapalayam Sub-Taluk).

Read

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Save rupee-a-day for a house HOUSE-SITE OR A FLAT

The Tamil Nadu Housing Board in collaboration with the Syndicate Bank have made arrangements for the collection of regular deposits from every intending depositor who joins the Rupee-a-day saving scheme. The aim of the scheme is to provide houses/flats/house sites to the masses all over Tamil Nadu.

The Scheme will be applicable to those who do not own a house/flat/house site anywhere in the State of Tamil Nadu and who are 18 years of age.

EASY MODE OF PAYMENT

Every applicant should deposit a minimum of one rupee-a-day or in multiple for a period of five years. The deposits shall be made daily, weekly or monthly at the nearest branch of the Syndicate Bank where the applicant is authorised to open an account. On completion of five years period the Board will construct and provide the depositor a house/flat/house site of value which will normally be four times the amount of the depositor's five years savings. The excess cost for the house/flat/house site will have to be paid by the prospective allottees in easy equal monthly instalments spread over a period of 5/10/15/20 years with interest.

On realisation of the 1/4th cost of the house/flat/house sites from the applicants in a period of 5 years

the Syndicate Bank will help the Board by investing 3/4th of the entire balance amount towards construction purpose.

About 5,000 persons have made enquiries about the scheme for getting particulars. Nearly 1,200 persons have given their applications. So far 1,108 applicants have been admitted and are paying money under this scheme in its branches.

The rupee-a-day savings scheme in collaboration with the Syndicate Bank has since been closed as sufficient number of applicants have been enrolled and the minimum financial assistance of Rs. 1 crore will be given by the Syndicate Bank for processing this scheme.

THE SCHEME EXTENDED TO DISTRICTS

The Executive Engineer and Administrative Officers of Madurai and Salem Housing Units have convened a meeting of the members enrolled under the scheme within their districts and have explained the position and salient features to the members. They have stated that the members are convinced with the implementation of the scheme. The Executive Engineer and Administrative Officer of Salem

Housing Unit has set apart 25% of land out of 169 acres under acquisition for Salem Neighbourhood Scheme Phase. I, solely for implementation of the scheme. The Executive Engineer and Administrative Officer, Madurai Housing Unit has proposed to acquire 900 acres of land for various schemes and the acquisition proposals have been sent to Government and a portion of lands will be set apart for the implementation of the scheme.

INDIAN BANK ALSO

The Executive Engineer and Administrative Officers of other Housing Units have been instructed to convene similar meetings to explain the features of this scheme. A meeting of the members admitted to the scheme in the city of Madras will also be convened shortly. The lands under acquisition in West of Kalaignar Karunanidhi Nagar, Vyasarpadi and Tiruvanniyur will be utilised for this scheme.

The Indian Bank have now come forward with a similar scheme and the Board in its resolution No. 376, dt. 28-12-1972 has approved the proposal and application forms etc. are being supplied to the members of the public. So far 84 persons have opened accounts and are making the deposits. The last date is proposed to be extended upto 31-12-1973.

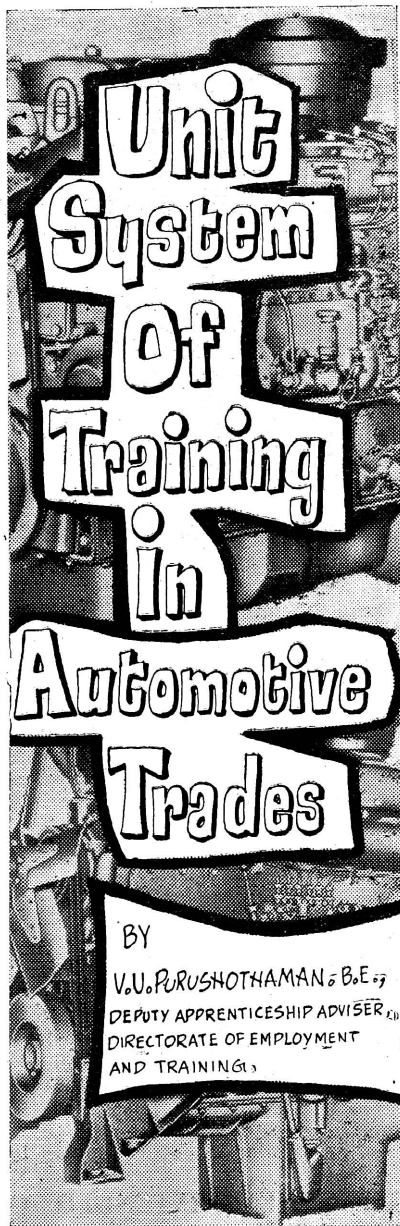
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The automobile industry is a major engineering industry with a vast scope for employment. A person, who begins his career as a cleaner or an apprentice under a mechanic in an automobile workshop, can rise to the level of a full-fledged mechanic or automotive specialist in course of time and can even aspire to become a Shop-Foreman, Service Manager or Parts-Manager ultimately. With the experience in automotive servicing and an aptitude for selling, there are bright prospects of rising to positions such as Sales Manager.

To become an automotive specialist, one must start by learning how each unit in an automobile works. Today's automobiles are precision-engineered machines that must be properly serviced if they are to operate in an efficient and safe manner. The automotive service industry needs specialists who understand the basic science of operation of the various units. Not only is this knowledge necessary to detect troubles in an automobile but with this background it will be easier for one to keep abreast of technological changes in the industry.

All these pre-suppose suitable training in the various automobiles units such as Auto-Electrical work, Auto Machining, Transmission, power plant and servicing, etc. In this connection it is worth mentioning that current thinking on training lays stress on giving greater importance to a sound and broad-based basic training for the first year to serve as a foundation for the further development of the unit of specialised skills later on.

Relevant to this is the institutional training imparted in the Industrial Training Institute in the trade of Mechanic (Motor Vehicle). This is a comprehensive training and

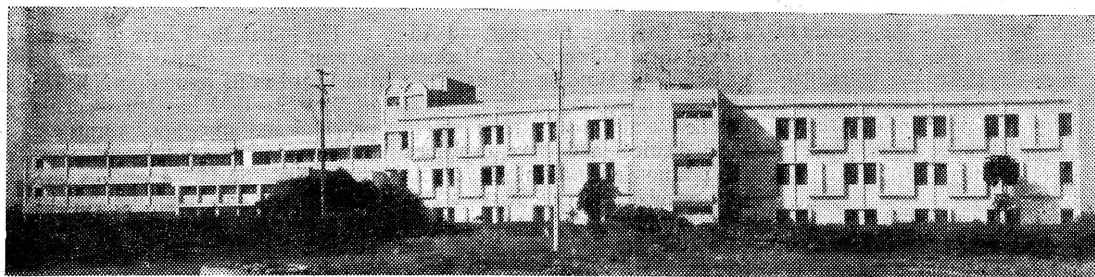


serves as the basis for further training within the industry. The basic training includes fitting, turning, sheet metal work, blacksmithy and welding, besides automobile work consisting of power unit, transmission, ignition, electrical systems and chassis work. The basic training so provided forms a firm base for further specialisation in 4 or 5 units like Auto Electrician, Auto Machinist, Auto transmission, power plant and servicing and Mechanic (Scooter/Motor Cycle). Such units of specialisation will provide greater self-employment opportunities. The same is illustrated in the diagram below :

STRUCTURE OF UNIT SPECILISATION.

STAGE I.	STAGE II.
One year	Auto Electrician 6 months.
Broad	
Based	Auto machinist 1 year.
Basic	
Training	Auto Transmission 1 year.
in	
Mechanic	Power Plant and Servicing 1 year.
(Motor	
veh.cle)	Mechanic (Scooter Motor Cycle) 6 months.

It will be seen from the above diagram that specialisation in a particular unit is preceded by a broad—based basic training which will equip the craftsmen with adequate skill, not only in the diversified branches of the trade, but also in the unit to be specialised later. Specialisation in the different units has its own relative merits when compared to generalisation, from the point of view of employability. An individual, who has specialised in any one of the units may also



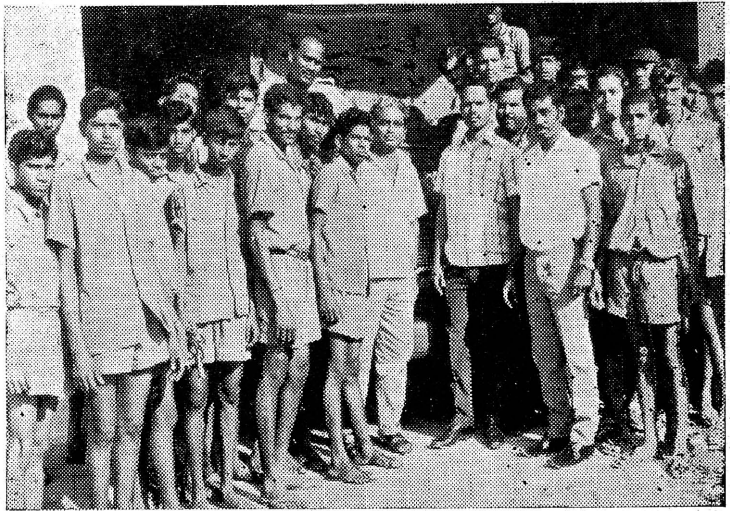
Free Hostel for I. T. I. trainees.

specialise in another unit, or units according to the needs of the industry and that of the individual.

The unitwise specialisation of skills is explained below :

Auto-Electrician :

The maintenance of electrical system as applied in automobile has relevance to diagnosis of electrical faults, Dynamo and Starter, Motor Overhaul, battery maintenance, electric circuit wiring, etc. In fact, an electrician or a wireman, who has got basic knowledge about electrical engineering, can also attend to auto electrical work. But it would be more appropriate if a Mechanic (Motor Vehicle) specialises himself in auto electrical works. Any field of specialisation calls for sufficient background of the basic principles and its applicability to the related field. As far as Mechanic (Motor Vehicle) is concerned, such basic knowledge about the mechanism of motor vehicles is imparted during the basic training which is a broad based one. The electrician and wireman are not taught about the mechanism of motor vehicles, but they are taught more with reference to general electrical equipments used in industries. So, a further training for a period of at least 6 months in industry specialising in the electrical system of automobile would be of immense help to the Mechanic



I. T. I. trainees with the Principal, Thiru Ponnambalam.

(Motor Vehicle). It may also be mentioned here that in almost all automobile workshops auto-electricians are employed, besides mechanics. Specialisation as to electrician has wide possibilities for self-employment as well.

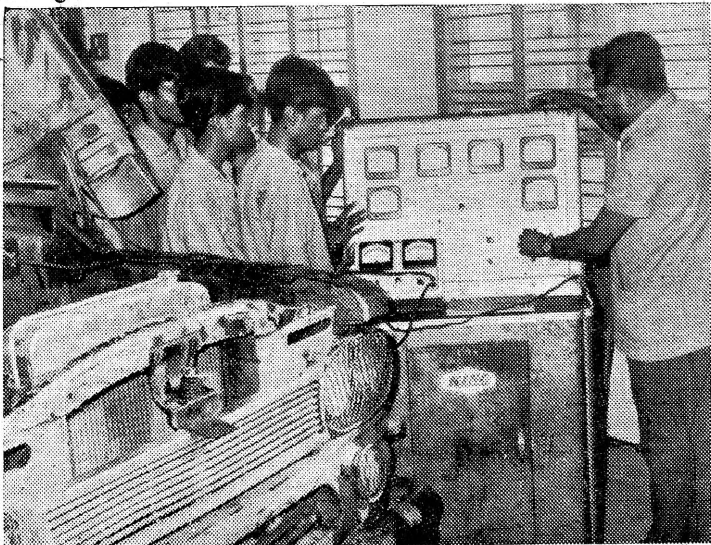
Auto Machinist :

This is another field of specialisation for a basic motor mechanic. Crank shaft grinding, cylinder boring and honing, valve grinding, etc., are to be done with greater accuracy

and care so that repair works on power units will be more effective and economical. Only those who have got sound knowledge of automobile mechanism will be able to judge exactly the accuracy required so as to bring the engine to perfect working condition. Though a Machinist (Grinder) can also carry out such types of grinding, he may not have much scope to further improve his skill in his trade as automobile workshops are not equipped with all types of grinders which are available in engineering industries. Again full time work for a machinist (grinder) in an automobile workshop will be rare and hence employing a Machinist (Grinder), exclusively for machining work, will not be economical to the establishment. A motor mechanic, who has also specialised in reconditioning work, will be ideal for establishments as his services can be utilised to the maximum, both as a motor mechanic and also as an auto machinist. In view of these advantages, specialisation in this unit will provide greater employment opportunities for these trainees in automobile workshops. A further training in industry for a period of 1 year in this unit will be sufficient to impart the specialised skill.

Auto-Transmission :

Power transmission work, both standard and automatic transmission in automobile, involve adjustment of clutch, overhauling of gear box,



Demonstration of testing the performance of the engine with the aid of "KING ANALYSER"

stripping and re-assembling propeller shaft, universal joint, front and rear axle drives, overhauling of steering system and correct wheel alignment. Specialisation for a period of 1 year in this unit as well as in chassis work in industry will adequately equip a basic motor mechanic to face confidently the challenging problems that usually crop up in these areas.

Power-Plant and Servicing :

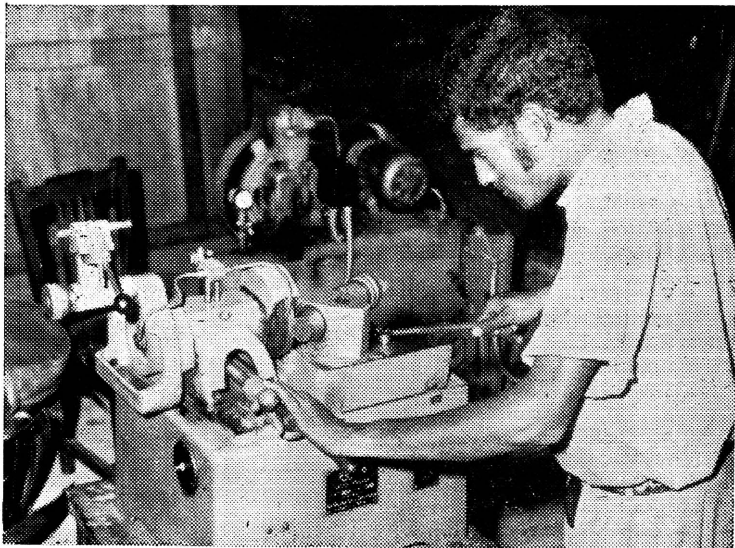
The automobile power unit is a comprehensive and an important unit which controls the automobile engines, cylinders, pistons, crankshaft, camshaft, cooling system, fuel system, etc. Hence, servicing of the power plant is the most important line of specialisation because the upkeep of vehicles in good condition depends entirely on the overhauling, periodical servicing and check-up of the controlling system. Most of the automobile workshops have separate service stations where periodical servicing and maintenance of vehicles are carried out. There are also a number of filling stations extending such services for periodical check-up. The basic motor mechanic with specialised training for a period of 1 year in this unit in industry will be in great demand in the industry.

Mechanic (Scooter-Motor Cycle):

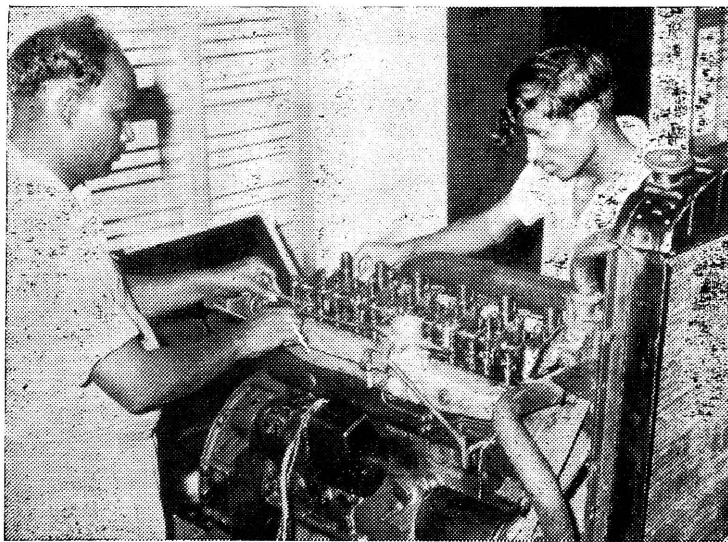
Scooters and Motor-Cycles are the common mode of transport and hence the demand for them and supply are increasing day by day. This has led to a situation where qualified mechanics in this line are in great demand to keep these vehicle moving. In the years to come, this demand will register further increase. The broad based basic training in Mechanic (Motor Vehicle) trade covers the fundamentals of this unit of specialisation also. Therefore, further training for a period of 6 months in this unit in industry will be adequate for this purpose.

To sum up, we shall now list the main advantages of the unit skill system of training in the light of the above digression :—

1. This system of training in specialised units instils confidence and hope in the minds of those who undergo this training by providing wide scope for self-employment.



Value refacing.



Tuning up of the engine

2. This system supplies qualified personnel specialised in the various units of operation to meet the demands of the industry.

3. The services of personnel trained in the specialised units of skills can also be utilised for general repair work, wherever required.

4. The comprehensive basic training initially given prior to specialisation obviates the need for providing further basic training in any unit of specialisation.

5. More seats can be located for apprenticeship training by fully utilising the facilities existing in service stations and re-conditioning workshops which could not otherwise be tapped for apprenticeship training in Mechanic (Motor Vehicle) trade.

In conclusion, it can thus be said that specialisation in the various units of skills is advantageous, not only to the trainees and to the employers but also in meeting the exacting demands of the industry as well.

MINIMUM WAGES FOR FARM LABOUR

The Tamil Nadu Government have announced its decision revising and refixing under the Minimum Wages Act 1968 the minimum wages for agricultural labourers on the basis of the recommendations of the Karthikeyan Committee. The revised rates are applicable to the whole State except East Thanjavur Development District comprising Sirkali, Nannilam, Nagapattinam, Mannargudi and Thiruthuraiipoondi taluks where the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourer Fair Wages Act, 1969 is in force. In all, nearly 44 lakhs agricultural labourers of all categories all over the State are to be benefited by the decision of the Government.

REVISED AND REFIXED MINIMUM WAGES

The minimum wages recommended by the committee are :— (the 1959 rates are given in brackets):

Ploughing with employees' bullocks and plough—Rs. 5.50 ; without bullocks—Rs. 3.00 (Rs. 1.25) The duration of working time is five hours a day.

Sowing, plucking of seedlings and transplanting operations—Rs. 3.00 for men (Re. one) Rs. 1.75 for women (Re. 0.85) and Rs. 1.25 for non-adults (Re.0.62).

Harvesting and reaping—Rs. 3.25 for man, Rs. 2.25 for women and Rs. 1.50 for non-adults. No rates were fixed for this category in 1959.

The Government have also further accepted in toto the recommendation of the committee in this regard that if the existing rates of all or any of the agricultural operations are higher than the rates revised,

such higher rates are to be paid to the agricultural workers. The practice of payment of wages in kind wholly or partly for any class of operations should also be continued, provided such wages are not less than the minimum wages refixed. Every minimum rate of wage is an all-inclusive rate allowing for the basic rate, cost of living allowance and the cash value of concessions, if any.

MINIMUM WAGES RECOMMENDED

The minimum rates of wages were originally fixed by the Government in 1959 in the State and the same has been in vogue till now without change or modification. An upward change for the better in the minimum wages of agricultural employees is long overdue and the anomaly has been rectified to a greater extent by the recommendations of the present committee.

As per the decision of the Government a substantial increase in the minimum rates of wages for the various grades of agricultural employees and numerous categories of agricultural operations has been given effect to resulting in overall upward revision of minimum wages for agricultural workers all over the State except East Thanjavur development district.

The Committee set up in December 1972 by the Tamil Nadu Government under the Minimum Wages Act, 1946, for fixation of minimum wages for farm labour under the chairmanship of Thiru V. Karthikeyan, Member of the Board of Revenue, submitted its unanimous report to the Minister for Labour and Housing, Thiru K. Rajaram on

1st August, 1973. After going into all aspects of the problem, contacting all men of note and institutions in the State relating to agricultural operations and operations ancillary to agriculture, the Committee has, in its unanimous report, advanced many a suggestion and recommendation covering the whole range of agricultural operation such as the wage structure and working conditions of the agricultural labour force, set-up of a proper institution to implement the decisions of the Government at the grass root level.

FARM LABOUR COURTS AT GRASS ROOT LEVEL

Apart from recommendations concerning wages, the Committee has also put forth a number of valuable suggestions such as setting up of Farm Labour Courts at local and Revenue Divisional level vested with requisite power to settle labour troubles as expeditiously as possible, establishing a separate agricultural labour wing headed by a Huzur Serishtadar in the grade of Tahsildar in each and every district collectorate.

Formation of a large number of labour contract societies comprising agricultural labourers to execute Government and local body works ; setting-up of agricultural farmers on waste lands and establishment of small-scale industries in rural areas are some of the other suggestions made by the committee to combat the problems of seasonal unemployment and under-employment of agricultural employees.

—R.N.

Lay-Off Compensation for non-strikers : State Plea

The Tamil Nadu Government have requested the Government of India to amend the Industrial Disputes Act to enable such of the workers as do not participate in a strike in an industrial establishment to claim lay-off compensation in appropriate cases by taking the claims to labour courts.



Persons with deformities of body or mental retardation are called the "Handicapped." Such people can be trained to lead a happy, normal and useful life. This is what goes by the name of 'rehabilitation.' Such training is one of the greatest triumphs of modern medicine and education. Because these modern medicines and training methods are costly and time consuming, organised effort is called for in rehabilitation of the Handicapped.

Governmental interest in promoting such an organisation became pronounced after 1967 and as a result, the Tamil Nadu Association for the Rehabilitation of the Handicapped was formed and registered on 23-4-1971. As per the constitution, Ministers of the Government of Tamil Nadu holding certain portfolios have been named as Hony. patrons and certain Government representatives and certain Officials are made Ex-Officio Members of the Governing Body. The Government have also permitted the Assistant Director, Special Employment Office for the Physically Handicapped to serve as one of the Secretaries of the Association. Moreover, the Governor of Tamil Nadu is the Patron-in-Chief of the Association.

STATE BOARD FOR HANDICAPPED

Not content with this, the Government of Tamil Nadu went a step further and organised a State Board for Handicapped. This is the first Board of its kind to be formed by any Government in the Indian Union. The Board will be able to study the problems of the handicapped from all aspects and render suitable assistance to all those already engaged in this cause and also give direct help in all deserving cases.

The Handicapped include four main classes of people. These are the blind, the deaf and deaf-mutes, the crippled and lastly the mentally retarded.

Pictures show how the deaf (top) retarded (middle) and blind (bottom) are taught.

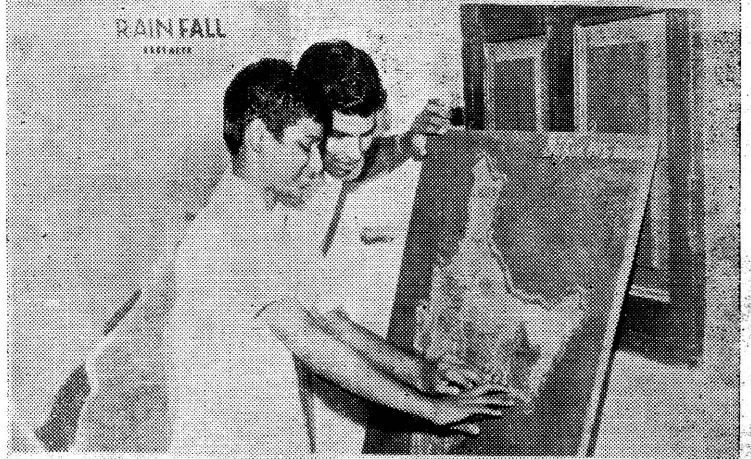
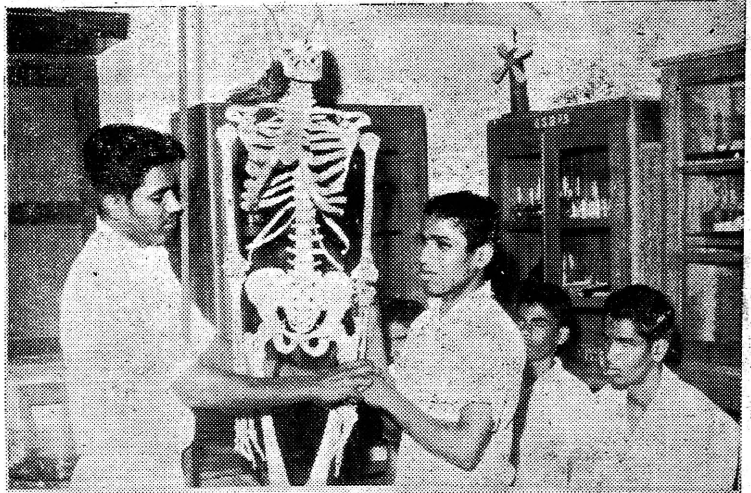
The blind are taught how to read. They are made able to walk about by themselves and to do certain work. The deaf have been taught how to understand speech. Deaf-mutes have been trained to talk. Men with missing arms or legs have been given new ones, and have been taught to use them. Many children with intelligence below normal have been trained to work and to live happily with people of normal intelligence. Society in general has gained from their talents and skills which would otherwise have been lost.

FIRST BLIND SCHOOL OF TAMIL NADU IN 1890

It was in France, as far back as 1784, that the first school for the blind was opened in Paris by Valentin Haüy. He was convinced that people who lose one sense often develop their other senses to a degree above normal. He found that in the blind the sense of touch is often highly developed. He used the sense of touch to teach the blind to read, and invented books with raised letters. Haüy's idea caught on quickly in Europe. Schools for the blind were opened in many countries in the early 1800's and there are eleven such schools today in Tamil Nadu. The first school for the blind was opened in 1890 at Palayamkottai.

Valentin Haüy's system of raised line letters was imitated widely, but it was not entirely satisfactory. Only about half the blind students could learn to read by this system. In 1829 another Frenchman, Louis Braille, invented a system of writing for the blind. This system uses raised dots which can be read much more easily and quickly than raised lines. Braille is now the standard system of reading and writing for the blind.

The teaching of various subjects to the blind varies considerably from methods adopted in other schools. Models, stuffed birds and relief maps are used for teaching history, geography and science. In colleges, however, (bottom picture) the blind students take notes in classes along with the sighted. Teaching the blind in schools requires special training and a good deal of patience.





THE DEAF

For many centuries persons, who were born deaf, were thought to be hopelessly handicapped. They were considered to be incapable of speech although they possessed normal vocal organs. These organs were not used by deaf children because speech comes as a result of imitation. For this reason, the deaf child must be taught artificially to do that which comes so naturally to the hearing child.

The pupil watches the speaker's lips, and, by feeling vibrations, learns to understand the spoken word. This method is also used

to teach the deaf to speak. The pupil watches the lips, tongue, and other organs used in speech. By touching the teacher's throat, he attempts to imitate the vibrations of throat muscles as used in speech.

RESIDUAL HEARING

There is considerable study being given today to the development and training of what is called residual hearing. It has been found by scientific tests that many deaf persons have a very small amount of hearing ability which is often overlooked. If this residual hearing is properly trained and developed, deaf children can be taught to speak by sound.

It is a silent word for the deaf. Top left (1) shows an interpreter for the deaf. He can translate a speech into gestures which the deaf can understand. But this is not enough. Hearing aids and the speech pathologist (top right) (2) shows how a deaf child is made to imitate speech with the help of hearing aids and a mirror. Picture (3) shows that speech is an act of imitation and that the mere sound of her voice brings happiness to this deaf child. But meticulous testing is resorted to as shown at (4) before a hearing aid is prescribed. Schools for the deaf deter use of gestures as a means of communication by their wards.

Artificial Limbs :—The most important development in aid to the crippled is the use of artificial limbs. The making and fitting of artificial hands, legs, arms and eyes has become a separate branch of medicine called prosthetics. This has come to be included in Tamil Nadu Industrial Training Institute as one of the form of the training.

Schools for the feeble-minded emphasize social growth. The students are taught how to behave in the home and the community. They are taught good manners, a neat appearance and hygiene. They are also taught simple trades by which they can make a living.

Rehabilitation of Handicapped in Tamil Nadu

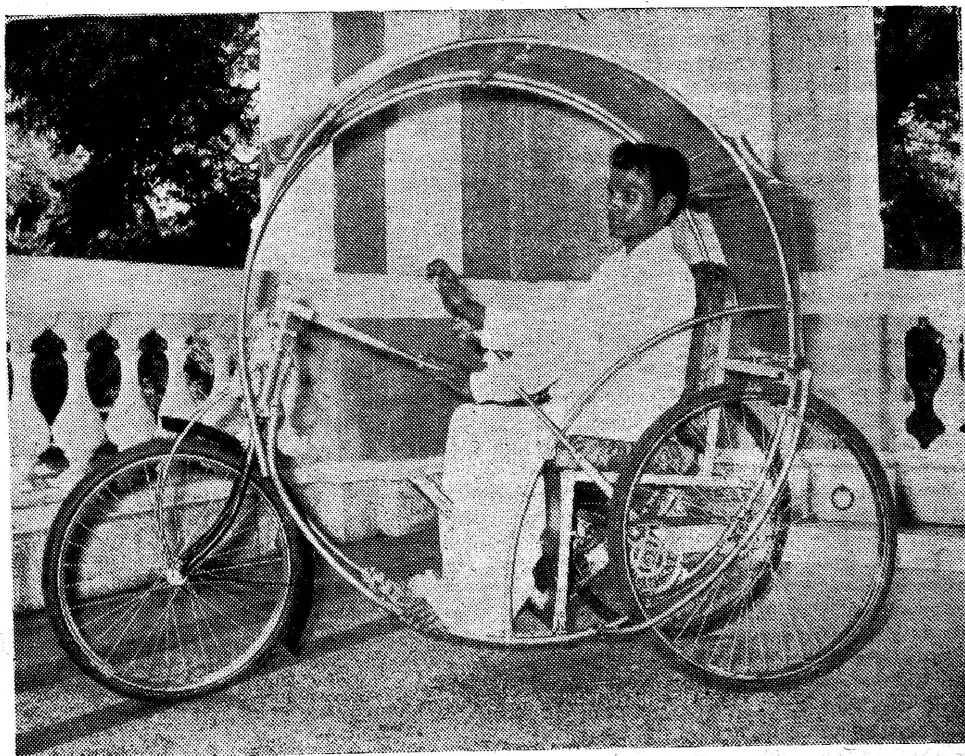
According to the census taken in the year 1961, the estimated handicapped population was in the region of 4.8 lakhs in Tamil Nadu, of which the orthopaedically handicapped formed about 1.1 lakhs. This was more than a decade ago. There is reason to presume that the size of the handicapped may have gone up.

This State Board for the Handicapped is currently engaged in the task of bringing out a compendium of information about the institutions,

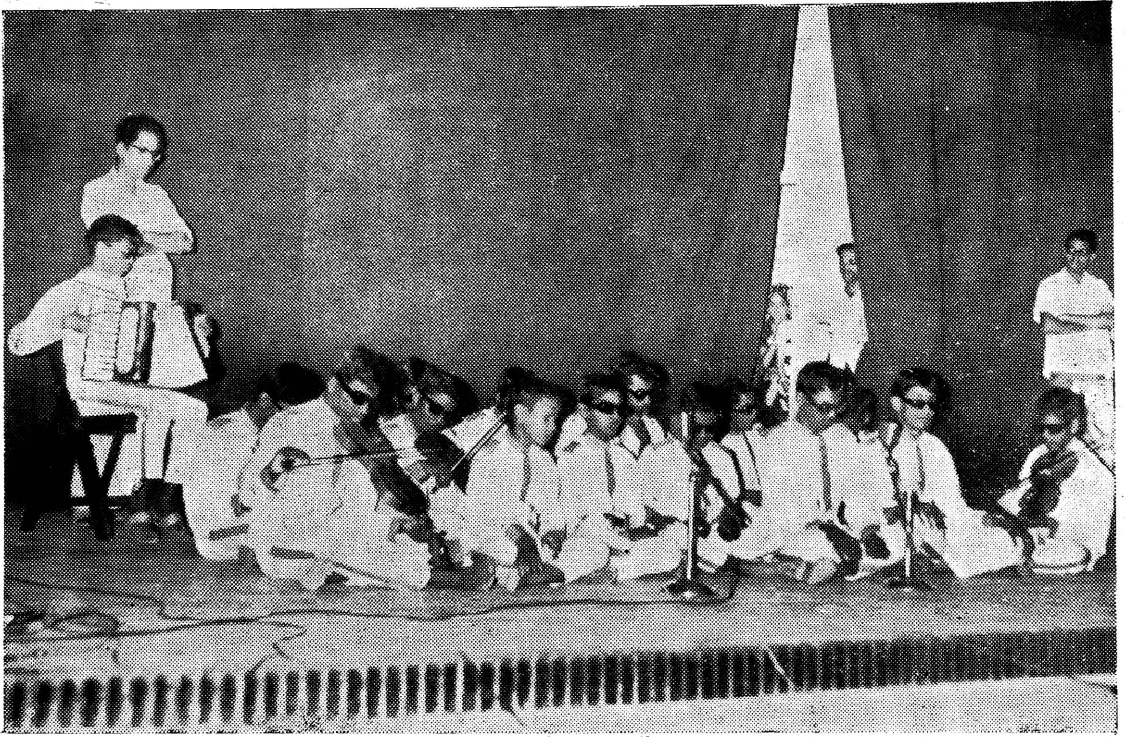
training centres, etc., connected with the handicapped. A recent compilation of information on institutions for the handicapped in Tamil Nadu made by the State Board reveals that the institutions for the blind are the largest in number followed by the institutions for the deaf-mute with other categories trailing behind. A break-up of the institutions categorywise and sector-wise is given below, showing that there are only 38 of these specialised institutions with a total in-take of 3,246.

The school for the Blind at Palayamkottai, the oldest institution of its kind in Tamil Nadu for the blind, started functioning

Category of Institution.	Educational Institutions			Training Centres			Intake Capacity
	Govt.	Pvt.	Intake Capacity	Govt.	Pvt.	Intake Capacity	
Blind	6	4	1000	1	3	81	
Deaf-mute	1	10	1600	—	1	37	
Orthopaedically Handicapped	—	1	80	—	3	132	
Mentally Retarded	—	4	220	—	—	—	
Leprosy cured	1	—	—	—	1	50	
Common	—	—	—	1	1	46	



AN ORCHESTRA WHICH HAS NO USE FOR NOTATIONS !



The Blind have very acute capacity for hearing; so schools for the blind include music in their curriculum

from 1890. Similarly, the Florence Swainson Deaf School at Palayamkottai is the earliest school for the deaf, having been established in 1897. The C.S.I. School for the Deaf in Mylapore came into existence in 1912.

Remarkable Strides After 1970

Five institutions for the blind and deaf came into being between 1920 and 1930. During the years between 1950 and 1960, six more institutions were started while 14 institutions have come up between 1960 and 1970. After the year 1970, ten more institutions started functioning.

The first regular course for teachers for the Blind on an All-India basis was a 1-year programme that was grounded in 1960 at Palayamkottai by the National Academy of Teachers of the Blind established under the auspices of the National Association for the Blind in the National Christian Council.

A regional training centre for the Teachers of the Blind has been functioning at the Government School for the Blind, Poonamallee.

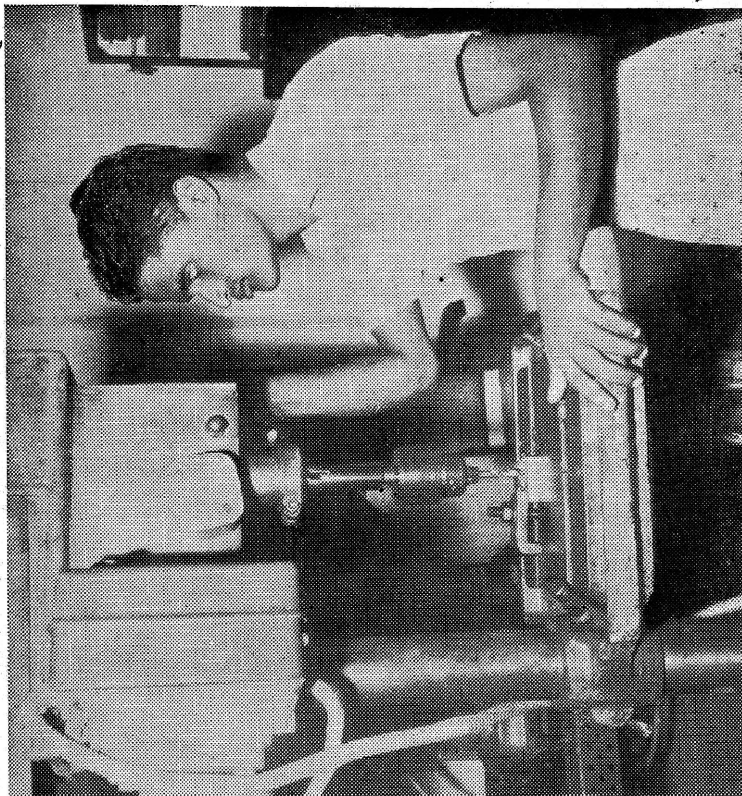
A majority of the institutions in Tamil Nadu provides elementary education, vocational training and instruction in music. A few blind students are prepared for Matriculation or equivalent examination at the Government School for the Blind in Poonamallee near Madras.

The Artificial Limb Centre of the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Government General Hospital and Madras Medical College, is a notable landmark in the history of rehabilitation of the handicapped in Tamil Nadu. Rehabilitation of the orthopaedically disabled persons has been a great problem in this part of the country due to lack of facilities for prosthetic and orthotic fitting. With the founding of this Artificial Limb Centre in 1964, a void for the orthopaedics ceased to exist in the areas of limb fitting and brace fitting.

The Vellore Association for the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped is running an Agricultural and Poultry Unit at Sevoor near Katpadi where ten leprosy cured and burnt out persons are resettled.

Training for the Handicapped

The concept that the handicapped are practically a separate species is slowly but perceptibly giving way to the awareness that, if given the opportunity, they can develop their residual capacities to the point of assuming their responsibilities as non-handicapped citizens leading a full and independent life. It is increasingly recognised that the community owes the handicapped the responsibility of providing this opportunity and that the process of rehabilitation is not complete until they obtain a job and become at least partially self-supporting. Job placement involves many factors; the handicapped individual must have the skill and physical



abilities necessary for handling a particular job ; he must be able to meet the standards of work performance set up for that job ; he must not be a safety hazard to himself or to his co-workers and the job must not fatigue him unduly or enhance his disability.

Eleven training-cum-production centres, of which two are Government and the rest private Training Centres, are functioning in Tamil Nadu. Details of the categories of the handicapped, the institutions and the trades in which training is offered are given in the last pages in this issue.

Employment for Handicapped

In July, 1954 the Government of India established in Madras an Employment Office for the ex-trainees of the Training Centre for the Adult Blind, Dehra Dun. This Office was the fore-runner of a more comprehensive scheme for the establishment of the Special Employment Office for the Physically Handicapped. The Employment Office for the blind established at Madras in 1954 was converted into a Special Employment Office for the three categories of the physically handicapped and this office started functioning with effect from 1-4-62. The Special Employment Office for the Physically Handicapped at Madras has so far placed 1519 applicants in jobs, of whom 127 are blind, 253 deaf-mutes and 1139 orthopaedically handicapped. Of these 1519 placed handicapped, 251 were found, through follow up, to have satisfactorily adjusted themselves to their job situations. There were 1368 applicants on the live rolls of this Special Employment Office for Physically Handicapped as on September 30, 1973, of whom 161 were blind, 144 deaf and 1063 orthopaedically handicapped.

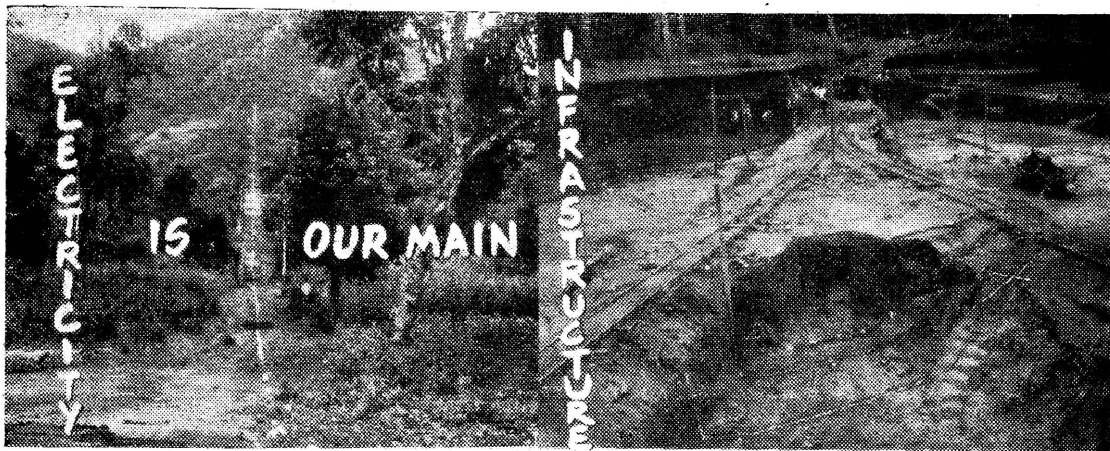
The Government of Tamil Nadu have taken special steps to promote speedy placement of the physically handicapped in employment. In regard to recruitment to State Government Vacancies, priority III has been accorded to the physically handicapped. Apart from this, a provision to pay wages for the first fortnight of trial by employers, for conveyance charges to go to an employer and back and for refreshment charges to the deserving physically handicapped applicants when they have to wait for prolonged periods for interviews with employers or at the Special Employment Exchange or at the place of medical examination, has also been made.

Awards for Employers

Just as the National Awards instituted by the Government of India, the Government of Tamil Nadu have also instituted State Awards for the best employees and the employers of the handicapped. These awards have been introduced for the first time in 1971 and continued from then on. One award (Merit Certificate) each is given to the outstanding employers of the blind, deaf, orthopaedically handicapped, mentally retarded and leprosy cured. Similarly one cash award each of Rs. 150 is given to the most efficient handicapped employee falling under the categories of blind, deaf, orthopaedically handicapped, mentally retarded and leprosy cured. The Government of Tamil Nadu have instituted an annual award of Rs. 200/- to the best teacher of a Vocational Rehabilitation Centre. A silver rolling trophy is also proposed to be presented to an institution which trains a large number of physically handicapped persons. The cardinal objective underlying the institution of these awards is to focus and foster the attention of the community at large and the industry in particular, on the multiple problems associated with the rehabilitation of the handicapped and to help animate the public awareness and constructive community consciousness, which have been lying dormant, towards the onerous and urgent need to meet the problem of the handicapped.

A FEW SPECIMENS OF THE ART OF THE DEAF - MUTES





INITIATING THE DISCUSSIONS ON THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1973-74 OF THE TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD IN THE TAMIL NADU LEGISLATURE, ON 19-11-73, ELECTRICITY MINISTER THIRU O.P. RAMAN SAID:

Electricity has become the basic infrastructure and a most facile tool in the hands of the society for development and economic growth. This State was, therefore, very much concerned about continued power development to support a sustained growth, especially in the Industrial and Agricultural Sectors.

Power shortage despite manifold increase in production

The installed capacity of Tamil Nadu Grid today stands at 2254 M.W. comprising 1224 M.W. from 17 Hydro Stations, 600 M.W. from Neyveli Thermal Station and 430 M.W. from the two Thermal Stations at Ennore and Basin Bridge. This is about 14.45 times the installed capacity in 1951. During summer months when irrigation-tied stations are closed, the effective generating capacity would be about 1371 M.W. against the requirements of nearly 2100 M.W. including reserves for meeting an anticipated unrestricted peak demand of 1675 M.W. The deficits in generating capacity during the current year for meeting the peak demand would, therefore, be 639 M.W.

Last year in November 1972 when the Financial Statement was presented in the House, a 25 per cent. power cut was in force which was followed by a deepening power crisis later necessitating imposition of a 75% power cut. The Hon'ble Members might remember the main causes for the crippling power shortage—failure of S.W. monsoon in Tamil Nadu as well as in the neighbouring States of Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, reduced output in Neyveli and absence of any significant reliefs from outside, in the face of continued increase in power demand. Members may also recall that the serious power shortage was not confined to Tamil Nadu alone but it engulfed the whole country barring the State of Madhya Pradesh.

Barter deal for power

During the critical period of power cut, the Board and the Government took all possible steps to maximise generation at Board's Thermal Stations. Generation at Neyveli Thermal Station was also stepped up considerably in the crucial summer months of 1973. At the instance of Board/Government, Neyveli Lignite Corporation afforded higher power relief by shutting down their briquetting and fertilizer plants at Neyveli. Neyveli Lignite Corporation have also agreed to go in for oil firing for 2 Units at Neyveli resulting in additional energy availability in 1st/2nd quarter of 1974. Tamil Nadu Electricity Board would bear the incremental cost of generation due to the con-

version. Opportunities were also availed of for obtaining energy reliefs from other States on barter deals i.e., power in exchange of cement, yarn and tyres to Kerala; tyres to Karnataka and cement, textiles and chassis to Maharashtra. These special reliefs accounted for nearly 5 lakhs units/day from March/April 1973 and continued till July 1973, though Maharashtra stopped supply by May 1973. The actual consumption of energy in the grid in 1972-73 came to 6964 M. units against an unrestricted requirement of 7,500 M. units.

With a satisfactory South-west Monsoon this year, the hydel reservoirs received good inflows. We were able to reduce the cut from 75 per cent to 50 per cent in respect of small-scale industries in July 1973 besides giving substantial reliefs to selected major and important industries like cement, textiles, defence-oriented industries, oil mills, rice and flour mills, etc. In view of the improved generation at Board's thermal stations and at Neyveli and comfortable storage position in reservoirs, the power cut imposed on all consumers was completely lifted with effect from 17th July, 1973.

Though the impact of South-West Monsoon had been favourable when the power position was reviewed for the period June 1973 to May 1974, it indicated an energy shortage. However, no restrictions were contemplated for the period up to September 1973 as irrigation-tied hydro stations were operating

MARCH OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

in full swing, and in fact we were able to bank some energy during night with Karnataka. It was observed that the inflows in September were less than the average of last 5 years and the need for conserving available water till the next South-West Monsoon was also kept in view, especially with reference to the reduced relief indicated by Neyveli Lignite Corporation and the outage at Ennore where the IV unit of 110 M.W. was incapacitated due to fire accident on 31st July 1973. Also, the Government deemed it necessary in the overall interest of the economy of the State to permit supply to prospective consumers waiting till last October 1972.

New connections are given

A marginal power cut of 15 per cent was, therefore, imposed with effect from 1st October 1973, mainly to provide for continued industrial and agricultural growth. The hydel storage position, when the power cut was imposed, was nearly the same as in 1971. But the anticipated requirements for power this year are nearly 21 per cent more than in 1971. **For the first time, it can be said that new connections are being given even during the period of power cut.** The need for 15 per cent power cut is amply justified as a deficit of 536 m.u. has been indicated for the period October 1973 to May 1974 even after assuming a normal North East Moonsoon with resultant hydro storage as good as in 1971, early re-commissioning of Ennore IV unit and a total 300 m.u. relief from Kerala, besides the thermal plants at Ennore and Basin Bridge operating at satisfactorily load factors. The Government have also decided in consultation with the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board to review the power position by middle of December 1973 and if conditions are found more favourable than anticipated, the restrictions may be relaxed.

Special efforts are also being taken to get power from Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and other States. Karnataka has expressed its inability to afford and relief as it continues to be in power cut with 20 per cent. We are also trying to get maximum relief from Andhra Pradesh when their Kothagudem III stage 110 M.W. unit gets stabilised. We have reached an under-

Electricity was extended to 7,782 villages and hamlets during 1972-73 bringing the total number of towns, villages and hamlets electrified to 60,325 as on 31st March, 1973. Tamil Nadu tops the list in India in the matter of extending supply to agricultural pumpsets. During 1972-73 as many as 55,072 agricultural pumpsets were energised, making the total number of pumpsets energised as on 31st March, 1973 to 6,49,241. As on 1st October, 1973, the number is 6,64,906 pumpsets. Top priority has been given for electrification of Harijan colonies adjoining the villages. During 1972-73 alone 4,582 Harijan colonies have been electrified.

In spite of the unremunerative nature, the rural electrification schemes continue to be executed in an attempt to extend the basic amenities of street lights and domestic services to the villages and hamlets. It is hoped that by the end of the year 1974, the electrification of all villages would be complete.

The special programme for electrification of villages was launched in October, 1969 at the instance of the Chief Minister. This programme has paved the way for the starting of a number of new rural industries and connecting up of additional pumpsets which would add to the prosperity of the State.

We have achieved notable progress in this field. As against 24,867 towns, villages and hamlets provided with street lights when the special rural electrification programme was launched, we have as on 1st October, 1973, taken electricity to 35,999 more villages and hamlets and connected with street lights pushing the total number to 60,866. Measures are being taken to have the remaining villages and hamlets provided with street lights very early.

The total number of Harijan colonies electrified as on 1st October, 1973 is 23,695. The remaining 806 Harijan colonies will be electrified in the near future.

standing with Kerala in November 1973 to ensure 300 m.u. relief for the period up to May 1974. Energy assistance has also been promised to Tamil Nadu on barter deals, by Andhra Pradesh and Kerala that is, the former giving 45,000 units for tyres and the latter, indicating to give in full power needed for (additional) production of cement, yarn, tyres and chassis required for Kerala this season. Details are being worked out by the two States' Electricity

Board's officials.

The unfortunate fire accident at Ennore on 31st July 1973 damaged the power transformers of the IV unit which could not be used for generation. The third unit also could not be recommissioned immediately as the bushings of the transformers had to be tested. Government appointed a Committee headed by Thiru N. Mahalingam and consisting of two experts to

investigate the accident and suggest remedial measures. The report of the Committee has been received and the Electricity Board has been requested to implement the suggestions of the committee besides fixing responsibility on the persons responsible for the defects pointed out. The damaged transformer units have been arranged for repairs with Messrs Heavy Electricals (I) Limited, Bhopal and the power transformers can reasonably be expected to be ready during the first quarter of 1974. The Hon'ble Members may perhaps remember that I had mentioned in my last budget speech about the difficulties caused by the formation of a sand bar at the mouth of the leading channel feeding coolant water to the Ennore Thermal Station. Arrangements have already been made to carry out certain engineering modifications to the two sand pumps installed to remove sand accretion due to littoral drift. I would also like to mention that the Chairman and the concerned Chief Engineer of the Electricity Board were sent abroad to Europe and U.K. in August '73 for exploring possibilities of procuring a suitable

dredger for solving the sand bar problem. In pursuance of these efforts, negotiations are being finalised to procure a dredger from Holland at a cost of about Rs. 70 lakhs. This is expected to eliminate successfully the sand bar problem at Ennore.

What Have We Done About The Generation Gap?

At an average of 12.5 per cent increase every year in peak demand our requirement will be of the order of 3,620 M.W. by the end of the Fifth Plan period (1978-79). The gap between generation and requirement by the end of the Fifth Plan would be 2,189 M.W. As against this, the projects which have been included and suggested by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power are the following. (Table at the bottom)

(i) Ennore V Unit	..	..	110 M.W.
(ii) Kundah IV Stage	..	..	110 M.W.
(iii) Kalpakkam Nuclear Plant	..	..	300 M.W. (Out of 400 M.W.)
(iv) Suruliyar	..	..	35 M.W.
(v) Kadamparai Pumped Storage Plant	..	..	100 M.W.
(vi) Tuticorin Thermal Scheme	..	..	400 M.W.
(vii) Additional benefit at Neyveli consequent to conversion of 2 units to oil firing	..	..	100 M.W.
Total	..	..	1,155 M.W.

INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE FOR POWER SCHEMES

The Board's capital receipts in 1973-74 are estimated at Rs. 47.86 crores. This includes Rs. 22.03 crores of loan from sources like open Market, L.I.C. of India, Banks and other financial institutions like R.E.C. The internal sources of the Board such as depreciation and other reserves are estimated to be the order of Rs. 23.26 crores. The increase in deposits is expected to provide Rs. 2.47 crores. The Government have so far sanctioned a loan of Rs. 3.65 crores.

The Rural Electrification Corporation, Ltd, New Delhi, approved in 1972-73 two schemes for electrification of Harijan colonies costing Rs. 10 lakhs and 9 other schemes for extension of supply to pump-sets and domestic services costing Rs. 509.874 lakhs. They have sanctioned from the inception of the programme up to the period ended 30th June, 1973 schemes costing in all to the tune of Rs. 11.21 crores against which they have disbursed Rs. 6.23 crores. The Rural Electrification Corporation have come forward to give loans for two new types of schemes, namely sub-station improvement scheme and special transmission scheme. Under the first category they have sanctioned two schemes costing Rs. 52 lakhs and disbursed Rs. 35 lakhs. Under the second category schemes have been evolved by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and they are under the consideration of the Rural Electrification Corporation.

Assuming an average annual growth rate of 12.5 per cent for purposes of planning, the energy requirements have been assessed at 15,490 m.u. by 1978-79 and 27,920 m.u. by 1983-84. The net deficits taking into account schemes under construction and sanctioned would be about 2,215 m.u. by 1978-79 and 14,645 m.u. by 1983-84.

Power Deficit Inflicts Heavy Damage on Economy

It would be, therefore, clear that our power deficits both in respect of peak demand and energy requirements are quite sizeable and therefore very serious. The unprecedented power cut last year should be a reminder to us as to the extent of damage a power shortage can inflict on the overall economy of the State. During the last 7th conference of State Ministers of Irrigation and Power held at Kodaikanal in July 1973 and on subsequent occasions during discussions with the then Union Minister of Irrigation and Power, Dr. K.L. Rao and the Planning Commission at the Centre it was impressed by the State Government and the Electricity Board Chairman that all pending Hydro Schemes should be cleared forthwith so that expeditious execution can be initiated without delay. Three projects, namely Suruliyar Hydro Electric Scheme of 35 M.W., Kadamparai Pumped Storage Scheme of 400 M.W. and Tuticorin Thermal Scheme with 400 M.W. have been sanctioned by the Government of India.

Capital programme for the year

I would like to narrate briefly the capital programme for the year 1973-74. The work on the third 110 M.W. set at Ennore is progressing and this set is expected to be commissioned in early 1975-76.

I am glad to state that an agreement with the Canadian Government for the supply of generating machinery for the Kundah Fourth Stage has been signed in July 1973.

The work on Naduvattam Diversion Scheme is expected to be completed by May 1974.

The preliminary works for the 400 M.W. Kadamparai Pumped Storage are already in progress. The first set under this project is expected to be commissioned by 1978-79.

The preliminary works for the Suruliyar 35 M.W. have been taken up.

The preliminary works on the Servalar and Nellithorai Hydro Electric Schemes have been taken up in anticipation of clearance of the schemes by the Government of India.

The Schemes pending with the Centre are given below :—

COST OF POWER PURCHASES

The cost of power purchased from Neyveli, Kerala and Karnataka has been provided with reference to the rates that prevailed at the beginning of the year 1972-73 (viz., 8.1 paise/unit for Neyveli and in respect of Kerala at 6.24 paise/unit for the first 150 m.u. and at 6 paise for the supply excess over 150 m.u.). The rates for power from Kerala have been enhanced to 7.8 paise/unit for the first 100 m.u. and 8 paise for excess over 100 m.u. up to 300 m.u. during this year. This will entail additional expenditure to the Electricity Board.

Serial number and name of scheme	Installed capacity M.W.	Estimated cost of scheme	Energy benefits m.u.
(Rs in lakhs)			
1 Cholatipuzha*	60	739	112
2 Coonoor-Kallar	50	1,445	144
3 Lower Moyar	30	1,336	102
4 Nellithorai	50	758	134
5 Paralayar	35	510	150
6 Servalar	20	681	75
7 Shanmuganadhi	30	902	131
8 Upper Amaravathi	20	355	69
9 Upper Thambaraparani (other 5 units)	165	4,392	557
10 Mettur Thermal Scheme	330	6,553	1,160

*Inter-State Scheme.

The Schemes already sanctioned and are in various stages of progress, and expected to be commissioned in the years to come are as follows:
1976—Ennore V Unit (2nd stage) 110 M.W.

1977—Kundah IV stage—110 M.W.
" Kalpakkam Atomic Station I Unit 235 M.W.

1978—Suruliyar H.E. Scheme 35 M.W.

" Kalpakkam Atomic Station 2nd stage 235 M.W.

1979—Kadamparai Pumped storage I unit 100 M.W. (Total 400 M.W.).

1979—Servalar H.E. Scheme 20 MW

1979—Nellithorai H.E. Scheme 50 M.W.

1979—Tuticorin Thermal Scheme 400 M.W.

GENERATION CORPORATION

With a view to concentrate on major power schemes and to get as much institutional finance as possible so as to bring the benefits, earlier, the formation of a Power Generation Corporation has been decided

In line with the policy of the State to take over the private electricity supply undertakings in the public interest, this Government have enacted a new legislation called "The Tamil Nadu Private Electricity Supply Undertakings (Acquisition) Act, 1973." There are seven Private Electricity Supply Undertakings as indicated below which remain to be taken over by the Government :—

1. Kumbakonam Electrical undertaking.
2. Nagapatam Electrical undertaking.
3. Shencottah Electrical undertaking.
4. Vellore Electrical undertaking.
5. Salem-Erode Electrical undertaking.
6. Tinnevely-Tuticorin Electrical undertaking.
7. Trichinopoly—Srirangam Electrical undertaking.

Under the provisions of the new Act, the Government have directed that the above undertakings shall vest in the Government on 1st December, 1973.

upon by the State Government. A special officer has been appointed and entrusted with the task of formation of the corporation.

In view of our commitment to the big industrial complex at Mettur and the Salem Plant and in the light of Mettur Thermal Scheme not being agreed to by the Centre yet, the 2nd mine cut at Neyveli will have to be got sanctioned under Central Sector at once for initiating follow-up action on 2nd thermal station of 1,000 M.W. capacity. As per the feasibility report prepared by the N.L.C., the phasing of commissioning the 5 Nos. 200 M.W. units (plus 1X200 M.W. unit later) is envisaged as follows :—

1st Unit in service—By October 1978.

2nd Unit in service—July 1979.

3rd Unit in service—February 1980.

4th Unit in service—July 1980.

5th Unit in service—February 1981.

If the project is cleared straightaway now, we may expect one or two units to come in service during V Plan, i.e., 200 to 400 M.W. installed capacity with an additional net relief of 180 to 360 m.u. to Tamil Nadu. It would not be out of place to recall the draft IV Plan proposals of the State Government in 1968 when the Government suggested initiation of action on the 2nd unit at Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station, 2nd Atomic power station preferably around Tuticorin region and 2nd mine cut and a 2nd thermal station at Neyveli. The Site Selection Committee of the Department of Atomic Energy, Bombay is currently examining data furnished by the Electricity Board and the State officials to identify a promising site at Kudankulam in Nanguneri taluk of Tirunelveli District. The Government of India have since replied that considering the resources position as a whole and the resources available for the establishment of Atomic Power Station in the Southern States, it may not be possible to consider any new nuclear power schemes during the Fifth Plan period. This Government would however urge the Government of India again to take a favourable decision for locating the 2nd Atomic Station in the southern districts of the State.

This is quite essential in addition to an early decision and implementation of the 2nd mine cut at Neyveli referred to earlier. The State is not happily placed as regards potential

OUR HUGE TRANSMISSION NETWORK

The State Electricity Board owns a huge network of transmission and distribution system comprising 63,328 Kms. of EHT and HT lines and 1,78,605 Kms. of L.T. lines as on 31st March, 1973. Out of this, 3,442 Kms. of EHT and H.T. lines and 17,451 Kms. of L.T. lines were added in 1972—73. There are 262 numbers of EHT and H.T. substations in the grid at the end of 1972—73.

The Transmission and Distribution Projects at a cost of Rs. 11.00 crores for the year 1973—74 will result in construction of more 230 KV, 110 KV and 11 KV transmission lines, substations and distribution lines. Installation of higher capacity transformers at substations and provision of additional carrier and VHF equipments for communication are also envisaged under this head. A length of 2,600 Kms of EHT/HT lines is proposed to be added during 1973—74.

While the extent of line losses compare favourably with many other States in the country with reference to its own extensive lines and huge net work of pumpsets, the Board has decided to go in for corrective measures to reduce the losses nearer the optimum level.

for augmentation by generating capacity. The only fossil fuel available is lignite at Neyveli and this has to be utilised fully and completely to meet the energy needs of the State and for future power requirements. The State has to depend only on nuclear and new thermal schemes preferably, super thermal stations. I would also like to mention that the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board has proposals under consideration for installation of gas turbines to the extent of 300 M.W. by way of short-term measure which the Centre needs to examine again and approve necessary imports as a special case.

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PROGRESSIVE LABOUR POLICY OF TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD

The various concessions extended by the T.N.E.B. to its employees during last year (1972-73) are listed below :

The absorption of Temporary Casual Labour workmen with 4 years of service under the Board as on 31st December, 1972 into Regular Establishment was ordered by the Board in January 1973 and about 9,000 T.C.L. workmen got the benefit of absorption in Regular Establishment from 1st January, 1973. The number of Casual Labourers under the Board as on 31st March, 1973 is about 29,923 and the Board will take up the question of their absorption in a phased programme depending on need.

T.C.L. workmen were given an increase in wages of 25 paise in 1972 after one year of service from the date of last increase in 1971 and they are given a further increase of 25 paise in wages after a further one year service from the date of last increase in 1972.

The posts of Lascars, Grade II and Mazdoors, who were on pay scale of Rs. 65-3-95-4-115-5-125 in all places under the Board were upgraded as Helpers and Cleaners, Grade II as Grade I Cleaners in the scale of pay of Rs. 84-4-125-5-150 from 1st January, 1973.

The employees of the Board were requesting grant of House Rent Allowance to them also, based on the Government rates. The Board considered the above request and granted enhanced House Rent Allowance with effect from 1st January, 1973 and further enhanced it from 1st April, 1973. The employees residing at a distance not exceeding 32 Kms. around the Madras City limits and those within 16 Kms. around Madurai and Coimbatore City limits were granted House Rent Allowance at the same rates applicable to State Government Employees at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore cities respectively.

Dearness Allowance was increased by Rs. 4.50 per mensem from 1st April, 1972 to

all employees drawing pay up to Rs. 750 per mensem and it has been further increased by Rs. 9 from 1st April, 1973.

BONUS was given to the employees of the Board in November, 1972 for the year 1971-72 at 8.33 per cent of their pay and Dearness Allowances subject to a maximum of Rs. 750.

The Junior Engineers under the Board were elevated to Class II status (Gazetted) in November, 1972 and on a par with them. Supervisors Grade I (Electrical, Mechanical and Civil) were also conferred Class II status in March, 1973.

From 14th August, 1972 a marriage advance of Rs. 2,000 to Board's employees is being sanctioned.

The concession of interest-free advance of Rs. 100 was extended to the employees whose basic pay does not exceed Rs. 500 per mensem and who have rendered two years of service, to meet expense like payment of special fees, purchase of text books, etc., for their children studying in Higher Elementary, High Schools and Colleges.

The cycle allowance given to the linemen and wiremen in-charge of distribution was enhanced from Rs. 4 per mensem to Rs. 6 per mensem. This concession has since been extended to Helpers employed in distribution systems.

The workload for the stores staff in Sub-Stores was decided and an agreement was reached with the Union regarding sanction of additional staff which will create chances for more promotions than now.

The sports activities of the employees are encouraged by the Board by liberalised recurring and non-recurring grants to the recreation clubs of the employees.

The Board is continuing to take interest in the promotion of education of workers under the Workers' Education Scheme and has won the first prize and shield for the largest number of worker-teacher trainees and education of workmen in unit level classes.

All over India, the 24th October was celebrated as UN Day, to bring into a sharper focus the need to construct the "defence of peace" in the minds of men, as stressed by the preamble to the UNESCO constitution. This is because, as it says, wars begin in the minds of men. The Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO joined its parent organisation in 1949 in quest for strengthening the defence of peace. It is one of the 125 national commissions in the world so engaged today.

Headed by the Minister of Education, the Indian National Commission set its sights clearly from the beginning. It is primarily an advisory and consultative body. One of its main objectives is to promote understanding of the aims and policies of UNESCO. It is a link between UNESCO and the institutions working in this country in the fields of education, science, culture and mass communication. Non-Government institutions can participate in the activities of the Commission. 41 of them are currently functioning as its institutional members. In Madras, an impressive celebration was gone through at Museum Theatre, Egmore on 24th October, 1973 as U.N. DAY.



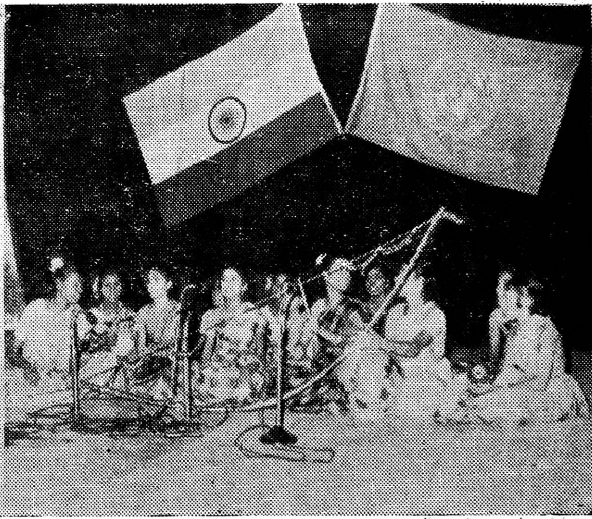
One of the aims of the Commission is being met through the creation of UNESCO Clubs with the help of voluntary organisations, educational institutions and universities. 109 of them are now working in the various parts of the country. Apart from disseminating information about UNESCO, the Clubs have been asked to take up action programmes of use to

their local communities with local financial support. It is essential that to be useful they must be community-based.

During the last five years, the Commission has made successful efforts to systematise its liaison, clearing houses and information services in respect of UNESCO. About 3,600 institutions throughout India are on the Commission's mailing list. Several international exhibitions have so far been arranged in different parts of the country. One of them brought to view the drawings of Leonardo da Vinci. All the while, the Commission has been carrying on its many-sided operations to build the mental bulwarks of peace. A major programme developed for this purpose is the Associated Schools Project of Education for "International Understanding." About 1,000 schools and "Teachers Training Institutions" in India are functioning under this programme to enable the younger generation develop appreciation for the culture of other countries. They are also taught to respect Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

This programme has been found to have immense possibilities for creating a new ideology and world view among the youth. It has

The U. N. Day in Madras



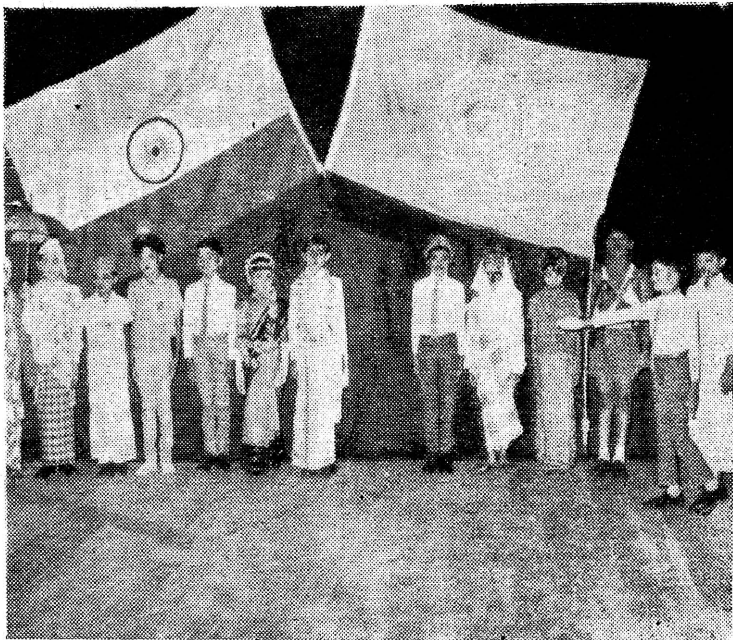
already brought about closer relations between the Indian National Commission and its counterpart in other countries through the exchange of material and participation of school children in art exhibitions and contests.

Promotion of International understanding

To promote international understanding and intellectual co-operation, UNESCO has already completed a significant project on mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values.

The project adopted at UNESCO's New Delhi Conference in 1956 led to a variety of activities involving many sections of intelligentsia in this country. A seminar on the role of universities and East-West Relations followed in 1963. A Round-Table Conference on Jawaharlal Nehru's Role in the modern world, which was held in Delhi three years later, made a number of proposals to promote cultural understanding between different countries. From this emerged the project "Design for Living," which was accepted by the 14th General Conference of UNESCO in October-November 1966.

After completing its major project on mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural values, UNESCO initiated programmes for study in depth of different cultures and their impact on the world civilisation. The Commission has been collaborating with UNESCO in the study of Central Asian Civilisation. Several studies have been taken up in the fields of Archaeology and History of Central Asia during the Kushan period, history of Literacy currents in Central Asia, development of sciences, and the History of Ideas and Philosophy. A preliminary study report on the History of Ideas and Philosophy in Central Asia has been forwarded to UNESCO. The Indian Council for Cultural Relations in collaboration with the National Commission held an International Conference on Central Asia in New Delhi in February 1969 to promote closer cultural relations between the Central Asian countries.



Research in social and human sciences is a necessary corollary to the objectives sought by UNESCO. With the cooperation of the Indian National Commission, it has completed the first part of study dealing with certain disciplines like psychology, linguistics, social and cultural anthropology, sociology, demography, political science and economics.

Research in Social and Human Sciences

One significant project, which is now under execution with assistance from the Commission, is the 'Auroville' project of the Sri Aurobindo Society, Pondicherry. The aim of Auroville is to bring together in close juxtaposition the values and ideals of different civilisations and cultures. After its foundation stone was laid on February 28, 1967, Auroville has made considerable progress. While the entire responsibility for "Auroville" rests with its sponsors, the Sri Aurobindo Society, the Commission has given grants to the extent of Rs. 9.5 lakhs for one educational building project of Auroville.

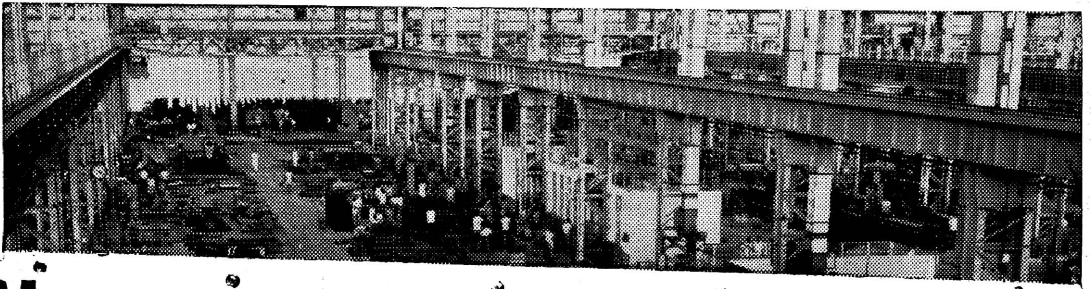
Study on Group Tension

An interesting study carried out under the auspices of the Commission has been on Group Tensions.

As the result of the studies in India and elsewhere, UNESCO came to the conclusion that the concept of 'tension' is too rigid and narrow and that the real problem is not so much to remove tensions as to direct them into useful channels and turn them to constructive social ends.

Gandhiji's Humanism and Philosophy has been a "natural" subject for UNESCO'S studies. His ideas and techniques for the solution of human problems, both at the national and international levels formed the theme of a seminar organised by the Indian National Commission in 1953. Gandhiji's Birth Centenary Celebrations in 1968-69 throughout the world were another landmark in the activities of UNESCO and the Indian National Commission. In fact, the World Body at its 1968 Conference adopted with acclaim a Resolution for worldwide observance introduced by India.

As part of this U. N. Day Celebrations on 22-10-73 School Children donned garb of all nations to demonstrate world integrity, as seen in the picture above.



NOT BY PROFIT ALONE SHOULD OUR PUBLIC SECTOR UNITS BE JUDGED

Today, the public sector in India is in the spotlight. It has an investment of over Rs. 5,000 crores. It comprises 102 units with a wide variety of products, ranging from aircraft, aluminium, atomic energy, automobiles, coal, cement, electronics, hotels, machine tools, oil, power, steel, television and a host of other items. It employs over 7,00,000 persons. It has a 35% share in the total fixed assets of the entire corporate sector, a five-fold rise from 7.6% a decade ago. Amongst the top ten companies in India, 9 belong to the public sector and amongst the top 25, as many as 16 belong to the public sector. From the time Tata Iron and Steel Company dominated the industrial scene as a giant in the private sector, we have today a glaring transformation. Tatas are pushed to the tenth place by nine other public sector units.

Thus, from the point of view of investment, range of products, number of personnel employed, turnover and the part played in the national economy, public sector has undoubtedly made big strides within a short time.

Then, why all this criticism of the public sector, partly justified and partly unjustified? Public sector is wholly owned by the State and it has a corporate legal identity. There is no reason why public ownership in principle cannot achieve an efficiency and growth

rate better than private ownership. If there is a conflict between the public sector and private sector, by and large, it can only be attributed to ill-defined objectives, rather than the efficacy of each sector.

How to evaluate ?

Then, how do we evaluate the efficiency of the public sector ?

Profitability is universally accepted as an important yardstick at our disposal in evaluating corporate performance, even though we have to admit that it is not the only criterion. However, let us first examine the performance of the public sector on this front.

M. K. RAJU,

Chairman,

Hindustan Photo Films.

We are generally inclined to make a collective evaluation of the performance of the public sector. This, however, is an unrealistic assessment, for, the encouraging performance of many may be marred by the discouraging performance of a few. Also units, which turned the corner once, may again go into loss without maintaining sustained profits. It was reported that the public sector projects made a collective profit of Rs. 9 crores in the

year ending 31st March 1973, against a loss of Rs. 14.5 crores in 1972. During the three years 1967 to 1969, it lost an average per year of Rs. 30 crores, whereas during the three preceding years from 1964 to 1967, it made an average profit per year of Rs. 15 crores. In the final evaluation, it is probably true that the public sector, rightly or wrongly, built a poor image for itself, as a perennially non-profitable sector. This is somewhat uncharitable, when we take into consideration what they manufacture, what their problems are and why they incur losses.

It entered all fields when Private Sector was scared

To start with, the public sector had to enter fields in which the capital and resources required are too large to muster and the gestation period too long and the return on investment too unattractive for the private sector. It had to enter fields in which the private sector is not growing at the required pace. It had to enter trading to correct distortions in the economy and also keep down the prices. It had to enter fields on politico-economic considerations of restraining monopolistic tendencies. It had to enter defence production where cost had never been a consideration. The country has no alternative, but make such investments for national security and for national self-reliance.

If in certain industries, due to the nature of the product, they are bound to lose during the long gestation period, regardless of ownership and regardless of who manages it, how can we level criticism at such public sector units that they are unprofitable. This is an inevitable price any nation has to pay for industrial development.

Even looking at the performance *per se*, more than 60 public sector units out of the 102 earned a profit exceeding Rs. 1 crore in the year ending March 31, 1973, the net profits being Rs. 90 crores. A number of enterprises, including Hindustan Steel, reduced its losses. On the other hand, the bulk of losses are accounted by 16 enterprises, each losing over Rs. 50 lakhs. Their total losses in 1972-73 contribute to about Rs. 82 crores. **Out of these, three units—Hindustan Steel, Heavy Engineering Corporation and Neyveli Lignite Corporation—alone accounted for as much as Rs. 55 crores.** In other words, it is rather unfair to brand the public sector as a non-profitable entity, purely because of the negative performance of a few such units.

There are a few other aspects we have to consider, when we evaluate the profitability of the public sector. First, the social costs, this sector bears, are 16% of the operating costs in 1970-71 amounting to Rs. 30 crores. This may be quite relevant, when we compare this to the private sector in India, which has to go a long way in this direction. This, however, cannot be a valid argument, as it is becoming increasingly recognised throughout the progressive world that the corporate sector has to assume responsibility to provide social welfare for its employees, such as housing, medical services, recreation, opportunities for cultural development and job training and yet run the industry on an efficient and profitable basis.

Another reference is made to over-employment in the public sector. Some say, this is socially necessary in order to provide relief to the unemployment situation in the country. This is a debatable point, as you may lose much more by undermining the industrial morale due to surplus labour. However,

the fact that salaries and wages formed only 9.5% of the total cost structure in the public sector in 1970-71 does not make this anything abnormal.

Questions in need of Answers

In the private sector, by and large, profit is considered to be the primary objective with as much return as possible on the investments, but this concept is rapidly changing due to the increasing recognition of the social responsibility of business. In the public sector, this role is reversed, as we have so far been highlighting only the social benefits, whereas we now recognise the need for economic benefits and a fair return on investment. It is, therefore, essential that we strike a balance as to the extent to which the public sector can achieve the corporate objectives of return on investment and profitability under social constraints. Can the public sector control its social overheads or should it seek Government subsidy on this count? How can it reduce operating costs and generate internal funds for modernization and expansion? How can it operate and grow without being a social burden? Can the public sector adopt a pricing policy, as in the private sector? Why not the public sector issue shares to the public, as a basis of evaluation of its performance? These are all the questions for which we need answers.

When once we recognise profitability as a criterion for judging its performance, we have to set clear guidelines for each unit and each industry. We have to gear the structure and have a managerial group competent to achieve the objective. Profitability cannot be viewed in isolation, without creating an environment conducive to such profits.

All management positions must be manned not by civil servants, but by those recruited from amongst the best managerial talent available in the country. They have to be remunerated on terms which are reasonable and sufficient to motivate them to do an efficient and honest job. What you lose this way is so infinitesimal, compared to what you gain by plugging the losses of

several tens of crores and making profits by efficient management. This is the practice adopted in France, Italy and Britain, when the public sector started playing a significant role in their economics. Even the socialistic countries found their own answer, as to how to motivate their managers entrusted with the challenging task of running the industrial sector. The superstructure of Indian attitudes, codes and culture and heterogeneity of the Indian people are so unique, that it must find its own path in all its detailed ramifications.

Seniority cannot be a criterion for progress at executive levels. Rewards and punishment in the public sector have to be related purely to competence criteria. The present slow and agonising process of clearing the dead wood must go.

The present stronghold of the bureaucratic machinery can be used as a major resource, with the same system consciousness, by designing systems which are not policing and audit-oriented, but decision and action oriented. But, one thing is clear that profitability is an achievable objective in the public sector, regardless of the many constraints, if we leave aside units, which are compelled to lose due to the long gestation period and huge investments and special circumstances.

Profitability is alone not a criterion for efficiency

Now, I come to a more fundamental question. Is profitability the only criterion of judging the efficiency of the public sector? If you ask a question what the basic objective of the private enterprise is, an obvious reply will be to make a profit. Profit is essential for healthy business, but profit itself can be cut off at source, if the management does not recognise other objectives and goals and has not the foresight to know how the profit is made and even more important, sustained. The steady profits over the years give a far better gross return than peak profits in one year and depressions in the other. In the present non-competitive economy, it is indeed difficult to resist the temptation of adhering to any

objective other than make the largest profit in the shortest time. While private ownership should not be allowed to exploit the consumer, the reverse side of the coin—the danger of the public sector exploiting the consumer should not also be tacitly ignored. For example, the objective of nationalisation is to be achieved.

In a trading economy, such a thing as 'profit only' can exist. In an industrial economy, you have investment in buildings, machinery, personnel, research, advertising and promotion. You have tangible and intangible resources.

The industrial resources are primarily represented by management, research, goodwill and reputation. The question is, can all these be bought and sold? All such resources have a value only as long as they are productive. It takes time enough to make them productive, but longer still to recover the original cost. It is, therefore, not right to say that the sole objective of an enterprise in an industrial economy is all to make profit. It is rather to provide for the present and future protection of the assets of the enterprise and improve them further and we need to set multiple and integrated objectives in every area of responsibility and every resource. Viewing the public sector in this context, we need marketing objectives to keep up and increase the customer goodwill. We need technological and innovation objectives, to keep abreast of new techniques and new skills with such yardsticks as utilisation of the capacity, technological self-reliance and product leadership. We need financial objectives to ensure enough liquid assets to cover changing business cycles and markets. We need productivity objectives to increase standard of living and grow better. We need personal objectives for management development and better human relations. Above all, we need objectives for the enterprise to integrate with the overall goals of the community and contribute to the common good, improve the standard of living and the level and stability of employment.

Thus, it is quite clear, regardless of the type of industry, whether in the private sector or the public sector, that we have to also pay attention to objectives, other than profitability.

Panel for clear-cut Objectives and Obligations

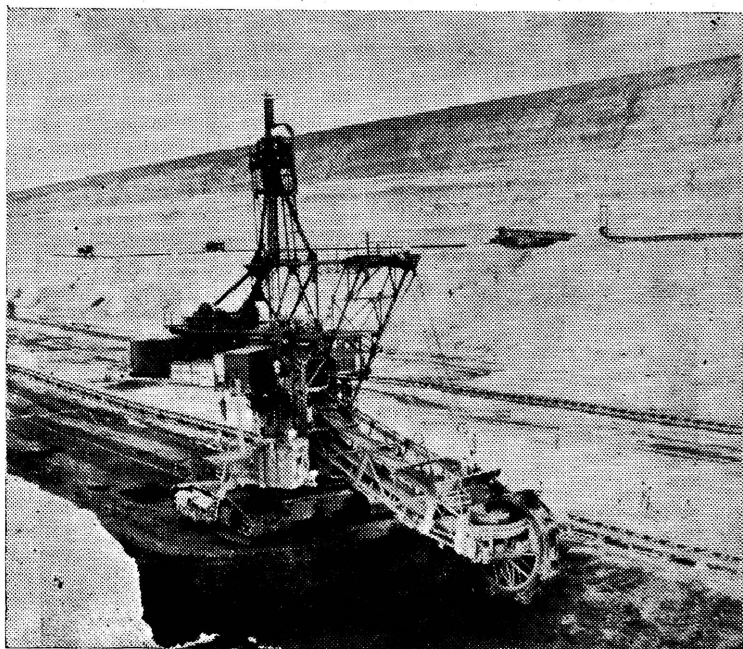
Excellence in management consists of setting great goals and achieving them. The two parts of the process are essential in achieving excellence. Without goals and objectives chosen in advance, the final results cannot be measured. Great goals without matching achievement will be the sign of idle dreams. In this context, it is heartening to note that the Government of India has recently appointed a high level panel to set up the objectives and obligations of the public sector, which would provide a proper yardstick for their appraisal.

To sum up, by all counts, with the rationalisation of the structure in the public sector, a clear definition of objectives and policies, improvement of labour - management relations, technological leadership and utilisation of all the advanced techniques of management, there is no reason why the public sector with all its resources at its disposal cannot make sustained progress in the years ahead.

Leadership in many fronts to be ensured.

Everyone of us is involved in the public sector, as citizens of India. It is the tax payers' money we have invested in these enter-

prises. In the private sector, perhaps it is the prerogative of a few to do what they want to do, with their money, manage or mismanage their affairs. In the public sector, it is the people's money with which we are dealing. As trustees, we have not only to make the right type of investment, but also manage our enterprise well, even better than any. Or, in other words, we have to make a success regardless of what it costs, regardless of what sacrifices the country may have to make or regardless of what hardship we may have to put up with. The public sector has to maintain its leadership in technology, in Research and Development, in sales and distribution, in industrial relations, in management development and in exports. It has to make its men and women to be energetic, technologically sound and imbibe them with a proper attitude towards their work, their enterprises and the society at large. It must strive to constantly improve its operational efficiency. It has to create a good public image, maintaining sustained growth. With the large finances made available by the Government, with the goodwill of the people of India and with good management, there is no reason why the public sector, in the next few years, cannot stand on its own merits and outpace the private sector.



The Hindustan Teleprinters turnover for 1972-73 at Rs. 422 lakhs reflects an increase of 28 per cent over the previous year. The net profits during the year are estimated at Rs. 68 lakhs as against Rs. 54 lakhs last year.

Viewed in the context of acute power shortage in the State of Tamil Nadu, the achievement assumes special significance. The power cut was 25 per cent in October last and 75 per cent from February, this year. It was possible for this public sector project, situated at Guindy near Madras, to achieve these results by applying strict economy in the use of power available from normal sources. It also had recourse to alternative sources of power.

The performance of Hindustan Teleprinters during 1972-73 registered an all-time high in all spheres. Production and despatches of machines and spares exceeded the targets set for the year. The number of main machines produced stood at 6,042 against the target of 6,000. Spares worth Rs. 61.68 lakhs were produced against the target of Rs. 60 lakhs. During the period under review a total of 6,154 machines and spares worth Rs. 66.92 lakhs were despatched over a target of 6,000 machines and Rs. 60 lakhs value of spares.

PRICE REDUCTION

Hindustan Teleprinters is perhaps one among the few public sector, or for that matter private sector, projects which has maintain-

HINDUSTAN TELEPRINTERS MARCHES AHEAD

ed a record of price reduction of its manufactures. The price of a unit teleprinter, which was about Rs. 7,000 in 1968, is Rs. 5,300 since September, 1970. This represents a reduction of 25 per cent in the price. The company has been able to bring about this against the rising price of raw materials, labour and other inputs. The current price per unit machine is less than half the price of an imported machine.

Another side of its achievement is the company's capacity to pay for its development programmes under the Fourth Plan from out of its own earnings and also provide for its growth under the Fifth Plan. The entire capital outlay of Rs. 120.33 lakhs for the Fourth Plan period is being met from its internal sources. Similarly, the outlay of Rs. 277 lakhs during the Fifth Plan is proposed to be met from internal sources.

EXPORT AND PRODUCTION DESIGN

The company's performance on the export front has also been commendable. Manufactures valued at Rs. 7.42 lakhs were exported during the year. The main destinations were Nepal, Mauritius, Lebanon,

Jordan, Singapore, Belgium and Ceylon.

Among the new products on the company's assembly lines are electric typewriters of its own design and 25 and 50 Amps—power cubicles for the telephone and telex exchanges. The first lot of these power cubicles were delivered in February-March last, and the typewriters will soon be in the market.

PROGRESS ON FINANCIAL FRONT

The paid-up share capital of the company is Rs. 82 lakhs and this is fully subscribed by the Government of India. The company has also taken deferred credit from its collaborators, Messrs. Olivetti, which is being progressively repaid. The balance of credit stood at Rs. 118 lakhs at the beginning of the year. This has been reduced to Rs. 88 lakhs at the end of the year. As against the Government's investment of Rs. 82 lakhs, the company's total contribution to the exchequer at the end of 1972-73 was Rs. 61 lakhs by way of dividend and Rs. 468 lakhs by way of Income-tax. The company has been regularly declaring dividends from the year 1965-66, which have progressively risen from 2 per cent. to 12½ per cent in the last two years.

The company is waiting for the consent of the Controller of Capital Issues to issue bonus shares in the ratio of one bonus share for every two existing shares for a total value of Rs. 41 lakhs.



MANAGEMENT

BY EXCEPTION.

The management task is becoming more and more complex in the modern age of rapidly advancing technology and in an area of rapid and harassing economic change. Apart from technological complexity, complexity can stem from wide geographical dispersion of operations, and the number of people to handle may be much too large. The number of activities a manager is called upon to manage, has multiplied; however he would like to bring them under close and effective control. There is, of course, a limit to human ability to deal with complexity. Without an organised and systematic approach to the task of managing, the managers can easily become swamped with a mass of detail which might grow beyond his capacity to handle irrespective of the many working hours he might put in each day. It is in situations like this that Management by Exception could serve as an aid to management.

SIX KEY ELEMENTS IN MANAGEMENT BY EXCEPTION

Management by Exception in its simplest form is a system of identification and communication that signals a manager when and where his attention is primarily needed. The system remains silent when his attention is not required. The primary objective of such a system is to simplify the management process itself, that is, to enable a manager to identify and isolate problems that call for decision and action on his part, and to ignore or avoid dealing with those less critical problems which can better be handled by those at a lower level in the organisational hierarchy. Management by Exception has the following six key elements :

(i) **Measurement** : Assigns values often quantitative or numerical to past and current performance. Without measurement of some sort, it would be difficult to identify an exception.

(ii) **Projection** : Analyses those measurements that are meaningful to the organisation objectives and extends them into future outlook or expectations.

(iii) **Selection** : Pinpoints the criteria management would use to follow performance or progress towards pre-established objectives.

(iv) **Observation** : Is that phase of measurement that informs management of current status of performance.

(v) **Comparison** : Of actual performance or progress with planned or expected performance would identify the exceptions that require priority of attention and would report the variances or deviations to management.

(vi) **Decision-Making** : Prescribes the action that needs to be taken with a view to :

(a) Bringing performance or progress back to normal, or

(b) Adjusting anticipations to reflect changing conditions and circumstances, or

(c) Exploiting superior performance or opportunity.

In many respects, the concept of Management by Exception is inseparable from other management essentials. The philosophy of management by exception is also deeply rooted in the underlying principles of division of labour, delegation of authority and responsibility and span of control.

By

C. S. PARTHASARATHY,

DIRECTOR,

PLANNING COMMISSION.

A major advantage of adopting the principle of management by exception lies in making management more efficient and effective, and in preventing management from over-managing. In an area of phenomenal growth in technology, Management by Exception would stimulate a manager to actively search for or identify exceptions that would permit him to apply his creative faculty. Management by Exception is, therefore, not only a technique of monitoring but also a method of seeking out opportunity. The practice of Management by Exception would :

(i) Save a manager's personal time. He would be able to apply himself to fewer problems which really count at a given point in time.

(ii) Concentrate executive effort. Instead of spreading managerial talent thinly across all sorts of problems managerial effort would be brought to bear selectively only where and when it is needed.

(iii) Reduce distractions. It would only flag attention to critical areas of work effort. It would remain silent on matters that are proceeding normally and are under control, or that are delegated automatically to those lower down in the organisational hierarchy.

(iv) Facilitate broader managerial coverage. Concentrated, more effective management effort would enable the manager to increase the scope

of managerial activities and span of control. This would free the manager to tackle promising areas of operations that otherwise might remain unattended or undone.

(v) Lessen frequency of decision making. The system would be designed to make most of the minor decisions for a manager who would not have to check on every item of work under his jurisdiction or supervision every day to see if it is okay or not. The system would transmit to the manager only those few important or critical problems for him to rule on or act upon.

(vi) Make fuller use of knowledge of trends, historical and available progress data. Management by Exception, when applied systematically, would force a manager to review past history and related data of relevance, for these are the foundations upon which standards would be derived and from which exceptions could be noted.

(vii) More fully utilise highly paid managers on high return work. Because delegation is planned, it would more carefully relate and assign the more complex problems to the more talented and highly paid officials.

(viii) Identify crises and critical problems. It would assist a manager to ignore or avoid uninformed, impulsive pushing of the panic button. A crisis would almost always be recognised because seemingly unusual variations or deviations can be reliably and quickly compared with anticipated conditions.

(ix) Provide qualitative and quantitative yardsticks for judging the current situation or status. It would take away much of the subjective element out of the performance or progress appraisals by making the objectives, goals and standards of measurement tangible and specific.

(x) Enable inexperienced managers to handle new assignments with a minimum of related experience and training. A new manager would benefit from measurements and projections that have been esta-

blished as standard for his functions in the past. He can depend upon the system to alert him to problems rather than having to rely solely upon his own knowledge and experience.

(xi) Alert management to bottlenecks and difficulties as well as to opportunities. It would help to counter balance purely negative, control-minded (*i.e.*, policing) management. Attention could also be focussed on "break-through" variations or deviations as well as on omissions or shortcomings.

(xii) Encourage more comprehensive knowledge of all phases of operation. Management by exception cannot be practised systematically without continually gathering and updating actual and relevant facts about the various operations.

(xiii) Stimulate communication between various segments of the organisation. With its principal focus on results, management by exception would seek to relate casual factors, regardless of their place or role in the organisation with the overall organisational results. As such, it would encourage exchange of measurements between function and the cost centre in relation to which it reports.

ADVANTAGES OF MANAGEMENT BY EXCEPTION

Thus much of the time-consuming process of thinking and decision-making can be performed in advance. A progressive system of action can be prescribed beforehand, much as a trouble shooter's manual may give an instrument repairman step-by-step directions to isolate a fault. As a result, only radical exceptions, either good or bad, need be interpreted and acted upon under pressure of circumstances and of time.

A MANAGER'S PROBLEM

The manager's problem may, therefore, be summed up as follows. Firstly, he needs to convert his instinctive, unconscious approach to management by exception to a positive, systematic way of handling every kind of management problem—men, money, materials, machines, etc. Secondly, freed from the demands of routine work, he can fill his time with creative effort directed towards improving plans, organisations, staff, decisions, etc.

One of the key values of pursuit of management by exception is that it would facilitate selection, from a mountain of trivial data, of the essential and vital information needed to manage better. Management by exception can make management life simpler and more effective and prevent management from over managing. Exceptions are not only danger signals. In selected instances they also display a green light for opportunity. Practice of management by exception involves the possibility of establishing standards that may demand much conformity. Yet the underlying principle of management by exception is almost wholly dependent on conformance to standards. The management process may be looked upon as a continual cycle of "break through" and "control." If an organisation were to keep alive and healthy, it should be prepared to break through its current set of standards to new levels of performance. The exceptional approach consciously practiced would assist and abet each phase of the cycle.

Management by exception is, however, not a panacea for all management problems. It has its limitations as well as its values ; and it is especially limited by the vagaries and intractability of human beings at work.

It is often said that countries have only interests, no friends. I consider this a highly cynical notion. I hold friendship between countries can be established and nurtured only on the basis of common bonds that unite them and common principles that basically govern them. The ties between India and Russia can be traced to the historical past, but what has united them in our times are the identity of views and aspirations they hold. The same humanism, the same love of peace on earth, ending of exploitation of man by man and establishment of equality of all mankind that underlie their ideologies animate the peoples and governments of both the countries.

Both Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru have held USSR in high esteem. Jawaharlal Nehru, as Prime Minister of India, laid the foundation of Indo-Soviet friendship. As the architect of India's policy of planning and industrialisation, he derived his inspiration undoubtedly from the achievement of the Soviet Union. His dreams are now being fulfilled with the increasing assistance that is being given by the Soviet Union and her Socialist allies of the COMECON countries.

DECISIVE AID FACTOR

Soviet aid is of lasting value, both in content and purpose. It is aimed at building and strengthening the infrastructure of the Indian economy, its sinews and muscles. Today, Soviet-aided projects are responsible for India's production of 85% heavy engineering goods, 60% of turbo-generators and heavy electrical equipments, 30% of oil products, 30% of steel and 20% of electric power.

The building of Bhilai Steel Plant was a turning point in the history of India's economic development. It is a fact that it was only after the Soviet Union came forward to establish this steel plant, Western countries rushed with offers of assistance for the construction of Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants.

Oil is of vital importance, both in war and peace. The oil needs of India are increasing year after year. But it was said that India had no oil. Soviet cooperation not only

THE INDOSOVIET TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP

helped to disprove this but also to set up a full-fledged national oil industry. Barauni and Koyali Oil Refineries, which were established with Soviet assistance, are now producing 35% of India's oil output.

The Mathura refinery, with a capacity of six million tons of oil products, is a major Indo-Soviet project, which is expected to be of considerable economic significance to northern India. When it goes into production in 1978, it is expected to meet the demand for various middle distillates.

DR. B. NATARAJAN,
Member,

Tamil Nadu Planning Commission.

NEW FORMS OF ASSISTANCE

The Soviet Union at the request of India has also started constructing ships for the Shipping Corporation of India and the first ship made its maiden voyage to Madras recently. This trend is expected to be progressive in the future years. The Soviet help in this field can be measured from the fact that

India now spends about Rs. 170—180 crores in foreign exchange on freight charges alone.

Scientific co-operation with Soviet Union has resulted in the establishment of a rocket-launching station at Thumba. The scientists of both the countries are conducting joint studies on the nature of monsoons and the Monex-'73 Programme is an outcome of this fruitful co-operation.

The growth of trade between India and USSR has been phenomenal. From Rs. 13 million in 1953, it rose to Rs. 396 crores in 1972 and is expected to reach Rs. 410 crores in 1973. With the setting up of the Indo-Soviet Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation in 1972, a new stage has emerged in the relations between the two countries. At its first session in February this year plans for extensive co-operation in many fields, such as ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, oil extracting, oil refining, etc. were formulated. This will give a new momentum to both economic cooperation and mutual trade.

Soviet Union has always been a true friend of India. She has always given a helping hand to India in times of need, and had supported her independent policies. How can India ever forget the innumerable times when Soviet Union supported India's case at the United Nations Security Council—over Kashmir, Goa, the Indo-Pak. conflicts in 1965 and 1971? The latest act of supplying 2 million tons of food grains to India as an unconditional, unasked for loan has been cited as a tribute to the friendly relations between countries.

MAJOR LANDMARK

The friendship and co-operation between India and Soviet Union are growing year after year. The signing of the historic Soviet-Indian Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Co-operation was a major landmark. It has provided both countries a new framework for mutual relations based on complete trust and confidence. The forthcoming visit of L. I. Brezhnev to India will bind this friendship with "hoops of steel."

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PETROLEUM CRISIS: WHY?

It may be asked why there is shortage of petrol after 23 years of economic planning. Shortage has to be considered in relation to demand. India was so underdeveloped at the time of independence, and our standard of living was so low, that in 1948 the demand for petroleum products was only 2.6 million tonnes. Almost all of it was imported, domestic production of petroleum products being only 185,000 tonnes.

By 1972 the demand rose to some 23 million tonnes of petroleum products. The vast increase in demand reflected the rapid development of industries and of modern means of transport in our country. And nearly 90 per cent of the demand was met through internal production.

INDIGENOUS REFINING SAVED FOREIGN EXCHANGE

This became possible because we took steps immediately after freedom to establish oil refineries, first in the private sector and then, under the Five Year Plans, in the public sector. It is much cheaper to import crude oil and refine it into petrol, kerosene, diesel, naphtha, bitumen, cooking gas and lubricants than to import these petroleum products. The foreign exchange saved through indigenous refining is presently at least Rs. 100 per tonne.

Side by side with the development of refining capacity, we have successfully developed oil exploration and extraction. At the time of independence there was only one small oil production centre, in the Digboi Oil Field, in Assam, and the level of production was a quarter million tonnes per year. Today, with discovery and exploitation of oil in the north-eastern region and in Gujarat, domestic production of crude oil—the greater part of it in the public sector—has gone up to seven million tonnes or 28 times the 1948 level.

This is, however, not enough to meet the demand for petroleum products. As in the case of electric power, steel fertilizers, where too indigenous production has increased

by leaps and bounds but still falls short of demand, domestic oil production is insufficient. Indeed the gap in the case of crude oil is large: indigenous crude oil production meets only 30 per cent of the requirement of refineries, and the balance is imported at heavy cost in foreign exchange.

CUT IN PETROL CONSUMPTION HELPS NAPHTHA PRODUCTION

International prices of crude oil have trebled during the last three years. Hence the need to restrain the demand for less essential petroleum products like petrol, and to conserve the available crude oil for essential uses such as naphtha on which the bulk of our present production of fertilizers is based. Import of naphtha is an alternative but it has not only become forbiddingly costly (its international price has gone up by nearly six times), its very availability has shrunk drastically, one reason being higher off-take by the affluent countries who have become conscious of environmental pollution and are turning to distillates like naphtha which have a lower sulphur content and are less pollutant.

A 25% cut in the consumption of petrol will enable us to produce additional 425,000 tonnes of naphtha in place of petrol. With this supply of naphtha our fertilizer plants will be able to produce 850,000 tonnes of urea. Normally every tonne of urea helps to produce 6 to 10 tonnes of additional wheat. Therefore, we would be bringing about an additional production of 5 to 8 million tonnes of foodgrains merely by curbing the consumption of petrol by 25%. Every litre of petrol saved is thus virtually equal to 10 Kg. of foodgrains.

Incidentally, there is a world-wide shortage of urea too, and despite sharp price hikes, it is becoming increasingly difficult to import it.

We have therefore to conserve every ounce of crude oil for making essential products like naphtha to increase the production of fertilizers and of diesel oil to run our road transport system as well as agricultural pump sets and tractors. This

can be done only by discouraging and minimizing the demand for a less essential product like petrol.

A WORD TO THE CAR OWNER

You know only too well that the Government has raised the price of your petrol substantially. Do you equally appreciate why this had to be done?

You are among the lucky few Indians who own a motor car: only one family in a thousand has a car. Yet private motoring accounts for almost half the petrol consumption.

Petrol is one, and not the most essential, of the products distilled in our refineries from crude oil—for which we are dependent to the extent of 70% on imports whose price has more than trebled during the last three years. Consequently the foreign exchange requirement has increased from Rs. 200 crores last year to Rs. 500 crores this year.

There are other petroleum products which are more essential, such as naphtha for making fertilizers diesel for public transport and for agricultural pump sets and tractors, and furnace oil for power generation, steel production, etc. Every litre of petrol saved will enable production of naphtha which can be turned by our fertilizer factories into urea, enough to grow 10 Kg. of foodgrains.

The hike in the price of petrol is intended to restrain its consumption as well as to generate resources for investment in economic growth, including the exploration and extraction of more oil within the country so as to produce enough petrol, among other things, to meet all needs.

**SAVE PETROL
FOR SAKE
OF MORE
FERTILISERS**

A HISTORICAL AND ANALYTICAL SURVEY OF



THE VILLAGE IN TAMILNADU

Tamil Nadu comprises 17043 Revenue Villages linked to the Taluk and District units of the Revenue Administration of the State. In terms of the Panchayat Raj set up there are 12628 Village Panchayats as on 31—3—1972. The Revenue village is an administrative unit whereas the Panchayat village is a Statutory unit related to the 374 Panchayat Unions encompassing the State. Then there are also 600 Town Panchayats and 11 Townships. Each Panchayat will comprise some contiguous hamlets. Such hamlets total 43228.

In the matter of rural electrification, however, the Harijan settlements forming part of each hamlet is treated as a distinctive unit. Therefore readers are often baffled by different numbers appearing as the total number of villages in Tamil Nadu.

In this article the large variety of administrative measures attempted for the resuscitation of village autonomy over the last 150 years are discussed while in the succeeding two articles the changes in village structure recommended by the State Administrative Reforms Commission and the proposals of the State Planning Commission's Task Force are furnished.

A revenue village is the smallest unit recognised in revenue administration having definite boundaries which are not statutorily fixed in Tamil Nadu, but are fixed by the administrative orders issued by the Government from time to time. The administrative division is as follows : Each district is divided into taluks to be in the charge of a Thasildar. It is further sub-divided into firkas under the control of the Revenue Inspector. Next come the Revenue Villages which function under the control of the Village Munsiff assisted by the Village Karnam as his accountant. Thus revenue village is a definite area which has been treated as a convenient unit for administration by the ordinary staff of village officers consisting of the Headman, Munsiff, Accountant and certain number of menials.

Nature of Panchayats

In Tamil Nadu, revenue village has never been treated as a single collection of villages, but a term denoting a certain well defined area. The extent of the area depends on past history based on administrative convenience at the time of resettlement of a district. It is usual to amalgamate contiguous village which are too small to have separate village officers and again to sub-divide those which are too large for a

CONCEPTUAL DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN REVENUE & PANCHAYAT VILLAGES

single set of officers to manage efficiently. It may sometimes happen that the constitution of the villages will be recharged even when any retrenchment is considered by the Government as a general policy. Sometimes two villages will be put in charge of one set of village officers. **The revenue village generally consists of several detached hamlets, one of which gives its name to the whole revenue village.** The number of hamlets attached to each village has never been taken into account. The size of the revenue village can vary from district to district both in area and population. If in a particular district a single Headman is sufficient for over 1,000 persons, a Headman need not be provided for a village with lesser population in another district. The general tendency in the case of ryotwari tracts ins towards a village of a large size, but this is modified by the existence in some districts, notably in Chingleput and Thanjavur of mirasi or joint villages, the amalgamation of which with others will be administratively inconvenient. **In dry areas, villages would necessarily be larger than in wet areas.** The village Accountant has extra items of work in wet areas like irrigation, collection of water rate, imposition of penalties. More crops will be raised in wet areas. Sometimes resettlement has been undertaken in several districts to remove these difficulties. Lastly in Zamindari tracts which previously formed a good proportion of area of the State, the size of the village depended on long-standing custom, unaffected by rules relating to the revision of village establishment. The tendency in such tracts is to form smaller villages. With the abolition of the Zamindari system, a large scale revision of villages has been undertaken with the result that some of the Zamindari and Estate villages have disappeared.

Evolution of Institution of Panchayats

In view of the importance of the role of panchayats, it is useful to have an historical retrospect on village panchayats of Tamil Nadu. They are not only important as the training grounds of democracy, but also as units which will in due course assume statistical importance. It is generally assumed that in ancient

time village panchayats formed an integral part in the national life of our country. They are deemed to be self-contained, economical administrative units functioning like a small republic, enjoying a good deal of local autonomy with powers of taxation for local purposes. To what extent this idealistic conception is true to reality, cannot be vouchsafed, but it is likely that a high degree of self-contained village life has existed in the past. Further till the advent of the British rule in India, the impact felt by the villages of the Central authority was comparatively little except during times of war. The first tendency of the British rule in India was to have a centralised system of administration and a gradual decay of the role of village panchayat was inevitable. Administration of justice was taken over by Civil and Criminal Courts controlled from the Centre and the Police function of the villages was undertaken by a specially created department called Police. Again, administration of the land revenue was vested in a separate department of Government. It also accelerated the movement of people from villages to towns with the result that self-reliance which the villagers had, gradually disappeared and the village panchayat as a useful rural institution sunk into insignificance. **In their wisdom, the British administrators did realise in due course the significant role of village panchayats in India. Montague Chelmsford observed in 1820 that village panchayat would prove an excellent remedy for the imperfection of a bad form of Government. They felt that the State should take definite steps to promote among the people the habit of voluntary co-operation in public work.**

Lord Ripon Initiated Enactment

The credit for realising the importance of initiating new measures in that direction goes to Lord Ripon whose resolution of 1882 regarding the association of non-officials in administration of local institutions led to the passing of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884. It provided for the constitution of unions in small towns and large villages, mainly for looking after village roads, sanitation and lighting. About 400 unions were established,

the members of which were all nominated. After the visit of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation, the then Tamil Nadu Government decided to increase the number of these unions and introduced the principle of election. They also decided to constitute informal panchayats under the control of Collectors with the Local Village Headman as ex-officio Chairman. About thousand of these informal panchayats were accordingly constituted, but they had no statutory basis.

The next step was taken in 1918 when the Government of India in their review of the working of self-governing institutions pointed out the desirability of keeping panchayats as far as possible under the control of district staff and away from other administrative bodies. They also suggested the association of village officers with panchayats and advocated simple and elastic legislation to bring the panchayats into existence. The Madras Panchayat Act, 1920 was accordingly passed and enforced. It enfranchised men over 25 years of age and provided for election of all members of the panchayat. A post of Registrar-General of Panchayats was created to supervise the panchayats and he was aided by the non-official organisers. Side by side with these panchayats, the unions constituted under the Local Boards Act of 1884 and its successor, Madras Local Boards Act of 1920 also continued to function. The principle that the panchayat should be placed under the control of the district staff was not accepted at that stage.

Panchayats Placed on Par with the Panchayat Unions

By 1928 the number of panchayats increased to 3,000. The Government realising the difficulty experienced by Registrar-General to supervise so many village bodies transferred the well established panchayats to the control of the Collectors. Before the effect of this change could be gauged, Madras Village Panchayats Act of 1920 was repealed by the Madras Local Boards Amendment Act of 1930. That Act amended the Madras Local Boards Act, which was then in force, so as to bring within its scope the panchayats

constituted under the Village Panchayat Act. The panchayats were thus placed on the same footing as the unions which were already governed by the Local Boards Act and they acquired also considerably enlarged powers.

It was found that the condition of panchayats under the dual administration of District Boards on the one hand, and on the other of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, was generally unsatisfactory. The Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1946 (Act No. XII of 1946) was accordingly enacted by the Governor-General during the Advisers' Regime.

The aim was to exclude panchayats from the scope of Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 by framing a separate enactment and to place them under the District Collectors. The Ministry was, however, of the view that in order to make the panchayats really democratic institutions, control and supervision should be vested in Inspector of Local Boards and the control of District Collectors over the panchayat should be limited to certain emergency powers and panchayats should be vested with more powers. The Madras Panchayat Act, 1946 was therefore allowed to lapse in 1948.

The next step was the enactment of the Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1950 enforced with effect from 1st April, 1951. This is in implementation of the Article 40 of the Constitution which has enjoined that the State shall take steps to organise panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government. Under this Act, every village or hamlet with a population of 500 and above will have a panchayat. Villages with a population of less than 500 will be included within the jurisdiction of an adjoining panchayat or grouped with other contiguous villages to form a panchayat. The Act enjoins on panchayats certain obligatory functions such as construction and maintenance of public roads, lighting of street lights and public place, construction of drains, cleansing of streets, removal of rubbish, provision of protected water supply.

The main revenue for the panchayat was derived from the share of

the land cess realised in the village. Government also made ex-gratia grants. Government had supervision and control over village panchayats through the Inspector of Local Boards. The District Boards had no control over panchayats. They performed village panchayat function in non-panchayat areas until panchayats were constituted. The District Collectors did not have any control over panchayats except for certain emergency powers in ensuring safety of life and property and for breach of peace.

With the impact of the Community Development Programme, the Government of Tamil Nadu embarked on a new programme of development of panchayat administration. For this purpose a new Act—Madras Panchayat Act, 1958—was enacted. Accordingly a three year programme of the introduction of new Madras Panchayat Act was drawn up for every district. The entire rural area has been divided into development blocks for operating National Extension Service Scheme. These blocks were grouped in three batches. The Act was introduced in each batch of blocks during each of the next three years—1959—60, 1960—61 and 1961—62. With the introduction of the new Act in each development block, it became a distinct development block under the new Act with new set-up of panchayat administration installed therein. The old Panchayat Act and District Boards Act which provided statutory basis for the present set-up of local administration in rural areas ceased to be in force.

A special provision has been made in the Act for classification of a locality as a township under the Panchayat Act. This provision is intended for use when there is industrial labour or institutional colony or a health resort for which normal financial arrangements of either a panchayat town or a panchayat village will be unsuitable.

Delimitation of Panchayats with Local People's Consent

As a matter of administrative policy, no panchayat village can be delimited with a smaller population than 1,000 unless it can be shown to the satisfaction of the Government that such delimitation cannot

be avoided. Subject to this limit, the convenience and wishes of the local people have been respected in delimiting panchayat villages. For every panchayat village, a village panchayat has been set up and for every panchayat town, a town town panchayat has been set up.

These village panchayats and town panchayats are the local units of federal structure of organisation of panchayat administration while the panchayat union is to be the apex of this organisation. This set-up is somewhat different from that of the normal administrative machinery with taluks, municipalities and villages forming the administrative units. One essential difference between the two set-up as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned is that the panchayat is formed on a statutory basis.

Till the Act of 1958, panchayats and revenue villages have functioned in separate compartments. Some co-ordination now exists between the villages and the panchayats which is indicated below :

Under the Panchayat Act of 1958, Karnams (Village Accountants) have been designated as Secretaries of Panchayats. The Panchayats and Panchayat Unions have a number of statutory and discretionary development functions under Sections 64 to 66 of the Madras Panchayat Act, 1958. The Act has provided for the provision of adequate finance for discharging their responsibility. The main sources of income the panchayats are—local cess, local cess surcharge, house-tax, profession-tax, vehicle-tax and land revenue assignment (vide Section 115 to 124 of the Madras Panchayat Act, 1958). Under Section 126 of the Act, it is the duty of the village officers to collect taxes on behalf of the panchayat. Village Accountants help the President to arrive at the total demand of the panchayat. On the basis of the account furnished by the President, the Village Munsiff collects taxes. Thus a co-ordinated effort of the Village Accountant, Village Munsiff and the President is necessary for the provision of adequate finance to the Panchayat. The village officers are also paid additional remuneration for the work.

The Report of the Task Force on Rural Development (including Rural Housing) seeks to formulate a Perspective Plan for a progressive Rural Tamil Nadu as co-ordinated measures for an accelerated Rural Development Programme assume exceptional significance. This is in view of the importance of the agricultural sector in supplying food and nutrition to the people and materials to industry. It is also due to the fact that nearly 70 per cent of the population of the State live in rural areas ; and the benefits of development should be spread in these areas on as wide a scale as possible, especially to the poorer and weaker sections, who constitute a large and vulnerable segment of the rural population.

TOP PRIORITY FOR RURAL WELFARE

Even if all the wants of the rural population cannot be met immediately due to limitation of resources, the criteria of social and economic justice necessitate that at least their minimum needs of life and labour are adequately met. The success of all plans designed for the socio-economic development of the State and the country would depend to a large measure on the initial creation of conditions favourable to progress, especially in the country-side. The improvement of rural life in all directions should, therefore, be the first and foremost step in any plan designed to promote the well-being and prosperity of the people.

MINIMUM NEEDS TO BE MET

The improvement of the general conditions of the country-side calls for detailed plans for protected water-supply, proper approach roads to villages and hamlets, educational facilities including those of social education, sanitation, health services, good houses, etc. To achieve these objectives, the basic assumption of Rural Development Planning is that all aspects of rural life are inter-related and that no lasting results can be achieved if individual aspects of it are dealt with in isolation. Accordingly, this Plan for Rural development embraces the work of every department of the Government which is engaged in rural welfare and development activities and has been conceived

VILLAGE CENTRED TOTAL DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

AS RECOMMENDED BY THE TASK FORCE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF TAMIL NADU PLANNING COMMISSION

The socio-economic development of the State as well as the country depends to a large extent on the initial creation of conditions favourable to progress and prosperity, especially in the country-side. In this light of past experience, the Task Force on Rural Development of Tamil Nadu Planning Commission, has in its report, stressed that the all-round improvement of rural life should be the first and foremost step in any plan designed to promote the well-being and prosperity of the people.

from a *total perspective*, avoiding lop-sided growth by departmental or fragmental approach.

As a general approach to Rural Development-cum-Panchayat—it is imperative that the Community Development-cum-Panchayat Raj institutions should be more effectively involved in rural development. These institutions are meant for securing the fullest development of the material and human resources of the rural areas. To-day, the Panchayat organization has become the pivot of Area, District and Regional Planning and Development, and practically all development activities at the block-level are executed through the Panchayat Unions.

THE MAJOR OBJECTIVES OF

THE PLAN

The major objectives of the pragmatic plan for rural development presented in this report are the provision of the basic minimum needs which will ensure 'the quality of life' for the rural poor and the provision of vastly expanded employment opportunities in the rural areas. This Plan anticipates the enthusiastic participation of the people in the development programmes, which is a necessary condition for their success. Therefore, the Community Development-cum-Panchayat Raj institutions are proposed to be further galvanized in the Perspective Plan period to become the Effective Instruments of Social and Economic Change.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF

THE PROGRAMMES PROPOSED

SOCIAL EDUCATION

The Programmes contemplated include Community Recreation Centres, Radio Forums, Youth Clubs, Functional Literacy Schemes, Seminars, Award of Prizes, etc. The programmes relating to the organization of Youth Clubs, Radio Rural Forums, Recreation Centres, etc., have been treated as voluntary activities to be sustained by local efforts. A Block Circulat-

ing Library with branch libraries and a "Quarterly Digest on Panchayat Administration and Extension Work" are also proposed. It is felt that such measures are necessary to inculcate a sense of literary consciousness and proper citizenship among the masses. The *Digest* will go a long way in increasing the knowledge and efficiency in work of the officials and non-officials connected with Panchayat Administration.

It is recognized that there should be a higher priority for the school buildings programme so as to utilise these fixed assets to the full use for the common, social and economic needs of the people, as besides formal education, the success of functional literacy programme and vocational bias to education depends on these social assets. Taking into consideration the paucity of resources available, a total outlay of Rs. 51 crores has been provided for the construction of buildings for Elementary Schools and Higher Elementary Schools in the rural areas.

AGRICULTURE

The programmes contemplated include schemes for providing infra-structural facilities like construction of agricultural sub-depots and additional godowns, schemes of agricultural extension work like adoptive trials, demonstrations, exhibitions, etc., schemes for the creation of common facilities for the benefit of the village community as a whole like purchase of implements and machinery for hiring out to farmers and construction of *Community Threshing Floors*, schemes for the benefit of groups of farmers like soil conservation, community irrigation wells and reclamation of alkaline lands and other schemes like village afforestation, panchayat plantations and planting of avenue trees and schemes for the benefit of the individual farmers like supply of plant protection chemicals, supply of fertilisers and supply of power-driven equipments.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The programmes contemplated include schemes for provision of infrastructural facilities like service centres, construction of additional veterinary dispensaries, sub-centres

and quarters for veterinary staff, animal husbandry extension schemes like exhibitions, printing of publicity materials and training in poultry, schemes benefitting the village community as a whole like creation of common facilities like supply of breeding bulls, construction of cattle sheds, organization of sewage forms, raising of fodder grasses in Panchayat porambores and schemes to benefit individuals like encouragement of mixed farming by supply of poultry at subsidised rates and growing of fodder and grain required for cattle and poultry.

The schemes for the development of fisheries in the Panchayat Union areas are broadly the introduction of fingerlings, operation of fish nurseries and maintenance and renovation of tanks.

MINOR IRRIGATION

During the Third Plan period, under the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act of 1958 all the Minor Irrigation Sources with an ayacut of less than 200 acres were transferred to the Panchayat Union Councils. Similarly, the ex-zamin tanks after standardisation were also transferred from time to time. There are now about 25,246 sources with an ayacut of 9.85 lakhs of acres under the control of the Panchayat Unions. They are in different state of repairs. Hence the future direction of development lies in standardizing and improving these Minor Irrigation Sources. Necessary programmes have been evolved to bring these Minor Irrigation Tanks to standards and to increase the M.I.L., in order to increase the ayacut.

WELFARE OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The programmes relating to the organization of *Mahalir Mandrams* under the Minimum Programme consist of organisation of local women through discussions and demonstrations on subjects like Child Care, Home Science, Kitchen Garden, etc. Adult literacy classes are conducted and crafts such as sewing and embroidery are also taught.

Staff quarters have been provided in Block headquarters out of the Community Development funds

only in 194 Blocks. It has been proposed to cover the remaining 180 Blocks during the Fifth Plan period itself. Similarly, additional units of houses have been proposed for the Government staff in each Block head quarters. Necessary schemes have also been proposed for office buildings wherever necessary and garages for jeeps.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY

It is strongly felt that the pattern of programming and financing the rural water supply schemes hitherto done separately under various categories like 'simple wells', 'piped water supply' and 'wells in scarcity areas' may give place to an *Integrated Scheme of Rural Water Supply* which will make it possible for each area to take up such schemes that are suitable to it. Therefore, it has been proposed to earmark specific provision for disadvantaged areas under a new "Disadvantaged Area Water Supply Grant". There will also be a new "General Purpose Water Supply Grant", the funds of which are to be distributed on a per capita basis to cater to the requirements of all areas. Needless to add, the Rural Water Supply Programme has been assigned a very high priority in the Rural Development Plan envisaged in this report.

DRAINAGE IN RURAL AREAS

The problem of drainage in rural areas is a long neglected one. In villages where narrow lanes and alleys separate the houses facing each other with no backyards, the sewage water stagnates in pools in the undulating road surfaces making the entire surrounding insanitary. Hence, it has been proposed to construct side-drains on each side, which will serve as a revetment to fill up the uneven lane surfaces and pave them.

RURAL ROADS

As provision of link roads alone will provide the quality of life to the rural population, a high priority is given for the Rural Roads Programme. The schemes contemplated also provide for metalling and blacktopping of roads in hilly areas.

RURAL HOUSING

The Task Force has made important recommendations as regards Rural Housing. It is strongly felt that the house sites allotted must have adequate space for a homestead and enough land to raise a kitchen garden, to maintain a backyard poultry or some milch animals. Therefore, it is felt that a house site should be atleast about 10 to 15 cents in extent. It is also felt that the allotment of house sites here and there, irrespective of the principles of Town and Country Planning, may aggravate the cost and make the net social benefit uncertain. Therefore, it has been recommended that elevated grounds, as far as possible near the workspots may be acquired and proper lay-outs with streets, parks, etc., prepared so as to ensure the provision of common services and amenities.

The concepts of urban architecture should be substantially modified to suit the rural land use and building material choice. A Rural Housing Scheme on the Kerala pattern has also been proposed.

The Village Housing Project Scheme is found to be a good scheme in operation. Therefore, the Task Force has recommended a wider extension of the scheme.

It is recognized that to tackle the problem of Rural Housing, huge outlays are required. It is also noted that the State and the Union Governments have to allocate their limited resources among various priority programmes. Therefore, it may be difficult to earmark very huge outlays for Rural Housing Programmes alone. In the circumstances, it is considered that it would be useful to form a State Rural Housing Corporation with an initial seed capital. This Corporation will then be able to mobilise resources for its programmes through institutional finance and other available means. The Task Force has therefore strongly recommended the early establishment of a Tamil Nadu Rural Housing Corporation.

RURAL ARTS, CRAFTS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES

It is recognized that Rural Industries have to be accorded an important place in the development of

the rural economy in view of their capacity to generate employment opportunities in the rural areas at a low capital cost. Tamil Nadu, the seat of the ancient Dravidian culture, has a global reputation for its handicrafts, which are of rare excellence and design both from the points of view of utility and decoration. There is a great future for the economy of Tamil Nadu if skill formation and use in handicrafts are made consistent with the popular demand created for the products. Keeping this in mind, the Task Force has formulated a number of programmes for the promotion of handicrafts. Of these programmes, special mention may be made of the scheme for opening Raw Material Depots and the scheme for the establishment of a Price Fluctuation Cess Fund to protect the interests of the weaker sections of the handicrafts units.

COIR

The Task Force has also formulated schemes for developing the Coir Industry in the State. Though there is great scope for the development of this industry, still it is in an infant stage. Hence, the Task Force has formulated schemes for its promotion with financial assistance from the Coir Board or from the Government of India.

RURAL WORK CENTRES

Besides the extension of the Rural Industries Project Programme to more areas, the Task Force has also recommended the establishment of a number of Rural Work Centres.

OTHER SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Task Force has recommended the wider extension of the Rural Man-power Programme, the Applied Nutrition Programme and the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment. With regard to Nutrition Programmes, the Task Force has made the following recommendations.

NUTRITION

The Nutrition Programmes in the Block areas were financed under a variety of schemes such as the Pre-school Feeding Programme, the CARE-assisted Feeding Program-

gramme, the Demonstration Feeding Programme and the Applied Nutrition Programme. A multiplicity of feeding programmes with differing patterns of financial assistance results in difficulties. The implementation of the Pre-School Feeding Programme in isolation without the participation of *Mahalir Mandrums* does not tend to create a visible impact on local women. Therefore, the strategy contemplated by the Task Force is the operation of a Composite Unit consisting of a *Mahalir Mandrum*, a Pre-School and a Creche, in order to benefit the working women belonging to the weaker sections of the community. Such a Composite Unit and Programme may bring about a greater and intensive participation of the working women in the *Mahalir Mandrums*.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

The Rural Development aspects of a planning have to be subject to a fundamental thinking as to their uniqueness in contrast to urban development aspects of planning. Otherwise the economic logic of operating a separate rural development programme will be open to question. The Task Force has therefore formulated Research and Development Programmes like 'Studies in Socio-Economic planning for Rural Development', 'the Research and Development Scheme for Handicrafts' and 'Research in Rural Housing'. With regard to 'Research in Rural Housing', the Task Force has recommended the early establishment of a *Research Working in the Rural Housing Cess*.

TOTAL OUTLAY CONTEMPLATED FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

A total financial outlay of Rs. 65,799.84 lakhs or about Rs. 658.00 crores is contemplated in the Perspective Plan period for the various Rural Development Programmes. The programmes provide for an investment of Rs. 28,312.57 lakhs or about Rs. 283.13 crores in the Fifth Plan period and Rs. 37,487.27 lakhs or about Rs. 374.87 crores in the Sixth Plan period.

The Directorate of Rural Development runs the following Training Centres in which elected representatives of the Panchayat Raj Institutions, District Officers of different development departments and Officers of the Panchayat Raj Institutions are trained :

1. State Institute of Community Development.

2. Rural Extension Training Centres with Workshop Wings attached.

**STATE INSTITUTE FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT,
BHAVANISAGAR**

The following courses are organised in this Centre :

(a) COURSE FOR PANCHAYAT UNION CHAIRMAN AND VICE-CHAIRMEN

Three courses with 40 Chairmen of Panchayat Unions and Vice-Chairmen in each Course are run for a period of 10 days each. These courses are intended to give the elected representatives a knowledge and background about the working of the Panchayat Raj institutions and rules.

(b) ORIENTATION COURSE FOR DISTRICT OFFICERS OF DIFFERENT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS AND EXTENSION OFFICERS

Six courses of a fortnight's duration each are run with 50 District Officers and Extension Officers in each course with a view to orient them to the Panchayat Raj concept and to imbibe them with the idea of co-ordinated approach to development.

(c) JOB COURSE FOR BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS

This course is for a period of 2 months and is given to the Block Development Officers to train them in their work.

(d) AD-HOC COURSES

Other courses like the Applied Nutrition Programme, Training for District Officers, etc., are also organised in this Centre.

TRAINING FOR LOCAL LEADERSHIP AND RURAL WORK

RURAL EXTENSION TRAINING CENTRES

The following training programmes are conducted in the Rural Extension Training Centres :

(a) Pre-Service Training : Before appointment as Gramsevak, the selected candidates are given two years training in Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Public Health, Panchayats, etc., with a view to equip them for the job. To facilitate teaching of Scientific Farming, a Farm Dairy Unit is attached to each Training Centre. During 1972-73, 400 candidates have been selected for appointment as Gramsevak and they have been sent for the pre-service training.

(b) One-Year intensive training in Agriculture for selected Gramasevak : To improve the competence of Gramsevak, particularly in the field of agriculture, a one-year training leading to the Diploma in Agriculture Extension is conducted. The Gramasevak with experience in the field are selected for this course. So far 959 Gramasevak have been trained.

(c) Workshop Wings : At present, Workshop Wings are attached to all the Rural Extension Training Centres. In each Workshop Wing, 10 trainees in Carpentry and 10 trainees in Blacksmithy are given training for one year. So far 961 candidates have undergone this training.

The three Workshop Wings at the Rural Extension Training Centres at Pattukkottai, T. Kallupatti and Bhavanisagar have been upgraded as Production-cum-Training Centres during 1970-71 and are now taking up repair and maintenance of agricultural machinery in the neighbouring Blocks.

These training programmes have gone a long way in equipping the Block officials at different levels and the non-officials connected with the Community Development and Panchayat Development Programme to carry out their duties and responsibilities effectively.

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The State Administrative Reforms Commission, in its report on the District Revenue and General Administration has recommended material changes in the structure and the style of working of the department, to make it more responsive to the needs of the rural population.

One of the major problems identified by the Commission, as calling for urgent solution, is the unsuitability of the present village establishment to cater to the needs of the rural society. The system was evolved by former rulers, primarily to use the local chieftains, to keep a watchful eye on a sullen people. The concept behind it was essentially feudal, and not one of service to the people. The ill-paid, part-time Village officials, not fully amenable to the governmental discipline, are behind most of the village controversies, neutralising the effectiveness of the elected village panchayats. Their feudal traditions and their inaccessibility to the poorer and weaker sections in the village have convinced the Commission, that they must be replaced by a set of regular transferable government servants forming part of the Revenue Department who will be disciplined in the tradition of the Department, and who will be motivated for better performance by the opportunities for career advancement available in that Department. It has also suggested in the context of engaging full-time government servants, the enlargement of the size of the revenue villages by 3 or 4 times and the establishment in each such village, a public village office, from where the new Village Officers will function (unlike the present ones who function from their own residence), where public revenue records will be kept and to which all villagers will have free access. The Commission envisages that the number of villages will come down from the present level of 12,000 to 4,000 and that these new villages will be coterminous with the enlarged village Panchayats and the jurisdictions of Gramasevaks.

Between the Villagers and the District Collector there are now 5 levels of administrators, located in different places, causing people considerable inconvenience. The Commission recommends the elimination of two of these levels with the objectives of providing the Department greater cohesion, better lines of control and effectiveness in deal-

BIGGER VILLAGES AND SMALLER DISTRICTS

VIEW OF STATE ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS COMMISSION

ing with people. The Commission envisages a system in which there will be no revenue inspectors, and no Revenue Divisional Officers and in which the Deputy Collectors will be shifted to preside over Taluk Officers which will deal with the new village officers directly. All the work relating to general administration, land revenue administration, law and order, development and welfare administrations will be directed and co-ordinated at the Taluk Level by the Deputy Collector. Reduction in his jurisdiction and the concentration of all government functions at his level, are expected to make the Deputy Collector more effective in handling rural problems.

Formation of New Districts Advocated

The Commission also envisages the formation of 6 or 7 more new districts, in the course of the next 7 to 10 years, to make the size of the Districts more manageable. It has identified the towns with the best potential for development as District Headquarters and has recommended their accelerated development under the Plan Schemes. It has also recommended that the new districts be formed one after the other in a phased manner over 7 to 10 years, to avoid bunching of non-productive expenditure, and to neutralise possible state-wide political controversies over the boundaries and choice of headquarters. The Commission has suggested the immediate enlargement of the Madras District, by the addition to it, of Saidapet and

Ponneri Taluks from Chingleput District as these contiguous areas with a metropolitan character have similar needs and problems calling for the integration of the administrations catering to them. The transfer of Arkonam Taluk from North Arcot District to Chingleput has been recommended as a consequential step.

The Commission has reviewed the land revenue system, as it evolved during the British regime and the changes which have taken place in it since 1937. It has shown that the decision taken in 1937 to discontinue periodic resettlements, and the more recent decisions to waive assessments on all dry lands and some wet lands have not only not resulted in any substantial benefits to the people, but also have led to serious difficulties in the land revenue administration. The resettlements, apart from enabling the Government to revise the land revenue rates to be in line with the changing prices and incomes, served the more important purpose of updating the survey and land ownership records, in a thorough and systematic manner, once in 20 years. The loss of this facility for the revision of land revenue rates can at least be acquiesced in, since the levy of local cesses and surcharges to the extent of 45% to 250% has achieved more or less the same results. But failure to resort to resettlement for systematic registry revision has resulted in the land records becoming appallingly out of date. Land revenue representing now only 3% of the State's receipts, may have ceased to be significant to the Government, but land values have gone up steeply and the maintenance of records indicating their correct ownership must be of much greater concern to the State than before. The Commission has therefore recommended the restoration of the waived assessments and the revival of the re-settlement practices with an accent on registry-updating. Incidentally, resettlements can also enable the Government to integrate the existing ad hoc levies and to gradually eliminate the existing disparities in rates among the various districts.

One of the most important recommendations of the Commission is to transfer bulk of the scriptory work of the Village Officers to the Taluk Office, where it could be mechanised with advantage. *

Tirupparankundram Panchayat Union in Madurai district has set shining example for all other unions of its kind in the manners and methods of implementation of a score of welfare-oriented social service schemes to the well-being of the multitude of mass of people in the rural area without distinction or discrimination. Comprising as many as 44 Village Panchayats, in addition to 5 Town Panchayats and one cantonment, and an area of 36,373 acres of fertile land useful and usable for cultivation of crops, the Union has heaped success upon success in the execution of many a welfare scheme such as extending facilities to the farmers in the modernisation and mechanisation of agricultural operation thereby helping the acceleration of the process of Green Revolution, enlarging educational facilities and benefits to the rural folk in a wider circle and larger scale, raising the standard of public health service in its jurisdictional area, etc., and in all its actions and activities the Union has attained immense and immeasurable results in catering to the fundamental needs of the common folk. In addition to these, the notable and noteworthy scheme it has implemented with exemplary success is the Rural Employment Scheme



brought into vogue in 1971—72 to provide more and more employment opportunity for the rural folk.

The Rural Employment Scheme was originated to relieve to the extent possible the rural mass from the burden of unemployment. This scheme as in the case of other unions all over India, was put in operation in this Union in 1971—72. To give effect to to this scheme in proper perspective and proportion, the Union has been compartmentalised into five major divisions, each division comprising 10 Panchayats. And in each division, 80 to 90 persons

have been selected for work, each paid Rs. 4 per day or Rs. 100 per month on an average.

Works are being executed separately in each division and they are entrusted with the works of reclamation of barren lands of Panchayat Unions, raising bunds in the fields, construction of irrigation tanks and desilting of existing tanks, etc. During the years 1971—72 and 1972—73 alone, a sum of Rs. 2,24,497 has been paid towards wages for the workers engaged on permanent and regular basis. Under this scheme, new roads to the extent of 27.60 km. have been laid in the Union area. Irrigation canals benefiting an irrigated area of 24.90 hectares have been reformed and reclaimed for better use.

In 1971—72, a total sum of Rs. 293.05 lakhs was earmarked to the Rural Employment Scheme in Tamil Nadu. Apart from Kanyakumari and the Nilgiris districts for which a lump sum grant of Rs. 12.50 lakhs was allotted for each district, in all other districts in Tamil Nadu, each development block was provided with a fund of Rs. 1.25 lakhs under this scheme.

After looking into the implementation of this scheme in the districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris in person, the Director-General of the Rural Employment Scheme of the Union Government, Thiru T.C. Pande was all praise for the manners and methods adopted in the execution of this scheme in Tamil Nadu.



A WORLD STANDARD SWIMMING POOL.

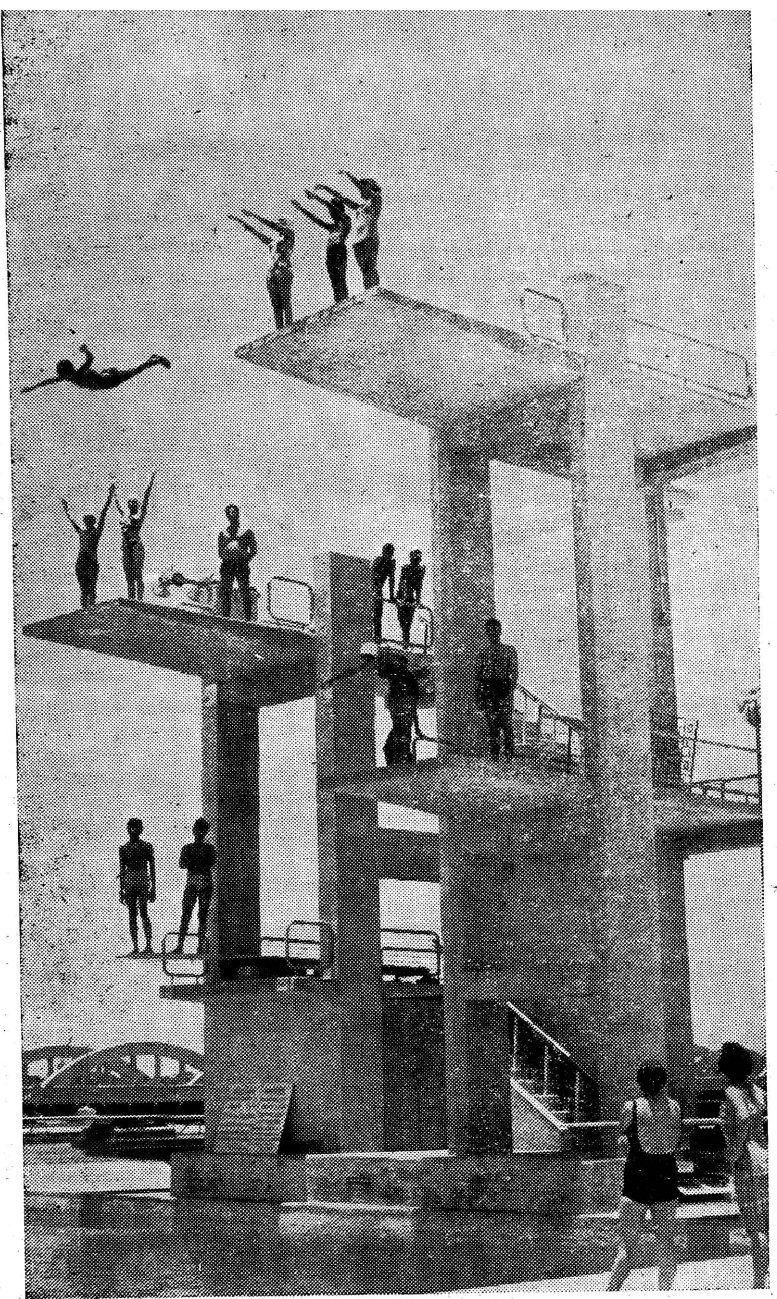
With the recent conduct of an All India Level Aquatic Competitions the Anna Swimming Pool has put Madras on the swimming map of the world. For, it is said, that nowhere else in India is there a competition swimming pool which has the under-water glass cabin for observing the competition swimmers by judges and referees for stroke faults etc. This is an essential equipment in competition swimming pools all over the world. Combining as it does, both swimming and diving pools, adjacent to each other, the Anna Swimming Pool caters to the swimming and diving enthusiast full scope without coming in the way of each other.

This pool was completed by January, 1973 and conforms to all the International standards. The swimming pool is 25 metres long 15 metres wide and 5 metres deep. In the underground observation room 3 glass panes have been fitted, facing the waterside so as to enable Judges to see the swimmer's accuracy in strokes and type of swimming during competition swimming. To the South of this pool is situated the 4-tier diving pool. High diving boards are fixed up in varying heights like 3, 5, 7, 50, 100 metres and so on. All the diving boards are made of fibre glass, coated with teak wood planks so that the diver could get easy spring from off the board. This pool has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs and is completely illuminated with flood-lights. Swimming is allowed here on all days from 6 a.m. in the morning upto 9 p.m. in the evening. The safety of beginners is assured by vigilant attendants.

The swimming pool water is perpetually under automatic circulation for aeration and chemical cleaning. When swimmers enter the pool water overflows into a surfloor collecting channel in the sides of pool and then flows into a circular balance tank 20 feet diameter 15 feet deep situated at a suitable position in front of the main entrance platform. From this balance tank the water is drawn through two 10 inches suction mains by circulating pumps and then passed through Candy Horizontal Pressure Filters and returned to the pool. At a point on the pump suction, alumina sulphate is added for the purpose of coagulat-

ing the impurities and suspended matter in the water, thus enabling these impurities to be retained in the sand during the process of filtration. Soda ash is added in the form of solution at a suitable point in the suction mains for maintaining the pH value of the water in the pool. At a point on the outlet mains, Chlorine solution is added to the water for sterilization purpose. Water entering the pool from the filtration plant flows through P.V.C. pipes with nozzles embedded on the bottom sides of the main pool as

also the diving pool. When there is no-bather in the pool and the pool is upto the Cill level the balance tank should be very nearly empty. As bathers enter the pool the displacement of water which occurs is then taken up by the balance tank and not by a rise in the level of the pool. With the maximum number of bathers in the pool, the balance tank will be almost full and there will still be a freeflow of water over the Cill around the pool, to continue the process of cleaning. —S. S.





TAMIL NADU WINS ALL INDIA

The Tamil Nadu Civil Services Volley Ball team led by Thiru M. Satyanarayana, Chief Secretariat, won the All India Civil Services Volley Ball Tournament held at Hyderabad and won the Trophy for the Tamil Nadu. The winning of the Trophy by Tamil Nadu Civil Services is a landmark in the achievement of the Tamil Nadu Civil Services, not only because of the All India character of the fight but because of the fact, it is the first time that the trophy is won to Tamil Nadu. Twentyone State teams from all over India have participated in the fight for the Trophy. The Tamil Nadu Civil Services Team has earlier defeated Punjab, Indian Audit and trophy is won to Tamil Nadu. Twentyone State teams from all over India have participated in the fight for the Trophy. The Tamil Nadu Civil Services Team has earlier defeated Punjab, Indian Audit and Uttar Pradesh teams and entered into the finals. In the final match, it met Andhra Pradesh who had been keeping the Trophy for the last four years and won. The

CIVIL SERVICES VOLLEY BALL TOURNAMENT

*

Captain and Members of the Team paid a courtesy call on the Education Minister Thiru V.R. Nedunchezhiyan and Dr. Kalaingar, with the Trophy and conveyed their deep gratitude for their help and encouragement. They were warmly congratulated by the Education Minister and the Chief Minister. The Members of the team consisted of the following persons :

1. M. Satyanarayana—Assistant, Chief Secretariat—CAPTAIN.
2. S. Ramamurthy—Pallava Transport Corporation.
3. C. Mohan—Pallava Transport Corporation.

4. P. Alexander—Pallava Transport Corporation.

5. M. Shanmugham—Pallava Transport Corporation.

6. A. Koil Chitra Pandiyan, —Pallava Transport Corporation.

7. T. M. Rajaseelan—Pallava Transport Corporation.

8. Deenadayalan—King Institute, Guindy.

9. M. S. Ramachandra, King Institute, Guindy.

10. K. Dharmarajan—Public Works Department.

11. V. Mathivanan, Legislative Assembly Department.

12. M. Punuguraj—Industries Department.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING INSTITUTES FOR HANDICAPPED

<i>Category</i>	<i>Name of the Centre</i>	<i>Trades in which training is imparted</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Blind	1. Light Engineering Project for the Adult Blind, Guindy, Madras-32. 2. Tamil Nadu Rehabilitation Centre for the Blind, Madurai-20. 3. Bishop Diehl Rehabilitation Home for the Blind, Tiruchirappalli. 4. Sheltered Workshop and Training Centre for Blind Girls, Madras.	Basic Engineering, Work-shop, Filing, Cutting, Hacksawing, Drilling, Punching, and Tapping (hand), Plain turning, and revolving, Press operation (hand operated) and Assembly work. Weaving, Tailoring and Caning. Handicrafts. Basket-making and mat-weaving.
Deaf	1. Training Centre for the Adult Deaf, Santhome, Madras-28.	Fitting, Tailoring and Needle-work.
Orthopaedically Handicapped	1. Swedish Red Cross Rehabilitation Industries, Katpadi, N.A. Dt. 2. Bishopinna Agnes Diehl Rehabilitation Centre, Dindigul. 3. Indian Red Cross Society Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for Adult Amputee, Egmore, Madras-8.	General Workshop Practice in Drilling, Tapping, Grinding, Lathe Work, Milling, Welding, Sheet-metal Work, Fabrication of Steel Furniture. Fitting, Turning, Welding, Carpentry, cloth-weaving, Mat-weaving. Printing, Book-binding.
Mentally Retarded		
Leprosy Cured	1. Gabriel Rehabilitation Centre, Manappakkam, Madras-16.	Note-book making, Firn-polishing and petty carpentry work.
Common	1. Book Binding Training Unit, Department of Employment & Training, Guindy, Madras-32. 2. The Salvation Army Catherin Booth Hospital, Vocational Training Centre for the Physically Handicapped, Aramboly, Kanyakumari Dt.	Book Binding. Handloom weaving, Clock-repairing, Welding (Arc & Gas), Turning, Spray painting, poultry farming.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE DEAF

(For Both Boys & Girls, except where stated otherwise)

Serial No.	Name and Address	Admission age range	Edu./Voc.	Hostel facility and fees
1	School for the Deaf, Cathedral Post, Madras-6 (For Girls, Boys only up to 5th Std. *	3 to 5	Edu./Voc.	Available
2	Louis Institute for the Deaf, Adyar, Madras-20 (for boys only)*	10 & above	Edu./Voc.	Yes
3	Municipal Deaf and Dumb School, R.S. Puram, Coimbatore-2.	5 to 15	Edu./Voc.	Free boarding for Boys only.
4	Municipal Deaf and Dumb School, Karaikudi-1, Ramnad District (for boys only)	5 & above	Edu.	Free boarding
5	The Clarke School for the Deaf, 35/A Chamiers Road, Madras-28.	2 to 10	Edu.	Available Rs. 100 p.m. (Some Scholarships available)
6	Santhi Samarasa Deaf & Dumb School, Kalyanapuram, Sivasailam P.O., Tirunelveli District.	6 to 12	Edu./Voc.	Free boarding.
7	Y.M.C.A. School for the Deaf and Dumb, Ellianagar, Madurai-10	5 & above	Edu.	Not available
8	C.S.I. School for the Deaf, Kottaram, Kanyakumari.		Edu.	Yes
9	C.S.I. School for the Deaf, Manamadurai, Ramnad Dt.	6 & above	Edu.	Available
10	Flowerence Swainson Deaf School, Palayamkottai, Tirunelveli-2	5 & above	Edu./Voc.	Available (Hostel fees collected according to parent's income)
11	Govt School for the Deaf, No. 1, Sivaji Nagar, Thanjavur.	6 to 12	Edu./Voc.	Free Boarding & Lodging
12	C.S.I. School for the Deaf, 148, Santhome High Road, Madras-4.	4 to 5	Edu./Voc.	Free Boarding & Lodging.
13	I.E.L.C. School for the Deaf, Ambur, North Arcot Dist.	6 to 12	Edu.	Not available
14	Little Woodford, (English Medium only) Mowbray's Road, Madras-4.		Edu.	Not available

*Indicates institutions where both English & Tamil are medium of instruction. Tamil is the medium of instructions in the rest, Tuition free in all except in Sl. No. 5 where the fee is Rs. 50 p.m.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE BLIND

(For Boys & Girls except where otherwise stated)

Serial No.	Name and Address	Admission age range	Edu. Voc.	Hostel facility and fees.
1	School for the Blind, Teynampet, Madras-6 (For Girls, Boys upto 5th Std.)*	3 to 9	Edu./Voc.	Yes.
2	St. Louis Institute for the Blind, Adyar, Madras-20.	10 & above	Edu./Voc.	Yes.
3	Govt. School for the Blind, Bungalow Street, Salem-2.	6 to 10	Edu.	Yes
4	School for the Blind, Swedish Mission Hospital Post Office, Tirupattur, Ramanathapuram Dist.	3 to 30	Edu./Voc.	Yes
5	T.E.L.C. School for the Blind, Podanur, Coimbatore (Boys only)	5 to 20	Edu./Voc.	Free
6	School for the Blind, Fort Round, Vellore	5	Edu.	Yes
7	Govt. School for the Blind, Nellikuppam Road, Cuddalore-1	10	Edu.	Rs. 20 p.m.
8	School for the Blind, Palayamkottai, Tirunelveli-2.	6 to 10	Edu./Voc.	Yes
9	Govt. School for the Blind, Puthur, Trichy-17	7 to 10	Edu.	Free
10	Govt. School for the Blind, Poona-mallee, Madras-56	8 to 35	Edu./Voc.	Yes
11	School for the Blind, Madurai.	—	Edu./Voc.	Free

Tamil medium in all except No. 1 above. Tuition Free in all.

FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED (BOTH BOYS & GIRLS)

1	BalaVihar, Halls Road, Kilpauk, Madras-10 (Free Tution)	8 to 14	Edu./Voc.	Rs. 60—100
2	Institution for the Mentally Handicapped, Race Couse, Madurai-7 (Tution Fees by means Test)	6 to 18	Edu.	No. hostel
3	Balar Kalvi Nilayam, 2 Ritherdon Road, Madras-7.	—	Edu.	—
4	Dr Boaz Memorial School for Retarded Children, No. 29, II Main Road, Gandhinagar, Madras-20.	—	Edu.	—
5	School for the Mentally Retarded, 35/A, Chamiers Road, Madras-28.	—	Edu.	Rs. 50 p.m. No hostel.

(Tamil Medium in all. English Medium in 4 & 5. Telugu Medium in 4.)

VOCATIONAL AND REHABILITATION CENTRES

Sl. No.	Name and Address	Admission Age range	Details and types of training offered.	Duration of the course	Stipend	others
DEAF (For both Males Females)						
1.	Training Centre for the Adult Deaf, 37, Santhome High Road, Madras-28.	14 to 28	Fitter, tailoring Needle work	2 yrs	Nil	
2.	Society for aiding the Handicapped, 35/A, Chamiers Rd., Mds-28	Any age	Cane work, tailoring, knitting, embroidery	no specific period	Rs. 30 p m	limited hostel facility available.
ORTHOPAEDIC (Males only)						
1.	Gabriel Rehabilitation Centre, Manappakkam, Madras-89. (For disabled by Leprosy too)	15 to 30	Note books making, Birmopolishing and petty carpentry work	6 months to 1 year.	Rs. 65 p m	Hostel facility for 20 is available-Rs. 55 p. m.
2.	SALVATION ARMY, C.B.M. Vocational Training Centre for the Physically handicapped, Aramboly Kanyakumari.	18 to 24	Handloom weaving, clock-repair, welding (Arc & Gas), turning spray painting, poultry farming.	2 to 3 yrs. (in service)	Nil Nil	free boarding and lodging. Admissions through Catherine Booth Hospital, Nagercoil.
3.	Book Binding Unit, Industrial Training Institute compound, Guindy, Madras-32.	18 to 36	Book binding.	6 months	Rs. 50 p.m.	
4.	Red Cross Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for the Adult Amputees, Egmore, Madras-8.	15 to 30	Printing and book-binding	6 months to 1 year	Rs. 65 p.m.	This is a training centre - production centre. Hostel facility for 20 at Rs. 65 p.m.
5.	Bishopinna Ages Diehl Rehabilitation Centre, T.E.L.C. Compound, Nagalnagar, P.O. Dindigul.	below 40	Fitting, Turning, Welding, CARPENTRY, Cloth weaving, mat-weaving	3 to 5 yrs	Rs. 60 p.m.	Hostal for 25 at Rs. 60 p.m. (number limited by the church).
LEPROSY (Males only)						
1.	Swedish Red Cross rehabilitation Industries, B5&B6 Industrial Colony, Katpadi Extension (N.A. Dt.)	18 to 28	General workshop practice in drilling, tapping, grinding, lathe work, milling, welding, sheet metal work, fabrication of steel	3 yrs.	Rs. 60 p.m. I yr Rs. 75 p m. II yr Rs. 80 p.m. III yr & free lunch	Lodging facility for 36 persons share in rent and electricity.

VOCATIONAL AND REHABILITATION CENTRES FOR BLIND

Sl. No.	Name of Institution Address	Admission Age range	Details of Training type OFFERED	Duration of course	Stipend	Other Remarks.
1.	Light Engineering Project C-22, Industrial Estate, Guindy,	18 to 40	Basic Engineering Work shop-Filing, cutting, hack sawing, drilling punching, tapping, turning and revolving press operations & assembly work.	6 months	Pocket money Rs. 2 per weeks	Free hostel facility available
2.	Book binding Unit, Industrial Training Institute Compound, Guindy, Madras-32	18 to 36	Book Binding	6 months	Rs. 50 p.m.	
3.	Bishop Diehl Rehabilitation Home for the Blind, Tranquebar house, Tiruchirapalli	Any age	Handicrafts	No specific period	Pocket money provided	
4.	Tamil Nadu Rehabilitation Centre for the Blind, Madurai-20.	18 to 40	Mobility & Orientation perpetual motor skill training programme, psychological services, counselling, tailoring, canework and weaving.	6 months	Rs. 40 p.m.	
5.	SOCIETY FOR AID-ING the Handicapped 35/A, Chamiers Rd., Madras-28	15 to 30	Cane work, Tailoring, Knitting, Embroidery,	No specific period.	Rs. 30 p.m.	limited hostel facility available.
6.	Society for the welfare of the Handicapped, 24, Halls Rd., Egmore, Madras-8. Conducting sheltered workshop for Blind women at Thiruvanniyur	Middle Aged	Chairs Re-caning, Knitting, Basket Making, Mat weaving, Cloth weaving.			

FOR THE ORTHOPAEDIC

1	Iswari Prasad Dattatreya, Orthopaedic Centre Andhra Mahila Sabha, No. 3, Adyar Bridge Road, Madras-28. (Tution Free)	—	Edu.	Yes
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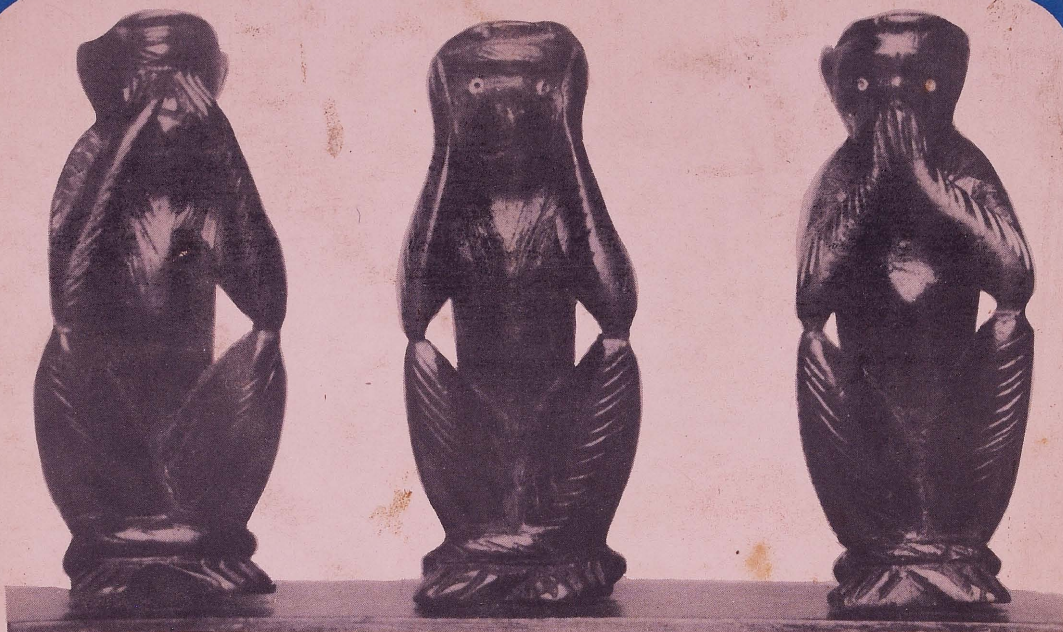
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