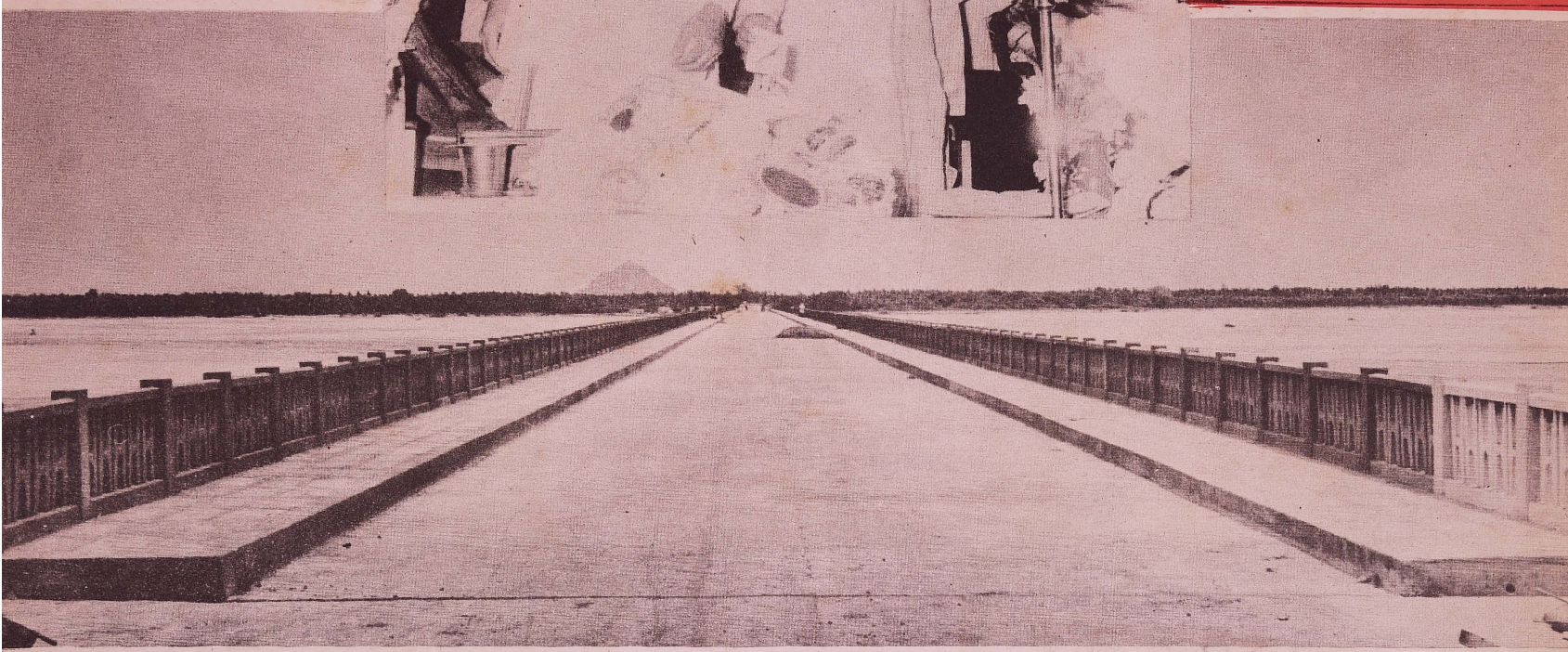
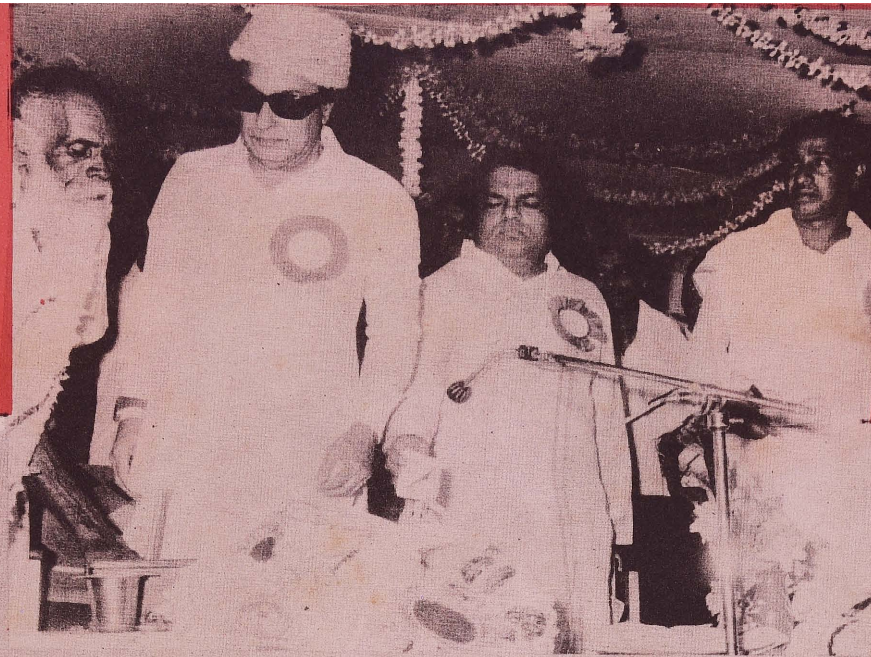


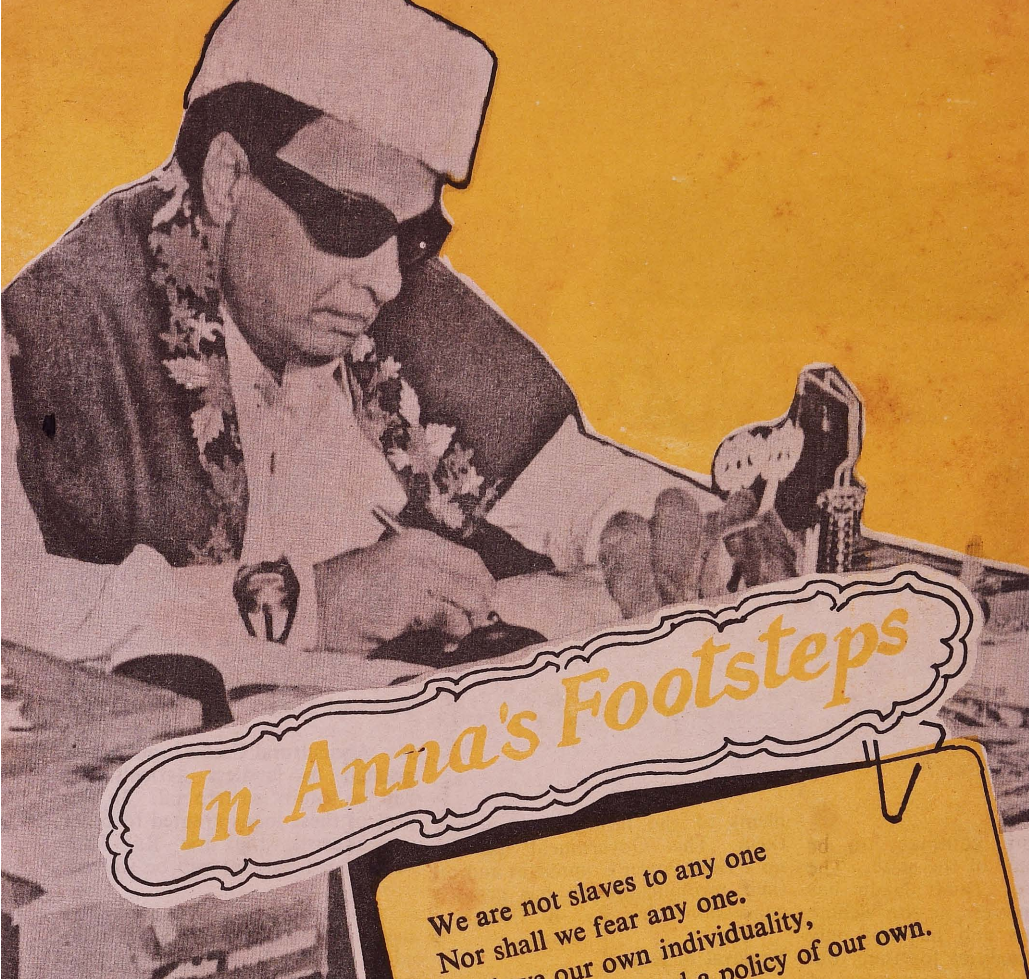
Tamil Arasu

July 1979 50 Ps.





The Kulithalai bridge was opened on 8-7-79 in the presence of the
Chief Minister Thiru M.G.R.



In Anna's Footsteps

We are not slaves to any one
Nor shall we fear any one.
We have our own individuality,
We have formulated a policy of our own.
We have malice towards none,
Nor do we wish to get enslaved.
We shall not bow down to others.

Officers should not be instrumental
in deceiving the public on ineffective plans.
Rather, this Government would function
On its own, independently.
The tax paid by the public
Should be properly utilized.

This Government will fulfill Anna's Plans
Of a Socialistic society,
We shall not deviate
from Anna's ideals.

Hon'ble Chief Minister
Thiru M.G.R.'s speech
at Neyveli on 31-5-'79.

Tamil Arasu

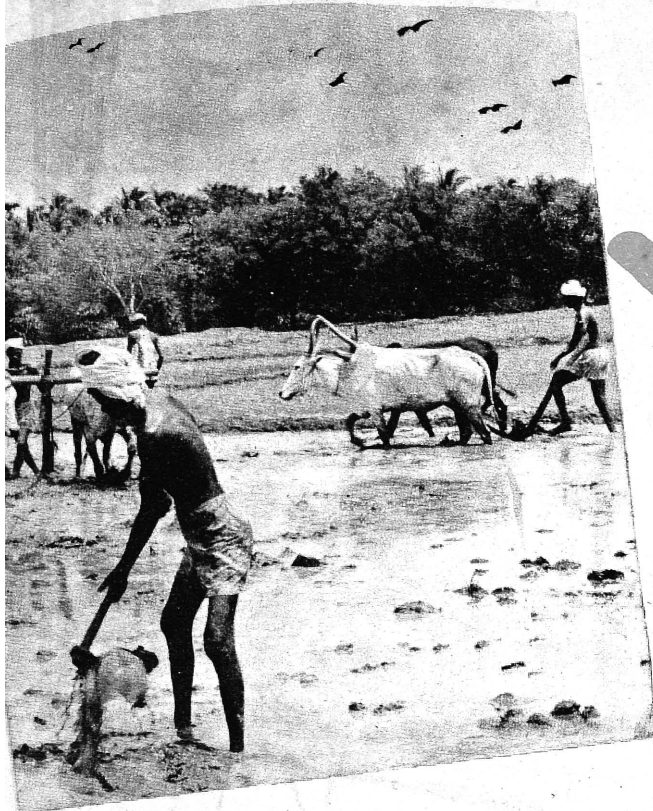
VOLUME

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ISSUE

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JULY-1979



MORE YIELD PER ACRE

Thakkavi Loans:

Agricultural Credit Input Loans granted to landless agriculturists will be totally written off. In respect of these loans granted to other agriculturists, the first Rs. 500/- of the loan amount will be waived.

In respect of soil conservation loans, the loan amount will be treated as settled if 50% of the loan portion of the principal has been paid. In respect of ground spraying, the loan amount will be treated as settled if an amount equal to the amount of the loan has been paid.

In respect of the other Thakkavi Loans not coming under the above categories, the loan amount will be treated as settled if an amount equal to the loan amount has been paid.

Penal Interest:

Penal interest upto 30.6.'79 on all short-term, medium-term and long-term agricultural loans over due as on 30.6.'78 will be fully waived. Any penal interest that may have been paid after 30.6.'77 will be refunded to the loanees by crediting it to the account of the loanee.

Conversion of short-term loans into medium-term loans has already been granted in the cases of ryots who have been affected by adverse seasonal conditions. It has now been decided that in the case of such

Agriculture continues to be the prime sector of the state. The Government of Tamil Nadu has taken keen interest in the welfare of the farmers and has not only provided all facilities for them but has also given them a number of concessions.

The disastrous floods of the past two years had caused heavy damages and the farmers were the worst affected. Heavy damages to the crops was, however, averted by prompt action taken for the revival of crops thereby minimising the loss in production.

To compensate the loss of crops, the farmers were encouraged to make use of the water from wells and lakes for irrigation in addition for cultivation during summer.

The relief measures announced by the Government and the possible action taken to mitigate the loss cannot be over emphasised.

Concessions given by Government:

Rs. 40 Crores has been given as concessions to farmers.

So far no Government had come forward to analyse the pro-

blems of the farmers and solved them. This Government has set up a High Power Committee and on their recommendation has granted concessions, for Rs. 40 Crores.

Removal of levy:

In order to create conditions favourable for the agriculturists getting a remunerative price for paddy, the Government of Tamil Nadu have decided that even the token levy of 20% now imposed on the movements of rice and paddy outside the State shall be totally recovered with effect from 1st June 1979.

Government loans removed:

The Thakkavi loans under Agricultural loans Act and Land Improvement Act, loans sanctioned for open wells or tube wells and co-operative loans have been granted.

As regards Co-operative loans, about 16 lakhs of loanees will get relief to the extent of Rs. 27 Crores. In respect of Thakkavi Loans, 15 lakhs of ryots will get relief to the extent of Rs. 13 Crores. A total relief to the extent of Rs. 40 Crores will be offered to ryots, as a result of the concessions now ordered by the Government.

converted loans of a farmer, be written off and on the next Rs. 5,000/- 50 percent will be written off.

In respect of loans granted under Agricultural loans Act and Land Improvement Act, the Loans will be treated as fully settled, if the amount so far paid by the agriculturists either as principal or interest or both put together equals the amount of the loan.

In respect of Capital Improvement Loans, the loans will be written off if the amount is paid as principal or interest or both put together equals twice the amount of the loan.

Loans sanctioned for open wells or tube wells, the loans will be treated as written off if the amount equals to twice the loans amount has been paid as principal, interest or both put together.

In respect of loans for wells, in cases where the wells have failed, the loan amount upto Rs. 10,000 will be written off. Ryots who have spent an amount atleast equal to the loan amount for digging the well will be eligible for this concession.

Expect for loans granted in respect of soil conservation and ground spraying, in respect of all other loans granted by the Agriculture Department for services rendered, further collections be they 1, 2, 3 or more all interest due on such loans as on 30.5.78 will be written off.

Besides this, waiver of interest, extension of time will also be granted for the repayment of converted loans.

Besides these concessions in respect of short-term loans converted into medium-term loans before 1.1.79 and which are outstanding, and in respect of loans which are now to be consolidated the rate of interest will be reduced. Interest is now payable on these loans at either 13.8% or 12.5 %. According to the reduced rate an interest rate of 10.5% in respect of small farmers and 12% in respect of other farmers will be charged from 1.1.79.

Lowest Power Tariff:

The Power Tariff which was 16 paise per unit was reduced to 14 paise. For the small farmers it has been further reduced to

12 paise and for the others it has been fixed at 14 paise. Though the Government incurs a loss of Rs. 6 Crores through these concessions, they have been implemented since 1.6.78.

The meter charge has been reduced from Rs. 5/- to Rs. 4/- resulting in a loss of Rs. 1 Crore annually.

Cyclone Relief Measures:

During the past two years the farmers have been affected greatly by disastrous floods. Since relief measures were taken quickly, the heavy damages to crops and loss in yield have been prevented. The Government have implemented the following relief measures.

Relief measures taken in 1977: Free supply of seeds:

Seeds worth Rs. 30 lakhs had been distributed to the small farmers and cultivating tenants.

A subsidy of Rs. 87,300 was given to farmers and tenants who had raised sugar cane

Small farmers and cultivating tenants who had raised plantain crops were granted a subsidy of Rs. 5,43,600/-

Small farmers and cultivating tenants who had raised betel-vines were granted an amount of Rs. 10,27,000/-

Farmers were given pesticides at a subsidised rate of 25% without

any discrimination. The amount allocated to this category of relief was Rs. 1 Crore.

98,200 Coconut seedlings were distributed among small farmers and cultivating tenants.

An area of 7,064 hectares has been reclaimed and revived. The small farmers were given this service free of cost.

Relief Measures taken in 1978.

Rs. 2,11,770 lakhs worth paddy seeds have been distributed to the small farmers and cultivating tenants.

To those affected small farmers and tenants who had raised sugarcane and plantains a sum of Rs. 79,400 has been granted.

To revive their betel farms a sum of Rs. 3,51,370 has been granted.

10,042 Coconut seedlings were distributed to those affected small farmers and cultivating tenants.

In Nilgiris the affected farmer was given potato seeds worth Rs. 250/- to Rs. 1,000 per acre at a subsidised rate of 25% of this cost. At this rate an amount of Rs. 38,600 has been granted.

Vegetable seeds amounting to Rs. 54,000 has been distributed.

Land and wells have been reclaimed free of cost for small farmers and cultivating tenants, while for the other farmers at a 50% subsidy



Your dreams of a golden harvest can now come true...



SPIC D.A.P 18:46:0

(Di-Ammonium Phosphate)

The ideal fertiliser for basal dressing of cereal crops



Besides cereal crops like rice, jowar and bajra, SPIC DAP is also good for sugar-cane, cotton, groundnuts, tapioca, as well as dry-land crops.

It is the higher analysis phosphate (46%) that makes SPIC DAP the most economical and effective basal dressing.

SPIC Fertilisers-for better yields and higher profits.

SOUTHERN PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD.
38-39 Mount Road, Guindy, Madras 600 032.

land was reclaimed up to a ceiling of Rs. 1,000/- A grant for an amount of Rs. 35.53 lakhs have been spent.

Exemption from tax :

The land affected by Cyclone and flood have been exempted from land taxes and water cess; tax on plantation crops have been exempted.

Increased prices for sugarcane:

Though the Government of India have fixed the price for cane at Rs. 35/- per tonne the Government has taken steps to increase the price from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 125/- per tonne through Co-operatives and through privately owned sugar mills.

Surplus in production:

In the past two years there has been a substantial increase in agricultural production. The production of rice in 1977 was only 62 lakhs tonnes, 19 lakh tonnes millets; pulses 3 lakhs tonnes; Jaggery 14 lakhs tonnes; and Cotton 4.04 lakhs bales and Oil seeds 12.29 lakh tonnes.

During 1978 rice production was 64 lakh tonnes; millets 20 lakh tonnes; Pulses 3.25 lakh tonnes, Oil seeds 14.07 lakh tonnes; Jaggery 19.50 lakh tonnes; 4.96 lakh bales of Cotton.

The yield per acre of paddy which was 1,277 kilos during 1976-'77 was increased to 1,350 kilos in 1978-'79.

Special summer crop scheme :

To mitigate the loss occurred due to cyclone and floods, the waters from lakes and wells were utilised in 1977-'78 and an additional 1.01 lakh hectares for rice and 0.41 lakh hectares for millets and 1.55 lakh hectares for groundnut was brought under cultivation during the summer.

During this year also there will be an increase in area under food grains as follows:

0.41 lakh hectares for rice; 0.32 lakh hectares for millets; 0.10 lakh hectares for pulses; 0.35 lakh hectares for groundnuts; 0.05 lakh hectares for gingelly oil; 0.42 lakh hectares for cotton.

Small farmers and marginal farmers have been made to adapt modern agricultural practices to increase productivity without boosting the cost of cultivation.

The "Gravitor applicator" and the multi purpose equipments are distributed to farmers in Thanjavur at concessional rates to popularise them.

Production of millets :

To increase the production of millets in five production centres in North Arcot, Tirunelveli, Madurai, Pudukkottai and Coimbatore have been started. With the help of the Central Government another seed production centre has been opened in Coimbatore.

Oil Seeds:

Utilising the dam water for the first time, a scheme has been taken up to cultivate oil seeds on a large scale. During this year under the lower Bhavani Scheme, an additional area of 32,000 hectares has been brought under cultivation.

Coconut:

To increase the production and distribution of coconut seedlings from 12 lakhs per year, during 1978-'79 to 14,30,000 have been distributed. This is notable achievement.

To increase production, an intensive cultivation scheme has been implemented in the districts of Coimbatore, Kanyakumari and Ramanathapuram.

The tall and dwarf varieties and the hybrid variety will be cultivated in Pattukottai in Thanjavur district and it has been proposed to plant 1 lakh seedlings per year.

Fertilizer distribution:

During 1976-'77 2 lakh tonnes of green manure, 0.45 lakh tonnes

of farmyard manure, 0.57 lakh tonnes manure & Chemical fertilizers have been distributed.

In 1978-'79 2.90 lakh tonnes of green manure; 0.94 lakh tonnes of manure, 1.07 lakh tonnes farmyard manure and chemical fertilizers have been distributed.

Plant Protection:

Spraying of pesticides to control paddy pests and pests that affect groundnut have been taken up. During 1977-'78, 34,000 hectares of paddy and 53,000 hectares of groundnut were sprayed. Rs. 3/- per acre was given as subsidy for spraying.

During 1978-'79 an average of 41,000 hectares of paddy and 88,000 hectares of groundnut and 38,400 hectares of millets were sprayed.

The pest "Protenia" has caused unprecedented damage to the crops in Pollachi and Usillampatti areas. Immediate action was taken for effective control of the onslaught of the pests. The pesticides were sold to the farmers at 25% subsidized rates. The amount of Rs. 53,148/- was spent for spraying pesticides in 4,378 hectares.

Under the plant protection scheme an area of 10,500 hectares have been saved from pests where cotton was cultivated.

An area of 20,000 hectares was covered under the scheme for the control of Brown Hopper during 1978-'79. An area of 18,000 hectares in Sholavandan in Madurai district, Thanjavur and Gobichetti palayam in Coimbatore districts will be covered by this scheme at a cost of Rs. 8 lakhs.



A Directorate of Horticulture has been set up and giant orchards will be laid out to improve cultivation and extending it.

A 1,000 acre model fruit farm has been set up in Pudukkottai to increase fruit production.

For production of banana, two centres have been started in Mudaliipatti, Trichi District and North Arcot district.

New varieties:

The Agricultural Department had introduced 16 new varieties to increase production. The Agricultural University had introduced 8 new varieties.

During 1978-'79, the Agricultural Department has released 12 new varieties and the Agricultural University 13 new varieties for the use of farmers.

Seeds Certification:

During 1978-'79, under this scheme 4,600 hectares of paddy, 1,600 hectares of millets, 390 hectares of high-yielding variety of Cotton were grown. Quality seeds were supplied to farmers. The quality seed production centre has been functioning as an autonomous institution. The farmers from neighbouring States have been buying the seeds supplied through this centre. This enables increase in employment and increase in production.

Seed Processing Centre:

Three seed processing centres one each at Bhavani in Coimbatore District, Killikulam in Tirunelveli District and Irrungur in Tiruchi District for the supply of quality seeds to farmers are functioning. Through these centres, 4,000 tonnes of seeds are processed and supplied.

Seed Testing Centre:

Another seed testing centre has been set up in Pudukkottai to test the quality and supply of seeds.

A testing centre has been set up in Kovilpatti to test manure and a centre to test pesticides has been set up at Kanchipuram.

Training Programme:

Training Centres for farmers have been established at Pudukkottai, Kanyakumari and Dharmapuri districts in 1977-'78. During 1978-'79, Centres at Salem, Ramanathapuram, The Nilgiris have been established. With this 14 training centres are functioning in all the 14 districts.

Marketing and Quality Control:

A Directorate for Agricultural Marketing was created on 14th October, 1977 to activate the working of the Marketing Committees and to improve the economic condition of the farmers, in securing a better and stable price for their produce.

The Integrated Rural Development Programme introduced during 1978-'79, covers 50% of the area for the benefit of Small Farmers

For the first time under an integrated scheme, large areas for soil conservation and water management practices has been implemented in 400 hectares. This integrated scheme will be extended to 100 more places.

Agricultural Engineering :

To develop ground water Sources, 257 seepage wells have been sunk during 1978-'79.

Wind Erosion:

Wind erosion control works are taken up in the wind affected areas in Bodinayakanur in Madurai district. During 1977-'78 1,633 hectares and during 1978-'79 1,632 hectares were benefited.



and marginal farmers. The Scheme will be gradually extended to all areas.

Drought Prone Area Programme:

The Drought Prone Area Programme is being implemented in Ramanathapuram and Dharmapuri Districts. An outlay of Rs. 342 lakhs has been sanctioned for this scheme. It is to be noted that Rs. 464 lakhs has been allotted for the year 1978-'79. This will benefit the small farmers and marginal farmers and landless-farmers of these areas.

Soil Conservation:

Soil conservation work has been taken on 39,620 hectares in 1977-'78 and 42,820 hectares have been taken up in 1978-'79 in hilly areas and plains.

Minor Irrigation:

During 1977-'78, 4,172 tube wells and 2,689 filter-point wells were sunk. In the year 1978-'79 4,692 tube wells and 2,587 filter-point wells were sunk. Moreover in 1977-'78 2215 wells and in 1978-'79 2,573 wells were deepened.

Comfortable position in food front



A number of changes have taken place in the food front since this Government came to power two years ago and as a result of the changes in the food policy of the centre.

The Southern Food Zone constituted in October 1976 comprised of the states of Tamil Nadu, Andhra, Karnataka and Pondichery and excepting Kerala. In 1977, the Government of India wanted to ascertain the views of other State Governments whether Kerala could be included in the Southern Food Zone.

Tamil Nadu and Kerala consume mainly boiled rice. Raw rice is taken by a majority in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. This Government was afraid that the interests of Tamil Nadu would be affected if Kerala was included in the zone. This Government categorically pointed out to the Central Government that if a large quantity of boiled rice was sent to Kerala, there was very little chance to compensate it from Andhra and Karnataka and therefore, the Southern Food Zone could function as before.

Even while negotiations were going on, the Government of India, without consulting the States or intimating them in advance passed orders in October, 1977 that the whole country will form a single Food Zone. Tamil Nadu which had become self-sufficient in rice was afraid that Tamil Nadu may become deficit and the results will be adverse by the formation of a single zonal system. This was

brought to the attention of the Government of India. The Tamil Nadu Government has come forward to implement this new policy whole heartedly, since the Centre has given the assurance that the interests of the state will not be affected by the new policy made on an All India basis. Tamil Nadu has been functioning as a separate food zone with the exception of Kerala and one cannot absolutely foretell the consequences of the new policy of treating the country as a single zone. Yet, we were able to manage the food situation in the state tolerably. This only speaks of the foresight and pragmatism of the successful policy making of the Government.

When the state was readjusting to the new policies, the unprecedented cyclone and floods which lashed Tamil Nadu in 1977 at the fag-end of the year, created untold sufferings. This was taken as a challenge and immediate action was taken and creative work was carried on peacefully. The Tamil Nadu Government had come out successful in the food front. Despite the cyclone, and flood, there was no scarcity of rice, there was no pricehike, no shortage of rice in the open market, the public distribution system was carried on smoothly. One of the notable achievements of this Government is that it has tackled the rice problems efficiently thereby removing any anxiety.

Food situation:

Various measures have been taken to increase the food production and as a result rice production

has gone up to 64 lakh tonnes. This is sufficient to meet the demands of the state. The Government has decided to continue the public distribution system to control the open market price of rice and keep the rice supply steady throughout the year at a fixed fair price without allowing its being subjected to the vagaries of open market forces.

It is heartening to note that when the Government has completed two years of services to the people, the food situation is normal, there is sufficient stock of rice and supply through public distribution system will be at fair prices, and there will be no shortage during off-season.

The Government has created a smooth and congenial atmosphere for the free operation of the private trade in food grain, while it has decided to continue the public distribution system. Changes have been made in the procurement policy without affecting the interests of the farmers.

Before 1979, there was compulsory procurement system, which has been removed now. Formerly every district was considered a separate zone and there were restrictions to take rice outside the zonal limits. Now these restrictions have been lifted and rice could be taken from one district to another. All the restrictions have been lifted since 11th May 1978 and there is free movement of rice and paddy throughout Tamil Nadu. Due to compulsory procurement, private traders were banned from whole sale trade in rice. The surplus

rice had to be sold compulsorily to the Government in the respective districts. Today the ban on whole-sale dealers in rice and paddy has been lifted. Wholesale rights have been given. A wholesale dealer can take rice from one district to another. The conditions and bans laid on retail dealers also have been lifted. The retail dealers can purchase rice and paddy directly from whole-sale dealers. The condition that a certificate from a Government Official is to be obtained to bring rice for personal use has been removed.

With the removal of all these bans restrictions and conditions the farmers can move paddy and rice from one place to another and sell it at a profitable price.



Shortage and Control:

Controls are necessary when there is shortage and as a result difficulties are inevitable. Shortages, controls and difficulties were the order of the day in the previous regime. Today a situation prevails where there are no shortages, no necessity for controls, the difficulties faced by the public removed and there is plenty and prosperity, a special achievement indeed.

Government is very keen to ensure that the farmers receive remunerative paddy price, bearing in mind the cost of cultivation. The Centre fixes the procurement price on the basis of the recommendations made

by the Agricultural Prices Commission. **Farmers gratified:**

During 1977-'78, when the question of fixing prices came up, the Government of Tamil Nadu emphatically pleaded that the procurement prices be substantively raised. The Centre has passed orders to raise the price for coarse variety of paddy to Rs. 85/- per quintal as against Rs. 74/- per Quintal. The prices fixed by the Centre on an All-India basis will be applicable to all other states. The Centre has also made it clear that the State should not raise the procurement price on any account in the form of bonus or additional amount or in any other form.

The question of fixing procurement price for 1978-'79 was reviewed in September 1978. The Tamil Nadu Government once again pleaded to raise the price of paddy to gratify the farmers. It continues to emphasize that the procurement price of paddy should be based on the cost of production and the price should be fixed on par with Wheat.

While pleading with the Centre to raise the procurement price of paddy, the Government has created a smooth atmosphere for the farmers to sell paddy at a profitable price, in the open markets. Till 1975 there was compulsory procurement for Sambha paddy. Free movement of paddy and rice from districts was curbed at one time.

A levy of 20% in the case of paddy and 10% in the case of rice has been imposed when they were moved from surplus-districts, from 11.5.78 trade levy and mill levy have been removed. Today there is no restriction in the movement of paddy and rice.

Though the Government cannot raise the procurement price it is obvious that the Government has made all facilities available for the farmers to make a profit.

During the past two years the Government of Tamil Nadu has taken intensive steps to protect the interests of consumers, avoid price rise & keep a vigil over the situation.

Till 1978, the Government was following the Centres' Sugar control policy. According to it out of the



sugar produced 65% levy sugar was sent for distribution and 35% of levy sugar was allotted for sale in open markets. Under this scheme, every month 19,000 tonnes of levy sugar was sent to Tamil Nadu. The price of levy sugar was fixed at Rs. 2-30. After August, 1978 the Centre made changes in the distribution system and removed the levy. As a result a number of problems for sugar mills, and the cane price the farmers got was reduced, sugar was available for the consumers in open market at Rs. 2.10 to Rs. 2.60 per kilo. The Government has got adequate sugar stock even if the prices go up.

Therefore the traders from deficit areas can directly buy from farmers in surplus areas. Steps have been taken for the free operation of trade without any restriction or controls.

Levy is charged on paddy and rice that is moved out of the State. This levy which was 50% in October 1978 has been cut to 20%. During 1978, the Thanjai Kuravai crop was permitted to be taken to other states without any levy. This was done to enable the farmers to make a profit in open markets.

Necessary steps were taken to safeguard the food-situation and the interest of the consumers and at the same time facilities were made for the farmers to sell paddy at profitable prices.

On this basis, for rice millers, a ceiling was fixed for stocking paddy and rice for sale which was raised substantially. Whole-sale traders in Rice Mill have been permitted to procure 2,400 quintals of paddy and other whole sale traders 750 quintals at a time. This step has been taken to ensure higher prices for farmers.

Price of Rice:

The price of boiled rice consumed by a majority was Rs. 2.40 to Rs. 3.90 per kilo. in 1975 and as against this it is sold at Rs. 1.40 to Rs. 1.90 per Kilo to-day. The price of fine variety of boiled rice is Rs. 1-50 to 1-90 per Kilo. The price level is lowest when compared to the prices during the previous years.

The prices of millet is Rs. 0.80 to Rs. 1.20 per Kilo. This is lower than the price that prevailed five years ago.

Tamil Nadu is a deficit state in pulses. The demand for Tur Dhal is more than 2 lakh tonnes. The production of Tur Dhal in Tamil Nadu is only 35,000 tonnes. The demand of Red gram is also more than 2 lakhs and the production is only 5,000 tonnes.

The demand for Blackgram exceeds 1.21 tonnes but only 32,000 tonnes are produced. The total demand of pulses for the state is more than 6 lakhs but the production is less than 1 lakh. To meet the deficit of 5 lakhs, pulses have to be imported from Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra. Two years ago the price of Tur Dhal was Rs.4.20 to Rs.5.20 per Kilo now sell at Rs. 3.65 to Rs. 5-00. The price



of Red gram was Rs. 2.70 to Rs.3.10. The price has gone up to Rs. 2.80 to Rs. 3.20. To regulate the prices of pulses, the co-operative and the consumers Association have taken steps to buy large quantities from surplus states for distribution.

Prices of Oil:

The price of groundnut oil was Rs. 10.10 to 11.65 till 1977 is now sold at Rs. 6.60 to Rs. 7.60 per Kilo. The rules regulating the export of oils have been liberalised and therefore the prices of processed oil is kept under control. Gingelly oil is sold at Rs. 7.15 to Rs. 8.80 as against Rs. 9.00 to Rs. 10.40 per Kilo three years ago.

Chillies was sold between Rs.8/- and Rs. 11/- is being sold at Rs.7/- to Rs. 10/-. There is increase in price in tamarind. Tamarind was sold at Rs. 2.80 to Rs. 4.50 is now being sold at Rs. 3.50 to Rs. 5.50. There is a deficit in Tamarind and the demand is met from the neighbouring States of Andhra, Karnataka, Bihar, Orissa etc., The price of coriander is between Rs. 2.40 to Rs. 3.50.

A number of trade regulations have been passed to control hoarders,

middlemen and speculators. The freedom of the merchants is not restricted and a conducive atmosphere has been created to protect the interests of the consumers also.

The Government has chalked out a programme to open a fair price shop in every village so that the essential commodities may be available at fair prices.

There are 16,600 revenue villages in Tamil Nadu. Among them there are 925 inhabited villages. 5,800 shops were selling rice, wheat, and sugar. Other necessary groceries were also sold. These shops were gradually converted into fair price grocery shops. Under this scheme fair price shops will be opened in 10,000 villages.

This scheme will be extended to Thanjavur, South Arcot, Tirunelveli and Dharmapuri districts.

Shops have been opened in 9,381 villages out of the 10,000 villages. The work will be completed in another two months.

This scheme will help to buy and sell the produce on the spot by the co-operative and the consumer's association.

Kerosene:

The Central Government allocates Kerosene to all the states. The supply of Kerosene during January 1979 was lesser and it has been reduced further in the months of February, March and April. Therefore to distribute it properly, family cards have been issued through consumer co-operatives and supplied to the public. This system has reduced the shortage of Kerosene.

The Government has been following an integrated food policy which protects the interests of the farmers, traders and consumers.

There was a time when the food problem was astute. At present the situation has been completely changed. Today there is peace, plenty and self-sufficiency in the food front. We are placed in a comfortable position due to the co-operation of the public, farmers and traders. The people of Tamil Nadu and the Government can take a legitimate pride for having created a comfortable position in the food front in the past two years.

Whatever the order...

A Pizza, A Smorrebord Sandwich or a Masala Dosa



**Let
aavin
do the
cooking**



Whatever the cuisine, however exotic the dish, no matter how strange the things you've to do to tickle your patron's palate, you can be sure if the cooking is done with Aavin butter or ghee - it will enhance the taste of the dish.

Aavin is the name that has now come to be accepted as the password for pure, hygienic and reasonably priced milk products. Produced by the Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation—the people who've ushered in the white revolution in Tamil Nadu—they cover the whole range of milk products viz. Cooking Butter, Ghee, Table Butter and Flavoured Milk.



The Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation Limited



HUMANITARIAN APPROACH BY GOVT.

THE main grievance of the Agriculturists has been the cost of power used for agriculture. There was an agitation in 1970, one in 1972 and again in 1978.

In 1971 the power tariff was 9 paise per unit. It was increased to 12 paise per unit with effect from 1-1-1972 by the previous regime and an agitation was then mounted against the Government in July 1972. After the agitation the Government reduced the cost of power used for agricultural pumpsets to 11 paise per unit for consumption above 100 units. But subsequently the D.M.K. Government, raised it to 14 paise per unit in October, 1974 and again in September, 1975 to 16 paise per unit.

Immediately after the present Government came to power, one of the first steps taken by the Government was to reduce the power tariff from 16 paise to 14 paise per unit for small farmers, even though this resulted in an additional loss of Rs. 2.5 crores to the Electricity Board, which was already incurring a loss of Rs. 40 crores per annum by subsidised rates for agricultural use.

In December, 1977 the Government constituted a Committee consisting of officials and non-officials

including members from the Agriculturists Associations under the Chairmanship of a senior I.A.S. officer to consider the matters relating to (i) Electricity tariff for agricultural pumpsets ; (ii) Procurement prices of paddy; (iii) Concessions with regard to repayment of loans; and (iv) Fixation of minimum prices for agricultural produce. This was a High Level Expert Committee giving representation to experienced agriculturists.

Concessions in December 1977

Simultaneously with the constitution of the Committee, the Government also announced a series of concessions to the agriculturists.

A number of benefits already being allowed to the farmers after the present Government assumed power are :

- (i) Procurement price for paddy was enhanced to Rs. 90 per quintal for coarse variety and Rs. 95 per quintal for medium quality.
- (ii) The interest payable on Co-operative loans was reduced from 12.6% to 12% Penal interest was also reduced ;

- (iii) Pesticides are being distributed with 25% concession for cotton and bajra crops in Coimbatore and Madurai districts ;

- (iv) For cane with 8.5% Sugar-content, even though the All India Price is Rs. 85 per tonne, this Government fixed Rs. 100 to Rs. 125 per tonne as payable by Co-operative Sugar factories.

Again with a view to help the agriculturists, the Government announced in the Legislative Assembly on 7-4-1978 the postponement of the collection of Co-operative loans for a period of two months till the harvest then going on in some areas in the State was completed. The Government also announced that the small farmers would receive power at 14 paise per unit.

APPROACH OF THE ASSOCIATION :

Even while this announcement was made on the floor of the Assembly on 7-4-1978, certain sections of the Tamil Nadu Agriculturists' Association stepped up their violent activities. The tactics used by the agitators were to place road blocks, paralyse traffic, to blow up culverts by using gelatine sticks and to burn

*transport buses. They also resorted to cutting open the roads and constructing mud-walls across the road. The unlawful activities indulged in by certain violent elements in the name of agriculturists' agitation was pre-planned to upset law and order and create anarchy in the State. The blowing up of bridges with explosives, gelatine, etc. could hardly be the work of poor, innocent agriculturists. Experienced agitators were at work in the destruction of bridges and culverts, burning of buses etc. something which no unsophisticated farmer would either have the means or the inclination of attempting at.

The Government had to face the agitation of the agriculturists again in June 1978 in which the Collectorates were picketed for 10 days from 12-6-78 demanding withdrawal of cases registered against agriculturists.

On 17-7-78, 16 agriculturists stopped a P.T.C. bus and a Private Milk van at Tamorapakkam junction in Chengalpattu District on their way to Madras and off loaded down 16 milk cans of the poor farmers from the bus. Groups of agriculturists held up the Renigunta-Madras passenger at Kadambattur on 18-7-78. A P.T.C. bus was obstructed at Vanniam Chatram on Tiruvellore-Redhills Road. Thus the association sought to place an Economic Blockade of Towns, putting both the City residents to scarcity conditions and the rural producers in a difficult situation of not being able to sell their produce. At a meeting at Salem on 28-2-79, the Association called upon the Agriculturists to be prepared to paralyse vehicular traffic all over the State if the Collection of T. N. E. B. arrears are forced upon them.

At Messiahpuram in Tirunelveli district on 23-4-79 a Sub Inspector of Police was hacked to death by a violent mob.

The Association members preached violence and incited innocent agriculturists to attack Government Officials going for Collection work and to damage the jeeps in which they travel and so on. They put innocent children and women in the front line of their violent demonstrations and sought to immobilise the Government machinery and behind the screen of the innocent children and women, they perpetrated acts of violence.

GOVERNMENT'S APPROACH :

But in spite of all these provocations, the Government never adopted a vindictive attitude to the agriculturists and time and again it announced a series of concessions for the agriculturists.

In April -May, 1978, the Chief Minister and other Cabinet Ministers held discussions with the Agriculturists on as many as five occasions in marathon sessions and came out with the 10 Crores concessions :

The concessions announced in May 1978 are :—

- (i) Reduction of power tariff from 16 paise to 14 paise per unit for big farmers and from 14 paise per unit to 12 paise per unit for small farmers with effect from 1—6—1978
- (ii) Reduction of meter rent from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4 p.m. with effect from 1-6-78.
- (iii) Facility for payment of arrears of power charges in instalments with one arrear and one current bill to be settled per month
- (iv) Even though the 1978-79 Co-operative lending programme is for a sum of Rs. 140 crores which would be possible only if repayment of the loans to the Co-operative Banks to the extent determined by the Reserve Bank is ensured it was decided that no coercive steps of distraint proceedings against small farmers for recovery of co-operative loans would be taken.
- (v) In addition to the short term loan of Rs. 12 crores already converted as medium term loans, the Reserve Bank will be approached for similar conversion of another sum of Rs. 16 crores out of the Rs. 121 crores of short term loans issued in 1977-78. It is also decided to extend the three year period of re-payment of medium term loans to a 5 year period for a sum of Rs. 14 crores outstanding in addition to the sum of Rs. 4.30

crores medium term loans already so extended.

- (vi) Reduction of interest rates for short term co-operative loans to small farmers.

- (vii) General Remission of 75% of the loan amount in respect of failed wells dug after 1971. In case of small farmers it will be remission of 90% of loan.

The State Electricity Board will be asked to provide power connection to wells dug with loans from the Land Development Banks even if they are unremunerative.

In addition to the postponement of loan in areas affected by floods and cyclone, collection of only one instalment of Government loan arrears in this Fasli will be ordered in areas not affected by cyclone and floods.

Cess on certain commercial crops ordered for Fasli 1386 was already written off by this Government in 1977. In addition further collection of this cess will not be made pending examination of this issue by the High Level Committee.

Continuation of facility of purchase of paddy by the State Civil Supplies Corporation directly from the ryots at the rate of Rs. 90 per quintal for coarse and Rs. 95 for medium varieties.

No restriction or regulation on movement of paddy or rice within the State.

Free movement of groundnut to other States would not be hampered.

Again the Government met the members of the High Power Committee and the leaders of various parties on 8-3-79 and announced the following further set of concessions.

Distraint proceedings will not be resorted to for collection of Government dues till the recommendations of the High Power Committee are received.

Arrears of electricity dues may be paid in instalments. Electricity dis-connections

will not be made for those who received disconnection notices if last month's bill is paid.

Disconnections already made will be restored if the affected parties pay the bill last received and the reconnection charges.

They should pay one month's arrear each together with the current month's bill from April onwards. No interest upto 31-3-79 on arrears will be charged. Interest will be waived for those who paid the entire arrears and got restoration of services after disconnection.

These were the positive concessions given to the Agriculturists who had not paid their electricity dues for years.

Again, the High Power Committee appointed by the Government submitted its report on 15-5-79. The Government immediately took steps to consider the recommendations and announce a series of concessions costing Rs. 40 crores per annum.

They are now famous as "the 40 crores concessions for the Agriculturists" the like of which no State Govt. has ever announced.

LABOUR AGITATION

Tamil Nadu is presenting a full picture of industrial peace. The policy of the Government is to enforce strictly the provisions of all beneficial legislations and also to bring in new provisions to safeguard the interest of the working class and by that process reduce the friction between the workers and managements. With this object in view, the Government have set up a High Power Committee consisting of the representatives of the Govt. the Management and Trade Unions and Legislators to suggest amendments to the existing labour laws.

After the agitations of the Workers, which took place in Madras City and Chengalpattu District, particularly in Padi area in 1977 the state has settled down to a situation of overall industrial peace in the State. The T. I. Cycles Factory has been restarted at the instance of the Government thus relighting the homes and hearths of thousands

of families employed in the factory. The T. V. S. Companies of Padi, Dalmia Cements Factory, Dalmiapuram and Simco Meters, the BHEL Factory, Tiruchirapalli have all been settled.

There was near normalcy, except for a sporadic strike or so in the Textile Industry, Sugar Industry, Power generation (Electricity Board).

The Government have also issued orders for the withdrawal of all pending cases on trial against the labourers except those cases relating to attempt to murder

The Government have always been sympathetic to the problems of labourers and they are keen on settling them amicably through negotiations and conciliation between the management and workers.

The labour and management in the Sugar Industry very quickly settled their wage negotiations and are helping the Nation to march forward. The State Government lent its full support to the settlement. With a view to settle the sage negotiations in the Textile Industry also, with a view to avoiding the workers going into a prolonged strike situation and avoiding a heavy production loss, the Government have appointed a Tribunal at the level of a retired High Court Judge to go into the question in its entirety and give its recommendations.

STUDENTS' AGITATIONS

Students agitations always pose tricky problems. These students are the future leaders, rulers, doctors, engineers and advocates. This Government are aware that nothing should be done to arrest their development for future leadership. When their agitations sometimes take a violent turn, their violence should not hurt the common man, the innocent public or any other people, who are not concerned with them.

This year 1978-79 was free from student agitations, thanks to the positive steps the Government took on various fronts to help solve the various problems of the Student Community.

A conference of transport officials, parents and representatives of students was held by the Transport Minister on 14-7-1978. A new scheme of liberalised bus passes for



students in the City (and sub-urbs of Madras City in Saidapet Taluk) was announced on 17-7-1978.

On various occasions when certain students clashed with the bus crew and or the public, the Government took a balanced view keeping in mind the need to develop the minds of the students on right lines.

This Government have always been tackling students agitation with sympathy, alertness and promptness. This Government have been very considerate in dealing with their real problems. Mutual consultations with the students, Principals, parents are always taken up for reaching amicable everlasting solutions. The Chief Minister has himself participated in a number of meetings and met personally the students' representatives to solve their problems.

Thanks to all these measures, the student community has also largely benefited in the last year and the year 1978-79 was largely an year of peace in the schools and Colleges. The students and the teaching community and the Government's approach to the students' problems deserve full credit for this state of affairs.

THE Community Development was introduced as a measure for the all round development at our rural community. Community development represents an approach to planned change that seeks to evoke, stimulate and activate in the people to attain increasingly higher standards of living. It is intended to be a self-help programme, but it does not rule out limited, but active participation of Governmental agencies in supporting people's initiative and augmenting their resources.

The proximate aim of this effort is to bring about improvements in the economic, social and cultural conditions of communities under the programme, but in the long run the process aim at integrating these communities into the main stream of national life and enabling them to contribute fully to national progress.

Community Development approach visualises a sector of planning and development which could largely be left to the initiative of the people themselves. It is assumed that people understand their local needs best, and that given the opportunity to work for meeting their

felt needs, they will in time give a good account of themselves. It is also a programme of active participation. It seeks to stimulate and activate the entire community, with a view to securing its involvement in programmes of development. Panchayat Unions are the statutory institutional structures ensuring the achievement of these objectives.

The financial outlay involved, in the administration of various schemes in the Panchayat Unions during the past two years will be in the order of Rs. 276 crores.

Financial and Physical Achievements:

The financial outlay involved in the Panchayat Development Programme has been steadily increasing. The details of the provisions made from 1974-'75 onwards and the average provisions per block allotment are as follows:

Year	Provisions (Rupees in Lakhs)	Average Provision per block
1974-75	1,04,22.05	27.87
1975-76	1,11,23.87	29.74

1976-77	1,16,25.40	31.08
1977-78	1,32,55.30	35.44
1978-79	1,43,07.36	38.25
1979-80	1,81,56.90	48.55

This is a clear indication of the importance attached to the Rural Development in order to fulfill the aspirations of the people.

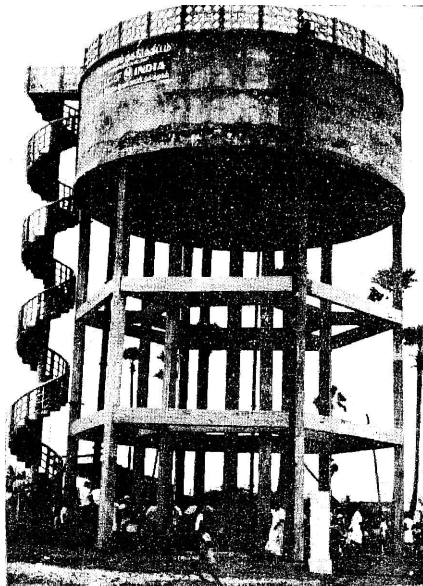
The Panchayat Union Councils have put up greater efforts in mobilising local resources by way of local cess surcharge and this is evident from the fact that the incentive provided by the Government by way of local cess charge, Matching Grant has been steadily increasing year after year and for 1979-'80, Rs. 1700 lakhs has been provided as Local Cess surcharge Matching Grant. All the Panchayat Union Councils have also levied the surcharge on entertainment and show tax which is expected to yield about Rs. 115 lakhs in 1979-'80.

The main aim of this Government is to provide protected drinking water supply to all in the villages. And as per its aim it has completed the following works in the past two years.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND

PANCHAYAT DEVELOPMENT





6. Deep bore wells 602
7. Deepening of existing wells 512

Link roads are still to be provided for some of the villages. On the basis that link roads will raise the standard of living of the people, the State Government, the Central Government and the Panchayat Unions together have provided link roads with an outlay of Rs. 80 lakhs for 1978 and Rs. 80 lakhs for 1979.

The allotment for link roads is now being utilized for improving the existing link roads by giving up new formation of roads.

Schools

A grant of Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 30,000 is being given as aid to the Elementary and Higher Elementary Schools by Government. Besides, the following schools are also maintained.

1. Ground level water tanks 454
2. Overhead water tanks 440
3. Automatic pressure tanks 91
4. Hand Pumps .. 3034
5. Open Wells .. 1,488

1. Schools without own building (Elementary schools) 436
2. Newly built schools with own buildings (Higher Elementary Schools) 31

Cyclone and Flood Relief Works:

The cyclone and floods had caused damage to minor irrigation works, lakes, Panchayat Union roads and schools resulting in a loss running into crores. Renovation of these works have been taken up. The Government has granted a subsidy of Rs. 36.8 lakhs.

Non-Formal Education:

The scheme for non-formal education for the age-group of 6-14 is at present implemented in Panchayat Unions from their surplus funds in order to cater to the needs of "dropouts" who generally belong to the economically backward sections. Besides these centres the Government through the Education Department and also voluntary Agencies are running many centres for such purpose. 780 centres are functioning in Panchayat Unions having surplus funds. An honorarium of Rs. 50 per mensem is paid for each teacher who runs the centre. The financial commitment involved in running 780 centres is Rs. 4.68 lakhs. There is a proposal to open 220 additional centres from the surplus funds of Panchayat Unions where such centres have not been opened so far.

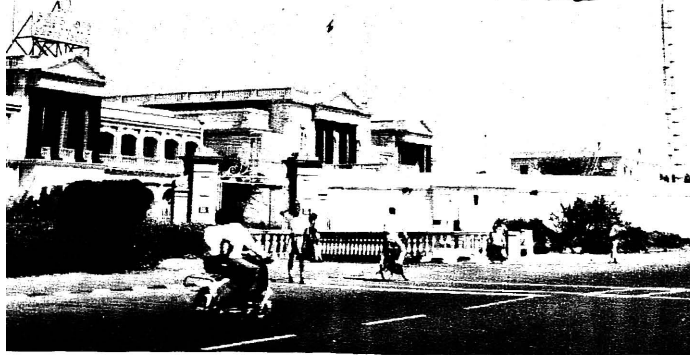
TAMIL NADU

Salt Corporation Limited

MADRAS — 600 017

SL. NO.	PROJECTS	PROJECT COST	AREA OF THE PROJECT	PRODUCTION AFTER COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT	EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY
			(IN ACRES)	(IN TONNES)	
1.	Mariyur Valinokkam Salt Complex, VALINOKKAM POST, Mudukulathur (Taluk), Ramanathapuram (District).	Rs. 145 LAKHS	5566	2.4 LAKHS	1500 PERSONS
2.	Maravakadu— Vadakadu Salt Project, PATTUKOTTAI (Taluk) Tanjore (District).	ABOUT Rs. 2 CRORES	5400	1.5 LAKHS	1000 PERSONS

Concessions to GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES



The Third TamilNadu Pay Commission which was constituted in August, 1977 submitted its report to the Government in July, 1978. The recommendations of the Commission were examined by the Government and orders issued. On the basis of the recommendations of the Commission, the number of pay scales was reduced to 20 from 76. The new pay-structure which was linked to the All India Consumer Price Index 320 was given effect to from the 1st April, 1978.

While fixing the pay in the new scales with effect from the 1st April, 1978 the employees were allowed a special fitment benefit of 5% of the existing pay, the minimum benefit being Rs. 20 and the maximum Rs. 130. Employees have been allowed the option to come to the new scales (with this special fitment benefit) upto the 31st March, 1979. The pay of the employees was fixed in the new scales and the arrears due from the 1st April, 1978 were paid.

The Government have ordered that the Dearness Allowance formula of the Government of India be adopted in future with suitable adjustments for the difference in the All India Consumer Price Index to which the Central and State pay scales are linked. The first instalment of Dearness Allowance after the pay revision has been given—with effect from the 1st April, 1979 at the following rates :

Upto Rs. 650	2.5% of pay
Above Rs. 650	1.875% of pay

The allowance was subject to a minimum benefit of Rs. 6 per month and maximum benefit of Rs. 30 per month.

To mitigate the severity of stagnation among various categories of Government servants, the

scheme of 'Flexible Complementing' was introduced with effect from the 1st October, 1978. Under this scheme, employees on completion of 10 years' service in a post will automatically move to Selection Grade/Special Grade/Higher posts.

The Scheme of House Rent Allowance has been rationalised. House Rent Allowance which was being given as percentage of pay has been allowed on pay range basis. Ceilings for the eligibility of House Rent Allowance in mofussil have been removed. Recovery of rent from employees occupying the Government or Government supported accommodation has been revised with reference to the gradation of places instead of the practice of rent being recovered at a uniform rate of 10% for all the places.

Minimum pension has been raised to Rs. 100 per mensem from Rs. 50 per mensem. The existing pensioners have been allowed an increase of 5% of the basic pension subject to a minimum of Rs. 10 and maximum of Rs. 25.

The restriction of deducting pension and pension equivalent of Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity from the terminal leave salary at the time of retirement has been removed.

The minimum family pension has been increased from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 and the maximum from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500. Family pension scheme has been extended to the employees of pre 1964 period also.

The age of retirement has been increased from 55 years to 58 years.

The amount of bicycle advance admissible to Government servants has been increased to Rs. 600 from Rs. 400.

Government servants upto a pay limit of Rs. 350 have been made eligible for reimbursement of the cost of text books purchased by them for their children studying in Standards I to X. This concession is admissible to all the Last Grade Government Servants irrespective of their basic pay.

The ceiling for the quantum of festival advance was enhanced from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.

Government employees have been permitted to retire from service voluntarily on completion of a qualifying service of 20 years with pensionary benefits with a weightage upto 5 years towards qualifying service.

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

Government servants constructing or buying houses in places to which the City Compensatory allowance is not admissible are allowed a rebate of 1% in the rate of interest payable on House Building Advances.



Spectacular Progress in TOURISM

The developmental activities of the Tourism Department has been enlarged and intensified in the last two years. The outlay in 1975-76 was only Rs. 22.70 lakhs. It has risen to 46.10 lakhs during 1977-78 and 92.55 lakhs during 1978-79. The specific achievements are as follows :

For the first time a systematic Tourism potential survey was made and a perspective plan involving an outlay of Rs. 20 Crores was drawn up and sent to the Government of India who were requested to take this perspective plan schemes for consideration while finalising the Sixth Five Year Plan. The Govt. of India have indicated that they will take up in the Central sector the development of two tourist centres, namely Mahabalipuram and Kanyakumari. Master Plans have also been drawn up for places like Mahabalipuram, Ooty and Kodaikanal.

A Tourist Information Centre has been opened in Coimbatore Railway Station. Similar Tourist Information Centres for the convenience of the tourists have been sanctioned for Madras Airport, Tirunelveli junction and Delhi. These Tourist Information Centres are to be opened shortly.

Schemes to provide dormitory accommodation to the low-

income-group people have been sanctioned for Ooty, Kodaikanal, Courtallam and Hogenakkal at a total cost of Rs. 28 lakhs. Work on these is to start shortly.

The environs of the Ooty lake has been developed and beautified under the Hill Area Development Programme at a total cost of Rs. 15 lakhs and this includes better amenities for the tourists and a beautiful garden near the lake.

Telescope Houses : Two telescope houses have been commissioned at Kodaikanal which has proved very popular among the tourists. Similar telescope houses have been sanctioned for Ooty, Coonoor and Yercaud.

The amenities for tourists in Yercaud have been enlarged and a boat house with restaurant facilities are nearing completion.

A systematic effort has been made to identify new places which have tourist potential and schemes have been sanctioned for developing new places as tourist centres. These include Elagiri where the work is nearing completion, Pichavaram, Mandapam and Viralmalai where work is to start shortly.

At our instance, a Janatha Hotel involving an investment of

Rs. 3.00 crores is proposed to be built in Madras for which the State Government has given a very valuable piece of land to the Government of India at a nominal cost.

The Youth Hostel run by the Department has been popularised with the result that the revenue from the Youth Hostel have increased and the study team appointed by the Govt. of India had adjudged it as one among the best in the country.

The tourist attractions in South India and particularly Tamil Nadu were comparatively unknown in foreign countries. With the result very few of the foreign tourists who came to India visited South India. To remedy this defect we implemented a programme called "Destination South India" in collaboration with the Air India and the Government of India Tourism Department. Under this programme 40 Travel Writers from all parts of the world were invited as our guests and they were taken round all the important tourist centres in Tamil Nadu. As a result of the articles written by these Travel Writers in the overseas magazines, the flow of foreign tourists to Tamil Nadu has been on the increase. To cope up with the increased flow of traffic, we have been pressing the Government of India, as well as the Air India to route more international

flights through the Madras Airport as well as to enlarge the facilities at the Madras Airport.

The Tourism Department participated in a very effective manner both in the TAAI Convention at Bangalore as well as at the PATA Convention held at Delhi. Some of the delegates to these conferences visited our State as our Guests and these have also contributed to the increase in the tourist flow to Tamil Nadu.

The whole range of publicity material like the brochures, posters and picture post cards have been up-dated, modernised and a better quality publicity materials have been brought out in the last two years. This high quality literature have been distributed not only to other States in India but also to the overseas offices of the Govt. of India Tourism Department as well as the Air India Offices abroad.

In order to strengthen the field staff, a new Tourist Office has been sanctioned for Chidambaram.

Tourist complexes at Poompuhar and Panchalamkurichi have been recently transferred to the control of the Tourism Department and we are chalking out certain developmental plans to improve the facilities in these places.

With a view to encourage domestic tourism, we have drawn up plans to set up district excursion centres in all the districts and this will be implemented with the help of other Departments in stages.

The work of the Tourism Department and the Tourism Development Corporation has drawn commendation from no less a person than the Secretary to the Government of India in the Tourism Ministry.

TAMIL NADU TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The organisational structure of the Corporation was strengthened and several reformatory steps were taken. As a result of this, the Corporation has earned a net profit for the first time, in 1978-79 and this net profit is after allowing for depreciation, interest on loans, etc. The turn over of the Corporation which was about Rs. 67 lakhs in 1976-77 has crossed Rs. one crore in 1978-79.

As part of the programme to build motels along the important national highways, a motel at Ranipet was commissioned in September 1978 and the second motel at Ulundurpet is nearing completion.



The Tourist Bungalows in all the places are being expanded in stages. During the last year, new facilities were added at Kodaikanal, Madurai and Yercaud. Expansion of programmes of other Tourist Bungalows are being implemented in stages.

Sanction has been accorded for the construction of a large Tourist Bungalow at Madurai at a cost of Rs. 30 lakhs and another Tourist Bungalow at Coimbatore at a cost of Rs. 22 lakhs. Work on these two projects is to commence shortly.

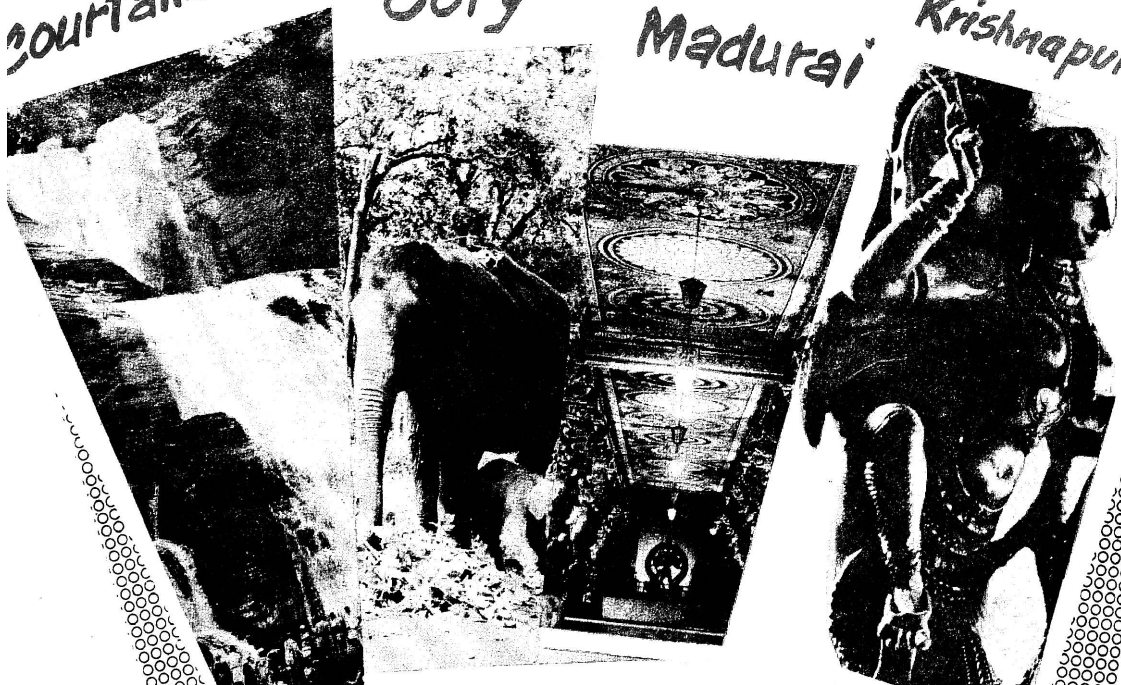
The Transport Wing of the Corporation has been reorganised and the package tours have been

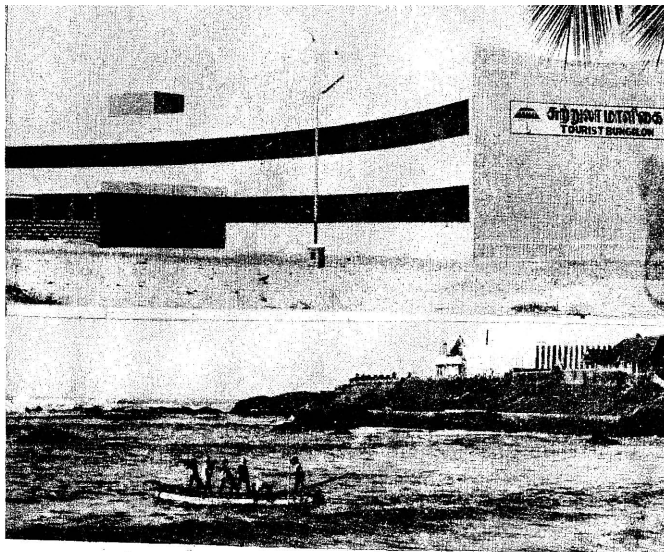
Courtallam

Ooty

Madurai

Krishnapuram





rationalised with the result that 8 package tours are offered in a month is on instead of 4 package tours previously. As a result of this, the revenues from the Transport Unit has increased considerably.

It is also proposed to appoint Selling Agents in overseas centres for these package tours.

The fleet strength of the Transport Unit has also been in-

creased and a new airconditioned coach is also being added to the fleet.

The Tourist Trade Fair conducted by the Corporation at Madras was conducted on much more elaborate scale in the last two years as reflected in the increased profits from the Fairs. In the last two years, the Corporation also conducted the Chithirai Tourist Fair at Madurai which was acclaimed by the public of Madurai.

The whole range of publicity literature has been updated and modernised by the Corporation.

The Corporation has a programme to start a separate Souvenir Division for which preliminary action has been taken.

A Tourist Information Counter has been opened in the Corporation Office to answer enquiries from the Tourists. ●





MARCHING AHEAD IN THE FOOT PRINTS OF THE GREAT LEADERS TAMILNADU GAVE TO THE NATION UNDAUNTED BY AGITATIONS, OVER COMING HURDLES THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT IN ITS TWO YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE PEOPLE HAS MANY ACHIEVEMENTS TO ITS CREDIT HERE ARE A FEW...

EDUCATION

A separate university of technology named after Perarinnar Anna has been established. Tamil Cultural Centre has been set up to preserve and promote Tamil art and culture. Sanction of U.G.C. scales of pay to college teachers with effect from 1.4.74.

One fourth of the annual budget is earmarked for education.

Collegiate education is now within easy reach of the rural poor.

Tamil script reform of Thanthai Periyar is being implemented.

AGRICULTURE

New irrigation schemes of Rs. 25-crore have been executed to bring in 32,500 acres under cultivation.

Paddy production increased by 11 lakh tonnes.

High level committee has been constituted for suggesting solution of agriculturist problems.

Commission granted to agriculturist last year amounted to Rs. 10-crore and this year Rs. 40-crore to benefit 31-lakh agriculturists.

Power tariff reduced to the lowest for the agriculturists.

A special committee has been appointed to provide enhanced wages to agriculturists.

RURAL UPLIFT

In the last two years over 14,000 multipurpose Fair Price-Shops have been opened in the rural areas.

Protected water supply provided for over 10-lakh people living in 2350 villages.

17,000 hand pumps have also been installed in the villages. 1325 miles of pucca road have been laid in the rural areas. 920 villages have been linked with bus routes.

1400 new buses ply to far-flung interior villages. A mini-health centre for every village.

Government provides financial assistances to set up a mini-health centre in every village with a population of 1000.

Mobile dispensaries made available for rural medical relief. 1,30,000 village artisans are provided with employment opportunities.

HANDLOOM-VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

Sale of Kadi increased to the tune of Rs. 21 crores.

Research has helped to introduce Polyester handloom cloth to compete with mill goods.

The sale of Handloom by CO-OPTEX (Tamilnadu Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society) has increased in two years by Rs. 12-crore.

A bill has been introduced in the state legislature to provide statutory employment for handloom weavers and fix a minimum wage and other facilities.

FOREST AND MINERAL WEALTH

Rs. 239 Lakh has been earmarked for planting of trees to increase forest wealth.

A Rubber Plant is being set up in Kan nyakumari. Tamil Nadu Minerals Corporation with investment of Rs. 1-Crore has been formed.

POWER GENERATION

Power generation has increased in the past two years by 156-Crore units.

83,000 agricultural pumpsets have been put up. Kadambarai Pumped Storage Power Project, discarded in the past, has gone now on stream

HEALTH SERVICE

Specialised medical units in the fields have been expanded in Government Hospitals in places like Coimbatore and Madurai.

HARIJAN WELFARE

A separate Harijan Welfare department has been formed.

Students of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes receive free higher education irrespective of their parents income.

FISHERMEN WELFARE

The grant of Rs. 1,000/- in the case of a fisherman dying at sea has been raised to Rs. 5,000/-. In addition, a grant of Rs. 5,000 will be made for rehabilitation of the family and for educating his children.

Steps have been taken to see to it that only genuine fishermen get motor fishing vessels.

TRANSPORT

State Government Transport Corporations have earned a profit of Rs. 416.70 Lakhs in 1977-78 and Rs. 726.58 Lakhs in 1978-79.

Children up to 5 years can now travel freely in Government buses.

Transport workers now get an increased wage and other concession to the tune of Rs. 5-Crore.

ENFORCEMENT OF PROHIBITION

The Government have taken effective steps to enforce prohibition and to curb illicit distillation.

HOUSING

One lakh houses in the rural areas through Co-operatives at a cost of Rs. 40 crores.

Interest free loans, differential rates of interest, subsidy to Harijans and rural poor.

Tamil Nadu Housing Board has a programme for Rs. 25 crores this year to build houses for low and middle income groups.

- Social justice
- Clean administration
- Enforcement of prohibition
- Uplift of the oppressed and backward classes
- Industrial growth
- Agricultural development
- Rural development
- Protection to the Peasants
- Development of Tamil language
- Progress in education

"Anna's Arasu" rededicates to implement these programmes peacefully

FLOOD RELIEF MEASURE

In Dec. 1978 -2,10,800 persons affected by the flood in the state received 50 kilos of rice each.

SOCIAL BENEFITS

Increase of stipend to house-surgeon ranging from Rs. 25/- to Rs. 125/-

For the first time Government have fixed minimum wages for workers in printing presses and transport workshops and porters in shanties and shops.

Families of toddy tappers, scavengers and workers engaged in sinking of wells who die while performing their duties will now receive Rs. 5,000/- ex-gratia payment from the Government.

increase in the emolument of Government Officials to the tune of Rs. 37 Crore have been made.

Retirement age has been raised from 55 to 58 years.

Government officials family pension has been increased from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100.

Interest-free advance is provided to the Government Officials for their Children's education.

Officers and men of police service who die while performing their duties will get Rs. 10,000 ex-gratia payment in addition to Rs. 10,000/- applicable to Government officials.

INDUSTRIES

In the past two years several closed industrial units have been re-opened through the efforts of Government and Employment provided once again to nearly 10,000 workers.

This Government shall ever remain a friend of the poor.

POWER SPELLS PROSPERITY

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

The power year of July '77 to June '78 was absolutely free from powercuts. A record generation of 10,064 m.u. was achieved as compared to a generation of 8152 m.u. during 1976-77.

There has therefore been an increase of 1912 m.u. over the previous year, accounting for 25% rise. This is indicative of the system capacity to absorb more energy and also the extent of demand that had been suppressed earlier due to non-availability of power.

Similarly during the 10 months period of July '78 to April '79 the generation stood at 8757 m.u. as against 8313 m.u. during the corresponding period i.e. July 1977 to April 1978. There has been an increase of 444 m.u. during this period.

Clearance of Tuticorin Thermal Project III Unit (210 MW) Scheme by the Centre was obtained in September 1977 and works were taken up immediately there after.

The Suruliyar Hydro Electric Scheme (35 MW) in Madurai District was commissioned by Chief Minister in August 1978. An incentive of one month pay as Bonus was paid to all the staff engaged in construction of the project and

ensured its successful completion before end of 1978-79. The project was sanctioned in May 1973.

Special efforts were taken up to expedite works under Kundah IV stage extension (110 MW) in Nilgiris. The 60 MW unit in Kundah Power Station III was commissioned in February '78. The 50 MW unit in Kundah Power House IV was commissioned by the Chief Minister in October 1978. The completion of the Project is significant as it adds a valuable 110 MW peaking capacity to the grid at time when it is needed most.

Ennore Thermal Station (450 MW); the Board's biggest Thermal Station in the grid has been subject to serious design defects and operational problems; with major repairs carried out in collaboration with M/s. BHEL earlier the station registered a record generation of 440 MW in July 1978.

The Tuticorin Thermal Power Project (3x210 MW) when completed would form the biggest thermal complex in the grid. The I Unit (210 MW) is getting ready for commissioning. The II Unit is expected to be commissioned in 1979-80. The III Unit will come into stream in 1980-81. Activities in the Project have been significantly stepped up in recent years. The total project cost is estimated at about Rs. 212 Cr. The total expenditure in the Project which stood at 51.06 cr. by March 1977 increased to 93.8 by March 1978 and to Rs. 134.61 Cr. by March 1979.

A decision of resumption of works in respect of Kadamparai Pumped Storage Scheme (4 x 100MW in Coimbatore District. was taken in January 1978. Sanctioned in March 1973, the Scheme was not taken up for execution due to rethinking on the part of State Government. Designed to meet the peculiar peaking problem of Tamil Nadu Grid the Scheme is a novel one, being the first of its kind for the state. The Project activities have been not only initiated but the tempo stepped up considerably. The scheme was inaugurated by the Chief Minister in March 1979.

In order to meet the growing demand for power within the State, a number of new schemes had been proposed to the Centre for clearance and implementation by the State. One of these schemes, Lower Mettur Hydro Electric Project (4 x 30 MW) has been taken up for implementation in December '78 in anticipation of Planning Commission's approval.

Ministerial level discussions have been held with Karnataka during 1978 regarding implementation of Hogenakkal HEP.

The need for a quick decision on establishment of a 2nd Atomic Station at Kundankulam (Tirunelveli Dt). has been taken up with the Centre in November '77.

Agreement has been reached with Kerala to avail a surplus of 1200 m.u. from December '78 to June '79. A barter deal with

Andhra Pradesh was made for power in exchange of Aluminium.

Ministerial level discussions have been held in November '78 regarding allocation of power to Tamil Nadu from Ramagundam Super Thermal Station (1100 MW) being established in Andhra Pradesh under Central Sector.

Tamil Nadu has more plans for new thermal stations as most of its hydro resources has already been tapped. A project report for location of the new Thermal Project in Mettur (2 x 210 MW) has been sent to CEA in December 1978. Another Thermal Project to be located in the North Madras required is under investigation.

As a short term measure to tide over power deficits proposals for installation of 3 Nos. 71 MW Gas Turbines have been sent to the Centre in April 1979.

With a view to give adequate importance to plan outlays on power schemes the State Government have stepped up the annual plan outlay on power Rs. 75.45 Cr. in 1976-77 from Rs. 89.64 Cr. in 1977-78 and to Rs. 114.12 Cr. in 1978-79 again to Rs. 152. Cr. in 1979-80.

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

By way of rationalisation of existing tariffs the concessions that were in force for a long time to special loads and major industries like Cement, caustic soda, Calcium Carbide, Aluminium, Fertilisers, Textiles etc. have been withdrawn and suitable enhanced rates fixed with effect from 1st May, 1979.

Government issued orders in November, 1978 reducing the security deposit for H.T. consumers from 3 months to 1 month of highest consumption during the previous 12 months. Government have also ordered that in respect of these installations, the meter reading should be taken within 3 days of the close of the month and

the bills issued in another 3 days with a time limit of 15 days for payment.

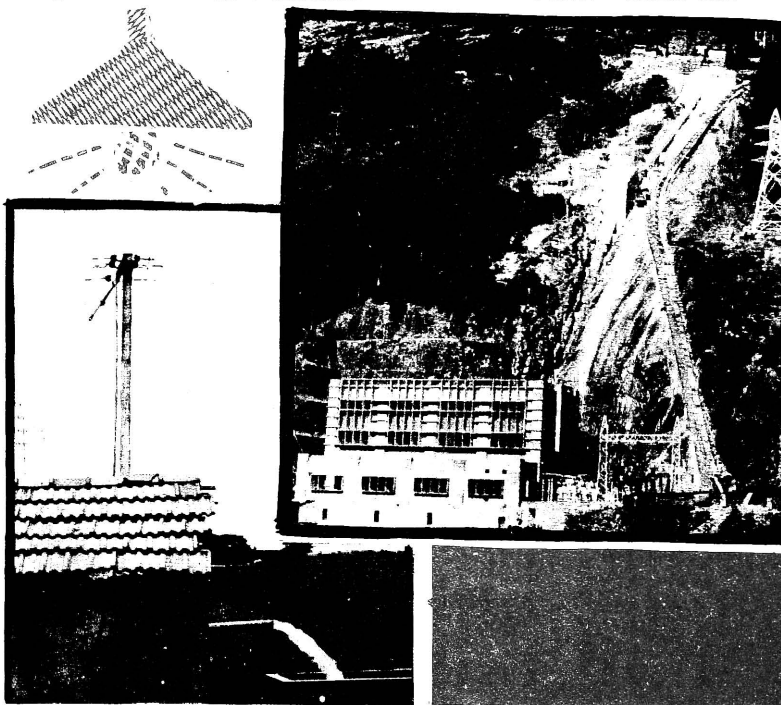
In order to extend electricity to weaker sections also, the Government has since decided to give power connection to hut dwellers in rural areas at a flat rate tariff of Rs. 2.50 per month.

The prospective consumers have been put to a handicap in the past as Department was insisting on the remunerative aspects of the scheme i.e. 10% return on the capital outlay of the scheme. This has since been completely dispensed with mainly in respect of agricultural and L.T. industries

konam, Thanjavur District at a share capital of Rs. 1.5 cr of which Rs. 90 lakhs will be as loan from REC.

Notwithstanding a record energisation of pumpsets so far, a large number of applications (about 2.5 lakhs) are pending for disposal, due to several constraints. A clear cut programme has been drawn up to wipe off this heavy backlog with a target of 25% of pending cases to be disposed off annually.

For a long time maintenance of street lights was a bone of contention between TNEB and



in order to facilitate speedy extension of supply to these categories of consumers. Connections are also being given strictly on priority of application. The consumers are being advised of their priority so that they can get ready in time.

The Rural Electrification Corporation have offered assistance in the establishment of Rural Electric Co-operatives aimed at decentralisation of power to rural areas and promotion of rural electrification and integrated economic development. Government have decided to avail this offer and therefore ordered constitution of one Rural Electric Co-operatives at Kumba-

local bodies; at one stage the maintenance of street lights was handed over completely to the Panchayats/Municipalities. This has since been modified based on representations from the local authorities themselves. The Government after careful consideration have now decided to continue the custody of the street lights by the Panchayats but extended rendering of assistance by TNEB.

Cyclic billing which will expedite issue of bills and collections has been introduced as a trial measure in Erode System with effect from April 1978. The impact of the same is being watched before it could be extended to other systems.

The
Heritage
of the
Hand - 1



Poetry in stone was truly lyrical under the Pallava kings in Mamallapuram (Mahabalipuram). The Mamallapuram artists made stone speak,

as it were. The speech is that of music, soft, lilting, and full of cadence. There are many varieties of this speech, musical, majestic, sublime, but always arresting even today, some 12 centuries after the last Pallava artist left Mamallapuram.

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Co-operation

DIVERSE ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

THE Co-operative movement strives to serve the people in their diverse economic activities, especially in the field of supply of agricultural credit and inputs, marketing of their produce and distribution of essential consumer goods.

Co-operative Credit:

Short-term credit: It is estimated that there are 53.14 lakhs agricultural operational holdings in the State, of which 40.32 lakhs holdings representing about 76 per cent have been covered by membership in agricultural credit societies as at the end of December, 1978. The village agricultural credit societies formed the nucleus of the Cooperative Movement in the State, and there are 4,740 such societies providing short-term and medium-term credit facilities.

Medium term loans:- To increase the income of the agriculturist, the societies provide mid-term credit for the purchase of milch animals, bullocks, sheep raising, carts, etc.,

Consumption loans:- In the context of the debt relief legislation and consequent shrinkage of credit from non-institutional sources, the credit co-operatives have been playing an important role in filling up the credit gap to the extent possible. 911 agricultural credit societies, 339 branches of State and Central Co-operative Banks and 128 Co-operative urban banks, totalling 1378

Co-operative units are now engaged in the issue of jewel loans. During 1976-77 the number of such societies was only 919.

The society which was issuing Rs. 200/- per sovereign started issuing Rs. 320/- per sovereign during last year and is issuing a loan of Rs. 400/- this year. The maximum ceiling issued per person has been raised from Rs. 2,000/- to Rs. 3,000/-.

Credit supply to weaker sections:

The co-operatives in TamilNadu have been paying due attention to the needs of the weaker sections. While according to the guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India, 20 per cent of the total lendings should go to the weaker sections, the co-operatives in Tamil Nadu have advanced Rs. 61.91 crores i.e., about 49 per cent, to the weaker sections cultivating less than 5 acres of land on ownership or lease basis.

It is intended to increase this per centage to 54 by the end of 1979-80

Lendings:

As against an achievement of Rs. 19.14 crores in 1976-77, the land development banks were able to issue loans only to the tune of Rs. 12.28 crores during 1977-78. There will be a set back in the programme for the issue of Rs. 16 crores during 1978-79 due to inability of the banks to lend due to heavy percentage of overdues. The likely

achievement during the year will be only around Rs. 12 crores and upto December, 1978 a sum of Rs. 7.33 crores only has been advanced. During 1979-80, long term loans to the extent of Rs. 17 crores (Rs. 8.50 crores under normal schemes and the rest under Agricultural refinance and Development Corporation assisted schemes) are programmed to be issued, provided there is collection and consequently a considerable reduction in the overdues position

Due to diminishing scope in the field of minor irrigation, the land development banks are trying to diversify their activities into other venues like lending for raising commercial crops like coconut, cashewnut, coffee and other plantation crops, sericulture, purchase of tractors, tillers, putting up of farm houses, cattle sheds, dairy schemes, advances to Electricity Board and other public sector organisations. Government have extended guarantee for the repayment of loan in case of resumption of lands from the assignees to facilitate the flow of development credit to the landless assignees of surplus lands. Steps are being taken to provide loans to the assignees of surplus lands. This measure will benefit about 50,000 small farmers who have been assigned about 85,000 acres.

New Well Subsidy:-

Government subsidy at the rate of 25 per cent of the cost of a

new well or Rs. 500 whichever is less, is given to small farmers through primary land development banks. About 1,000 small farmers will be helped with the new well subsidy during the current year, for which a budget provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided in the budget for 1979-80 also, so as to assist about 1,000 more small farmers at the rate of Rs. 500 per well.

Relief from natural calamities:-

Due to extensive damage caused by cyclone and floods during 1977-78 relief to the farmers was given by way of conversion of short term loans into medium term loans amounting Rs. 28.11 crores. In addition, the loans which were converted during 1976-77 were also rephased to the extent of Rs. 19.25 crores. The land development banks also postponed the collection of annual instalments or rescheduled the loan instalments during the last four years to the tune of Rs. 32.87 crores.

Seed Development Scheme:

For the multiplication of quality seeds of paddy, cotton, groundnut, cereals and pulses, a seed development project at a block cost of Rs. 170.50 lakhs is being implemented by the Tudiyalur Co-operative Agricultural Services and nine co-operative marketing societies in Coimbatore district. The project contemplates production of about 25,000 tonnes of seeds in 23,000 acres of land in 11 centres. The Tudiyalur Co-operative Agricultural Services and 5 marketing societies are implementing the first phase of the scheme costing Rs. 93.50 lakhs.

The department stores gave a new dimension to the consumer co-operative movement by offering a wide range of goods and services under one roof, introducing modern retailing techniques and healthy trading practices. It is proposed to convert the mini super market at Tiruvannamalai into a department store, to open new large sized retail outlets at Ponnammavathy and Jayamkondam and to convert the existing branches of co-operative wholesale stores at Gudiyatham and Arantangi into large sized retail outlets during 1978-79, soon after receipt of the orders of the Government of India sanctioning financial assistance.

Regional Distribution Centres:-

Two Regional Distribution Centres were sanctioned by the Government of India to pool the purchasing power of consumer co-operatives, to strengthen the bargaining power and to ensure smooth and continuous supplies from manufactures or producers to the co-operative retail outlets. The Regional Distribution Centre at Coimbatore has been started recently by the Coimbatore District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Society with financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 22.32 lakhs from the Government of India to cater to the requirements of consumer co-operatives in Coimbatore and the Nilgiris districts. Government of India approved the scheme for setting up another Regional Distribution Centre at Madras by the Tamil Nadu Consumers Co-operative Federation with a financial outlay of Rs. 72.50 lakhs and sanctioned during 1978-79 Rs. 25.00 lakhs towards the first instalment of assistance for setting up the unit for the benefit of the consumer co-operatives in Madras, Chengalpattu and North Arcot Districts. It is programmed to commission the project by 1st January 1980.

Coverage of weaker sections.

The Government of India introduced a scheme of financial assistance to the co-operative wholesale stores and strong primary co-

operative stores which set up small branches to cater to the needs of the weaker sections of the community/backward areas, industrial workers, etc. A new scheme for opening smaller branches (Makkal Angadigal) to serve the weakest of the weaker sections in slum areas of cities and towns was also introduced recently. The Government of India have sanctioned during 1977-78 financial assistance of Rs. 6.26 lakhs to the consumer co-operatives for opening 6 small branches and 34 smaller branches. All the above units have been opened and are functioning. During the year 1978-79, the Government of India have so far sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 10.15 lakhs to the consumer co-operatives for opening 35 small branches and 10 smaller branches, of which 34 small branches 10 smaller branches have been opened. It is proposed to open 22 small branches and 48 smaller branches during 1978-79 on receipt of orders from the Government of India sanctioning financial assistance.

One village one shop scheme:

The State Government have taken a policy decision to cover the entire State by Public Distribution System by opening a fair price shop in each revenue village for the supply of rice, wheat, wheat products, sugar, chillies, tamarind, coriander, groundnut oil, etc., to ensure free availability of these essential commodities



at reasonable prices in rural areas. The following districts have been allotted to the Co-operative Department for the implementation of the scheme.

Chengalpattu, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, The Nilgiris, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Kanyakumari.

Other Schemes:

Common Kitchen centres:

This scheme which was introduced during 1977-78 is being continued. Out of 36 centres sanctioned 27 have been started. Efforts are being made to open the remaining centres. About 4,650 day scholars of colleges are benefitted by this scheme.

Distribution of Cement:

Consequent on the recent policy of the Government, the Co-operatives with effect from 1st January 1979 have undertaken the distribution of cement to the public at the rate fixed by the Government.

Rural Electric Co-operative Societies:

It is proposed to set up, with financial assistance from the Rural Electrification Corporation, New Delhi, two Rural Electric Co-operative Societies in this State, one will be started at Kumbakonam in

Thanjavur district, for the decentralised distribution of power in rural areas and to promote rapid rural electrification and integrated economic development.

CO-OPERATIVES FOR WEAKER SECTIONS

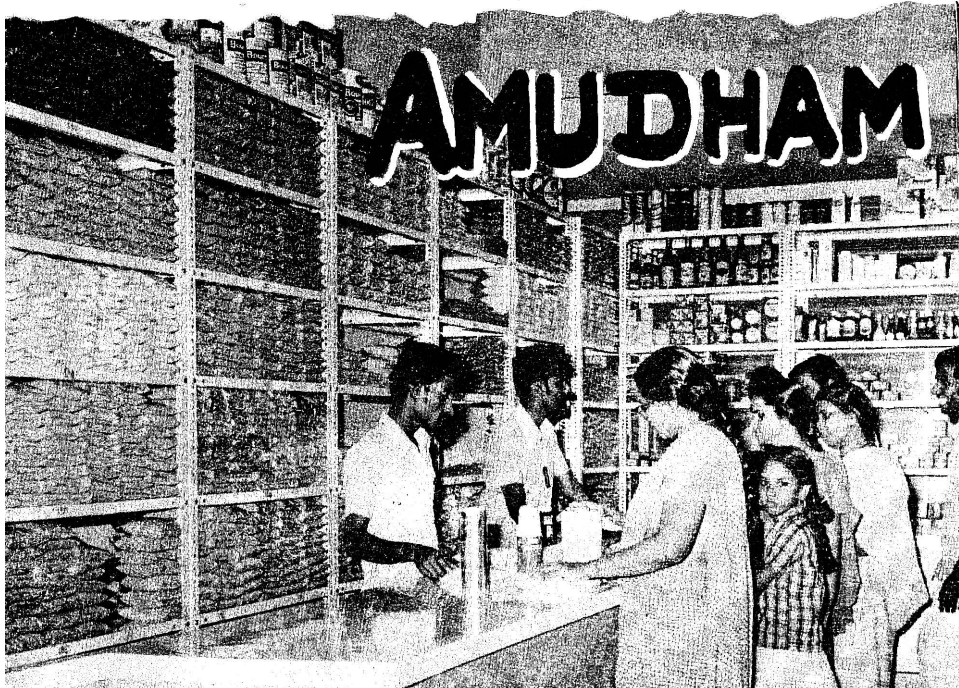
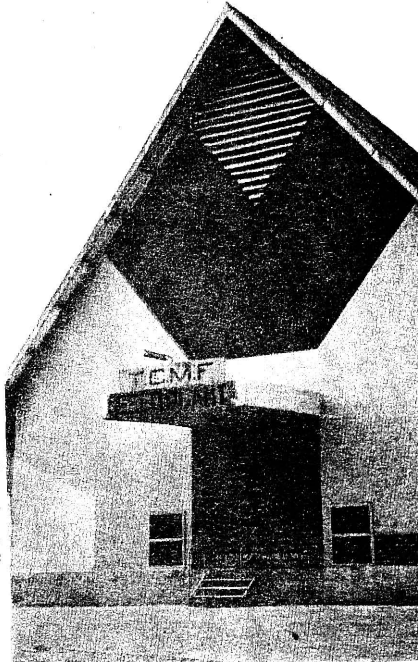
Types of Societies:

There are co-operative societies functioning exclusively for the benefit of weaker sections of the community, like labourers, washermen, barbers, salt workers and hill tribes. While labour contract co-operatives provide employment to their members by securing contract works, the other types of societies provide services or credit to their members. These societies are assisted by Government with share capital, loan, subsidy and free services of the departmental staff.

Lamps:

In areas where there is a heavy concentration of tribals, steps have been taken to provide integrated credit and marketing and other services under one roof, so as to improve the standard of living of the tribal population. There are nine Large sized Multipurpose Co-operative Societies (Lamps) in the tribal areas of Salem, Dharmapuri, Tiruchirappalli and North Arcot districts. Three other multipurpose co-operative societies are also functioning in the tribal areas

in Kalrayan hills of South Arcot District. Taking into consideration the economic condition of the tribals, the Government have extended liberal assistance to these societies. Lamps have been given share capital assistance of Rs. 50,000 each to enable them to strengthen their borrowing power. The tribals have also been given share capital subsidy of Rs. 50 each to enable them to buy shares for the purpose of availing the loan facilities.



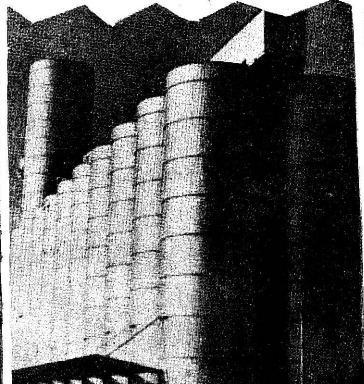
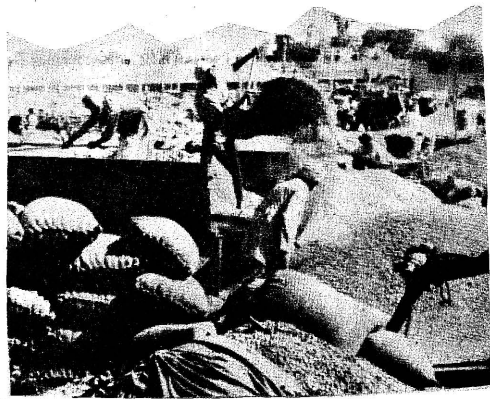
Government have also sanctioned assistance in the form of loan and subsidy on 50:50 basis for construction of godown -cum-office-cum-retail outlets for headquarters and branches of the Lamp Societies. The Lamp Societies provide production and consumption loans to the tribals at a low rate of interest viz. 4 per cent as against the normal rate of 10-5 per cent for small farmers and 12.00 per cent for others, the difference being subsidised by the Government. The Lamps have also been provided with vehicles. Other subsidies like managerial subsidy, risk fund subsidy, furniture subsidy, subsidy for maintenance of vehicles and price fluctuation subsidy have also been sanctioned by the Government. During the years 1976-77 and 1977-78, the Government gave assistance to the extent of Rs. 12.15 lakhs and Rs. 11.85 lakhs respectively to the LAMPS and the three multipurpose co-operative societies in Kalrayan hills. Four of the LAMP societies have opened eight branches with Government assistance.

CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union is in charge of co-operative education, training and publicity in the State. The co-operative

training for intermediate level personnel is being imparted by the Co-operative Training College, Madras. The co-operative training for junior level personnel is being given by the Central Co-operative Institute at Madras and seven Co-operative Training Institutes in the districts.

With assistance from the State Government, Government of India and the co-operatives in the State, a building complex at a cost of Rs. 47 lakhs is being constructed at Madras to house the Co-operative Training College.





*The ulcer of untouchablity has gone so deep
down that it seems to pervade our life.*

*When untouchablity is rooted out no one will
consider himself superior to any other. Naturally
exploitation too will cease and cooperation
will be the order of the day.*

—Mahatma Gandhi.

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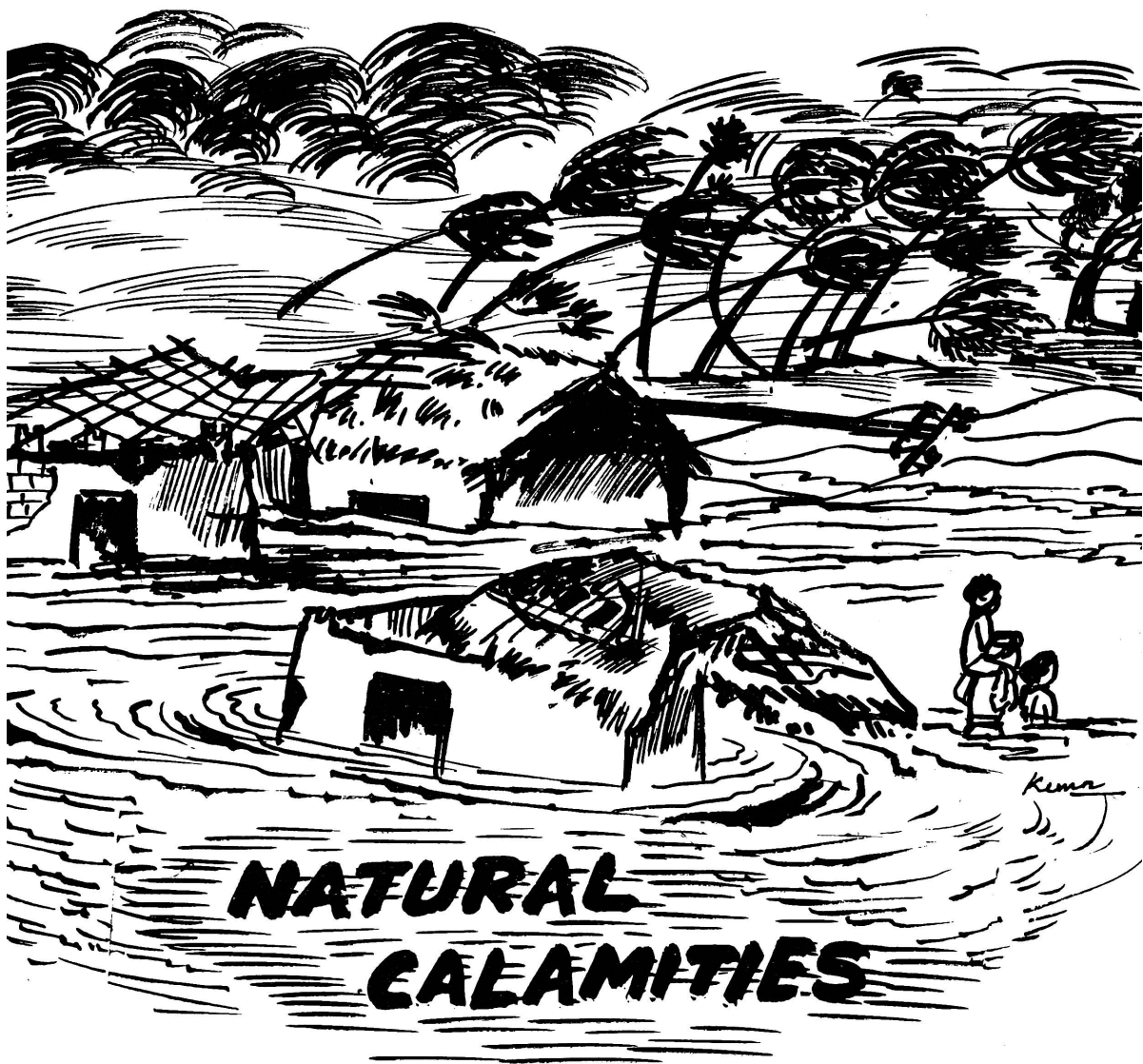
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Hheavy rains persisted in the last week of December, 1978. The cumulative effects of these heavy rains and consequent floods in most areas of the State has been one of severe destruction of property and loss of lives. The State is estimated to have suffered a total damage of about Rs. 39.3 crores, both in the public and the private sector owing to the cyclone and heavy rains in November.

The normal pattern of assistance in case of fire and floods was revised during the year as follows:-

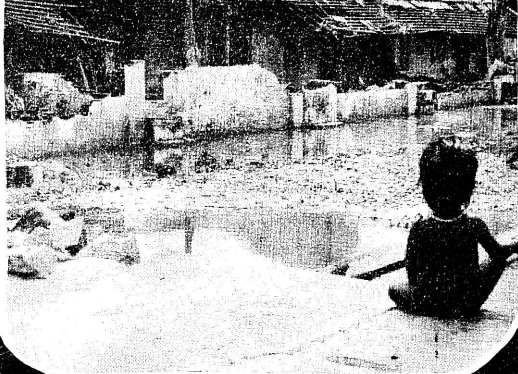
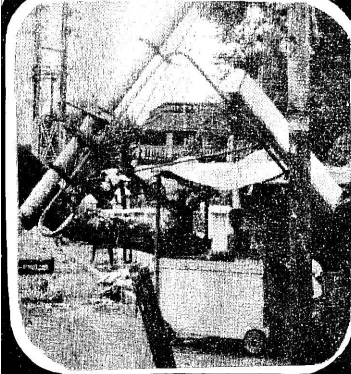
In the case of fire and floods, a sum of Rs. 50 in respect of each partly damaged hut are given as grant for rebuilding of houses. A sum of Rs. 25 is given to each tenant of the damaged huts for clothing purpose. Besides, during the year in respect of families affected by flood and cyclones the government decided to give in addition a quantity of 50kgs. of rice, one litre of kerosene, one saree and one dhoti to each affected family free. This will, hereafter, be the normal pattern

of assistance in respect of families affected by floods and cyclones.

In the case of Scheduled Castes, this loan is given free of interest. During the year, the Government raised the maximum limits of the loan from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 in each case.

Most of the persons affected by the heavy rain fall in the last week of December 1978 in Madras City and its belt area and coastal districts were daily-wage earners, needing succour for a short period, even after they returned to their homes from the relief camps till complete normalcy was restored. Government, therefore directed the Collectors, of the districts to supply 50Kg of rice, free of cost, to each of the families in the following categories:-

- (1) Families whose huts had been damaged wholly or partly and who were eligible for cash grant from the Government.



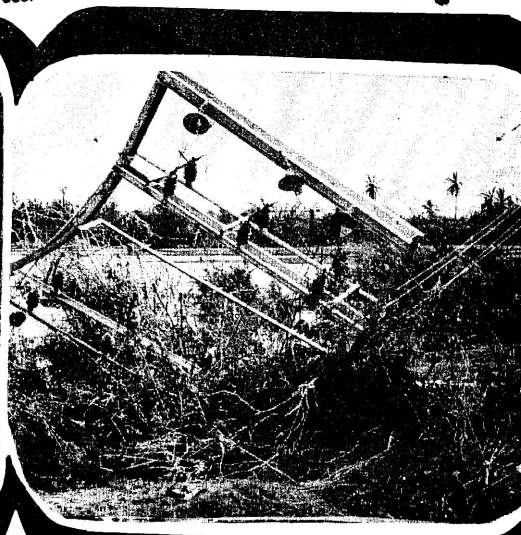
- (2) Families which had been evacuated to relief camps run by the Madras Corporation or other official or non-official agencies and to whom food supply was given in the camps.
- (3) All the residents of slums affected by rains and floods, not evacuated to relief camps, but who could not go to pursue their vocation due to inclement weather and were supplied food at their doors by the Madras Corporation and their non-official agencies.

State Government employees in the Nilgiris district which was affected by heavy rains and landslides had incurred loss or damage to their houses or other properties and hence required urgent financial assistance. Government, therefore, sanctioned interest free advance of pay equal to one month's basic pay, subject to a maximum of Rs. 400, the advance being recoverable in 10 equal monthly instalments. Similarly, warm-clothing advance of Rs. 300 was also sanctioned to the employees in the Nilgiris district, the advance being recoverable in 20 equal monthly instalments with interest.

An interest free advance of an amount of equal to one month's basic pay or Rs. 400 whichever is less, was sanctioned to all Government servants, who live in Madras City and its belt areas and who have suffered loss or damage to their properties on account of the heavy rains in the last week of December 1978, the above advance being recoverable in 10 equal monthly instalments.

The Government employees, Local Body employees and aided school teaching and non-teaching staff and the full time contingent staff who have suffered loss or damage to their house or properties in the 3 taluks of Ramanathapuram (including Rameswaram Sub-Taluk Mudukulathur (including Kamudi-Sub-Taluk) and Tiruvadanai taluk on account of cyclone and floods of November 1978 were sanctioned:—

An interest free pay advance equal to one month's basic pay, subject to a maximum of Rs. 400 to be recovered in 10 equal monthly instalments; and an interest free pay advance equal to one month's basic pay, subject to a maximum of Rs. 200 to be recovered in 20 equal monthly instalments in respect of full-time contingent employees.



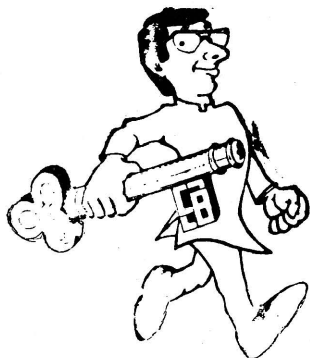
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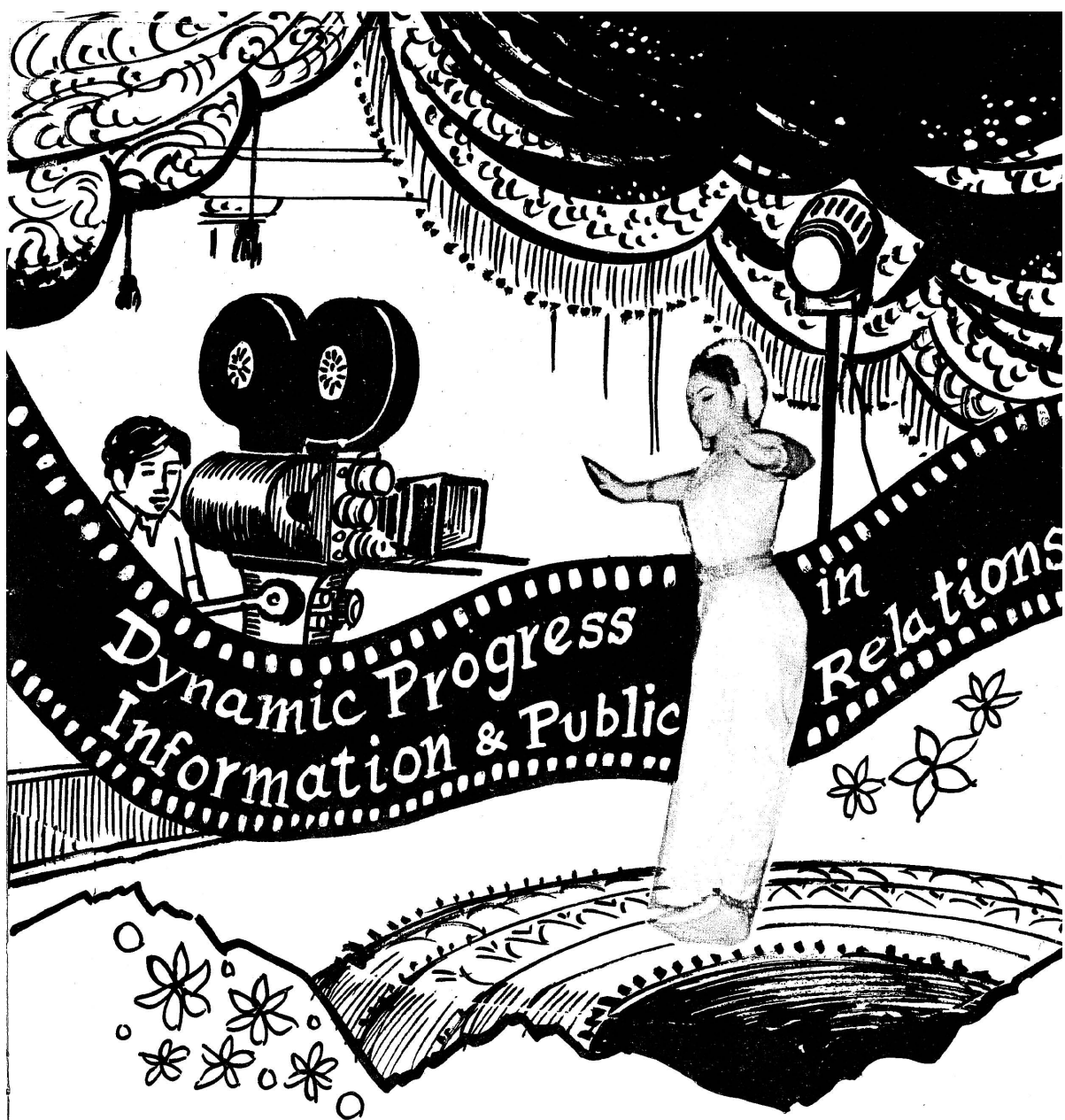


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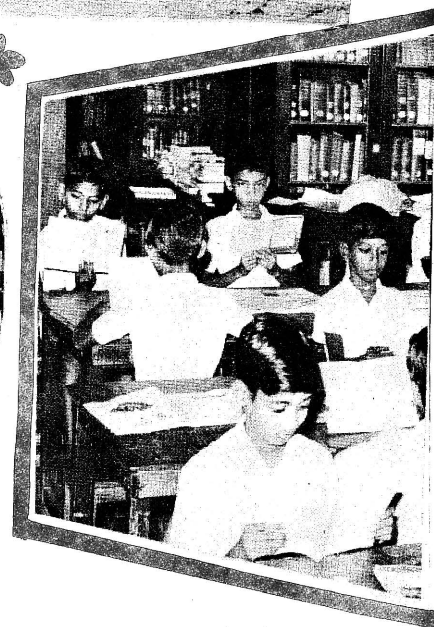
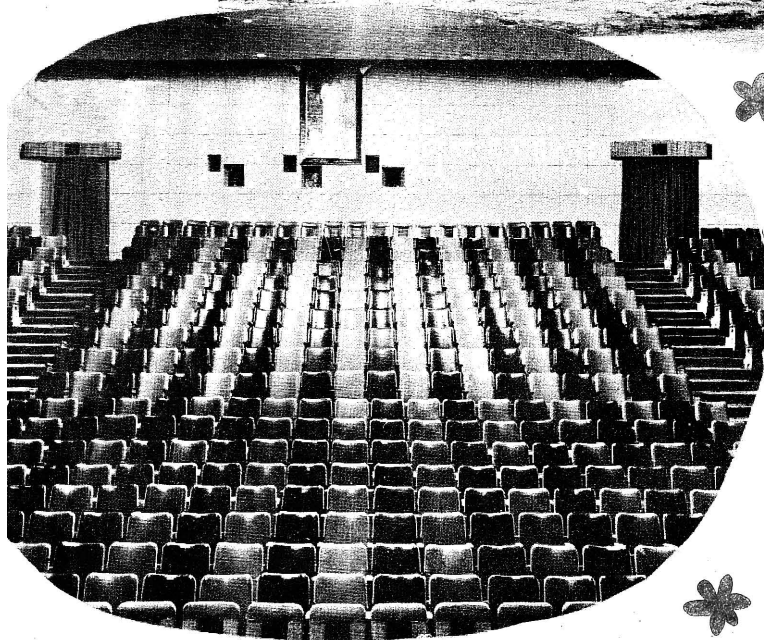


The Information and Public Relations Department functions as the liaison organisation between the Government and the Public. It is the channel through which the policies of the Government and their activities and achievements are made known to the public utilising all media of mass communication such as Press, Films, Exhibitions, Traditional Media like Drama and Song programmes and Printed material. The grievances and the needs of the public are communicated by this department to the Government and the concerned administrative departments.

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

The birth centenary of Periyar is being celebrated for a year commencing from September 1978 in a fitting manner in all the districts.

The Thanthai Periyar Centenary Celebrations Committee constituted by the Government has made several recommendations. Among them include setting up of a big conference hall at Madras in memory of Thanthai Periyar, science museum for propogating scientific institute of social studies. The recommendations made by the committee relating to the Tamil script reform adopted by Thanthai-Periyar for a long time was examined and in accordance with the views expressed in this regard by several Tamil scholars over a long period, the Government have issued orders on the script reform. Dramas depicting Periyar's life have been held in



various places. It is also proposed to conduct a sound and light programme on the life and message of Periyar.

The Centenary Celebrations of Rajaji, the elder statesman were organised by the Government on a grand scale. Improvements have been made to the house at Thorapalli where Rajaji was born and the roads leading to the house have been repaired. A permanent exhibition on the life and message of Rajaji has been set up at Thorapalli. As part of the celebrations a statue of Rajaji has been erected in the compound of the Madras High Court Buildings. The North Beach Road has been renamed as "Rajaji Salai". Foundation has also been laid for a two storeyed building in Guindy to locate a library and a reading room in memory of Rajaji.

The house at Thirumalai Pillai road at T. Nagar, where Thiru K. Kamaraj lived has been acquired by

Government and converted as a memorial. A permanent exhibition depicting the life of Kamaraj has been set up.

Exhibitions :

The department participates in the exhibitions organised within the state as well as in other parts of the country and portrays the activities and achievements of the Government. Policy matters in regard to conduct of exhibitions in the State and the Government's participation in them are dealt with in this department. On behalf of the Government this department organised the annual exhibition at Salem in 1978.

Information Centres :

The Information Centres at Madras, Madurai and Thanjavur serve the public by providing them informa-

tion in all general topics and the policies and achievements of Government. Reading rooms also function in these centres.

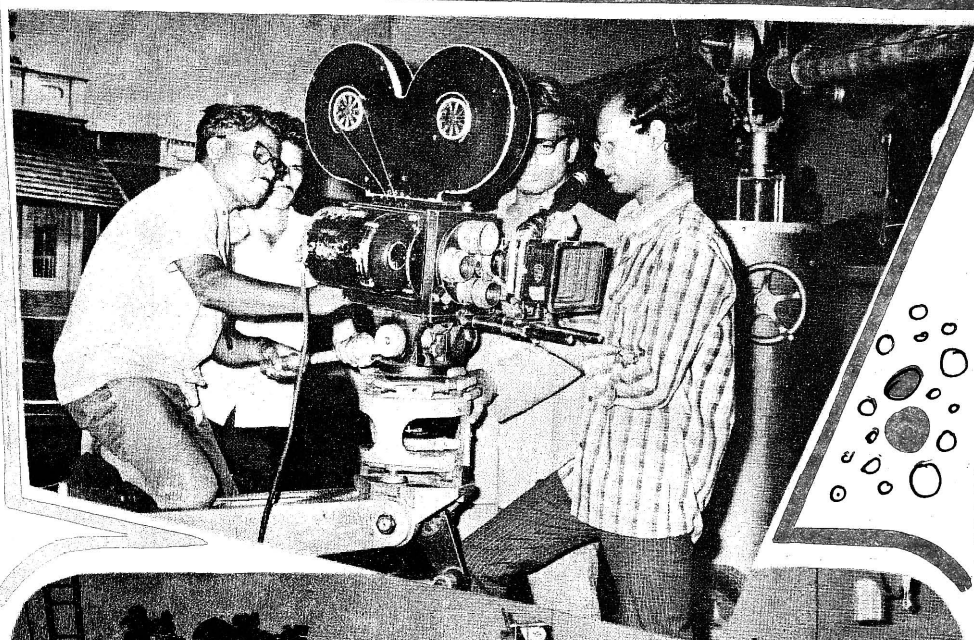
The Kalaivanar Arangam, Valluvar Kottam, Rajaji Hall, Seerani Arangam, Gandhi Illam, at Madras and the Anna Kalai Arangam at Vellore are under the administrative control of this department.

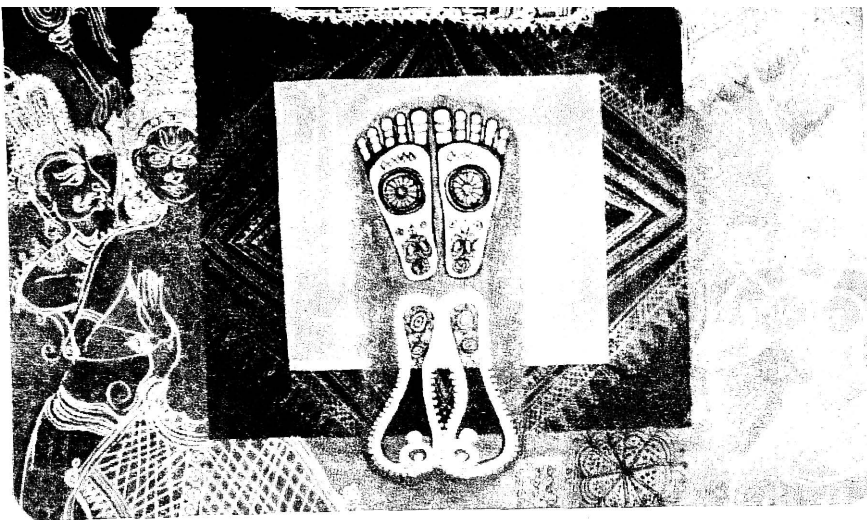
Till now memorials were under the control of different departments. Anna Square at Marina, Kamaraj Memorial House at T.Nagar, Kamaraj Memorial and Rajaji Memorial House in Virudhunagar, Gandhi Mandapam in Kanyakumari, Rajaji Memorial House in Thorapalli and Periyar—Anna Memorial in Erode

and the Bharathiya Memorial at Ettayapuram have been brought under the control of this department.

The 'Tamil Arasu' an official organ of the State Government, is brought out as a fortnightly in Tamil and as a monthly in English publicizing the policies and achievements of the Government.

The high cost in production and the decline in the quality of films produced are among the problems faced by the film industry. To encourage the production of quality films based on nationally desirable themes and welfare of the people, the Government are offering financial assistance of Rs. 1 lakh each, to 5 films every year.





Award to Best Films and Artists:

To encourage production of Tamil films of artistic and technical excellences a scheme of annual State Awards has again been reintroduced. By this scheme, best among the feature films, documentaries and children's films, artists, technicians etc., will be chosen and presented cash awards and prizes. The selection is made by a committee constituted for this purpose.

To encourage the production of children's films in Tamil and also to mark the International year of Child 1979, a subsidy of Rs. 4 lakhs has been sanctioned to Children's Film Society for the production of three children's films in Tamil and dubbing of 4 films.

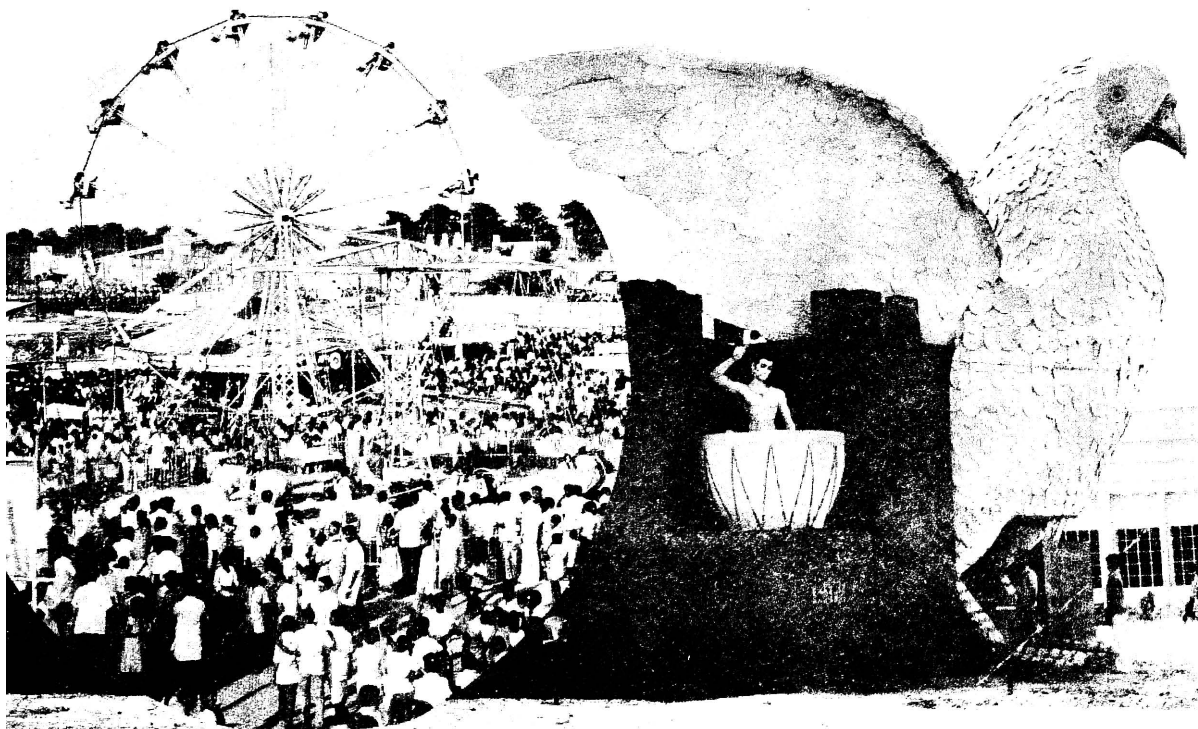
Formerly licences were issued to touring talkies for a period of 2 years and 3 months. Now they are being issued for a period of 3 years.

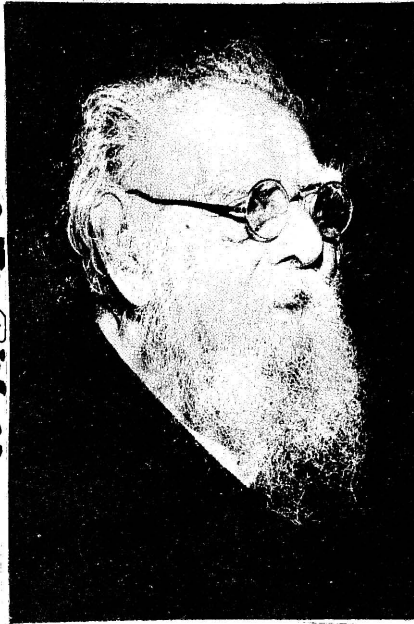
The Government provides assistance to start open-air theatres. The rules for constructing Cinema theatres have been liberalised, thereby encouraging the construction of new theatres.

Foundation stones have been laid on the minor rock off Kanyakumari to erect a life size bronze statue for Tiruvalluvar and a memorial to house a library.

'Journalists' Assistance Fund :

This scheme envisages assistance to the retired journalists in indigent condition and the families of journalists who die in harness.





REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY

Now to the curse of untouchability. Our Country has the monopoly for see-me-not-isms and touch me not-isms. A Country where there is a class of people who are not entitled to walk in public streets, who are not allowed to worship God in their own temples, who are prevented from using the common wells and tanks-such a country may as well be destroyed by an earthquake, burnt out by a volcano, or submerged by the ocean. I appeal to the reformers both social and political to carry on the mission of removing the sin of untouchability and cleanse our society of the dirt that has accumulated for centuries.

—Thanthai Periyar.

HARIJAN HOUSING PROGRAMME



The Government have ordered construction of 5,000 houses through Tamil Nadu Harijan Housing and Development Corporation for the Harijans during the year 1977-78.

For the year 1978-79, the Government have ordered construction of 1,660 houses by Tamil Nadu Harijan Housing and Development Corporation for the Harijans with a view to achieve full coverage for the villages where houses had already been constructed during the previous year.

Housing programmes for scheduled Tribes.

The Government have ordered construction of 42 houses for the Tribes in Jawadhi hills in North Arcot District through Tamil Nadu Harijan Housing and Development Corporation during 1977-78.

The Government have also ordered construction of 22 houses for the Tribals in Chinnakalarayan hills in Salem District through Tamil Nadu Harijan Housing and Development Corporation during the year 1978-79.

The Government have ordered electrification for the houses of Tribals in the Tribal model village at Aggal in the Nilgiris District during the year 1978-79

Sanitary workers Welfare:

During the year 1978, the Government have issued orders for provision of rent free quarters to the Sanitary Workers and Scavengers employed in the local bodies during their entire period of service in the local bodies.

Provision of House sites for Harijans

I. Total acres of land acquired:

	Acres	Cents
From 1-7-77 to 31-3-78	1252	61
From 1-4-78 to 31-3-79	1842	36
Total	3094	97

II. Total number of house sites acquired:

From 1-7-77 to 31-3-78	20,354
From 1-4-78 to 31-3-79	31,304
Total	51,658

III. Total number of house site pattas issued:

From 1-7-77 to 31-3-78	4,264
From 1-4-78 to 31-3-79	5,504
Total	9,768

IV. Budget allotment and Actual Expenditure:

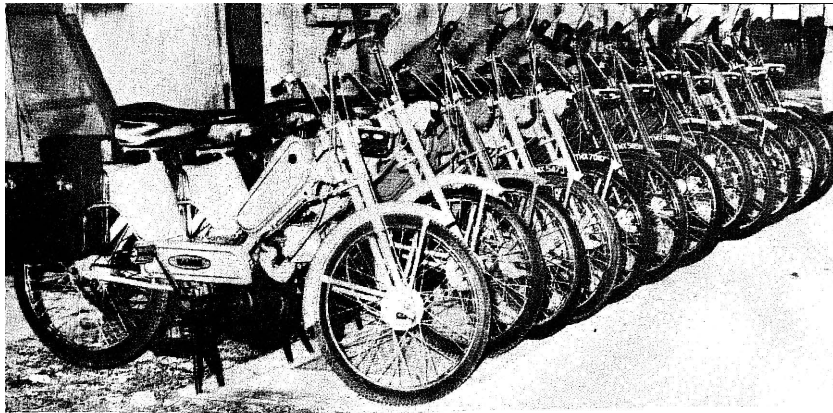
	Allotment Rs.	Expenditure Rs.	Surrendered Excess Rs.
1977-78	100 lakhs	63.17 lakhs	36.83 lakhs Surrendered.
1978-79	100 lakhs	111.64 lakhs	11.64 lakhs excess expenditure

Based on the recommendation of the District Harijan Welfare Officers meeting held at Ootacamund on 24.5.78 and the Periyar Centenary Committee held on 7.8.78 orders were issued in G.O.Ms. No.687, Social Welfare, dated 20.3.79 with a view to eradicate the feeling of segregation and to bring about the emotional integration among all classes of people as well as to help weaker section of all classes to the effect that:-

- (i) Under the scheme of provision of house-sites for Harijans, 80% of the house sites acquired should be assigned to Harijans free of cost 10% of the house-sites acquired should be assigned for Backward Classes free of cost and the remaining 10% of the house-sites acquired should be assigned to for Forward Classes free of cost.
- (ii) Under the scheme of construction of houses for Harijans, 80% of the houses constructed should be allotted to Harijans of the balance 10% of the houses constructed should be allotted to for Backward Classes and the remaining 10% of houses constructed should be allotted to for Forward Classes on the same terms as Harijans.
- (iii) Under the scheme of construction of houses for Harijans, while allotting houses to Backward Classes and forward classes, houses should be allotted only to (a) those who do not possess any movable or immovable properties and family income is less than Rs.200/- (Rupees two hundred only) per month:
- (iv) The stipulation that houses should be allotted to Forward Classes and Backward Classes nearer to houses allotted to Harijans should not be constructed to mean that separate blocks should be constructed for the various communities. For Harijans and other communities, houses should be constructed in a group in the same place without any kind of segregation, so that they can mingle with each other and the houses should also be of the same type design without any difference. While allotting houses, as far as possible, Harijans and non-harijans should be brought together as next door neighbours.

NEW ACT TO SPEED UP LAND ACQUISITION

In order to avoid delay in observing various formalities prescribed in the existing Land Acquisition Act (Central) Act I of 1894) while acquiring lands for Harijan welfare Schemes and in order to speed up the Land acquisition proceedings for the above schemes, the Government of Tamil Nadu had passed a new Act "The Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Harijan Welfare Schemes Act, 1978" (Act 31 of 1978)". The Schemes Act, 1978 "The rules to be framed under the above Act is under consideration of Government. *

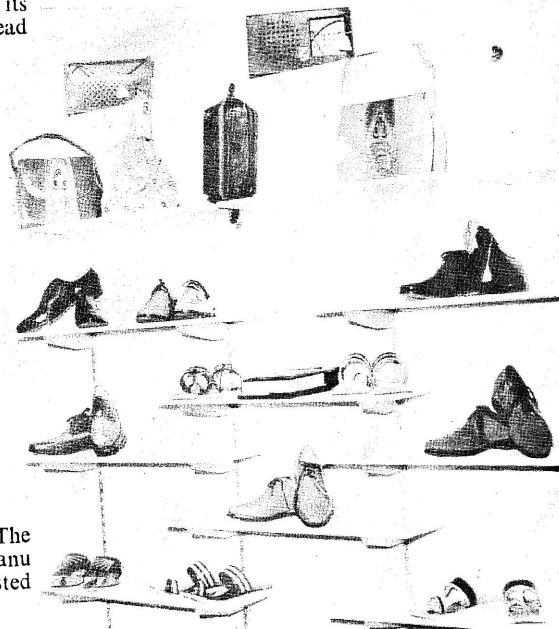
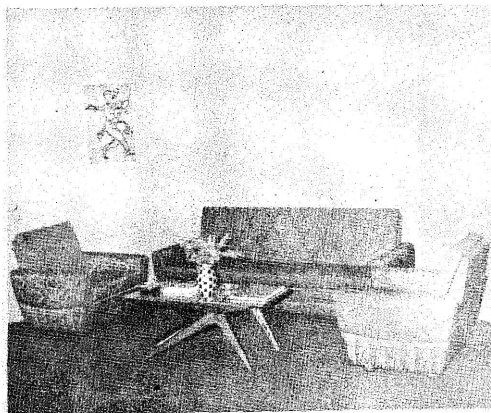


Rapid growth of

TANSI

The unique organisation of its kind in the Country, Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation popularly known as 'TANSI' has made rapid strides in the field of industry and agriculture. The achievements and activities of TANSI in the last 2 years assure a still better future in the ensuing years.

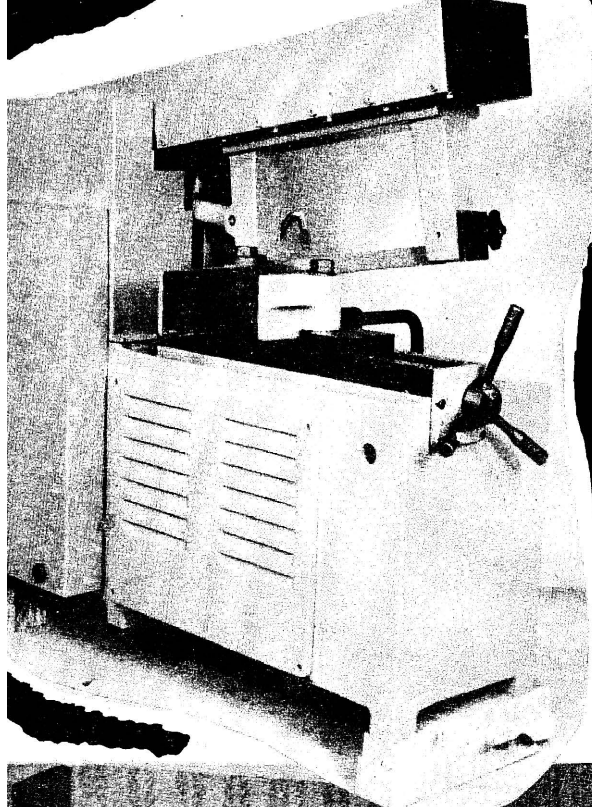
Established in the year 1965, TANSI has in its fold 57 Production Units and 5 Sales Centres spread



over in the Districts and the City of Madras. The Production Units of TANSI are engaged in the manufacture of multi-various products and services as listed below:-

PRODUCTION

1. Heavy and Light Structural.
2. Steel and Wooden Furniture.
3. Agricultural implements including Tractor-Trailers.
4. Super-enamelled and double cotton covered wires.
5. Finished Leathers.
6. Leather goods and footwear
7. Goat Hair.
8. Cast iron pipes and specials
9. Black Granite Stones.
10. French Polish and allied products.



SERVICES

1. Design and Fabrication of Tools, Jigs & Fixtures
2. Hot Forgings.
3. Non-ferrous pressure die casting.
4. Hot Dip Galvanizing.
5. Sheet metal work.
6. Assembly of wrist watches.

Consumer products such as Steel and Wooden furniture, Leather Goods and Footwear are sold directly from the Producing units concerned and also from the Sales Centres situated in Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore and Trichy. These Sales Centres serve as information centres too in respect of other industrial products manufactured by TANSI.

NEW PROJECTS

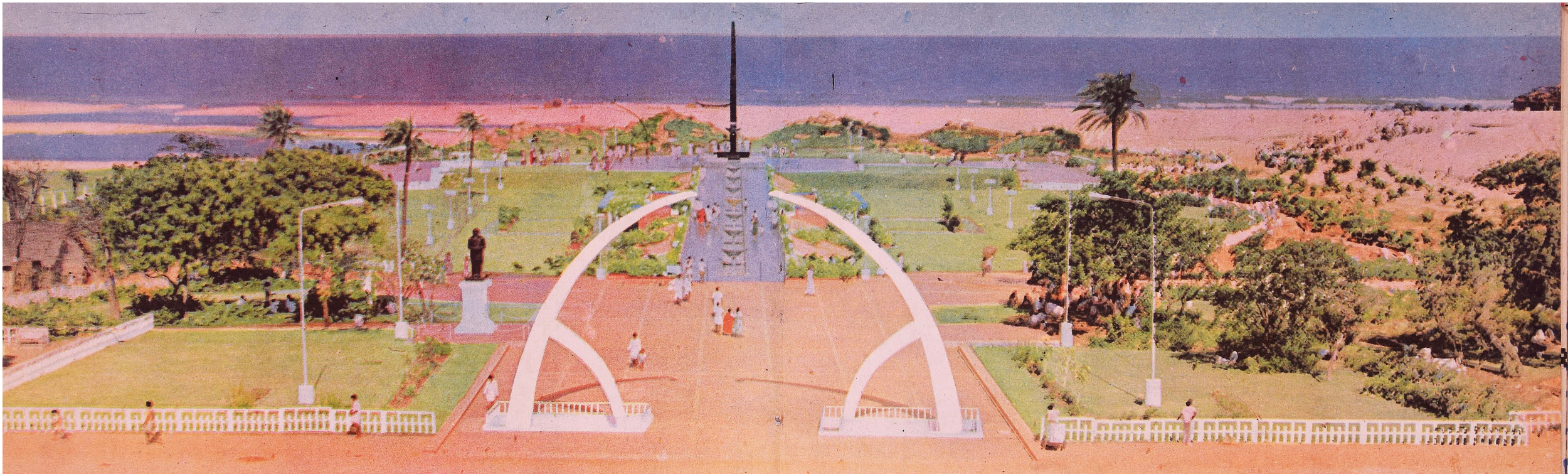
The New Projects of TANSI have made appreciable progress in the recent past.

Tansi Granites Project, Kunnam, South Arcot which commenced production by the middle of 1977 has mined 2200 Cubic Metres of black granite stones which were recognised as the best stones of its kind in the Country. These stones were fully exported to Japan. A project for setting up granite polishing unit



*The Brihadeeswara Temple,
Thanjavur.*



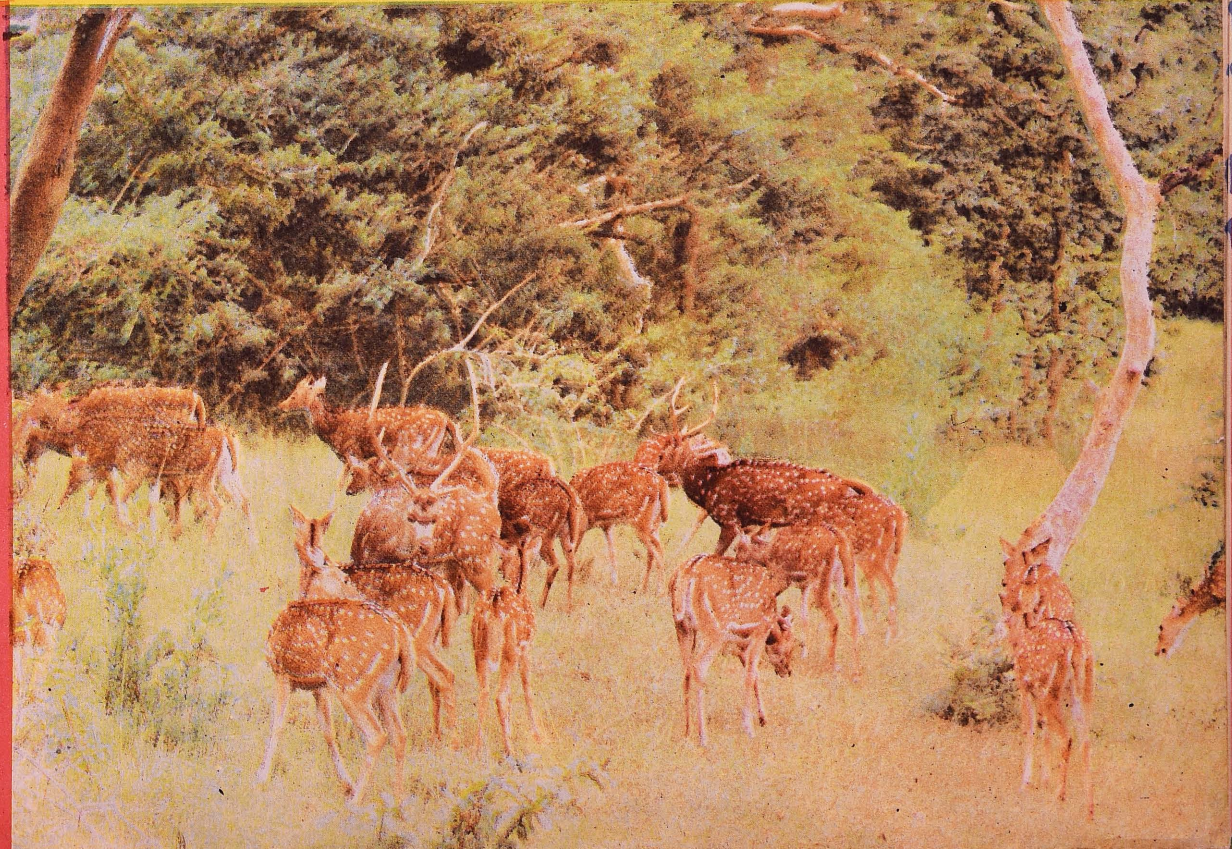


Anna Square - Marina

Backwaters of Ditchavaram

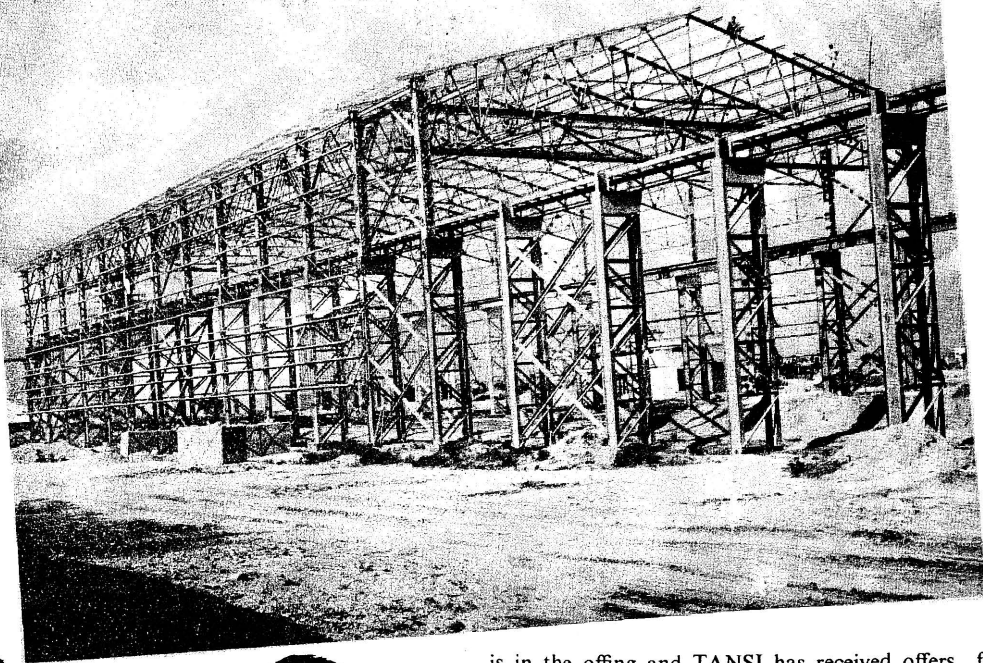


Chittal





Lake view, Uthagamandalam



is in the offing and TANSI has received offers from various firms in West Germany, Italy and Japan for establishment of such a granite polishing factory. These offers are under active consideration of TANSI.

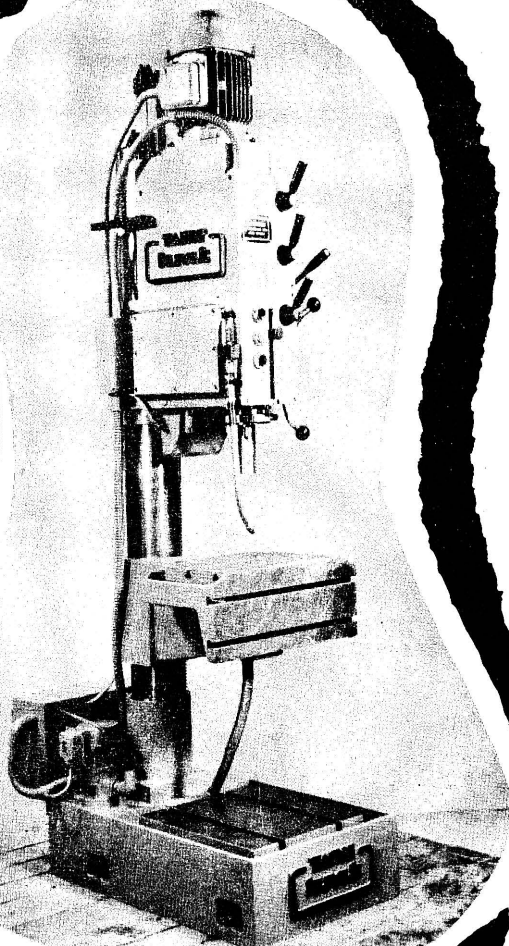
Hacksaw Machine manufactured by Tansi Machine Tools, Ranipet, North Arcot has gained popularity in the last 2 years. Design work for the manufacture of a high capacity Hacksaw (300 mm size) is also under progress in Indian Institute of Technology, Madras. Preliminary steps are being taken to develop the prototype of this machine. The proto-type development work for the Drilling Machine (DP 20 & DB 20) is also under progress. These may come out shortly with certain changes in the design after consultation with Hindustan Machine Tools, Bangalore.

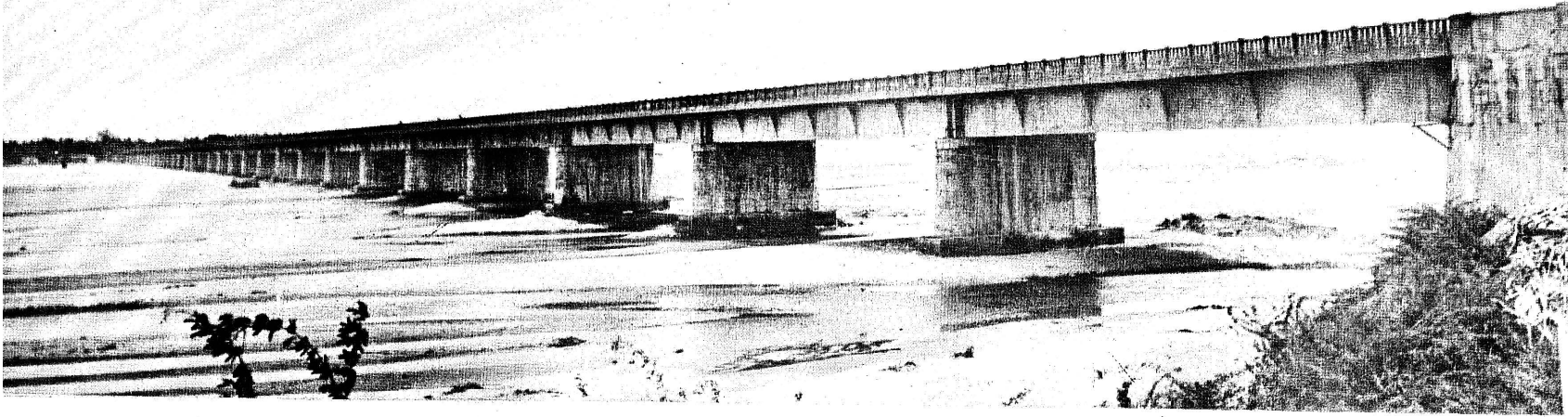
The Watch Assembly Project of TANSI at Ooty has assembled so far about 3 lakhs watches for Hindustan Machine Tools, Bangalore. These watches are of various models such as Kohinoor, Avinash, Vijay, Ajeeth, Smitha etc. The Production at the completely knocked-down state is picking up and so far 8000 sets have been assembled. Efforts are taken to impart intensive training to the workers in critical operations and also streamline the inspection procedures.

A project profile for manufacture of Camelblack has been completed and TANSI is establishing this unit in Kanyakumari District.

A project profile for setting up of Sandal Wood Oil Units is also prepared by TANSI. TANSI is keeping in touch with the leading importers abroad regarding their requirements of Sandal Wood Oil. These Sandal Wood Oil Units will be located in 12 suitable places in the State.

Strenuous efforts taken by TANSI in the recent past in respect of implementation of its new projects and streamlining the administration of its existing units will undoubtedly ensure a still better future in the years to come.





BRIDGE ON THE RIVER CAUVERY

The River Cauvery is the largest river in Tamilnadu rich in deltaic potentialities and it is the main irrigation source for the development of agriculture in Tiruchy and Tanjore Districts. The fertile areas of these regions with abundant growth of Paddy, Sugar cane, and plantains using the Cauvery irrigation source, came to be known as "granary of south". This river bisects the Tiruchy District into two parts viz., North and South. Taluk Head Quarters like Musiri, Perambalur and Thuraiyur are situated on the Northern parts and Taluk head Quarters like Kulithalai, Karur and Manapparai are situated in the Southern parts. As this bridge connects the two big commercial centres viz. Kulithalai and Musiri located on either side of river Cauvery, the distance between these two places is reduced by 75 K.M., due to avoidance of circuitous route via Tiruchy. So far, as there was no bridge across Cauvery at an intermediate point between the existing bridges at Pagalur and Tiruchy for a distance of about 100 K.M., the transport vehicles from North of Musiri bound for Dindugal and Madurai had to take a circuitous route via Tiruchy. Now, after the construction of this bridge, vehicles going through the

heavily built up area of Tiruchy Town could be avoided. Therefore, this bridge plays a significant role for satisfying the long felt Transportation needs and also from the point of view of economy

Some highlights of the bridge

This bridge is across the River Aganda Cauvery and it is the longest river bridge in Tamilnadu.

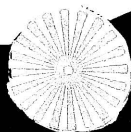
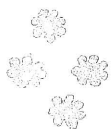
Total length of the bridge: 1473 Metres (4830 feet)
(Nearly a Mile)

Total cost of the bridge: Rs.139 lakhs.

Apart from the main bridge, on Musiri side approach road a subway is constructed across the Tiruchy Namakkal Road to regulate the traffic going to Musiri, Salem and Thuraiyur.

The work was commenced in January 72 and completed in April 1979. The bridge has been named after "THANTHAI PERIYAR"

The bridge was declared open by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on 8.6.1979.



CINCHONA



The Cinchona Department, a commercial undertaking of the Government of Tamilnadu is producing Quinine and Quinine products as well as Medical/Aromatic oils. This department is functioning for the past 118 years and provides employment for about 3000 workers.

This department provides free housing accommodation and several other basic amenities to these workers under the Estate Labourers Act. The department pays equal wages to men and women workers besides increasing their daily wages from Rs. 5.70 to Rs. 6.50 during the year 1978-79 under the daily wages act.

To give employment to the weaker sections of the society the activities of this department were extended to several parts of the state with an outlay of Rs. 52.57 lakhs. An area of 400 acres will be brought under cultivation of Geranium in March 1979 in the Palani hills of Madurai district providing employment for 220 workers.

The Government of Tamilnadu has sanctioned for the cultivation of cinchona in 1000 acres in High-way-vis group of Estates in Madurai district at a cost of Rs. 146.26 lakhs. This scheme will be in force after the acquirement of the required land.

The scheme will provide employment opportunity to 1100 workers. As a rehabilitation programme Government is considering to employ 500 families of Sri Lanka repatriates in the cultivation of Geranium in 700 acres in Kodaikanal and Cookal.

The following schemes recommended by the committee constituted by the Government of Tamilnadu for the development of rural employment opportunity are, under consideration.

1. Cultivation of Java citronella in 400 acres.
2. Production of 1500 kilos caffeine per year.

A large scheme has been started during 1978-79 for the cultivation of Dioscorea and for the manufacture of Diosgenine. To manufacture Diosgenine a factory will be set up in the Cinchona areas in Valparai. This factory will be named as "Tamilnadu Steroids".

The foundation stone for the factory has been laid by the Minister for Information & Religious Endowments on 9th January 1979. The factory is expected to start production during 1979-80. The scheme at a cost of Rs. 80 lakhs when completed will

provide employment opportunities to about 400 workers. The several schemes implemented under the Five Year Plan continue to provide employment opportunities for about 1,500 persons belonging to the rural areas and the Backward Classes.

This department being one among the Tamil Nadu Government commercial Institutions, it continues to earn a considerable revenue. During 1977-78, Quinine products were exported to Foreign countries to the extent of Rs. 37.33 lakhs.

Since the Central Government had imposed a control over the export of Quinine products, products worth only Rs. 26.37 lakhs was exported in the year 1978-79.

During the year 1977-78 this department has earned a profit of Rs. 18 lakhs. It is estimated that a profit of Rs. 18 lakhs could be made for the year 1979-80.

The department provides 1,000 kilos of Quinine sulphates to the National Malaria Eradication Scheme annually for the eradication of Malaria and provides employment opportunities to the economically backward sections of the society.

WELFARE of TRIBES

SUBSIDY FOR SINKING OF IRRIGATION WELLS

With a view to improve the condition of the S.C and S.T agriculturists, financial assistance in the form of subsidy for irrigation wells has been given. To enhance the irrigation well subsidy, the Government have revised the pattern of irrigation well subsidy scheme. As per the revised pattern, one-third (1/3) of the total cost of well will be treated as subsidy and two third (2/3) of the cost will be loan from the Land Development Banks. A sum of Rs. 7.50 lakhs and Rs. 1.95 lakhs has been provided for the purpose to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively for 1979-80. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 1 lakh has been provided for Scheduled Castes converts to Christianity for the same purpose.

MILK SUPPLY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

To help poor Harijans and also give them employment opportunities during the off-seasons, Milk Supply Co-operative Societies have been organised. Each Harijan member in the Co-operative Milk Supply Societies in the State is given financial assistance at the rate of Rs 1,500/- per animal. He is eligible for a subsidy of Rs. 500/- from Harijan Welfare Funds and Rs. 1,000/- as loan from Nationalised Banks per animal. Each individual is entitled for the above assistance for purchase of two animals only. During 1979-80, a sum of Rs. 10.55 lakhs has been provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Castes converts to Christianity for this purpose.

SPECIAL TRAINING PROGRAMMES FOR SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBES BOYS AND GIRLS.

The Government have provided 17000/- in the Budget Estimate for 78-79 towards the scheme for training in Radio and T.V. Mechanism in Sri Seva Mandir for 20 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes girls after their completion of S.S.L.C. so as to enable them to establish shops in busy locality and attend to Radio and Television Mechanism independently.

The Government have provided a sum of Rs. 1 lakh in the Budget Estimate for 1978-79, for special coaching schemes for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes boys and girls where they are studying in P.U.C. and three year degree courses in Government and Aided Colleges. The Coaching classes will be conducted in their respective colleges outside the college hours. This scheme applies to 189 colleges.

Removal of un-touchability:

There are six mobile police squads already functioning in the districts of Coimbatore, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, South Arcot, Madurai and Tirunelveli for the enforcement of the provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, with a view to strengthen the machinery for the enforcement of the P.C.R. Act and to ensure the enforcement of the Act more strictly throughout the State, the setting up of seven more mobile police squads has been sanctioned in January 1979 in the districts of Chengalpattu, Ramanathapuram, Kanniyakumari, North Arcot, The Nilgiris, Salem and Dharmapuri.

Financial assistance for Funeral rites of Rs. 50/- to deaths in Harijan families:

During 78, Government have sanctioned the payment of a grant of Rs. 50/- (Rs. Fifty only) on each death of any kind in the family members of SC/ST and SC converts to Christianity subject to the production of death income certificate from the appropriate authority.

1. The scheme is applicable to all the families belonging to SC/STs and SC converts to Christianity in Tamil Nadu provided that the annual income of the head of family, of the deceased does not exceed Rs. 3,000/- (Rupees Three thousand only).
2. The scheme is implemented in all areas of Panchayats Municipalities and Corporations in Tamil Nadu.)

So far 3857 persons have received financial assistance under the scheme. In the current financial year, Rs.5 lakhs were allocated for the scheme.



TRIBAL WELFARE

The Tribal population of Tamil Nadu, though small in size, is widely scattered all over the State. According to the census of 1971, the total tribal population is 3.11 lakhs. As part of the strategy for the development of the tribals, a Tribal Sub-plan was evolved, under which contiguous areas of Tribal concentration with a minimum of 10,000 total population of which 50% are tribals was identified. A total number of about 1.46 lakhs of tribals in 9 identified areas in North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Dharmapuri and Tiruchirappalli Districts are covered, where the tribals benefit under the Tribal Sub-Plan.

During 1977-78, orders were issued sanctioning schemes to the tune of Rs. 153 lakhs which were need-based and included schemes on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Soil Conservation, Minor Irrigation Roads, Opening of Government Dispensaries, Maternity Centres, G.T.R. Schools, distribution of agricultural inputs, fertilisers, pesticides, milch animals, poultry units, bee-hives, etc.

During 1978-79, schemes totaling a sum of Rs. 200 lakhs were sanctioned.

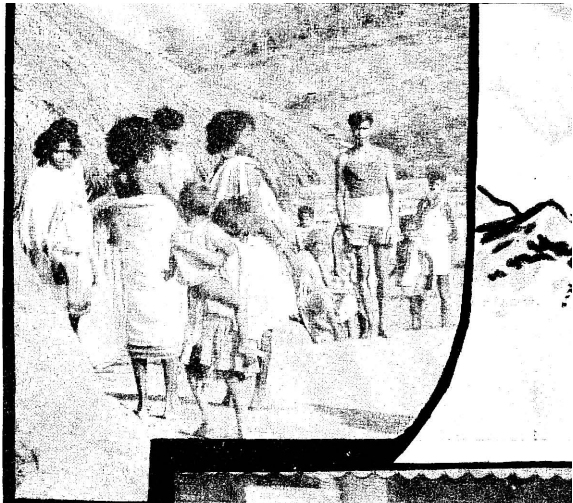
WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES STUDENTS

Pre-metric Scholarship :

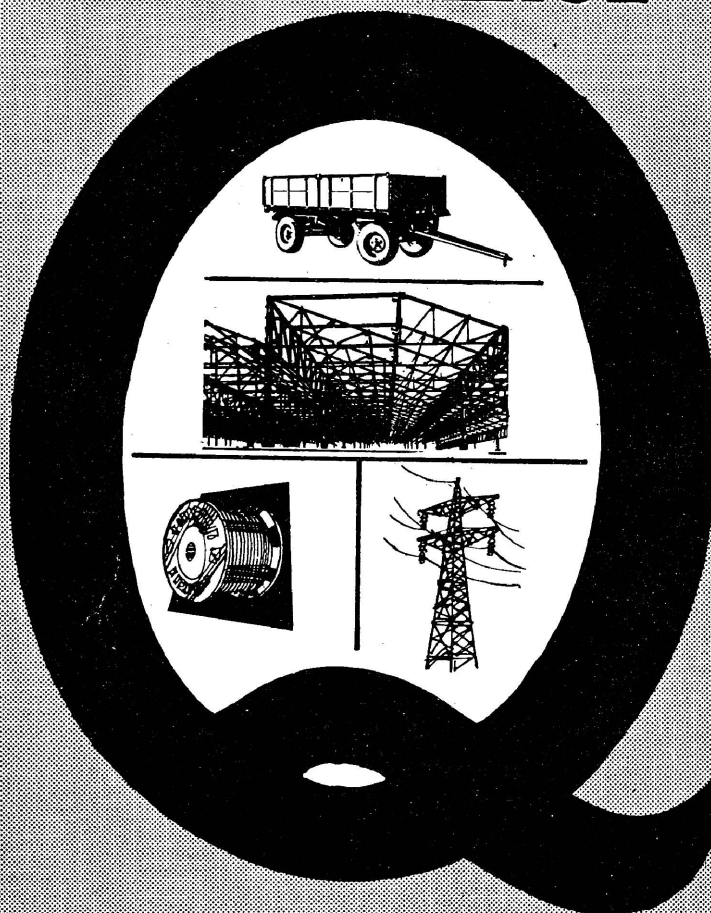
Till the year 1977-78, pre-metric scholarship was given in cash to students belonging to Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled castes and converts therefrom provided their parental annual income limit was Rs. 3,000/- and less per annum. The amount of scholarship ranged from Rs. 41- to Rs. 52.50 per annum.

The Government have directed that the STs, SCs and converts from BCs, most BCs and DNTs studying in the following institutions be exempted from payment of tuition fees under rule 92 of the TNE rules:—

Physical Education colleges. Oriental colleges (B Lit. only) College/institute of catering Technology and applied Nutrition. Central Training institute for instructions (GPI)



QUALITY COUNTS... YOU CAN COUNT ON **TANSI**



With TANSI, Quality is a magnificent obsession! Every product coming out of a TANSI Unit is with strict quality control measures. Customers know Quality speaks for TANSI!

A wide range of industrial and consumer goods — structurals and towers, machine tools, steel & wooden furniture, trailers and agricultural implements, copper wires, components (forged, pressed & diecast), safety boots and gloves, french polish and allied products—to mention only a few!

You can count on
TANSI for Quality.

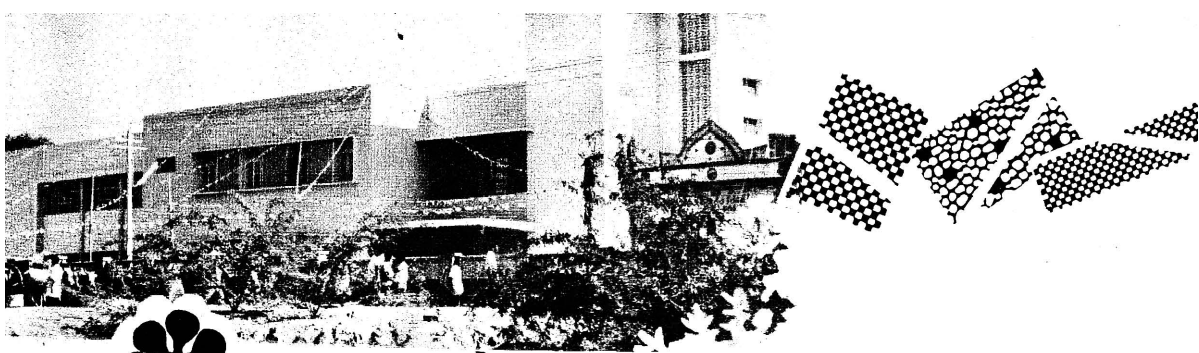
TANSI

TAMILNADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD.

(A Govt. of Tamilnadu Enterprise)

1, Whites Road, Madras-600 014

Phone: 82161 Grams: TANSI Telex: 41-7496 TNSI



Employees'

State

Insurance



Employees' State Insurance Scheme:

The E.S.I. Scheme is in force in all the districts except Dharamapuri and Nilgiris. The scheme has already been extended to new sectors in two phases—second and third phases; second phase from 14-2-78 and third phase from 14-5-78 covering 30,900 workers.

To provide medical facilities to cover the 30,900 workers an outlay of Rs. 19,54,700 has been sanctioned.

Siddha wing with 6 beds in the E.S.I. Hospitals in Coimbatore and Madras started functioning with effect from 2nd October, 1978. Of the 4 E.S.I. Hospitals, 104 static dispensaries, 4 E.S.I. Hospitals and 42 dispensaries are in corporations' Own buildings and the rest are in the private rented buildings.

The E.S.I. Scheme has been extended to new sectors of establishments viz. Hotels, Restaurants, Shops, Theatre, Newspapers establishment, etc., in all the implemented areas in the State.

Necessary proposals for the extension of the E.S.I. Scheme to Arkonam, Sankari, Thanjavur, Kumarpalayam, Thuvakudi and Thiruvaramburi are under the consideration of the Government.

The question of extension of full medical care of families of insured persons in all the implemented areas in this State is also under consideration of the Government.

The Government have accorded sanction for the construction of buildings to accommodate the E.S.I. Dispensaries, Tambaram, Vellore, Usilampatti near Manapalai and Dindigul, now functioning in private rented buildings. The construction work is in progress, in respect of E.S.I. Dispensaries Tambaram and Vellore. The construction work has been completed in respect of E.S.I. Dispensaries in Usilampatti near Manapalai and Dindigul. The above two dispensaries will be opened in the new premises shortly. The E.S.I. Corporation has agreed to construct their own-buildings in 51 places where the E.S.I. Dispensaries with two doctors or more are located in rented buildings now.

The Government have sanctioned, one special Deputy Collector with other ancillary staff to expedite the work of acquisition of lands for construction of dispensaries located in private rented buildings.

The Government have sanctioned the increase of bed strength from 206 to 500 in respect of the E.S.I. Hospital, K.K. Nagar and the construction work is nearing completion.

An immunisation programme has also been started to afford prophylactic cover to the one lakh children of the insured persons at a cost of Rs. 1,38,500 per annum in the Madras region.

In addition to the repatriates from Burma and Vietnam, the Government of Tamil Nadu has taken responsibility of giving rehabilitation to the 6 lakhs repatriates from Sri Lanka according to the Sirimavo-Sasthri Agreement.

After the ministry had assumed office, 19,703 families of Sri Lanka repatriates were employed in Tea plantations and agriculture and its connected farms. Loans have been advanced to 526 families of Burma repatriates and 191 families of Vietnam repatriates to start business. These rehabilitation schemes are implemented with the help of loans and grants from the Central Government. The State Government itself granted aid to the extent of Rs. 72.67 lakhs to these resettled families.

Besides this the Government has refinanced Rs. 1453.46 lakhs to materialise the business loans and other schemes for the welfare of the repatriates.

In addition to the existing schemes for the rehabilitation of repatriates, the ministry has sanctioned the following schemes in their short span of assuming office.

To improve the health and medical facilities the Government has spent Rs. 88,000 in Mandapam camp.

In Neyveli State Farm Corporation a separate hospital has been established for the welfare of the resettled repatriates from Sri Lanka at a cost of Rs. 28,000.

The existing fair price scheme of selling rice at a cost of 57 paise per kilo has been extended to the resettled repatriates through the Repatriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank Limited, for the repatriates.

For the resettlement of the repatriates from Sri Lanka, steps have been taken to employ them in the cultivation of Tea in 4,000 acres in Genmam lands of Nilgiri District Tea Association.

Approval has been obtained from the Central Government to increase the grant ceiling from Rs. 250 to 400 to avail the education concessions for the children of repatriates from Sri Lanka.

A Transit camp has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 26.46

lakhs at Kottappattu of Trichy district for the repatriates from Sri Lanka.

On 29-9-78 the Central Minister for housing opened 159 houses, constructed at a cost of Rs. 9,81,045 at Ranipet for the repatriate employees working in Tamilnadu Chrompet & Chemical factory.



WELFARE SCHEMES FOR THE REPATRIATES



The Central Minister for Housing laid the foundation stone on 28-9-78 in the presence of Chief Minister of Tamilnadu to provide houses for 3132 repatriate families from Burma at the renovated area of the Vyasarpadi lake at a cost of Rs. 177.63 lakhs.

The heavy industrial technology and driving training centre has been transferred from Mana of Madhya Pradesh to Gummidipoondi of Chengapattu district. This new centre at a cost of Rs. 25.41 lakhs has been inaugurated by the Central Minister for Housing on 28-9-78.

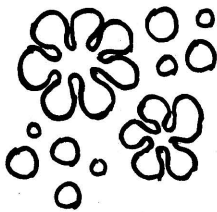
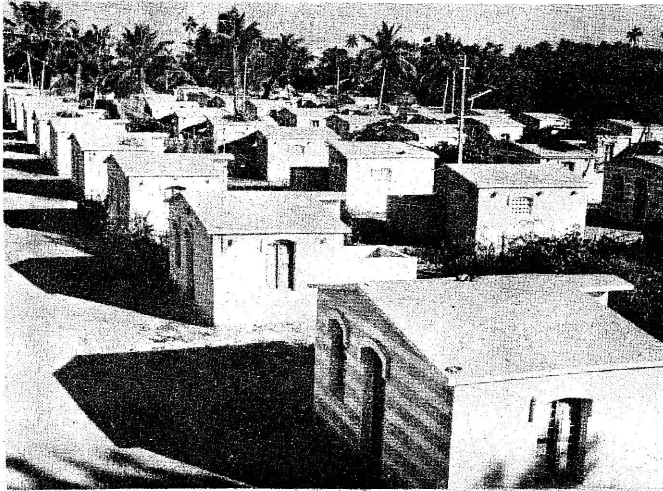
Sanction was granted to construct 600 houses at a cost of Rs. 28.50 lakhs to the repatriate employees of Neyveli State Farm Corporation.

During the sixth five year plan it is expected to rehabilitate 56,000 repatriated families from Sri Lanka. Of these 42,000 repatriate families will be rehabilitated in Tamilnadu.

Of the repatriated families 75% were given business loan and the remaining 25% were under other schemes.

Since the business loans was not utilised properly by these repatriates, the Government of Tamilnadu is taking steps to settle them in public and Private undertakings.

Co-operative Housing



In Tamil Nadu the Rural Co-operative Housing Societies were started from 1950.

This scheme was stopped during March 1973. 1960 houses were built by granting a loan of Rs. 1.30 crores through this scheme.

RURAL HOUSING SCHEME:

A new scheme called "Rural Housing Scheme" was implemented by the Superintending Engineer (Highways) from 1966. The Government itself has granted enough fund for this scheme.

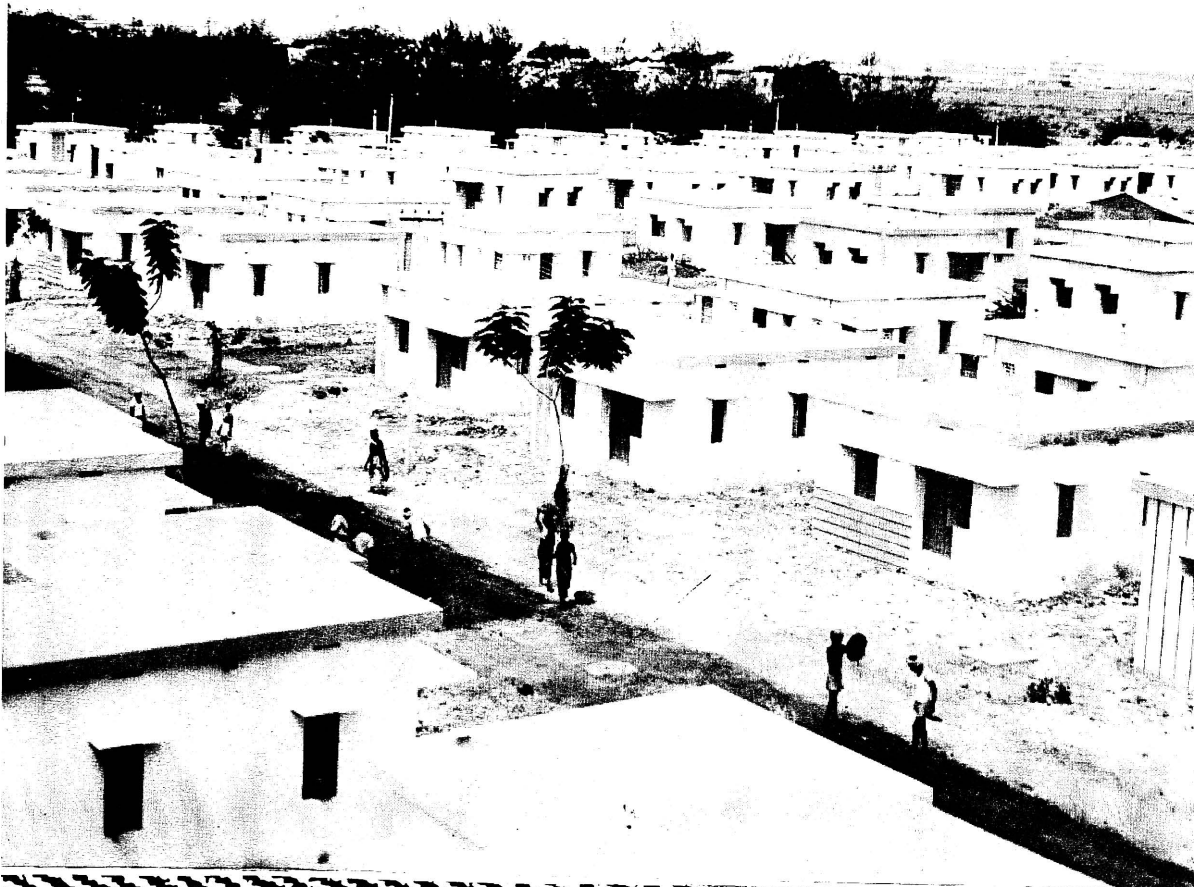
By this scheme 8,584 houses had been built since 1966 to 31.3.1976 at a cost of Rs.3.59 crores.

The Government decided to implement this scheme in a better manner. Hence a Government order was issued in April '76. Under this order 10 Taluk Rural Co-operative Housing Societies were set-up during 1976-77. 50 Rural Divisional Co-operative Housing Societies were started during 1977-78 with an aim to enable all the rural people in Tamil Nadu to make use of this scheme. All the villages have been brought under the Village Co-operative Housing Society and through the 70 Village Co-operative Housing Societies. Loans are granted to members by the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Construction Society.

Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Society grants loans to its members to build houses.

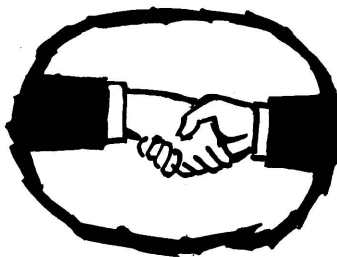
Those who possess $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents of land can become a member and get the loan.

A member can get a loan to the extent of Rs. 5000. This amount shall be repaid within 20 years: $9\frac{1}{4}\%$ of interest will be charged to those whose monthly income is upto Rs. 300/- and $10\frac{3}{4}\%$ of interest will be charged to those whose monthly income is from Rs. 300 to Rs. 600. No interest will be charged for the Harijans. Houses can be built by



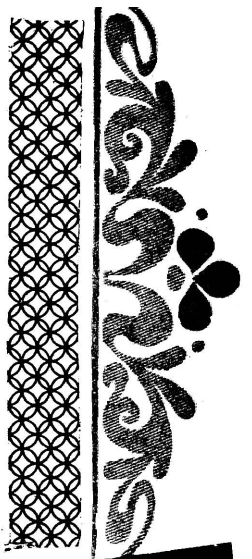
the locally available materials. Through these societies 20,000 loans were granted to the extent of Rs. 10/- crores during 1978-79. It is proposed to reach the target of building 10,000 houses at a cost of Rs. 5/- crores before 30.6.'79.

So far 2511 houses have been built and 6580 houses are under construction. 16,800 loan applications to the value of Rs. 8/- Crores have been recommended and forwarded for the approval of the central society.



In addition to the above, the Government of Tamil Nadu have issued orders on 16.2.'79 to construct

1 lakh houses with-in the next five years. A subsidy of 20% or Rs. 600/- whichever is low is granted to Harijans who want to build houses within the cost of Rs. 3000/- and to others who want to build houses in the Harijan areas within the cost of Rs. 3000/- under this scheme. In addition to that the Government has come forward to pay the interest in favour of Harijans, who obtain a loan upto Rs. 5000/- to build a house. It has been decided to build 20,000 houses per year during 1978-80, 1980-'81 and 25,000 houses per year during 1981-'82, 1982-'83.



IN Tamil Nadu, there are 32 Employment Offices functioning which includes 10 Sub-employment Offices at Dindigul, Erode, Kancheepuram, Ambattur, Nagappattinam, Tuticorin, Mandapam, Sankarapuram, Alangayam and Karur; 2 Special Employment Offices at Madras one for Professional and Executive Standard Employment seekers and the other for physically handicapped and 3 University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux at Madras, Madurai and Annamalai Nagar.

The following important schemes are implemented during the years 1977-'78; 1978-'79.

To give employment opportunity to the Scheduled Tribes, Sub-Employment Offices are functioning at Sankarapuram in South Arcot District and at Alangayam in North Arcot District. For the benefit of the Scheduled Tribes, a new scheme called "Centralised Rosters for Communal Reservation" is set up and functioning in Salem District as an experimental scheme to give employment opportunity under the ratio basis. A new wing is functioning in Salem District Employment Office for this scheme.

The Government have sanctioned the proposal to computerise the Employment Exchange operations in respect of nine Employment Exchanges in Madras and Chengalpattu Districts in order to increase efficiency largely to eliminate complaints and to attract private sector employers and moreover to facilitate maintenance of up to date records. Under this programme, actual details of applicants such as qualifications, age, etc., recorded

in index cards of applicants are transferred in pre-designed in put forms using various codes developed. The details of applicants recorded in the in put forms will then be punched at the Government. Data Centre and they will be stored in a computer tape. The master file of applicants so maintained in a computer tape will be used for selection of applicants through computer against vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges. In respect of 9 Employment Exchanges under computerisation in put forms have been prepared for all applicants on the Live Register as on numbering around 2,50,000. The input forms relating to Professional and Executive Employment Office, Madras has been taken up, first for computerisation and a sample of 2,000 input forms have been taken up for punching and to test various programmes relating to Employment Exchange operations.

Not only to increase the employment opportunity to the physically handicapped and also to enable them to learn their work, a separate wing is functioning under one Junior Employment Officer each in Salem and Trichy District Employment Exchanges. Such wings are already in operation in Employment Exchanges of Madurai and Coimbatore Districts.

These wings enable the handicapped persons to get employment in Central Government to equal their reservation (Quota) of 3 percent and it helps these physically handicapped persons in this district to get proper employment opportunity.

For the benefit of the rural people and to reduce the work load of Trichy District Employment Exchange, a sub-employment exchange was opened and is functioning at Karur Since 1978-'79.

BUREAU HELPS

SEEK CAREERS

Zuzuvadi? No. Not in Africa! It's SIPCOT's Industrial nursery. Right in Tamilnadu.

Zuzuvadi. One of the two villages (the other is Mookandapalli) at the outskirts of Hosur, Dharmapuri District, that houses SIPCOT's largest industrial complex.

SIPCOT Welcomes Investors:

Right on Madras-Bangalore National Highway (35 kms. from Bangalore), the estate welcomes with open arms all entrepreneurs — big, medium and small.

Hosur complex comprises about 1,000 acres of industrial plots, with infrastructural facilities. Available to entrepreneurs at reasonable prices. Easy mode of payment.

Hosur hums with activity:

Hosur is humming with activity. Well known business houses have already moved in.

Hosur boasts of about 55 Government offices, an I.T.I. and two High Schools. Plenty of skilled and unskilled labour in surrounding areas.

Hosur's climate ideal for electronic and precision engineering industries.

Double dose of incentives:

The magnet attracting investors to Hosur is SIPCOT's double dose of incentives:

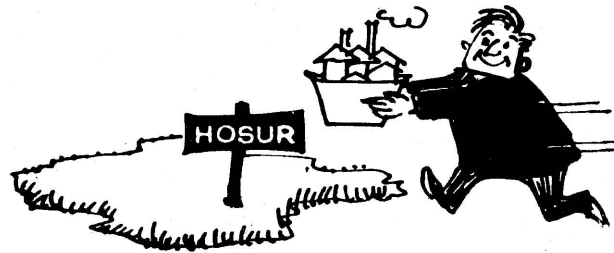
To large & medium scale units:

- Attractive subsidy scheme on feasibility studies.
- Project identification and supply of project profiles.
- Entrepreneurial and locational guidance.
- Term loans for new units or for expansion or diversification under IDBI Refinance scheme.
- Underwriting of shares.
- Concessional power tariff.
- State Government's support in obtaining industrial licences.
- Other industrial services.

Special concessions to all factories in backward areas apply to those in Hosur:

- 15% subsidy on fixed assets.
- Interest-free Sales Tax Loans.
- 15% reduction in power tariff over and above general concession for first 5 years for all new industries anywhere in Tamil Nadu.

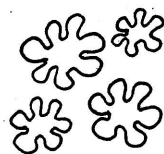
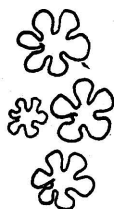
**Locate your venture at Hosur.
And place yourself on high road to industrial prosperity.**



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Caste is the first force that creates discrimination among the people in this country. It is a venom mixed in the blood of our people. It is a system that has paralysed the mind. Hence, caste should be annihilated first if we are to usher in a casteless society based on equality and socialism.

—Perarignar Anna.

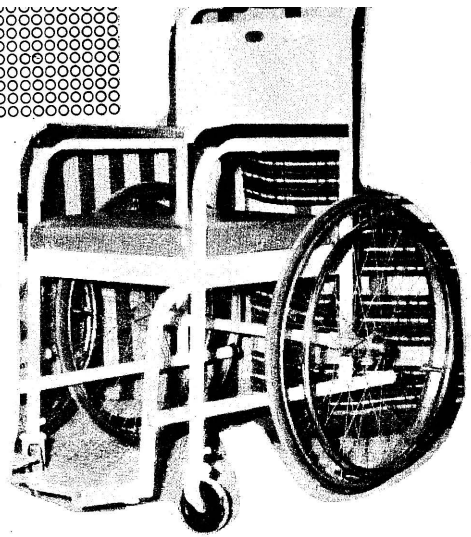
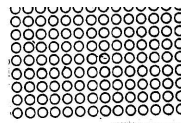
TAMIL NADU SUGAR CORPORATION LTD.

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1. Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation has set up two sugar mills in a record time of 18 months at Thanjavur and Perambalur Taluks.
2. Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation has expertise in Engineering Civil, Cane Development and financial management of sugar Industry.
3. Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation undertakes consultancy service in the above fields.

SOCIAL WELFARE



IN addition to the Women's Welfare works, the Social Welfare Department is involved in other activities such as giving nutritious food to the pre-school children, mothers and running homes for the beggars punished by Courts and implementing various schemes for the welfare of the physically handicapped.

It has been decided to start 9000 pre-schools in all Panchayats within five years starting from the International Year of Child.

Under the Tribal people sub-scheme, 70 pre-schools have been started for the benefit of Tribal Children. It is proposed to start 30 such pre-schools during 1979-'80. In addition to that it is also decided to start 250 Pre-schools during 1978-'83 under the interim sub scheme.

So far 3729 Tricycles were given to the physically handicapped persons who have lost their legs and 1384 hearing aids were given to the deaf children studying in schools.

During 1978-'79. 300 hearing aids were distributed. 700 hearing aids are to be given during 1979-'80.

Scholarships were sanctioned to the value of—Rs 3.38 crores to 631 handicapped students and trainees during 1977-'78 under the Educational Scholarship scheme for the physically handicapped. 1047 applications have been received for the issue of scholarships to the extent of Rs. 6 lakhs—during 1978-'79.

It has been decided to issue free bus passes to all the physically handicapped students and trainees to reach their schools and training centres from their residence.

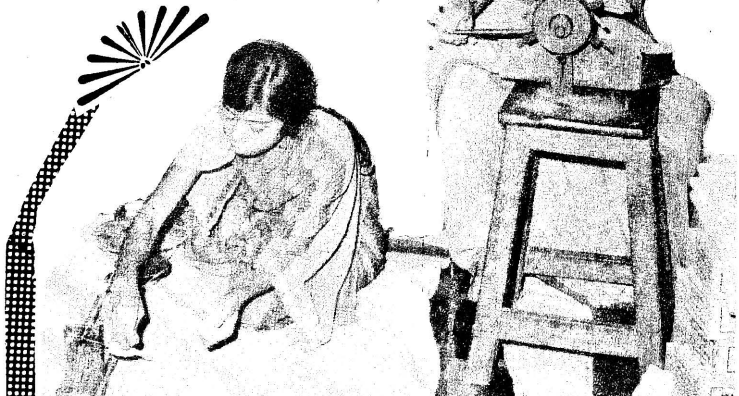
It has been decided to distribute 1000 artificial limbs during 1979-80 to the physically handicapped children who are affected with polio.

Under the pension scheme for the physically handicapped, pensions have been granted to 6376 physically handicapped orphans upto 30th September 1978.

Target for this year is 10,000 persons. This scheme has been materialised by the Revenue Department.

ORPHAN WOMEN

THOSE orphan women and, widows who are aged not less than





WELFARE SCHEMES

40 years are eligible for a pension of Rs. 20 under this scheme. The rules applicable to the pension scheme for the aged are applicable to this scheme also. So far 15,000 women have been benefitted under this scheme.

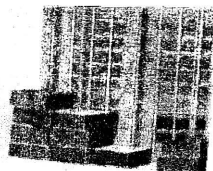
Widows, orphan women, financially poor women and handicapped women who are between the age group of 20 and 40, and if they are technically trained in Tailoring are given free sewing machines. 500 sewing machines were distributed last year under this scheme. The Government have issued orders to issue 1,000 sewing machines in 1978-79. This scheme will be materialised during 1979-'80 also.

IN the women and children's Welfare scheme, Mahalir Mandrams are playing an important role. By training the rural people in handicrafts, this scheme helps them to improve their standard of living and to supplement their family income as well. 11,120 Mahalir Mandrams are in existence throughout the state. Rs. 4,000 have been allotted per Panchayat Union every year for this purpose.

To encourage Mahalir Mandrams cash awards are given to the best Mahalir Mandrams which is engaged in promoting multifarious economic activities. The Mahalir Mandrams have been divided into three different—categories and are given the following cash awards of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 600 ; and Rs. 400 respectively. Rs. 34,400 is allotted to distribute 62 cash awards under this scheme during 1979-'80.

A number of applications are received from orphans and widows

requesting for financial assistance. Bearing this in mind, it is proposed to start a scheme to provide employment opportunities to these persons. The scheme to provide essential commodities for cooking will be run on no loss no profit basis. This scheme will involve an outlay of Rs. 60,000.



Town Planning

The Integrated Urban Development Programme drawn for the Secondary cities of Madurai and Coimbatore and the Anti-Disaster Plan for Tamil Nadu are particularly noteworthy.

The aim of the Integrated Urban Development Programme is to meet the demands of the basic amenities of the people and raise the standard of living of the weaker sections.

The aim of the Anti Disaster Plan is to prevent the damages caused through nature's fury and prepare protective plans for disaster prone areas on the basis of scientific knowledge.

Integrated Plan

The total outlay for Madurai town is Rs. 7.76 crores. For Coimbatore the total outlay is Rs. 7.82 crores.

In Madurai and Coimbatore districts the following basic amenities will be provided for the benefit of the weaving society and economically backward sections of society.

Drainage, Pumpsets, sewage ponds, protected drinking water, subway to relieve traffic congestion bus stations, departmental stores, housing for the low income group etc.,

This Directorate is preparing integrated plans for Salem, Tuticorin and Tiruchi also.

The Directorate is actively associated with the preparations of an Anti-Disaster Plan for Tamilnadu. An Anti Disaster-Cyclone shelter designed by the Directorate has been commissioned for use during the recent cyclone at Akkaraipatti (Nagapattinam) and Mimisal. Five more shelters one under construction, twenty six more have been sanctioned and another fifty are expected to be built with 100 per cent grant from the European Economic Committee. The Govern-

ment have sanctioned a special project for vulnerability analysis and preparation of protective plans for disaster prone areas.

A Scheme has been prepared to install a simple equipment in all disaster prone areas in the coastal regions to warn about the approaching cyclone, to install modern equipment for speedy communication connecting head-quarters and cyclone affected areas where relief work is carried on.

The modernisation of the Directorate of Town and Country Planning to enable it to tackle urban problems and adopt modern methodologies, which was started last year, has been continued and an Aerial Photo-interpretation Division has been set up. The Division has started interpretation work of Madras Metropolitan Area for the MMDA and arrangements are being made for aerial photo interpretation of Madurai Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Salem Urban Agglomerations. The Government propose to sanction an expenditure of Rs. 4.45 lakhs towards the purchase of additional areal photo interpretation equipment during 1979-80. The Government have also decided to set up during 1979-80, a Micro-filming Reader and Printing Unit, in the Directorate at the cost of Rs. 2.09 lakhs to preserve its maps and documents in micro-film so that they can be stored in a tamper-proof manner for long periods. The Government have also decided to provide the Development of Town and Country Planning with equipments needed for Colour Printing of Plans and maps at a cost of Rs. 39,000 during 1979-80. It has also been decided to create during 1979-80 a special Inspecting and Monitoring wing in the Directorate of Town and Country Planning at a cost of Rs. 75,000 to have an effective review of the programmes and achievements of Local Planning Authorities and Regional Offices. The Directorate is already engaged in Traffic and Transportation study in class I cities of Tamil Nadu with a view to formulate traffic operation plans for these cities. It is proposed to strengthen the existing traffic and Transportation study Unit to deal with the increased work during 1979-80, at a cost of Rs. 2.25 lakhs. The Government have also decided to create an awareness of the urban problems and the need for planned urban development among the public by organising citizens groups in the planning areas and conducting seminars. They have also drawn up a scheme and provided a sum of Rs. 1.5 lakhs for the purpose.



THE LABOURER'S WORLD



Tamil Nadu has maintained significant progress in industrial development and labour situation in the past two years. The sheet anchor of the policy of the Government has been to enforce strictly the provisions of all beneficial legislations and thus safeguard the interests of the working class.

While the Government recognised the right of the labour to strike at the same time the Government took the positive approach of intervening in disputes in time to prevent the occurrence of a strike or a prolongation of such strikes by effective conciliation and peaceful settlements.

Out of 10,541 industrial units employing 6,61,245 workers in the State in 1978, there were industrial disputes only in 11 establishments affecting 2,775 workers as on 27th January 1979.

The number of strikes and lockouts during the year under review as compared with the previous years is as follows:-

	1977	1978
(a) Number of strikes including lockouts	298	378
(b) Number of man days lost	26,16,963	21,55,675 (Less than 1% of the total man-days work ed)

2,184 cases of industrial disputes were settled during the year 1978.

Under the Beedi and Cigar workers Act the service particulars of the workers have not been officially recorded so far. Under the Tamil Nadu 1968 Act Rules 36 (2) the employers were requested to open Service Books for the benefit of the employees. The employers are expected to maintain the Service Books with periodical entries and return them to the concerned employees.

Under Rule 31(5) of the Tamil Nadu Beedi and Cigar workers (conditions of Employment (Rules, 1968) a worker as appellant can get the copy of the order of the appellate authority only on paying for the requisite copy stamp paper. The Government have removed this difficulty of the worker by exempting

the workmen from supply of stamp papers. The position as it stands is that the workmen can get the copy of the order free of cost.

The Government issued orders to extend the provisions of the Industrial Employment (standing orders) Act, 1946 to Industrial Establishments employing 50 or more workers, which at present apply to the industrial establishments employing 100 or more workmen.

It is the view of the Government that the provision in the model standing order or certified standing orders for the termination of services of a workman for absence for 8 consecutive days should be deleted and such absence should be treated only as a misconduct to be enquired into after giving an opportunity to the workmen to explain his



case. To give effect to this proposal, Government have issued a notification amending the Model Standard Orders, and it has been confirmed in G.O. Ms.No.143, Labour and Employment, dated 27th January 1979.

The Government of TamilNadu decided that the benefit of grant of bonus should be statutorily extended to a larger number of employees in shops, establishments, motor transport undertakings and smaller factories, so that larger proportion of the working population would get the benefit of this welfare measure in Tamil Nadu. Therefore by a notification issued by the Government in their order M.S.No.833, Labour and Employment Department dated 2nd August 1978 the provisions of the payment of Bonus Act have been made applicable to the following classes of establishments in which less than twenty employed or were employed on any day during the Accounting year, 1977. Identification cards will be issued to factory workers in which the details of their work will be given. With the identification card the workers can claim their rights and privileges like casual leave, bonus, provident fund etc.

The Tamil Nadu factories act has been amended to this extent.

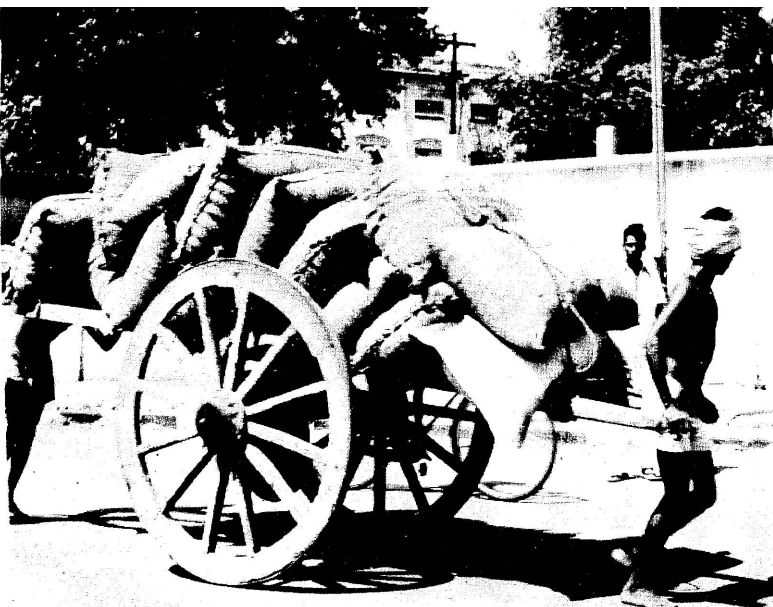
National Festivals and Holidays Act:

This Act applies to all factories as defined in clause (m) of section 2 of the Factories Act, 1948 or any place which is deemed to be a factory under sub-section (2) of section 85 of the Act, "Plantation" as defined in clause 'f' of section 2 of the Plantations Labour Act, 1951 and all shops and Establishments as defined in clause (6) of section 2 of the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishment Act 1947. The Government have also extended the provisions of this Act to all establishments defined under section 2 (h) of the Beedi and Cigar workers (Conditions and Employment) Act. 1966.

Government have extended the provisions of this Act to the Schedule employments for which the State Government is the appropriate authority under the Minimum wages Act, 1948.

Minimum wages Act 1948:

During the year, 1978, Government have fixed/revised minimum



rates of wages for the following employments:-

- (1) Employment in Tanneries and Leather manufacturing.
- (2) Employment in Printing Presses.
- (3) Employment in loading and unloading operations in markets, shandies/fairs and market places and other like places.
- (4) Employment in Automobile workshop.
- (3) Employment in Bought Leaf Tea Factories.
- (4) Employment in Timber Industry.
- (5) Employment in Handloom Weaving Industry.
- (6) Employment in Handloom Silk Weaving Industry.

With a view to fix minimum rates of wages for the workers engaged in the following employments, Government have included there in the schedule to the minimum wages act.

The Government have constituted a Minimum wages Advisory Committee for the employment in Agriculture and works ancillary to agriculture with a view to revise minimum rates of wages for this employment. This Committee is headed by a Member of Board of Revenue, with an employer and employee representatives.

Proposals for constitution of Minimum wages Advisory Committees for fixation/revision of minimum rates of wages for the following employments are under consideration:----

- (1) Employment in Motion Picture Industry (including production, distribution and publicity).
- (2) Employment in synthetic gem cutting;

- (1) Employment in Hospitals and Nursing Homes (other than Government and E.S.I. Hospitals and Dispensaries)
- (2) Employment in Vessel (utensil) making.
- (3) Employment in Bleaching and Dyeing.
- (4) Employment in Tailoring.

Tripartite Committee to suggest amendments to Labour Laws:-The policy of the Government is to ensure all benefits and safety to the workers by providing built in provision in law itself. With this object in view, the Government have set up a Tripartite Committee consisting of representatives of employers, employees, legislators and officials to suggest amendments to the existing labour laws. This committee has completed its deli-



beration with regard to amendments relating to

- (1) Tamil Nadu Shops and establishments Act, 1947.
- (2) Tamil Nadu Catering Establishments Act, 1958.
- (3) Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays Act, 1958).

Good Industrial Relation Awards Scheme :

The Government of Tamil Nadu took a positive step in 1978 to encourage maintenance and continuance of good industrial relations between managements and workmen by instituting special awards for managements and trade unions under a scheme. The Government have set up a selection committee under this scheme consisting of seven employees and employees representatives respectively under the chairmanship of a Retired High Court Judge to select the winners for awards. This scheme is to be implemented from the award year 1978. The Committee met on 28th November 1978 and considered the form of application to be submitted by the employers/trade unions for getting awards under this scheme and other incidental matters like publicity etc., The Committee decided that the scheme and application might be published in all leading newspapers.

The Tamil Nadu Institute of Labour studies was functioning under the control of the Commissioner of Labour has been upgraded

by Government as a separate Department. While upgrading this institute Government ordered that in addition to its existing functions, it should undertake the publication of Labour Law Journal in Tamil for the benefit of the workmen and also the publication of various labour laws in Tamil with notes on court decisions. The Labour Law Journal in Tamil was released by the Chief Minister on 15th September, 1978 under the name of "Uzhaipavar Ulagam".

Holiday Home for workers :

The Board has decided to run Holiday Homes for workers at



Mahabalipuram, Courtallam, Ooty, and Yercaud. The Holiday Home at Yercaud is functioning now. Twenty persons can stay at a time. A nominal rent of Rs. 1.50 per head is being collected. The Holiday Homes at other centres will be coming up shortly.

The following programmes are on the anvil of the Board.

Purchase of film projector for the benefit of workers.

To open a community centre in the city of Madras to conduct marriages, other social functions on a nominal charge.

To open a Library in the office building complex at Teynampet.

To construct a comfortable and inexpensive accommodation for trade union leaders and workers' representatives who come to Madras to solve Labour problems.

To start Book Banks in the city of Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Coimbatore for the benefit of the sons and daughters of workers, who study in the schools and colleges.

To conduct sports among workers at district, regional and state level.

To give tuition fees and examination fees payable to the approval institute for Typewriting and Shorthand for workers' Children.

To construct a stadium in North Madras for outdoor and indoor games.

Revenue Administration



The Finance Minister has already announced in his Budget speech for 1979-80, the decision of the Government to reorganise the Revenue firkas in the State. About 350 new firkas are expected to be formed under the reorganisation proposal. This will be implemented in a phased programme spread over two or three years having regard to the population, area and land revenue demand involved.

There are 29 sub-taluks, both dependent and independent, to be upgraded into taluks under the programme of upgrading all sub-taluks into full-fledged taluks. The Finance Minister has announced in his Budget speech for 1979-80 that 13 new taluks will be created during 1979-80, by upgrading 14 existing sub-taluks. The remaining sub-taluks will also be upgraded into taluks in the subsequent years.

Government have increased the honorarium to all Village Officers by a uniform rate of rupees ten

per month from 1st April 1978. Government have also raised the consolidated travelling allowance to Village Officers ranging from Rs. 12/- to Rs. 30/- per annum depending on the distance from Head quarters.

With a view to enabling an appreciable number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes candidates to compete for appointment to the post of Village Officers, the Government approved a scheme for coaching candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the Village Officers Special Test Examination. Four special coaching centres were opened in Thanjavur, Madurai, Salem and Cuddalore from 2nd January 1978 for a period of 3 months to impart training to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates. The candidates were paid a stipend of Rs. 50 each per month. This scheme is expected to remove the deficiency in the availability of qualified Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates for the appoint

ment as Village Officers and will really help the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates in competing for the post of Village Officers. So far, 894 candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were trained as Village Karnams and 82 candidates were trained as Village Headmen.

Urban Land Tax

The value of lands in urban areas had soared, leading to speculations and hoarding of valuable scarce urban land. One of the solution envisaged was that a ceiling on individual holding and ownership of urban property beyond reasonable limits could be imposed. The objective was to socialise all urban and urbanisable lands, impose a ceiling on the size of the holdings and also limit the size of the houses.

With this objective in view, the Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 (President's Act 34 of 1976), was enacted).

This Act incorporated within itself three main features, namely:-

- (i) Imposition of ceiling on the holding of vacant land by a person (an individual), a family a firm, a company or a body of association or individuals;
- (ii) Imposition of ceiling on the plinth area of dwelling units to be constructed in future.
- (iii) Regulation of transfer of urban property.

While implementing the Act, there have been spate of representations and also press reports bringing to the notice of the Government the innumerable difficulties experienced by the public. In response to public demand, Government have enacted the Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 24 of 1978), in order to maintain the spirit, viz., socialisation of urban property and remove the hardship caused to the public by irksome provisions of the old Act. In this process, the Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976. (President's Act 34 of 1976) has been repealed.

In the new Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 24 of 1978) the extent of Madras Urban agglomeration has been reduced from 1,000 sq.km. to 575 sq.km. and by about one-third of the original extent in respect of other urban agglomerations.

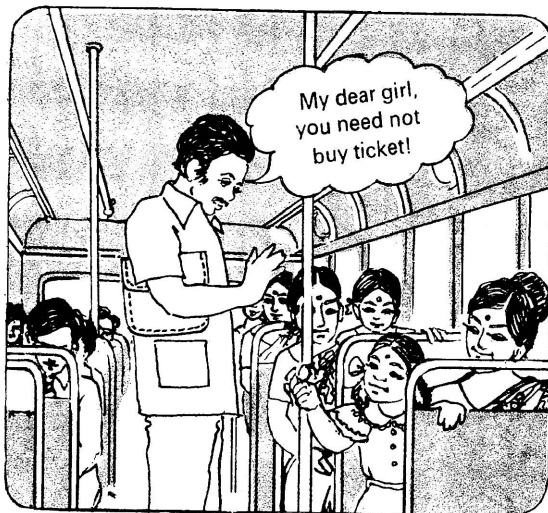




TAMILNADU GOVERNMENT'S CONCESSIONS TO PALLAVAN TRANSPORT COMMUTERS

- Free Travel for children upto the age of 5, to mark the International year of the child.
- Free Travel for the blind to go to hospital, workshop or school.

This apart, special facilities and concessions to regular passengers, students, children, women and night shift workers.



**Pallavan
Transport
Corporation
Limited (Metro)**

(An Undertaking of the Government of Tamilnadu)
Madras - 600 002.



EFFICIENT ECONOMIC SERVICE

Tamil Nadu is covered by nine Transport Corporations, each responsible for running efficient co-ordinated and economical transport service with emphasis on service to the travelling public. The Corporations' function is in accordance with sound commercial principles and ensure operation of an efficient and economic transport system in the respective areas.

During the year 1979-80, 1,354 new buses were put on the roads at a total cost of Rs. 2,166 lakhs. Out of these 886 buses were for replacement and 468 were additions to the fleet.

Welfare Measures:

Service conditions, namely Dearness Allowances House Rent Allowance, Leave, Medical Benefits etc., have been made uniform in all corporations:

In May 1978 after a negotiated settlement, alongwith incidental increases in fringe benefits, the total benefit to each transport worker ranges from Rs. 61/- to Rs. 69/-

The quantum of sick leave has also been enhanced from 6 to 8 days per annum from the 1st January, 1978.

Canteen facilities have been provided in 51 places and also rest rooms with recreational facilities.

Free passes are issued to children of the employees of State Passengers Transport Corporation to enable them to go to school or college.

In order to provide relief to the families of workers who die in harness on any date on or after the dates of inception of the corporations, one dependant of the deceased workers is provided with a job in the corporation without reference to the Employment Exchange, provided he/she is qualified for the vacant post.

Free in-patient treatment will be given to the Transport Workers on par with Government servants in the Government Hospitals. The scheme in this regard came into operation with effect from 1st April 1978.

The Family Benefit Fund Scheme has been introduced by all Transport Corporations. Most of the corporations have created Employees' Welfare Trusts and have diverted substantial amounts from their surpluses. These Funds are used for giving books, notebooks, slates, scholarships etc., to the children of employees.

The question of forming industrial co-operatives with the women members of the families of Transport workers for stitching the uniform is under the consideration of Pallavan Transport Corporation in consultation with the Director of Industries and Commerce.

In the current year 1,500 houses would be allotted for the employees of Pallavan Transport Corporation under the "Own your own house" Scheme of the Tamil Nadu Housing Board. 3000 houses would be constructed with the financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 6,43,143 lakhs from Co-operative Societies, HUDCO, LIC, etc.

The workers of all Transport Corporations and their families will be permitted to travel free for 1,500km. in all, in a year in Government Transport buses other than Express buses.

Amenities to Passengers:

Fares in Express Buses of Pallavan Transport Corporation have been reduced to 5 paise per km. with effect from 1st April, 1978 benefitting a large number of passengers.

The Programme of construction of bus shelters during 1978-79 has been accelerated and 402 shelters have been constructed during the year as against 350 originally planned.

Two air-conditioned buses have been introduced between Madras and Trivandrum from 13th September 1978.

For the convenience of the travelling public, reservations of seats can be made 10 days in advance

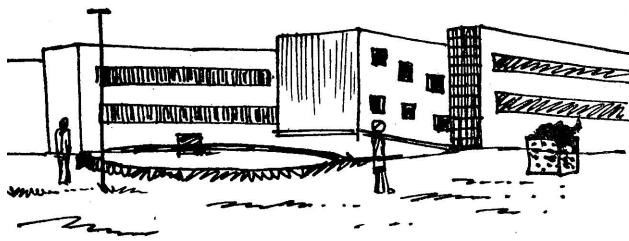
Special arrangements are made in connection with the various fairs and festivals in Tamil Nadu. Special buses are run in sufficient numbers to clear the traffic quickly. Arrangements for orderly regulation of traffic are made. For the convenience of passengers, pandals are put up where necessary and drinking water and toilet facilities are provided.

School and College students in the rural areas would be eligible for 33-1/3% concession in the fares for the journey in mofussil and town services to their educational institutions and back.

Passes will be issued to all blind persons to travel free in the buses of S.T.Cs other than Express Buses for travel to and from hospitals, work-spots and schools to their residences. During the current International Children's year, Children below five years of age will be allowed to travel free in the buses of S.T.Cs and those of private operators.

Bus stands now leased to private contractors would be taken over by the State-owned Transport Corporations. The Transport Corporations would themselves establish facilities such as latrines, rest rooms, restaurants, and other hygienic measures in the bus stand and deduct the expenses while paying the lease amount to the Municipalities.

50 Ambulance Vans would be put on the road in 1979-80 to cater to the needs of the rural people. The scheme is to be financed from the Chief Minister's Accident Relief Fund and by the Government owned Transport Corporations 100 more Ambulance vans will be put on later.



Tamil Nadu Housing Board

The Housing Board can look back upon the years 77-78 and 78-79 with a sense of satisfaction and pride in having created many records.

Its expenditure of Rs. 1741 lakhs during the year 1977-78 and Rs. 2116.16 lakhs during the year 1978-79 on schemes represents 300% increase over the expenditure in 1969-70 and twice that in the subsequent three years.

HUDCO is one of the main sources of finance for the Housing Board. The Board drew a loan of Rs. 656 lakhs during the year 1977-78 and Rs. 774 lakhs during the year 1978-79. It continues to lead other house building organisations in the country in drawing maximum loan from the HUDCO.

In physical terms, the Board completed and handed over to its allottees 5108 dwelling units during the year 1977-78 and 5046 dwelling units during the year 1978-79.

For the Economically Weaker Sections, 1866 units were completed during the year 1977-78 and 549 units were completed during the year 1978-79. Apart from this 290 more units were in progress. Rs. 96.91 lakhs were spent during the year 1977-78 and Rs. 54.66 lakhs were spent during the year 1978-79 on this scheme.

For the Low Income Group, Rs. 275.93 lakhs were spent to complete 1368 dwelling units during the year 1977-78 and Rs. 381.14 lakhs were spent to complete 2585 dwelling units during the year 1978-79. Apart from this 3055 units were in various stages of construction.

For the Middle Income Group, Rs. 478.57 lakhs were spent to complete 1238 dwelling units during the year 1977-78 and Rs. 405.64 lakhs were spent to complete 1081 units during the year 1978-79.

To the stock of houses for Government servants under Tamil Nadu Governments Rental Housing Scheme the Board was able to add 636 units during the year 1977-78 and 831 units during the year 1978-79. The work on 944 more quarters was also started. Rs. 172.47 lakhs during the year 1977-78 and Rs. 181.46 lakhs during the year 1978-79 were spent respectively.

In land acquisition and development schemes the Board spent Rs. 346.02 lakhs during the year 1977-78 and Rs. 462.49 lakhs during the year 1978-79, mostly on completing development works in old schemes such as A.A. Nagar, K.K. Nagar, Korattur, Vyasarpadi, A.A. Nagar West, South Madras Neighbourhood and Tiruvanmiyur at Madras. New Neighbourhoods at Erode, Tiruchengode, Pudukottai were started during the year 1977-78.

Under Urban Development Schemes the Madras Metropolitan Development Authority has launched a development project covering an extent of 500 acres costing Rs. 235 lakhs at Maraimalai Nagar and the Housing Board was assigned the development works such as laying of roads, storm water drains culverts etc. which are being completed. In addition to this the Board also took up construction of 144 units for Low Income Group people.

Another development project proposed by the Madras Metropolitan Development Authority is at Manali covering an extent of 419 acres. The Housing Board has been entrusted with the works at developing 212 acres in this area. In addition to this the Board also took up construction of 960 units for Low Income Group people.

The sites and Service programme aided by the World Bank is one of the most satisfying schemes taken up by the Housing Board during the year 1977-78. This scheme

sponsored by the World Bank is to benefit mostly the economically weaker sections residing in Madras Metropolitan Area. Under this scheme 13467 plots would be made available at Arumbakkam, Villivakkam and Kodungaiyur. 9760 of these plots will be for Economically Weaker Sections while the rest will be for the Low Income Group people. The total cost of the scheme will be Rs. 932.88 lakhs to be spent in 4 years. In addition to developed residential plots, lands has been reserved for small scale industries and commercial uses. An extent of 175 Hectares of land would be developed in these three areas. The scheme at Arumbakkam is expected to be completed by September '79 and the scheme at Villivakkam has also been commenced and is in progress. The lands for Kodungaiyur scheme is in the advanced stage of acquisition. Rs. 175 lakhs during the year 1977-78 and Rs. 206.18 lakhs during the year 1978-79 were spent out of total of Rs. 932.88 lakhs.

The Tamil Nadu Housing Board has been chosen as one of the agency for executing the works of housing programmes under Integrated Urban Development Programme in the state. In Coimbatore, schemes to the value of Rs. 390.54 lakhs and at Madurai works to the value of Rs. 500 lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India are taken up by the Housing Board. The works in both the places have been commenced and in progress.

The Housing Board's pioneering work in the field has been recognised and appreciated in a large measure by Administrators and technocrats throughout the country. It is not only in the field of construction that the Board has set a new pace, on the administrative and production sides also it has set up records.

The Cellular Concrete Plant at Ennore has reached peak production and the working of the Wood Working Unit was also extremely satisfactory during these years. The Board has set up its mosaic tile unit and supplying mosaic tiles for the works from the year 1978-79.

The revenue collections continued to maintain an upward trend and same trend is being maintained. The happy performance in the last two years has given us the confidence that we shall do still better in the years to come and we have set ourselves the goal of spending Rs. 25 crores and making available 12,800 units during 1979-80.

RAPID STRIDES

IN

EDUCATION



E DUCATION continues to get top priority in our planned endeavour to better the life of the people. The outlay on education for 1979-'80 is Rs.209 Crores, which represent 25% of the total expenditure. The expenditure on education has been steadily rising, as may be seen from the figure of Rs. 123 crores spent in 1975-'76, Rs. 143 Crores in 1976-'77 and Rs. 163 crores in 1977-'78 and Rs. 191 Crores in 1978-'79.

There has been a rapid growth in School Education and the quality has also improved. As on 1st August 1978 there were 36,238 schools in Tamil Nadu and 85.43 lakh pupils were studying in them.

The percentage of Children of age groups 6-11 and 11-14 already enrolled is 94% and 58% respectively. About 3.21 lakhs under these two age groups were enrolled additionally in 1977-'78 and 1.93 lakhs in 1978-'79. The total number of pupils who studied in 1978-'79 in the 3,310 Elementary schools was 67.46 lakhs and the number of teachers 1,81,087 and the teacher-pupil ratio worked out to 1:37.

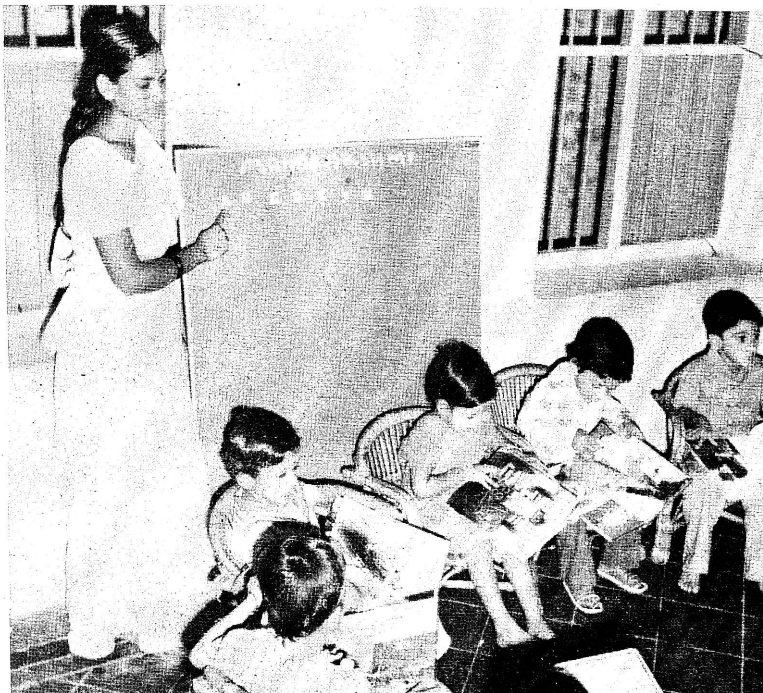
There were suggestions from various quarters to lighten the load for various subjects under the new 10 year school syllabus introduced gradually in schools from 1972-'73 to '76-'77. After consulting educational experts the Government have reduced the excess burden under all subjects from 1978-'79. From 1977-'78 detentions have been abolished in standards 1-3 in all

schools. This measure will decrease the dropouts to some extent.

To improve the teaching of science in schools, a sum of Rs. 55,000/- is spent for the purchase of equipment for science laboratories for each Government High School selected under the scheme. Under this scheme 75 schools have been covered in the past two years. Another 25 schools will be covered in 1979-'80. In the year 1977-'78, 6 Mobile Science Laboratory Vans were sanctioned. Grant to pur-

chase laboratory equipment for Higher elementary schools are being sanctioned.

To provide buildings for schools additional grant has been allocated. A survey will be taken of the existing facilities like buildings, libraries, laboratories etc., Based on this, it is proposed to provide facilities immediately to these schools having minimum facilities. The extension of facilities will be graded on this aspect. Permanent buildings will be constructed to these schools



which do not have permanent buildings.

COMPARTMENTAL PASS :

Hitherto, for becoming eligible for admission to higher studies one should pass all subjects at one sitting. The Government has now introduced the compartmental system of pass in the S.S.L.C., A.I.S.L., O.S.L.C. and Matriculation Examinations. In the present system it is enough if a candidate appears for and passes only the subjects which he has failed. This is a major reform ushered in by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

The concession of permitting all persons who have completed 14 years and have not had a school education can sit for the S.S.L.C. examination.

Those who have completed 16 years and possess a pass in standard VIII in recognised schools can appear as private candidates for the S.S.L.C. Examination.

Till now the number of fresh awards per year under the Rural Talent scholarships Scheme was only one in each of the 374 Panchayat Unions in the state. This number has been doubled to 4 from 1978-'79 and this will be in accordance with the policy of the Government.

Steps were taken to bring out text-books on time for the distribution of all students. Steps have been taken to produce note books from cheap paper through the Text-book Society.

From 1978-'79, no tuition fees are levied from Anglo-Indian Students (irrespective of the income limit of their parents) studying in Anglo-Indian schools.

The Government of India in the Department of Social Welfare has been addressed for clearance for getting CARE assistance for setting Central Kitchens. In the Dharmapuri district. (16 Kitchens serving 90,000 pupils) and Ramanaathapuram district (32 kitchens serving 1,76,000 pupils) in the first instance in 1979-'80. Out of the total non-recurring cost of Rs. 144 lakhs involved in setting up 48 Kitchens, this Government will have to bear Rs. 79 lakhs and CARE 65 lakhs.



TEACHERS' WELFARE:

The Government are evincing continuous and active interest in promoting the welfare of the 2½ lakhs of teachers working in the schools of Tamil Nadu.

Higher Grade posts held by Secondary Grade qualified teachers are up-graded as Secondary grade posts on a phased programme. During the past two years 3,000 posts have been upgraded.

The Government have now decided to regularise the appointment of all the graduate teachers from the date of their original temporary appointment allowing them arrears of increment also in full; physical education teachers in the school now receive Rs. 50/- per annum as uniform allowance.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO TEACHERS CHILDREN:

The Government have sanctioned a scheme for giving scholarships to sons and daughters of the teachers/in service, retired or deceased for continuing higher studies. So fresh scholarship will be awarded every year, 25 for Engineering, 25 for Medicine, 20 for Agriculture and 10 for Veterinary. Each scholarship will amount to Rs. 500 per year.

HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION:

The Higher Secondary course has been introduced in Tamil Nadu from 1978-'79 and the first year class of the 2 year Higher Secondary Course (+2 stage of the 10+2+3 pattern of Education) was started from 1st July 1978.

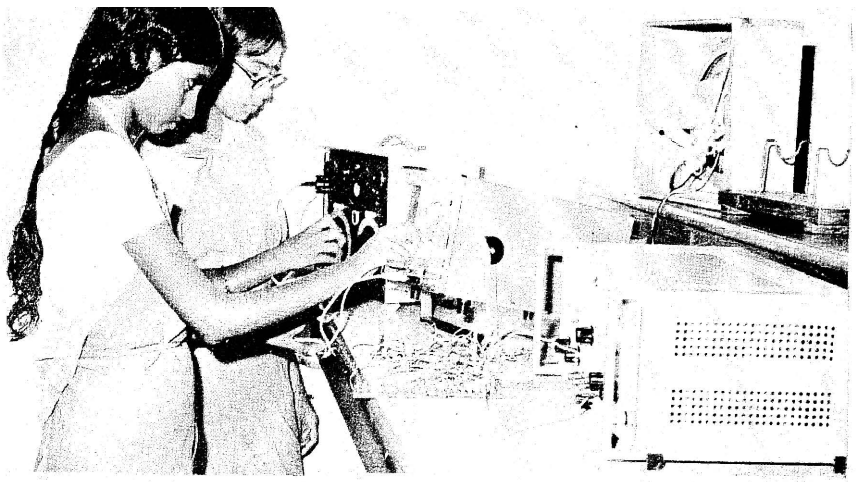
The Government have decided that the Higher Secondary Course should be started only in schools. Schools were selected keeping in view the object of ensuring that, by and large, there is atleast one institution in each Panchayat Union and in each Municipality selection was made with a rural bias, in order that Higher Secondary Education with its thrust on vocational education will be available within easy reach of the rural masses. Higher Secondary Course has been started in 912 schools, during 1978-'79, 1,14,000 boys and girls are studying in these schools.

Out of 1,08,000 pupils who passed the 11 year S.S.L.C. in March 1978, barely 78,000 joined the Pre-University Class in Colleges. But out of the 116,000 pupils who passed the 10 year S.S.L.C. at the same time, as many as 1,14,000 have joined the Higher Secondary Course. It will be obvious that the scheme of Higher Secondary Education has made post-Secondary education accessible to wider sections of the Community. It is further a matter for gratification that out of the 1,14,000 pupils in Higher Secondary schools, as many as 24,400 are studying Vocational courses.

To meet the further needs of teachers for academic subjects in Higher Secondary schools, 1,300 additional posts, were sanctioned in 1978-'79. In 1979-'80 it is proposed to create 1,740 additional posts of Higher Secondary Teachers for the 870 ordinary Higher Secondary Schools.

VOCATIONAL HIGHER SECONDARY COURSE :

That nearly 25% of the total intake of students in the Higher



Secondary System have chosen vocational courses is a very good augury for the future of these programmes. 709 Higher Secondary Schools are, each offering one or more vocational courses, and the total number of vocational courses so offered is 1,153.

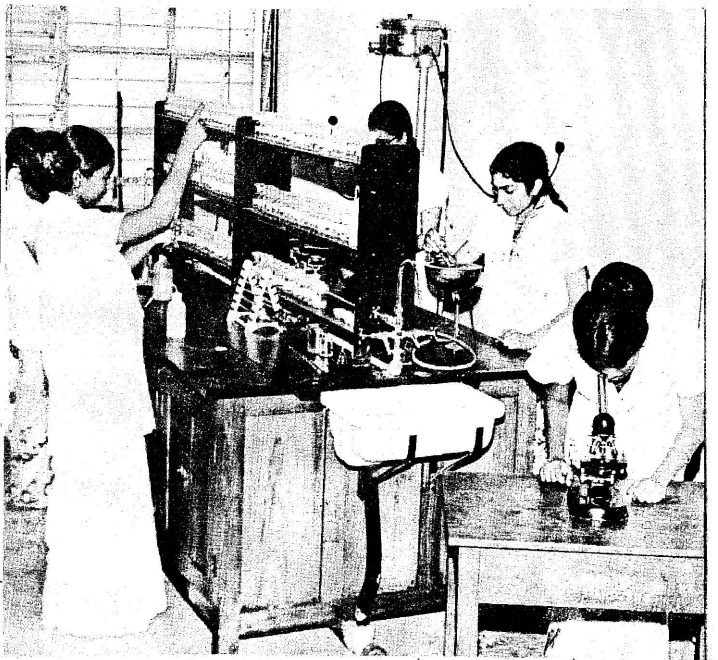
The 24,400 pupils in vocational courses are studying one or the other of 37 vocational subjects falling under six major occupational areas.

Non-Formal Education and Adult Education:

The Government are anxious that, while determined efforts must be made to universalise elementary education upto the age of 14 years, Non-formal and Adult educational facilities must be extended to the non-schoolers and dropouts of school age, as well as to the adult population, to remedy their educational deprivation and to enable them to develop their potentiality.

Non-Formal Education

Among the children of age group 6-14 who have never gone to school, or have dropped out after attending school for a few years, many belong to the poorest sections of society. They may not be able to take advantage of the formal school system. If the aim of universalisation of Elementary education for age-group 11-14 is to be achieved, a flexible system of schooling has to be provided for them - flexible in curriculum, methodology, duration, working hours etc., Non-Formal Education Centres were opened by the Department of Non-Formal Education in 1976-'79 at the rate of 1 in each of the 374 Panchayat Unions in the State. The number of Centres were in-



creased to 2 in 1977-'78 and 4 in 1978-'79, so that now 1496 such centres are functioning. Each one opened functions for 3 years and conducts 3 courses each of ten months duration with different sets of dropouts. The present enrolment in all the Centres is about 45,000. The Centres are located in Panchayat Union School building and the school teachers conduct the non-formal education classes for 2 hours in the evenings and get an honorarium of Rs.50/- per month.

Non-formal education Centres are being run in 780 other villages directly by Panchayat Unions from their own funds.

A State Board of adult education has been constituted. 5,000 centres will be opened in 780 villages.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

The outlay on collegiate education has been nearly doubled after June 1977 as against only Rs.10 crores spent on college education in 1975-'76 and Rs. 12 crores in 1976-'77; about Rs. 21 crores were spent in 1977-'78 and about Rs. 23 crores will be spent in 1978-'79.

U.G.C. Scale

The previous Government was shelving the issue on some pretext or other giving room for agitation by college teachers. With the teachers' welfare in mind, the Government have extended to teaching staff of Government and aided colleges of Arts and Sciences, Law



Colleges, Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics in Madras, Madurai and Annamalai Universities, the U.G.C. scales of pay effective from 1.1.1974 with monetary effect from 1.1.1977.

New University

The Government have decided to develop the Presidency College, Madras as an institution of Post Graduate studies and Research. 8 additional courses were started from 1977-'78.

This Government is taking intensive steps to start two new Universities one in Tiruchirappalli and one in Coimbatore districts.

With a view to extend facilities for Legal education, it is proposed to open Law Colleges at Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli from 1979-'80.

Tamil Nadu is the first state to grant autonomy to Colleges, 10 Colleges in the State (6 colleges under Madras University and 4 under Madurai Kamaraj University) have been given autonomy in order to enable them to improve the quality of education.

An adhoc merit grant of Rs. 300/- is paid to all students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes including converts to christianity (irrespective of the income limit of the parents of the

students) who (i) Obtain 60% and above in the S.S.L.C. Examination and (ii) pass in first class in the P.U.C. examination. This grant is to enable them to prosecute higher studies of their choice, and is over and above all other facilities and concessions to which they are eligible as student belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. This scheme costs the Government about Rs. 5 lakhs per annum.

From 1977-'78, full fee concession is given in Degree Courses and above, to all scheduled caste and tribes students, irrespective of the annual income of their parents.

The Colleges are required to refund the entire tuition fee, retaining only one term/semester fee, to the students who leaves the first year degree course, either on account of getting admitted to in Professional College or for any other reason, before the completion of the first term/semester.

Alongwith the implementation of the U.G.C. Scales, a number of measures have also been taken to improve the lot of Teachers/Demonstrators and Tutors who have put in 3 or more years of service as on 1st December, 1977 and also possess post-graduate qualification in their discipline have been upgraded as Assistant Professors/with effect from 1st December 1977 and

allowed to draw the University Grants Commission scales of pay applicable to this upgraded category. This process of upgradation has been practically completed. This concession will also apply to all Tutors and Demonstrators who possess/acquire post graduate qualification and complete three years of service in their present post, as and when they fulfill the three-year term.

Under the U.G.C. Scales the pay of the principals of colleges is fixed as Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,800.

With a view to ensure full and prompt payment of salaries to staff of Aided colleges, the Government have introduced a revised pattern of grants from 1st June 1977 under which the entire net deficit in salary expenditure is met by the Government and grants are released to the Colleges more than eight times a year.

Teaching staff of aided colleges in Tamil Nadu have been eligible for retirement benefit (Pension, etc.) as early as from 1st April 1962. From 1st April 1976, these benefits have been extended to non-teaching staff also, of these colleges. It is proposed to extend to the staff of aided colleges, the group insurance scheme (under which Rs. 10,000 is paid to families of persons dying in harness.) The leave benefits to Aided College teachers have also



rate of Rs. 250/- a month as against Rs. 100/-

Generous grants are offered to various Universities and institutions in other states which come forward to establish chairs in Tamil, undertake Research Work in Tamil/ or introduce part-time Diploma courses in Tamil. During 1978-'79, Universities/Institutions in other States were given a grant of Rs. 15,000 each for conducting part-time diploma courses in Tamil.

TAMIL SCRIPT REFORM:

On the occasion of the birth centenary of Periyar E.V. Ramasamy the Government have accepted for implementation some reforms in the Tamil script.

An expert committee has been set up to translate books in Tamil into other languages and books in other languages into Tamil.

A Directorate of Tamil Cultural Centre will be set up as a tribute to great Tamil savants like Kambar, Vallalar. A good library and a Reading room, an auditorium and an Exhibition Hall will be constructed.

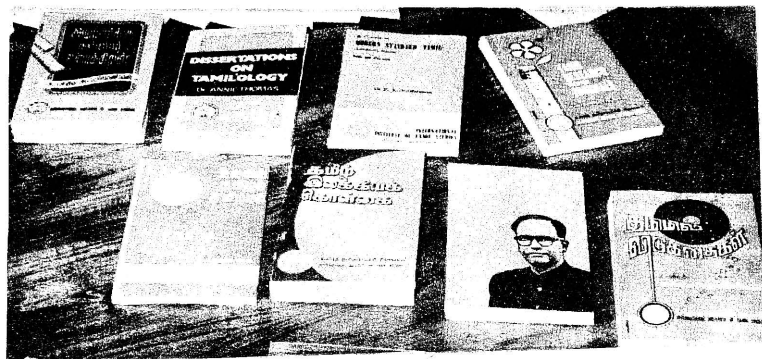
HONOUR TO TAMIL POETS AND SCHOLARS:

A Reader's chair in the name of Umaru Pullavar has been instituted in Madurai Kamaraj University for Research in Islamic Tamil Literature. The Government have paid an endowment of Rs. 2 lakhs for the purpose.

In memory of Pavendhar Bharathi Dasan, the Government have instituted in the Madras University an Endowment of Rs. 25,000, the interest of which will be utilized for organising Endowment lectures every year.

The Government have instituted the Pavendhar Bharathi Dasan, award, under which a cash award of Rs. 10,000 and a silver insignia will be given to a Tamil Poet selected every year. Kavignar Suradha got the award for 1978.

In accordance with the Government's policy of honouring Tamil scholars and savants, Tiruvalargal K. Appadorai, T.S. Avinasilingam, G. Devenya Pavanar, M.P. Peria sami Thooran and V. Subbiah were



honoured with the title of "Senthamil Chelvar" on Thiruvalluvar Day" in 1979.

FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE:

The Fifth International Conference Seminar of Tamil studies will be held at Madurai in January 1980. The Government will render all necessary help for the conference as was done in 1968 for the Second Conference by the Government of Arignar Anna.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES:

The Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal library is a premier institution containing valuable manuscripts. The Government of India have released a grant of Rs. 2 lakhs for the preservation and other works. Steps have been taken to preserve such monuments as, the Tirumalai Naick Mahal at Madurai, the Nayak Palace at Thanjavur, the remains of the fort of Veerapandiya Katta-bomman at Panchalankurichi, the Ramalinga Vilasam at Ramanathapuram and the Danish castle at Tranquebar. Site Museums have been set up at some of them. A scheme for collecting and preserving ancient palm leaf manuscripts has been taken up in 4 districts. A permanent museum will be set up at Dharmapuri to preserve loose sculptures and valuable palm leaf manuscripts. This scheme will be extended in 5 more districts.

MUSEUMS:

The Government has decided to set up a Museum at each district,

headquarters. A museum has been set up at Salem this year. The facilities at the museum at Madras will be improved. A children's Museum will be setup to synchronise with the International year of the child with a provision of Rs.6/- lakhs.

MUSIC, DANCE AND DRAMA:

A Music College has been established at Madurai.

Under a new scheme sanctioned in 1978-'79, a cash award of Rs.5,000 will be given every year to a poet who composes in Tamil Songs of traditional value. A similar award will be given to one who introduces new ragas and tunes without sacrificing the spirit of Tamil Culture and in conformity with the traditions of Music.

On Tiruvalluvar Day in 1979, 8 persons of eminence in fine arts were awarded the title "State Artistes" The State Artistes will get an honorarium of Rs. 1,000 per month for five yeras.

PENSION TO INDIGENT ARTISTES:

Under this scheme about 700 artistes who are in indigent circumstances are receiving a monthly pensions of Rs. 75/- per month. Provision has been made to cover 175 more artistes during 1979-'80. ●



Industrial Growth

THE industrial wealth is an indicator of the economic wealth of a State. The people whose livelihood depended mainly on agriculture were diverted to industries, thereby increasing production and employment opportunities. During the past two years efforts were taken to make rapid strides in the various industrial fields.

Today, there are more than 450 electrical industries in Tamil Nadu.

In the field of small scale sector there are 235 electrical factories where 3,500 persons are employed and there are 1,600 women among them.

Another small scale industry with large employment potential is the joss stick industry. There is a wide market for joss sticks in Japan. At present there are 20 centres. There are chances for opening more centres.

The plastic industry is another promising industry. Of the 6,000 industrial centres in the country,

300 are established in Tamil Nadu. L.D.P.E. and poluprolene stand good chances.

There are 120 rubber processing centres in Tamil Nadu. There are 75 paint manufacturing centres.

The cashew processing centre at Kanya Kumari has progressed well. There are more than 100 centres. There are 15 factories in and around Panruti in South Arcot district.

Tamil Nadu is one of the foremost states in the production of handloom goods. It also uses dye-products on a large scale.

The Industries and Commerce Directorate has encouraged industrialists to produce dye-products. 15 dye-Centres have been set up.

The production of pesticides is another small scale industry. About 40 industrial centres are engaged in the production of pesticides.

The production of starch from sago is exclusive to Salem. A sago

research centre to produce quality products has been set up at Salem.

The silk-weaving industry was carried on in Dharmapuri and Coimbatore districts. Now it has spread among the entire state. It has been estimated that 18 lakh silk yarn cocoons are produced. One third is spun into yarn and 50 000 Kilo worth of silk is woven. This employs about 1 lakh people in the rural areas.

The Handloom Weavers Sales Co-operative Societies has been registered recently to help the producers of silk Cocoons and spinners and weavers with facilities to make their sales easily and do away with touts.

Tamil Nadu ranks third in coconut cultivation and second in production. There are 83,000 hectares of coconuts palms. It is estimated that 867 million coconuts are produced annually. There are 10 coir industrial centres. It employs 1,600 persons in the production of ropes and nearly, 2,000 persons in its by-products.

ENTREPRENEURS! FEED YOUR NEED THROUGH TIIC's SEED CAPITAL SCHEME!



Soft loan on soft terms!

TIIC provides financial assistance to projects in the Small Scale Sector under Seed Capital Scheme. Industrial Units in rural and backward areas, technocrats, export oriented units and industries with high employment potential will receive preferential treatment. Artisans and Craftsmen will also be eligible under this scheme.

- Loan to a maximum of Rs. 2 lakhs
- Rate of interest only 1% p. a.
- Repayment Holiday-3 years
- Moratorium-5 years

TIIC has a soft corner for entrepreneurs who need soft loans.

For further details, please contact:

The Managing Director,

**THE TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL
INVESTMENT CORPORATION LIMITED,**

27, Whites Road, Madras 600 014.

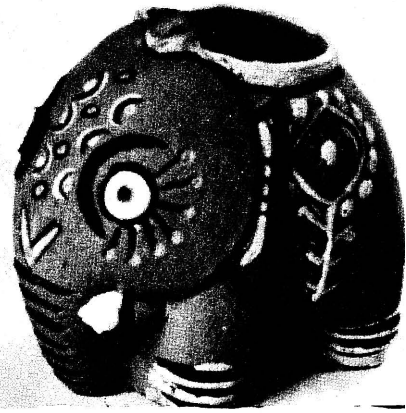
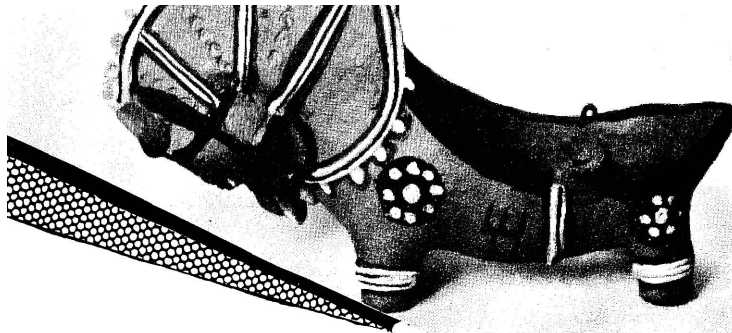
Phone: 83078, Grams: "MINDVEST", Telex: MIIC-7164.

REGIONAL OFFICES: COIMBATORE & MADURAI.

BRANCH OFFICES : Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Salem, Thanjavur, Tiruchi,
Tirunelveli and Vellore.



Avail TIIC's Liberal Assistance for New Units, Modernisation, Expansion and Diversification.



112 Centres receive financial aid to produce ropes through mechanical process. An outlay of Rs. 220 lakhs have been allocated. 18,000 Metric tonnes of ropes are produced annually, 3,000 persons are employed in the rural areas. Large and medium traders were exploiting 30,000 persons, who today are given self-employment in coir and rope industries.

Industrial centres have been established in Chingleput, Dharmapuri, Kanniyakumari, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram, Salem, South Arcot, Tirunelveli districts. Industrial Centres will be extended throughout Tamil Nadu shortly.

Within five months of setting up centres 10,000 persons have been employed and 2,500 craftsmen are getting permanent wages.

Tansi and its associate firms have employed more than 6,000 persons.

With a capital of Rs. 11.26 lakhs Tansi has opened a varnish industry.

Since its inception till 31st March 1979, SIDCO with an outlay of Rs. 373.26 lakhs has established 397 industrial work Sheds in Ambattur, Guindy, Kurichi, Ranipettai, Hosur, Tiruchirappalli, Mathur, Krishnagiri, Namakkal, Kancheepuram, Pillayarpetti and has provided employment opportunities for 4,000 persons.

"Tace!" the ceramics factory at Vridachalam produces, china ware, insulators etc.

The TIDCO which is implementing 47 projects through the Public sector and the Co-operatives, provides employment to 40,000 persons and thousands are employed through its allied projects.

The Alangulam Cement factory has been functioning for the past 8 years. This factory which is

set up in a backward area provides employment for 1,450 persons.

TIIC has a proposal to give financial assistance to the unemployed for the purchase of auto-rickshaws.

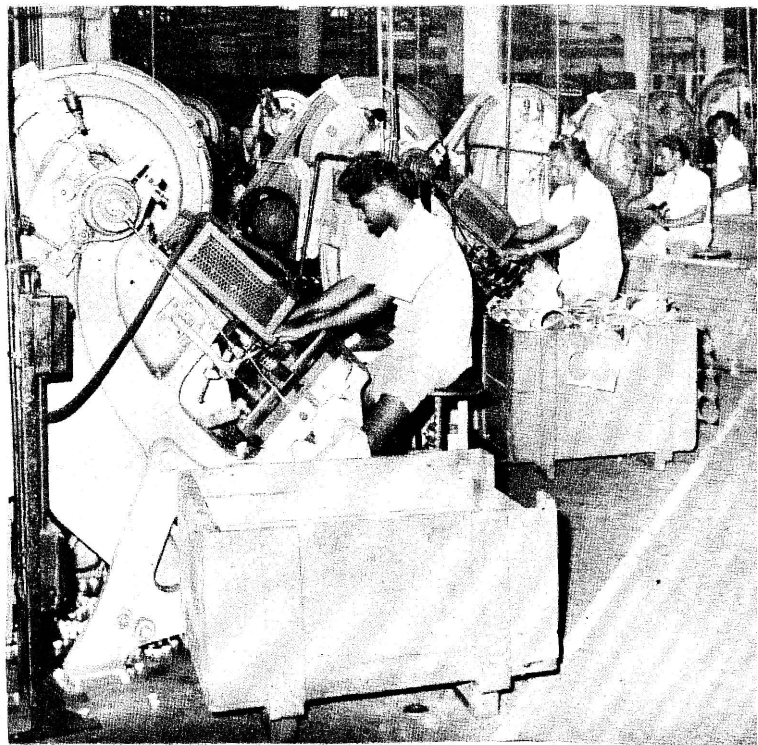
Till 31.12.1978, the SIPCOT has come up with financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 2,784.21 lakhs, for various schemes and to encourage an investment upto Rs. 185 crores as capital and has provided direct employment to 33,000 persons.

A Salt Directorate was set up in July 1974. About 1,500

persons are employed in the production of salt and its allied industries.

An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs has been sanctioned to establish a salt factory on an extent of 5566 acres in Ramanathapuram district.

In the year 1969, the Government of Tamil Nadu enacted the Tamil Nadu Relief undertakings (special provisions) Act, 1969, to give protection to sick units and relief has been given to various units.



How to better a beautiful city—Project V

Creating jobs for people is not easy. Especially for people who lack skills.

With this in view, the MMDA, in association with voluntary agencies, has initiated a three-pronged drive to promote training and employment generation for the Economically Weaker Sections to equip them to earn a reasonable wage by:

- Promoting skills to help people increase their earnings by setting up Production Centres for preparing food products, mat weaving, fancy wooden articles and spinning Khadi.
- Assisting voluntary agencies with equipment and finance for setting up training programmes and providing stipends for trainees in fields like welding, plumbing, tailoring, para medicals, driving and housekeeping.
- Encouraging self-employment in association with commercial banks, particularly the Nationalised banks, in fields like wig making, mobile snack bars, cycle shops, vegetable vending and so on.

This drive has just commenced and the results so far have been encouraging. This is a first step towards reducing unemployment within the Madras Metropolitan area—but a very significant one.

Part of our plan to build a better Madras for you.

**Increase
employment and
employment
opportunities.**



**Madras Metropolitan
Development Authority,**
52, E.V.K. Sampath Salai, Vepery,
Madras 600 007.

Phenomenal growth of MMDA

Tamil Nadu has the largest number of urban centres in the country and is one of the two states with the highest urban population. However, the urban centres are not uniformly spread out and their development is also not uniform. In order to achieve zero rural-urban migration, a balanced growth and distribution of urban centres through out the state has to be ensured. With this objective, the Government have introduced during 1978-'79, a new scheme entitled the "Tamil Nadu Integrated Urban Development Programme". Under this scheme, plans will be prepared for accelerating urban conditions in a phased manner and for inducing rapid growth in some of the urban centres so that a balanced distribution of urban centres can be achieved. The projects taken up will cover housing, water supply and sewerage, traffic and transportation and commercial centres. It is proposed to cover 15 municipalities and 40 Panchayat Towns each year under this scheme.

SLUM IMPROVEMENT SCHEME:

Basic amenities like water-taps, roads, street-lighting, sewerage,

drainage etc., will be provided to benefit 30,000 families in slum areas.

Improvement of 14 slum areas consisting of 3,300 families have been completed.

Improvement work in 5 more areas of 800 families is nearing completion. Improvement work in 5 more areas consisting of 10,000 families is under way.

VYASARPADI HOUSING AND IMPROVEMENT SCHEME:

In the lake area of Vyasarpadi, 5,709 families have occupied an extent of 180 acres unauthorisedly. There are 3,132 families of Burma repatriates. It is proposed to improve the lake area and provide basic amenities like good roads, water-taps modern public conveniences, bathrooms, street lighting, drainage, kindergarten, elementary schools, hospitals, and small industrial centres. It is estimated that it will involve a total outlay of Rs. 149.85 lakhs.

MOTHER AND CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT:

Facilities for training, equipment and buildings will be pro-

vided alongwith medical facilities, nutritious food for 7,000 mothers and children in the age-group of 0-6 years.

Under the slum improvement scheme 20,000 girls who have attained majority will be given nutritious food, medical facilities and educate them about the family planning programmes and in the three R's.

So far 58 Kughanthaigal Kapagams are functioning. 3,641 children are benefitted through basic and primary education. 295 children below 2.5 years are admitted in the 9 Kuzhanthaigal Kapagams. The nutrition programme is being implemented in 30 child welfare centres. 1,246 babies and 149 children are the beneficiaries. 2,231 women are benefitted by the teaching scheme.

DRINKING WATER FACILITIES:

To renovate existing facilities and to render speedy assistance to slum dwellers who depend on public taps is one of the aims, of this scheme. Work under this scheme has commenced and is progressing.

IMPROVEMENT OF ROADS, ROAD TRANSPORT, (Highways, Rural Development Dept. Madras Corporation and Police Department):

Formation of parts of an Inner Ring road, carrying on of repair of footpaths construction of new footpaths, Cycle-tracks, sub-ways, river-crossings, street-lightings at cross-roads, communication, engineering technology are the features of this scheme. The construction of Inner Ring roads, are nearing completion in three areas. Out of 9 sub-ways



5 have been completed and are in use.

Renovation of foot-paths on Annasalai and Poonamallee High Road and cycle tracks are being carried on. Out of 7 subway work on 5 has been carried on and they are in use.

MADRAS URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT:

For this project, which is meant to benefit the Economically Weaker sections, the world Bank has provided loan assistance to an extent of Rs. 21.6 crores to the Govern-

ment of India which in turn passes it on to the State Government. The total cost of the project is Rs. 46.80 crores and the Government of Tamil Nadu meets 50% of the project cost from out of its own resources. The Project envisages sizable investments in sites and





services, Slum Improvement, Social services, Traffic and Transportation. The Project also includes a programme for employment generation by creating Small Scale Industries and Cottage Industries. Under this programme 4,000 jobs will be created in the Small Scale Industries sector and 5,000 jobs will be created in the Cottage Industries Sector.

One of the schemes implemented under the Integrated Urban Development Project for the Madras Metropolitan area with World Bank assistance is "Sites and Services" and the Housing Board is entrusted with this work.

The Project consists of the establishment of 13,467 serviced plots at three different sites, namely Arumbakkam, Villivakkam and Kodungaiyur adjoining Madras City limits covering a total extent of 168 hectares with a cost of Rs. 932.88 lakhs. In addition to the residential plots, the project also provides serviced plots for commercial and small-scale industry.

Adequate provision has also been made for primary schools, high schools, public and commercial purposes, community centres and for small-scale industries.



AREA DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS:

This helps to develop as per the strategy in the Master Plan for Madras Metropolitan Area. Initially, development of Manali Urban Node and Maraimalai Nagar New Town (Satellite Town) has been taken up. In Manali, a housing complex on an extent of 190 hectares is being developed. 543 houses have been built and sold to industrial workers and other eligible persons. A second project for 300 persons is being undertaken with the Assistance of the HUDCO.

In Maraimalai Nagar, 45 kms. from Madras, a new town in an area of 1,600 hectares for a population of 1 lakh is being developed. Infrastructure for 100 hectares of housing and 120 hectares of industrial land has been laid. 305 housing plots and 18 industrial plots have been sold. With financial assistance from HUDCO, 144 houses for Low Income Group are being built.

A NEW WHOLESALE MARKET AT KOYAMBEDU:

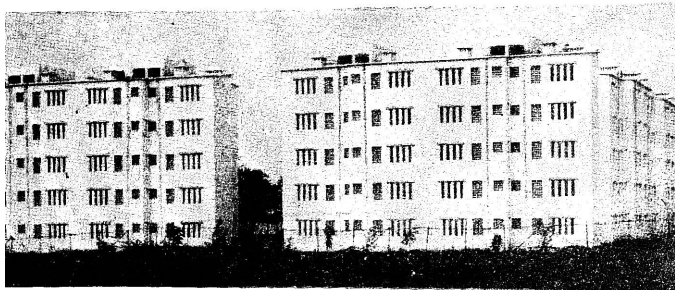
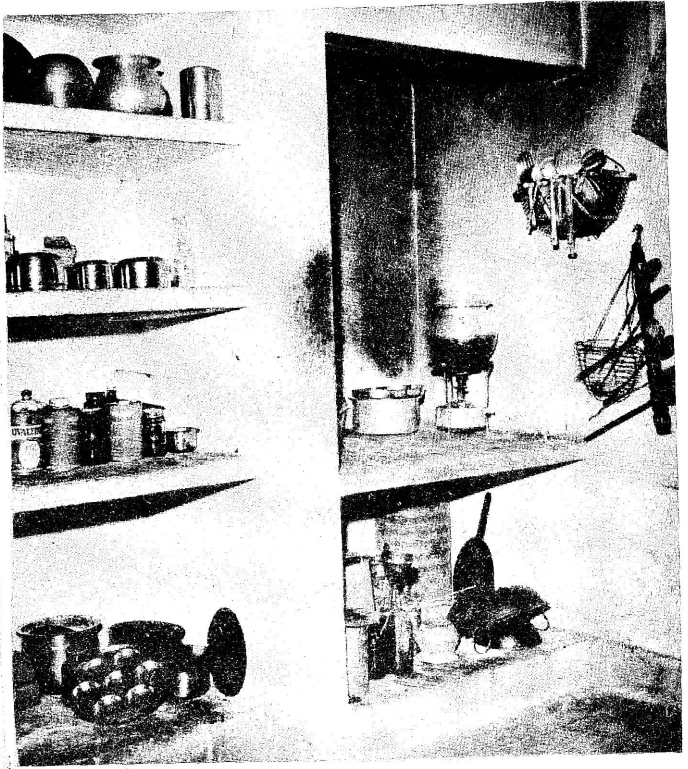
To relieve the pressure and congestion in the Central Business District of Madras, a new wholesale market to accommodate about 3,000 shops in an area of about 120 hectares at Koyambedu has been taken up. The project is expected to be completed in 3 years. This Market

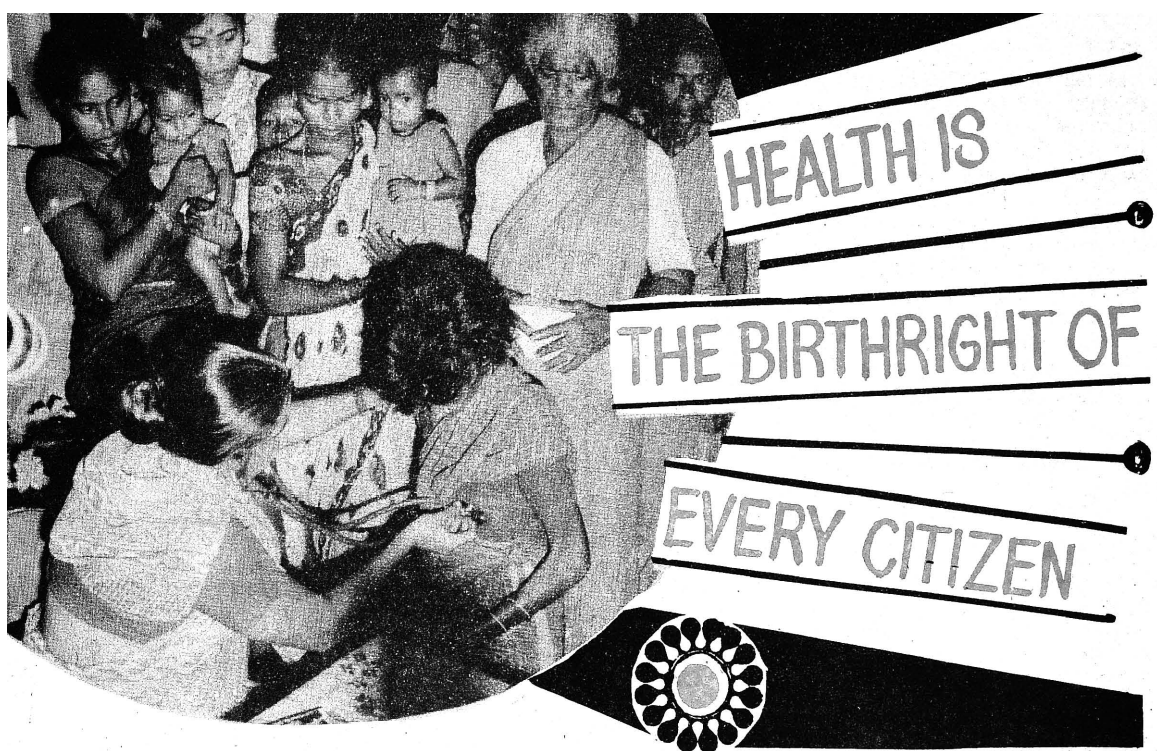
will replace the present Kothwal Market and Textile Market in George Town.

PERIPHERAL OUTSTATION BUS TERMINALS:

In order to provide for efficient operation of bus service and relieve

congestion in the Centre of the City, it has been proposed to organise 3 sub-terminals at points close to the Inner Ring Road and on the three Inner City Traffic Corridors. Acquisition of land for this purpose is under way.





The Government is cognisant of the fact that Health is the birthright of every citizen and therefore has adopted various measures to help the citizens achieve this end. Thus it has formulated many schemes and plans.

Prevention of communicable and other diseases, containment of communicable diseases where it occurs, providing medical care to the rural areas, improving the standards of environmental sanitation, prevention of environmental pollution, prevention of adulteration of food articles and drugs, providing care to women during pregnancy, childbirth and lactation collection and compilation of health statistics including registration of births and deaths for purposes of health planning and education of people in ways and means of healthful living that are the major items of services rendered to achieve this aim.

A majority of the population lives in rural areas. To provide medical facilities and health care, Primary Health Centres are run. An outlay of Rs. 14,000 has been allotted to each centre.

To ensure medical facilities in the predominantly rural areas at their very doorstep, the Government introduced a new scheme, the first of its kind in the country

in 1977-'78, in the form of Mobile Medical Teams. Such teams are already functioning in 24 Primary Health Centres reaching the remote villages, in those areas. In 1978-'79 this scheme was extended to 100 more Primary Health Centres. It will cover another 100 Centres in 1979-'80 at a cost of Rs. 62.43 lakhs.

This scheme was started in Primary Health Centres with 3 Medical Officers. One to attend to outpatients twice a day, while the other two will visit villages for the delivery of curative and preventive services. The entire block will be covered within a week's time. Complicated cases will be referred to specialists in hospitals.

Multi-purpose Health Workers Scheme:

Under this centrally sponsored scheme, there will be a horizontal integration of functions and one male health worker and one female health worker will be posted for a population of 5,000 in rural areas. The scheme is being implemented in the five districts of Kanyakumari, Madurai, South Arcot, Salem and Chengalpattu.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres:

The Maternity and Child Health Programme in rural areas is catered through the various maternity cen-

tres established and maintained by the respective Panchayat Unions.

There are 2,983 Maternity Centres in rural areas including 2,880 established by Panchayat Unions under grant-in-aid schemes.

Improvement of Nutritional status of Population:

The Nutrition Programme is directed to the vulnerable sections of the population. Nutrition education, especially to mother and children of Maternity and Child Health Centres, Primary Health Centres, Balwadis and schools has formed an important component of the Nutrition Programme.

The following Nutrition Programmes covering mother and child are being implemented:

1. Integrated Child Development Scheme.
2. Tribal Development Scheme in Kalrayan Hills, South Arcot District.
3. Prevention of control of blindness among children.
4. Special Nutrition Programme.
5. Applied Nutrition Programme.

Integrated Child Development Scheme:

This scheme was launched in 1976 in Thalli Block (Population

1.13 lakhs) and Nilakottai Block (Population 1.14 lakhs) and in certain slum areas of Madras City.

Objections of the scheme:

1. To improve the Nutritional and Health status of Children in the age-group of 0-6 years.
2. To lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child.
3. To reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and pre-school dropout.

Special Nutrition Programme:

This scheme is in operation in 2 corporations, 33 Municipalities and 25 Panchayat Unions, with a view to extend the Nutritional support to pregnant and lactating mothers and pre-school children between 6 months to 6 years in urban slums and tribal areas. The scheme covers 1,46,530 beneficiaries.

Tribal Development scheme in Kal rayan Hills:

To provide Medical and Health coverage for a population of about 24,000 Tribals in 103 Villages in Kalrayan Hills, One Mobile Medical Unit with necessary Medical and para-medical staff have been provided

1. Immunization Programme.
2. Improvement of Environmental sanitation and
3. Treating the Tribals for minor ailments, will be attended to by Health Inspectors.

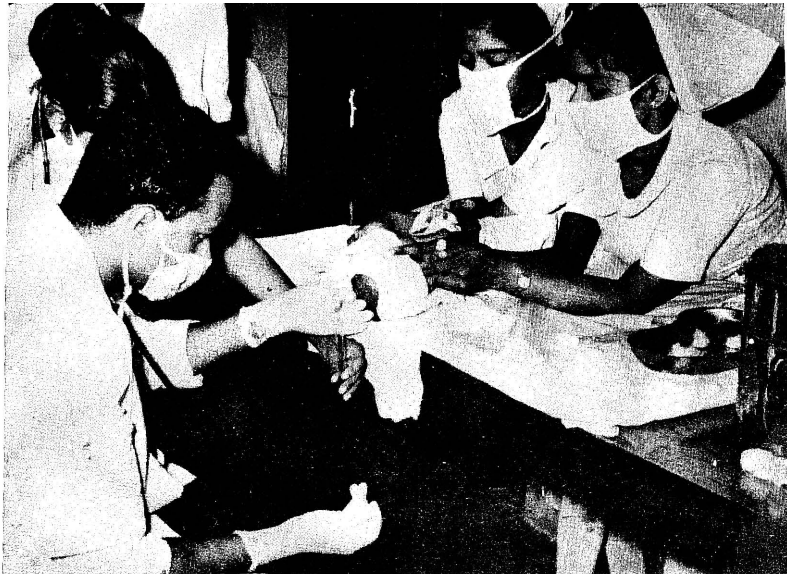
Vitamin A deficiency and malnutrition:

The scheme is implemented in one block in each district (where applied Nutrition Programme is not in operation) in co-ordination with the Social Welfare Department and the Directorate of Rural Development.

The scheme is intended for strengthening health education component necessary for sustained nutrition activity by mother and children.

Medical Education:

There are 8 medical colleges in the state; 3 are in the city and five in the districts. 1,015 students are selected for admission every year.



30 seats are reserved for students from other states. 3 are reserved for the physically handicapped and ten for widows.

Periphery Hospitals:

The periphery hospital started at K.K.Nagar is already functioning. The hospital at Anna Nagar and at Tondiarpet have been constructed and will begin to function shortly.

Achievements for 1978-'79

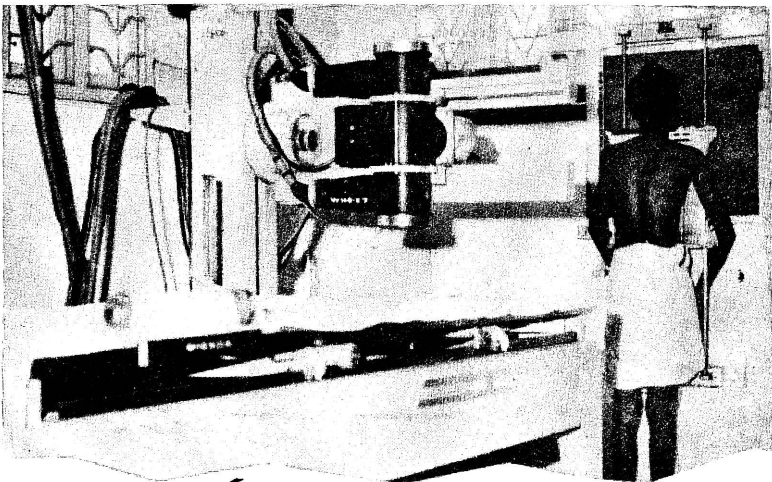
There are 14 head-quarters hospitals in the State. In the year 1977-'78 the total bed strength in the hospitals was 4,054. In 1978-'79 in the

general wards 281 beds and in the infectious disease wards 120 beds were added, thereby increasing the total strength to 4,455.

There are 108 taluk hospitals. There were 5,653 beds in 1977-'78 and 130 beds were increased bringing the total to 5,783.

Under the Family Planning scheme the Government of India had set a target for conducting 2,76,700 Family Planning Operations in the year 1978-'79 against which 1,89,464 have been done till 15.3.79.

73 units of siddha system of medicine are functioning in the state in addition the allopathy hospitals. •





The President Thiru N. Sanjiva Reddy unveiling two obelisks to mark the inauguration of the work on the second mine cut and the laying of the foundation for the second Thermal Power Station at Neyveli on 4-7-79. The Union Minister for Energy Thiru P. Ramachandran, The Governor Thiru Prabudas Patwari, The Chief Minister Thiru M.G.R. participated in the function.



number

special

achievement

year

two