



Tamil Nadu State
Administration Report

1989-90



TAMIL NADU STATE ADMINISTRATION REPORT

1989 - 90

From 1st April 1989 to 31st March 1990

©
GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU
1993

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GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

P R E F A C E

This report on the Administration of the State of Tamil Nadu for the financial year: 1989-90 gives a comprehensive picture of the functioning of various departments of the State Government:

2. The year 1989-90 happened to be a year of mixed fortunes with South-West Monsoon bringing more than normal rains, i.e., 341.8 mm, as against the normal of 308.6 mm. Yet, the cultivation in the State could not attain full swing owing to the fact that the precipitation in the month of June was less than normal and storage position in the reservoirs was inadequate. The delayed opening of Mettur Dam as late as 20th August from the normal date of 12th June coupled with the receipt of only 42.6 mm. against the normal of 94.6 mm in the month of August 1989 caused and considerable loss in the area under paddy and millets especially in delta where the farmers had to be content with one crop. Contrary to the behaviour of South-West Monsoon, the North-East Monsoon brought equitable precipitation in the southern drought-prone districts. Yet the rainfall was only 304 mm against the normal of 448 mm. However the State had produced 62.32 lakh metric tonnes of rice during the year.

3. Through a comprehensive and effective net work of Public Distribution System essential commodities such as rice, sugar, wheat, kerosene, palmolein oil, etc. were supplied to the public through 21,134 fair price shops functioning in the state catering to the needs of 129 lakh cardholders at subsidised prices.

4. During the year 1989-90, the scheme of allotment of house-sites to the members of Adi-Dravidars, Scheduled Tribes, was continued and 34,879 pattas were issued.

5. In the Industrial Sector, 12,196 permanent and 38,531 provisional small scale units certificates were issued. 7,000 handicrafts units were registered. 8,692 educated unemployed youth were enabled to get loans to the tune of Rs. 1,518.78 lakhs from Banks.

6. During the year, out of 648 Town Panchayats, 257 Town Panchayats were covered under the "Comprehensive Water-Supply Scheme".

7. In the field of Education, Tamil Nadu has already reached near 100% enrolment under the Age Group 6-11 and 80% under the Age Group 11-14. The rate of dropouts in Primary School level has drastically come down. Tamil Nadu has also been a pacesetter in offering Vocational Education at Higher Secondary level. The Higher Secondary Schools offered one or more vocational courses and the total number of courses offered was 108. Out of 4.42 lakhs higher secondary students, 93,141 were studying in vocational courses during the year 1989-90.

8. Rural Health Centres render preventive, and curative services to the rural population. As on 31-3-1990, 1,386 Primary Health Centres including 72 Community Health Centres were functioning in this State. The scheme for control of blindness is being implemented in 145 Primary Health Centres.

9. Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, a sum of Rs. 4,080.120 lakhs was provided as subsidy benefitting 2,21,509 families. The total number of SC/ST beneficiaries were 1,10,470 whereas the number of women beneficiaries were 77,336.

10. Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (TRYSEM) 13,252 persons were trained during the year 1989-90. Among them 5,613 persons were S.C. candidates and 68 persons S.T. candidates. 2,710 persons were provided with self-employment and 6,646 got wage employment.

11. 41,666 Group houses were constructed for the benefit of SC/ST during the year 1989-90. 7,456 Rural Sanitary latrines were constructed at a cost of Rs. 112.00 lakhs.

12. Adi-Dravidar Welfare is another item, which received special attention. To ensure proper representation of SC/ST in educational institutions including Medical, Engineering and other professional courses, 18% of seats in each course have been reserved for SC/ST. Pre-Matric and post-matric scholarships for education, cash grant of Rs. 1,000/- to Rs. 4,000/- in National Savings Certificates for inter-caste marriages were offered for the welfare of SC/ST. Provision of drinking water wells, construction of houses, free-supply of tools and appliances, formation of Milk-Co-operative Societies and land Colonisation Co-operative Societies were some of the schemes implemented for the benefit of Adi-Dravidars.

13. Maintenance of law and order and prevention and detection of crimes were well under control.

14. The work and achievements of the various departments of the Government of Tamil Nadu are outlined in this report and it is hoped that it will serve as a useful source of information to the public.

SECRETARIAT,
MADRAS-600 009,
22nd JANUARY 1993.

T. V. VENKATARAMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

1989—90

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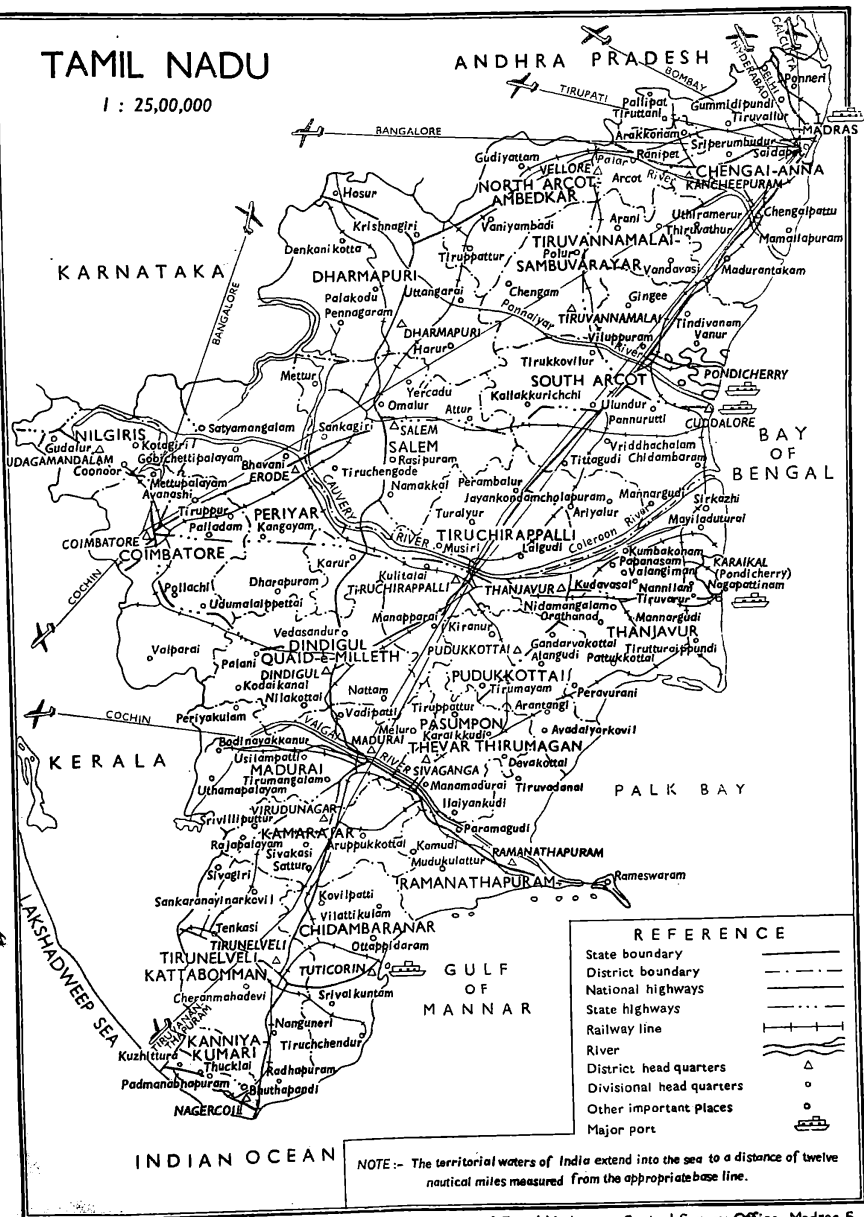
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TAMIL NADU

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Dr. P. C. Alexander, assumed charge of the Office of the Governor of Tamil Nadu on 17th February 1988 and continued as the Governor of Tamil Nadu during the entire period of this report.

2. The Cabinet headed by Dr. M. Karunanidhi assumed Office on 27th January 1989 with the following Ministers continued in the Office up to 8th March 1990.

1. Prof. K. Anbazhagan
2. Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha
3. Thiru Nanjil K. Manoharan
4. Thiru M. Kannappan
5. Thiru K. P. Kandasamy
6. Thiru Ko. Si. Mani
7. Thiru Arcot N. Veerasamy
8. Thiru Pon. Muthuramalingam
9. Thiru Veerapandi Arumugam
10. Thiru Durai Murugan
11. Thirumathi Subbulakshmi Jagadisan
12. Dr. E. Ramakrishnan
13. Dr. Ponmudi *alias* Deivasigamani
14. Thiru K. N. Nehru
15. Dr. K. Chandrasekaran
16. Thiru S. Thangavelu

3. Thiru Arcot N. Veerasamy was relieved of his duties from the Ministership with effect from 9th March 1990.

4. After Thiru Arcot N. Veerasamy was relieved from the Ministership, the Cabinet headed by the Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi, continued in the Office during the entire period of the report with the following Ministers:—

1. Prof. K. Anbazhagan
2. Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha
3. Thiru Nanjil K. Manoharan
4. Thiru M. Kannappan
5. Thiru K. P. Kandasamy
6. Thiru Ko. Si. Mani

7. Thiru Pou, Muthuramalingam
8. Thiru Veerapandi Arumugam
9. Thiru Durai Murugan
10. Thirumathi Subbulakshmi Jagadisan
11. Dr. E. Ramakrishnan
12. Dr. Ponnudiallas Deivasigamani
13. Thiru K. N. Nehru
14. Dr. K. Chandrasekaran
15. Thiru S. Thangavelu

GOVERNOR'S TOUR

GOVERNOR'S TOUR :

(i) Within the State.

April 1939.—The Governor was at Udagamandalam for about four weeks from the 18th of April. He received the President of India on the 19th at Udagamandalam; Presided over a school function (Lawrence School, Lovedale) and the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Radio Astronomy Centre on the 19th and 20th April respectively, which were inaugurated by the President.

May.—He participated in the valedictory function of Rashtriya Sankara Jayanthi Mahotsav at Sankarapuram at Kanchipuram on the 24th May. (The Vice-President of India was the Chief guest).

July.—He visited Tirunelveli-Katabomman district for four days from 11th. On the 11th he inaugurated houses for Aji-dravidars constructed under Indira Awas Yojana at Keel Pattakurichi village, visited Mundanthurai wildlife sanctuary on the 12th. On the 13th he inaugurated a Boat House at Courtallam and distributed loans on the 14th at Tirunelveli under District Developmental schemes.

August.—The Governor inaugurated Edward Gault Memorial library on August 12 at the Christian Medical College Hospital, Vellore North Arcot-Ambadkar district). After visiting various welfare units at Sathu nadurai village he visited the base hospital run by the Community Health Department of the Christian Medical College at Bigayam. On the 28th he delivered a special address at the National Seminar in connection with the Centenary of Jawaharlal Nehru at Gandhigram (Madurai District).

September.—The Governor inaugurated a few group housing schemes, drinking water schemes etc. at Pappanasam on the 10th and on the 11th he visited the Agricultural Research Station at Aduthurai (Thanjavur District).

He was on tour in Madurai and Dinilgul-Quaid-e-Milleth districts between the 15th and 16th September. On the 15th he presided over the Annual convocation of the Mother Theresa Women's University at Kodaikanal. On the 18th he inaugurated water supply schemes, group housing schemes etc. and distributed loans to weaker sections at a function in Palani.

November.—He inaugurated a social service centre at Tiruchirappalli under the auspices of the International Association of the Lions Club on the 12th. Later in the evening he presided over the Annual Convocation of the Bharathidasan University. On the 13th he presided over the Annual Convocation of the Annamalai University at Annamalai nagar (South Arcot District).

December.—The Governor inaugurated a Science Park organised by the Regional Engineering college on the 7th December at Tiruchirappalli; he declared open a new building of the Kendriya Vidyalaya on the 8th at Madurai. On the 14th he participated in the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of the Annamalai University and presided over the special convocation of the University. The President of India inaugurated the former function of the University.

On the 28th December he delivered the first convocation address of Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women (deemed university) at Coimbatore.

February 1990.—He presided over the Annual convocation of the Madurai Kamaraj University at Madurai on the 12th February.

March.—He inaugurated the Centenary celebrations of the Madura College at Madurai on the 18th March. On the 19th he presided over the annual convocation of the Alagappa University at Karaikudi.

(ii) Outside the State:

April 1989.—The Governor visited Port Blair on the 7th and inaugurated the cultural festival "Dweep Mahotsav-89" organized by the south zone Cultural Centre jointly with the Andaman and Nicobar Administration.

June.—He attended the meeting of the Trustees of Nehru Trust for Cambridge University at Teen Murti House, Delhi on the 3rd.

September.—He inaugurated the Annual Civil Military Liaison Conference at the Southern Command headquarters, Pune on the 25th; and visited the National Defence Academy and addressed the cadets.

December.—He visited Agalai (Kerala State) on the 29th December and inaugurated the Tribal Arts festival organized by the South Zone Cultural Centre. On the 31st December he inaugurated the Silver Jubilee function on the demise of H. H. Baselius Gregoris II of the Indian Orthodox Church at Pathanamthitta, Kerala.

January 1990.—He presided over the Executive Committee meeting and Trustees meeting of the Nehru Trust for Cambridge University on the 20th and 21st.

II. GOVERNOR'S IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENTS IN THE CITY :

April 1989.—The Governor inaugurated the Centenary celebrations of Moulana Abul Kalam Azad on the 2nd April. On the 5th he inaugurated the All India Summer Institute in History; later attended as Chief guest the National Maritime Day celebrations. He inaugurated a seminar on 'Steps for Rapid Industrial progress in Tamil Nadu' on the 15th of April. On the 16th April, he presided over the Silver Jubilee celebrations of Voluntary Health Services and released the Golden Jubilee souvenir of the South India Film Chamber of Commerce. Both the above functions were inaugurated by the President of India.

May.—The Governor presided over the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of the Rotary Club of Madras on the 24th May. Vice-President of India was the Chief guest. On the 27th he attended as Chief guest and inaugurated the annual Technical Convention of the Institution of Electronics and Tele-communication Engineers.

June.—He inaugurated the Annual conference of All India Pensioners' Federation; later in the evening inaugurated the Conference of District and Local representatives of St. John Ambulance Association on the 24th June. On the 27th he delivered valedictory address at the All India Convention of Editors of Small and Medium Newspapers at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. He inaugurated the All India Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition at Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan on the 30th June.

July.—The Governor laid foundation stone for a housing colony at Madras Thermal power Project, Ennore on the 1st of July. The President of India inaugurated the works of the construction on the Project. On the 6th July he attended as Chief guest the silver Jubilee celebration of Reserve Bank of India Staff College. He attended as Chief guest and inaugurated a Seminar under the auspices of the Indian Rubber Institute on the 20th later in the day he inaugurated two hostel buildings at Anna University. On the 22nd the Governor presided

over the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of CSI Bain School at Kilpaük. He released the commemorative stamp on the Golden Jubilee of the Central Reserve Police Force at Avadi. On the 27th July, On the 28th he attended as Chief guest and inaugurated the Y's Men International Convention at Hotel Ambassador Pallava. On the 29th July he inaugurated the Students Book Fair later delivered the key-note address at the Dowry Eradication Rally.

August.—On the 2nd August he presided over the Vice-Chancellors' meeting and discussed matters pertaining to Universities. He attended as Chief Guest a special meeting of the 'Role of Small Enterprise in a vibrant Indian Economy' organised by the Federation of Association of small Industries of India. On the 4th. On the 8th August he attended as Chief guest the 101st birthday of the late Thiru C. M. Kothari. On the 26th August he attended as Chief guest the Development Awareness Programme to mark the 20 years of Bank Nationalisation organised by the I.O.B. He presided over the function to mark the inauguration of Dr. M. G. R. Medical University at the University Centenary Auditorium on the 31st August. The President of India inaugurated the function.

September.—On the 1st September he inaugurated the All India National Athletic Meet organised by the Tamil Nadu Athletic Association; later participated in the function organised by the Industrial Estate Manufacturers' Association at Guindy. The President of India inaugurated the function. He released the souvenir to mark the Centenary celebrations of the Madras High Court Advocates Association on the 2nd September. The President of India inaugurated the function. On the 5th he attended as Chief guest the Centenary celebrations of late Dr. S. Radhakrishnan at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. He inaugurated the Third Indo-Pacific Congress on Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences on the 8th. Later hosted a tea party for the delegates of the above congress. On the 20th he presided over the inauguration of the Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University.

October.—He inaugurated the 'Biopex 89' exhibition organised by the World Wide Fund for Nature India on the 5th. On the 7th he inaugurated the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Stenographers' guild. On the 20th October he attended as Chief guest the Platinum Jubilee-cum-80th annual day celebrations of the Madras Society for the Protection of children.

November.—On the 14th November he presided over the Nehru Centenary celebration under the auspices of Government of Tamil Nadu.

December.—On the 3rd December he attended as Chief guest the birth day celebrations of Dr. Rajendra Prasad. He attended as Chief guest the birthday celebrations of Rajaji at Rajaji Memorial on the 9th. On the 16th December he attended as Chief guest a reception to commemorate the Navy Week at Navy House.

January 1990.—The Governor inaugurated the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Madras Kerala Samaj on the 7th January. He inaugurated the International Literacy Year under the auspices of the State Resource Centre for Non-formal Education on the 12th January. On the 19th January he delivered the keynote address at the annual convention of Madras Management Association. On the 22nd he attended as Chief guest and inaugurated the 'Festival of Soviet Press in India' at Valluvar Kottam. On the 27th the Governor took salute at the Medal parade and distributed the President's Police Medals to the Police and Fire Services Officials. He inaugurated the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Tanners' Gettogether at Central Leather Research Institute on the 28th. On the 29th he attended as Chief guest the institution of Prof. Sathianatha Iyer Endowment in the Madras University. On the 31st he received the Prime Minister of Mauritius Sir Anerood Jugnauth and Lady Sarojini Jugnauth on their arrival at the airport and saw them off later in the evening.

February.—On the 2nd February he inaugurated 'Unifest' the South Zone Inter University Cultural Festival at the University Centenary auditorium. On the 9th he attended as Chief guest the post centenary Golden Jubilee celebrations of St. Mary's Anglo-Indian Higher Secondary school.

March.—The Governor presided over the inaugural function of the National Seminar on 'Rain water in Agriculture' at Anna University. On the 21st March he presided over the Executive Board meeting and Governing Body meeting of the South Zone Cultural Centre. Later attended tree planting in Raj Bhavan campus. On the 25th March he attended the formal reception for IPKF on their return from Sri Lanka at the Madras Port.

VISIT OF THE VIP's/VVIP's TO TAMIL NADU IN 1989-90

VIP's/VVIPs. Particulars (1)	Date of visit (2)	Places of visit (3)
1. F.E. Alizakutia Al Aysari Ambassador of Kuwait	2nd April 1989 to 5th April 1989	Madras.
2. Dr. John R. Hubbard, U. S. Ambassador in India	4th April 1989 to 6th April 1989	Madras.
3. Mr. Origan Berner, Swedish Ambassador in India	3rd April 1989 to 6th April 1989	Madras.
4. Mr. Nirupam Sen, Indian Deputy High Commissioner in Sri Lanka.	8th April 1989 to 9th April 1989	Madras.
5. Vice President of India	9th April 1989 to 10th April 1989	Madurai Gandhigramam.
6. Thiru J. N. Dixit Indian High Commissioner Colombo	9th April 1989 to 5th April 1989.	Madras.
7. Thiru Thondaman Minister for Textiles and Rural Development, Sri Lanka	12th April 1989 to 24th April 1989.	Madras.
8. Thiru M.S. Sellaswamy, Minister of State for Transport Sri Lanka	12th April 1989 to 18th April 1989.	Madras Trichy
9. Five Member Delegation led by H.E. Mr. Iacon Bataram, Minister for Trade, Industry and Labour, Govt of Kiribati	16th April 1989 to 18th April 1989.	Madras.
10. President of India.	14th April 1989 to 21st April 1989.	Madras, Madurai Keelakarai, Tirunelveli Kattabomman, Tuticorin, Gandhigramam, Combatores, The Nilgiris.
11. Mr. P.P. Devaraj, Minister of State for Hindu Religious Cultural Affairs, Sri Lanka.	18th April 1989 to April 1989.	Madras.
12. H.E. Mr. Amirbin Jaafar, High Commissioner of Malaysia in India.	19th April 1989 to 21st April 1989.	Madras.
13. Mr. Ashok Kumar Dwivadi, Editor of "Shanti Dut" From Suva, FIJI.	21st April 1989 to 22nd April 1989.	Madras.
14. Mr. Julian Grill, Minister for Economic Development Trade and Tourism, State, of Western Australia.	14th May 1989 to 17th May 1989.	Madras.
15. Mr. Thondaman, Minister for Textiles and Rural Industrial Development, Sri Lanka.	12th May 1989 to 15th May 1989.	Madras.

(1)	(2)	(3)
16. Four Persons of India Origin from South Africa.	12th May 1989 to 14th May 1989.	Madras.
17. Mr. W. J. M. Lokulandara, Minister for Education, Cultural Affairs and Infor- mation, Sri Lanka	18th May 1989 to 24th May 1989.	Madras.
18. Vice President of India	23rd May 1989 to 26th May 1989.	Madras, Kancheepuram, Pondicherry Karaikal, Nagore Velankanni, Thiruvannamalai, Tirunelveli.
19. Mr. D. J. K. Chetri, Ambassador of Bhutan in Bangladesh.	18th May 1989 to 26th May 1989.	Madras.
20. President of India.	24th and 25th May 1989.	Madras.
21. Mr. Thondaman, Minister for Textiles and Rural Industrial Development. Sri Lanka.	2nd June 1989 to 6th June 1989.	Madras and Trichy.
22. Dr. C. Rajadurai, Former Minister, Govt. of Sri Lanka.	3rd June 1989 to 16th June 1989.	Trichy.
23. The Prime Minister of India, Transit Visit.	15th June 1989.	Madras Air Port.
24. Mr. R. P. Dua, Assistant High Commissioner of India at Sri Lanka.	1st July 1989 and 2nd July 1989.	Madras.
25. The President of India,	1st July 1989 and 2nd July 1989.	Madras and Kancheepuram.
26. Mr. Thondaman, Minister (R. I.) Sri Lanka.	4th July 1989 and 5th July 1989.	Madras and Trichy.
27. Foreign Minister of Bangladesh	7th July 1989 to 8th July 1989.	Madras.
28. F. R. G. Parliamentary Delegation	7th July 1989 to 9th July 1989.	Madras.
29. The Vice-President of India, (Transit Visit).	9th July 1989, to 11th July 1989.	Madras.
30. Mr. Thondaman, Minister for Rural Industries, Sri Lanka.	9th July 1989 to 11th July 1989.	Madras.
31. Nicaraguan, Ambassador and Consellar.	12th July 1989 to 13th July 1989.	Madras.
32. Mr. Chellaswamy, Minister for Transport, Sri Lanka.	11th July 1989 to 15th July 1989.	Madras.
33. Mr. Raina, Indian High Commissioner Colombo	7th July 1989.	Madras.
34. Mr. Lokulandara, Minister for Education and Culture, Sri Lanka.	16th July 1989 to 27th July 1989.	Madras.

(1)	(2)	(3)
35. Mr. J. P. Mercedes, Assistant Secretary Philippines.	17-7-89	Madras.
36. Mr. Zivajene, Jazine, Ambassador of Yugoslevia.	18-7-89	Madras.
37. Mr. Mehrotra, Indian High Commissioner, Colombo.	18-7-89	Madras.
38. Mr. Devaraj, Veerasamy, M.P., Mauritius.	18-7-89	
39. Tmt. Mangaiyarkarasi, Amirthalingam w/o Amirthalingam, General Secretary, TULF, Srilanka.	21-7-89 26-7-89 30-7-89	Madras. Madras.
40. Thiru. C. Rajadurai, former Minister, Srilanka.	3-8-89	Madras.
41. Mr. Mana Fujiaka, President of Asian Development Bank.	20-7-89	Madras.
42. Mr. John. R. Rubbard, Ambassador of USA, in India.	1-8-89 to 5-8-89	Madras.
43. Mr. Rnajan Vijiyaretanne, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Srilanka.	4-8-89 to 5-8-89	Madras.
44. Mr. Mehrotra, Indian High Commissioner, Colombo.	6-8-89	
45. Mr. U.B. Vijekoon and Mr. John Amaralinga, SriLankan Minister.	17-8-89 19-8-89	Madras.
46. H.E. Princes Chritian Berban, Princes of Spain.	19-8-89 to 23-8-89	Madras.
47. H.E. Mrs. Shevichenka, Vice President, USSR.	20-8-89 to 23-8-89	Madras.
48. Mr. Staleru, French Minister of State for Planning.	21-8-89 to 26-8-89	Madras.
49. Vice President of India.	26-8-89 & 27-8-89	Madurai Ganghigram.
50. Mr. John Amaratunga, Minister for State for Foreign Affairs, Srilanka.	29-8-89	Madras.
51. Mr. S.L. Malik, Ambassador, Desingate to Hungary.	22-8-89 & 23-8-89	Madras.
52. Mr. Agarwal, Ambassador of Indianin Ivery Coast.	21-8-89 to 27-8-89	Madras.

(1)	(2)	(3)
53. The President of India	1st August 1989 to 2nd September 1989 & 5th September 1989 6th September 1989	Madras, Tiruchi, Thanjavur
54. The Vice President of India.	26th May 1989 to 27th August 1989	Madurai.
55. Thiru L.L. Mohrotra, Indian High Commissioner for Colombo.	6th September 1989 to 7th September 1989.	Madras.
56. Mr. Thondaman, Minister for Rural Industries Srilanka.	14th September 1989 to 17th September 1989.	Madurai Trichy.
57. Vice-President of India (Transit visit)	14th September 1989 to 15th September 1989.	Transit Madras.
58. Mr. Ahmed Zaki, Attorney General Maldives.	14th September 1989 to 15th September 1989.	Madras.
59. Festival of France Artist Troup from Paris.	16th September 1989 to 21st September 1989.	Madras.
60. H. E. Ida Bagus Mantra Ambassador of Indonesia	18th September 1989 to 20th September 1989.	Madras.
61. Dr. Graham Baston Feader High Commissioner for Australia.	17th September 1989 to 20th September 1989.	Madras
62. Thiru C. Rajadurai, Former Minister of Srilanka.	16th September 1989.	Madras.
63. Mr. Lathiaz Bakeer, Markar Minister of State for Housing, Srilanka.	21st September 1989.	Madras.
64. Mr. M. Arumugam Parasuraman, Mini- ster of Education, Arts and Culture, Mauritius.	24th September 1989 to 27th September 1989.	Madras.
65. Mr. F. S. C. P. Kalpage, High Commis- sioner for Sri Lanka in India.	3rd October 1989, to 8th October 1989.	Madras.
66. Queen Mother H.R.H. Princess Juliana of Netherlands.	9th October 1989, to 12th October 1989.	Madras.
67. Visit of Zaambian Team.	14th October 1989, and 15th October 1989.	Madras.
68. Visit of Eleven Member Soviet Delegation.	17th October 1989, to 18th October 1989.	Madras.
69. Mr. H. E. Michael, Cheek High Commi- ssioner of Singapore in India.	22nd October 1989, to 26th October 1989.	Madras.
70. Mr. C. Rajadurai, Former Srilanka Minister.	2nd November 1989.	Madras.

(1)	(2)	(3)
71. Chandra Bandara, Minister of State for Public Administration of Srilanka.	2nd November 1989	Madras.
72. Mr. L. L. Mehrotra, Indian High Commissioner at Colombo.	12th November 1989 and 15th November 1989.	Madras.
73. Prime Minister of India	5th November 1989 to 8th November 1989	Krishnagiri, Trichy, Coimbatore, Madras and Madurai.
74. Eight Member Czechoslovakia Delegation led by Mr. Vladislav Corevka, Deputy Minister of Culture.	15th November 1989 to 17th November 1989	Madras.
75. Mr. K. K. S. Rana, Indian High Commissioner in Mauritius.	25th November 1989 to 30th November 1989	Madras.
76. Mr. Alexander Philan, Ambassador of Greece in India.	2nd December 1989 to 4th December 1989	Madras.
77. Mr. Christone, British High Commissioner for Sri Lanka.	1st December 1989 to 2nd December 1989	Madras.
78. Mr. T. V. Guevai, Ambassador of China.	1st December 1989 to 2nd December 1989	Madras.
79. Mr. Thallantha, Minister for Textiles and Rural Industries, Srilanka.	2nd December 1989 to 5th December 1989	Madurai.
80. High Delegation led by Ranjan Vijaratnae Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sri Lanka.	8th December 1989 and 9th December 1989	Madras.
81. The President of India	13th December 1989 and 14th December 1989	Tiruchirappalli, South Arcot.
82. Mr. Mehrotra, Indian High Commissioner for Sri Lanka.	12th December 1989 and 13th December 1989	Madras.
83. Mr. Datto, S. Samy Velu, Minister for Energy, Government of Malaysia.	13th December 1989 to 17th December 1989.	Madras.
84. Dr. Itans, Director of Police Academy (F. R. C.)	20th December 1989 and 21st December 1989	Madras.
85. Aneesa Ahmed, Senior Presidential Aid and Member of National Women Council, Maldives	19th December 1989 to 20th December 1989	Madras.
86. Mr. Rajadurai, Former Srilanka Minister	20th December 1989	Madras.
87. Mr. Chandra Bandara, Minister of State for Public Administration, Srilanka.	28th December 1989 and 29th December 1989.	Madras.
88. Mr. Hazi Zayathan, Baluchistan, Pakistan	28th December 1989.	

(1)	(2)	(3)
89. Two member Maldivian Delegation led by Mr. Mseena Sukoora and Mr. Md. Ameer.	16th December 1989 to 17th December 1989.	Madras.
90. Mr. Ranjan Wijeratne, Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka.	4th and 5th January 1990.	Madras.
91. Mr. Mehrotra, Indian High Commissioner for Colombo.	4th to 5th January 1990.	Madras.
92. U.S.S.R. Delegation headed by Mr. G. D. Gerasim Chuk Vice Minister of U.S.S.R. Merchant Marine.	15th to 19th January 1990.	Madras.
93. Mr. Mehrotra, Indian High Commissioner for Colombo.	6th to 9th January 1990	Madras.
94. Mr. Thondaman, Sri Lankan Rural Industries Minister.	13th to 27th January 1990	
95. Mr. Varadaraja Perumal, Chief Minister North Eastern Province, Sri Lanka.	8th to 11th January 1990.	Madras.
96. Mr. M. H. Mohamed, Speaker, Sri Lankan Parliament.	18th January 1990.	Madras.
97. U.S.S.R. Delegation led by Mr. Goldin. President, Soviet Indian President Society.	29th to 31st January 1990.	Madras.
98. Mr. Fathullah Jameel, Foreign Minister Maldives.	29th to 30th January 1990.	Madras.
99. Prime Minister of Mauritius	31st January 1990.	Madras.
100. High Commissioner of Mauritius	31st January to 1st February 1990.	Madras.
101. Six member G.D.R. Delegation led by Mr. Peter Sem Burg.	4th February to 8th February 1990.	Madras.
102. Prime Minister of India	3rd February 1990	Madras.
103. Dr. A.I. Kondrovsen, Deputy Minister U.S.S.R., Ministry of Health and Accommodation.	1st to 3rd February 1990.]	Madras.
104. Mr. S. Thondaman, Sri Lanka, Minister for Textiles and Rural Industries.	8th February 1990.	Madras.
105. Mr. Kijira Noda, Ambassador of Japan.	12th and 13th February 1990.	Madras.
106. Vice-President of India (Transit Visit)	15th February 1990.	Madras (Transit).
107. Mrs. Bandaranaike, Leader of Sri Lanka Freedom Party.	6th and 7th February 1990.	Madras.
108. Do.	11th to 19th February 1990.	Madras.
109. As F.R.G. Parliamentary Delegation Economic Committee headed by Dr. Mermann Joseph unland and six others.	24th to 27th February 1990.	Madras.
110. Mr. William Clerk (Junior) Ambassador of U.S.A. accompanied by his wife.	28th February to 2nd March 1990.	Madras.

(1)	(2)	(3)
111. Mr. Andreo Lawin, Ambassador of France	25th February 1990 to 2nd March 1990.	Madras.
112. Mr. Farkath and Mrs. Gunileketh Swedish Ambassador.	26th February 1990.	Madras.
113. Visit of Tamil Leaders of PLOT & TELO Sri Lanka.	17th to 24th February 1990.	Madras.
114. Mr. Guruhachan Singh, Former High Commissioner to Sri Lanka.	4th to 5th March 1990.	Madras.
115. President of India	2nd to 4th March 1990.	Madras Kancheepuram.
116. Mr. Abdul Mohamed Kamil, Deputy Secretary General, Foreign Office, Malaysia.	8th to 12th March 1990.	
117. Mr. Fathulah Jameel, Foreign Minister Maldives.	8th to 9th March 1990.	
118. Mr. Kuldeep Nayar, Indian High Commissioner Designate to London with his wife.	8th March 1990.	Madras.
119. Mr. Dato Samyellu, Minister for Posts and Telegraph, Malaysia.	9th to 13th March 1990.	Madras.
120. Mr. Sindharth Singh, Ambassador, Designate at Zimhabve.	11th to 14th March 1990.	Madras.
121. Mr. Fumio Kitamura, M.D. Foreign Press Centre, Japan.	14th to 16th March 1990.	Madras.
122. David Goodall, British High Commissioner in India...	20th to 23rd March 1990.	Madras.
123. Mr. K. K. Bhargava, Secretary General SAARCH, Secretariat.	16th and 17th March 1990.	Madras.
124. Mr. Adam Manik and Ahmed Latheef from Maldives.	22nd to 24th March 1990.	Madras.
125. Mr. L. L. Melhotra, High Commissioner for India to Sri Lanka.	16th and 17th March 1990	Madras.
126. Mr. Abdul Hameed Audul Hamid, Director of Projects and Mr. Ibrahim Ismail, Director of Education Development Centre, Government of Male.	24th and 25th March 1990.	Madras.
127. Mr. NG. Chennng Kiat, Minister for Health, Malaysia.	25th March 1990.	Madras.
128. Mr. Mohamed, Speaker of Parliament Sri Lanka.	26th and 27th March 1990.	Madras.

CHAPTER II.

ADI-DRAVIDAR AND TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare;

As per 1981 census the total population of the State is 484 lakhs. Of this, the Scheduled Caste population constitutes 1980-81 lakhs which works out to 18.35 per cent. The population of the Scheduled Tribe is 5.20 lakhs which comes to 1.07 per cent of the States' total population. The level of literacy among the Adi-dravidar is 29.67 per cent and 20.45 per cent among the Scheduled Tribes which is 20.46 per cent for General Population.

The major ameliorative activities undertaken for the Welfare of Adi-dravidar and Scheduled Tribes are—

1. Education.
2. Employment and Economic Advancement
3. Health, Housing and Other Schemes.
4. Tribal area sub Plan.

Education.—In the field of Education, the main activities of the Government are grant of scholarship, maintenance and opening of schools, opening and maintenance of hostels, supply of Tamil Nadu Nutritious Noon Meals, Supply of Books, slates, Note-books, clothing and boarding grants. For the various educational programmes a sum of 44.7. 24 lakhs was provided in the budget for 1989-90. During 1989-90 1,001 schools for scheduled castes and 213 for Scheduled Tribes, in this State. With a total strength of about 247 lakhs students were functioning. Hostel facilities have also been provided for those who attend schools/colleges and Industrial Training Institutes.

During the year 1989-90. Three hostels for college students, twenty for High School students and two for Industrial Training Institute students were opened for the benefit of Scheduled Castes. At the end of 1989-90, the total number of hostels functioning in the State are 821.

Postmatric Scholarship.—Sanction of scholarship was continued to be made during the year 1989-90 also under Government of India regulations to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students studying Postmatric courses in Higher Secondary, Degree courses, Post-Graduate courses and professional courses. The Scheduled Caste Kians, were sanctioned scholarship under State Scholarship Scheme. The annual income limit to get scholarship under Government of India regulations was fixed as Rs. 24000 and the annual income limit to get scholarship under State Scholarship regulations was fixed on Rs. 15,000.

The details of number of students benefitted and quantum of amount sanctioned under Government of India scholarship scheme and State Scholarship scheme during 1989-90 are furnished below.—

	Number sanctioned.	Amount involved.
	(1)	(2)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Government of India Scholarship	74,857	805.44
State Scholarship	6,926	36.82

Apart from the Sanction of scholarship under regular scheme, sanction of special scholarships to the meritorious students was continued to be done during the year 1989-90. Under Gandhi Memorial Award, Merit-cum-Merits award. Besides this sanction of adhoc grant of Rs. 300 was also continued to be sanctioned during the year 1989-90 to Adi-Dravidar Scheduled Tribe and Adi-Dravidar Schedule Tribe and Adi-Dravidar Kian student who secure 60 per cent and above marks in S.S.L.C. Public Examination Higher Secondary Examination. A sum of Rs. 19.34 lakhs has been spent during 1989-90 under this scheme.

Prize Money Award.—The scheme of award of prize money to Schedule Castes, Schedule Tribes and Schedule Caste converts who secured 60 per cent and above marks in Degree or Post Graduate or professional course examinations, and passed in the first attempt was introduced in the year 1988-89 and was continued during 1989-90, also. The quantum of award monies from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500. During 1989-90 337 students benefitted under this scheme.

Prematric Scholarship.—In all recognised schools other than those run by Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department text books are supplied for IX and X Standard students belonging to Schedule Castes/Schedule Tribes and Scheduled Caste converts by this Department under the Prematric Scholarship scheme and for students to VIII Text books are supplied by Education Department. Under Tamil Nadu Nutrition Noon Meal Programme. Note books are also supplied to the S.C./S.T. and S.C. convert students studying in Standards. IV to X in General Schools free of Cost from the year 1988-89 by the department.

Free Education.—From the year 1989-90. the S.C./S.T.S./S.C. Convert students pursuing courses upto degree level (+1, +2, B.A., B.Sc., B.Com.) and where are not covered under Government of India/State Scholarship schemes need not pay special fees and examination fees to the institution in which they are studying. The amount will be reimbursed to the institution by the Director of School Education/Director of Collegiate Education from the funds of this Department.)

Centrally Sponsored Schemes.—Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme award of pre-matric ; scholarship to the children of those who engaged in unclean occupation (scavenging of dry latrines) and including sweepers irrespective of Community and religion is being continued.

For the benefit of these children, two hostels are, one for boy at Dindigul in Anna District and 4 another for Girls at Ambur in North Arcot Ambedkar district with sanctioned strength of 30 each are run.

To impart training to Adi-Dravidar and S. T. candidates appearing for I.A.S., I.P.S. and other Central Services competitive examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission 'New-Delhi', the Pre-Examination Training Centre was started in Madras city in the year 1966 and is continued to be functioning. The sanctioned strength 60.

Plough bulls to Agriculturists.—Under the scheme of supply lot plough bulls Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste converts subsidy of Rs. 800 being 1/3 of the cost of the bulls is sanctioned. The remaining 2/3rd cost is arranged through banks. The total cost of the ploughed bulls is Rs. 2,400 in 1989-90 and the financial assistance for the purchase of plough bulls as arranged on the above patterns.

Co-operation Scheduled Tribes.—In order to free the tribes from the clutches of various exploits and to enable them to market the forest products collected by them profitably and to improve their economic conditions, the Government have organised Co-operative Societies and multipurpose Co-operative marketing societies five forest labour contract Co-operative Societies and two multi-purpose Co-operative Societies for Scheduled Tribes in the State.

Milk Supply Co-operative Societies.—With a view to help the poor Scheduled Caste people and also to provide them employment opportunities, milk supply Co-operative Societies have been organised. Each Scheduled Caste member in the Co-operative Milk supply societies in the state is eligible for financial assistance from this Department under Thadeo funds. The unit cost of a milk animal is Rs. 3,200. The subsidy portion will be 50 per cent of the unit cost of Rs. 3,200 i.e. Rs. 1,600 per animal. The balance amount of Rs. 1,600 will be bank loan to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Caste converts beneficiaries.

Cottage industries.—Cottage Industrial training centres are continued to be maintained. These Centres are under the control of the Director of Social Welfare, Madras for Administrative convenience. The Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare department places the required funds at its disposal for the management of these centres. One training Centre is tailoring and Weaving is also continued to be maintained at Pochampati (Kanyakumari) by this department.

Tools and Appliances were supplied free of cost to Technically Trained T.D. (L) Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste converts to Christianity. During 1989-90 a sum of Rs. 2.12 lakhs has been spent for the purpose.

Special Control Assistant.—The Government of India have formulated a scheme of Central Assistance for speedy economic development of Adi-dravidars. The amount is released to the implementing departments through Thadco.

Health Housing and other Scheme.—With a view to improve health and housing facilities, the Government have made provision for drinking water wells, over head tanks ground level Reservoirs, link road, pathway to Burial ground shouse sites mobile medical unit etc.

Housing :—

During the year 1989-90, construction of 42,000 concrete etc. houses was taken up under Jawahar Valthiappa Thittam. (implemented by the Rural Development Department).

PROVISION OF HOUSE SITES TO SCHEDULED CASTES/SCHEDULED TRIBES BY ACQUISITION OF PRIVATE LANDS, FREE OF COSTS.

The scheme of acquisition of private lands for the allotment of house sites to the member of Adi-Dravidars, Scheduled Caste Tribes was continued during the year 1989-90 also. During the year 1989-90 pattas were issued.

Provision of Drinking Water facilities to Adi-Dravidar Habitation.—Provision of drinking water facilities to Adi-Dravidar habitations is one of the basic amenities and the Government have taken up the task of providing them in Adi-Dravidar habitations. Now drinking water wells at a cost of Rs. 7,500 and Ground Level Reservoirs at a cost of Rs. 15,000 are provided wherever necessary. During the year 1989-90 a sum of Rs. 23.35 lakhs has been spent for the purpose.

Construction of Dhobikhanas.—The scheme of construction Dhobikhanas has been introduced by this department during 1978-79 for Scheduled Caste Vannan Community in Kanniyakumari District. This scheme has been extended to Sthencottai taluk of Tirunelveli District during 1989-90. The Dhobikhanas are being constructed every year. During the year 1989-90 a sum of Rs. 30,000 was provided for this purpose to Tamirikulam and Sembur colony in Nellore District.

Rewards to intercaste Married Couples.—The nomenclature of the inter-caste marriage has been changed as "ANJUGAM AMMAIYAR NINAIYU KALAPPU THIRUMAN THITTAM." Government have raised the income limit from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 12,000 for the intercaste marriage. A sum of Rs. 1,000 is given to meet the marriage expenses and Rs. 4,000 in the form of National Savings certificate during the year 1989-90. 578 Intercaste married couples have been awarded financial assistance.

Reward to select village.—With a view to create competitive spirit among the villagers in the work of removal of untouchability and also to create in them a real interest and zeal in the work two prizes are awarded to the villages in each district except Madras City which are outstanding in the field of removal of untouchability. The first prize is Rs. 2,000 and the second prize is Rs. 1,000. A sum of Rs. 48,000 was spent during 1989-90 for the above scheme.

Award of Radio to neatly maintained Adi-Dravidar Colonies.—During the scheme every year radio set is awarded to a neatly maintained Adi-Dravidar Colony in each taluk of the District as a measure for the speedy removal of untouchability during 1989-90, a sum of Rs. 1,279 lakhs was spent on the purchase and supply of radio sets.

Adi-Dravidar week Celebration.—Adi-Dravidar Week is celebrated from 24th January to 12th January every year.

PCR Act 55 implementation.—The Government in their order No. 2688, Home Court II dated 13th November 1981 have accorded sanction for the creation of four posts of Judicial first class Magistrates one each in the district Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Thanjavur at Kumbakonam to try offences exclusively under the PCR Act 55. These special courts started functioning with effect from 1982. There are 25 mobile police squads functioning in this state for the protection of case of physical violence and associates against the members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

The Deputy Inspector General of Police (PCR) Madras is monitoring various provisions of PCR Act 55 in this state with assistance of Mobile Police Squads and regular superintendent of Police. Towards eradication of untouchability a separate wing with one publicity officer one Assistance, one cinema operator with equipments and a Mobile van is functioning in this state. Additional Publicity Unit has been established with Headquarters at Tiruchirappalli for propagating the evils of untouchability. Untouchability prone villages are marveyed every year from the year 1985 in this state from 1988, 414 villages were identified as untouchability prone villages. Effective and intensive actions are being taken to extend all the basic amenities the untouchability prone villages. Land acquisition proceedings have been taken providing pathways to burial grounds and burial ground.

Community Halls : Community Halls are constructed on a phased from 1971—72 onwards locate the need Adi-Dravidar programme inhabited for the purpose of conducting marriages Social functions etc. The construction is taken by the Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs was sanctioned for this purpose for 1978—88. For 1974 to 1990 137 community halls have been constructed.

Note on the scheme Typewriting and shorthand:—

Training Programmes : Job Oriented Training Programmes in different beds are being conducted from the year 1988—89 to Hindu Adi Dravidars through the various Institutions from the special Central Assisted Funds. The entire cost involved in training such as payments of tuition fees to the Institutions stipend and conveyance charges to the students are met by Government and in total the training is given free of cost to the students.

The scheme of Typewriting and Shorthand for the Schedule Caste students by incurring expenditure from out of Special Central Assistance funds. This is being implemented only from the year 1988—89. A sum of Rs. 10,95,760 has been allotted during 1989 90 under this scheme.

Financial Assistance to Law Graduates: Government have accorded sanction of Rs. 3.00 lakhs from Special Central Assistance towards the financial assistance to 100 law graduates belonging to Hindu Adi Dravidars at the rate of Rs. 3,000 each as 100 per cent subsidy for the year 1989—90. During this year all the 193 law graduates were sanctioned financial assistance.

Implementation of Rule of Reservation for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe in Service

In the Public Services 18 per cent of posts for direct recruitment and 18 per cent for the following categories in respect of promotions are subject to rule of reservation. A High Level Committee is monitoring the implementation of rule of reservation.

1. Deputy Collectors.
2. Deputy Tahsildars.
3. Commercial Tax Officers.
4. Assistant Commercial Tax Officers.
5. Asst. Director of Survey and Land Records. Survey and Land Records Department.
6. Sub-Registrar Grade II.
7. Junior Engineer.
8. Assistant Divisional Engineer.

The Government in their order Ms. No. 1352, Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department, dated 27th July 1989 have ordered ban on the dereservation of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is direct recruitment to posts under 'A, B, C and D Group in this state with effect from 1st April 1989. The Government have also issued orders to effect special recruitment for all categories upto 31st March 1990 to fill up the vacancies earmarked for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so as to bring it to the 18 percent quota wherever necessary. To ensure proper representation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in educational institutions including admission in Medical, Engineering and other professional courses, 18 per cent of seats in each course have been reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Training by Private Agencies.—The Director, Society for Community Organisation and People Education (SCOPE) has formulated a scheme for Self Employment Training and Production Units for Adi Dravidar Families for 3 villages in Tiruchy District with a total outlay of Rs. 2,04,230.

Government have accorded sanction to train 75 Adi Dravidars youths in a year mainly women in handloom and artificial gem cutting production in two villages in Kulithalai Taluk of Tiruchy District. The scheme is being implemented through Society for Education village action and improvement, Kulithalai Taluk (Sevai).

Bonded Labour.—This scheme comes under, Point No. 6 of Prime Minister's Twenty Point Programme. This is implemented through the District Collectors with the Co-ordination of Revenue and Police Machinery.

2. The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 is being vigorously implemented in Tamil Nadu from 1976. From the date of inception of the scheme upto 31st March 1990 a total number of 38,024 bonded labourers have been identified out of which 37,547 have been rehabilitated. Among these 24,945 are those who were released from the clutches of Jagirdars of Kalrayan Hills of South Arcot District. The remaining bonded labourers are being rehabilitated.

3. A sum of Rs. 92.00 lakhs has spent from the year 1976 till 31st March 1990 towards rehabilitation of freed bonded laborers.

Tribal Sub Plan ;

The total Tribal population of Tamil Nadu as per census of 1981 is 5.20 lakhs representing 1.07 per cent to the total population of 448.08 lakhs of Tamil Nadu. Among the Scheduled Tribes there are nearly 34 sub-communities.

2. The concept of Tribal Sub Plan was evolved in 1976. Under the Tribal Sub Plan, continuous areas have a total population of not less than 80,000 of which not less than 50 percent are tribals having been identified as Integrated Tribal Development Programme Areas. Applying this norm 9 I.T.D.P. areas were identified and they are ;—

<i>Name of District.</i>	<i>I.T.D.P. Areas.</i>	<i>Tribal population.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Salem	1. Kolli Hills ..	30,665
	2. Yercaud	21,676
	3. Kalrayan Hills	20,665
	4. Aranuthumalai	6,604
	5. Pachamalai :	6,583
2. North Arcot	6. Jawadhi/Elagiri	49,962
3. South Arcot	7. Kalrayan Hills ..	28,991
4. Dharmapuri	.. 8. Sitheri Hills	23,076
5. Tiruchirappalli	9. Pachamalai B	20,835
		<hr/> 2,10,057

These 9 I.T.D.P. areas account for 2.10 lakhs of tribal people representing 40.18 to the per cent total tribal population and 0.45 per cent to the total State Population. The aim of the Tribal Sub-Plan is to assist 50 per cent of the tribals to cross the poverty line through a package of programme each year and to provide infrastructural facilities. The remaining 3.10 lakhs of tribals, which represents 60 per cent to the total tribal population live outside the Tribal Sub-Plan areas.

The Economic Development Scheme include Development to Horticulture, Sericulture, Land Development, Animal Husbandry, Village Industries, like Bee keeping Fruit processing, etc. The inputs are supplied at 50 percent subsidised cost in all areas except Kalrayan Hills (South Arcot District) where the rate for subsidy is 25 percent. Under Horticultural Schemes the inputs are supplied on 100 per cent subsidy basis in all the I.T.D.P. Areas.

The Co-operative Department is running 16 LAMP Co-operative Societies in the Integrated Tribal Development Project areas and LAMP Societies in the Non-Integrated Tribal Development Project areas for Welfare of the Scheduled Tribes to prevent the exploitation of Tribals through extortion of usurious rates of interest by the money lenders. The LAMP Co-operative Societies purchase the surplus farm and Forest produce by offering fair prices for the purchase of farm inputs, agriculture implements, consumer goods. It also provides them the production and consumption credits. These programmes are being continued during the VII Five Year Plan period also.

During the Seventh Five Plan Period 46,979 families will be economical assisted. It is expected that the targeted number of families would cross the poverty line at the end of Seventh Five-Year Plan.

Other Tribal Welfare Programmes:

Education.—There are 213 Government Tribal residential schools and one non-residential school with a total strength of 13,950 tribal children. Every year 10 new Government Tribal residential Schools are being opened in Integrated Tribal Development Project areas. There are 22 Tribals Hostels with a strength of 1,005 boards.

A part from this, Forest Department is also running 15 schools for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes living in the interior Forest Areas.

The Boarders of Government Tribal Residential Schools and hostels are provided with free boarding and lodging. Text Books and Note Books and Uniforms are supplied free of cost to the tribal children. Construction of New Tribal schools hostels buildings is also being taken up wherever necessary.

Employment and Economic Advancement.—Subsidy for purchase of plough bulls.

With a view to improving the standard of living of the agriculturists belonging to Scheduled Tribes subsidy schemes are implemented. 1/3 cost of the plough bulls not exceeding Rs. 800 is given as subsidy for the purchase of plough bulls and the remaining, 1/3rd cost was arranged from Banks. This pattern of assistance was in vogue during 1989-90

Cottage Industries.—One training Centre in Tailoring and Weaving for Scheduled Tribe Women was continued to be maintained at Pachiparai, Kanniyakumari District during 1989-90. This centre is run departmentally.

Training-cum-Production Centres.—In order to provide technical know how and employment opportunities to scheduled tribes training cum Production Centre in Tailoring are continued to run by the Director of Social Welfare, Madras during 1989-90 also.

Subsidy to Technically Training Persons.—The scheme of free supply of tools and implement to technically trained persons among Scheduled Tribes in Blacksmithy, Carpentry, Tailoring and in other trades was continued to be maintained during 1989-90.

Provision of Drinking Water Wells.—The drinking water supply position in Tribal Areas is acute on account of the paucity of drinking water sources and the large number of scattered settlements at a distance from the main revenue, villages, in order to provide protected drinking water wells at a cost of Rs. 7,500 and ground level reservoirs at a cost of Rs. 15,000 are provided wherever necessary.

Housing.—Housing schemes are also being implemented for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes. Houses are being constructed for Scheduled Tribes at a cost of Rs. 9,000 per house in Hills Area and Rs. 6,000 per house in other area. Upto 1987-88, 5,164 houses have been constructed in integrated Tribal Development Project Area.

Health.—To cater to the medical needs of the Scheduled Tribes who live in scattered settlements in hilly and other areas, 10 Mobile Medical Units are functioning. Besides, 17 Government Dispensaries, 50 Health Sub-Centres, 7 Siddha Dispensaries and 1 Mobile Siddha Medical Unit are also functioning in tribal areas.

Communication Facilities.—Towards communication facilities, formation of roads, link roads, culverts etc. in tribal areas for the easy accessibility to the nearest villages and market from their abodes are being taken up.

Primitive Tribes.—Primitive Tribes are those who follow the pre agricultural level of Technology. Their level of literacy is low.

The Government of India have identified the following six communities as Primitive Tribes in Tamil Nadu

1. Toda 2. Kota 3. Paniyas 4. Kurumbas 5. Irulas 6. Kattunaickens.

So far, 47 pre-schools, one Toda Multipurpose Co-operative Society, One pre Vocational Guidance Centre and Two LAMPS Co-operative Societies have been established. They have been supplied with Murrah Buffaloes, Milch animals, sheep units and construction of houses. During 1989-90, sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been spent for implementation of various schemes like construction of houses; supply of sheep units, milch animals, etc., a sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs was also spent for running the Pre-Vocational Training Centre at Ooty for the benefit of Primitive Tribes .

Articles 275 (1) of the Constitution—Grants in and for the development of Primitive Tribes — The Government of India have released a sum of Rs. 19.39 lakhs as grant in aid during 1989-90 towards the development of Primitive Tribes to State Government.

Dispersed Groups.—The tribals living outside the ITDP areas are called Dispersed Tribes, During 1989-90 a sum of Rs. 19.637 lakhs have been spent for their Welfare by supplying sheep units and construction of houses etc., 284 families have been benefitted by this scheme.

Education.—This Department is running 213 Government Tribal Residential Schools in Integrated Tribal Development Project areas and non ITDP areas including 4 High Schools and 5 Higher Secondary Schools to cater the Educational needs of the Tribal children. The total strength Rs. 13,950 in all these Schools. Free boarding and lodging facilities are provided to the children in these schools. Besides there are 22 hostels (14 Boys and 8 Girls) with a total strength of 1,000 students for are run by this Department for the benefit of Tribal children.

CHAPTER III

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

A. AGRICULTURE

Agriculture Sector in Tamil Nadu continues to receive priority attention on account of the fact that the State's economy depends largely on the performance of this vital sector. Moreover any Governmental effort should be to fulfill the food needs of growing population through production levels commensurate with minimum standards of requirements. With this objective in view and with the prime constraints of nearly 80 percent of farm holdings being sub marginal and the chances of getting a good monsoon only in 5 to 6 years the State Department of Agriculture has to put forth its all out efforts to attain the required production levels.

The year 1989-90 happened to be a year of mixed fortunes with South-West monsoon bringing more than normal rains i.e. 341.8 m.m. as against the normal of 308.6 m.m. Yet the cultivation in the State could not attain full swing owing to the fact that the precipitation in the month of June was less than normal and the storage position in the reservoirs were inadequate. The delayed opening of Mettur Dam as late as 20th August from the normal date of 12th June coupled with the receipt of only 42.6 mm. against the normal of 94.6 m.m. in the month of August 1989 caused considerable less in the area under paddy and millets especially in delta where the farmers had to be content with only one crop.

Contrary to the behaviour of South-West monsoon, the North-East Monsoon brought equitable precipitation in the scuther drought prone districts, yet the rainfall was only 304.4 mm. of against the normal of 448.4 m.m. The North Arcot district suffered due to very poor rainfall. As a result of below normal north-east monsoon rain, even the one crop of delta was threatened by water stress in January 1990. But for the unusual rains in January 1990 with 101.4 m.m. as against the normal of 29.75 m.m. in the State as a whole and 108 m.m. in the Thanjavur district alone, the State would have faced a serious danger of loss of sizeable crop in all the districts.

However, the performance of the State in crop production front showed a significant improvement. The area and productions during 1989-90 are as follows:—

<i>Crop.</i>	<i>Area in lakh Ha.</i>		<i>Production in Lakh M.T.</i>	
	<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>	<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Rice	24.00	20.15	60.00	62.32
Millets	18.00	13.32	18.00	15.01
Pulses	12.00	9.74	5.20	3.87
Sugarcane (Gur)	2.00	2.32	24.20	24.50
Cotton	2.30	2.68	5.00	5.12 (lakh bales)

The significant achievement that warrant to be highlighted are:

1. An all time high production of 62.32 lakh M.T. of Rice was obtained surpassing the previous best record of 58.00 lakh M.T. that too obtained a decade ago.
2. Last year record production of Sugarcane (Gur) of 22.83 lakh M.T. was bettered with 24.50 lakh M.T.
3. In per hectare productivity of Rice the last year's record of 3032 kgs. has been overtaken by 3092 kgs.
4. Rs. 8.72 crores of subsidy for various new innovations such as Zinc Sulphate application, chemical weed control, etc. were passed for the benefit of paddy growers in 8 selected districts.

5. To ensure the quality of seeds supplied to farmers, small packs were introduced and loose sales were prohibited.

6. Special Foodgrain Production Programme for Redgram pod-borer and Summer moong was launched.

7. To give thrust to dry farming practices, 4000 Nos. of 2 Ha. Demonstrations were laid with input subsidy.

8. To increase the fertiliser use in low consumption areas, a special scheme with equal funding from Government of India, State and Fertiliser firms was implemented in Dharmapuri District.

9. To ensure the quality of pesticides from Agricultural Extension Centres, mass sampling on surprise date was introduced.

10. To facilitate the farmers for easy reach to Agricultural inputs, 4 New Agricultural Extension Centres were opened in interior villages.

11. Similarly to improve the efficiency of extension service to farming community the seed centres and Training and Visit set up hitherto functioning separately were merged and formed as one wing for each taluk.

12. Under SIDA aided Agro-forestry, besides free distribution of 60 lakh seedlings, organising of on farm trials in 70.65 Ha. and block plantation in 50 Ha. were also conducted.

13. To encourage the maintenance of agro-forestry, incentives to the tune of Rs. 15.73 lakhs were disbursed according for the survival of trees.

14. To involve large number of farmers in Farmers Training Centre Programmes, now set of Farmers Discussion Group Convenors were selected.

With qualitative improvements in both administrative matters such disposal of disciplinary cases and pension proposals, and technical matters such as quality input supply, the departments marched with success with a record production of Rice under dynamic leadership.

DPAP

Agriculture (DPAP cell.)

1. **Introduction** :—The DPAP is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented in the State since 1974-75 with equal participation between the Centre and State Governments. At present, it covers 43 blocks in 7 districts i.e. Dharmapuri 12 blocks, Ramanathapuram 7 blocks, Chidambaram 8 blocks, Pudukkottai 6 blocks, Tirunelveli 6 blocks, Kanyakumari 5 blocks, Pudukkottai 4 blocks and Tirunelveli Kattabomman 1 block.

2. **Functions** : The Programme aims at an Integrated Development of Drought Prone Areas by utilising the natural resources like land, water, plant, animal and human resources to the optimum level with an eye on the restoration of the ecological balance. The programme formulated would cover Land Development, Soil and moisture conservation, Afforestation and pasture development etc. The schemes are implemented by the concerned departments under the overall co-ordination, monitoring by the respective District Rural Development Schemes.

3. **Progress of work target and achievements both physical and financial during 1989-90.**

	Financial.		Physical.	
	Target.	Expenditure.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(7)
1. Soil and moisture Conservations	182.860	145.498	21,987	19,207
2. Afforestation and pasture development.	181.840	156.144	8,540	79.08
3. Water resources development	179.700	118.788	960	635
4. Others	40.840	30.055	308	308
5. Project administration	71.760	83.588	..	..
Total	657.000	533.973	31,795	28,118

A total outlay of Rs. 657.00 lakhs per annum is involved. It is shared equally between Government of India and State Government. Each block is entitled for an allocation of Rs. 15.00 lakhs and to Rs. 18.50 lakhs depending upon its size.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.

I. Introduction :

The main role of the Agricultural Engineering Department is to preserve the natural resources of water and Land and to ensure that they are made available for farmers for increasing the production. The department helps the farmers (i) in preserving the health of the soil (ii) in creation of irrigation facilities and proper management of water, in wells, tanks and river commands and (iii) in providing more farm power to carry out timely agricultural operations. The Department provides relief measures at times of natural calamities like Drought and flood. The Department also undertakes the massive employment generation programmes like Jawahar Velai Vaippu Thittam to generate rural employment.

The Department has directed its recent efforts in the introduction and popularisation of improved irrigation methods like drip and sprinkler irrigation systems to use the irrigation water economically and efficiently.

II. Programmes and Achievements :

1. *Land Development.*—Land and Water are the two Basic natural resources to sustain agriculture. Reclamation of virgin lands, levelling, grading and shaping and cultivable lands for bringing more area under cultivation as well as to make them irrigable form part of the land development works which are carried out by this department through Bull dozers. During the period under report, there were 120 Bull Dozers, located in the districts and they worked for 1,80,225 hours to develop 7529 ha. of land all over the State.

Similarly, there is an increasing awareness among the farmers for introduction of more farm power due to inadequate, inefficient and expensive human power.

In order to take up the cultivation operation in time, the Department hires out Tractors with matched implements for ploughing, puddling, harrowing, transport of Agricultural produce, to the farmers, all over the State. Since the small and marginal farmers cannot own tractors, during the period under report, the Department had 163 tractors which were hired out to farmers for 1,23,973 hours for cultivation operations in an area of 35,421 ha.

2. *Minor Irrigation.*—The State had nearly exhausted the surface water sources and there is more dependence on underground water for irrigation the crops to increase food production. For this purpose, the Department maintains a fleet strength of 166 numbers of power drilling rigs, 144 numbers of R. B. Units and Long hole equipment, 408 Hand boring sets, 19 numbers of compressors, 25 numbers of Resistivity meters and 2 Electrical logging equipments. These Machineries were utilised by the formers for locating the potentials for Ground Water extraction and construction of tubewells, filter point tube wells and revitalisation of dried-up wells. During 1989-90, 6,011 tubewells and 3,762 numbers of filter Point tubewells were sunk. 6,316 numbers of open wells have been revitalised.

The Department is engaged in popularisation of improved water saving irrigation systems like sprinkler and drip systems. A centrally-sponsored scheme for popularisation of Drip Irrigation systems in Tamil Nadu for introduction of Drip Irrigation in Anna and Coimbatore districts was implemented. The Small and marginal farmers are being provided with a subsidy of 25 per cent and 33% respectively. This scheme was closed on 31st May 1989. During 1989-90 16 numbers of farmers were benefited and an amount of Rs. 1.02 lakhs was disbursed as subsidy.

3. Soil and Water Conservation Scheme.—

The drylands in the State are subjected to erosion and land degradation problems over a large area. The need for protecting the soil and conserving the water, especially in drylands, have been receiving more attention in order to improve their productivity. The Agricultural Engineering Department is implementing soil and water conservation schemes in hills and plains, areas prone for wind erosion, Western Ghats areas, Hill areas in Nilgiris district and in Catchment areas of Kuddah and Lower Bhavani under River Valley Project. The programmes and achievements during 1989-90 is furnished separately.

4. *Wind Erosion Control Scheme.*—Wherever the lands are open the soil is light and devoid of any vegetative cover, the Soil erosion occurs due to the high velocity of wind; thus, the Agricultural lands have gone out of cultivation, besides, silting up of wells, tanks and channels.

Soil erosion by wind is noticed in various places of cumbum valley on the eastern side of Western Ghats. In Tirunelveli district, the problem is noticed in Nanguneri, Tirunelveli, Tenkasi and Radhapuram taluks and in V.O.C. District, Tuticorin, Tiruchendur, Srivaikuntam, and Kovilpatty taluks.

Establishment of shelter belts across the prevailing wind direction during the severe windy season is a proven control measure. The shelter belts are established running parallel to each other at an interval of 150m, the width of the belt being 10m. Suitable species of trees or shrubs are chosen and a belt of five to seven rows are established. The trees are chosen for each row in such a way that the belt will form a conical shape, as that the direction of the wind is diverted upwards and avoid hitting the soil directly. By establishing shelter belts the movement of the soil from one place and deposition at another place is completely arrested. Soil moisture is conserved. The lands that have gone out of cultivation are slowly reclaimed and put to cultivation. The large number of trees and shrubs provide organic matter and reduce the severity of drought and afford shelter to birds. Siltation in wells, canals and roads is arrested. The scheme provided employment for the people in the area.

5. *Soil Conservation in Tribal Areas.*—The objective of the scheme is to improve the economic status of the tribal farmers and bring them above the poverty line by protecting and stepping up the productivity of their lands.

Various departments are engaged in Integrated Development of the tribal pockets in the five tribal districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Tiruchy and Dharmapuri.

Soil Conservation, which is basically a resource Management programme, provides economic and ecological security, which is very essential for the people living in hills. Construction of contour stone wall, check dams, percolation ponds, land levelling are the soil conservation measures executed in the tribal areas. During 1989-90, a sum of Rs. 31.95 lakhs was spent in an area of 419 Hectares spread over the above five districts.

6. *Special Component Plan.*—Under this, emphasis is stressed on assuring adequate assistance to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribe farmers in all the soil conservation schemes. Portion of the financial as well physical outlays are earmarked for the SCST farmers. Under this scheme during 1989-90, 4,612 SC/ST farmers were benefited. Financially Rs. 24.34 lakhs was achieved.

7. *Western Ghat Development.*—Soil and Water Conservation works are carried out on watershed basis under Western Ghat Development Programme. Through this programme, Eco-preservation and Eco-development are aimed at through Scientific Soil conservation measures.

8. Remote sensing techniques are being used for preparation of status reports of the catchments in Western Ghat areas. This is to indicate advancement in planning methods for soil and water conservation programmes.

A new scheme for reclamation of degraded lands in Tirunelveli district and raising energy plantation in the reclaimed area has been taken up at a total cost of Rs. 52.30 lakhs to benefit 523 hectares.

Schemes.	(1)	Achievement during 1989-90	
		Physical.	Financial.
		(2) HECTARE.	(3) (RUPEES IN LAKHS).
1. Soil Conservation works in hills and plains	— — —	61,240	472.20
2. Wind erosion Control Scheme in Tirunelveli district	— — —	1,048	49.50
3. Soil Conservation works in Tribal areas	— — —	419	31.98
4. Soil and Water Conservation works in Kundah and Lower Bhavani Project River Valley Projects	3,829	169.25
5. Westernghat Development Programmes Soil Conservation measures in Vaigai, Arjuna Chittar and Amaravathi catchments and preparation of status report in Western ghat area	1,708	196.44
6. Hill Area Development Works in Nilgiris district	1,151	120.32

III. Command Area Development Programme :

The Command Area Development Programmes are implemented in the commands of Cauvery, Lower Bhavani, Sathanur, Parambikulam Aliyar Projects. In Periyar Vaigai Command this is implemented as part of the World Bank assisted modernisation programme. On Farm Development works are executed (1) to eliminate field to field irrigation system, (2) to enable controlled flow of water and to ensure equitable sharing of available water both at the time of surplus as well as scarcity conditions through Rotational Water Supply system. The achievement during 1989-90 are furnished below:—

(1)	Physical. Financial.	
	(2) (Ha.)	(3) (Rupees in lakhs).
1. Cauvery Command	23,609	351.35
2. Lower Bhavani Command	5,015	190.71
3. Sathanur Command	2,062	73.53
4. Parambikulam Aliyar Command	8,675	291.10
5. Introduction of RWS in Cauvery and Lower Bhavani Command	4,068	12.86
6. Periyar Vaigai Command		
(i) On Farm Development works	6,842	145.47
(ii) Construction of Thrashing floors	60	26.22

The success of Water Management Programmes in Command Area depends upon more and more participation of the farmers in the area. The Agricultural Engineering Department has evolved a methodology and has demonstrated it successfully in the Lower Bhavani Command through farmers participation in the implementation of Water Management programmes in the maintenance and Management of the system. This methodology is being replicated in other Commands.

IV. Jawahar Vela Vaippu Thittam :

The Special Programme Jawahar Vela Vaippu Thittam was implemented by this department. Construction of Percolation ponds was taken up under this programme. Percolation ponds have proved to facilitate ground water recharge, generate employment and serve as multi-purpose community assets. During 1989-90, 446 Nos. of percolation ponds have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 539.27 lakhs generating 28.76 lakhs mandays of employment to the rural folk.

V. Agricultural Engineering Training Centre :

The technological development is not complete and day by day it gets improved. Therefore the knowledge in any field of application, requires to be updated to keep track of latest innovation. This is a must in the field of Agriculture.

To impart Training on the on-going development work as well to update with the latest technology, a Training centre is functioning at Tiruchirappalli headed by a Superintending Engineer (AE). The Training Centre imparts Training on maintenance of machinery, Ground Water Development, Soil and Water Conservation, Water Management and Administrative Training to Department Engineers as well as field staff.

During 1989-90, the technical personal belonging to various categories of this department have undergone training in this training centre as detailed below:—

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Category.</i>	<i>Number of staff trained.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Executive Engineers	31
2	Assistant Executive Engineers	68
3	Assistant Engineer/Junior Engineer	178
4	Assistant Soil Conservation Officer	97
5	Draughtsman	15
6	Store Keepers	15
7	Drillers/Assistant Drillers	14
8	Rock Drill Operators	13
9	Agricultural Engineering Foreman	12
10	Air Compressor Driver	14
11	Senior/Junior Tractor Driver	14
12	Geological Assistant	12

VI. Farm Youth Training Schools :

Two Training Schools were run during 1989-90 at Madurai and Tiruchrappalli for give training for youths engaged in Agriculture on the operation and maintenance of Agricultural Machinery and allied equipments. They were paid a stipend of Rs.10 per day for a period of 30 days and on completion of training they were supplied with Farm kits. During 1989-90, 131 youths were trained.

VII. Tractor Workshops :

There are seven workshops located in Madras, Vellore, Coimbatore, Tiruchrappalli, Thiruvavur, Madurai and Tirunelveli to repair the Departmental Machinery like Tractor, bulldozers, Power drills, compressors, etc., These workshops take up preventive and periodical maintenance and also break-down maintenance of the Departmental machinery so that they were utilised to their full capacity by reducing their downtime.

VIII. In Energy Plantation in Degraded Lands in Tirunelveli District:

This scheme is fully financed by Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources through Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency.

The main objective of the Energy Plantation Programme in Tirunelveli District is to make the people aware that by choosing suitable tree species and growing scintially, the wastelands, degraded lands could be transformed into fertile lands besides meeting the Energy requirements of the people.

It is programmed to take up tree plantation works in 523 hectares of area at a cost of Rs. 52.30 lakhs, for a period of four years from 1988-89.

During the year 1989-90 works have been done in 200 ha. at a cost of Rs. 15.97 lakhs. So, up to the end of this year trees were planted in an area of 523 ha. at a cost of Rs. 139.91 lakhs. These trees will be maintained during subsequent years.

IX. National Watershed Development Programme :

The main objective of National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture is to stabilise Agricultural Production in rainfed areas by :-

(i) Conserving and upgrading crop lands and Waste lands as vital natural resources.

(ii) Developing and Demonstrating location specific technologies for proper soil and moisture conservation resources and crop production stabilisation measures for different Agroclimatic conditions.

(iii) Augmenting fodder, Forest, Fuel, Timber and non-edible oil resources of the village communities by use of appropriate alternate land use system.

This scheme is implemented in Dharmapuri district.

During the year 1989-90, works were done in 1646 ha. at a total cost of Rs. 11.48 lakhs.

X. Additional Fleet Strength Got during 1989-90 :

During the year 1989-90, 14 Nos. of Tractors have been procured and thus fleet strength of Tractors has been increased to 177 Nos.

National Fair for Water Management in Agriculture was conducted at Kattupakkam near Madras from 3rd March 1990 to 25th March 1990. A pavilion for Agricultural Engineering Department was also arranged. Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture, and His Excellency Governor of Maharashtra, Thiru C. Subramaniam have visited the fair.

Thus, the Agricultural Engineering Department has been engaged in the task of conservation, development and Management of Soil and Water Resources in the State.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING.

1. Introduction :

The Department of Agricultural Marketing was formed in October 1977 to develop and support various activities of agricultural marketing in the State. The main activities of the department are as follows :—

1. Establishing regulated markets through market committees.
2. Grading of agricultural produce in the regulated markets and at farm holding to help the producers to get remunerative price.
3. Grading and quality control of Agricultural and Animal Husbandry products under "Agmark".
4. Conducting surveys on marketing of agricultural produce to study problems faced by the farmers.
5. Implement Cotton certification and Enforcement scheme to maintain purity of cotton kapas and to prevent the admixture of different varieties of kapas and lint in Ginning and pressing factories in Tamil Nadu.

2. Functions :

Regulated Markets.—The Regulated Markets are established to regulate the transactions of the Agricultural produce in the markets. The main aim of the opening of regulated markets is to eliminate brokers, and help the farmers to fetch better price. At present 270 Regulated Markets are functioning in the State under the control of 14 Market Committees.

Agmark Grading.—The main of this scheme is to prevent adulterations. Moreover, it helps the consumers to get quality and hygienic products. Under Agmark Grading, the following commodities are graded :—

Centralised Commodities :—(1) Gingelly Oil, (2) Groundnut Oil, (3) Coconut Oil, (4) Cotton seed Oil, castor oil, ghee, Honey, ground spices.

De-centralised commodities.—(1) Pulses, (2) Rice, (3) Potato, (4) Eggs.

At present 35 Agmark grading laboratories are functioning in the State.

Commercial Grading.—The object of the scheme is to help the producer to get better prices for their produce according to grades. At present 102 commercial grading centres are located into Regulated Markets for the benefit of the farming community.

Kaps Grading.—Grading of Cotton has to be done with scientific equipments to decide the quality factors like fineness, colour, moisture, staple length, ginning percentage and presence of foreign matter. At present, 11 kapas Grading centres are functioning in the State.

Tobacco Grading.—There is only one centre at Panjapuliampatti functioning in the State for tobacco grading.

Cotton Certification and Enforcement Scheme.—The main aim of this scheme is to maintain purity of cotton and to avoid admixture of other cotton varieties in the ginning and pressing factories.

Establishment of Training Centres: This scheme impart training to the Assistant Agricultural Officers and Staff of market committees in the grading of Agricultural commodities and also enable them to educate the farmers under post harvest technology.

3 Progress of work :

Physical Target and Achievement (1989-90)

Serial Number.	Name of the Scheme.	1989-90	
		Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Marketing arrivals of Agricultural Produce (Lakh M.T.)	7.28	5.65
2	Coconut (Lakh Nos.)	93.50	111.46
3	Bananas bunches (in lakh Nos.)	3.85	3.07
4	Agrmark Grading Centralised Commodities	2,10,600	2,32,151
5	De-Centralised Commodities (in qtls.): .	3,21,000	3,02,689
6	Commercial Grading (in qtls.)	43,67,800	48,24,300
7	Kapas Grading (in qtls.)	2,25,700	2,57,319
8	Tobacco grading (in qtls.)	11,000	11,242
9	Graders training (in Nos.)	60	51
10	Cotton Certification and Enforcement Issue of No. of licences (in Nos.)	87,470	91,753
11	Area under Certification (in acres)	570	572

Financial Target and Achievement (1989-90)

Serial Number.	Name of the Scheme.	1989-90	
		Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	Rs. in lakhs (3)	(4)
1	Market Receipts	631.00	523.46
2	Grading charges Centralised Commodities	9.94	12.66
	De-Centralised Commodities ..	0.76	0.76
3	Revenue from E&C Scheme ..	6.28	6.85

4. Financial including outlay and Actual Expenditure.

Serial Number.	Name of the Scheme.	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)	
		B.E. 1989-90	Actual Expenditure 1989-90
1	Construction of Rural Godowns	5.00	3.50
2	Development of Markets	4.00	4.00

5. Conclusion :

Department of Agricultural marketing is functioning well for the uplift and benefit of all farmers and consuming public by way of implementing schemes.

AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY.

1. *Introduction*.—The Tamil Nadu Agricultural University is an autonomous institution conducting research and offering educational programmes at the Under-graduate and Post-graduate levels in Agriculture, Horticulture, Agricultural Engineering, Agro-Forestry and Home science besides undertaking extension education activities through various transfer of technology programmes. The University also provides institutional and research support to the activities of development departments in the State.

2. *Functions*.—The TNAU has the following functions:—

(i) Imparting education in branches of agriculture and allied sciences as the University may determine.

(ii) To implement research work in agriculture and allied sciences.

(iii) To undertake the extension of such sciences to the rural people on co-operation with the concerned development departments of the state.

3. *Progress of work*.—The major achievements of the University during the year 1989-90 are summarised below:

Education :

During the year, 683 students were admitted in the under-graduate programmes and 340 students in the post-graduate courses in the four campuses of the University. New post graduate programmes were started in Environmental sciences and Forestry.

Research :

Three hundred and fifteen schemes were functioning during the period under report.

Fifteen new crop varieties were released for general cultivation through the concerted efforts of the University.

Extension Education :

The Directorate of Extension Education in the University effectively and rapidly disseminated the research findings developed at various centres to the farmers.

A brief account of the activities is as follows:

The six Krishi Vigyan Kendras at Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Vridhachalam, Kattupakkam and Pondicherry conducted 895 training programmes in agriculture and allied fields benefitting 20,624 farmers, 8459 farm women, 1711 extension workers, 1859 youths and 197 other target groups.

The scientists of Plant Clinic Centres have been actively engaged in diagnosing various crop maladies besides conducting training, demonstrations, group meetings, field days, farmers' days, production oriented field surveys, etc.

Farm school on AIR offered lessons relating to agriculture and allied fields benefiting 2281 registered farmers and thousands of other farmers indirectly.

Thirteen correspondence courses were offered for which 676 farmers had been enrolled and benefited.

Audio and video cassette lessons were prepared and distributed to farmers. Sixteen vayalum valvum programmes were telecast through Doordarshan Kendra, Madras.

Information Service Centres were established at five TNAU centres for dissemination of information to farmers every week.

Important activities :

During the period under report, a large number of workshops, seminars, summer institutes and training programmes were conducted in the different campuses of the University.

Thirty-one scientists were deputed to foreign countries for training and higher studies for promoting the quality of research and education.

Thiru Ko.Si. Mani, the then Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture, Government of Tamil Nadu laid the foundation stone for construction of a Green House at ACRI, Madurai on July, 1989.

Adipattam campaign was inaugurated by the Vice-Chancellor on July 19, 1989 in the TNAU main campus.

International Women's Day was celebrated on December 4, 1989 at the Directorate of Extension Education, Coimbatore.

Thiru. Veerapandi S. Arumugam, the Honourable Minister for Agriculture, Government of Tamil Nadu, declared open the laboratory complex and guest house on January 1, 1990 at Forestry Research Station, Mettupalayam. He also laid the foundation stones for the construction of residential buildings, trainees hotel and auditorium.

Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, President, International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources inaugurated the new Department of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology at TNAU, Coimbatore on January 13, 1990.

National Science Day was celebrated on February 28, 1990 at TNAU, Coimbatore.

New Schemes implemented during reporting year:

Fifty-seven new schemes were implemented during the reporting year.

HORTICULTURE AND PLANTATION CROPS.

This Department was started functioning from the year 1979 with its headquarters at Dharmapuri with basic objectives to increase area and productions of various horticultural crops like fruits, vegetables, plantation crops, spices, condiments and flowers in the potential areas of Tamil Nadu. Special emphasis is given to introduce perennial horticultural crops in the dry land areas so as to overcome the erratic monsoon condition and thereby increasing the farmers livelihood. The Department is giving special thrust to increase production of horticultural crops by increasing the new area as well as by introducing new advanced technologies.

In the recent years the farmers are much interested to take up cultivation of perennial horticultural crops to overcome the drought conditions and labour problems. This Department is also taking steps to cater the needs of the quality planting materials and vegetable seeds of the farming community.

The Department of Horticulture is implementing various developmental schemes to bring more area under perennial horticultural crop and thereby increase the production. The required inputs are supplied at subsidy ranging from 50 to 100 per cent. The details of such schemes are as follows:

Integrated Horticulture Development Scheme.—Integrated Horticulture Development Scheme is implemented in 66 units spread out over entire districts of our State. The objectives of the Scheme is to introduce perennial horticultural crops duly replacing annual cereals in selected pockets besides distributing vegetable seeds. The planting materials are distributed at 50 per cent subsidy. The field staff of this scheme used to make frequent visits to the farmers holdings and impart technical guidance on the cultivation of horticultural crops.

State Horticultural Farm.—This Department is possessing 54 of arms in various parts of State in an area of 2532 hectares. The main objective of the farms is to produce and distribute quality planting materials of various kinds of fruits, spices, plantation crops, ornamental plants etc., besides producing certified vegetable seeds. They serve as visual demonstration centre for the local farmers. Every year about 200 lakh nos. of planting materials are produced and distributed besides producing 39 MT of certified vegetable seeds.

The Integrated Tribal Development programme is implemented in the hills of Salem, Dharmapuri, Tiruchirappalli, North Arcot and South Arcot districts. With a view to uplift the socio-economic conditions of tribal people. Every year 2600 tribal families are benefited by engaging themselves to take up cultivation of perennial orchards. The required inputs like planting materials P.P. Chemicals implements, etc., at a total cost of Rs. 1000 per acre are being distributed at free of cost. Further Training and tour are also undertaken for the benefit of the tribal farmers.

The Western Ghat Development Programme is being implemented with a view to develop perennial orchards and to restore ecology of the Western Ghats region. Under this scheme, the required planting materials of Mango, Sapota, Guava, etc., are being distributed at 50 per cent subsidy to the farmers. The farmers are advised to take up cultivation of these horticultural crops under multier cropping system so as to increase the production per unit area.

Hill Area Development Programme.—

In Nilgiris District, continuous deforestation has resulted in soil erosion and depletion of soil fertility. To overcome this problem the Department of Horticulture is undertaking crop diversification programme duly introducing tea, fruits and other perennial/spice crops in place of annuals like Potato, Cabbage, Cauliflower. Under this scheme, every year about 500 hec. are being brought under perennial horticultural crops.

Training and Visit.—

This Scheme is being implemented in Nilgiris and Kodaikanal taluk of Dindigul Quota-Milleth with the objective to increase the productivity in farmers holdings by adoption of latest technologies to be given at door-step to the farmers. New innovations from Agricultural Universities and research station are being disseminated to the farmers through field functionaries under this system.

Cashew Development Scheme.—

This scheme is implemented under centrally assisted scheme with the objective to increase area and production of cashew plantations in the State. Quality planting material of high yielding strains are distributed at free of cost to the farmers. Demonstration are also conducted to train the farmers on the methods of latest package of practices.

Twenty Point Programme.—This department is distributing 35 lakh numbers of various tree seedlings to the farmers every year, besides benefiting 2,000 tribal families.

By way of implementing above developmental schemes this department aims at the increase the productivity of fruits to 25.65 lakh MT, vegetables 31.5 MT, plantation crops 1.25 lakh MT, spices and condiments to 2.45 lakh MT and flower crop 0.44 lakh MT during the year 1989-90 and achievement made was 26,164 lakh MT., 28.82 lakh MT, 1.50 lakh MT., 2.47 lakh MT, and 0.455 lakh MT. respectively.

During the year 1990-91, it is programmed to increase the production of horticultural crops to 62.39 lakh M. T. as against 59,409 lakh MT realised during 1989-90.

New Schemes.—During 1989-90 under Part II scheme a sum of Rs. 5 lakh was sanctioned for the construction of residential quarters at Elite Banana Garden, Chinna Kalrayan Hills. The work is under progress.

Conclusion.—With the implementation of various developmental schemes by this department an area of 12,087 ha. under fruits, 9,053 hec. under spices, 1.2-8 ha. under plantation crops and 143 hec. under flowers were covered newly during the year 1989-90. It is expected that the production would be in the order of 1,87,235 M.T. with estimated value of Rs. 500 lakhs during 1999-2000 from the above area.

OIL SEEDS

Introduction.—The objectives of the department is to increase the production and productivity of all oilseeds groups grown in the State. The strategies adopted by the department to increase the production of oil seeds are as follows:—

- (a) Extensive Cultivation.
- (b) Crop substitution.
- (c) Modern Crop Technology.
- (d) Better dry farming.

Every year the Department of Oil seeds and distributes about 12,000 tonnes quality seeds. The seeds produced under close supervision of the departmental staff are made available to the farmers at the Agricultural Extension Centres.

Use in of puts such as Rhizobium cultures, Gypsum, M.N. mixture, labour saving equipments for stopping up the production and productivity of oil seeds in other important components of the departmental programmes. The farmers are also assisted to take up plant protection measures for control of pests and diseases on Integrated Pest Management basis. Incentives are provided to small and marginal farmers under National Oil seeds Development Project production Thrust Project to adopt improved Technology to giving subsidised instruction on cost of the above inputs, P.P. equipments, labour saving implements, Seed production, Seed Procurement, etc.

2. Functions.—Director of Oilseeds is the Head of the Department who is assisted at Headquarters by one Joint Director of Agriculture (Coconut) at Tiruchy in the implementation of various oil seeds and coconut Development Schemes in Tamil Nadu.

At the District Level, 13 Deputy Directors of Agriculture (OS) are monitoring the scheme activities and at divisional block level 58 assistant Directors of Agriculture (OS) are supervising monitoring the work with field level supporting staff of 320 Agricultural Officers, 250 Assistant Agricultural Officers and 507 Field Demonstration Officer.

3. Progress of work targets and achievements both Physical and Financial under all Head Schemes.

(a) Production of Oil seeds.—

A total area of 12.69 lakhs hectares were covered under all oil seed crops with an estimated production of 13.05 lakh tonnes as detailed below:—

Crops.	Area (L.Ha.) Target	Achieve- ment.	Production Target.	(Lakh Tonnes) Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Groundnut ..	11.25	10.81	14.16	12.46
Gingelly	1.60	1.37	0.61	0.35
Sunflower	0.25	0.21	0.41	0.15
Castor	0.25	0.30	0.09	0.09
Total	13.35	12.69	15.27	13.05

(b) *Coconut*.—During the year 1989-90 12.88 lakh numbers of seedlings were distributed to cover an area of 6,440 Hectares. The projected production of coconuts is estimated to be 5.07 crores nuts from 64.40 hectares.

(c) *Distribution of quality seeds*.—Quality seeds distributed during the year 1989-90 are as :—

	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(In Tonnes)	
Groundnut	11,250	8,245
Gingelly	120	106
Sunflower	187	403
Caster	75	68

(d) *Distribution of Coconut seedlings*.—During the year 1989-90, 8.83 lakh Nos. of tall variety of coconut seedlings, 4.01 lakh Nos. of F1D seedlings and 0.04 lakh Nos. of DXT coconut seedlings were distributed.

(e) *Minikit*.—A sum of Rs. 30.513 lakhs was spent towards the supply of minikits for Small Farmers/Marginal Farmers (4,067 Nos. of farmers during the year 1989-90 under special component) plan amount of Rs. 24.49 lakhs was spent in the distribution of Oil seeds, P.P. Chemicals, and Coconut seedlings at 25 per cent to 50 per cent cost, to A.P.D. ravid farmers during 1989-90.

(f) *Financial*.—An outlay of Rs. 14.19 crores has been spent towards the implementation of various Oil seeds and Coconut Development Scheme in the State during 1989-90.

4. *New Schemes implemented*.—The following new schemes under Part II were undertaken during 1989-90 :

(a) Construction of Seed Godown at Zonal Nuclear Seed Farms at Durairaj Nagar—
5.00 lakhs.

(b) Construction of staffquarters at foundation Seed Production Centre, Musaravakkam
4.95 lakhs.

The above two construction programmes are nearing completion.

Groundnut is the major oil seed crops grown in Tamil Nadu. The Department of Oilseeds was started functioning from 12/80. During the year 1979-80 (prior to formation of separate department) the area covered was 9,98,000 Hectares this production was 1,06,30,000 tonnes. and the productivity was 1,065 kg./Ha. The above figures were raised for 10,81,000 hectares of area; tonnes production and 1,153 kg./Ha. productivity during the year 1989-90 despite poor monsoon conditions.

SEED CERTIFICATION.

1. *Introduction*.—Maximization of food and related agricultural productivity rests on the use of inputs on proven quality i.e., good seed, fertilizer and plant protection measures. Good seed is the anchorage for high productivity. It is essential that good quality seeds of improved varieties are made available to the farming community. In this task of production and distribution of quality certify seeds, seed certification plays a very vital role. The Department of Seed Certification attends to seed certification according to provisions of the Central Seed Act, 1966 and Rules 1968 to ensure the quality of certified seeds produced in the State. The following three schemes are functioning under the control of Director of Seed certification:

1. Seed Certification and Training.
2. Seed Inspection.
3. Seed Testing.

2. Functions :

1. Seed Certification and Training

(a) Seed Certification is a regulatory process designed to secure, maintain and make available certain prescribed levels of genetic purity, physical purity, physiological quality and health in seed, including vegetative propagating materials of superior crop plant varieties.

The objective of Seed Certification thus is to develop and operate such a mechanism or arrangement through various phases of Seed Production, Processing, Storage and Handling so as to meet the requirements as said above.

The certification staff have performed the above stages of work based on the Minimum Seed Certification Standards and Seed Certification Procedures utilized by Government of India. Besides this work, the certification staff also attended re-inspection, recleaning, repacking and validation of seed lots.

A separate training wing is functioning under Seed Certification Department from 1985-86 and required trainings are being given to technical officers engaged of Seed Certification, Seed Inspection and Seed Testing and Officers of Sister Departments. Besides this, training is given to Seed Producers and Seed Dealers.

Information and Publicity.—The certification procedures and latest Seed Production Techniques were published through leaflets and pamphlets and booklets from this Department. The above information materials are distributed to the staff of this Department, Officers in Agriculture Departments in-charge of Seed Production, Private Seed Producers, Seed Growers and Seed Dealers. Under information and Publicity, the following three video films were prepared enlightening the Seed Production Programme and achievements. The video films are screened during the farmers meeting and training to Seed Producers, Seed Dealers and farmers to know the Seed Production Programme and its benefits to the farming community.

1. Vasandam Veesukirathu.
2. Vazham Kolikkuthu.
3. Vazhu Chezhiikkuthu.

Seed Law Enforcement and Quality Control :

To have an effective control on the quality of seeds distributed an independent wing of Seed Inspection is functioning at the Directorate for enforcing the provisions of the Seed Act, 1966 and Seed Rules 1968 which takes preventive measures against sale of spurious seeds by periodical inspection of Seed selling points and testing quality of seeds stocked and sold to farmers. Legal action is taken on the offender. Special squads are also formed and surprise inspection are made in the selling points and processing units and legal action is taken on the offenders.

Seed Testing:

Three notified Seed Testing Laboratories located at Coimbatore, Madurai and Kudumiamalai are providing the Seed Testing facilities in accordance with the procedure prescribed in the International Rules for Seed Testing. Certification, Seed Inspection and Service Samples are being tested in these laboratories and results are communicated to the concerned.

Grow-out-Test:

Grow-out-Test is conducted to verify the genetic purity of the hybrid cotton seeds and its parents at the State Seed Farm, Kunnampalayam, 738 samples were tested during the year 1989-90.

Glass House :

In order to assist in conducting grow-out-test and special tests to verify the genetic purity of the Hybrid Seeds and its parents, a Glass House is located at Coimbatore and the various seed testing activities are being conducted in the house under controlled conditions. Germ Plasm Bank is also maintained for the notified varieties of different crops.

New Scheme Implements in the Reporting year (1989-90) :

Part II Scheme I :

To strengthen the Seed Certification Training Wing an amount of Rs. 1.75 lakhs under Part II Scheme has been sanctioned and the amount was completely utilised during 1989-90.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme :

During 1989-90, an amount of Rs. 5.6 lakhs have been provided by the Government of India to strengthen the Seed Testing Laboratory, Kudumiamalai. The equipments are being purchased to the laboratory with the amount provided.

Mass media like Radio, Newspaper were also utilised to give wide publicity regarding production of quality seeds by the Seed Producers and Quality Control as per Seed Act, 1966 Seed Rules, 1968.

Indirect Benefit :

Farmers were benefited by getting increased income of Rs. 77.1 crores by using certified (18,349 M.T.) instead of seeds using their own seeds.

Loss of 45 crores to farmers have been averted by preventing the sale of spurious seeds (3,225 M.T. of Seeds).

Physical and Financial Targets and Achievements under each Scheme is furnished below for the year 1989-90.

PHYSICAL TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENT DURING 1989-90.

I. (a) Seed Certification :

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Crop.</i>	<i>Target for 1989-90 for Registration of Area. (In Hectares).</i>	<i>Area Registered under Seed Certification during 1989-90 (in hectares)</i>	<i>Quantity of Seeds certified during 1989-90. (In M.T.).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Paddy	7,700	9,368	13,580
2	Hybrid Millet	400	247	208
	Variety Millet	1,200	1,430	728
4	Hybrid Cotton	300	369	275
5	Variety Cotton	4,900	8,665	1,695
6	Pulses	9,700	11,239	1,597
7	Oilseeds	1,500	1,424	243
8	Vegetables	300	281	23
	Total	26,000	33,023	18,349

<i>Serial number,</i>	<i>Details.</i>	<i>Target for 1989-90 (In numbers).</i>	<i>Achievement during (1989-90. (In numbers.)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I.	Orientation and Refresher Training, Seed Certification Training to Departmental Staff, Private Seed Producers and Seed Dealers.	9,026	5,852
II.	<i>Seed Inspection :</i>		
	(a) Inspected of Seed Selling Points ..	8,000	8,669
	(b) Seed Samples taken	8,000	8,081
III.	Seed Samples Tested - - -	27,000	28,648

Financial :

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

<i>Name of the Scheme.</i>	<i>Budget Estimate, for 1989-90.</i>			<i>Expenditure during 1989-90.</i>		
	<i>Plan.</i>	<i>Non-Plan.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Plan.</i>	<i>Non-Plan.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(a) Seed Certification -	14.12	97.63	111.75	15.87	125.28	141.15
(b) Seed Inspection	0.25		0.25	0.43		0.43
(c) Seed Testing - - -	0.78	9.65	10.43	0.94	12.08	13.02
Total -	15.15	107.28	122.43	17.24	137.36	154.60

RECEIPTS DURING 1989-90 :

(Collection of Certification, Seed Testing and Validation Charges, Cost of Tag, Reprocessing and Repacking charges).

Rs. 32.47 lakhs.

STATE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING BOARD.

The State Agricultural Marketing Board was constituted by an executive order of the State Government in G.O. Ms. No. 2852, Agriculture Department, dated 24th October 1970 and actually came into existence from December 1970.

Constitution.—The Board constituted to govern the activities is now headed by Agricultural Production Commissioner as an Ex-Officio Chairman.

Functions.—The State Agricultural Marketing Board is an apex body of the Market Committees and serves as an effective and crucial link between Government and Market Committees for ensuring uniformity in practice and procedure in the day to day administration of Market Committees.

Other functions of the State Agricultural Marketing Board are :

- (1) Propaganda and Publicity in respect of development of Agricultural Marketing.
- (2) Imparting education to farmers on orderly marketing of Agricultural Produce.

- (3) Executing Civil Engineering Works of Market Committees.
- (4) Imparting Training to Staff of Market Committees.
- (5) Such other functions as the Government may direct from time to time.

Organisational set up.—The State Agricultural Marketing Board is headed by the Joint Secretary who is in the cadre of Joint Director of Agriculture.

The Joint Secretary is assisted by an Assistant Secretary (in the cadre of Assistant Director of Agriculture) and an Agricultural Officer.

At the regional level, three Assistant Directors of Agriculture (Publicity and Propaganda) are functioning with necessary publicity and propaganda equipments at Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore.

The Board has brought out several designs of posters. A daily market news in Tamil furnishing details of arrivals, maximum, minimum and model prices of Agricultural Produce which prevailed on the previous day in different Regulated Markets is also being brought out. This is being circulated to all Regulated Markets and Market Committees besides private farmers who subscribe for it.

Training wing.—One Assistant Director of Agriculture (Training) with an Agricultural Officer and adequate supporting staff is in charge of the Training Wing of the State Agricultural Marketing Board with Headquarters at Tiruchirappalli.

The Board arranges for Training of Market Committee staff on various aspects of marketing of Agricultural Produce including post harvest technology.

The staff are also trained on "Budgeting and maintenance of accounts" and "Warehousing".

Farmers are imparted education on orderly marketing of Agricultural Produce under "Personal Contact Programme".

Engineering Cell.—An Engineering Cell with a Superintending Engineer and supporting staff consisting of 2 Divisions and 6 Sub-divisions is in charge of construction work for Market Committees. Under the scheme for the National grid of Rural Godowns partly financed by the Central and State Governments, so far 93 Rural Godowns have been constructed in different Regulated Markets. In addition, provision of infrastructure facilities for Market Committees also undertaken by this Cell.

Audit Party.—One Assistant Accounts Officer from Treasuries and Accounts Department with adequate ministerial staff to undertake audit on the Accounts of the Market Committees and State Agricultural Marketing Board is functioning with Headquarter at Tiruchirappalli.

Finance.—The State Agricultural Marketing Board derives its finance from the Market Committees which contribute 5 per cent of their receipts to the Board.

There is no physical or financial target since the Board is an advisory body and no schemes are implemented by the Board. As it is not a commercial undertaking unlike other Government undertakings and Boards, the question of examining the economic viability of running the Board does not arise.

The State Government have passed the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Marketing Act 1987 recently and when this is introduced the State Agricultural Marketing Board, will play a major role in the Marketing Activities of the Agricultural products in the State and serve in a better and more organised manner to the best advantage of the farming community.

TAMIL NADU AGRO ENGINEERING AND SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE FEDERATION LIMITED.

(ENCOFED)

Introduction.—The Tamil Nadu Agro Engineering and Service Co-operative Federation Limited (ENCOFED) was registered as an apex level Federation of Agro Engineering and Service Co-operatives on 3rd February 1972 and started functioning from 23rd February 1975.

Organisational set-up.—Tamil Nadu plays a pioneering role in organising and operating Agro-Engineering and Service Co-operative Centres in the Co-operative Sector. The objectives of this organisation are to provide a package of Agricultural Engineering and other services to the farmers, while generating employment potential for young and unemployed Engineers as well as technically skilled workers. The pattern of set up of the Agro-Engineering and Service Co-operative Societies is as follows:—

(i) State Level Agro-Engineering and Service Co-operative Federation.

(ii) (a) 12 Societies working as District Co-operative Agro-Service Societies with large turnover.

(b) 169 Block Level Agro-Engineering and Service Co-operative Centres.

Commercial Activities of Encofed.—The Government of Tamil Nadu in G.O. Ms. No. 715, Co-operation, Department, dated 12th October 1976 have given monopoly right to ENCOFED to channelise the supply of Diesel Engine/Electric Motor Pumps and other accessories to the loanees of Primary Land Development Banks in recognition of Encofed's services in the field of supply of agricultural machinery. The Channelisation Scheme has been continued to be implemented during this year. The Despatch Instructions for the supply of 146 Diesel Engine Pumps and 196 Electric Motor Pumps were issued by the Encofed—

Pumps.—Apart Channelisation Scheme, 67 Nos. of Pumps have been supplied to various Government Departments.

Sprayers.—(Power and Hand-Operated Sprayers)

Encofed has arranged for the supply of 9336 Nos. of Power operated and Hand-Operated Sprayers valued at Rs. 85.7 lakhs to Government Departments, District Level Centres.

Fertilisers.—During the year 1989-90, Encofed has procured and distributed fertilisers through affiliates to the value of Rs. 33.236 lakhs.

Other Activities.—Pipes, accessories, tyres, tubes and batteries, etc., worth Rs. 73.66 Lakhs also been sold during the year—

Road Rollers.—To improve roads for better accessibility to villages, the Federation is in possession of six Road Rollers to be hired out to the Panchayat Unions/ Panchayats for laying of better roads. The Road Rollers have earned an income of Rs. 2.46 lakhs during the year 1989-90.

Establishment of Farmers' Agro Service Centres under Centrally Sponsored Scheme and Popularisation of Agricultural Implements.

From the year 1984-85 onwards, Encofed is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Establishment of Farmers' Agro Service Centres. The main objectives of the scheme are as follows:—

(i) Establishment of Farmers' Agro Service Centres by providing custom hiring machinery:

(ii) Conducting demonstration with the Improved Agricultural Implements and Hand Tools;

(iii) Popularising the Improved Agricultural Implements and Hand Tools at subsidised rates to the farmers.

During the year 1989-90, Government have sanctioned a total sum of Rs. 37.448 Lakhs out of which, share of Central Government was Rs. 9.652 lakhs, and State Government Share was Rs. 9.652 Lakhs and the balance of Rs. 18.144 Lakhs was met by Encofed/affiliates/farmers. As the Government sanction was received only at the end of March 1990, the scheme is under implementation during this year with the permission of Government of Tamil Nadu.

Sinking of Bore Wells.—During the year 1989-90 about 1,670 Nos. of bore-wells worth Rs. 250.90 Lakhs have been completed.

Rectification of Pumps under Centrally Sponsored Scheme:

Rectification of Pumpsets under Centrally Sponsored Scheme :

Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme Encofed has sent proposal for rectification of 4,000 numbers of diesel engine pumpsets in Tamil Nadu and the Government of Tamil Nadu have also recommended to the Government of India and sought sanction of the proposal. The same is awaited.

The Tamil Nadu Energy Development Corporation entrusted the work of rectification of 150 diesel engine pumpsets during 1989-90 and the same was completed. Further, Tamil Nadu Energy Development Corporation has given the work of rectification of 200 numbers of pumpsets in 1990-91 which is under progress.

Financial Results.—During the year 1989-90, Encofed has earned a trade profit of Rs. 56.45 lakhs and a net profit of Rs. 29.66 lakhs tentatively and wiped of the entire loss with a surplus Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

Future Programme of Activities.—

(i) *Formation of Agro Service Centres under Central Sector Scheme.*—Encofed has requested the Government of India to consider to establish 66 Farmers' Agro Service Centres under Central Sector Scheme during the year 1990-91.

(ii) *Margin Money Assistance from N.C.D.C. for Encofed.*—A proposal for availing Margin Money Assistance has been sent to N.C.D.C. for carrying out its business during the year 1990-91. The total working capital requirements is around Rs. 210 lakhs. To raise the working capital from Commercial Banks, a sum of Rs. 52.05 lakhs has been sought as margin money from N.C.D.C.

(iii) *Computerisation of offices of Managers of Encofed.*—So as to have effective control and close supervision of Block Level Centres and District Level Societies, it is proposed to provide one Personal Computer to each region. N.C.D.C. has been requested to provide Rs. 6.15 lakhs as loan assistance to ENCOFED.

(iv) *Plan Proposals for VIII Five Year Plan.*—Encofed has sent a proposal to Government to procure 38 more tractors at a total cost of Rs. 80 lakhs.

(v) *Establishment of 15 Agro Service Centres in the left over blocks of South Arcot District.*—Under Integrated Development Programme of South Arcot District, the project consultant Messrs Natesan Co-operative Training College, Madras has provided in their Project Report a sum of Rs. 177.816 lakhs, i.e., (i) to establish 15 Block Level Centres, (ii) to purchase 2 Compressors, one rotary rig and one DTH rig and, (iii) impart training to the staff of the centres.

(vi) *Hiring of tractors to Madras Corporation.*—The tractors of the affiliates are hired out to Madras Corporation for the removal of garbages in the year 1989-90 and earned a sum of Rs. 34.68 lakhs.

(vii) *Rectification of Oil Engine Pumpsets.*—For the year 1990-91, TEDA has entrusted the work of rectification of 200 Oil Engines and the work is under progress.

(viii) *Margin Money assistance from NCDC for fertilisers sales outlet.*—A proposal for availing the margin money assistance to 58 Block Level Centres has been sent to Government for its recommendation to N.C.D.C., and the proposal has also been recommended by the Government. The margin money assistance requested from NCDC is Rs. 1 lakh per centre.

Under the scheme, the Lead Agencies like IFFCO AND KRIBHCO would also extend a sum of Rs. 12,000 per centre as subsidy towards the equipments, furniture and fixtures for the show room.

(ix) *Replacement of 10,000 numbers of Foot-Valves.*—For the year 1990-91, the Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency has entrusted the work of supply and installation of 10,000 numbers of frictionless foot-valve by replacing old ordinary foot-valves. The work is under progress. The total cost is Rs. 16 lakhs.

(x) *Supply of Steel doors and RCC frames.*—Collector of Chengai Anna District have entrusted the work of supply of 4,680 steel doors and RCC frames for group houses under JVT Scheme 1990-91. The work is under progress. The total value of work is Rs. 40 lakhs. Action is being pursued to secure similar works from other districts.

(xi) *Sinking of bore-wells under TWAD Board Schemes.*—For the year 1990-91, TWAD Board have entrusted the sinking of bore well works in Madurai, Dindigul, North Arcot and Dharmapuri Districts and the work is under progress.

(xii) Under JVVT, NREF, RLEGP Scheme, the District Collector, Periyar District entrusted the work of water supply arrangements for Group houses etc., which consist of drilling of bore well, construction of platforms, supply and erection of casing pipes, hand pumps etc., Action is being pursued to secure similar works from other Districts.

TAMIL NADU CO-OPERATIVE OILSEEDS GROWERS' FEDERATION LIMITED.

A. Project Profile.—The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Oilseeds Growers' Federation (TANCOF) was registered on 1st January 1981 as the implementing body in Tamil Nadu for the Vegetable Oil Project of the NDDB.

The main objective of TANCOF is to carry out activities conducive to the socio-economic development of oilseed growers of the Co-operative Societies by integrating effective Production, Procurement, Processing and Marketing of oil and oil products.

The Authorised Share Capital of TANCOF is Rs. 5 crores. The membership of TANCOF is open to Registered Primary OGCS in the area of operation and N.D.D.B. The paid-up Share Capital is Rs. 155.66 lakhs of which, NDDB has contributed Rs. 93.88 lakhs and the balance amount of Rs. 56.78 lakhs has been contributed by the OGCS.

B. Project Outlay. The total outlay of the Project is estimated at Rs. 15.6 crores of which about Rs. 8.40 crores is loan and Rs. 7.2 crores is grant from NDDB to TANCOF in the ratio of 54 per cent and 46 per cent respectively. Over and above the Project Outlay, NDDB is also extending financial support to TANCOF for procurement of oilseeds by way of short-term loans at reasonable rate of interest. A sum of Rs. 3.45 crores has so far been availed of by the Federation for its developmental activities. As part of the Expansion Programme under Phase II, NDDB has enhanced its outlay of Rs. 29.10 crores.

E. Project Area.—The Project Area is confined to groundnut cultivation only at present in 20 taluks initially, i.e., 9 taluks in Sambavarayar and Dr. Ambedkar, 8 taluks in South Arcot and 3 taluks in Chengai Anna Districts. Establishment of 335 Anand Pattern OGCS to cover an area of 92,000 ha. of groundnut by enrolling 82,000 grower members under TANCOF is the basic strategy of the project.

F. Achievements—1989-90 (As on 31st March 1990):—The federation so far has registered 335 OGCS and has covered 1,12,978 ha. of groundnut area by enrolling 65,167 grower members upto 31st March 1990 during 1989-90. The Federation has established an area Agronomic centre-cum-district Farm at Neyveli (102 ha.) for production of improved seeds and to meet the training need of the member farmers, societies and staff of the federation. This centre has been recognised by Government of India (Indian Council of Agriculture Research ICAR) for producing breeder-seeds. The AAC has produced 75 tonnes of breeder and 15 tonnes of foundation seeds upto 31st March 1990 during 1989-90. The federation has distributed 1,046 tonnes of improved groundnut seeds and has procured 12,230 tonnes of pods.

G. Processing.—Two processing Plants—One at Vridhachalam and the other at Tiruvannamalai, Previously owned by Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited (TANFED) had been acquired by TANCOF in September 1985 with a crushing capacity of 166 tonnes of pods per day. The plants had been transferred at a cost of Rs. 305 lakhs. Subsequently a proposal has been drawn for renovating/strengthening the existing plants at a cost of Rs. 461 lakhs. The groundnut processing plant at Tiruvannamalai has been renovated and commissioned during 1988 increasing the total capacity to 174 tonnes of pods/per day.

The two plants have crushed 11,784 tonnes of groundnut kernel and produced 4,417 tonnes of expeller oil, 785 tonnes of refined oil, 7,220 tonnes of cake, 212 tonnes of solvent extracted oil and 2,821 tonnes of Deoiled cake from 1st April 1989 to 31st March 1990.

H. Marketing.—The federation has established a packaging station (15 tonnes) of oil per day) at Guindy in MADRAS for packing of oils in different consumer packs of 15 kg. tins, 5 kg., 1 kg. and 1/2 kg. poly bottles and sachets. The federation has entered the market with two products with brand name PURENUT (expeller groundnut oil) and WINNER (refined groundnut oil). The federation has marketed 4,014 tonne of purenut oil, 771 tonnes of winner oil, 3,651 tonne of cake, 241 tonne of solvent extracted oil and 2,812 tonnes of deoiled cake. It has also marketed 76 tonne of refined Rapeseeds oil and 1,168 tonnes of refined Soyabean oil allotted by NDDB from 1st April 1989 to 31st March 1990.

Packing of Polmolein for PDS in Tamil Nadu.—TANCOF has taken up the packings of Imported RBD Palmolein issued by Government of India for PDS in Tamil Nadu in consumer packs since June, 1988. The above job has been taken upto utilise the packing facilities for the optimum capacity and also increase the revenue of TANCOF to offset the losses incurred in indigeneous oil due to present market situation. TANCOF has invested about Rs. 15 lakhs for expanding the packing facilities from 15 TPD to 45 TPD at OPU, Guindy and establishing 30 TPD packing facility at Tiruvannamalai Plant. The effectively operate the above scheme, TANCOF is utilising the working capital to a tune of about Rs.200 lakhs in a month by which gets a margin approximately Rs. 1.00 per one kg. of packed oil. TANCOF is getting a allotment of 700 tonnes per month since May 1990.

1. *Expansion of Project.*—Government in their order G.O. Ms. 500, have permitted the expansion of the Project to six more oilseeds growing 'Thrust' districts namely Salem, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, Periyar, Tiruchirapalli and Thanjavur at estimated outlay of Rs. 29.10 crores, as identified by the Technology Mission in Tamil Nadu for edible oilseeds in Phase-II. The co-operative structure proposed to be organised under three tier set up namely OGCS at Village Level, Regional Co-operative Union at District level and Federation at State Level. The expansion of Project envisages to cover 6 lakhs ha. under oilseeds by forming 665 OGCS. The project provide¹ for creation of 400 tonnes of additional processing facilities in the Project districts.

CHAPTER IV

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

The Department of Animal Husbandry continued its various activities on a regional basis and all these activities of the Department were guided, monitored and supervised by the Director of Animal Husbandry at Madras.

At the Directorate level, the Director of Animal Husbandry is assisted by three Additional Directors of Animal Husbandry who have been allotted the subjects of Livestock Development Schemes and Farms and Veterinary Services.

The State is divided into 15 regions for operational purposes and each region is headed by Regional Joint Director of Animal Husbandry. At the regional level there are 64 Animal Husbandry divisions and each division is under the control of an Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry who supervises all the Department activities at the district level.

Cattle Development.—The main thrust of Cattle Development Activities in the State is to increase the milking potentials of the local cattle with a view to increase the milk production in the State. The total cattle population in the State (as per 1982 census) is 103.66 lakhs and the buffalo population is 32.12 lakhs. The breedable population of cattle is 34.88 lakhs, while the breedable population of buffaloes is 17.20 lakhs. The Government has been implementing a programme for upgrading the local cows and buffaloes by using exotic dairy breeds of Jersey and Friesian bulls and Murrah buffaloes in the breeding programme. Artificial Insemination has been introduced in Livestock Development in the State and a total of 2,770 centres in the State are now engaged in providing facilities for Artificial Insemination of Cattle and Buffaloes in the villages. Frozen Semen Technology in Artificial Insemination work has additional benefits, that the semen can be stored for a long time and transported over long distances. The department has also introduced Frozen Semen Technology in breeding of cattle and buffaloes in the State. The Department is carrying out Artificial Insemination through network of 1819 Institutions in the State with Frozen Semen and chilled semen is being used in 951 centres in the State. The Department is maintaining 43 bull stations in various parts of the State from where chilled semen is distributed to the various centres for Artificial Insemination of Cattle and Buffaloes in the area. The Department is also operating two Frozen Semen Banks one at Eachenkottai (Thanjavur District) and another at Abishekapatti (Tirunelveli Kattabomman District) where Jersey, Friesian and Murrah bulls are located and Frozen Semen Produced and supplied to various Artificial Insemination Centres for Artificial Insemination work. During the year under report, a total of 25.77 lakhs inseminations were carried out on cattle and buffaloes and 5.84 lakhs (crosses breed) calves with high milk potentials were born in the State 16.31 lakhs inseminations were done with Frozen Semen and 9.46 lakhs inseminations were done with chilled semen. The estimated milk production in the State was 3.41 million tonnes during the current year providing per capita availability of 169 gms.

The breeding of cattle, buffaloes in the State through Artificial Insemination with the utilisation of Frozen Semen was carried out in an intensive manner in 12 Intensive Cattle Development Projects and 8 Key Village Centres. Added to this the Intensive Cattle Development Project and Key Village Centres were engaged in providing comprehensive health cover to all the animals under the area and in fodder development work.

With a view to achieve maximum results in breeding of cattle and buffaloes through Artificial Insemination and especially through Frozen Semen Technology, 76 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and 280 Livestock Inspectors were trained in Frozen Semen Technology in the two training centres at Abishekapatti and Eachenkottai during the current year.

Livestock Farms.—The Department of Animal Husbandry continued to operate eight Livestock farms in the state with a view to undertake selective breeding of Cattle needed for breeding work in the State. The Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm, Eachenkottai was engaged in producing Jersey animals needed for the breeding work in the State.

The Frozen Semen Bank sanctioned under the Hill Area Development Programme at District Livestock Farm, Ootacamund was taking shape with the commencement of construction of building and purchase of equipment. This Frozen Semen Bank is expected to commence production during 1990-91.

The Progeny Testing Scheme at District Livestock Farm, Orathanad for evaluating the performance of Murrah Bulls and similar scheme at Hosur for evaluating performance of Sindhu bulls were continued during the current year.

The Government of Tamil Nadu sanctioned a Calf Rearing Scheme during the current year and it was implemented by the Department of Animal Husbandry. Under this Calf Rearing Scheme, farmers were encouraged to take up rearing of units of five cross bred heifer-calves with financial assistance from the Nationalised Banks. The Department of Animal Husbandry provided assistance to the farmers in getting loan from the banks, in purchase of good cross bred calves and in providing comprehensive health cover to the calves included in the scheme. A total of 1332 units consisting of 6,660 calves were included in the scheme during the current year. This scheme has become very popular with the farmers and the implementation of the scheme will go long way in increasing the milk production in the State.

Sheep and Goat Development.—The two sheep farms one at Chinnasalem in South Arcot district and at Sattur in Kamarajar district and four sheep units at District Livestock Farms at Hosur, Pudukkottai, Chettinad and Tirunelveli continued to function during the year under report. These units were engaged in scientific breeding of sheep and goats and supply of animals to farmers in various parts of the State for upgrading the local stock. Apart from pure breeding of the indigenous breeds of sheep, cross breeding of the Keelahaaraisal sheep with Derset cross Rams was taken up at District Livestock Farm, Pudukkottai during the current year and the results are very encouraging. The sheep bred in these farms have been supplied to farmers under various development schemes.

The Goat Breeding Unit District Livestock Farm, Pudukkottai with Telichery Goats and Goat Breeding Unit at Sheep Farm, Chinnasalem with Jamnabari Goats were operated during the period under report. Selective breeding of these goats was intensified during the year and number of goats were supplied to farmers in villages for upgrading the local stock.

Poultry Development.—The Department was operating two Chick Hatcheries at Hosur and Kattupakkam and 27 Poultry Extension Centres in various parts of the State. The Hatcheries were engaged in production of pure line chicks for supply to Poultry Extension centres where they were reared upto 12 weeks and sold to farmers.

The Poultry Disease Diagnostic Laboratory at Erode continued function with more emphasis on field visits and examination of birds in private poultry farms. Added to this the laboratory also under takes examination of feed samples and compound feed for nutritive contents.

Piggery Development.—The three Piggery Units attached to the three Livestock Farms, Hosur, Pudukkottai, Chettinad and attached to Piggery Unit, Veterinary Hospital, Sattur continued to operate with large white yorkshire pigs. The progeny of the parent stock were supplied to farmers for upgrading the local stock of indigenous pigs.

Fodder Development.—The Department of Animal Husbandry while concentrating on Live stock Development in the State was also concentrating on fodder development which is essential for proper livestock development in the State. The Department is operating eight Fodder Seed Production units for production of feeder seeds Feeder Slips and Seedlings. The District Livestock Farms also were producing various feeder grasses like, Meixa, Cowpea, R.B. 21, Lucerns, etc. Fodder Slips were distributed to farmers in various parts of the State specially in areas covered by Intensive Cattle Development Projects and Key Village Centres. Fodder minikits were also supplied to 2,300 farmers during the year so as to encourage the farmers to take up fodder cultivation on regular basis.

A total of 105.85 lakhs fodder slips 19.30 M.T. fodder seeds and 3.06 lakhs fodder tree seedlings were distributed to farmers during the year.

Animal Health Cover Programme.—Provision of health cover to the animals in the State is one of the important aspect of work of the Animal Husbandry Department. The infrastructure available for providing veterinary assistance to the animals in various parts of the State has been strengthened over the period of years and at present 817 Veterinary Institutions and sub-centres engaged in rendering veterinary health cover to the livestock and poultry maintained in various parts of the State. Eleven Animal Disease Intelligence Units were functioning at 11 District Head Quarters for monitoring the incidence of various contagious diseases and diagnosis of diseases with a view to take preventive measures and to contain spread of disease. Added to this 50 Mobile Veterinary Units were operating and providing Veterinary assistance health cover and breeding cover to the animals in the remote villages which were away from the Veterinary Institution.

Rinderpest is one of the deadly disease of livestock causing enormous loss to the farmers due to loss of animals. The Department continued to take all special measures to combat the diseases. 18 Rinderpest District Squads, 10 Rinderpest Vigilance Units and 10 Rinderpest Check posts were engaged in vaccinating animals against Rinderpest with a view to eradicate disease in the State. A Disease Free Zone was operating in Kanniyakumari District with the belt area of 40 Kms. and from the Kanniyakumari district under in Tirunelveli-Kattabomman district where all the animals are vaccinated against contagious diseases specially against Foot and Mouth and Rinderpest, thus creating a disease free zone which is to be extended gradually to other northern parts of the State. A scheme to control Foot and Mouth Disease among animals was operated in the State with assistance of National Dairy Development Board wherein susceptible animals were protected against Foot and Mouth disease at periodical intervals free of cost.

A Canine Rabies control unit was functioning at Coimbatore for systematic vaccination of all pet dogs against Rabies. This scheme is very much helpful in educating the public regarding the need for periodical vaccination of dogs and preventing incidence of Rabies in human beings.

The Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet continued to operate 26 various types of vaccines producing to protect the animals and birds against various contagious diseases. Apart from this, the Institute was engaged in producing diagnostics and diluents. The Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet also undertook disease investigation at the State level with a view to diagnose emerging diseases and suggest containment measures at the earliest.

Special Schemes : Under the Special Livestock Breeding Programme, 1224 Sheep Units and 25 Piggery Units, have been established and 3606 calves in the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and Madurai have been included in the scheme for getting subsidy for calf rearing during the year under report. Under the Poultry Production Programme, 601 Poultry Units have been established during 1989-90 in the districts of Chengai-Anna, North Arcot, Salem, Madras, South Arcot, Dharmapuri, Pudukottai, Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram, Kamraj, Chidambaram and Nellore Kattabomman.

Under the Western Ghats Development Programme Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs towards the purchase and distribution of fodder slips and seeds at 50 per cent subsidy during the year under report.

Under the Hill Area Development Programme the establishment of Frozen Semen Bank at District Livestock Farm, Uthagamandalam has been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 38.55 lakhs during 1989-90.

Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme good quality milch animals, sheep, goats, pigs, etc., were distributed to the small / marginal farmers, and Agricultural labourers with financial subsidy to enable them to augment their income especially in off-farm seasons. This scheme has been implemented by the district Collectors.

Production Trend : As a result of implementation of various programmes in the State, there has been an increase in the level of Livestock production. The findings of the Sample Surveys conducted in the State are given below :

Milk : The estimated milk production in the State which was 1.73 million tonnes during 1978-79 has reached 3.41 million tonnes during 1989-90. The per capita availability of milk has risen from 99 gms. per day in 1978-79 to 169 gms. in 1989-90.

Egg : The estimated egg production in the State during 1978-79 was 782 million and it reached 2461 million in 1989-90. The per capita availability of eggs which was 16 per year during 1978-79 increased to 44 in 1989-90.

AUDIT FOR MILK CO-OPERATIVES.

Audit of Milk Co-operatives : (1) This Department of Audit for Milk Co-operatives was created with effect from 1st October 1987 after the abolition of Audit Board for Milk Co-operatives, which was functioning with effect from 1st October 1983 on the basis of a suggestion by the National Dairy Development Board (formerly Indian Dairy Corporation) to conduct the audit of milk co-operatives on continuous and concurrent basis. This department looks after the audit of all milk producers' co-operatives including District Milk Producers' Unions and the Apex Federation which are under the administrative control of the Dairy Development Department.

(2) The function of the department includes auditing the milk producers' Co-operative societies under the control of Milk Production and Dairy Development Department and collection of audit fees and F.R. cost.

1. Audit Progress : (1) Total number of primary milk co-operatives and District unions to be audited for 1989-90 is furnished below :

Primary Milk Co-operatives	8,115
District Co-operative Milk Producers' Unions	17

The audit of apex body (Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation) is also to be done by this Directorate.

(2) The progress of audit in respect of the Apex, District level and the primaries is indicated below :

A. Audit of Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation :

(a) The audit for the year 1984 had been completed and Audit Certificate issued on 9th August 1990.

(b) The audit for the year 1985 is in progress.

B. Audit of District Co-operative Milk Producers' Unions:—

Serial number.	Details.	Year-wise particulars.				
		1984—85	1985—86	1986—87	1987—88	1988—89
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Total number of District Co-operative Milk Producers' Unions	15	16	16	17	17
2	Number of unions audited upto 31st March 1989	15	16	10		..
3	Number of unions audited from 1st April 1989 to 31st March 1990			6	17	3
4	Number of unions audited upto 31st March 1990	15	16	16	17	3
5	Balance as on 31st March 1990					14
6	Number of Audit Certificates issued upto 31st March 1989	12	6	—		—
7	Number of Audit Certificates issued from 1st April 1989 to 31st March 1990	3	10	16	17	2
8	Number of Audit Certificates issued upto 31st March 1990	15	16	16	17	2

C. Audit of Primary Milk Co-operatives :

Serial number.	Details.	Number of societies year-wise.						
		1982—83	1983—84	1984—85	1985—86	1986—87	1987—88	1988—89
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Total number of Societies to be audited	6,373	7,826	8,384	8,797	9,219	9,176	8,933
2	Number of Societies to be audited upto 31st March 1989	5,285 *870	7,418	7,820	8,166	8,411	8,000	..
3	Number of Societies audited from 1st April 1989 to 31st March 1990	5	15	26	37	51	178	7,568
4	Number of Societies audited upto 31st March 1990	5,290 *870	7,433	7,846	8,203	8,462	8,178	7,568
5	Balance as on 31st March 1990	213	393	528	594	757	997	1,365
6	Number of Audit Certificates issued upto 31st March 1989	5,276	7,405	7,802	8,135	8,314	6,919	..
7	Number of Audit Certificates issued from 1st April 1989 to 31st March 1990	12	23	35	49	118	1,197	6,940
8	Number of Audit Certificates issued upto 31st March 1990	5,288	7,428	7,837	8,184	8,432	8,116	6,940

*Number of Audit Certificates issued by the Director of Co-operative Audit.

II. Collection of Audit Fees and F.R. Cost :

(a) The Department is also collecting audit fees and F.R. cost from the societies audited by it.

(d) The amounts collected during the period from 1st April 1989 to 31st March 1990 under audit fees and F.R. cost are as detailed below :

	(1)	Demand. (2)	Collection. (3)
		(Rupees in Lakhs).	
I. Audit Fees	-- -- -- --	31.85	20.93
II. F.R. cost	-- -- -- --	27.21	26.20

III. Expenditure :

Expenditure incurred by this Department during the period from 1st April 1989 to 31st March 1990 is **Rs. 104.87 lakhs.**

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT.

1. Dairy Development Programmes are being implemented through a net work of milk co-operative organised on 'Ariani' pattern followed in Gujarat State. The institutional frame is a three-tier structure with the primary milk producers co-operative societies at the base (village level), Union of producers' societies at the middle (District level) and Federation of Unions at the top (State level). There are on roll 8,302 Milk Co-operative Societies at village level, which includes, milk producers co-operative societies, Milk Supply Societies and Milk Supply Unions, out of which 6,953 are working and the rest are dormant, 17 Milk Producers' Unions functioning at District level and a Federation at State level. About 15.30 lakhs litres of milk is procured per day from farmers, by the Milk Co-operatives. There are 17 Deputy Registrars (Dairying) offices in the districts to supervise and control the working of the primary milk co-operatives and to co-ordinate the activities of the Dairy Development Department.

2. *Objectives*.—The main objectives of the Dairy Development Programme are :

(a) Ensuring a remunerative milk price for the milk producers' through a stable steady and well-organised market support ;

(b) Distribution of milk and milk products at a reasonable price to the consumers ;

(c) To ensure that the Milk Co-operatives function in accordance with Co-operative principles and the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act and Rules.

3. *Activities*.—With the above objectives in view, the following major activities are undertaken by the Dairy Development Department.

(A) Provision of free veterinary health cover to animals owned by the members of milk co-operatives, implementation of artificial insemination programmes, supply of balanced cattle feed, Induction of farmers to modern Animal Husbandry practices, etc., All these activities are aimed at upgrading the milch animal and thereby improving their productivity in the long run ;

(B) Provision of necessary infrastructure for undertaking on a large scale, procurement, processing and marketing. This includes organisation of milk collection routes, establishment of chilling centres, pasteurisation plants, milk powder plants and modern marketing system to take care of the needs of the consumers ;

(C) To have proper control over the milk co-operatives to ensure proper functioning of the Co-operative Milk Producers' Societies and Unions in the District, the Deputy Registrars (Dairying) of each District are vested with statutory powers for organisation, supervision and inspection of the milk co-operatives.

4. As against 31.30 lakhs members of milk co-operatives, 7.5 lakhs members are supplying milk to the milk producers' societies and milk supply societies. The primary milk societies after meeting the local demand, send their surplus milk to the concerned District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union. The District Milk Producers' Union in turn process the milk procured and after meeting the local demands, despatch the surplus milk to the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation at Madras for distribution to the public in Madras City.

5. For the milk procured from the members of the primary societies, payment is made to them, based on the fat content. For the cows milk with 3 percent fat, minimum price is allowed at Rs. 3.36 and a maximum price for milk with Fat 5.5 per. cent is paid at Rs. 3.86. Similarly for the buffalo milk the minimum price for 6.6 per. cent fat is paid Rs. at 4.04, and maximum price for 10 per. cent fat is paid at Rs. 5.98.

6. *Schemes implemented and sources of funds*.—Out of 21 Districts in Tamil Nadu, 15 Districts namely Madras, Chengai-Arur, South Arcot, North Arcot, Ambedkar, Sambuvayalar, Thiruvannamalai, Dharmapuri, Salem, Periyar, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Madurai, Dindigul, Quaid-e-Millath, Tirachirappalli, Thanjavur and Pudukkottai are covered under Operation Flood Programme by the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation Ltd., from the funds provided by National Dairy Development Board, which provides assistance in the form of loan and grant, the ratio being 70 : 30. In the remaining six districts of Ramanathapuram, Pudukkottai, Thiruvannamalai, Kamraj, Tirunelveli-Kattabomman, V.O. Chidambaram and Kanyakumari Districts which are called as Non-Operation Flood Area, the Dairy Development Programme are implemented with funds provided under State Plan, Drought Prone Area Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme, etc.

7. Under Seventh Five-Year Plan a sum of Rs. 500 lakhs was earmarked for Dairy Development activities in Non-Operation Flood Districts in the State. But only a sum of Rs. 33.84 lakhs was sanctioned and the details of plan expenditure during the plan period are as follows :

1	1985-86	Actuals	Rs. 39.53 lakhs.
2	1986-87 ..	Actuals	Rs. 35.40 lakhs.
3	1987-88	Actuals	Rs. 83.19 lakhs.
4	1988-89 ..	Actuals	Rs. 81.77 lakhs.
5	1989-90 ..	Actuals	Rs. 92.95 lakhs.
Total			<u>Rs. 332. 4 lakhs.</u>

8. Achievement during the Seventh Plan period :

Sertal number and items.	At the end of Sixth Five-Year Plan (1984-85).	Seventh Five-Year Plan Period at the end of.				
		1985- 86.	1986- 87.	1987- 88.	1988- 89.	1989- 90.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Number of Primary Societies.	5,301	5,536	5,804	6,024	6,345	7,257
2 Number of District/Unions.	15	16	16	17	17	17
3 Milk Production in Societies (lakh litres/day).	8.83	10.75	11.00	11.05	12.57	15.30

9. Achievement during 1989-90:—

(i) (a) Additional 911 Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies were formed during 1989-90. On date, there are 8,302 societies in Tamil Nadu.

(b) Milk Production in primary societies increased from 12.57 lakhs litres to 15.30 lakhs litres/day.

(ii) State Plan—

(a) Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs to carry out special repairs to buildings in the Madhavaram Milk Colony for the year, 1989-90.

(b) Government have also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2.25 lakhs for the rewiring to the Quarters/Building in the Milk Colony for the year, 1989-90.

(c) Integrated Dairy Development Project for the erstwhile composite Tirunelveli District with National Co-operative Development Corporation Assistance :

The Government have approved the Integrated Dairy Development Project in Tirunelveli District at an estimated cost of Rs. 705 lakhs with National Co-operative Development Corporation Assistance. Out of the total project cost, 70 per cent (Rs. 493.50 lakhs) will be provided as loan by the National Co-operative Development Corporation and the balance 30 per cent (Rs. 211.00 lakhs) will be provided as subsidy, share capita, by the State Government. The project which is for a 5 years period has to be completed by 1992.

Saillant feature of the scheme :

1. Formation of 651 producers societies.
2. Coverage of 73,000 animals under co-operative ambit.

3. Provision of Animal Health cover to 651 societies.

4. Establishment of 2 Chilling Centres (Sankarankoil, Koilpatty).

5. Enhancement of the capacity of the Dairy at Tirunelveli from 50,000 litres to 1,00,000 litres per day.

6. Marketing of 75,000 litres day. The scheme is expected to benefit 53,000 farmers. The milk procurement will be stopped upto 75,000 litres from 28,000 litres/day.

Details of funds disbursed—

	National Cooperative Development Corporation share of 70 percent as loan (Rs. 493.50 lakhs).	State share of 30 per cent as Grant/Share Capital (Rs. 211.50 lakhs).
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS).	
1987-88 ..	Nil.	52.875
1988-89	123.375	50
1989-90	23.625	63

(iii) *Hill Area Development Programme.*—In order to accelerate Dairy Development Hill Area, Government have sanctioned Rs. 3.52 lakhs under Hill Area Development Programme to Nilgiris District Co-operative Milk Producers for Animal Health cover and Breeding.

(iv) *Western Ghat Development Programme.*—Under Western Ghat Development Programme Government have sanctioned the establishment of a chilling centre at Annur in Coimbatore District with 10,000 litres capacity at an estimate cost of Rs. 25 lakhs and sanctioned a sum of Rs. 7 lakhs in 1986-87 and Rs. 141 lakhs in 1987-88. A sum of Rs. 4 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Government in 1989-90. The Chilling Centre started functioning from 31st July 1989.

(v) *Integrated Rural Development Programme.*—(a) Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2.05 lakhs for 1989-90 for the construction of Lab-cum-Godown Office Building for Kamarajar District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Limited.

(b) Government have also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 19.956 to Iyempalayam Milk Producers' Co-operative Society in Dindigul Quaid-e-Millath District under Integrated Rural Development Programme for the purchase of Milco-Tostor and 20 cans.

(c) A sum of Rs. 1.055 lakhs has been sanctioned under Integrated Rural Development Programme to the Poriyar District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union for toddler development.

(vi) *Adi-Dravidar Welfare Scheme.*—Special Central Assistance Milk Animal Subsidy Scheme.—Under this scheme the Adi-Dravidar member of Milk Co-operative have been sanctioned subsidy for the purchase of milch animal from out of Adi-Dravidar Welfare Budget as well as under Special Central Assistance. For each Adi-Dravidar member 33-1/3 per cent of the cost of each animal has been provided as subsidy. The Unit cost of an animal was taken as Rs.3,200.

(1) *Integrated Dairy Development Project in Kamarajar District.*—Under this scheme it is proposed to establish a Dairy with 50,000 litres capacity at Srivillipithur in Kamarajar District at an estimated cost of Rs. 490 lakhs with National Co-operative Development Corporation Assistance. Out of the total cost of the project, a sum of Rs. 343.00 lakhs has to be borne by the National Co-operative Development Corporation as loan and as the balance amount of Rs. 147 lakhs is to be treated as Government share subsidy.

(2) *Establishment of Milk Powder Plant at Tirunelveli District.*—For erection of 10 MT. Powder Plant at Tirunelveli District a sum of Rs. 667 lakhs with National Co-operative Development Corporation assistance has been provided in the Eighth Five Year-Plan. Out of the total cost a sum of Rs. 467 lakhs is to be borne by the National Co-operative Development Corporation as loan and balance amount of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is to be treated as Government share subsidy.

(3) *Integrated Dairy Development Project in erstwhile composite Tirunelveli District* : A sum of Rs. 40 lakhs as Government subsidy/share capital has been provided in the Eighth Five Year Plan for the on-going scheme of expansion of Dairy at Tirunelveli under the Integrated Dairy Development Project (This amount is spill over from Seventh Plan).

(4) *Infrastructure facilities to Milk Co-operative in Non-Operation Flood Districts* : For providing infrastructure facilities like testing equipment, technical inputs, veterinary medicine managerial subsidy etc., to primary milk co-operative sum of Rs. 77 lakhs has been provided in Eighth Five Year Plan covering Six Non-Operation Flood Districts. (viz., Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli-Kattabomman, Chidambaram, Kamarajar, Ramanathapuram and Pudukottai) Thirumagan District.

(5) *Provision of Solar Heater*. Under this Option, a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs has been provided in Eighth Five Year Plan for providing Solar Heaters to 5 Dairies and 5 Chilling Centres.

~~For~~

FISHERIES.

Tamil Nadu has a long coast line of 1,000 K.M. with a continental shelf of about 41,412 sq. km. Culturable Inland Water spread is about Rs. 3.71 lakhs hectare of perennial, long seasonal and seasonal water spreads. During 1989-90 the estimated marine fish production was 2.89 lakhs tonnes and Inland fish production 0.75 lakh tonnes.

The Primary objective of the department is to increase fish production and to improve the socio-economic conditions of the poor fishermen.

2. Marine Fisheries :

2.1. In Tamil Nadu, there are 50,574 fishing crafts consisting of 3,896 mechanised wooden boats and FRP boats, 1,315 country crafts with in board engines and 2,896 catamarans without board motors besides indigenous non-mechanised fleet of 35,338 catamarans, 6,917 country canoes and 212 masula boats are engaged in fishing.

2.2. Tamil Nadu Marine Fisheries Regulation Act, 1983, has been enacted and enforced with a view to regulate the exploitation and conservation of fishery wealth.

2.3. Mechanisation of Traditional Crafts :

Under this scheme the department provides the outboard motors / Inboard engines with 50 per cent subsidy equally shared between State and Central Government limiting the amount of Rs. 75,00 per unit. Apart from this under MPEDA assistance Outboard Motors are supplied with a subsidy of Rs. 5,000 to each fisherman.

Under this scheme, during 1989-90, 350 outboard motor and 11 inboard engines were distributed.

2.4. Distribution of Catamarans and Mechanised Boats with 20 per cent subsidy :

During the year 1989-90, Under Part II Scheme, the subsidy was sanctioned for 65 Catamarans (Maximum Rs. 3,000 per catamaran) and for 27 mechanised fishing crafts (Maximum Rs. 1.00 lakhs per boat).

2.5. *Development of landing and Berthing Facilities* : Landing facilities consisting of fishing harbours, jetties, and other infrastructural facilities are being provided at suitable places in the State, in order to provide berthing landing facilities for the mechanised boats and trawlers for handling processing, and transporting fish, mending nets, repairing boats etc. These facilities have been provided in 9 centres. During 1989-90, the work on Thondi Fishing harbour was expedited and it was nearing completion. The construction work on fishing harbour projects at Chinnamuttom and Valinokkam is in progress.

2.6. *Infrastructural Facilities* : Infrastructural facilities consisting of processing plant's servicing facilities, approach roads, community halls, auction hall, fish packing hall, net mending shed, water supply, power supply etc. are being provided in important landing centres so as to facilitate proper handling, processing and transport of fish catches by the fisherfolk. These facilities were provided at Pazhayar in Thanjavur District and Muttom in Kanniyakumari district and these facilities are in progress at Ervadi, Thondi and Valinokkam.

2.7. *Fisheries Marine Workshops* : In order to service the engines and attend to repairs of the mechanised fishing boats, two fisheries Marine workshops, one Ramasewaram and another at Tuticorin are functioning. Fisheries service centre at Mallipattinam has been leased out to the local fishermen co-operative society.

2.8 Guide Lights :—Government have sanctioned the installation of guidelights in 58 villages. So far 52 guide lights have been installed enabling the fishermen to safely reach the shore with their crafts during night time.

2.9 Ice Plant and Cold Storage :—There are 5 ice plants and one cold storage functioning under the control of the Department. The plants at Nagapattinam and Kilakarai were leased out.

2.10 Pearl and Chank Fisheries :—During 1989-90 the seasonal chank fisheries operation at Tuticorin in Chidambaranar District commenced on 1st December 1989. The Thangukadal chank Fishery operations at Tiruchendur commenced on 13th February 1990 and chank fishery operations continued upto 10th May 1990. The details of chanks procured upto 31st March 1990 are given below :

Full Size I (above 75 mm.)	18,628
Full Size II (above 64 mm. but below 75 mm.)	57,370
Wormed	49,064
Undersized	16,267
	<hr/> 1,41,329 <hr/>

In Ramanathapuram District, the seasonal chank fish eries operations commenced on 22nd November 1989 and were conducted at Kannirajapuram and Rameswaram.

The following details of chanks procured at Ramanathapuram district are given below .

	<i>Jadhi.</i>	<i>Patti.</i>
Full size I (75 mm. and above) ..	1,898	1,735
Full size II (above 64 mm. but below 75 mm.)	8,655	11,227
Wormed	5,117	678
Undersized	3,019	365
	<hr/> 18,689 <hr/>	<hr/> 14,005 <hr/>

No pearl fishery was conducted during the year due to unfavourable conditions.

2.11 Survey-cum-Inshore Fishing :—The Survey-cum-Inshore Fishing Stations at Madras, Cuddalore, Mallipattinam, Rameswaram and Kanniyakumari regularly conducted survey with in 20 fathoms line with a view to locate suitable fishing grounds for commercial fishing by mechanised fishing boats, besides demonstrating modern fishing gears for diversified fishing.

2.12 Fishermen Training :—The fishermen training centres at Madras, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Tuticorin, Mandapam and Colachel impart training to the young fishermen on modern methods of fishing and maintenance of fishing boats and the trainees are paid a stipend of Rs. 75/- p.m. During the year, 181 trainees completed training in these centres and 50 fishermen completed training in Junior Mechanic Course at Tuticorin, Colechal and Nagapattinam.

3. Inland Fisheries :— 3.1 During the year 1935 million fish seeds were collected from natural sources. 170.35 million seeds were produced in departmental induced carp spawning centres. In addition, 19.90 million seeds were produced by Fish Farmers Development Agencies and 53.06 million seeds were produced in Tamilnadu Fisheries Development Corporation farms.

The total requirement of fingerlings is estimated at 170 million. The total production of fingerlings in departmental farms and by other Government Agencies was 68 million.

3.2 Reservoir Fisheries :—There are 55 reservoirs in the State of which the fishing rights of 9 reservoirs are with the Tamilnadu Fisheries Development Corporation Limited for commercial exploitation. Licensing of fishing rights is also in vogue in 4 reservoirs. During the

year 163.31 lakh of fish seeds were stocked and 927.368 tonnes of fish was caught in the departmental reservoirs. 43.23 lakhs of fish seeds stocked were and 509.810 tonnes of fish was caught in the reservoirs managed by Tamilnadu Fisheries Development Corporation.

3.3 Intensive Inland Fish Culture and Marketing :— Intensive fish culture and marketing scheme was operated in Madurai and South Arcot districts. The total waterspread area covered under the scheme is 5,693 ha. The total fish production in these water bodies was 43.984 tonnes in 1989-90 mainly due to poor availability in the tanks.

3.4 Fish Farmers Development Agencies :— There are 13 Fish Farmers Development Agencies functioning in the State. Under the scheme, so far 45,12.89 hectares have been allotted to 5,207 beneficiaries. During 1989-90, 2,186.70 tonnes of fish valued about Rs. 182.93 lakhs have been produced in the Fish Farmers Development Agencies tanks.

4. Development of Fisheries in Brackishwater :— During 1989, 7,414.430 kgs. of prawns were harvested from the 10 model prawn farms.

5. Socio Economic Development of Fisheries :— **5.1 Development through Co-operatives :—** There are about 4.97 lakh marine fisherfolk and 1.5 lakh inland fisherfolk in the State. The number of active fishermen is estimated to be about 1,09 lakhs in the marine sector and about 0.5 lakhs in inland sector. Besides issue of loans to fishermen, different welfare schemes of the Government for inland and marine fishermen are being implemented. For the welfare of the fishermen, 53 fisherwomen co-operative societies have been organised. There are also 10 co-operative District Federations and 5 Prawn Farming Co-operative societies, one boat construction society and 16 fish marketing societies. There are 648 fishermen co-operative societies in Tamilnadu with a total membership of 1.52 lakhs fisherfolk.

5.2 Government Share Capital Loan :— Government share capital loans has been sanctioned to fishermen co-operative societies to the tune of Rs. 4.15 lakhs during the year 1989-90.

5.3 Supply of Nylon Webbing to Traditional Fishermen :— During the period from 1981-82 to 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs was sanctioned every year towards the supply of nylon webbing to the traditional craft fishermen on the basis of 80 per cent loan and 20 per cent subsidy. Due to the poor recovery of the loan the Government have revised the pattern of assistance for the year 1988-89 as follows :—

Contribution from beneficiaries (The 20 per cent subsidy towards the cost of synthetic nylon webbing subject to maximum of Rs. 500/- per individual fishermen).	20 per cent.
Subsidy from State Government funds ..	20 per cent.
Loan to be obtained by the beneficiaries from Banks	60 per cent.

Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs during 1989-90 towards payment of 20 per cent subsidy under the above pattern of assistance. 250 members of fishermen were benefitted during this year.

5.4 Group Insurance Scheme :— Under the scheme, fishermen are insured against death and accident. In case of death and total disablement the scheme entails payment of Rs. 15,000 and in case of partial disablement the payment will be Rs. 7,500. The State and Central Governments share the expenditure on the premium to be paid to insurance company. During 1989-90, about 1.5 lakhs fishermen were covered under the scheme and the legal heirs of 157 diseased/disabled fishermen have been given relief to the tune of Rs. 21.92 lakhs. From the inception of the scheme in 1984-85 till 1989-90, relief has been given to 746 cases amounting to Rs. 1,04,42,500.

Fishermen savings-cum-Relief Fund.—In order to all eviate the hardship experienced by the marine fishermen during lean fishing seasons, Government have constituted a fund called the "Tamil Nadu Marine Fishermen Savings-cum-Relief Fund". Under this scheme a sum of Rs. 10 per mensem is collected from each fishermen who opts for the scheme for a period of nine months in a year. The Government make a matching grant of Rs. 90 per marine fisherman subscribing Rs. 10 per month for nine months. The total sum of Rs. 180 is disbursed to the subscribing fishermen at the rate of Rs. 60 per month during the three lean months. 59,796 fishermen have been benefitted under this scheme and a sum of Rs. 49.36 lakhs was given as Government's share during 1989-90.

Housing.—Under the Housing Scheme for fishermen, 14,893 houses have been sanctioned. Out of this 11,517 houses have been constructed and allotted upto 1988-89. In addition to the above, during 1989-90, Government have sanctioned the construction of 3,000 houses for fishermen under "Fishermen Free Housing Scheme".

Fisherwomen extension service scheme.—The unique scheme focussed on the welfare of fisherwomen exclusively is operative only in Tamil Nadu. There are 53 Fisherwomen Co-operative Societies functioning in the State of which six societies were registered during 1989-90. During the year in report, share capital assistance of Rs. 90,000 has been provided to 4 societies. A number of welfare activities such as credit for marketing savings, promotions, training in tailoring handicrafts, running of rationshop, fair price counters to supply controlled essential commodities, running balwadies, day care centres, adult education centre, health units etc., have been taken up. These activities help the fisherwomen not only to supplement their family income but also to improve their socio economic and educational standards. These ultimately are aimed at the total uplift of the fishing community at large.

Research and Development.—7.1. The Fisheries Research Stations at Bhavanisagar, Ootacamund, Madras, Tuticorin, Marakkanam, Portonovo, Muthupet, Kanniyakumari and Mandapam conduct field oriented research on project or problems assigned by the State Fisheries Research Council on 1989-90, 19 research projects were being studied by these centres.

TAMIL NADU CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS' FEDERATION LIMITED (TCMPF)

I. 1. **Annual Administration Report.** : The State Government have set up a three tier structure of "Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies" at Village Level, Unions at the District level and an apex body of the Federation at State levels to augment Milk Production to ensure assured price to the producers and regular supply of quality milk and milk products to the consumers at a reasonable price. The TCMPF Limited, registered on 15th December, 1980 took over the activities of the T.N.M.D.C. Limited with effect from 1st February 1981.

2. Main objects of the Federation :

- (1) To promote Dairy and Dairy farming.
- (2) To promote marketing of milk and milk products.
- (3) To promote productivity of dairy farming in rural area to achieve self-sufficiency in milk.
- (4) To promote remunerative price to the producer besides ensuring reasonable price with quality milk and assured measurement to the consumers.

3. At present, all the Dairy Development Schemes are implemented by the concerned District Unions with the technical guidance from the National Dairy Development Board/Federation. The funds are provided by the National Dairy Development Board on 70/30 basis, i.e., loan to grant. The Operation Flood Scheme is now being implemented in the 14 Revenue Districts, viz., Madras, Chengai-Anna, South Arcot, North Arcot, Dharmapuri, Salem, Periyar, Coimbatore Nilgiris, Madurai, Dindigul, Quaid-e-Milleth, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Pudukkottai. The Dairy Development Scheme in the remaining Districts of the State viz., Kamaraj, Nellore-Kattabomman, V.O.C. Paspumpon Thevar Thirumagan, Ramnad, Kanyakumari is being financed by the State Plan/DPAP/HADP, etc., and monitored by the Dairy Development Department. Moreover, the common facilities for milch animal genetic improvement which is a permanent improvement, like liquid Nitrogen, Frozen Semen Station and Bull Mother Farm etc., are being solely managed by the Federation. In addition, the milk marketing Madras City and Marketing of milk products, on behalf of the product dairies of unions is undertaken by the Federation.

II. Functions :—

4. **Procurement of Milk.**—Milk is produced from 6,726 village Milk Producer's Co-operative Societies after meeting the local requirements and benefitting 17,39,828 lakh farmers. The surplus milk is transported to the nearest milk chilling centres/dairies for processing. The major part of surplus milk transported by Road Tanker (Milk Tanker) to Metro dairies at Ambattur and Madhavaram to meet the demand for liquid milk in the Madras City. The average daily procurement of milk during the year 1989-90 was 12.81 LLPD and the same is programmed to be increased to around 20 LLPD at the end of the project period. Accordingly, the present installed capacity of Rural/Union Dairies of 9.62 LLPD and Madras dairies of 4.75 LLPD respectively will be increased to 15.92 LLPD and 9.75 LLPD respectively.

Distribution of Milk and Milk Products.—Standardised Milk of 6—12 LLPD was distributed through 536 Eccts, 51 Parlours, 99 FRP Tanks and 126 AVM Units in 1989-90. Distribution of milk to the consumer will be stepped up to 10 LLPD by the end of the project period. 31 consumers co-operative societies have been organised to involve the consumers in milk marketing, besides improving the standard of service. Besides this, milk products of good quality, manufactured by the District Unions are also made available to the consumers at reasonable price both within and outside the State. During the year the following quantities of milk products were marketed.

<i>Skim Milk Powder.</i>	<i>Butter.</i>	<i>Ghee.</i>	<i>Cheese.</i>
6518 MT	1494 MT	3089 MT	50 MT

Cattle Feed :

Considering the importance of the nutritional food for the improvement of the animals, three Cattle Food Plants at Madras, Erode and Ambur (taken on lease from Ambur Co-op. Sugar Mills) are operated, which put together produced 30401 Tonnes during 1989-90. This was distributed to the members of Milk Co-operatives, throughout the State State Livestock Farms of the Animal Husbandry Department and to various local bodies. The entire quantities of Cattle Food produced during the year 1989-90 was sold.

Fodder cultivation.—Apart from the Cattle Feed, the Federation has also taken steps for the cultivation of fodder effectively. During the year 1989-90 the fodder has been brought under cultivation in 2260 hectares and utilised in the milk Co-operative Society by the milk producers.

Milk Price :

(a) Procurement Price :

Due to increased cost of production and also cost of Animal maintenance, the procurement price was raised step by step and now the milk producers are paid Rs. 58 for Buffalo Milk per Kg. Fat and Rs. 28 for Cow Milk per Kg. of Total solids with effect from 3rd November 1988.

Selling Price :

In order to combat the higher cost of Milk production and frequent rise in the cost of packing materials conserved commodities, milk collection and distribution transport cost etc., the selling price of milk was raised from 16th November 1988 and charged at Rs. 5.00 for card and 5.20 for cash per litre in sachets and at Rs. 4.90 per litre through AVM Units.

Special information.—During the year 1989-90 milk was transported from Southern Districts through MGRMTS. Further permission from Railway authorities was obtained for linkage of Madras to Calcutta to transport milk. Additional No. of EGRMTS were obtained from National Dairy Development Board for transporting milk from Erode/Salem to Madras. Tetra pack and flavoured milk was packed from Salem. The surplus capacity of Tetra pack unit is used for packing fruit juice of other makes.

CHAPTER V.

BACKWARD CLASSES AND MOST BACKWARD CLASSES DEPARTMENT.
WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

Introduction.—The information of a separate Directorate of Backward Classes in 1969 to look after the Welfare of Backward Classes headed by an I.A.S. Officer followed by the posting of Backward Classes Welfare Officers at the District Level are the first step taken to promote the Welfare of Backward Classes. Since then, the ambit of Welfare of measures undertaken by the State Government for the betterment of Backward Classes has enlarged manifold. Further a separate Directorate was also formed to look after the Welfare measures of Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities in 1989 headed by an I.A.S. Officer.

In Tamil Nadu various Welfare measures and departmental schemes have been initiated by the Government with their focus on alleviating poverty and unemployment and for promoting the Welfare of Backward Classes.

The most important scheme for the advancement of the Backward Classes is Education. Educational Programmes provide a package of incentives and concessions like Scholarships, Hostels, Supply of clothing, Boarding Grants, Award of Prizes, Peraringnar Anna and Thanthai Periyar Memorial Awards. Special Training Institute for I.P.S. and I.A.S., training to Law Graduates in the administration of Justice and providing training in Job-Oriented Training Courses are worth mentioning Welfare of Minorities etc.,. Following are the brief details of important schemes implemented by this Department.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND STIPENDS.

1. *Prematric Scholarships.*—Prematric Scholarships are awarded in the form of free supply of selected text books besides the reimbursement of special fees to the Educational Institutions and payment of Examination fees. The amount awarded per student is Rs. 67 for IX Standard and Rs. 101 for X Standard. The Annual Income limit prescribed for the award of the scholarships is Rs. 12,000.

2. *Post Matric Scholarships.*—The Heads of Educational Institutions are empowered to sanction Postmatric Scholarships at the rates specified in the Scholarship notification. The income ceiling for the award of scholarship is Rs. 12,000 per annum. Non Residential Scholarship covering special fees, Half Tuition Fees if any, book money and examination fees will be disbursed in full in one instalment. Residential Scholarships (which include Boarding and Lodging charges) amounts are disbursed in instalments one during July August and another during January.

3. *Award of Prizes.*—Every Year state level and District level prizes are awarded separately for boys and separately for girls who secure 1st, 2nd and 3rd rank in the annual examinations as detailed below. There is no income limit for these awards:—

State Level Prize :

Public Examination	Two First Prizes Rs. 3,000 each.	One boy and One girl.
S.S.L.C. Examination	Two First prizes Rs. 1,500.	One boy and One girl.

District Level:

Plus 2 Examination	Two first prizes Rs. 1,500.	One boy and One girl.
S.S.L.C.	Two First prizes Rs. 500 each. Two second prizes Rs. 250 each. Two third prizes Rs. 150 each.	One boy and One girl. One boy and One girl. One boy and One girl.
VIII Standard	Two First prizes Rs. 250 each. Two second prizes Rs. 150 each.	One boy and One girl. One boy and One Girl.

4. *Perarignar Anna and Thanthai Periyar Memorial Awards.*—Perarignar Anna Memorial Awards at the rate of 2,000 per annum per student are granted to two boys and two girls who have secured highest marks and the next highest marks in plus 2 examinations in each District and who have joined Professional Colleges. Similar Memorial Awards in the name of Thanthai Periyar are granted to two boys and two girls who have secured highest and next highest marks in X Standard Examinations in the District and who have joined Polytechnics. There is no income limit for these two awards.

5. *Hostels.*—The Department is running 390 Hostels benefiting 21525 students in the Districts detail ed below :

1. College Hostels	56.
2. High School Hostels	334.

students whose parental annual income is below Rs. 12,000 are eligible for admission. The rate of food charges is fixed as follows :—

	City.	Mofussil.
	Rs.	Rs.
College and I.T.I. Hostels:	140/-	135/-
High School Hostels	85/-	85/-

The food charges are tenable for 10 months in a year. Two sets of uniforms—one for Deepavasi and another for Pongal are issued to the High School Hostel students. Students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Forward Communities also are being admitted in these Hostels.

6. *Boarding Grants.*—Regarding Grants are sanctioned to the Private Management hostels recognised by the Government Rs. 70 per month, per boarder is sanctioned to 39 institutions for a period of 10 months in a year.

II. OTHER SCHEMES.

1. *Special Training Institute.*—This Department is running a Special Training Institute to coach the Backward Classes students appearing for All India Civil Services Examinations. The sanctioned strength is 50. The annual income ceiling fixed for admission is Rs. 24,000. Free Boarding and Lodging facilities are available in the institute.

2. *Job Oriented Training Course.*—50 Boys and Girls belonging to Backward Classes and Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities are imparted Computer Training in Madras Institute of Technology, Madras for a period of six months. Free Boarding and Lodging facilities are available. The annual income prescribed for admission is Rs. 6,000 in respect of hostellers and Rs. 9,000 in respect of Day Scholars.

3. *Training to Law Graduates.*—Government have sanctioned a scheme to impart training every year to 20 Law Graduates under Senior Lawyers in different fields for a period of three years. Each Trainee will be paid a stipend of Rs. 500 per month. The Senior Lawyer will be paid an honorarium of Rs. 5,001 per annum. The annual income limit fixed for this scheme is Rs. 12,000.

WELFARE OF MOST BACKWARD CLASSES AND DENOTIFIED COMMUNITIES.

Introduction :

A separate Department of Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities was formed on 13th March 1989 to look after exclusively the welfare of Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities. This Department is headed by an I.A.S. Officer and the Department is functioning from 14th March 1989. The schemes which are being implemented by this Department can be classified under the following major headings:—

- (1) Education.
- (2) Economic Development.
- (3) Housing and Other Schemes.

The social status of the people belonging to Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities in general is as backward as that of the Scheduled castes / Scheduled Tribes. With a view to improve their position in the field of education, the following schemes are being implemented by this Department:—

(1) Award of Scholarships (Pre-matric and Post-matric) (2) Free Education from X std onwards up to 3 year degree courses irrespective of any condition such as parental annual income etc., (3) Supply of Nutritious Noon Meal, (4) Maintaining of Free Hostels for school / college / Industrial and Professional College students, (5) Free Supply of slates and notebooks, (6) Maintenance of schools for Denotified Communities, (7) Supply of Uniform dresses to school hostel students, (8) Housing facilities to the teachers in the schools for Denotified Communities.

For the economic advancement of certain occupation communities and also for creating self employment opportunities, the scheme of supply of Iron Boxes, Barber kits, and boyar tools is being implemented besides giving one third subsidy for obtaining bank loans for starting laundry, Mobile laundry and saloon. Besides 3 I.T.I. for Denotified Communities Boys and two Tailoring centres for Denotified Communities for women are also run by this Department.

This Department is also implementing the schemes of assignment of free house sites to four occupational groups of construction of Dhobikhanas, construction of houses for Denotified Communities and Narikoravars.

A brief note on the schemes implemented during 1989-90 is as detailed below :—

20 per cent Reservation of seats in admission.

Under the 20 per cent reservation of seats for Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities, the following number of students from these communities were admitted in various professional courses:—

- (i) Medical 187 students.
- (ii) Engineering 685 students.
- (iii) Agriculture 90 students.
- (iv) Law 325 students.
- (v) Veterinary 37 students.

Scholarships : The parental annual income for availing the scholarships were raised to Rs. 12,000 from Rs. 6,000 in the year 1989-90.

Prematric Scholarships :—Prematric scholarships is awarded to Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities. In lieu of cash payment, this is awarded in the form of Free supply of select text besides books the reimbursement of special fees to the Educational institutions and payment of examination fees is made direct to the Director of Government examinations. This award is given to Denotified Communities from IV Standard onwards and for Most Backward Classes from VI standard onwards. The parental annual income limit prescribed for the award of scholarships is Rs. 12,000. The total number of persons benefited during 1989-90. The amount spent under this head is Rs. 41.25 lakhs.

Post Matric Scholarships : The Heads of Educational Institutions are the sanctioning authorities for postmatric scholarships at the rates specified in the scholarships notification. This is awarded to the students from XIth standard onwards to all recognised courses. The total number of beneficiaries and the expenditure during 1989-90 are as follows :

The total number of students benefited during 1989-90 is 44,943. The amount spent under this head is Rs. 77.06 lakhs.

Free Education : Free Education scheme commencing from X Std. upto degree level irrespective of Parental annual income has been implemented to the students of Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities. With effect from 1989-90. Under this scheme the students need not pay any fees if they produce community certificate at the time of their admission in the Educational Institutions. Under this scheme the students are exempted from payment of all kinds of fees viz., Tuition fees, Special fees, Examination fees and all other compulsory fees such as Library fees and Laboratory fees to the Educational Institutions and Educational Institutions are compensated for these fees forgone by them. Under this scheme 64160 students were benefited during 1989-90 and a sum of Rs. 141.49 lakhs was spent towards this scheme.

Tamil Nadu Government Nutritious Noon Meal Programme : The Nutritious Noon Meals Programme is being implemented in all the 278 schools run by this department. Boiled eggs are being supplied to the students twice in a month. During 1989-90 41872 students were benefited

Hostels:—Free Hostels are maintained by this Department for the benefit of Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities students. Separate Hostels are maintained for school, ITI and college students. The parental annual income ceiling was raised to Rs. 12,000 from Rs. 6,000 for admission into these hostels from the year 1989-90. The students whose parental annual income is below Rs. 12,000 and whose residence from the Educational Institutions is situated at a distance of more than 5 Kilo metres are eligible for admission into these hostels. However, girls students are exempted from this distance rule. These hostel students are provided with free food and free accommodation. These were 306 hostels maintained by this Department during 1989-90. The food charges allowed to these hostel students are as follows :—

	Madras City.	Mufussil.
(i) School Hostel	Rs. 85 p.m.	85 p.m.
(ii) College Hostel	Rs. 140 p.m.	135 p.m.
(iii) I.T.I. Hostel	Rs. 140 p.m.	135 p.m.

During 1989-90 14 New hostels for Most Backward Classes and 2 new hostels for Denotified Communities were opened of these 11 hostels are meant for College boys and 7 hostels are for College girls. Totally 18,309 boys and girls were benefitted and a sum of Rs. 327.71 lakhs was spent for this purpose.

Boarding grants.—Students staying in Private Boarding Homes recognised by Government are also sanctioned Boarding grants at the rate of Rs. 70 p.m. for 10 months in a year.

Free Supply of Uniforms.—Students studying in Std. I to VIII in the Department schools and students staying in the Department High School hostels are supplied with two sets of uniform per year. During 1989-90 59,975 students were benefitted and a sum of Rs. 38.62 lakhs was spent.

Schools.—For the educational advancement of Denotified Communities, Schools are run by this Department. There are 3 Higher Secondary Schools, 7 High Schools, 43 Middle Schools and 225 Elementary Schools spread over in the Districts for North Arcot Ambethkar, Tiruvannamalai Sambuvayar, Coimbatore, Salem Dharmapuri, Periyar, Madurai, Dindigul Quaide-e-milleth, Ramanathapuram, Kamarajar, Tirunelveli Kattabomman and Chidambaram. A sum of Rs. 391.08 lakhs was spent for maintaining these schools and 53,776 students were benefitted. Sixteen posts of post graduate Assistants were sanctioned for the 3 Higher Secondary Schools under the control of this department during 1989-90.

Agriculture.—Agriculturists belonging to Denotified Communities and having not less than 2 acres of cultivable land are eligible for the sanction of a subsidy of Rs. 2,500 per well for digging or deepening of their irrigation wells. This grant is released in 3 instalments at appropriate stages. A sum of Rs. 0.35 lakhs was spent and 38 persons were benefitted during 1989-90.

Distribution of Free Tools.—Brass iron boxes, barber kits and Boyar tools (stone breaking instruments) are supplied to these occupational groups of Most Backward Classes every year. The cost of the tools are as follows :—

(i) Brass Iron Box	Rs. 623
(ii) Barber kits	Rs. 179
(iii) Boyar tools	Rs. 333.75

4,000 iron boxes, 500 barber kits, 500 boyar tools at a cost of 24.97 lakhs were supplied during 1989-90.

Cottage Industries.—3 General Purpose Engineering Workshops are run by this Department for giving training to Denotified Communities Students to enable them to earn out their livelihood. These workshops are run on the pattern of I.T.I. and are under the administrative control of Director of Employment and Training. The expenditure in running these I.T.I.'s are borne by this department. A sum of Rs. 13.69 lakhs was spent and 208 Students were benefitted during 1989-90. Apart from this, there are 2 tailoring centres for giving training to most Backward Classes Girls in tailoring ready made garments and embroidery 70 Students were benefitted during 1989-90.

Construction of Dhobikanas.—In order to provide hygienic working condition and to improve the health of washerman subsidy and loan are granted to co-operations, Municipalities and Town Panchayats, for constructing Dhobikanas. Under this scheme 75 per cent of the total estimated cost of the Dhobikanas is given as subsidy while 20 per cent of the cost is met by the respective local body while the remaining 5 per cent is borne by the beneficiaries. During 1989-90 a sum of Rs. 1.64 lakhs was granted as subsidy and a sum of Rs. 0.47 lakhs was released as Loan.

Assignment of House Sites.—4 Occupational groups viz., Dhobi, Barber, Oddar and Narikuravars who do not own any house or house site are given house sites free of cost by acquiring private pattas lands. During 1989-90 a sum of Rs. 13.16 lakhs was spent and 1,321 families were benefitted under the scheme. Further, a sum of Rs. 2.63 lakhs was spent to repair 134 houses and 1 drinking water well in the Narikuravar colony at Devarayaneri village in Trichy District.

CHAPTER-VI;

COMMERCIAL TAXES AND RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENT DEPARTMENT.

COMMERCIAL TAXES.

1. *Introduction.*—1.1. A brief summary of the salient features for on the administration of the Commercial Taxes Department given below :—

2.2. The Commercial Taxes Department continues to administer the following acts during the year 1989-90 :—

- (1) Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1950.
- (2) Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax Act, 1970.
- (3) Tamil Nadu Sales Tax (Surcharge) Act, 1977.
- (4) Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.
- (5) Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax Act, 1930.
- (6) Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act, 1961.
- (7) Tamil Nadu Betting Tax Act, 1935.
- (8) Tamil Nadu Tax on Luxuries in Hotels and Lodging Houses Act, 1981.
- (9) Tamil Nadu Advertisement Tax Act, 1983.
- (10) Tamil Nadu Entry Tax Act, 1989.

2. *Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1950.*—The number of registered dealers under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act for the year 1989-90 is 2,83,507 as against 2,61,324 for the year 1988-89. The number of assesseees for 1989-90 is 1,37,019 as against 1,28,012 for the year 1988-89.

2.2. *Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax Act, 1970.*—Additional Sales Tax under this Act payable at 1.25 percent on taxable turnover ranging between 10 to 40 lakhs and 1.50 percent on the taxable Turnover exceeding 40 lakhs. According to Act 21/89 the rate is 2 percent on the taxable to exceeding one Crore with effect from 1-4-1989.

2.3. *Tamil Nadu Sales Tax (Surcharge) Act, 1971.*—This Act provides for the levy of Surcharge at the rate of 5 percent on the sales tax payable in Madras City, the City of Madurai and the City of Coimbatore and all the Municipal Towns and Townships and the suburban area of Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Salem upto 31-3-1989. This was raised to 10 percent with effect from 1-4-1989. Besides 8 percent Surcharge also the introduced for other areas with effect from 1-4-1989. This levy is intended for the development of the areas to which the act applies. By Tamil Nadu Ordinance 2/89, Additional Surcharge at 5 percent payable with effect from 1-7-1989 in Municipal Corporation of Madras and within 32 Kms. from outer peripheral limit of Madras Corporation. This act is subsidiary to the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1950.

Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.—The Act provides for the levy of tax on the sales which take place in the course of Inter State Trade of Commerce. The number of registered dealers under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 for the year 1989-90 was 1,71,516 as against 1,61,740 during the year 1988-89.

4. *Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax Act, 1939 and Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act, 1961*

4.1. These two enactments govern the levy of taxes on admission to cinematographic exhibitions to which persons are admitted on payment and also to horse races. Tamil Nadu Local Authorities (Corporation, Special Grade Municipalities) to levy Surcharge as the taxes payable under the Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax Act and the entire receipts under the Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act is assigned to the Local bodies. They levy of taxes as Surcharge on payment for admission to Cinematography exhibition under TNLAFACT 1961 into a single Entertainment Tax at the rate of 40 percent of gross payment for admission inclusive of the amount of tax with effect from 1-7-1989. Additional surcharge hitherto levied on Cinematographic exhibition is restricted to horse race only with effect from 1-7-1989 under the TNLAFACT 1961.

4.2. There were 2,506 theatres in the State as indicated below :—

1. Permanent	—	—	—	—	1,300
2. Air conditioned					122
3. Open Air Theatre					6
4. Semi Permanent theatre					227
5. Touring cinema					845
Total	—	—	—	—	2,506

5. *Tamil Nadu Betting Tax Act 1935*.—Horse races are conducted at the places of Madras and Ooty. Sanction was also accorded on Intervenee betting for the races conducted at the places of Bangalore, Hyderabad, Calcutta and Bombay.

6. *Tamil Nadu Tax on Luxuries in Hotels and Lodging Houses Act, 1981*.

6.1. This act provides for the levy of tax on luxuries provided in Hotels and Lodging Houses.

7. *Tamil Nadu Advertisement Act, 1983*.—This act is to levy tax on advertisement slides and films exhibited in cinema houses.

8. *Tamil Nadu Entry Tax Act, 1989*.—This act is introduced from February 1990. Tax levied on the entry of any motor vehicles into any local area for use or sale herein which is liable for registration in the State under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

9. *Check Post*. There were 48 checkpost at the borders of State and within the State.

10. *Audit (Internal Audit)*.—There were 43 International (Audit) Parties in the Department.

11. *Training Institute*.—A. Training Institute for giving fundamental training and conducting refresher course for the officers of the Commercial Taxes Department is functioning from May, 1982.

Collections under the various Commercial Taxes Acts, for the year 1989 as were as follows :—

	(Rupees in crores.)
T.N.G.S.T.	1,426.05
C.S.T.	240.03
T.N.E.T. and L.A.F.	68.65
T.N.B.T.	5.70
T.N.T.L. E. and L.H.	17.97
Entry	0.55
T.N.L.T.	0.07
Total	1,759.02

HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ADMINISTRATION.

1. The administration of Religious Institutions viz., Temples, Maths and Specific Endowments attached thereto and so also Charitable and Jain Institutions notified under the provision of the H.R. & C.E. Act, 1959 is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the said Act and the rules framed thereunder.

2. According to the said Act, the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner are appropriate authorities. However, the Commissioner is being assisted by two Joint Commissioners, Personal Assistant in the Cadre of Deputy Commissioner and Additional Personal Assistant in the Cadre of Assistant Commissioner.

3. The day-to-day administration of all Religious Institution in addition to Charitable and Jain Institutions vests with the trustees and Executive Officers appointed under the provisions of the Act.

4. In Tamil Nadu there are 35,150 Religious Institutions, Charitable and Jain Institutions. The break-up figures are given below :—

1. Temples	--	--	--	--	33,112
2. Math	--	--	--	--	56
3. Muth Temple	--	--	--	--	55
4. Specific Endowments	--	--	--	--	1,721
5. Charitable Endowments	--	--	--	--	189
6. Jain Institutions	--	--	--	--	17
Total					35,150

5. *Funds of the Department (Receipts and Charges).*—This Department comes under the category of "Paying Department". The income for the Department is by way of Contribution and Audit Fees payable by Religious Institutions under the provisions of the H.R. and C.E. Act, 1959. During the period under the report the receipt was Rs. 5.78 Crores, and the expenditure was Rs. 4.46 Crores.

6. *Staff.* 6.1. The Head of the Department is designated as Commissioner who is from A.S. Cadre. As already stated he is assisted by 2 Joint Commissioners and 2 Personal Assistants. In addition, 1 District Revenue Officer, 1 Superintending Engineer and a Senior Accounts Officer in Head Office are also assisting the Commissioner. The State is divided into 8 Regions each region is under the control of the Deputy Commissioner. There are 17 Assistant Commissioners, 8 Assistant Commissioner (Verification). In the State there are 180 Inspectors as field officers. The Assistant Commissioner (Verification) who is incharge of appraisalment and verification of jewels in temples is assisted by Technical Assistants.

6.2. There is a Superintending Engineer to attend to Thirappani and Other Works relating to Temples. He is assisted by 2 Divisional Engineers in the Commissioners Office. Each Deputy Commissioner's Office is provided with 1 Assistant Divisional Engineer and each Assistant Commissioner's Office is provided with 1 Junior Engineer. These Technical Personnel are incharge of construction works in Temple.

6.3. The Audit of Accounts of Religious Institutions are done by a Separate Audit Wing under the control of Chief Audit Officer who has to work under the ultimate control of the Commissioner. In each Deputy Commissioner's Region there is the Regional Audit Officer functioning with a complement of Staff and likewise in Assistant Commissioner's Division 1 Assistant Audit Officer is functioning.

6.4. There are Executive Officers incharge of Temples in addition to Trustees. The Executive Officers consists of 4 Categories namely Grade-I to IV. In the State 472 such Executive Officers are working. So also temples having 10 lakhs and above income are being managed by Executive Officers in the Cadre of Joint Commissioners / Deputy Commissioners / Assistant Commissioners. In the State there are 5 Executive Officers in the Grade of Joint Commissioners and 4 Executive Officers in the Grade of Deputy Commissioner and 12 Executive Officers in the Grade of Assistant Commissioner functioning.

7. *Thiruppani and Other Works.*—7.1. In Tamil Nadu there are temples require large scale Thiruppani and for such temple financial aid is being given. Sanction accorded for Thiruppani and Other Works during the period under report is given below:—

<i>Name of the Work.</i>	<i>Number of Works.</i>	<i>Amount (Lakhs).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. Administrative Section :		
1. Thiruppani — —	264	[1,218.57
2. Other Building Works — —	91	80.64
II. Technical Sanction :		
1. Thiruppani — —	114	327.79
2. Other Building Works — —	39	99.87

7.2. For the purpose of Thiruppani, funds are diverted from (1) Commissioner Common Good Fund, (2) Government Grant and (3) Surplus Funds from other Institutions. The following on the particulars in the matter for the period under report.

<i>Particulars.</i>	<i>Number of Temples.</i>	<i>Amount (Lakhs).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
(1) Government Grant] — — — — —	50	47.70
(2) Commissioner's Common Good Fund — —	24	6.78
(3) Surplus Funds from other Institutions — — — —	74	27.66

7.3. During the period Kumbabishegam was performed in 113 temples in the State.

7.4. The Department has taken up "projects" like multipurpose. Shopping Complex and Kalyanamandapam constructors in respect of 141 temples in the State. The estimated expenditure in respect of shopping complex "Sever Sea Schemes" relating to Sri Meerkshi Sundareswarar Temple, Medurai works cut to 93.92 lakhs. Likewise the Shopping Complex Project at Sri Subramanyaswamy Temple, Tiruttani works cut to 35 lakhs which is nearing completion.

8. *Scheme for Oru Kala Pooja.*—8.1. A scheme for the purpose of assisting temples which have no funds even for meeting the daily expenses was introduced in the year 1984. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 5 Crores has been invested and the interest accrued thereon is being utilised for payment. Each institution is being paid a sum of Rs. 2,000 annually. Likewise during the year under report 978 temples have been benefitted and the total expenditure was Rs. 24.45 lakhs.

9. *Payment of Salary Arrears to Temple Servants.*—9.1. A scheme for the welfare of temple servants was also sanctioned by the Government in the year 1984 and under this scheme a corpus fund of Rs. 1 Crore is invested and the interest accrued thereon is being spent to pay arrears of salary of temple servants working in poor and needy temples. During the period under report, arrears of salary totalling to Rs. 42.12 lakhs were disbursed to 2,672 temple servants covering 1,097 temples in the State.

10. *Odhuvar Pension Scheme.*—10.1. The Government in G.O. Ms. No. 591, C.T. and R.E. Department, dated 15th April 1988 sanctioned a scheme for payment of pension to Odhuvar. So far 103 Odhuvare have been benefitted under the scheme. The monthly pension payable is Rs. 250. During the period under report pension was sanctioned to 8 Odhuvare. The total expenditure for 1989-90 was Rs. 2,31,655.

11. *Temple Servants Family Benefit Scheme*.—11.1. This scheme was introduced in 1937 as per order of the Government in G.O. Ms. 110, C.T. and R.E. Department, dated 12th October 1937. Under this scheme, when a temple servant dies during service his family is given Rs. 10,000 as a l. During this period Rs. 6.90 lakhs have been disbursed covering 110 temple servants.

12. *Income from Temple Lands and Buildings*.—12.1. The income from wet and dry agricultural lands, buildings and vacant sites owned by religious institutions have considerably increased when compared to last two years. The particulars are given below :—

Head.	Income during Faslis (in Lakhs).		
	1397	1398	1939
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Wet and Dry Lands	379	547	772
Building and Vacant Site	433	424	396
Total	812	971	1,168

13. *Appraisalment of Jewels and Valuables*.—13.1. During this period original appraisalment was done in respect of 462 temples, Re-appraisalment was done in respect of 204 institutions, and supplement appraisalment was done in respect of 272 temples in the State.

14. *Measures to Insure Safety of Jewels and Valuables*.—14.1. Theft in temples are avoided and instructions for installing Burglar Alaram manufactured by Elcot has been issued. In addition, to assist in the detection of theft, instructions have been issued to take photograph of idols, keeping idols albums in temple and registration of idols under the provisions of Antiquities and Treasures Act, 1972 are followed. During the year, for the purpose of safety 345 idols from have been brought to various temples. Thiruvavur Icon Safety Centre. So far 21,505 idols have been photographed covering 3,983 temples in the State. Likewise, 22,551 idols have been registered under the said Act, 1972 covering 2,271 temples, in the State.

15. *Audit of Accounts of Religious Institution*.—15.1. During the period the Audit Wing of the Department has raised objections to the tune of Rs. 8,36,75,159 in respect of the account of the Religious Institutions in the State. Out of this objections to the tune of Rs. 5,12,90,121 have been settled. The breakup figures are given below :—

Details.	Paras.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		Rs.
Opening Balance	6,16,546	51,67,10,546.00
Raised	64,120	8,36,75,159.00
Total ..	6,80,666	60,03,85,705.00
Settled	66,543	5,12,90,121.00
Balance ..	6,14,123	54,90,95,584.00

16. *Social Welfare Scheme*.—16.1. The Income from temples are also utilised in Social Welfare Schemes like running of Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, Home for the aged, and Anbu Illams

16.2. There are 25 Anbu Illangal maintained by Temples in the State wherein 1030 boys and girls are studying. In addition, the schools and colleges maintained by Temples are given below:—

1. Colleges..	6
2. Higher Secondary Schools	19
3. High Schools	9
4. Matriculation Schools	1
5. Polytechnic	2
6. Elementary School;	6
7. Middle Schools	3
8. Veda Agama Padasalas	2
9. Devara Padasalas	1
10. Nathaswaram and Thavil Schools..	1
11. School for Deaf and Dumb	1
12. Siddha Hospitals	18
13. Home for Aged	3
14. Museum ..	1

16.3. The Temple funds are also spent to assist marriages of poor family of Hindu Religion. A scheme of expenditure amounting to Rs. 1,250 for a marriage was chalked out and communicated to all the temple by order dated 27th September 1989 made in R. Dis. 79557/89. During this period 268 marriages have taken place involving an expenditure of 3.75 lakhs. The scheme has benefitted 198 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes family and 70 Backward Class families.

16.4. A scheme for distribution of Neivedya Prasadam during Uchikala Pooja was also introduced during this period for the benefit of the worshipping public, by order Dated 27th September 1989 made in R. No. 78683/89. By this in major temples after Uchikala Poojai, Prasadam has been arranged to be distributed to nearly 200 worshippers.

16.5. Every year on Anna Ninaivu Nal (3rd February) and on Independence Day (15th August), special feast is arranged irrespectively of caste, creed or community in the temples in the State. The particulars of participants, etc., are given below :—

	15—8—1989 'Independence D.y'.	3—2—1990 'Anna Ninaivu Nal'.
1. Number of Temples	1,200	449
2. Number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes people participated	2,94,446	1,34,4628
3. Number of people in other castes	2,47,770	2,24,920
4. Total number of people participated ..	5,42,216	3,59,39
5. Expenditure incurred	13.76 Lakhs	6.30 lakhs

17. *Thirukkcoil*.—17.1. Thirukkcoil, a monthly journal in Tamil is published by the Department. The cost of the journal is Rupees 3 per copy. There are 1,100 life members for Thirukkcoil. In addition there are libraries, individuals who subscribe for the journal. One copy of the journal is sent to all M.L.A.s and M.P.s., the cost of which is borne by the Government.

18. *Conclusion*.—18.1. Renovation of ancient temples, improving of incomes for religious institutions and prudent management subject to custom and usage of the respective temples are their properties are the main responsibility of the Department. The Department takes strenuous efforts to eschew improper dealings of the funds and properties of the religious institutions.

REGISTRATION.

1. *Chief Controlling Revenue Authority (Stamps).*—The Inspector General of Registration the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority under the Stamp Act. As such he hears appeals under Section 56 of the Stamp Act. In the period under report, a total number of 125 such cases were received. Out of these, orders have been passed in 76 cases. 2 cases were referred to the High Court under Section 57 (1) of the Stamp Act.

II. *Stamp Revenue.*—The Stamp duty paid on the documents registered (including transfer duty payable to the local bodies) during the period under report increased from 176.33 crores in 1898—89 to 230.20 crores. Out of this a sum of Rs. 68.13 crores had been collected as Transfer Duty.

III. *Statistics* :—Total number of Registration in 1988—89 is 10,46,671 whereas in 1989—90 it was 10,44,82.

IV. *Classes of Documents.*—Number of Documents requiring compulsory registration has diminished from 9,44,182 to 9,21,256 in this year. No report regarding registrations of remarkable or curious documents during the period under report, have been received.

V. *Authorities to Adopt*—

1. Number of wills registered during the period under report is 28,818. While the figures for the previous year is 24,072.

2. Number of Authorities to adopt registered during the period under report was 588 and it was 724 during the previous period.

3. In the year under report 1,128 sealed covers containing wills were deposited as against 391, in the previous year.

VI. *Value of Registered Transactions.*—1. The Aggregate value of Registered Documents during the period under report is Rs 2,784.97 crores as against Rs. 2,294.28 crores in the previous year.

2. The average value of Documents registered during the period under report decreased to Rs. 26,655.22 from Rs. 86,465.60 previous year.

3. The Average registration fee for the a document registered during the period under report is Rs. 293.21 while it was Rs. 262.55 during the previous period.

VII. *Searches and copies*—

1. The number of applications for encumbrance certificates during the period under report was 5,60,182 as against 5,85,078 in the previous period.

2. Number of applications for single searches during the year under report was 1,64,363 as against 1,49,481 in the previous year.

3. Number of applications for Miscellaneous searches received during the year under report was 30,062 as against 15,526 in the previous year.

4. Number of certified copies granted during the year under report was 1,50,883 as against 1,56,768 in the previous year.

5. Number of Miscellaneous copies granted during the year under report was 18,312 as against 128 in the previous year.

VIII. *Work done for Co-operative credit societies and Land Development Bank and Commercial Banks*—

(i) A sum of Rs. 44,06,785 has adjusted to this Department for work done for Co-operative credit societies and Land Development Banks during the year report as again a sum of Rs. 16,40 lakhs adjusted during the previous year.

2. Work done for Commercial Banks :

A sum of Rs. 12,848 was adjudged to this department for the work done for Commercial Banks during the period under report as against Rs. 14,418.50 paise adjusted during the previous year.

1X. Income —

The income from fees for Registration of Documents during the period under report is Rs. 2,550.70 lakhs as against Rs. 1,901 Lakhs in the previous period.

2. Search fees collected during the period under report is Rs. 215.85 Lakhs at against Rs. 180.78 lakhs during the previous period.

3. Copying fees collected during the year was Rs. 18.79 lakhs as against Rs. 16.62 lakhs in the previous year.

4. Income under other items under the registration Act during the period is Rs. 258.99 as against Rs. 184.78 lakhs in the previous year.

5. The Gross income under the Registration act alone during the period under report is Rs. 30.44 crores as against Rs. 22.81 crores in the previous year.

X. *Expenditure.* — The Expenditure during the period under report is Rs. 11.48 crores as against Rs. 9.54 crores in the previous year, higher increase is due to the implementation of recommendations of 5th Pay Commission and grant of Dearness Allowance from time to time.

Chit Funds:

The Chit Funds Act, 1982 (Central Act No. 40 of 1982) has been brought into force in the State of Tamil Nadu with effect from 13th April 1984. As per section 90(1) of the Chit Funds Act, 1982 (Central Act, No. 40 1982) the Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act 1962 has been repealed. Section 90(2) provides that notwithstanding such repeal the Act mentioned in sub-section 1 of section 90 shall continue to apply to chits in operation on the commencement of this Act in the same manner as this applied to such Chits functioning under the Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act, 1961 in this State.

2. The Principal Act (No. 24 of 1961) was amended by Act No. 14 of 1975 by which the foreman has been required to pay each security under a slab system by depositing the amount into the treasuries under section 12 of the Act. The High Court Madras on 8th January 1976 dismissed the Writ-petition filed against the said amendments. Against the judgement, 5 foreman filed appeals in the Supreme Court, New Delhi and have obtained orders of stay. Some other foreman have also filed writ petitions in the High Court Madras and have obtained conditional stay of these provisions.

3. *Increase in Fees.* — The Government in G. O. Ms. No. 1075, Commercial Taxes and Religious Endowments Departments, dated 23rd September 1981 revised the fee-payable under the Act 14 of 1975 Foreman aggrieved by the revision of fees, have filed Writ Petitions, The High Court, Madras in W.P. No. 9471 / 1982 and a batch of writ petitions (44 cases) held in the judgement on 20th March 1985, that the amendment made in Article 1, 8 and insertion of Article 8-A to the table of fees in Appendix II of the Table of fees of the Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Rules, 1964 by the Government of Tamil Nadu, is null and void. Steps have been taken to file a special leave petition in the Supreme Court of India at New Delhi against these orders of the High Court, Madras.

4. The details of work done under the Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act, 1961 and the Chit Funds Act, 1982 are furnished in Statement I to VI.

STATEMENT I.

Statement of work done under the Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act, 1961.

198-90.

1. Chits.—

Number of Chits functioning at the commencement of the year	..	—	—	799
Number of Chits commenced functioning during the year	..	—	—	—
Number of Chits terminated or wound up during the year	..	..	..	23
Number of Chits functioning at the close of the year	..	..	—	5
Total Chits amount for all Chits functioning at the close of the year	..	..	79,55,517.	
Total value of securities held by Chit registrars of the close of the year	..	..	81,71,140.50	

2. Bylaws :

1989-90.

(a) Number of Bylaws registered during the year	--
(b) Number of amendments to Bylaws registered	--
(c) Number of Chit agreements filed during the year	--
(d) Number of applications for furnishing securities accepted during the year	--
(e) Number of certificates of commencing business issued during the year	--
(f) Number of other statutory documents filed	-- 29

3. Inspection:

(a) Number of inspection of Chit Books of foreman (Section 77)	178
(b) Number of Chit accounts audited (Section 91)	-- 24

4. Audit:

(a) Number of audited balance sheet filed under Rule 30	-- 15
(b) Of the number in (a) above, the numbers audited by the Chit Auditor regarding sub-rule (1)	2
(c) Of the number in (a) above, the number audited by other auditors regarding sub-rule (7)	1

5. Number of cases in which places were entered and searched under section 59

6. Number of complaints filed and presented and launched to Courts NIL.

7. (a) Number of searches	--	NIL.
Number of copies granted	--	NIL.

Statement II.

Fees.

1989-90.
(T.N.C.S. Act)
Rs.

(a) For Registration of Bylaws and amendments to bylaws	-- 25.00
(b) For filing other documents	-- -- -- -- -- 2,891.00
(c) For inspection of Chit Books and Records [Section 3 and Section 51(4)]	

For Audit--

(a) Balance Sheets

(b) Accounts --

For Searches--

(a) For searches

(b) For Copies

All other receipts

Total ..

2,916.00

Statement III.

Total receipts, expenditure and Net income for the year under the Tamil Nadu Fund Act and Chit Funds Act, 1961 (Central Act No. 40 of 1982).

	1989-90.
1. Under 1961 Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act total receipts ..	2,916.00
2. Under 1982 Chit Funds Act total receipts	41,84,029.00
3. Under 1982 Chit Funds Act total expenditure	
4. Under 1982 Chit Funds Act total expenditure	30,25,185.00
Total receipts (1—2)	41,86,945.00
Total Expenditure (3—4)	30,25,186.00
Net Income	11,61,780.00

Statement IV.

Under the Chit Funds Act, 1982 (Central Act No. 40 of 1982).

1. Chits:—

	1989-90.
(a) Number of prior sanctions issued during the year	12,088
(b) Total Chit amount of Chits functioning during the year	48,28,39,350
(c) Total value of securities (as F.D.R. held by Chit Registrars)	49,39,47,100
(d) Government securities	3,86,000
(e) Immovable property	88.05,00

II. Agreements :

(a) Number of agreements filed during the year	12,191
(b) Number of amendments filed	2,07
(c) Number of commencement certificates issued	8,971
(d) Number of Chits functioning	30,938
(e) Number of Chits terminated	8,634
(f) Number of Chits functioning at the end of the year	23,003

III. Securities:

(a) Released Securities	9,379
(b) Total value of F.D.Rs. Securities	64,35,48,950
(c) Government Securities	6,87,000
(d) Immovable Property	4,79,09,921

Statement V.*Under Chit Funds Act, 1982 (Central Act No. 40 of 1982).***Receipts.****Fees—**

1. For previous sanction to commence a Chit under Articles 1 of the Table of fees in Appendix II	27,58,593
2. For filing the Chit Agreement Articles 20 and the table of fees in Appendix	73,092
3. For filing the declaration and the grant of a certificates of commencement Act 3 of the table of fees of Appendix II	31,314
4. For filing a copy of minutes and filing other documents Act 5 of the table of fees in Appendix II	5,17,901
5. (a) For filing the audited balance sheets Articles 6 of the table of fees in Appendix II	1,58,256
(b) For the audit of Accounts by the Chit Auditor Articles 8 of the table of fees in Appendix II	2,34,396
(c) For the applications Act 10 (a) (b) of the table of fees in Appendix II	86,376
6. For copy of the records relating to Chit furnished Act 18 of the table of fees	93,781
7. For Adjournment of any proceedings under the Act, Article 14 of the table of fees	6,725
8. Miscellaneous Actual	2,23,645
Total ..	41,84,029

Statement VI.

Total receipts expenditure and net income for the year under the Tamil Nadu Chit Fund Act and Chit Funds Act 1961 (Central Act No. 40 of 1982).

	1989—90.
1. Under 1961 Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act total Receipts	2,916.00
2. Under 1982 Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act — Total Receipts	41,84,029.00
Total ..	41,86,945.00
3. Under 1961 Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act.— Total Receipts	
Under 1982 Chits Funds Act — Total expenditure	30,25,185.00
	30,25,185.00
Total Receipts (1+2)	41,86,945.00
Total Expenditure (3+4) ..	30,25,185.00
	11,61,760.00

The Chit Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited —

1. A Government of Tamil Nadu undertaking was started functioning from 11th April 1984. Government of Tamil Nadu has exempted the Chit Corporation of Tamil Nadu has exempted the Chit Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited, Madras from all the provision except those in section 3 of the Chit Funds Act 1982 in G. O. Ms. No. 447, Commercial Taxes and Religious Endowments Department, dated 22nd May 1985, and the Government Letter No. 25033/G-2/89-1, Commercial Taxes and Religious Endowments Department, dated 11th May 1989 have issued an order to wind up the activities of the Chit Corporation of Tamil Nadu.

2. The Work done under the Chit funds Act, 1982 :

Central Act No. 49 - 1982.

- Number of prior sanction under section 4(1) issued during the year 1989-90 is 12,088.
- 12,191 Chits agreements were registered during the year 1989-90.
- Number of amendments to Chit agreements registered during the year 1989-90 is 207.
- Number of certificates of commencement granted during the year 1989-90 is 8,971.
- Number of Chits terminated during the year 1989-90 were 8,634.
- Number of Chits functioning at the close of the year 1989-90 were 23,003.

3. Value Chit Amount and Security :

- The total value of the Chit amount of Chits functioning at close of the year 1989-90 is Rs. 48,28,39,350/-.
- The value securities held by the Chit Registrars at the close of the year.

	1989-90.
(i) Fixed Deposit Receipts	49,39,47,100
(ii) Government Securities	3,86,000
(iii) Immovable Property	88,05,000

- Total value of Chit amount for the Chits commenced during the year 1989-90, i.e. Rs. 48,28,39,350.
- Total value of securities obtained as Security for the chits commenced during the year 1989-90 Rs. 49,39,47,100.

4. Balance sheets audited and filed :

During the year 1989-90. 1,278 balance sheets audited by chit auditors.

During the year 1989-90. 12,625 audited balance sheets audited by the Chartered Accountant were filed.

Prosecution.	Year 1989-90.
No. of cases regarding	279
Unauthorised chits detected during the period	
No. of cases filed in this court	279
No. of cases disposed	175
No. of conviction—	
No. of imprisonment	Nil.
No. of cases fine imposed	8
No. of acquitted	
No. of cases compounded under section 81	816
No. of cases for which compounding fees collected	28,898
No. of cases filed court in respect of other provision contravened under the chit fund Act 1982	Nil.
No. of pending the close of the Year	

9. Arbitration cases—

No. of arbitration cases received	3,653
No. of disposed	1,995
No. of pending	1,858

Amount compounded fees collected under Section 81.

10. Receipt and expenditure.

	1989—90.
Total Receipts	41,84,029.00
Total Expenditure	30,25,185.00
Total	Rs. 11,58,944.00

Stamps (Non-Postal Stamps).

The Stamps (Non-postal Stamps) major activities

1. General Control of Stamp Revenue.
2. Receipts and supply of Stamps.

General control of stamp revenue is exercised by the Government (Home Department) in the case of Judicial Stamps and by the Inspector-General of Registration in respect of Non-Judicial Stamps as Chief Revenue Controlling Authorities.

2. Receipts and supply of stamps is administered by the Superintendent of Stamps of the Treasuries and Accounts Department under the over all contract of the Director of Treasury and Accounts, Madras. Stamps are obtained from the Central Stamp Store (India Security Press, Nasik and India Security Printing Press, Hyderabad and stocked in the District Treasuries (called, Local Depots) and Sub-Treasuries (called branch depots).

3. The functions of the Superintendent of Stamps in connection with the receipts are as follows:—

(i) Placing of indents with the India Security Press, Nasik for supply of higher administrations of Non-Judicial Stamps papers and for the supply of stamps of other categories and placing of indents with the India Security Printing Press, Hyderabad for the supply of Non-Judicial Stamps of lower denominations to all the District Treasuries in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(ii) Watching the movement of stamps from the India Security Press, Nasik and India Security Printing Press, Hyderabad to all the District Treasuries in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(iii) Settlement of manufacturing cost of stamps supplied by the Security Press, Nasik and India Security Printing Press, Hyderabad.

(iv) Preparing Budget estimates, Revised estimates, Final modified appropriation proposals and final surrender statement under the head of account "2030 Stamp Administration 82 Stamps

(v) Reconciliations of departmental figures with that of Accountant-General, Madras and furnishing reconciliation certificates.

(vi) Reverting the Stock Position of Judicial and Non-Judicial stamps vertically and arranging internal transfers within the State.

4. Apart from the above functional work, the Assistant Superintendent of Stamps under the control of Superintendent of Stamps is appointed as 'Proper Officer' within the meaning of Rule of the Indian Stamp Act, 1885. Accordingly the shall hold stock of Special Adhesive Stamps. He shall also receive and dispose of applications from private parties for stamping or denotation by Special Adhesive stamps such as deeds, skeleton forms, drafts on demand, bills of exchange etc., and the like as may be liable to the process.

Cycle of operations.—To enable the General Manager, India Security Press, Nasik for arranging the procurement of raw materials for the manufacture of stamps, stamp papers etc., a statement of forecast is sent to him on 15th June every year, covering the details of actual sales

during the preceding three years, the estimated sales for the current financial year and forecast of stamps which the Central Store, Nasik is required to supply during the ensuing year. Further the indent for the actual supply of all the denominations of Stamps required is also sent to the Nasik and Hyderabad presses for each Quarter as detailed below :

Quarter.	Due date before which Indent is to be sent.
(1)	(2)
January—March of Current Year	15th September of previous year.
April—June of current year	15th September of previous year.
July—September of current year	15th March of current year.
October—December of current year	15th June of current year.

While sending the indents care is taken to ensure that adequate stock is kept in all the District Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries. The bill for the cost of manufacture of stamps is settled by the Assistant Superintendents of Stamps Madras.

Distribution of Stamps.—The distribution and sale of stamps to the General Public is effected through the following methods:—

(i) Licensed stamp vendors are appointed by the Registration Department. They get supply of stamps from the Sub-treasuries. The monetary limit for aggregating sales in single transactions is Rs. 8,000 under Non-Judicial and Judicial Stamps. Non-Judicial stamps and Judicial stamps papers upto the face value of Rs. 2,000 are issued to the vendor with discount and the stamp papers above the face value of Rs. 2,000 and upto Rs. 5,000 are issued without discount.

(ii) Prior to 1987, the Nasik Press was supplying stamps to the Treasury Officers direct. As the Nasik Press authorities found it difficult to despatch the supplies to all the District Treasury points in the country they requested this department to fix certain District Treasuries to serve as nodal points, so that they could deliver the stamps to these nodal points. Distribution District Treasuries be by deputing their staff including security staff with the consignments. This system was adopted from June 1987 to July 1988. Subsequently the Nasik Press authorities found it difficult to depute their personnel and made a request to depute staff members including security personnel from Tamil Nadu to Nasik and arrange to transport the stamps. For this purpose they have agreed to supply stamps in wagon loads. The Government have agreed to this proposal, pending implementations of this scheme, the Nasik Press was effecting supplies in small quantities direct to the District Treasuries. This caused shortage of non-judicial stamps especially in denominations of Rs. 1,000/- bearing Rs. 750/-

The lower denominations of Non-judicial stamps papers from Rs. 1/- to Rs. 5/- are being printed at India Security Press, Hyderabad. They are supplied directly to the Treasury Officers. There is adequate stock of lower denominations of non-judicial stamp papers and Judicial Stamps in all the District Treasuries.

All efforts are being taken by the department of Treasuries and Accounts to have full supply of Non-Judicial stamps of higher denominations and all categories of stamps in all the District Treasuries of Tamil Nadu.

(iii) Further the Government have appointed all the Sub-Registrars as "Proper Officers" under Rule of the Indian Stamps Rules 1925 to sell Special Adhesive Stamps to General Public in respect of document hitherto used on Non-Judicial Stamps.

(iv) The supply of stamps from Nasik and Hyderabad and the stock position of stamps held in the District Treasuries are reviewed in the monthly meetings conducted by the Inspector-General of Registration.

(v) All the Sub-Treasury Officers have been appointed as ex-officio stamp vendors to sell all kinds of stamps to the General Public on remittance directly when they need high value of stamps which are not generally available with the authorised stamp vendors.

(vi) Sub-Registrars are permitted to receive cash in lieu of a stamp papers upto Rs. 5,000

(vii) Supply of Judicial stamps made to all the Taluk offices to the monetary limit of Rs. 10,000 per G. O. Ms. No. 1420, Commercial Taxes and Religious Endowments Department dated 31st December 1987, the monetary limit has been revised as follows:—

Registration Office.	Monetary limit.
1. Sub-Registrar Offices	20,000
2. Upgraded Sub-Registrar Offices ..	30,000
3. District Registrar Offices	30,000
4. Upgraded District Registrar Offices	50,000

In respect of Non-Judicial stamps and Rs. 1,000 in respect of Court-fee labels for sale to the public to meet the urgent demands. Supply of Special adhesive stamps is also made to all the Sub-registrars upto the limit of Rs. 2,500 to meet the urgent demands within the amount of above non-judicial stamps.

(viii) Salaried stamp vendors have been appointed in the city of Madras to effect direct sales in the high court and in the Sub-treasury of Fort-Tondiarpet Taluk and these posts have since been disbanded.

(ix) Under Rule 8 (1) of the Indian Stamps Rules 1925, "proper officers" have been appointed to affix and impress or perforate labels on all instruments. All the Treasury Officers, Sub-Treasury Officers, Assistant Superintendent of Stamps, Madras and all Sub-Registrars are the officials declared as "proper officers".

(x) For the sale of stamps to the licensed stamp vendors discount is allowed at the rates mentioned in the stamp manual.

(xi) For to detection and prevention of undervaluation of property and insufficiently stamped documents, the Government have also sanctioned special staff in District Collectors offices to determine the market values of property involved under Rule 47-A of the Indian Stamp Act. in order to resist the tendency of evading stamp duty.

Accounting of Stamp Revenue.—Stamp duty is collected through the value of stamp papers or labels used for documentation. In some cases (i.e.) mortgage, sale, gift and settlement deeds, the amount is collected in cash by the Sub-Registrars at the time of non-availability of stamp papers up to value of Rs. 5,000. In cases when the document is impounded for undervaluation of property, the market value is ascertained and the difference in the value of stamp duty is collected in cash by the Collector. These receipts are reported to the Assistant Superintendent of Stamps for the preparation of consolidated statement of receipts under "Stamps" for the State. The consolidated statements are reconciled with the accounts of the Treasuries and Accountant-General's books.

All effective stamps are being taken to keep adequate stock of all categories of stamps in all District Treasuries of Tamil Nadu. Necessary internal transfers are arranged from the Treasuries where surplus stock is available to the needy Treasuries.

The stamp revenue accrues from two main sources i.e., 1. Sale of Judicial Stamp and 2. Sale of Non-Judicial stamps. When compared to the sale of Judicial Stamps of 1989-90 with these of the year 1988-89, there is an increase in the sale of judicial stamps as exhibited in the statement of receipts enclosed.

The sale of Non-Judicial stamps is further divided as (1) Sale of Stamps and (2) Duty on impressing of documents. The sale of stamps include sale on Non-Judicial stamp papers, Sharp-Transfer Stamps, Foreign bill stamps. Insurance stamps, Notarial stamps, Broker notes, Hundy Paper and Adhesive revenue stamps. Duty on impressing of documents is treated as duty collected by the Sub-Registrars officer's Revenue authorities and also include the sale of special adhesive stamps by the proper officers. The value of stamp duty collected shows an upward trend from year to year due to the general increase on the value of property and due to the appointment of Special staff for the assessment of market value for land and buildings through the documents referred under Section 47-A to Special Deputy Collectors and referred for building inspection to the Intelligence Cell and other departmental officers.

In general, the receipts for the year 1989-90 compared with that of the year 1988-89 show an overall increase in the net receipts for the year 1989-90. The target to collect stamp duty for the year 1989-90 was Rs. 222.74 Crores and the achievement in all collection was Rs. 233.21 Crores.

On the whole the stamp administration was carried on satisfactorily during the year 1989-90.

A statement showing the receipts and expenditure under 0030 stamps and 2030 stamps for two successive years is appended for comparative study.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1988-89 AND 1989-90 UNDER STAMPS:

				1988-89.		1989-90.	
				RS.	P.	RS.	P.
0030. Stamps—Judicial Stamps—							
01. Court Fee Stamps	--	--		13,58,58,566.10		14,83,14,201.46	
<i>Deduct Refunds— :</i>							
02. Court Fees Stamps (—)	--	--		47,58,482.12		1,02,01,911.50	
				13,10,92,083.98		13,91.12,285.98	
0030. Stamps Judicial Stamps—							
AA. Sales of Stamps—							
01. Copy Stamps	--	--		23,33,342.85		15,03,926.05	
				13,34,25,426.83		14,86,16,216.01	
02. <i>Deduct Refunds—</i>							
01. Spoiled Stamps (—)	--	--				48,634.00	
02. Miscellaneous (—)	--	--	--	2,92,947.70		2,480.00	
				13,31,32,484.13		14,05,67,102.01	
0030. B. Stamps Judicial Stamps—							
AE. Other Receipts	--	--					
01. Fines and Penalties (plus)	--	--		5,198.05		38,98,567.90	
02. Miscellaneous (plus)	--	--		2,483.20		6,73,116.00	
03. <i>Deduct Refunds (—)</i>	--	--	--	40,826.25		--	
				13,30,99,339.93		14,51,38,705.91	
0030. C. Stamps Non-Judicial Stamps—							
AA. Sales of Stamps	--	--	--				
01. Hundy Papers (plus)	--	--		35,92,375.50		30,10,952.00	
02. Other Non-Judicial Stamp—							
01. Revenue Stamps (plus)...	--	--		4,93,03,452.60		4,35,50,808.60	
02. Other Non-Judicial Stamps (plus)	--	--		141,10,38,282.20		184,91,14,384.90	
				159,70,33,448.23		204,08,54,831.41	
03. <i>Deduct Refunds—</i>							
01. Miscellaneous Stamps received	--	--					
From deceased stamp vendors (—)	--	--		--		--	
02. Spoiled Stamps (—)	--	--		68,99,285.60		1,85,98,783.10	
03. Miscellaneous (—)	--	--	--	1,25,15,556.65		2,44,68,782.70	
				157.76.18,596.18		199.97.86,565.61	

0030. C. STAMPS—AA. STAMPS—
STAMPING DUTY—

01. Receipt on Other Stamps (+)		1,49,200.80
02. Unstamped or Insufficiently stamped documents (+)	27,52,80,824.79	22,47,10 531.90
03. Other receipts (+)	9,62,65,015.05	12,22,71,405.05
	<u>194,91,64,448.02</u>	<u>236,17,24,503.36</u>

0030. STAMPS—NON-JUDICIAL—
AE. OTHER RECEIPTS—

01. Fines and Penalties (+)	52,830.76	50,74,910.80
02. Miscellaneous (+)	88,06,434.00	61,98,221.17
	<u>195,80,23,704.78</u>	<u>237,29,97,635.33</u>
Deduct—Payments to Local Bodies (—)	54,35,68,291.85	69,22,33,003.35
	<u>141,44,55,412.93</u>	<u>168,87,64,631.98</u>

2030. STAMPS AND REGISTRATION—

02. Stamps Expenditure—

1. Discount on sale of Stamps (—)	75,17,984.35	83,40,337.28
2. Establishment Charges (—)	21,28,055.35	41,43,431.50
3. Manufacturing cost paid (—)	91,59,852.00	37,88,635.00
	<u>139,56,49,521.23</u>	<u>166,44,94,228.20</u>

TAMIL NADU SALES TAX APPELLATE TRIBUNAL

The Tamil Nadu Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal is the second appellate authority in the administration of Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax, Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax, Tamil Nadu Surchage Act and Central Sales Tax Act. During the financial year, 1989-90, there was no change the administrative set-up of the Appellate Tribunal.

2. There are four benches of the Tribunal functioning in Tamil Nadu. The main Branch and one Additional Bench at Madras and one Additional Bench at Madurai and Coimbatore are functioning.

3. The Main Bench consists of a Chairman, Second Member and a Departmental Member. The Chairman is the administrative Head of the appellate wing vested with the powers of a Head of the Department. The Main Bench is also functioning as the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income Tax appellate Tribunal under the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1955.

4. The Additional Benches consists of a Departmental Member and a Judicial Member.

5. In each Tribunal, the Secretary is the head of the Office and is in charge of administration of the office and registering of appeals.

6. During the financial year, 1989-90 Tairu B. Thamotharan, B.A.B.L., was holding the post of Chairman from 30-11-1987 to 30-9-1990 and Tairu K.V. Dharumar Jan, M.A. is holding the post of Chairman (Full Additional Charge) from 1-10-90 to 18-12-90 respectively. Thiru C.V. Govardhan is holding the post of the Chairman Four Benches and 18 Appellate Assistant Commissioner (Commercial Taxes) are functioning under the control of the Chairman. Besides presiding over the Main Bench, the Chairman has administrative control as Head of the Department over all the Additional Benches and the eighteen Offices of the Appellate Assistant Commissioners).

Functions of Tamil Nadu Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal.

7. As on 1-4-1989, 4206 Appeals and 32 Applications for Reviews were pending, in all the four Benches of the Tribunals. During the year, 1989-90, 2728 appeals and 23 applications for Review were registered, making a total of 6934 appeals and 55 applications for Review for disposal. Out of the 3335 appeals and 20 applications for Review were disposed of during the year, leaving 3599 appeals and 35 applications for Review pending disposal at the end of the year. (i.e.) on 31-3-1990.

8. Under the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income Tax Act 1956 167 appeals were pending disposal, as on 1-4-89. 174 appeals was registered during the financial year making total of 341 appeal for disposal. 247 appeals were disposed and 94 appeals were pending as on 31-3-90.

Appellate Assistant Commissioners (Commercial Taxes)

9. There are 18 Appellate Assistant Commissioners in Tamil Nadu. There are the first Appellate Authorities under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959, Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax Act and Tamil Nadu Surchage Act and Central Sales Tax Act 1936. A report is being sent to the Government every month on the performance of the Appellate Assistant Commissioner. The work of the Appellate Assistant Commissioners is being watched and controlled by review of their diaries, periodicals, and inspection.

10. There are four Appellate Assistant Commissioners in Madras City and the posts, of other Appellate Assistant Commissioners are in Vellere, Kancheepuram, Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Tiruchy, Madurai (North), Madurai (South), Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli, Salem, Coimbatore (Main Coimbatore (Additional) Pollachi and Erode.

11. As on 1-4-1989, there were 17411 appeals pending with Appellate Assistant Commissioners under Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax, Central Sales Tax Act, Additional Sales Tax and Surchage Acts, Tamil Nadu Entertainment Act and Luxuries Hotel Act. 17577 appeals, were registered during the year, making the total of 34983 out of which 17257 appeals were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 1775 appeals for disposal as on 31-3-1990.

The Wakf Act 1954 came in to force in the State of Tamil Nadu on the 15th January 1955 and the survey of the waks and their properties were completed in the year 1955.

FORMATION OF WAKF BOARD :

The first Board was constituted in February 1958. The present Board was constituted on 29-5-1989. Janab Alhaj M. Abdul Latheef, M.A., M.L., is the Chairman of the present Board.

WAKF INSTITUTIONS :

There are 6,100 wakfs in all over Tamil Nadu. Out of which 53 relates to Shia Wakfs. Out of 6100 wakfs, there are 3,540 assessable wakfs (i.e.) income exceeds Rs. 100 and more per annum and there are 2560 unassessable wakfs whose annual individual income is less than Rs. 100

STAFF :

The Secretary who is the Chief Executive Officer of the Board is appointed by the Government of Tamil Nadu in the cadre of District Revenue Officer.

ZONAL OFFICES :

For the efficient administration, the entire Tamil Nadu has been divided into 10 zones. The Names and Head Quarters of Each Zone and the Districts covered under each zone are given below :

Sl. No.	Name of the Zone.	Head Quarters	Districts Covered.
1.	Northern Zone	Madras	Madras and Chengai Anna.
2.	Vellore Zone	Vellore	Vellore Ambedkar and Thiruvanamalai Sambuvarayar.
3.	South Arcot Zone	Panruti	South Arcot District.
4.	Western Zone	Salem	Salem, Dharnapuri and Periyar.
5.	Coimbatore Zone	Coimbatore	Coimbatore and Nilgris.
6.	Thanjavur Zone	Thanjavur	Thanjavur District.
7.	Central Zone	Tiruchirappalli	Tiruchirappalli and Pudukottai.
8.	Southern Zone	Madurai	Madurai and Dindigul Quaid-e-Millath
9.	Ramanad Zone	Ramanathapuram	Ramanathapuram, Pasumpon Thever Thirumagan and Kamarajar.
10.	Tirunelveli Zone	Tirunelveli	Tirunelveli Kattabomman, Chidambaram and Kanyakumari

There is a Superintendent in each of the above zone. The Superintendents and the Wakf Inspectors are doing field work. Besides certain wakfs are administered by the Board directly by appointing Executive Officers. There are 7 such Executive Officers managing individual wakf institutions. the Executive Officer in the cadre of Superintendent is in charge of 10 wakfs in Madras and Chengai Anna Districts.

Finance :- The prime source of income of Tamil Nadu Wakf Board is the 6% contribution collected on the net annual income of individual wakf institutions as contemplated under section 46 of the Wakf Act. 1954.

Out of the 6% contribution, 1% is to be paid to the Central Wakf Council, New Delhi as its contribution and 1½% is to be paid to the Local Fund Audit Department as Audit Fee for audit of the accounts of the Wakf institutions whose income exceeds Rs. 5,000 per annum. The Board has to spend another remarkable amount towards the cases filed in various courts. The remaining income alone is being utilised for the administration of the Board.

The Demand, collection and balance particulars regarding contribution from 1-4-1989 to 31-3-1990 are as follows :-

	Arrears as on 31-3-1989.	Current 1-4-89 to 30-3-90.	Advance collection Rs.	Total Rs.
	Rs.	Rs.		
Demand	24,42,222.89	18,03,795.62	...	42,46,018.51
Collection	12,77,689.49	13,74,638.57	2,99,254.71	29,51,582.71
Balance	11,64,533.40	4,29,157.05	...	15,93,690.45

The Collection machinery is geared up by reviewing the matter periodically and effectively by the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Wakf Board.

Expenditure:—1. The pay and allowances and T. A. of the Staff and the T. A. and sitting allowance to the Members of the Board are the major item of expenditure of the Board.

2. The second major item of commitments is the legal charges. This is due to the fact that the Board had to file a large number of suits for the recovery of the alienated properties which are considered to be wakf properties.

3. The third item of major expenditure is the 1% contribution payable to the Central Wakf Council.

4. Another major source of expenditure is to meet the audit charges to the Local Fund Audit Department.

Audit.—Wakfs which are having a net annual income of Rs. 100 and above but below Rs. 5,000 are audited by the Wakf Inspectors. Wakfs which are having a net annual income of Rs. 5,000 and above are audited by the Local Fund Audit Department.

Suits.—Under the extension of Limitation Act, 1959, the Board filed nearly eleven thousand suits in various courts in the State during the year 1967-1968 for the recovery of alienated wakf properties. Out of this 1927 suits filed by the Board are still pending. The Muthavallis and certain other individuals have also filed suits and writs against the Board and 1,162 such suits and writs are pending as on 31-3-1990.

Encroachment.—There are 34 cases of encroachment in wakf properties in Tamil Nadu State and the District Collectors have been addressed to take action against the encroachers under Wakf Act, 54.

Threat over Burial grounds lands.—On the suggestion of the member, minorities commission in the alleged threat of taking over of burial ground land by Railway authorities, a case has been brought to the notice of the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Government have addressed the Railway authorities in this regard.

Renovation Grant.—The Tamil Nadu Government have granted a sum of Rs. 35,00,000 under the scheme of Renovation grant from the year 1973-1974 to 1982-1983 and the same has been disbursed to 758 poor and needy wakf institutions in the State. The Government have further granted a sum of Rs. 1,00,00,000 from the State Funds under this head in the year. 1983-1984 and 1984-1985. From this grant, a sum of Rs. 50,00,000 has been disbursed to 1,026 wakf institutions during the year 1983-84 and 1984-85. Out of the remaining sum of Rs. 50,00,000 a sum of Rs. 46,46,500 has been disbursed to 538 wakf institutions during this years 1985-86 to 1989-90.

The Government have granted a sum of Rs. 3,00,000 towards the scheme for the year 1989-1990 and this amount are being disbursed 30 wakf institutions.

Development Loan.—The main thrust of the activities of the Board is towards the development of wakf properties. The Development of wakf properties particularly urban properties will make the wakf institutions self sufficient financially and also will help them in taking up social welfare and charitable activities for the benefit of the poor muslims. It is to be acknowledged that both the State Government and the Central Wakf Council have given tremendous boost to the Board in pursuing this objectives.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have so far sanctioned and released sum of Rs. 46.00 lakhs towards loan under the scheme of Development of Urban Wakf properties from the year 1976-1977 to 1989-1990. From the above sum, the Tamil Nadu Wakf Board has released a sum of Rs. 46.25 lakhs to 43 wakf institutions in the State.

The Central Wakf Council has also sanctioned and released a sum of Rs. 186.75 lakhs towards development loan to 22 wakf institutions in the state. (A list of the projects completed, projects which are under way and the projects which are under way and the projects which are in the process of sanction are enclosed.)

Welfare Activities.—The Tamil Nadu Wakf Board has credited a fund called Tamil Nadu Wakf Board Welfare Fund from the donations received from the public and has sanctioned and released a sum of 2,28,404.15 to 381 persons for charitable purposes such as marriage aid, medical aid educational aid etc.,

Scholarship :— The Central Wakf Council has sanctioned and released a sum of Rs. 15,000/- to the Tamil Nadu Wakf Board for awarding scholarships to the Muslim Students under giving (i) Technical Diploma courses (Polytechnic including I.T.I., (ii) Higher Secondary Education (From IX Std to XII Std) and (iii) Islamic Education in Madras. The Tamil Nadu Wakf Board has also provided an equal amount of Rs. 15,000/- as matching grant to the Tamil Nadu Wakf Board Scholarship Funds from the Tamil Nadu Wakf Board Welfare funds. From the total sum of Rs. 30,000/- about 82 candidates will be benefitted by the Central Wakf Council — Tamil Nadu Wakf Board scholarship scheme for the year 1989-1990.

Achievements.—1. A monthly journal called 'Ismi' is published by the Tamil Nadu Wakf Board for the past 11 years in which the duties and responsibilities of the Muthavallis and the activities, achievements and welfare measures of the Board are being published.

2. To perform the prayers by the staff of the Board, a Mosque is being maintained in the office of the Tamil Nadu Wakf Board with a Hafiz as the Pesh Imam on a monthly salary of Rs. 500 which is being paid from the funds of the Tamil Nadu Wakf Board.

3. A land, measuring 5 grounds and 1204 sq. ft. at Jaffar Syrang Street, George Town, Madras has been purchased by the Tamil Nadu Wakf Board for the construction of Office building with the loan amount of Rs. 3,07,692 sanctioned by the Government of Tamil Nadu in G.O. Ms. No. 300, dated 28th April 1989 have treated 50 per cent of the above amount as grant and the remaining 50 per cent of the above amount as interest free Government Loan.

Tamil Nadu Government Loan.—The Tamil Nadu Government have granted a sum of Rs. 5,50,000 for administrative purposes from the year 1968 to 1972, a sum of Rs. 3,07,692 the year 1981 for the purchase of office building site and a sum of Rs. 1,20,000 towards legal charge in the year 1983 as loan. The Government in G.O. Ms. No. 300, dated 28th April 1989 has treated 50 percent of the total loan amount of Rs. 4.89 lakhs as Government grant and the balance of Rs. 4.89 lakhs as interest free Government loan.

CHAPTER VII.

CO-OPERATION FOOD AND CONSUMER PROTECTION DEPARTMENT.
CO-OPERATION

1. *Introduction.*—The Co-operative movement had its origin in Tamil Nadu in 1904 as a Government sponsored movement. The Co-operative Department has been and continues to be the vehicle of promoting the economic welfare of the people through co-operatives. The Department functions with Registrar of Co-operative Societies at State level, Regional Joint Registrars at District level and Deputy Registrars at circle level, the circles almost being coterminous with Revenue Division.

After 1955, the administrative control of certain types of Co-operative Societies were transferred to other Heads of Department. There are 15 such functional Registrars, besides the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Out of about 30,000 Co-operative Institutions, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies has control over 11,447 institutions. The major activities covered by the co-operatives under the control of Registrar of Co-operative Societies include Agricultural production and Investment Credit, non-farm credit marketing and processing of agricultural produce, distribution of agricultural inputs and consumer goods, co-operative education and publicity.

2. *Functions.*—The main activities covered by the co-operatives under the control of Registrar of Co-operative Societies related to agricultural production and development through provision of necessary inputs provision of urban credit marketing and processing of agricultural produce and supply of consumer goods through the retail outlets and distribution of controlled commodities through the public Distribution System Outlets for the entire State.

Statutory Functions of the Department.—The Co-operative Department is attending the statutory functions like arbitration, execution of decree, award or surcharge orders, inquiry inspection and investigation into the affairs of Co-operative Societies and winding up of Co-operative Societies under Various section of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act, 1983 and the Rules formed there under.

The progress made in the discharge of the above statutory functions during financial year 1989-90 are as follows:—

Serial number and Particulars.	Pending as on 31-3-89.	Received during 1989-90.	Total.	Disposed during 1989-90.	Balance to be disposed as on 31-3-90.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Arbitration ..	61,716	2,01,759	2,63,475	2,26,839	36,636
2. Execution petition	3,53,990	93,435	4,47,425	55,799	3,91,626
3. Surcharge ..	453	308	761	357	404
4. Inquiry ..	198	373	571	387	184
5. Inspection ..	103	246	349	274	75
6. Liquidation	1,131	52	1,183	149	1,034

3. *Progress of work-target and achievements both physical and financial under all schemes—*

(i) *Agricultural Credit (Short-term and Medium Term Credit).*—The primary agricultural Co-operative banks numbering 4,655 have covered about 74.4 per cent of the total operational holdings in the State. During the year under report, as against the programme of Rs. 250 crores under short-term and Rs. 37.55 crores under Medium-Term loans, there, banks have advanced short-term credit (crop loans) to the extent of Rs. 233.84 crores for agricultural operations and medium term loan to the extent of Rs. 41.11 crores for undertaking subsidiary occupation allied to agriculture, like sheep-rearing, purchase of bullocks, Milch animals, purchase of agricultural implements, etc.

The primary agricultural co-operative banks have issued 7.5 per cent of the total short-term agricultural loans and 18.3 per cent of the total medium-term agricultural loan to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes members of co-operative during the year under report.

The share capital of primary agricultural Co-operative Banks, Central Co-operative Banks and the Tamil Nadu Apex Co-operative Bank (excluding Government Share Capital) amounted to Rs. 133.89 crores as on 31st March 1990.

(ii) *Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme*.—The Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme Introduced by Government of India, is under implementation in this state from 1st April 1985 onwards. Under this scheme 100 per cent of the Crop loan subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000 per farmer in the notified areas for Paddy, Cholan, Cumbu, Ragi, Groundnut, Gingelly and Sunflower crops through the Co-operatives, Commercial banks and the Regional Rural Banks is insured. Premium is collected at 2 per cent of the insured for Paddy, Cholan, Cumbu, and Ragi Crops and 1 per cent of the sum insured for Groundnut, Gingelly and Sunflower Crops. The General Insurance Corporation and the Tamil Nadu Crop Insurance Fund constituted by the State Government jointly implement the scheme on behalf of Central Government and State Government respectively. The premium and indemnity is shared by the Government of India and State Government in the ratio of 2:1. The small and marginal farmers enrolled under the scheme are allowed subsidy at 50 percent of the premium payable by them. The expenditure on this account is shared by the Government of India and the State Government equally.

During 1989-90, the scheme covered Paddy, Cholan, Cumbu, Ragi, Groundnut, Gingelly and Sunflower Crops. The details of implementation of the scheme in this State in the year 1989-90 are furnished below :—

Serial number.	Details.	Crop Season.	
		Kharif '89	Rabi '89-90
1	No. of farmers covered —	1,07,347	92,664
2	Extent covered (in Hec.) ..	1,73,317	1,24,400
3	Sum Insured (Rs. in lakhs) ..	3,429.12	3,405.96
4	Premium collected (Rs. in lakhs) — —	63.55	63.47

3.3. In the year 1989-90, indemnity to the extent of Rs. 18.85 lakhs has been disbursed to the insured farmers for Rabi 1988-89 Crop season. Indemnity to the extent of Rs. 57.95 lakhs and Rs. 15.85 lakhs are to be paid to the insured farmers for Kharif 1989 crop season and Rabi 1989-90 crop season respectively.

(iii) *Long-term credit*.—In Tamil Nadu, the long term credit structure is a federal one with 181 primary land development banks at taluk/block level and the Tamil Nadu Co-operative State Land Development Bank at State level. The banks provide credit facilities to the farmers for minor irrigation purposes and non-minor irrigation purposes including diversified purpose, like poultry-farming, sheep-rearing, dairying, etc. Under schematic lendings, 58 minor irrigation schemes involving a financial outlay of Rs. 8.44 crores and 279 non-minor irrigation schemes involving a financial outlay of Rs. 47.63 crores are under implementation. In addition to schematic lending, the banks issue loans under normal programme also. Primary land development banks have been permitted to issue loans to landless persons for diversified purposes like poultry, dairying, etc., based on Government guarantee without insisting on landed security and a Government guarantee of Rs. 6 crores is sanctioned for this purpose.

The loaning target for 1989-90 is Rs.30.00 crores. As against this, the primary land development banks issued loans to the extent of Rs.24.74 crores during the year 1989-90.

The lending eligibility of primary land development bank is mainly linked to their recovery performance in the preceding year. The position of members overdues as on 31st March 1990 is indicated below :—

(Rs. in crores.)	
(a) Demand ..	84.01
(b) Collection	7.18
(c) Balance..	76.83
(d) Percentage .. —	91.5

(iv) *Co-operative Marketing*.—The Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies help the farmers in securing better price for their agricultural produce. Two Co-operative Marketing Federations, 11 Growers' Co-operative Banks, 444 Vegetable Growers Co-operative Marketing Societies and 112 Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies are functioning in Tamil Nadu. These societies have marketed agricultural produce to the tune of Rs. 229.57 crores during 1989-90 which is more than Rs. 15.00 crores of the previous years achievement. Major commodities marketed by these societies during the year were groundnut cotton, chillies, turmeric, sunflower seeds, potatoes, sugar-cane and vegetables. Under the National Co-operative Development Corporation sponsored scheme, 38 Co-operative Marketing Societies were sanctioned share capital assistance of Rs. 275.50 lakhs for development revitalisation of their marketing activities.

During this year, sale of fertilisers, seeds, pesticides and agricultural implements to the value of Rs. 9,286.00 lakhs were effected through Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation, Thanjavur Co-operative Marketing Federation, Nilgiris Co-operative Marketing Society and TUCAS.

(v) *Consumer Co-operatives*.—3,780 primary Co-operative Stores and 29 Co-operatives wholesale Stores are functioning in Tamil Nadu to cater to the needs of the general public. Retail sales to the value of Rs. 976.91 crores was effected, during the year 1989-90. During the year financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was sanctioned as margin money assistance to Tamil Nadu Consumers Co-operative Federation for procurement of open market rice. Government of India sanctioned financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 10.30 lakhs to the consumers Co-operatives under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme the National Co-operative Development Corporation sanctioned Rs. 134.85 lakhs for the implementation of the Rural Consumer Scheme. Text Books worth Rs. 513.61 lakhs were sold at concern prices. Note books to the value of Rs. 41.73 lakhs distributed by the Co-operatives.

17,353 village shops were run under the one village one shop programme Government is providing subsidy to village shops which worked at loss. Sales turn-over by these shops amounted to Rs. 376.08 crores during the year 1989-90.

There are 20,198 Fair Price Shops in the State, under the Public Distribution system, which distribute commodities worth 118 lakhs family card-holders.

4. New Schemes implemented in the reporting year :

(i) *Integrated Co-operative Development Project*.—The National Co-operative Development Corporation formulated a scheme for Integrated Co-operative Development Project to be implemented in select districts in the country. The object of the scheme is to diversify and to increase the volume of business of the Primary Co-operative in agricultural, and allied sectors such as horticulture, sericulture, piggery, poultry, fishery, etc., as well as non-farm sector, like handlooms, rural industries, artisans, etc. The aim of the scheme is to achieve a based development rather than society based.

In Tamil Nadu, Kamarajar district was selected for implementation of this scheme. Government sanctioned Integrated Co-operative Development Project in Kamarajar District for a period of 5 years at a total cost of Rs. 862.51 lakhs. The scheme was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister on 8th October 1989 and Government provided a sum of Rs. 219.395 lakhs for implementation of this scheme during the year 1989-90 being the first year of assistance.

Similarly, National Co-operative Development Corporation approved South Arcot district, as the district for implementation of Integrated Co-operative Development Project and the Natesan Co-operative Training College was entrusted with the preparation of Project Report. The draft report for South Arcot district was examined and the Natesan Co-operative Training College has been asked to prepare final report for the approval of National Co-operative Development Corporation. After approval of the project, the scheme will be taken up for implementation during 1990-91.

In order to extend the scheme to Coimbatore and Tiruvannamalai-Sambuvarayer districts, the National Co-operative Development Corporation, New Delhi has approved the proposals regarding appointment of consultants viz. Agricultural Finance Consultants Limited, Bombay and Tata Economic Consultancy Services respectively for preparation of project report for Coimbatore and Tiruvannamalai-Sambuvarayer Districts.

Similarly the National Co-operative Development Corporation has approved Pudukkottai District for implementation of Integrated cooperative Development Project and action is being pursued with regard to appointment of consultant for the preparation of the project report.

(ii) *Issue of jewel loan by Primary Land Development Banks.*—For the first time in the annals of the primary land development banks, they have been permitted to issue jewel loan from this year onwards with financial assistance from Central Co-operative Banks. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 6.19 crores was issued as jewel loan during the year 1989-90 by the primary land development banks.

(iii) *Free Rice Distribution.*—During the year 1989-90, Government implemented the 5 kg. Free Rice Distribution Scheme to those whose monthly income is Rs. 300 and below, on five occasions, viz., Tamil Year's day, Honourable Chief Minister's Birthday, late Chief Minister Arignar Anna's Birthday, Deepavali and Pongal. The Co-operatives implementing the public Distribution System distributed free rice on these occasions on behalf of the Government.

5. *Conclusion.*—The Co-operative movement in Tamil Nadu continued to make steady progress during the year 1989-90 in all important sphere such as provision of credit, marketing and processing of agricultural produce and distribution of essential commodities.

CIVIL SUPPLIES

In Tamil Nadu Paddy is normally grown in about 20.15 lakhs hectares and the production of rice in a normal year is around 55 lakhs tonnes which is marginally sufficient for the States requirements. In the year 1989-90 as per the report, rice production is 62.32 lakhs tonnes

Monopoly procurement was in force in the entire Thanjavur District, Chidambaram, Kattumannar koil taluks in South Arcot District, Alangudi, Avvodayarkoil and Aranthangi taluks in Pudukkottai District and Musiri, Tiruchirappalli, Lalgudi, Kulithalai, Ariyalur and Udharapalayam in Tiruchirappalli District. In the rest of the taluk in monopoly Districts and in other districts 50 per cent traders levy system was in force.

The following was the procurement price for paddy rice in the year 1989-90.

Serial number.	Variety.	Period and rate per quintal.			
		01-04-1989 13-08-1989.	14-08-1989 to 30-03-1990		
I. Paddy—					
	Common .	160	175		
	Fine	170	185		
	Super Fine	120	195		
II. Rice—					
	Common-	Boiled Rice.	Raw Rice.	Boiled ¹ Rice.	Raw ² Rice.
	Common-	254.15	257.40	273.30	280.25
	Fine	265.95	272.65	288.10	295.50
	Super Fine	280.70	287.90	302.90	307.75

Under monopoly system in incentive of Rs. 35 per quintal of paddy was paid to the farmers who surrender paddy to Government in addition to the procurement price ordered.

The quantity procured during the period both in monopoly and 50 per cent traders levy system was 10.68 lakhs tonnes of rice or (15.70 lakhs tonnes of paddy)

3. *Public Distribution System.*—(a) The Unique feature of Public Distribution System in Tamil Nadu lies in the involvement of Co-operatives and T.N.C.S.C. at retail level and total elimination of private trade in this system. 21,134 fair price shops are functioning in the State catering to the needs of about 129 lakhs cardholders. Of these 17,382 fair price shops are functioning in rural areas and 3,752 in urban areas.

Essential Commodities such as Rice, Sugar, Wheat, Kerosene and Palmolein Oil/Edible Oil etc., are distributed to the cardholders as per the scale of supply laid down by Government from time to time. Arrangements have also been made in such a way that the cardholders can purchase their quota of essential commodities except Rice and Kerosene in one instalment without making frequent visits to the shops. The total number of family cards in circulation in the State was 129 lakhs.

(b) *Off take under Public Distribution System.*— The off-take of Essential Commodities for the year under review is as follows :—

Serial number.	Commodity.	Quantity in lakh tonnes.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Rice	14.50
2	Wheat	2.18
3	Levy Sugar	2.78
4	Kerosene	7.46
		7.46s lakh K.L.
5	Loose Palmolein Oil	0.16
6	Palmolein Tin and Pouch	0.08

The actual off take of rice under Public Distribution System is about 1.05 lakhs M.Ts. against which Government of India is making an allotment of only 40,000 M.Ts. The balance is met from the stock procured locally by Government. Similarly supply of Palmolein, Sugar and Kerosene is also in the order of about 1300 MTs. 22,554 M.Ts. and March and June 61.281 K.L. July to October 66.057 K.L. and November to February 7367 K.Ls. against the State requirements of 13,000 M.Ts. 31,000 MTs. and 84,568 K.L. respectively.

4. *Sugar.*— Sugar was supplied to family cardholders under Public Distribution system at the rate of 500 grams per capita As per G.O. Ms. No. 784, dated 22- 09- 1989 Co-operation Food and Consumer Protection Department, the scale of supply of levy sugar at the rate of 500 grams per capita with a maximum ceiling limit of 2 Kgs. per card per month is being implemented with effect from 01- 10- 1989. The monthly levy sugar allotment is about 22554 M.Ts. Levy sugar is also being supplied to Hotels attached to recognised educational institutions, orphanages run by the Government and Private Philanthropic institutions, working women Hostels provided they are run on no loss no profit basis.

5. *Kerosene* :—

Kerosene is essentially required for the purpose of illumination and cooking. Distribution of kerosene on family card was made through Public Distribution system and private Retailer. Domestic consumer are also supplied by hand cartmen. The allocation of Kerosene is being made to the State every month by the Government of India based on seasonal requirement. In 1989-90 the Government of India have allotted 8.15.846 K.L. Kerosene to this State.

6. *Wheat and Wheat Products.*— The Government of India allot levy wheat every month to this State for distribution to the cardholder under Public Distribution System. In view of abundance of Stock with Food Corporation of India, Government of India are allot 30,000 M.Ts. of Wheat every month in this State for every five year continuously. A total quantity of 2,18,004 M.Ts. of wheat was distributed to the cardholders.

Levy wheat was distributed to all cardholders without any ceiling limit from December 1985 onward till October 1987. The concession was withdrawn from November, 1987.

7. *Palmolein*— Palmolein is allotted by Government of India every month for distribution to cardholders under the Public Distribution System. During the year 1989-90, Government of India have allotted 15,750 M.Ts. of Palmolein Loose oil 10,050 M.Ts. for packing 5,700 M.Ts. The average monthly allotment of Palmolein received on Government of India comes 1,312 M.Ts. whereas the requirement of State at 1 Kg. per card per month is 13,000 M.Ts. Per month In addition to loose Palmolein M/s Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corporation and TANCOF packing Palmolein in one Kg. pouches. The available of One Kg. Pouches Palmolein is distributed to the cardholders of Madras city and its belt area every month at the rate of 1 Kg. per card. Left over quantity if any, is allotted to one or two districts on turn basis.

8. *Enforcement of Control Orders.*—The number of cases launched for various violations of control orders issued under the essential commodities Act, 1955 are as follows

Serial number.	Category of cases registered.	Number of cases.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Smugglings	1,358
2	Hoarding	241
3	Black marketing	547
	Total	2,146

The total value of the commodity seized by the Civil Supplies Staff during the year 1989-90 was Rs. 158.48 lakhs and the value of commodity confiscated was Rs. 98.54 lakhs.

9. *Consumer Protection.*—The objectives of the State Consumer Protection Council" was to promote and protect the rights and interests of the consumers. Four sub groups were also constituted under the "State Consumer Protection Council". The four sub groups studied the problems relating to public utility services, public distribution system weights and measures, Drugs and cosmetics, Food Adulteration and Consumers Education etc., and submitted report to the State Council for taking follow up action. The sub groups met twice (viz) 7th June 1989 and 20th October 1989 and offered valuation suggestions to the Government. To educate the students on consumerism, a leasson was introduced to the IX Std. Syllabus under the title நுகர்வோர் நலன் காத்தல்.

A short film under the title the "Crusade" was screened all over the State to encourage consumerism. A monthly magazine called the "LPG NEWS" was introduced and it enlightens the rights and interest of the L.P.G. consumers. A total number of 2915 consumer grievance petitions were disposed off during the period from 1st April to 21st March 1989.

Both the Central and State Government have been providing adequate financial assistance to the voluntary Consumer Organisations. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was given to the Voluntary Consumers Organisations at Trichy to conduct one programme at Trichy on Consumer Education. Another sum of Rs. 5,000 was granted to the Madras Provincial Consumer Council to conduct a one day programme on "Consumerism". The T.V. State Level Seminar was conducted on 25th March 1990 at Sullur, Coimbatore District in a grand manner. In March, 1990 was also celebrated as the "Consumer Day". Central Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 25,000 to conduct the above seminar.

Youth Award System was introduced by the Central Government to encourage the youth who took active part in consumerism. The State Government have also introduced a similar award and eligible persons were requested to apply through District Collectors.

The Tamil Nadu Government Nutritious Noon-Meal Programme 1989-90.—This scheme is being implemented in the State from July 1982. Initially this scheme was implemented in the age group of 2-4 and it has been extended to the school going children upto the age of 15 years. In respect of the age group 5-9 (1st Std. only) and 10-15 the Commissioner of Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection is the controlling Authority. The Commissioner of Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection is providing sufficient funds towards payment of cost to TNGSC for the supply of good articles as per the requirements of the estimating authorities viz. The District Collectors the Director of Municipal Administration and the Director of Elementary Education after getting necessary approval from the Government. The expenditure incurred by the estimating authorities are being watched by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection and intimated the same to Government then and there. The expenditure is also being reconciled with the figures booked by the Accountant General.

CHAPTER VIII EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

ALAGAPPA UNIVERSITY

Introduction.—The Alagappa University was established in 1985 with four Departments and two Constituent Colleges. Within a short span of six years of its inception, Alagappa University has 11 full Fledged Departments of Teaching and Research viz., Tamil, Mathematics, Physics, Industrial Chemistry, Commerce, Computer Applications. Corporate Secretaryship, Education, Physical Education, Women's Studies and Bank Management offering Master's, M. Phil. and Ph.D. Programme in the relevant disciplines.

Activities and Achievements.—The Alagappa University is a Member of the Association of the Indian Universities and the Association of Commonwealth Universities. The University has entered into an Inter Institutional agreement of educational and research co-operation for exchange of students, staff and library materials for mutual benefit with the University of Wisconsin Milwaukee (USA). Under another collaboration agreement, the College of Engineering and Applied Science (CEAS) of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (USA) and Alagappa University will endeavour to co-operate in joint educational programmes, research projects and encourage direct contact and co-operation between the faculty members and departments. This University is also a Member in the Inter University Centre of Post-Graduate Studies at Dubrovnik in Yugoslavia.

Innovative and socially relevant courses have been designed and introduced which include ;

1. M. A. Tamil and Temple Arts.
2. M. A. Adult and Non formal Education.
3. M. A. women's studies.
4. M. C. S. (Master of Corporate Secretary ship).
5. M. C. A. (Master of Computer Applications).
6. M. B. M. (Master of Bank Management).
7. M. Sc. Industrial Chemistry.

With the financial assistance of the University Grants Commission, a Computer Centre has been established at the University at a cost of Rs. 14 lakhs. A WIPRO 386 mini computer with unit system having 11 dumb terminals, 6 P.C.s, one PC-AT and a FUJITSU line printer has been installed. This facilitates 17 separate but simultaneous operations so that students and staff could have easy operational access to the Computer.

The M.C.A. Course offered by the Department of Computer Applications of this University has been recognised under UGC-DOE Joint Man Power Project, with special assistance for recurring and non-recurring expenditure.

The Department of Women's Studies of this University has been recognised as a Centre for Research in Women's Studies by the UGC and consequent to this recognition, the Centre will receive grants for recurring and non-recurring expenditure.

The Department of Women's Studies is offering TRYSEM Programmes in collaboration with the State Government for the girl drop-outs to provide self-employment in such areas as Maintenance and Repairing of Domestic electric appliances, Screen Printing, Motor Rewinding and T.V. Mechanism.

The University Grants Commission has sanctioned 50 Adult Education Centres to this University to eradicate illiteracy in the Sakkottai Panchayat Union Area and these centres are being organised.

The Canara Bank has created a Chair in Rural Development with generous endowment of Rs. 5 lakhs and under the auspices of the Chair, a number of rural development programmes have been designed and are being implemented for the welfare of the weaker sections of the society.

Fellowships.—The university offers stipendary research fellowships at Ph.D. level at the rate of Rs. 600/- per month besides an annual contingency of Rs. 750 to promote research.

N.S.S.—The National Service Scheme of the University with two units of 100 volunteers each is engaged in Literacy Propagation drives, Environmental cleanliness and promotion of scientific awareness among the public, especially the rural masses.

Physical Achievements.—The University Administrative Building was constructed at a cost of Rs. 75 lakhs with full assistance from the State Government and was declared open by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in January 1990. The imposing structure with a Dravidian Style of architecture is a happy blend of modernity, utility and cultural grandeur.

The Administrative Block and a Research Centre were constructed at a cost of Rs. 26.5 lakhs in 1938-89, for the Department of Physical Education.

The Central Library for the University was constructed at a cost of Rs. 50 lakhs and was declared open by the Hon'ble Education Minister of Tamil Nadu in July 1990. The Library provides ample space for housing books and journals and comfortable sitting spaces. The Cubicles for the Research Scholars are so designed as to make reading/writing a pleasurable activity.

A separate Women's Hostel at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs has been constructed with all modern amenities to make woman students feel at a home in the campus.

A New Science Block has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs and the Department of Industrial Chemistry is housed in the new block.

The construction of Teachers Quarters at an estimate cost of Rs. 20 lakhs is under way.

VIII PLAN DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.

(as approved by the U.G.C.)

For 1990-95

The University Grants Commission have accorded provisional sanction for a sum of Rs. 125 lakhs (Rs. 85 lakhs under Part I and Rs. 40 lakhs under Part II) as Development Assistance to this university for the 8th plan period 1990—95.

COURSES OF STUDY.

A. Post Graduate Courses :

1. M.A. Tamil and Temple Arts.
2. M.A. Women's Studies.
3. M.A. Adult and Non-formal Education.
4. M.Sc. Mathematics.
5. M.Sc. Physics.
6. M.Sc. Industrial Chemistry.
7. M.C.S. (Master of Corporate Secretaryship).
8. M. Com.
9. M.C.A. (Master of Computer Applications).
10. M.B.M. (Master of Bank Management).
11. M.P. Ed. (Master of Physical Education).
12. B.Ed. (Bachelor of Education).
13. M.Ed. (Master of Education).

B. M. Phil. Courses :

14. M. Phil. Tamil and Temple Arts.
15. M. Phil. Mathematics.
16. M. Phil. Physics.
17. M. Phil. Industrial Chemistry.
18. M. Phil. Computer Applications.
19. M. Phil. Commerce.
20. M. Phil. Corporate Secretaryship.
21. M. Phil. Bank Management.
22. M. Phil. Physical Education.
23. M. Phil. Education.

C.P.H.D. Programme :

All the Departments offer Full-time and Part-time Ph.D. Programme in their respective disciplines.

D. Distance Education :

Diploma in Computer Applications and Software.

Student Strength

1989-90

Alagappa University has 11 Post Graduate Departments and two Constituent Colleges. There are 1,095 students, in total, on rolls, viz., 75 regular and 344 under Distance Education. The break up particulars are given below.—

(1)	Students.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
(2)	(3)	(4)	
1. 11 Post Graduate Departments	403	202	605
2. Constituent Colleges—			
(a) Alagappa University College of Education	55	67	122
(b) Alagappa University College of Physical Education	68	17	85
3. Distance Education, 1989-90 :			
Diploma in Computer and application software	344	61	283
	870	347	1,095

ANNA UNIVERSITY.

The important events and activities of the University during the year 1989-90 are presented under the broad titles : Academic Programmes, Research Activities, Developmental Activities, Finance and General Information.

Academic Programmes

Enrolment.—The enrolment of the students in the year 1989-90 was 4,873 which included 703 students belonging to SC/ST, 27 foreign students and 757 women students. Out of the 4,873 students enrolled, 3,503 were undergraduate students, 1,050 post-graduate students and 315 M.Phil. and Ph.D. students.

Degrees Awarded.—The Tenth convocation of this University was held on 23rd February 1990. Dr. Vasant Gowarikar, Secretary, Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, New Delhi, delivered the convocation address. The number of candidates admitted to this convocation was 1,305. With this, the total number of candidates who have been awarded degrees so far by the University is 8,444.

Research Activities :

Doctoral Programmes.—Sixty one research scholars registered for the Ph.D. programme during the year.

Publications.—More than 430 papers contributed by members of the faculty from various departments of the University were published/presented in reputed national and international journals/conferences, seminars and symposia during the year.

Research Projects.—During the year under report, 65 sponsored research projects worth about Rs. 753 lakhs financed by various funding agencies were under execution in the University.

Developmental Activities :

Government of India Grants—Grant totalling Rs. 127.50 lakhs were received from the Government of India during 1989—90 under the Three Major Plan Schemes as detailed below—

(i) Recurring grant for the year 1989—90 for the schemes	(Rs. in lakhs.)
sanctioned under VI Plan ;	15.00
(ii) New Scheme sanctioned under VII Plan :	
(a) B.E. Degree course in Printing Technology	30.00
(b) Modernisation of Library at College of Engineering	10.00
(c) Modernisation of Workshop at College of Engineering	15.00
(d) Modernisation of Physics Laboratory at College of Engineering	5.00
(e) Modernisation of Production Engineering Laboratory and Workshop at Madras Institute of Technology	15.00
(f) Modernisation of Instrumentation Laboratory at Madras Institute of Technology	10.00
(g) Creation of Laboratory facilities in Rubber Technology	20.00
(h) Modernisation of Automobile Engineering Laboratory at Madras Institute of Technology	7.50
Total	127.50

The UGC has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1.5 crores for the establishment of an Inter-University Centre for Crystal Growth at this University.

The UGC has approved grants of Rs. 85.00 lakhs under Part I and Rs. 45.00 lakhs under Part II for the VIII Five Year Plan allocation under the Head, Science and Humanities.

Honourable Dr. K. Anbazhagan, Minister for Education, Government of Tamil Nadu, inaugurated the Health Centre Building, Language Laboratory and released the English Text Book and distributed mementos to the retiring staff members on 26th February 1990.

Finance :

During the financial year 1989—90 the Government of Tamil Nadu, the University Grants Commission and the Government of India related grants amounting to Rs. 621.32 lakhs, Rs. 259.77 lakhs and Rs. 130.96 lakhs respectively.

General Information.—The former Vice-Chancellor, Dr. V. C. Kulandaiswamy, was nominated to a number of Committees and organisations during 1989—90. Important among them are the following :

He was elected as the President of the Association of Indian Universities. He was nominated as—

- (i) Chairman of the reconstituted Board Standing Committee of IIT, Madras.
- (ii) Vice-Chairman of the Tamil Nadu Science and Technology Centre.
- (iii) Part-time Member of the Tamil Nadu State Planning Commissions.
- (iv) Member of the Governing Body of the Inter-University Nuclear Science Centres.

New Delhi.

(v) Member of the Steering Committee for discussing preliminary arrangements, fund raising and Liaison with the Government for organising the 1991 Conference of the Association of common wealth universities, London.

- (vi) Member, Board of Governors, III, Madras.
- (vii) Vice-President of the International Association of Tamil Research.
- (viii) Vice-Chairman of the International Institute of Tamil Studies.
- (ix) Vice-Chairman of the Institute of Asian Studies.

ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY.

The following report gives a brief account of academic activities and important events took place in the University for the year 1989-90. The teaching and research activities of various departments of study efforts made during the period by the University in generating and spreading new knowledge and reaching greater heights in all spheres of activities. The Intra-mural activities of students through various associations, the N.C.C., the N.S.S. and Social Services, League have also been highlighted.

The Diamond Jubilee of the University was celebrated on the 14th and 15th December 1989. His Excellency Rastrapathy Thiru R. Venkata: aman, Inaugurated the two day celebrations. His Excellency Dr. P. C. Alexander, Governor of Tamil Nadu and Chancellor of the University, presided and declared open the building of the Department of Computer Sciences and Engineering and released the Biography of Dr. Rajah Sir Muthiah Chettiar. Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. Kalamnagar M. Karunanidhi delivered the Diamond Jubilee Oration and released the Diamond Jubilee Souvenir.

As part of the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations, a Special Convocation was held on the 14th December 1989 and Doctorate Degrees (Honoris Causa) were conferred on persons of eminence who have rendered most distinguished services in their chosen fields. His Excellency Dr. P. C. Alexander, Governor of Tamil Nadu and Chancellor of the University presided.

As part of the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations several functions like Kavi Arangam, Alumni Meet and Felicitations to Staff and Pro-Chancellor was held, the next day. An Exhibition was also conducted as part of Diamond Jubilee Celebrations, in the various Faculties of the University on 16th and 17th December 1989.

A new study centre at Coimbatore for Directorate of Distance Education was opened on 14th June 1989.

Approved the introduction of M.Phil./Ph.D. Programme in the Department of Library and Information Science from 1990-91.

A Scheme of Training programme for unemployed Youths in Trades such as Carpentry and Fitting was started in the Department of Production Engineering.

Approved in principle the introduction of the system of revaluation of answer scripts of the University Examinations from the examination of April 1990.

Research activities in various departments have been accelerated and the procedure for submission and evaluation of the these is has been streamlined to avoid undue delay in the award of degrees. During the year 41 Ph.D. Degrees and 228 M.Phil Degrees were awarded.

To Encourage Research, regulations for registration have been liberalised without affecting the standard. Provision has also been made to enable registration of candidates work in other recognised post graduate and research institutions with a guide and co-guide system.

During the year, the University Introduced the following New Courses :—

1. Master of Library and Information Science ;
2. B.E. Computer Science ;
3. B.E. (Part-time) Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering.
4. M.E. (Geo-technical Engineering).
5. M.Sc. (Agri in Genetics and Plant Breeding).
6. Certificate in Rice Processing Technology.
7. Certificate Course in Paddy Processing Technology.
8. P.G. Diploma in Electronics and Instrumentation.
9. Certificate Course in English for Communication.
10. Certificate course in English for Communication.

The following new courses were introduced in the Directorate of Distance Education during the year :—

1. P.G. Diploma in Construction Management.
2. P.G. Diploma in Co-operative Management.
3. Diploma in Banking.

The opening of the Golden Jubilee Block, inauguration of the activities of the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations cretaion of endowment in honour of Tamil Scholars and the release of University publications by Hon'ble Prof. K. Anbazhagan, Minister for Education, Government of Tamil Nadu was held on 17-4-1989

The 85th Birthday of Dr. Rajah Sir Muthiah Chettiar, the Second Founder Pro-Chancellor was celebrated in a sitting manner on 5th August 1989. Thiru M. Gopala Krishnan, Chairman, Indian Bank delivered the Commemoration address.

The 55th Foundrr was celebratd on 30-9-82, when Hon'ble Thiru P.Chidambaram Union Minister, Government of India delivered the Founder's day address and declared open the additional building of the Directorate of Distance Education.

The 57th Ann-al Convocation was held on 13th November 1989 His Excellency Dr. P.C. Alexander Governor of Tamilnadu and Chancellor of the University presided over the Convocation.

2207 candid-test took thier degrees in person and the rest in inabsenties.

In total number of students on the rools of the University as on 31st December 1989 7905 and at the Directorate of Distance Education 48879.

The University Employment Information and Guidance Buread has been encouraging unemployed Engineering Graduates to start small scale units under self-employment programmes and arranging special coaching classes and Pre-recruitment training for Weaker sections and many students were benefited.

The National Cadets Corps is functioning in the University consisting of 3 Battalions (i) 4 TN Composite Technical Company, (ii) 6 TN. Battalion and (iii) 5 TN. Naval unit with a strength of about 550 cadets. It has been rendering very good service to make the Youth Physically fit and mentally alert and prepare them to face any challenge in life apart from the military training and discipline.

The National Service Scheme with a student strength of 2000 has been doing yeoman service by organising frequent integrated rural development camps in surrounding villages involving students of all facilities. The Mass literacy Programme for functional Literacy was given a new thrust and more than 1000 students were actively engaged in the Programme.

Grants :- The Universtiy has been received liberal grants during this period from the UCC, Government of India, Government of Tamil Nadu and other funding Agencies, for its development programme.

BHARATHIAR UNIVERSITY.

Introduction.—Bharathiar University was established in February 1982 as per the Bharathiar University Act, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1982) at the back drop of Marudhamalai Hills in a sprawling area of about 1,000 acres 16 kms away from the Coimbatore city. It is an affiliating university having its academic jurisdiction over the districts of Coimbatore, Periyar and the Nilgiris. The University was recognised by the University Grants Commission for the grants from May 1985 onwards.

The University started functioning with nine research departments, viz., Chemistry, Physics, Zoology, Botany, Sociology, Psychology, Economics, Mathematics and Statistics. Initially it had 33 affiliated colleges. At present it is functioning with 19 University departments, which includes a school of Management and Entrepreneur Development. Following the general guidelines of the UGC, the Central and state Governments academic programmes are designed to provide socially relevant courses and new departments are created keeping this as the overall framework. The new departments started include, Linguistics, Tamil, Population Studies, Computer Science, Physical Education, School of Management and Entrepreneur Development, Environmental Sciences, Bio-Technology, Education Technology and Commerce.

Affiliated Colleges.—The University has provided dynamic leadership so that the affiliated colleges within its ambit, function efficiently and participate in human resource development in this part of the nation. As of the academic year, 1989-90, the University has 41 colleges affiliated, of which 27 are Arts and Science Colleges, 9 Engineering Colleges, 2 Colleges of Education, 1 Law college, 1 College of Physical Education and 1 Air-Force Administrative Staff College. Among them are 24 co-educational Institutions, 9 are Men's colleges and 8 are women's colleges. It has granted full autonomous status to 9 colleges and partial autonomy to 1 college. These colleges have shown great resilience in developing innovative non-conventional and vocational-skill based courses. It has bettered the prospects of students who study in them, towards good employment opportunities.

The University is offering through the affiliated colleges and the University Departments 37 courses of study in the faculty of science 21 courses of study in the Faculty of Arts 3 in the Faculty of Commerce, 4 in the Faculty of Education, 18 in the Faculty of Engineering and Technology, 10 in the Faculty of Social Sciences, 3 in the Faculty of Law and 10 in the Faculty of Medicine at the Under-graduate and Post Graduate level of study.

On an average the annual intake of students at the undergraduate programmes amount to around 8,000, 1,250 at the post-graduate level, 3,000 at the Engineering and Technology, 260 in Law, 350 at M. Phil level and 175 at Ph.D. It has recognised 67 departments belonging to different faculties in the affiliated colleges for the purpose of offering M.Phil. and Ph.D. programmes. Besides there are 10 institutions recognised by the University exclusively for the purposes of research programmes leading to M.Phil and Ph. D. Degrees.

Examination System and Reforms.—The acid test for the successful functioning of an affiliating University rests with the efficiency with which the Administrative and Examination Systems, cater to the needs of the students pursuing various courses at different levels in the affiliated colleges. The Standing Committee on Academic Affairs and the Boards of Studies for the various faculties have successfully directed the curriculum development, design of courses and syllabi contents, ensuring high academic standards over the past years. The University examination system is developed as per the general norms of the University Grants Commission. The questions for all courses of study at all levels are based on the either or type. Utilization of syllabi is adopted or all courses of study at all levels and in all faculties. The Bharathiar university is perhaps one among the few institutions which has successfully computerised the examination system right from the stage of application processing, issue of hall-tickets, decoding of marks for the dummy-numbered answer-sheets, publication of results and the issue of grade-sheets for candidates. Equally efficient system of administration in such vital areas like the students admission, recognition, registration of candidates, course affiliation, curriculum planning, course designing and syllabi formulation, conduct of periodical convocations, etc., has ensured, over the years, a smooth functioning. Appointment of committees to evaluate the laboratory, equipment, library and general physical and infrastructural facilities made available to students has helped the institutions to develop achieve high academic levels and better standards.

Extension Activities.—The fruits of knowledge should reach the community at large. Education that does not fulfill this goal is barren having no relevance to the society that supports its youth to acquire skills through formal institutions of learning. The University extends its community service activities through the National Service Scheme and the UGC Adult and Continuing Education Project.

The National Service Scheme is extending its community and social service activities with the help of 100 centres having a total strength of 10,300 students. The major lines of NSS activity organized by the university include laying link roads to connect villages to main road, construction of buildings for the schools and youth clubs in the villages. Other activities carried out include provision of free medical and, literacy programme, blood donation, etc., about 50 special camps have been organised so far to promote social interaction between students and villagers.

Bharathiar University has set up with the UGC support of Rs. 5 lakhs, an Adult and Continuing Education Centre. The University Unit (Campus Unit) and the Adult Education Units functioning in the affiliated colleges have set up adult education centres providing functional literacy to the tribal population and rural poor in the districts of Coimbatore, the Nilgiris and Periyar. So far 847 adults out of 1,213 enrollees have been made literates in Scheduled Caste, 121 adults out of 212 in Schechulea Tribes and 435 adults out of 690 in Backward Communities. The University has published a souvenir for Adult Learners and is in the process of publishing eight books for supplementary reading of the learners. The unit has conducted a medical camp and survey during 1987 in Athikadavu of Perianaickenpalayam range and Siruvani tribal area. The programme has helped 1,080 people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Over the years the project has spread its activities in the remote tribal belt of Western Attappadi, Thirumoorthy Hills which comprises of Kadas, Pulayas, Irulas and Malabar inhabitants. The adult education learners from the University won a national recognition in the Folk Arts Festival held at Bhubaneswar of Orissa State in 1987.

University Games and Sports.—Bharathiar University hasn't spared any effort to promote the games and sports activities of the students in the colleges affiliated and university departments. The University teams are of high standard and a number of such teams have participated in the inter-zonal and inter-university tournaments and athletic meets. The sports activities of the University is incurring on the average Rs. 2 lakhs towards organising inter-collegiate sports and athletic meets and also sending teams to participate in zonal and national level tournaments.

Profile of the Departments.—The Bharathiar University which started functioning with nine departments of the erstwhile Madras University, expand its academic horizon by adding new departments. There were 16 departments till recently and with the addition of the departments of the Bio-Technology, Educational Technology and Commerce, there are now 19 Departments.

Research Activities.—With a view to attract and promote research pursuits among the talented young scholars, 19 University Research Fellowships are instituted. The fellowship is awarded one per department per annum since the year 1985-86. The award carries Rs. 750 per month and an annual contingency grant of Rs. 2,000. The UGC has sanctioned 15 Junior Research Fellowships which carries Rs. 18 per month and Rs. 5,000 as annual contingency grant.

In addition, special UGC Research Fellowships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates also are sanctioned and a number of scholars have successfully completed their research programmes under this scheme. Yet another area in which the university encourages the teachers of affiliated colleges is to avail facility and work for their Ph.D./M.Phil. research programmes. Over the years it has helped the teachers to qualify for higher research degrees and improve their academic personalities. The benefits are sure to percolate and generate a new research and academic awareness among students in the University area. The total number of research degrees awarded in the various departments of the university during 1989 are 82 M.Phils and 18 Ph.Ds.

In addition, the research publications by the University faculty members are on the increase. During the six year period ending 1988 more than 700 articles were published in different journals. During the academic year 1989-90, the number of papers published by the members of faculty of various departments are about 252 and books published are about 12.

Library.—A total collection of about 55,344 volumes of books, bound journals, for M.Phil., dissertations and Ph.D., these are available for the users. The number of periodicals and journals received in the library is around 280.

Computer Centre.—Bharathiar University is the first among the non-technical Universities in the Tamil Nadu state to create a separate department of computer science. With the help of the U.G.C. grant during the VII plan and the University funds modern computer systems worth about Rs. 25 lakhs has been installed. The Centre provides the computing facilities for all the departments to carry out their academic and research projects. In addition, the centre accommodates the time required to conduct regular courses work for the M.B.A., M.C.A. and P.G.D.C.A. Programmes in the University. Further the centre provides the facilities in conducting certificate courses and computer training courses for bank employees, offered by the departmental of computer science. The Computer Centre is also involved in the computerization of the whole examination related works of the University.

Recently, it was realised that the demand for the use of computer centre facilities has drastically increased from the various users in the university. Decision was made to equip the following departments with a separate necessary system configurations during the period ending March 1990

Statistics.
Mathematics.
Tamil.
Economics.
Population Studies.
Physics.
Linguistics.

Ecological and Environment Development.—In addition to the already existing plans of raising mangroves with massive tree planting campaigns, the University has embarked on a unique programme of raising an arboretum in the University campus. The Tamil Nadu Forest Department has already planned a blueprint of raising this arboretum in 100 acres of land. This vision is perhaps the only one in the whole of India. The Tamil Nadu Forest Department has planned to raise this arboretum at a cost of Rs. 16.5 lakhs and nurse it for five years so that the maintenance thereafter could be easy for the University to take charge.

Ecology and Environment Planning.—The University has recognised the need to improve the ecological and environmental systems in the University. In a phased manner, tree planting and man-grove raising has been planned so, that the vast area of around 1,000 acres of land is able to provide a green cover to the campus. Already few affiliated colleges have undertaken a scheme of man-grove raising in the University Campus within their resources.

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS 1989.

(1) State Government Grants :	Rupees in
Maintenance Grants ..	60,00,000.00
U.G.C. Scales Pay Arrears	26,00,000.00
U.G.C. Pay Scales	4,50,000.00
Construction of Buildings	30,00,000.00

(2) *U.G.C. Grants :*

M.B.A. Faculty quarters	3,62,500.00
Hostel for 60 students]	3,50,000.00
Guest House ..	3,70,000.00
Teachers Hostel ..	2,00,000.00
U.G.C. Schemes	5,31,000.00
Other than U.G.C.	2,31,000.00
Equipment	19,00,000.00
Books ..	12,00,000.00
Ladies Hostel	1,50,000
Out-door Stadium	2,00,000.00

(4) *Expenditure :*

Non-recurring	1,30,94,405.00
Building	49,08,263.60
Capital ..	1,50,000.00
Other Schemes	2,87,052.25

U.G.C. :

1. Books	4,61,346.00
2. Equipment	6,95,969.15
3. U.G.C. Buildings	46,02,000.00
4. U.G.C. Schemes	4,76,774.67
5. Other than U.G.C. ..	66,6,122.07

NEW COURSES INSTITUTED DURING THE YEAR 1989-90

<i>Name of the College.</i>	<i>Course Introduced.</i>
(1)	(2)
C.B.M. College ..	B.B.M.
Vellalar College for Women	B.Sc., Nutr. Diets, ..
Thavathiru Santhalinga Adigalar Tamil Kalloori	B.Com.
Ratnavel Subramaniam College	M.C.A.
Dr. G. R. Damodaran Science College	M.A., Social Work.
Sri Nehru Mahavidyalaya Arts and Science College.	B.Sc., Computer Sciences.
	B.Com.
	B.B.M.

BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITY.

Introduction.—The University established in the year 1982 having territorial jurisdiction over the districts of Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Pudukkottai. The important events and activities of the University during the year 1989-90, are progressed below under the titles Academic Programmes, Research Activities, Development Activities, Finance and Extra Curricular Activities.

The Syndicate.—The Syndicate met nine times during the year and took several important decisions pertaining to the Academic Affairs and Administration of the University. In addition to this, decisions on several urgent items were also taken by the Syndicate in circulation.

The Senate.—During the report period thirty-eight new members were elected to the Senate from among the teachers other than the principles of the affiliated colleges.

There were two meeting during the year, of which one was the Annual meeting held on 26th April 1989 and the other on ordinary meeting held on 23rd December 1989. The meaningful discussions and deliberations in the above meetings have been helpful in taking steps for further progress of this developing University.

Academic Programmes.—The total number of Affiliated and approved Institution in the University during the year is 48, as against 47 of last year.

New Courses.—The following New Courses are introduced during the year.

(i) University Department :

1. Futurology 2. M. Phil in Future Studies. 3. M. Phil in Education and Technology.

(ii) Affiliated Colleges :

1. M.Sc., Applied Physics Computer Electronics. 2. M.Sc., Chemistry. 3. M. Com., 4. B.Sc., Physics. 5. B.Sc., Applied Automobile Science. 6. Conversion of one of the existing B.A., Economics in to B.A. Economics with Specialisation in Rural Management. 7. P.C. Diploma in Business Data Processing. 8. P.G. Diploma in Operation Research. 9. B. Com., 10. B.Sc., Computer Science. 11. M. Phil Commerce. 12. M. Phil History. 13. P.G. Diploma in Computer Science and Applications 14. Diploma in Bharatha Natyam.

Academic Staff College :

The Academic Staff College has so far conducted 10 orientation courses and 2 refresher courses within a span of 2 years. The participants in these orientation courses have teaching, experience ranging from 1 to 7 years. Specialists in various disciplines drawn from different institution have been involved in offering courses to the participants.

Academic Reforms Expansion and Developmental Activities.—The year under review has been marked by intense academic activities in terms of innovation, expansion and development in the Departments and the affiliated colleges.

Enrolment

The intake of students in the affiliated colleges of the University during this year are as follows:-

Under Graduate 12,855.

Post Graduate 2,558.

Examination.—The University has kept up its reputation by conducting the examination as scheduled and by publishing the results in time.

The 6th Convocation was held on 12th November, 1989, in which Hon ble Shri E. S. Venkatarajah, Chief Justice of India, was the chief guest and 9,667 Graduates, 1920 Post Graduates, 383 M. Phil., 20 Ph.D., 56 Law, 43 Medicine, 764 Engineering Candidates took the degrees (both in person and in-absentia).

Library.—During the period under report 2431 volumes of books were acquired and 160 journals were subscribed to. Library membership has reached 5500. The UGC has allocated Rs. 10 lakhs for purchase of books and journals as special assistance under VII Plan.

Research :

Research is one of the Central purpose of any University and the Bharathidasan University gives importance to this aspect. The University Schools of excellence in all have 133 scholars for M.Phil. and 63 scholars for Ph.D. research. Apart from these, the affiliated colleges have also registered 263 Teachers for M. Phil. and 146 Teachers for Ph.D.

Projects :

The University faculties are actively engaged in research projects funded by various Agencies such as UGC, CSIR, DST, DCEN, OOD and ICAR Government of Tamil Nadu. During the report period there were 24 Research Projects with total budget of more than 80 lakhs were in operation. As usual this year also many faculty members of this University have won several awards and recognition.

Development Activities :

The staff quarters of our University was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Shri P. Sivasekhar, Minister of Human Resources, Government of India on 28th August 1989.

The Finance Committee :

Thiru V. Karthikeyan, I.A.S. (Retd.), Dr. G. Rangaswami and Prof. S. Ramamurthy continued as members of the Finance Committee from the Syndicate. The Finance Committee under the Chairmanship of the Vice-Chancellor and prepared the budget for the year 1989-90 which was subsequently approved by the syndicate.

The Standing Committee on Academic Affairs :

Consequent on the constitution of the New boards of studies, 7 New Chairman became members of the SCAA. The SCAA met twice on 31st May 1989 and 31st October 1989. Several Academic issues were deliberated and decisions were taken on matters relating to starting of the following new course B.A., Accountancy (By conversion of the two year A.D.Sc., course in Accountancy).

2. Five year Integrated M.Sc., Rehabilitation Science (By conversion of two year M.R.S., Course).

3. B.Sc., Pharmaceutical Chemistry (By Conversion of two-year A.D.Sc., course in Pharmacy Assistant).

Extra Curricular Activities.—The Bharathidasan University has been implementing National Service Scheme in 43 Colleges. In order to provide opportunities to college students to develop a sense of service as well as their personality. A total number of 21,600 students have an opportunity to serve in the National Service Scheme during the report period.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

Introduction.—With a view to promoting the integrated development and expansion of collegiate education in Tamil Nadu, the Collegiate Education Department was created in October 1965. Since its creation, the Department has made wide and rapid progress.

When the Department of Collegiate Education was created, it had under its control 92 Arts and Science Colleges and 18 Colleges of Education. At present it is successfully sanctioning with 210 Arts and Science Colleges 54 Government Colleges 132 Government aided Private Colleges and 25 Self Financing Colleges, 21 Colleges of Education (7 Government Colleges, 14 Government Aided Colleges) 15 Oriental Colleges, 3 Colleges of Physical Education 2 Schools of Social Work. The number of educational institutions under its control at the moment is therefore 252.

These 252 colleges functioning in this State are affiliated to the Madras, Madurai Kamaraj, Bharathiar and Bharathidasan Universities. These colleges offer courses of study in different subjects at the under graduate and the post graduate levels. Some colleges also offer research courses leading to M.Phil. and Ph.D. degrees.

Self financing colleges.—In order to cope with the increase in the number of students passing the Plus Two examination every year and the consequent increase in the number of students seeking higher education, the Government have accorded permission for starting 22 self financing Arts and Science Colleges. Since the Government have now decided to encourage private agencies with a service motive, permission has been accorded during 1989-90 for the starting of two more self financing, private Arts and Science Colleges.

Autonomous Colleges.—Of the total number of colleges functioning in the State, 4 Government Colleges, 31 aided private colleges have been given an autonomous status. It may be pointed out in this context that Tamil Nadu has the greatest number of autonomous colleges throughout the country. It may also be said here that the YMCA College of Physical Education, Madras was the first to be given an autonomous status.

Additional Courses and New Subjects of study.—To meet the ever increasing number of higher education seeks the Government have accorded permission during 1989-90 to start undergraduates and 12 postgraduate Government aided private colleges. However since the Government have not allocated funds for the starting on new undergraduate and postgraduate courses in the Government colleges, new courses could not be offered in these Colleges during 1989-90. It needs to be pointed out here that of the new courses started in private colleges are job oriented.

Grants.—In the budget estimate for 1989-90 a sum of Rs. 114.92. (Plan and Non Plan Grants) has been earmarked for the Collegiate Education Department. This amount includes expenditure on general education grants to the Universities construction of buildings in Government Colleges and loan scholarships to students. During 1989-90 the Universities in the State have received 18,87,84,000 as a block grant. Further a sum of Rs. 46,57,000 has been spent during 1989-90 on the following schemes.

1. National Scholarships.
2. National Loan Scholarships.
3. Scholarships for students who secured highest marks in S.S.L.C., Anglo-Indian School Leaving Certificate and Matriculation Examination.
4. Adhoc grant for SC/ST students securing above 60% of marks.
5. Scholarships for children of ex-servicemen.
6. Scholarships for Children of those employed in Armed Forces.
7. Educational Concessions for children of Government Servants who died in harness.
8. Stipends for Tamil Medium students in colleges.

Facilities in Government Aided Colleges :

1. Aided Colleges have been granted during 1989-90 a sum of Rs. 4,12,000 for the construction of canteen and cycle sheds and for providing drinking water and other basic amenities.

2. During the period 202 private colleges teachers have been deputed for M. Phil. and Ph.D. courses under the Faculty Improvement Programme of the University Grants Commission.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Book Grant Scheme :—With a view to promoting talent in students of science, as many as 3,168 students through the state have been awarded science books worth Rs. 6,33,000 during 1989-90 in memory of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

B.V.R. Nagammal Memorial Free Education Scheme for Women Students :

This scheme has been implemented in Government and Government aided schools colleges since 12-9-1989. Under this scheme, children of parents with an annual income of not more than 12,000 have been given free education at the University level. The amount spent under this scheme during 1989-90 is Rs. 14.07 lakhs and the number of women students who have benefitted from the scheme during the period is 5,444.

Educational Concessions for Most Backward and Denotified Tribes Students.—In order to promote the educational interests of students belonging to most backward class and Denotified Tribes the scheme to provide these students with tuition. Special and Examination fees has been in operation since 25th July 1989. Students irrespective of whatever their parental income have benefitted under this scheme.

Educational concessions for SC/ST students.—A similar scheme to promote the educational interests of students belonging to Scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribe has been in operation since 1st August 1989 under which these students are granted tuition. Special and Examination fees provided that they are not in receipt of any scholarships from the Central and the State Governments. This scheme applies to all SC/ST students irrespective of whatever annual income their parent receive. Under this scheme this Government have spent Rs. 14,67,650 and a total number of 4,707 have benefitted during 1989-90.

Scholarships to students.—Particulars of the amounts spent under this scheme during 1989-90 are as follows :—

(i) *National Scholarship Scheme*—

Amount given Rs. 45,000,00.

No. of students who benefited : 4,049

(ii) *National Loan Scholarship Scheme* —

Amount given ; Rs. 29.61,500

No. of students who benefited : 3,002.

(iii) *State Scholarship Scheme for children of School Vouchers* —

Amount given ; 69,370.

No. of students who benefited ; 116.

(iv) *Scholarships for students who secured highest marks in S.S.L.C., Anglo-Indian school Leaving Certificate and Matriculations, Examination.*

No. of applications from students belonging to these school have been received during 1989-90 for grant of scholarships under the scheme.

(v) *State Higher Education Scholarship Scheme*—

Amount given Rs. 43,290.

No. of students who benefited : 147.

(vi) *Adhoc Merit grants for SC/ST Students* —

Amount given Rs. 6,00,000.

No. of students who benefited : 1,928

(vii) *Scholarships for Children of those employed in Armed Force*

Amount given Rs. 6,461.

No. of students who benefited ; 17.

(viii) *Scholarships for Children of Ex-servicemen*—

Amount given ; Rs. 2,140.

No. of students who benefited.

9. *Educational concession for children of Government Servants who died in harness*—

Amount given Rs. 80,000.

No. of students who benefited 33.

Stipends for Tamil Medium Students.—With a view to promoting Tamil as a medium of instruction in colleges, students who have opted for the Tamil medium have been given an annual stipend of Rs. 180 each. The amount granted under this scheme during 1989-90 is Rs. 40,51,800 and 22,510 students have benefited.

In order to determine the workload of the teachers in the Government and the Government aided Arts and Science Colleges in Tamil Nadu, a fifteen member committee was appointed on 8th December 1989 and has been functioning since then.

As in the previous years, the Directorate of Collegiate Education continues to contribute to the growth of higher Education in Tamil Nadu.

CONNEMARA STATE (CENTRAL) PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Connemara Public Library Madras-8 has been made after Lord Connemara, the Governor of Madras (1886-1891). Its building has been constructed in Anglo-Italian style and opened on 5-12-1896 under the auspices of the Government of Composit, Madras.

It has been declared as the State Central Library with effect from April 1950, under the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Public Libraries Act, 1948. On September 10th 1956 it became one of the four recipient public Libraries in India under the provisions of the Delivery of books and News papers (Public Libraries) Act, of 1945 to receive all materials published in India free of cost.

2. *Accommodation.*—In order to cope up with the increasing needs of accommodation and other facilities, an additional three storied buildings at the cost of Rs. 12.7 lakhs was constructed and it was occupied by the Library from 1st April 1974.

It has a floor space of 71,700 sq. feet and Shelving capacity of 29.00 ft. It can accommodate more than 350 readers at a time.

3. *Specialised Wing.*—It serves as UNESCO information Centre since 1956 and receives the publications of UNESCO its publications.

4. *Service.*—At present the Connemara Library is functioning with following divisions of service to the public :—

1. Reference Service,
2. Text Book Service.
3. Home Delivery Service.
4. Lending Service.
5. Bibliographic Service.
6. Periodicals Service.
7. Educational Video Service.
8. Xerox Service.
9. Other Service.

5. *Reference Service.*—A reference section useful to the scholars is functioning from 1st November 1981 where Encyclopedias, Dictionaries, Guidebooks and other reference materials are collected and kept in one place.

6. *Text Book Wing.*—Text book wing has started functioning with effect from 1st November 1981 and serves the student community of Metropolis of Madras.

7. *Home Delivery Section.*—Through this section Books are directly taken and delivered at their doors. A monthly subscription of Rs. 1 is collected to the purpose.

8. *Lending Service.*—Book Lending facilities are provided to the resident of Madras from 1st January 1930. In this section there are 42,540 members on rolls (Minus withdrawal) as on 31st March 1989. During the year 1989-90, 2,05,879 volumes were lent to the members.

9. *Bibliographies Service.*—This library is bringing out cyclostyled copy of the Tamil Nadu State Bibliography of Children's Literature" in Tamil Nadu from 1963 and also "The Tamil Nadu Bibliography for Tamil Books from July 1964.

Both the Bibliographies have been merged and is being issued in a single cyclostyled volumes from 1969 onwards and is being distributed to all the major libraries in India. Annual volume are printed and distributed as above.

10. *Periodicals and Newspapers.*—Periodicals received under the delivery of Books Act are indexed then and there. Index cards for periodicals are maintained in language sequence first and titles are arranged alphabetically and periodicity wise.

Newspapers of different languages are received under the delivery of Books and Newspapers Act. They are displayed on the reading tables for the benefit of the readers.

During the year 1989-90 this library has received 3320 periodicals and 255 Newspapers.

This section useful to General Public and students community is started from 11th August 1989. A selected recorded video cassettes are available in this section. On request they are being played for the use of the reading Public.

12. *Xerox Service*.—A photo copying Machines has been installed in this library from 1st February 1985. The charge for the 1st copy i.e. Rs. 0.75 paise and for subsequent copies is Rs. 0.50 paise.

In addition to the above the following services are also being rendered to the public.

(i) Quarterly list of select English books is being brought out regularly and circulated to all the District Central Libraries in Tamil Nadu and Major Libraries in India.

2. Periodical display of Books on Topical interest is being arranged so as to enable the readers of acquaint with the latest publications in a particular subject.

3. Films of Educational, cultural and aesthetic taste are screened once in three months to the readers free of cost.

The library is being kept open to the following public for 12 hours a day from 8.00 A.M. to 8.00 P.M. throughout the year except the following three National Holidays. 1. Republic Day 2. Independence Day, 3. Mahatma Gandhi's Birth day.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

1. *Introduction*.—Till February 1975, this office was known as the Office of the "Commissioner for Government Examinations" and the Director of Public Instruction/Director of School Education was the Ex-Officio, Commissioner for Government Examinations. The Directorate of Government Examinations was formed in February 1975, and a separate Director has been appointed since February 1975.

Presently 41, Statewide Public Examinations are being conducted by this Department. More than Twelve lakhs candidates appear for these examinations in a year.

FUNCTIONS :

2. *Progress of Work-Target and Achievement and New Schemes Implemented*.—Five Regional Offices one each at Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Madras and Tirunelveli are functioning is on date. These Regional Offices attend to the pre-examination work of the S.S.L.C. Public examination and supplying Stationery articles to the centres of S.S.L.C. old Higher Secondary Examination.

Non-Formal Study Examination.—Since 1930 E.S.L.C. Public Examination is conducted purely for private candidates. No prescribed minimum qualification is necessary, but minimum age fixed for the examination is 13 years.

(ii) Candidates who pass out the E.S.L.C. Examination with English and those who have passed the VIII Standard in Regular School study may appear for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination as men/Women private candidates, if they complete the age of 15 years.

(iii) The candidates who passout the S.S.L.C. Public Examination may appear for the Higher Secondary Examination as private candidates under general groups i.e., without involving practical examinations, subject to the condition that they should complete the age of 17 years as on 1st April or March/April Session and first October for September/October Session.

Concession to other State Boards Certificate Holders.—The holders of pass certificates of Standard X (S.S.L.C.) of other State Boards or Secondary Education are equated with a pass in S.S.L.C. Public Examination conducted by the Director of Government Examinations, Madras (Tamil Nadu) and that the candidates holding such certificates are eligible to appear for the Higher Secondary Examination as private candidate without insisting the required minimum marks in the X Standard. (Under the Tamil Nadu Board of Secondary Education, 35 percent of marks in each subjects is minimum for a pass). This is the only State which has issued this orders on humanitarian ground in the whole of India.

Distribution of Certificates on the next day of Publication of results— In order to enable the candidates to get their certificates to secure admission in higher studies the certificates were distributed to the candidates on the next day of the publication of results as Higher Secondary, S.S.L.C., Matriculation and Anglo-Indian Examination from March /April 1988.

Re-scrutiny and re-totalling of marks.— After the publication of results of the E.S.L.C. Public Examination, Higher Secondary Examination, Matriculation and Anglo Indian Examination the request for re-scrutiny and re-totalling of the answer papers is entertained from candidates.

Central Valuation System :

Answer scripts of Higher Secondary Examinations Matriculations, Anglo Indian and S.S.L.C. Public Examination are done at selected Central Valuation Centres at different places in the State, under effective supervision by camp Officers.

Supply of Tabulated Mark List.— As per G.O. Rt. No. 577, Education, dated 29th May 1989 Tabulated Mark List are furnished to each Higher Secondary School to enable the Schools to issue the certificates to the candidates immediately on receipt from this office. This has been extended to Diploma Teachers Education Examination also from April 1990.

All India Level Examinations :

(i) The first stage of National Talent Examination is being conducted by this Directorate during the month of December on behalf of NCERT, NEW DELHI.

(ii) Scholastic Achievement Test for the candidates of X Standard and XII Standard candidates from the Schools selected as random was conducted on 21st January 1990 as requested by NCERT, New Delhi.

(iii) The arrangements for conducting Civil Services (Preliminary and main) Examinations and so many other All India Level UPSC Examinations are done by the Director of Government Examinations, Madras in the capacity of Chief Supervisor.

(iv) Similarly the preliminary arrangements for conducting Staff Selection Commission (New Delhi) Examinations are done by this Directorate, though the Regional Office of the Staff Selection Commission is functioning in Madras.

(i) Improvement Scheme :

Government have ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 1457, Education dated 7th October 1989 that the candidates who have already passed in all subjects in "Higher Secondary Examination under a particular group may apply for marks improvement in one or more subjects in the same Group. Under this system they will be permitted to do so only twice.

Statistical particulars :

(a) Total No. of candidates registered for the Higher Secondary Examination held in March 1990.

As pupil and As private candidates	2,86,305
Percentage of pass	68.36

(b) Total No. of candidates registered for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination held in April 1990.

As pupil and an private candidate	65,217
Percentage of pass	57.5

The subjectwise ranks in each subject of Higher Secondary Examination, S.S.L.C., Anglo Indian and Matriculation Examination are declared from March 1989 Examination.

7. *Conclusion.—* The department is conducting major examinations like S.S.L.C. and Higher Secondary and 39 other examinations involving about 12 lakhs of candidates every year successfully without giving any room or any sort of complaints and leakage of question papers etc.

INSTITUTE OF REMOTE SENSING.

General.—The Institute of Remote Sensing (IRS) was established in 1982 by the Government of Tamil Nadu, under the aegis of Anna University. Madras in order to assess and monitor natural resources using the emerging, potential remote sensing technology in the State. The Institute is headed by a Director and it is staffed by well qualified and trained Scientists. The activities of the Institute are reviewed by the State Level Coordination Committee on Remote Sensing under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to Government and the Institute is guided by an Advisory Council headed by the Vice-Chancellor, Anna University.

Objectives :

- (i) to impart training in remote sensing application to the officers of various user departments.
- (ii) to develop data bank consisting of temporal and spatial data products and to generate information system on natural resources.
- (iii) to undertake remote sensing survey projects for optimum exploitation and management of natural resources.
- (iv) to assist user departments in production-oriented field problems.
- (v) to provide academic support for M. Tech. (Remote Sensing) programme.

Training Programmes.—The Institutes of Remote Sensing has conducted five training programmes for, DPAP Officers of Thovar Thirumaganar, Kamarajar, and Nelloi Kattabomman Districts and for officers of all District in Land mark mapping.

Data Products :

The Institute of Remote Sensing is systematically procuring input materials such as topographic sheets, Aerial Photographs and Satellite data products pertaining to whole of Tamil Nadu State from Survey of India. National Remote Sensing Agency, etc. During the year under report the Institute has procured about 6,000 Aerial Photographs/Diapositives and 170 Satellite data products. The above data products are being utilised by a number of user organisation.

Extension Work Carried out by IRS.—During the year under reports the following consultancy projects were taken up and completed.

1. Siting water harvesting structures in seven Drought Prone Area Project (DPAP) districts at a cost of Rs. 8.50 lakhs—Sponsored by Government of Tamil Nadu.
2. Study of environmental impact on the Coastal Wet lands of Vedaranyam at a cost of Rs. 3.25 lakhs. Sponsored by Ministry of Environment and Forests of Government of India.
3. Mapping of East coast of Tamil Nadu at a cost of Rs. 0.54 lakhs—Sponsored by Department of Space, Government of India.
4. Smoke Trial Experimental project at a cost of Rs. 0.68 lakhs—Sponsored by Department of Space, Government of India.
5. Ramnad Geo-resources Appraisal and Management—Drinking Water Mission at a cost of Rs. 3.78 lakhs—Sponsored by Tamil Nadu State Council for Science and Technology.
6. National Technology Mission on Drinking Water project at a cost of Rs. 1.10 lakhs—Sponsored by Department of Space, Government of India.
7. Impact of industrialisation on the environment of Madras Metropolitan Area at a cost of Rs. 6.97 lakhs—Sponsored by Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India.

The following projects have been taken up and they are at various stages of progress.

*Siltation study of Kundah reservoir in Tamil Nadu by Temporal Analysis of Watershed landcover by Remote Sensing Techniques at a cost of Rs. 2.24 lakhs—Sponsored by Central Board of Irrigation and Power;

*Crop (Paddy) acreage and crop yield estimation in Tamil Nadu at a cost of Rs. 11.50 lakhs
—Sponsored by Department of Space, Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu.

*Preparation of large scale Orthophoto maps of Uthagamandalam town at a cost of Rs. 4.83 lakhs—Sponsored by Government of Tamil Nadu.

*Preparation of large scale maps of Madras City using Large-scale Aerial Photographs at a cost of Rs. 14.4 lakhs—Sponsored by Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (MMWSSB).

ASSISTANCE TO USER DEPARTMENTS IN THE PRODUCTION-ORIENTED FIELD PROBLEMS :

*On-the-job-training and expertise were offered to the staff of the Survey and Land Records Department for the use of Data Products and equipment for the up-date of taluk maps using Aerial Photographs.

*Facilities are being extended to the user departments for the use of VAX-11/780 computer system for Research and Development work at free of cost.

ACADEMIC SUPPORT :

The Institute of Remote Sensing is extending academic support to the M.Tech. programme in Remote Sensing conducted by Anna University offering core and elective subjects on remote sensing. The Scientists are also guiding the M. Tech. scholars in their project work. Preference is given to the deserving State Government Officers for admission to the Post-graduate course by allotting each year about 50 per cent of seats out of the total sanctioned strength of ten to fifteen seats.

EQUIPMENT :

The various instruments available in the Institute of Remote Sensing (IRS) are being fully utilised for application projects and for training of personnel. During the period of report an Electronic Draftsman System at a cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs was procured and installed in IRS.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME :

The Federal Republic of Germany is providing support for the promotion of Institute of Remote Sensing since 1985. During the period of report two Scientists of IRS were given training in February 1990 at the FRG for two months in the use of sophisticated photogrammetric equipment.

The Netherlands Government offered four fellowships each of four months duration for the training of four Scientists of Institute of Remote Sensing at ITC., Enschede, the Netherlands from February-June 1990.

LEGAL STUDIES.

The Department of Legal Studies was created in 1953 with the object of improving the standard of Legal Education in the State of Tamil Nadu. After the creation of this department there has been an abnormal improvement in the standard of Legal Education in the State and this department continues to strive for further improvement. The Madras Law College was started in the year 1891. Now this college is named as Dr. Ambedkar Government Law College. In the year 1974 another Law College was opened at Madurai. In 1979-80 two more Law Colleges one each at Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore were opened. Thus there are four Government Law Colleges in the State of Tamil Nadu at present.

Apart from the Three Year Law Course, the Five Year Law Course has also been introduced in the four Law Colleges from the academic year 1983-84. The students who have passed +2 examinations are eligible for admission to the Five Year Law Course.

Post Graduate Courses in M.L. are also conducted in the evenings from the Year 1983-84 in Madras and Madurai Law Colleges. The following branches of M.L. are conducted in these colleges.

Dr. Ambedkar Government Law College, Madras :

Branch II	Crime and Torts.
Branch III	Contracts including Industrial Relation of Law.
Branch IV	Property.
Branch V	Labour Law and Administrative Law.

Madurai Law College :

BRANCH IV : PROPERTY.

The Evening Law Course for employed persons was started in the Dr. Ambedkar Government Law College, Madras from the academic year 1955-57 and in the Madurai Law College with effect from the year 1979. This was discontinued in 1979-80 on the direction of the Bar Council of India. However the Evening course have since reintroduced in the Dr. Ambedkar Government Law College, Madras and Madurai Law College and introduced at the Trichy and Coimbatore Law Colleges also.

The Dr. Ambedkar Government Law College, Madras and Madurai Law College are functioning in their own buildings.

Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 104.39 lakhs for the construction of the college and the hostel buildings for the Coimbatore Law College. The construction of Coimbatore College and hostel buildings are in final stage.

Similarly, Government have also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 120 lakhs for the construction of hostel buildings for the Trichy Law College. About 10.80 acres of land belonging to the Bharathidasan University was received by this department. The plan and estimate for Rs. 1.02 crores for construction of Trichy Law College building have been sent to Government for administrative sanction.

The Madurai Law College is having men as well as women's hostels from the academic year 1986-87. But these hostels are not sufficient to meet the demands of the students. So, necessary steps have been taken to construct additional buildings for hostels.

This department is publishing a research publication viz. Year Book of Legal Studies where in articles and essays of Eminent Jurists and Professors of Law are included.

In total there are 5,660 students on the rolls of all the four Government Law Colleges and the course-wise strength of each Law College is as shown below:—

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Name of the College.</i>	<i>3 Year Law course.</i>	<i>5 Year Law course.</i>	<i>Evening Law course.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Madras	810	900	—	2,430
2	Madurai	480	750	360	1,590
3	Trichy	240	400	180	820
4	Coimbatore — —	240	400	180	820
		1,770	2,450	1,440	5,660

The total sanctioned strength of the teaching staff in all the four Government Law Colleges is as given below :—

Principal ..	4
Lecturer (Selection Grade)	12
Lecturer (Senior Scale) ..	48
Lecturer (Senior scale)—(Non-Law)	25
Part-time Lecturer	38
	— —
	127
	— —

Free Legal Aid clinics have been started in Law College with the object of giving free legal advices to the poor and needy people.

Madurai Kamaraj University

Introduction :

The University.—The total number of Affiliated and approved inclusion in the University during the year is 118. Fourteen colleges were granted further affiliation in post graduate and M. Phil. courses this year. There are forty seven departments of teaching and research in the University and 1,23,482 students in the affiliated and approved colleges. University departments, the Institute of Correspondence Course and Continuing Education and the Evening College.

The Vice Chancellor.—Dr. M. Lakshmanan continued Vice Chancellor of the University.

The Registrar.—Dr. T. Sivasankaran continued in be the Registrar of the University.

The Senate.—The Senate met twice the year on 29th March 1989 and 8th November 1989. There was a special meeting of the senate on 4th January 1989.

The Syndicate.—The syndicate met eleven times during the year. The Syndicate also considered and approved some routine items in circulation.

The Academic Council.—The Academic Council met twice during the year on 10th March 1989 and 24th October 1989.

The Finance Committee.—The Finance Committee met twice during the year on 2nd March 1989 and 7th December 1989.

The Syndicate Committee on Discipline Welfare and Residence of Students.

The Committee met four times during the year to enquire and decide on cases of malpractices required from different examination centres. Cases of expulsion of students from colleges were also considered.

This Committee also considered disciplinary cases of the staff of the University.

Boards of Studies.—There are fortyeight Boards of Studies in the University. The following new Boards of studies were continued during the year.

1. Bio-chemistry.
2. Bio-Technology.
3. Computer Science (P.G.)

During the year 54 Boards of Studies met and transacted business.

Teaching.—The University Departments continued their research and teaching activities at post-graduates M.Phil and Ph.D. level.

New Courses.—The following new courses were introduced during the year.

(i) In the University Departments.

1. Master in Hospital Management.
2. Master in English Language Studies.
3. Master in Educational Technology.

(i) In the Institute of Correspondence Courses and Continuing Education.

1. Certificate course in Library and information Science.
2. Certificate course in Computers in Office Management.
3. Diploma in Labour Laws.
4. Diploma in Taxation laws.
5. P.G. Diploma in Journalism and Mass Communication.
6. P.G. Diploma in Tourism.

(iii) In the Affiliated Colleges :—

B.Sc. Bio-Chemistry.

M. Phil Degree Courses.—Ninety two teachers under faculty improvement Programme and 244 fresh students were admitted to the M.Phil. courses in various disciplines in the University Department.

Library.—The University has allotted a total sum of Rs. 178 lakhs as recurring grant towards subscription to journals and purchase of books for the year 1989-90.

The University Grants Commission has allocated a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the purchase of books/journals to the University Library under the VII Plan.

Hosting of Indian Science Congress.—The Seventysixth Indian Science Congress was hosted by University from 7th to 12th January 1989. Honourable Prime Minister Thiru Rajiv Gandhi inaugurated the 76th Session on 7th January 1989. His excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu and Chancellor of the University Dr. P. C. Alexander released the Souvenir. Honourable Minister of State for Science and Technology Thiru K. R. Narayanan, released the Platinum Jubilee Volume. Dr. A. P. Mitra, F.R.S. Director of C.S.I.R. and General President 76th session of Indian Science Congress delivered the presidential address. The focal theme of the session was Science and Technology in India. Technology Missions.

The Honourable Prime Minister of India presented Sir Asutosh Mookerjee Gold Medal and Prof. Hiralal Chakravarty Award to the awardees and unveiled the portrait of Dr. S. Krishnaswamy former Vice-Chancellor of the University.

Annual Meeting of Indian National Science Academy were held on 5th and 6th January 1989. Dr. Vasant R. Gowarikar, Secretary, Department of Science and Technology, Government of India presented the report of the Task Force on the January 1988. and chaired the special session for young Scientists on 9th January 1989. A number of Fellows of Royal Society attended the session.

The Science Exhibition was arranged in connection with 76th session of the Indian Science Congress Association at Madurai Medical College grounds from 6th to 18th January, 1989. Honourable Minister of State for Science and Technology, Government of India Thiru K. R. Narayanan declared open the exhibition and Dr. A. Padmanabhan, Pro. Chancellor President Dr. H. B. N. Shetty Special Commissioner and Secretary to Government of Tamil Nadu, Education Department Dr. Vasant Gowarikar, Secretary, Department of Science and Technology Government of India and Dr. K. I. Vasu, Director Central Electro-Chemicals Research Institute, Karaikudi felicitated.

About 50 foreign scientists representing various countries like China, Pakistan, American, Russia, France, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Poland, Japan, Canada, Hungary, Nepal, Cuba, The Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Thailand and United Kingdom participated in this session, along with 3,000 renowned scientists and research scholars from all over India.

Convocation.—The Twentysecond Annual Convocation of the University was held on Thursday, the 18th March, 1989 at Dr. Mu-Va. A. Arangu. The Convocation address was delivered by Dr. S. Ramachandran, Secretary, Department of Biotechnology, Government of India, New Delhi. Two hundred and thirty nine candidates attended the convocation in person and took the degrees. The Governor of Tamil Nadu and the Chancellor of this University, His Excellency Dr. P. C. Alexander presided over the function.

Science Education Centre.—Dr. E. Palaniyandi continued to be the Director in charges. The centre played a major role, in the organisation of the 76th Indian Science Congress Exhibition held during January, 1989. The stall put up by the centre was adjudged the best and was awarded the first prize. The nation wide touring A Raman Centenary Exhibition prepared by the National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta was displayed in the Auditorium for 20 days during February 1989 for the benefit of the School and College Students.

Study Centres and Information Centres.—There are three Study Centres and Information Centres at present at Madurai, Palayamcottai and Nagercoil. These centres continue to function as usual serving the needs of the students of the respective local colleges and Institute of Correspondence Course.

Sports and Tournaments.—Twelve candidates joined the Master of Physical Education course during the year. The University teams participated in the following events in the Inter University Tournaments.

Men.—Volleyball, basketball, kabaddi, cricket, tennis, hockey, football, weight lifting and athletics.

Women.—Ball badminton, kho-kho, volleyball, basketball and athletics.

In weight lifting 56 kg. category, Thiru T. Mony, Muslim Arts College, Thiru Vithamkudi got the first place in All India Inter University Weight Lifting Championship. Thiru E. Sermasekaran of Acitannar College, Thiruchendur got the second place in the 60 kg. lifting category. In Men's hockey University team won Second Place in the Inter University won South Zone 'B' hockey tournament and qualified to play in the All India Inter Zonal Tournament. In the Women's section, the University Volleyball team got the fourth place in the Inter University South West Zone tournament. In athletics 7 men and 1 woman Athletics of the University qualified to represent South Zone in the All India Inter-Zonal Meet at Chandigarh.

National Cadet Corps.—The present strength of the National Cadet Corps in 57 affiliated Colleges is 4128 boys and 984 girls. One trekking expedition was organised by 3 (TN) Girls circle Bn. N.C.C. Tirunelveli for S.W. Girl Cadets at Ambasamudram-Papanasam during October 1989.

Department of Youth Welfare.—The Tenth Annual Youth Festival was held for three days from 19th to 21st March, 1989 at Arulmigu Kalasalingam College of Engineering, Krishnankoil.

The department conducted a videography course and a course on T.V. service and assembly. The Department organised informed Exhibition. Four day course on student services was organised during November, 1989.

University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau.—The total number of persons registered was 1162. They were given guidance at this time of registration.

National Service Scheme.—The student Strength of the N.S.S. was 22,500

An one day meeting for the Celebration of National day and N.S.S. day was organised at University City Complex on 12th January 1989. Six women and three men volunteers participated in the Republic Day Parade at New Delhi on 26th January, 1989. The department has also arranged adventure programmes such as cycle rally, yatching cum expedition and trekking programmes. National Integration Camp sponsored by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India was organised at Vivekananda Kendra, Kanyakumari from 21st February to 2nd March, 1989.

National Adult Education Programmes.—Sixtythree colleges of this University were involved in this programme. A two day workshop on Science and Technology Applications for Rural Development was conducted for city college students on the 25th and 26th February 1989. Sixty colleges have been involved under the Mass Programme for Functional Literacy during this year and 5475 literacy kits were distributed to colleges. An one day seminar Attitude towards Family Welfare Scheme was organised on 20th September 1989 for the women of voluntary Organisations Social Welfare Departments and Students of the City Colleges under a broad approach the U.C.G. has sanctioned 14 continuing education courses, of which 10 are conducted through colleges and four are conducted through University.

Institute of Correspondence Course and Continuing Education.—The Institute enters its 19th year of academic service with a total enrolment of 40,292. The following new courses were introduced this year.

Institute of Correspondence Course and Continuing Education.—The Institute enters its 19th year of academic service with a total enrolment of 40,292. The following new courses were introduced this year.

1. Certificate course in library and Information Science. 2. Certificate Course in Computers in Office Management. 3. Diploma in Labour Laws. 4. Diploma in Taxation Laws. 5. P.G. Diploma in Journalism and Mass Communication. 6. P. C. Diploma in Tourism.

Evening College.—The strength of the college in the Degree, P. G., M.Phil. and Part-time courses during the year was 1221.

MOTHER TERESA WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

Introduction.—Mother Teresa women's University earns a distinctive place in the higher education system of Tamil Nadu as the only University exclusively devoted to women's issues. The University was established in 1984 by the enactment of Tamil Nadu Act 15. As enunciated in the act it is given the state-wise responsibility of monitoring, offering consultancy services and research in the area of women's studies. The university has adopted as its motto "Towards Equal Status".

The University functions as a centre not only to further the twingals of learning and prosecution of research in Women's Studies, but also to fulfil the broad objectives of

(a) Monitoring women's education at all levels in the state and the country (b) Offering consultancy services in areas of development of women's education in the state and the country and (c) Concentrating on the welfare of the rural women folk, destitute women and women in impoverished state

Functions :

A. Teaching—Regular and Distance Education Unit.

Besides M. Phil—Regular and Summer Sequential Programme, new postgraduate courses in English, Guidance and counselling and Sociology have been started.

In addition to the Post-graduate Diploma in Computer Applications, a two year Diploma course in Music has been started.

The Distance Education admitted students for M.A.—Womens Studies and P.G.D.C.A. Courses,—

Students Strength—

1. Ph. D. full time	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
2. Ph. D. part-time			--	--	--	--		3
3. M. Phil. regular	--			--	--	--	--	41
4. M. Phil. Sequential				--	--	--		24
5. M. A. regular	--			--	--	--	--	3
6. M. A. Distance Education Unit				--	--	--	--	52
7. P.G.D.C.A.—Regular	--			--	--	--	--	27
8. P.G.D.C.A.—Distance Education Unit					--	--	--	56

B. Research.—About two hundred scholars are pursuing their research studies in the faculties of Economics, Education, English Family Life Management, Historical Studies, Sociology, Psychology and Tamil.

Projects—

The existing Departments have finished the following projects :—

1. Impact of Integrated Rural Development Programme on Women in Kodaikanal.
2. Female agricultural labourers in the Upper Hill of Kodaikanal.
3. Impact of Social forestry programme on women in Kodaikanal.
4. The Background and Status of Women Executive.
5. Impact of Technology on Fisher Women.
6. Economic profile of Employed women in Gandhigram.
7. Economic profile of Vegetable Vendors in Kodaikanal.
8. Analysis of Dowry practices in Tamil Nadu.

Publications :

The following publications have been brought out during this period:—

1. Integrated programme for Eradication of Female Illiteracy.
2. Non-sex biased reading material for Non-formal Education.
3. From sexist to non-sexist instructional material.
4. Health status of women and children in Rural Tamil Nadu.
5. Impact of Technology on Fisher Women.

6. Preparation of Literacy materials for the adult learners (a) Health and Nutrition ; (b) Population Education (c) Legal Education.

C. Extension —Seminars/Conferences/Workshops—The Department of Economics organised the Consumer Protection Week from 15th to 21st March 1990.

The Department of Education organised the ninth "Science Research Seminar on Behavioural Science" in collaboration with the Swedeshi Science Movement Karaikudi and Central Chemical Research Institute, Karaikudi on 8th and 9th April 1989.

The Department of Education in collaboration with the Department of Family Life Management and Psychology conducted an orientation course on "Teacher-Morale-Adolescent Psychology and Pre-School Education" for around 100 teachers from five schools arranged by the K.P.S. Trust at Kotagiri on 3rd June 1989.

The Department of English conducted a seminar on Ibsen's Play—"A Dolls House" on 1st March 1990, consequently on 5th and 8th March 1990, it celebrated women's day by organising a two day seminar on Indian Women's Challenge to our creative writers.

The Department of Family Life Management conducted in-service training programme for the animators on 27th January 1990.

The Department of Tamil conducted one day seminar on Mahakavi Bharathi in 15th February 1990. The Department organised also a two day seminar on "Tamil Literature—Feminist point of View" at Ethiraj College, Madras on 25th and 26th March 1990.

The Department of Adult and Continuing Education prepared posters depicting the significance of International Literacy year and had an exhibition on 5th January 1990. On the same day, it conducted a seminar on "Socialisation pattern of the Girl Child" for animators and representatives of the Women's Organisation. On 14th February 1990 the Population-Education Club was inaugurated.

The Department of Computer Science, Kodaikanal arranged guest lecturers on "Systems and Approach to Future Studies" and "Computers and Data Processing for Survey Research" on 27th May 1989 and on 1st June 1989.

The University in collaboration with University Women's Association organised a seminar on Role of Women in Changing Society—Personal Development on 13th November 1989.

Training.—1. Banking Service Recruitment Board Examination at Kodaikanal and Madurai Research and Extension Centres from 10th July to 15th July 1989 and from 17th July to 22nd July 1989.

2. Angora hybrid rabbitry rearing programme in collaboration with State Bank of India and DeeJay Enterprises for a group of 10 women at Kodaikanal from 6th to 10th November 1989.

National Service Scheme—

1. Rural camp at a tribal village in Pannaikadu from 19th to 26th February 1990.
2. Trekking programme from Kodaikanal to Palani on 22nd and 23rd April 1989.

Celebration :

1. The Third Annual Convocation was held on 15th September 1989.
2. Participated in the Flower Show by organising a stall at Brayant Park, Kodaikanal on the theme " மலையைப் வாழ்வு மலர் ", on 13th May.

D. Library :

The library has a collection of about 40,000 books pertaining to subjects ranging from Women's Studies and Feminist theory, Psychology, Sociology, English, Education, History, Tamil and other disciplines.

During 1989-90 books worth of Rs. 10,00,000 have been added to this collection. About Seventy periodicals are being subscribed to and the back volumes are available for reference.

4. Progress of work-target and achievements both physical and financial under all heads/schemes separately.

	<i>Out lay.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
(1) N.S.S. Scheme	13,655	13,523.40
(2) N.I.E.P.A.	9,093	9,093.00
(3) N.S.S. Trekking programme	13,000	
(4) Fourth Exhibition	—	11,727.75
(5) New Schemes implemented in the reporting year (aims targets and achievements both physical and financial for each scheme).		

	<i>Out lay.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(grant received.)	
Adult Education ..	1,00,000	28,276.00
Library Books	10,00,000	12,845.75

- (6) Financial including outlay and actual expenditure and economic viability of the corporation/undertakings.

Teaching, Research and other extension activities expenditure is met from the Maintenance Grant.

7. Special Information Foreign Visitors.

Ms. Deborah Peff and Ms. Susan Clerk from the Centre for Women's Studies, Mount Saint Vincent University, Halifax, Canada visited the University to explore the possibilities of academic linkages. They addressed the staff and scholars on 10th April 1989.

Mr. Mushar Omar Ahmed from Somalia addressed the staff and students of the University on "Women of Somalia" on 10th August 1989.

Dr. Vanaja Dhruvaraja from America shared her research experiences on Women's Studies on 5th August 1989.

Academic Linkage Inter-change scheme.—With immense pleasure it is informed that the 'ALIS' has started to function at the University and the first visitor from the University of Kent, U.K. was Messrs Anne Seller. She gave seminars, took part in discussions and contributed to curriculum development from 11th January to 20th February 1990.

8. Conclusion.—This University is meant to cause the uplift among women by creating an awareness about their cultures and potentials causing the right self image in enabling them to master the many skills needed for economic self sufficiency as well as executive proficiency all through education. We are restructuring our courses to achieve the above objective.

Researches on issues on problems of women are going on in full swing. Extension programmes are taken up by the Adult Education Department as well as the N.S.S. group.

Strenuous efforts are taken to build up the infrastructure for the University which is imperative for the progress and development of the University.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS.

1. Parades.—The following attendance on Parades has been considerably improved. Details are as under :

(1)	Senior Division.	Junior Division.
	(2)	(3)
	Percentage.	Percentage.
(a) Army Wing	83	80
(b) Navy Wing	70	85
(c) Air Wing	81	80
(d) Girls division	82	92

Annual Training Camps.—2. Total 66 camps were held during the year. 19,272 cadets have attended the camp.

Centrally organised Camp.—Three All India Camps have been organised and conducted by this Directorate. Apart from that the NCC cadets have attended 22 camps organised by other directorate. 531 Cadets have attended these camps.

National Integration Camp.—National Integration Camp, one for Junior Wing (Girls) and Two Junior Division Boys were organised and conducted by this Directorate. Our cadets have also participated in NIC conducted by NCC, Delhi. UP. Orissa and A total of 2004 cadets have attended these camps.

Attachment.—10 NCC Part Time Officers and 573 Army Wing cadets (SD) have completed attachment training at various Army Units.

One Officer and 31 SD cadets of Naval Wing have attended Naval attachment training at Naval establishments.

One part-time Officer and 21 cadets of Air Wing have participated in attachment training. 30 cadets of Girls Division (SW) have completed attachment training at Air Force Units.

All India Trekking Expedition.

One All India Trekking Expedition for Girls Cadets was organised and conducted at Ooty under the arrangements of NCC Group HQ, Coimbatore. Apart from the cadets of this Directorate from 15 other NCC Directorates have also participated in Trekking Expeditions conducted by NCC Directorate UP, Karnataka and Maharashtra. 823 cadets of this Directorate have attended these expedition.

Youth Exchange Programme.

8 SD Boys and SW Girls have participated youth Exchange Programme held during January 2 1989 to 31 January 1990.

Adventure Activities.—

Cycle Expedition— 23 Cycle Expedition have been organised and conducted by various units of this Directorate. A total of 244 cadets have participated. They covered 5774 kms.

Mountaineering courses—11 cadets of this Directorate have completed Basic Mountaineering course at Mountaineering Institutions.

Adventure activities such as para Sailing and Wing surfing have been conducted. 6 cadets in Para sailing and 36 Cadets in wing surfing were trained during this period.

Social Service Activities.

NCC Cadets of this Directorate have already participated in various social service activities such as adoption of villages construction repair of roads Traffic control duties visit of Hospital and Cheshire Homes, Adult Education Programme, Anti Dowry and Anti Leprosy Drive Blood Donation, Eye Donation and Tree plantation.

Blood Donation 1602 cadets have donated 3,81,900 ml. blood

Tree Plantation. 19,252 trees were planted by the cadets at various places.

Eye Donation. 1125 cadets have taken pledge for Eye donation.

NON FORMAL AND ADULT EDUCATION.

1. The Directorate of Non formal and Adult Education which was established in the year 1976 with an aim to provide basic literacy to the Non-Starters, drop-outs and push outs in the age group 6—14 and bring them to the formal system of education under the universalisation of Primary Education has a full fled Director.

2. When the massive National Adult Education Programme was launched by Government of India in the year 1978 this Directorate was entrusted with the Adult Education Programme.

3. The Director of formal and Adult Education is not only the head of department of Non formal and Adult Education but also the state Level Monitoring authority of the various Non Formal and Adult Education Programmes implemented by the Department and Voluntary agencies, Colleges, Universities, Nehru Yuvakendras, etc. The Director of Non formal and Adult Education is also the Member Secretary of the State Board of Adult Education under the Chairmanship of Honourable Education Minister of the State, which is the policy making body for the Adult and Non formal Education Programme.

The total budgetary provision for the Non-formal and Adult Education schemes was Rs. 8.65 crores for the year 1989—90.

State Adult Education Programme.— Under the State Adult Education Programme 100 Centres were functioned in each of the 71 Panchayat Union areas. In order to attract the illiterate adults to enrol in these Centres, meaningful literacy teaching and Locally usefull vocational crafts to the needs of the locality were also taught to the enrolled people.

The beneficiaries under this programme were as follows :

Number of Projects.	Number of Centres.	Beneficiaries.			S. C.			S. T.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
71	7,100	73,202	1,57,398	2,30,600	34,197	74,734	87,931	1,504	1,061	2,565

Rural Functional Literacy Programme.—The Scheme was implemented with cent per cent financial assistance from Government of India covering all the districts of the State in 27 places. The 27 Projects consist of 8,100 Centres at the rate of 300 centres for each Project. Each Project area consists of two or three adjoining Panchayat unions. The beneficiaries under this Programme were as follows :

Number of projects.	Number of Centres.	Beneficiaries.			S.C.			S. T.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.	M	W	T	M	W	T
27	8,100	1,00,558	1,62,566	2,63,124	43,795	62,459	1,06,254	453	671	1,124

Janashikshan Nilayams.—As per the National Literacy Mission report Government of India have decided to establish Janashikshan Nilayams throughout the country in a Phased manner to facilitate the neo-literates who were benefited by the Rural Functional Literacy Project Centres.

Under this programme Government of India have sanctioned 700 Janashikshan Nilayams to Tamil Nadu State under the Centrally sponsored scheme of cent percent financial assistance. The Janashikshan Nilayams were established by clubbing 3-4 villages having more than 5,000 population.

The Janashikshan Nilayams are Looked after by a Prerak appointed for administering it. The Janashikshan Nilayam are functioning as mini library-cum-community centre. Daily Newspaper weeklies, Magazines, Journals were provided in the Janashikshan Nilayams besides number of story and other books to suit the taste of the Neo-literates. Sports materials like Volley ball, Foot ball, Tennis, Carrom, Chess, etc. were also provided in the JSNs. The expenditure for each of the Janashikshan Nilayams is Rs. 14,000 per year.

Other Agencies involved in Adult Education Programme.—Voluntary Organisation, Nehru Yuvakendras, Universities, Colleges, etc., are also involved in the Adult Education Programmes. The beneficiaries under this category were as follows :

Name of the Agency	Number of Projects	Number of Centres	Beneficiaries.			S.C.		S.C.		S.C.	
			Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1 Voluntary Agencies	20	1,830	15,258	41,905	57,163	8,285	22,161	30,446	423	735	1,158
2 Universities and Colleges	11	356	4,014	6,612	10,625	2,067	3,400	5,467	290	252	542
3 Nehru Yuvakendras	10	834	11,061	14,041	25,102	4,600	6,416	11,016	112	89	201
4 Mass Programme of Functional Literacy (General).			22,062	19,925	41,987	6,651	5,705	12,356	30	15	45
5 Mass Programme of Functional Literacy (N.S.S.)			42,710	7,290	50,000						

Shramik Vidyapecth.—To plan and organise educational Programme and other activities to secure the educational needs of workers and their dependants in Urban and Industrial areas three Shramik, Vidhyapecths are functioning in Madras, Madurai and Thiruchirappalli with cent percent financial aid from Government of India. About 70,830 persons were benefited under this Programme.

Non formal Education.—For the benefit of the Children working in Match and Fire work industries in Sethur, Vembakkottai, Sivakasi in Kamarajar district and in Gudiyatham in North Arcot District 110 centres were opened during 1985. The centres once opened will run for a continuous period of 3 years. The children enrolled in these centres were appeared for the VIII Standard Public examination after completing the three year course during 1989.

It is pertinent to note that the services of this Department is increasing year after year to achieve the goal of Universalisation of Primary Education in Tamil Nadu to achieve cent percent literacy among 15-35 age group.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

1. **Investments.**—Library Service as an investment in human resources plays an important role among factors which contribute to the economic growth. It secures return in the form of skilled man power geared to the needs and also creates the right attitude and climate for development.

2. **Tamil Nadu Act.**—It recognition of the importance of the Library Service the Government of Tamil Nadu passed the Tamil Nadu Public Libraries Act as early as in 1948 for the establishment and organisation of a comprehensive rural and urban Library Service.

3. **Service Units.**—Under the provisions of the Act, the Public Service having the following

Government:

State Central Library (Connemara Public Library, Madras-8)

Local Library Authorities :

District Central Libraries	18
Mobile Libraries	9
Branch Libraries	1515
Total No. of Service Units	1,543

PUBLIC LIBRARIES DEPARTMENT-STATISTICS DURING THE YEAR 1989-90.

Serial number and Units.	Number of Service units.	Number of post sanctioned.	Stock of Books.	Visitors.	Members.	Number of times books consulted.	Number of times books lent.	Total number of books used.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. The Connemara Public Library Madras-600 006.	1	119	4,47,975	8,84,849	42,540	24,64,577	2,05,879	26,70,456
2. Chengai-Anna ..	120	267	12,52,917	30,89,677	1,32,870	3,41,047	10,91,415	14,32,402
3. Coimbatore	104	217	12,66,480	27,00,318	1,68,169	55,47,645	11,99,424	67,47,069
4. Dharmapuri ..	39	88	2,94,669	11,91,849	57,450	2,47,997	3,00,704	5,48,701
5. Dindigul-Quaid-E- Millath	51	82	1,19,342	9,73,235	38,082	2,53,778	3,89,618	6,43,396
6. Kamarajar	84	114	3,78,029	15,76,608	61,404	2,04,500	3,94,203	5,98,703
7. Kanyakumari	8	34	71,930	2,10,457	8,361	23,112	1,11,985	1,35,097
8. Madras	135	266	24,62,985	54,32,046	1,21,126	21,58,983	13,52,726	35,11,709
9. Madurai	113	237	13,42,542	29,72,465	1,22,869	10,28,246	12,21,810	22,50,056
10. The Nilgiris	40	66	32,78,563	8,66,942	54,952	1,25,141	3,23,665	4,48,806
11. North Arcot	91	173	7,09,625	28,34,902	1,19,827	5,93,434	8,18,879	14,12,313
12. Periyar	95	158	8,11,109	15,78,683	98,485	2,81,444	5,60,613	8,42,057
13. Pudukkottai ..	30	72	1,92,236	5,13,232	24,201	1,52,039	1,44,816	2,96,855
14. Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan.	93	145	4,47,514	16,71,573	79,333	2,37,334	4,17,271	6,54,605
15. Salem	90	210	7,70,477	22,10,268	1,71,801	3,72,970	8,66,140	12,39,110
16. South Arcot ..	115	216	5,48,263	20,34,778	92,245	1,58,009	5,81,684	7,39,695
17. Tiruchirappalli	95	244	7,66,796	23,01,048	88,142	6,81,691	6,02,924	12,84,611
18. Thanjavur	105	265	9,30,096	29,42,082	1,38,985	8,62,529	12,65,032	21,27,563
19. Tirunelveli	134	289	8,69,036	34,00,273	1,32,059	2,91,485	8,56,200	11,47,685
Total	1,543	3,262	1,69,60,584	3,93,84,285	17,52,901	1,60,25,961	1,27,04,988	2,87,30,949

2. *Finance*.—Rs 7.98 Crores was spent for the provision of the comprehensive Library Service. This is shared by the Local Library Authorities and by the Government during the year 1989-90.

3. *Evaluation 1989-90 :*

1. *Basic Information :*

(i) Total populations	-- -- -- -- --	4,84,08,077	(1981 Census Report).
(ii) Literate population ..	-- -- --	2,26,37,659	(1981 Census Report).

2. *Total Expenditure of the State* -- -- -- Rs. 4134 Crores.

(i) Per capita to total population (Expenditure — population)	-- -- --	Rs. 854.13.
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3. *Expenditure on Education* (Budget Estimate) Rs. 900 Crores.

(i) Per capita to total population (Expenditure — population.)		Rs. 185.95.
(ii) Per capita to Literate population .. (Expenditure — Literate population)		Rs. 398.23.

4. *Expenditure on Library Services* Rs. 7.98 Crores.

(i) Per capita to total population (Expenditure — population.)		Rs. 1.65.
(ii) Per capita to Literate population .. (Expenditure — Literate population.)		Rs. 3.53.
(iii) Per capita to total Number of Readers .. (Expenditure — Readers.)	--	Rs. 2.03.
(iv) Per capita to total number of Members .. (Expenditure — Members.)		Rs. 45.52.

7. *Conclusion*.—Best reading for the greater number at the least cost is the aim of our Library Service.

SCHOOL EDUCATION

Set up.—The Director of School Education is the Chief Administrative Authority for planning, Monitoring and extending development schemes relating to the School Education. At the district level there is one Chief Educational Officer for each district to assist the Director of School Education in watching the progress of the School Education Programmes. Besides there are District Educational Officers and Inspectress of Girls Schools who are entrusted with the academic control of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools and Assistant Educational Officers who are entrusted with the academic control of Primary and Middle Schools. The Chief Inspectors of Physical Education (Men and Women) are entrusted in the field of Physical Education in the State. The Inspector of Anglo-Indian Schools and the Inspectors of Matriculation Schools supervise the Anglo-Indian and Matriculation Schools in the State respectively. The above mentioned officers are responsible for the proper implementation of Developmental Schemes towards academic advance both qualitatively and quantitatively and for the general administration of School at their level.

Number of Schools, teachers and pupils by type in Tamil Nadu as on 30th September 1989 are as follows :—

	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.	Number of pupils.
	(IN LAKHS).		
Primary Schools (Standards I—V)	29,491	1.19	54.46
Middle Schools (Standards I—VIII or VI—VIII)	5,651	0.66	29.98
	35,142	1.85	84.44
High and Higher Secondary Schools (Standards I—X or VI—X/I—XII or VI—XII)	4,949	1.13	38.24
	40,091	2.98	122.68

Elementary Education :

The National Policy on Education emphasises two aspects, i.e.

1. Universal enrolment and Universal retention of children up to 14 years of age and
2. A substantial improvement in the quality of education.

The Government of India envisaged the achievement of 100 per cent enrolment under Age-group 6-11, and 75 per cent enrolment under Age-group 11-14 by the end of Seventy Five-Year Plan (i.e. by 1989-90). It is gratifying to note that Tamil Nadu has already reached the levels of 100 per cent enrolment under Age-Group 6-11 and 80 per cent under Age-Group 11-14. The achievement of additional enrolment by age-group in schools in Tamil Nadu during 1989-90 was as follows :—

Age-Group.	Boys.	Girls. (IN LAKHS.)	Total.
6—11 ..	0.51	0.52	1.03
11—14	0.66	0.63	1.29
Total	1.17	1.15	2.32

A separate Director of Elementary Education has been appointed from 12th July 1986 with a view to devote effective attention to the development of Elementary Education.

The strength of pupils by stages as on 30th September 1990 are as follows :—

Standards.	Pupils in lakhs.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
I—V	41.40	35.38	76.78
VI—VIII	17.57	12.76	30.33
IX—X	6.83	4.24	11.07
XI—II	2.63	1.87	4.50
Total ..	68.43	54.25	122.68

One Nursery section is also now functioning each of the 38,268 Kuzhanthaigal Kappams and this measure will also contribute in making children School-minded from an early age and freeing young girls from the task of attending to their younger siblings. The Government have issued orders that only women teachers should be employed in Standards I to 3 and gradually up to V. During 1989-90 50 Primary schools were newly opened in SC/ST habitations utilising 100 Secondary grade posts.

Book Bank :

Book banks have been established in almost all schools on voluntary basis, by collecting books donated by students promoted to higher standards and by enlisting the Co-operating or parents social service organisations, etc.

Girls Educations :

Generally Girls are better motivated in Education and Training and have shown commendable performance in all field of Education. Having regard to the fact that 1990 has been declared as the year of the girls child special steps are being taken to reduce the drop-out rates among girl students.

The new scheme namely Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar assistance scheme has been introduced from 1989-90 under this scheme, a Marriage grant of Rs. 3,000 is given to girls coming from poor house holds who have completed 8th Standard (5th standard in the case of Scheduled Tribes) More than 10,000 girls have been benefited under the scheme at a cost of Rs. 5.05 crores.

Foster-parent Scheme :

Another novel scheme called Foster Parent Scheme has been launched in the State Under which philanthropically minded citizens can adopt girls studying in Standards 1-8 by paying Rs. 250 per year to the parent of the child. The objective is to arrest the drop outs among girls which is fairly high at present.

Operation Black Board :

This is a centrally sponsored scheme implemented from 1987-88 to bring in substantial improvement and facilities in Primary Education. It has the following three main components :-

1. Provision of adequate accommodation for the primary school.
2. Conversion of all the single teacher schools into double teacher schools and.
3. Provision of essential teachings and learning materials to all the Primary Schools in a phased manner.

Implemented in three phased during the period from 1987-88 to 1989-90, the scheme has now covered all the Primary schools in the State. More than 1,000 school buildings have been constructed and 1,686 post of Secondary Grade Teachers sanctioning so far. Conversion of single teacher schools into double teacher schools. Teaching Aid Materials including Text Books, Maths, Charts, Globes, Games Materials, Furniture, Music Instruments, Black Boards Water facilities. etc., are being provided to all the primary schools. A ten day in service training has been is being provided to teachers for handling these materials. The total central assistance availed of by the State under the programme exceeds of Rs. 25 crores.

Improvement of Science Education in Middle Schools :

Under another Centrally-sponsored scheme middle schools are being provided with science kits designed by NCERT so for Rs. 33 lakhs have been received as Central assistance and further assistance of Rs. 27 lakhs has been sought.

To improve the quality of Education through educational technology, two-in-ones costing Rs. 1,125 each are being supplied to 2,666 Elementary Schools utilising Central assistance of Rs. 30 lakhs released for the purpose. A further sum of Rs. 70 lakhs has been released to benefit about 7,000 schools.

Primary School buildings :

A provision of Rs. 3 crores has been made in 1990-91 for mainrainance and special repaires to primary school buildgings in rural areas.

Nutritious Meal Progresamme :

Sixty five lakhs of pupils in Std. 1-10 are benefited by this scheme.

Free supply of Uniforms :

The number of pupils in Std 1-8 who were supplied free un forms under the scheme during 1989-90 was 62.10 lakhs and the total outlay was Rs. 18 crores.

Free supply of Text Books :

The pupils in Std., 1-8 were benefited by this Scheme. The number of beneficiaries was 62.10 lakhs.

Free supply of foot wears :

Twenty two lakhs of students in Std. 1-8 were benefited at a cost of Rs. 3.16 crores.

Municipal and Corporation Elementary Schools :

The Government have issued orders absorbing as Government Servants from 1st June 1986, the teaching and non-teaching staff of all schools run by Municipalities, Townships and Municipal Corporations. A co-ordinating committee set up to work out the modalities for absorption of the staff has submitted its recommendations which are under consideration of the Government. The local body school staff have been brought under the administrative control of Director of Elementary Education/Director of School Education. The staff will be paid salary from Government funds from 1st April 1990. The number of Elementary and Middle Schools run by Municipalities and the Corporations of Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore in 1989-90 was 1,550 (18,27 Primary and 423 middle). 16,571 teachers are working in these schools.

Secondary Education.—Out of 19.20 lakhs of children in the school age population under age group 14-16 in Tamil Nadu in 1989-90, 57.69 per cent (namely 11.07 lakhs) had been enrolled in Standard IX and X. The following are the details of the School which had High School Standards in 1989-90.

	<i>Number of schools (Including Anglo-Indian and Matriculation).</i>	<i>Central Board of Secondary Education etc.</i>	<i>Total number of Schools.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. High Schools	2,945	89	3,034
2. Higher Secondary Schools	1,828	87	1,915
Total	4,773	176	4,949

The number of students studying in the above schools at various levels was as follows in 1989-90.

	<i>Pupils. (In Lakhs).</i>
Standards I to V	3.24
Standards VI to VIII	19.43
Standards IX and X	11.07
Standards XI and XII	4.50
	38.24

During 1989-90 110 High Schools were newly opened.

Higher Secondary School :

The number of Higher Secondary Schools functioning during 1989-90 was 1,828 as detailed below :—

Type of School :**Government :—**

School Education	30	764
Harijan Welfare	2	
Social Welfare	1	
Forest	1	48
Sports	1	
Technical Education	14	
		812
Aided		727
Municipal/Corporation		68
		795
Matriculation		192
Anglo-Indian		29
Grand Total		1,828

Out of the above schools 108 Higher Secondary Schools (Government 39, Aided 29 Municipal/Corporation 6 and 34 Matriculation, were newly opened in 1989-90. (The Higher Secondary Schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education are not included in the above figures). The strength in Higher Secondary standards in 1989-90 in the above 1,828 schools was as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
General Courses	2,10,491	1,38,227	3,48,718
Vocational Courses	47,941	45,200	93,141
	2,58,432	1,83,427	4,41,859

Vocational Course in Higher Secondary :

The achievement of Tamil Nadu in the field of vocational Education of Higher Secondary level has been aided at all India level. The number of Higher Secondary Schools which were offering vocational courses in 1989-90 was 1,375. They offered one or more vocational courses and the total number of such courses offered was 108. Out of 4.42 lakhs higher secondary students in 1989-90, 93,141 were studying in vocational courses as detailed below :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Agriculture	5,691	179	5,870
Home Science	103	5,152	5,255
Commerce and Business	23,037	22,113	45,150
Engineering and Technology	18,848	1,391	20,239
Health	262	5,431	5,693
Teacher Training	..	10,934	10,934
Total	47,941	45,200	93,141

Centrally sponsored scheme for Vocationalisation :

The Government of India have sanctioned a centrally sponsored scheme "Vocationalisation of Secondary Education at Plus Two level" for implementation in 100 Higher Secondary Schools for a year in each State. Under Phase I of the Programme, the Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 192 lakhs and out of this a sum of Rs. 1.12 lakhs has been released by the Government of India as advance grant for buildings and equipments, etc. The entire amount has been released to the Director of School Education and the Director of Technical Education work sheds have been completed and handed over to the Headmaster concerned. The Director of School Education has placed orders with SIDCO for the supply of equipment under the scheme.

Under Phase II Programme also 100 schools have been selected for implementation of the scheme Government of India have released a sum of Rs. 2.25 lakhs. The entire amount has been released to the Director of School Education and the Director of Technical Education.

SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES.

The Department of Sports and Youth Services came into existence during September 1979. Various schemes have been launched for the development of Sports and youth services. This year budget allocation (1989-90) was Rs. 307.42 lakhs.

Sports Schemes :

Among the various schemes the Sports Schools and Sports Hostels play a significant role in spotting the talent at the grass root level and nurturing their talents by proper training with the qualified coaches. Apart from the training they are also provided with free-nutritious diet and lodging facilities. The students who have been admitted in these sports schools/Sports hostels are supplied with free sports materials. The following sports schools and Sports hostels are functioning:—

1. Y.M.C.A. Sports School, Madras-35.
2. S.R.K. Maruthi College Sports School, Periyanaickanpalayam, Coimbatore.
3. N.L.C. Sports School, Neyveli.
4. Sports Hostel, Tiruchirappalli.
5. Sports Hostel, Madurai.
6. Sports Hostel, Tirunelveli.
7. O.C.P.M. Girls Higher Secondary School, Madurai (for Girls).

Admissions are made to these sports schools and sports hostels every year. The sports schools/hostels boy./girls have secured a number of laurels in the school games and events in open tournaments. The other schemes being implemented in this department are as follows:—

1. School Games Federation of India Meets, Republic Day and Bharathiya Day Sports.
2. 10 School Sports Competition.
3. Middle School Sports.
4. Catch Them Very Young Tournament.
5. Catch Them Young Tournament.
6. Sports Scholarship.
7. Orientation Course to Physical Education Teachers.
8. Block Level Rural Sports Competition.
9. Financial assistance to Private Sports Clubs.
10. Fellowship to Research scholarship in sports and physical education.

Sports Magazine :

For the documentation purpose of the sports activities in Tamil Nadu, a magazine is being published as "Sports of Tamils".

Sports Film Library ;

Sports films of sports techniques and physical activities are purchased and screened in various schools and colleges and other organisations to inculcate and propagate the sports interest among the students, non-students and public at large.

Youth Welfare :

1. *Youth Clubs*.—During 1989-90 financial assistance was given to the tune of Rs. 1,09,120 for 124 Youth Clubs.

2. *State level Youth Festival*.—Annamalai University, Chidambaram was permitted to conduct Youth Festival for the year 1989-90 and they had conducted the festival during March 1990. Rs. 1.30 lakhs was given to them for the successful conduct of the festival.

3. *Youth Hostels*.—The construction of Youth Hostel at Madurai was nearing completion and another Youth Hostel at Thanjavur was under construction. The construction work had just begun.

4. *Hobby Centres*.—In 8 districts Hobby Centres are functioning. Under this scheme Rs. 3,000 was sanctioned for the year 1989-90 for purchase of materials and for the conduct of district level competitions in Hobby. Total amount of Rs. 24,000 was sanctioned for this purpose.

5. *Rural Sports Centres*.—In 1989-90, 28 new Rural Sports Centres were started. With this 377 Rural Sports Centres were functioning in the State for the year 1989-90 and financial assistance for Rs. 6,55,100 was sanctioned.

6. *Block Level Rural Sports*.—For the conduct of Block Level Rural Sports Rs. 250 was sanctioned for each Panchayat Union and total financial assistance was Rs. 96,250 for the year 1989-90.

7. *Catch Them Young*.—These tournaments were conducted for the age group below 16 Rs. 3.00 lakhs was sanctioned for this purpose.

8. *Catch Them Very Young*.—These tournaments were conducted in all districts selecting the eligible kids for the total amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh.

9. *Orientation Course for Physical Education Teachers/Physical Directors*.—For implementing this scheme Rs. 3,900 was given to each district and the Physical Education Teachers, Physical Directors were given orientation training in all sports activities. The total expenditure for this scheme was Rs. 81,900.

National Service Scheme:

During 1989-90, the student strength was 90,000. With the highest strength, the scheme is functioning extremely well. Extension to this scheme to Higher Secondary level and to Polytechnics is considered as unique at the national level. To consolidate further, the activities in Tamil Nadu as per the Government of India's guidance, State NSS cell has been created in the Directorate of Sports and Youth Services.

THE SPORTS ACTIVITIES OF THE TAMIL NADU STATE SPORTS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED, MADRAS-600 084 FOR 1989-90.

The Tamil Nadu State Sports Development Corporation was started during 1984 for the development of sports/games activities in the State.

The following sports activities were conducted during the year 1989-90—

1. *State Level Pongal Sports Meet :*

The XXII State Level Pongal Sports/Games Sports Competitions were conducted in Madurai District from 31st January 1990 to 4th February 1990 in the following Sports/Games—

- (1) Athletics.
- (2) Basketball.
- (3) Badminton (Shuttle).
- (4) Kabaddi.
- (5) Volleyball.
- (6) Football and
- (7) Hockey.

About 2,500 participants participated in the above State level Pongal Sports Meet.

II. All India Rural Sports Competitions :

The All India Rural Sports Competitions were held in the following groups in the following places.—

1 Group-I	Athletics	—	—	Thanjavur District 4th January 1990 to 7th January 1990.
2 Group-II	Weightlifting	..		Dharward (Hubli) Karnataka.
	Gymnastics	—		14th to 17th December 1989.
	Swimming	—		..
3 Group-III	Basketball	..	..	Gymna (Bihar)
	Volleyball	..	—	18th to 21st January 1990.
	Football	—		—
	Hockey	—		—
	Kho-Kho	..		Kolapur (Maharashtra)
4 Group-IV	Kabaddi	—		28th to 31st January 1990.
	Archery			
	Male Amb			

The All India Rural Sports Tournament were conducted at Block level, State level and District level with the financial assistance given by the Sports Authority of India, New Delhi.

After the State level competitions, a Coaching Camp for a period of 15 days was conducted for the selected candidates prior to their participation in the All India Rural Tournaments

Results :

I Athletics	Gold—11. Silver—07. Bronze—01.
	Overall Team Championship Winners Boys and girls Tamil Nadu Winner 1
II Weightlifting	Gold—04 Silver—03 Bronze—03.
III Basketball	Winners (Boys), III place (Girls)
Volleyball	Runnersup Runnersup.
IV Kho-Kho	Runners-up
Kabaddi	III Place III Place

III. National Sports Talent Contest :

The National Sports Talent Contest competitions were being conducted every year in the following sports games.

- (1) Athletics
- (2) Volleyball
- (3) Football
- (4) Gymnastics
- (5) Wrestling
- (6) Swimming
- (7) Basketball
- (8) Table Tennis
- (9) Hockey and
- (10) Badminton (Shuttle).

As such the above competitions were conducted during 1989-99 in the above sports/games between 9 and 12 years.

The Tamil Nadu Continent took part in the above contest in the following disciplines:

Group-I	..	Athletics	Bangalore.
		Volleyball	
Group-II	..	Football	Calcutta.
		Gymnastics	
Group-III	..	Wrestling	Gandhinagar
		Swimming	
		Basketball	
Group-IV		Table Tennis	Gawhati.
Group-V		Hockey	Patiala.
		Badminton	Do.

17 Tamil Nadu Boys and Girls were selected by the Sports Authority of India to be admitted in the adopted schools of the Sports Authority of India.

IV. National Physical Fitness Festival :

The Sports Authority of India, in order to create sports consciousness and Health consciousness in every citizen of the country irrespective of the age, sex conducted the National Physical Fitness Festival in the following disciplines:

- (1) Athletics,
- (2) Table Tennis
- (3) Tennis,
- (4) Badminton (Shuttle) and
- (5) Cycling.

The National Physical Fitness Festival was conducted for the under mentioned age groups for men and women.—

- 35 to 45 years,
- 46 to 55 years and
- 56 and above.

The above festival was held at Madras and the response was very encouraging.

V. Anna Cycle Race :

The Anna Cycle Race was conducted for boys and girls below 16 years at all the District Headquarters on 15th September 1990 in commemoration of the birth day of late Perarignar Anna.

The prizes and certificates were given to the winners (i.e.) First/Second and Third Place.

VI. State level Summer Coaching Camp :

Every year, the Tamil Nadu State Sports Development Corporation conducts a Residential Summer Coaching Camp for the boys and girls for a period of 21 days in the Five Major disciplines (i.e.) 1. Athletics, 2. Basketball, 3. Hockey, 4. Football and 5. Volleyball at two centres. The boys and girls who have secured first, second and third places in the State/National competitions and the outstanding players spotting during the Catch Them Young Tournament were called to attend the camp. As such, the Summer Coaching Camp for 1989—90 was conducted at Nagercoil and Kodaikanal in the above disciplines.

VII. National Sports Championship for Women :

In commemoration of the International Women's year 1976, the First National Sports Championship for Women was organised in Delhi during 1975 (in the anniversary of former Prime Minister of India Thirumathi Indira Gandhi), the National Sports Championship for Women competitions are being held.

The above Championship for women were conducted in the following games at Cuttack and Bhuvaneshwar (Orissa) from 14th March 1990 to 18th March 1990:

1. Athletics
2. Basketball
3. Volleyball
4. Hockey
5. Kho-kho
6. Kabaddi
7. Gymnastics
8. Table Tennis
9. Tennis
10. Badminton (Shuttle)
11. Swimming.

The above competitions were conducted at Block level, District level and State level. Prior to participation in the National level competitions, the State level selection trials were conducted at Madras to select the candidates. After the selection of the candidates, a 15 days State Coaching Camp was conducted at Madras.

Results : Athletics Gold 09

Tamil Nadu won overall championships in the above competitions.

VIII. State level Silambam Competitions :

The II State level Silambam Competitions were held Tirunelveli District from 21st March 1990 to 23rd March 1990. About 500 participants participated in the above State level competitions. The prizes were given to the winners. The Sports Authority of India, New Delhi gives the financial assistance of Rs. 5,000 for the conduct of the State level Silambam competitions.

IX. Swimming Coaching Camp-Learn to Swim campaign :

Learn to Swimming Campaign was conducted to the boys and girls at Anna Swimming Pool and Shenoy Nagar Swimming Pools. More than 300 boys and girls participated in the above campaign.

X. Financial Assistance (Grant) to the State Sports/Games Association :

The Tamil Nadu State Sports Development Corporation has sanctioned grants to various State Sports/Games Associations for their conduct of the sports/games and participation in State/National/International Competitions during 1989-90.

TAMIL NADU TEXT BOOK SOCIETY.

The Tamil Nadu Text Book Society, an undertaking of Government of Tamil Nadu, registered under the Societies Registration Act has been functioning from 4th March 1970. The erstwhile Bureau of Tamil Publications which was functioning as a Government Department was merged with the Tamil Nadu Textbook Society on the same date under the scheme of Nationalisation of Text books, the Tamil Nadu Text book Society is publishing and distributing Text books in Tamil medium for Standards 1 to 12, in English medium from VI to XII Standards and in minority languages such as Malayalam, Kannada, Urdu and Telugu from 1 to 10 Standards.

I. School Book (under New Education Policy).—Under G.O. Ms. No. 2054, Education, dated 19th December 1986, a high level committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Malcom Adhiseshaiah, was constituted to revise the Textbooks from 1 to 12 standards as per the New Education policy. As per the guidelines issued by the high level committee, a sub-committee was constituted to prepare the manuscripts. The books for standards 2, 4, 7, 9 and 11 were brought out in the Academic year 1989-90 following those manuscripts. Most part of the work was completed in the Financial year 1989-90 to complete the publication of the New Books for Standards 5, 8, 10 and 12 as the 3rd and last phase for Academic year 1990-91.

II. Note books.—The manufacture and distribution of Exercise Note books was entrusted to the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society from the year 1979 on wards. These Notebooks are manufactured from the paper allotted by the Government of India at concessional rates and stored in the Reginal Godowns to the society for distribution to the students, through students Co-

operative stores and Departmental agencies. Atleast 16,000 tonnes of concessional rate paper are required to cater the needs of all student in Tamil Nadu but only 2,768 tonnes of concessional paper were allotted by the Government for conversion into Note books. This could cater the requirement of 17.3 percent of students only. The remaining requirement of Notebooks has to be met from open market supply made available by private and co-operative sector agencies. During 1989-90 the Textbook Society distributed exercise books worth Rs. 2.50 crores to students coming under the purview of Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare, Backward Classes and Kollar reclamation supply of concession rate paper was not fully met with though there was allocation.

III. College books.—Under the centrally sponsored scheme of switching over to Tamil from English medium of Instruction, the Government of India sanctioned a revolving fund of Rs. 1 crore during 1968 to the erstwhile Bureau of Tamil publications. Utilising the above funds, the Society has so far printed and published reference books under 911 titles which include books of Arts, Science, Law Engineering, Agriculture and Medicine. Efforts have been taken to reprint 254 titles by utilizing the saleproceeds of these books. Apart from this, the Society has also been entrusted with the publication of the Central Gazetteer. The Society has also published Tamil to Tamil Dictionary and a few other special publications.

IV. Distribution.—The Textbooks published by the Society are distributed to the students through 56 co-operative wholesale and taluk stockists in the State. For the Madras Corporation area the sale is effected direct by the Society through 84 approved retailers. There is one Sales Emporium also in the Head Office of the Society. In all, 2,450 private retailers and 1,043 co-operative Dealers do the sales. From the year 1985-86 onwards free Textbooks are being distributed to those students studying in I to VIII standards and availing Mid-day Meals, under Hon'ble Chief Minister's scheme of distribution of free Textbooks. Under the above scheme Textbooks to the value of Rs. 24.66 crores were distributed to the eligible students during the year 1989-90 through 396 Assistant Educational Officers. Further the welfare Departments of the State Government purchase books direct from the Society and issue them to students belonging to S.C.S.T. D.N.C., M.B.C., and B.Cs.

V. Financial Assistance.—The Society was sanctioned a ways and Means Advance of Rs.23.83 lakhs at the stage of the formation of the Society and the same was repaid in full to Government. The Society has constructed its own small storeyed building in two blocks (2-10) at a cost of Rs. 34 lakhs and Rs. 120 lakhs respectively. The surplus funds derived from the open market sales. Textbook was utilised for the above purpose. Various Central and State Government Departments have occupied the 10 storeyed buildings on rental basis. In the ground floor of the 3storeyed block a Bank has rented accommodation. But some officer of the Government do not pay the rent regularly. As per Government orders a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs has been aid to the Director of School Education for construction of school buildings. So far a total sum of Rs. 225 lakhs had been paid to the Directors of School Education for the above purpose. Since the Financial position of the Tamil Nadu Textbook Society had become slender in recent years, the aid to the Director of School Education for school buildings has now been stopped. In view of the fact that Government dues towards free book scheme were not fully reimbursed, the Society was forced to go in for a Over Draft of Rs. 9 crores in 1989-90 from the Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank.

VI. General.—The Textbook Society has been functioning in its own building indicated in paragraph 5 above. It is publishing 10 Crores numbers of books in a year. About 14 presses are printing the books. The Society does not own a printing press till now. A acre site has been allotted for the press in Thiruvanniyur. It is adjacent to the area that comprises the six godowns owned by the Society. The Society's Regional Office for Madras is also functioning there. In the miscellaneous districts, there are Regional Offices and Godown at Villupuram, Kumbakonam, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai, Manamadurai Kovilpatti, Tirunelveli, Madurai, Coimbatore, Ooty, Erode Salem, Krishnagiri and Ranipet. They are located in warehouses owned by either the State or the Central warehousing corporation. Only at Madurai the godowns and office are functioning in Co-operative sector buildings.

47. TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

Introduction.—The Tamil Nadu Archives formerly known as Madras Record Office was established in 1909, in the building specially designed and constructed for the purpose. The owner of this Archives was a small repository of records organised in the Council room in the year 1805

The records of about Fifty departments of the Secretariat both confidential and non-confidential from 1670 to 1985 are centralized in Tamil Nadu Archives. Besides the Secretariat records, the records of Board of Revenue, Chief Conservator of Forests, High Court

Pre-mutiny English Records of District Collectorates Documents such as mortgage deeds agreement, etc., received from co-operative societies etc. and thereords of the defunct Committees and Commissions that were constituted by Government are housed in the Archives. The Archival library a part and parcel of this Archives, consists of rare collections of Books, reports, etc., in various languages published in the State ever since the passing of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867. This library is meant for reference purposes and not open for public.

2. Function.—The Tamil Nadu Archives is headed by Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research. The Commissioner is the Chief Archival Authority in Tamil Nadu and is the consultant on all Technical matters relating to Archives. The Commissioner is the sole representative of the Government of Tamil Nadu and all bodies of Government of India like Indian Historical Records Commission.

Among the important activities of this Archives are—Supply of records and informations to Government Departments for their administrative purposes, to researchers in connection with their projects, and to private individuals on the birth, death, nationality on services of their ancestors in the paramount job of the Archives, certified copies of Gazette notifications are supplied to the public on request and on payment of search fees and transcription fees.

RESEARCH FACILITIES.

The records of the days are preserved in this Archives are of immense value and hence are the Primary source materials of researchers. The year 1930 became a landmark in respect of Historical research in this State and from that date onwards the attraction for research increased day by day and today scholars from various parts of the world, say from U.S.A. England, France etc are attending and utilising the source materials of this.

All records including confidential, barring those 10 last 30 years, which are treated as current are thrown open or benafide researcher. During the year, under report, about 403 scholars were granted permission and 23,141 number of records were supplied to scholars for reference purposes. Apart from these, Government officials of various Departments numbering 23, did their research work too.

Publications—The records from 1670 to 1760 numbering more than 310 have been printed in extenso. Besides those records some old Dutch records. Ananda Ranga Pillai's diary were also printed. Considering the need of the day both for researchers and administrators, printing in extenso has been given up and that the re-organised Publication Division has taken up the work of publishing Select Documents. The Division has released quarterly journals of the Archives. Avana Amudham for all the quarters of the year. It has also took up of collection of materials for Select documents on Water Supply and Drainage Scheme Agricultural Legislation small scale Industries and Cottage Industries. Forest Administration since independence. The other select documents on, Tinnevely Riots' conspiracy and Ashe Murder case, Madras State Prisoner's Aid Society. Bar Council of India, Nidhis, Sheriff of Madras, Medium of Instructions Madras Estate Land Act, Origin and Development of Municipalities (in Tamil Nadu) are also published. The Origin and Development of Co-operation is under scrutiny of the Government. District Gazetteers are also being prepared and published by this Archives.

Conservation of Records.—The Preservation Fraction in Tamil Nadu Archives are noteworthy since they have been the leading exponents of scientific records preservation right from its inception in 1909. Repairing of records is of two fold; one is with chiffon-silk guage; and the other is lamination, using acetate foil and tissue paper. There is also a well equipped binding section. Prior to repair either with chiffon or with tissue paper acetate foil, each sheet of record is de-acidified, the process of which also is of two fold, Wet-de-acidification, and Dry-de-acidification. The two methods are being practiced in this Archives. The records are fumigated in a small wooden cabinet with a chemical called Para-di-chlore benzene and with a poisonous gas 'Etoxide' gas injecting it into a vacuumised chamber of 500 cm. ft. capacity, an equipment brought from U.S.A. for large scale de-truction of records pests.

Microfilm Unit.—A Microfilm Unit has been installed in this Archives and functioning from May 1982. The old records are being microfilmed and preserved. A photo copying Machine, and a Minolta Plain Paper copier have been also installed for supplying xerox copies of records to Scholars on request and on collection of fees prescribed for them.

Electronic Stencil cutting Machine.—An Electronic Stencil Cutting Machine with a duplicator in a size, has also been installed for reprinting documents. Its services is also utilised for publishing select documents.

Tamil Nadu Council of Historical Research :

The aim of the council is to encourage those who possess competence and ability to write a connected account of the various aspects of life in the South by offering fellowships. The Council offers 2 Fellowships and 10 monographs and stipends are also given to them. Hon'ble Minister for Education is the Chairman of the Council. The Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research is the Member-Secretary. The Secretary to Government Education Department is an official Member, besides three non-official members.

A draft Note on District Gazetteers for being included in the Administration Report for the half year 1st January to 30th June 1990.

The desire of the British to gain an insight on the natural resources, economic condition and culture in India, gave rise to District Manuals and Gazetteers.

When the Old District Manuals become obsolete the pre-Independence District Gazetteers were published. The pre-Independent District Gazetteers were an improvement upon the earlier District Manuals. They gave a clear picture of the British Administration, without eclipsing historical and cultural topics.

The project of revision of District Gazetteers has been taken up after Independence in order to highlight subsequent developments and also to set right the defects, if any, in the earlier books, from the nationalist point of view.

It was clear that the Gazetteers would have, therefore, to cater a larger readership and serve the lay reader, the specialist and the officers alike. In G.O. Ms. No. 867, Revenue, dated 6th April 1954, on a suggestion from Dr. B. S. Baliga, the then Curator, of the Madras Record Office, the Government approved the proposal to take up revision of District Gazetteers.

In the year 1958, the Ministry of Education and Culture, Government of India, formulated a plan for the uniform revision of the District Gazetteer in the country as a whole. Accordingly, a Gazetteer Unit was set up in this State in 1961 under the supervision of the first Member of the erstwhile Board of Revenue and it was accommodated in the Tamil Nadu Archives, Madras. The Gazetteer Unit was merged with the Tamil Nadu Archives in the year 1974, and the Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research is controlling the Gazetteer Unit.

The Pudukkottai District Gazetteer was published in 1983. The Dharmapuri District Gazetteer approved by Government is in print and is in final stage. The Kanniyakumari District Gazetteer has also been approved by Government in G.O. Ms. No. 469, Education, dated 2nd April 1990 and is in print. Subsequently, the Nilgiris District Gazetteer has been taken up and is under preparation. As on 31st December 1989, 11 Chapters out of 19 chapters had been completed for this Gazetteer. During the half year under report, i.e., 1st January to 30th June 1990 the remaining 8 chapters have been completed. Adherence to the target has been 95 per cent for this scheme.

The Government in their letter Ms. No. 468, Education, dated 2nd April 1990 have fixed time-schedule for preparation of Gazetteers for the remaining district, according to which the work should be completed by 31st March 2007.

The remarks on the draft chapters of the Nilgiris District Gazetteer have been called for from the officers and scholars concerned and this Gazetteer is expected to be finalised as scheduled.

In the meantime, the Government in their order G.O. Ms. No. 19, Education, dated 4th January 1990, have constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of the Secretary to Government, Education Department, consisting of the Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, the Special Commissioner and Commissioner of Revenue Administration, Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research, Tamil Nadu Archives and Thiru Dr. Ramachandran, (Former) Head of Department of History of the University of Madras as Members, to review and monitor the progress of work relating to the preparation of District Gazetteers. The Committee meeting will be convened-soon.

The work of translation of the Ramanathapuram District Gazetteer and the Pudukkottai District Gazetteer has been completed during the period before 30th June 1990. The Pudukkottai District Gazetteer will be released shortly. Steps have been taken to get the Dharmapuri District Gazetteers (now in print) also translated into Tamil.

Regional Committee for Survey of Historical Records :

The main function of the Committee is to acquire records from private individuals Institutions, Business houses, Mutts, Temples, Churches, etc. To unearth the importance of these private records, Regional level committee as are under consideration.

Training Wing:—The training Wing of this Archives has been imparting training in Record Management to those who are in-charge of the Record room in Government of organisation. Public Sector; undertakings, etc. The Record Management training has been extended to the members of registered non-Governmental organisations, as per the Government Order No.137 Education, dated 27th September 1989. A sum of Rs. 500 is to be permitted to Government by the trainee or the sponsor of such organisations. The scheme is implemented during the year under report. The Wing is headed by an Assistant Commissioner who is the immediate controlling authority.

Interim repository.—In order to segregate the current record of last thirty years old for the non-current records, an Interim Repository was sanctioned and started functioning from the middle of the year 1987. The interim Repository which was segregating and keeping the current records, separately in the respective records stacks, was formally organised and functioning separately in a record stack on a segment of this Archives building with effect from the second week of March 1990.

Guide to Records.—The additional staff of one Assistant Commissioner two Research Assistant, one typist, two Record clerk, and one Office Assistant sanctioned by Government started functioning from 1989, is continuing and preparing guide to source materials relating to the History of India, vide G.O. Ms. No. 86, Education, dated 26th June 1990.

Spectral Information:—The 53rd session of the I. H. R. C. was held at Guwahati on the 4th 5th February and 1990 and the National Committee of Archivist was held on 9th August 1990 at

The Government and constituted a Committee on the working of Tamil Nadu Archives under the Chairmanship of Dr. S. Gopal. The Committee has submitted its report to Government and the same is being reviewed for implementation.

As far as Archives Administration is concerned, a historic even has taken place during the year under report, with the issue of and notification of Archival Policy Resolution Department of Government, Heads of Departments and all offices of the Government for proper custody, care and management of records, etc. pending enactment of an Archival Legislation.

Annual Accession.

(1) Secretariat Records of Various Departments..	260 Bundles.
(2) District Record centres ..	9,346 files.
(3) Cuddalore	11,724 files and 270 books.
(4) Madurai	.. 1,499 files and 376 books
(5) Salem	.. 11, 650 files.
(6) Tiruchirappalli..	.. 30, 456 files.

Achievement in work.

1. Total Number of requisitions received for records from Secretariat and other departments	68 276
2. Number of records, furnished	23,304
3. Number of records received back and restored	43,89 6

TAMIL UNIVERSITY.

Tamil University has commenced its long academic journey on the 15th of September 1981. Nine years have gone by since then and the aims and objectives of the university as per the Tamil University Act are being gradually fulfilled.

A Field Survey on the Soil, Climatic conditions and also an aquatic regions of Tamil Nadu are being conducted. A study of Inscription and on the Tribal of Nilgiris are also being actively carried on.

Filling up the gaps in the History of Tamil Nadu, critical Review of the Ancient Literature and fine arts such as Sculpture, Folk arts, Drama and Music are being given adequate attention. The conservation of palm leaf manuscripts, the Rare paper manuscripts are also the other activities of the University. Many other socially relevant activities such as a Survey on Tamils in Foreign countries, Assistance for the Preservation of their languages and Culture, Machine translation through Computer, preparation of glossaries concordances, Indexing the terms of Scientific Tamil, Dissemination of latest scientific information, Research on religion and Philosophy, Anthologizing the Encyclopaedias, Monolingual dictionaries Lexicons besides Adult education are also being undertaking.

The Tamil University is situated in a sprawling Complex of nine hundred and seventy five acres of land in between Tiruchirappalli—Vallam roads. The philosophy centre at Kanchipuram, Tribal Research Centre at Udhagamandalam and Underwater Archaeology Centre at Mandapam are the constituent units of the University. The Administrative buildings for the Tamil University, A Block for Science faculty and one more for the Philosophy centre in the campus along with a few of the quarters for the teaching staff were completed and the same were declared open respectively by His Excellency the Vice-President of India, Governor of Tamil Nadu, the Chief Minister and the Education Minister on the 25th of May 1990. The Language faculty, Library, Guest House and four types of staff quarters have already been completed.

Construction of Building during the current year. —

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Tribal Research Centre Building | 70 Lakh Rupees. |
| 2. Warden Quarters | 3.5 Lakhs. |

Keeping in mind the outstanding growth of Science and Humanities, the Encyclopaedia Unit of the University has a target of fourteen volumes of Humanities Encyclopaedia and twenty volumes of Science Encyclopaedia and out of which, so far ten volumes in Humanities and five in Science have been published.

With an aim of bringing out a ten volumes of Greater Lexicon in Tamil, the Department of Lexicography has brought out two volumes so far. Besides, A pure Tamil Dictionary, Dictionary of Technical terms, Dictionary of Transcreative technical terms are under active preparation.

To see that Tamil languages does not lag behind in scientific vocabulary, the Computer Unit of the University is engaged in automatic machine translation of essays, journals and scientific works from foreign languages into Tamil. It has been arranged to effect an immediate transformation into Tamil, Malayalam, Bengali, Hindi, Kannada and Telugu Languages.

The computerised preparation of Dictionary of Sangam Literature is almost nearing its completion. Likewise, a concordance of sculptural terms and a Bibliography of Tamil Palm Leaf Manuscripts collected all over the world have already been prepared.

Works completed and being completed in the Departments.—The compiling work of the Bibliography or Palm Leaf Scripts is in progress with financial grant of Rs. 50,000 from the National Archives, New Delhi. Another grant of Rs. 1.36 lakhs of rupees from the same sources is being spent for translating Modi Scripts into Tamil. Moreover, the National Archives has sanctioned an amount of 66 thousands of rupees for the maintenance of rare paper manuscripts.

Under the aegis of Department of Epigraphy, the curios and artefact unearthed from the excavation at Kodumalan have been catalogued and Photographs taken. About 225 inscription chosen from fifty five villages of Salem have been copied down

The inscriptions thus copied, are rewritten in Tamil. The fourth stage of the excavation work at Kodumalan has been undertaken with the collaboration of the Department of Archaeology, Madras University and also of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

A Tamil primer for the use of Foreign Tamil has already been brought out. A Tamil book on "Tamil in Fiji" is about to be released. A report on communicative Grammar of Tamil to foreigners (in Tamil) has been submitted.

Agathiar Vaithya Cintamani Venpa, a book on indigenous medicine is nearing its completion with a scholarly commentary. More than fifty scripts, and printed Books by have gone into the making of this valuable medical treatise. A herbarium with a lot of rare herbs is being maintained with an aim of identifying the plants for the benefit of those who do research on herbat medicine. So far five hundred herbs have been identified and written on Card Board slips. With the financial assistance of NESTEC research centres of Switzerland a research on Pharmacology is being conducted.

The history of Tamil Music first art enumerates a growth and development of music in Tamil, has been written. It concentrates on the growth of Tamil Music from the date of Tolkaappiyam till the 6th Century A.D. The printing work of this is to be undertaken shortly after the scrutiny and perusal is over.

The Tamil Songs relevant at Bharatanattiyam and the musical sound, found in Cilappatikaram are classified and the research undertaken.

The dramatic songs numbering hundred were chosen from the place of Sangaradhas Swamigal have been to be sung by well known professional Songsters and tape recorded. The notation were also written for these songs. The printing work of this collection songs is over, Steps are being taken to publish this work soon.

A hand book on the flora on sangam. Literature has been prepared. A book on fishes, past and present is to be shortly published.

Information orally gathered by the investigator of the CSIR Project on the Mari-time History of South India have been catalogued. Twenty copies of this report of about four hundred pages have been sent to CSIR, NEW DELHI.

Fifth volume of compendium of Sangam Literature has been completed. The English translation of the second volume is now over.

Reshuffling of the Museum, collection of materials, from the field survey, cataloguing the materials thus collected, conservation of materials and information to the visitors are some of the other activities of the University.

For the collection of museum articles purchasing on apparatus and books for the museum Library, a sum of rupees four lakhs has been sanctioned by the UGC.

Colour blindness among school going tribal children of Nilgiris and Socialegical study of Leprosy among Malayalis of Salem and Tiruchirappalli Districts of Tamil Nadu, Socio-economic changes among the Kanikkaran Women in a rural setting in Tamil Nadu and teachers' manual of Irula teachers are Some of the research projects undertaken by the staff members of Tribal Research Centre at Udagamandalam.

As the UGC has been planning to upgrade the department of adult Education for research also, three research projects have been passed on to the UGC as noted below.

1. Proposal to establish a material production Cell in the department of Adult, continuing education and extension of Tamil University.
2. A study of the Impact of Adult Education on the development of Adult learners.
3. Proposal to undertake a pilot survey to know the language attitude of the illiterates belonging to the border areas of Tamil Nadu.

Various faculties of the University under the respective departments have conducted twenty two seminars, workshops, refresher courses and conferences. Members of the staff of various departments have taken part in about two hundred and twelve seminars, conferences and refresher courses both in India and abroad.

Under the Head, administrative and other expenses, the Tamil Nadu Government has given a sum of Rs. 1,67,23,139 and the UGC plus a number of funding agencies have granted a sum of Rupees 37,54,133.

TAMIL NADU SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTRE, MADRAS.

Administrative Report for 1939-90 (General).— During the Centenary celebration of Periyar Government of Tamil Nadu announced the proposal for setting up of Periyar Science and Technology Centre.

The Government of Tamil Nadu in its G.O. Ms. No. 1035, Education dated 10th June 1980 issued orders to set up Science and Technology Museum at Madras, Thiruchirappalli and Coimbatore. The Government Sanctioned one post of Special Officer to attend the preliminary work relating to the establishment of Science and Technology Museums in Tamil Nadu. The office of Special Officer of the Museum started functioning from 15th October 1980 onwards.

The Government constituted state level planning Committee for the Science and Technology Museum in Tamil Nadu under the Chairmanship of the Minister to Education. The state level committee at its meeting held on 10th February 1982 has recommended the formation of an autonomous Society for the Science and Technology Center in Tamil Nadu.

An autonomous Society for the Science and Technology Centres in the name and style Tamil Nadu Science and Technology Centres was formed with effect from 22nd March 1982.

This Society has been Registered under the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act, 1975. The Centre is primarily intended to develop Scientific attitude and thinking in the younger generation by encouraging curiosity and questioning process.

1. *Mobile Science Exhibits.*—Aim of the Mobile Scienceno Exhibition is to carry and spread the messages of the Science amongst the rural masses and in particular to school going children.

The Musee-bus is on the road from 3rd January 1990, with 24 inter-active and participatory types of Exhibits, on various themes of Science. The cost of the bus is Rs. 7 lakhs.

Details of the Beneficiaries : (from 3rd January 1990 to 31st March 1990).

Date of Inauguration	3rd January 1990.
Total Number of visitors	26,029
Total Number of Schools visited	30
Total Number of Villages visited	30.

Musee Bus Exhibits :

1. Size weight Illusion
2. Frame of Reference
3. The Moon Illusion
4. Turning fees
5. Reversables figures
6. Brightness contract
7. Changing stim
8. Neurons
9. Reaction Time
10. Memory
11. Sensation and Perception
12. Compound Eye
13. See our pupil
14. Rods and Cones
15. After Images
16. Colour Vision
17. Animal colour vision
18. Stereo vision
19. Seems in dark
20. Hand-Eye Co-ordinate
21. Eye movement
22. Herins Rivlary
23. Stores Hearing
24. Communication through touch.

2. *Planatorium*.—During 1989-90, 2,32,701 persons have visited the Planatorium and the collection of revenue was Rs. 7,07,411. The programme screened during the year are "Sky and Seasons".

3. *Periyar Science Centre*.—The periyar Science Centre with all its eight galleries was hectic with activities for the completion of the finishing items of the galleries. About 250 exhibits on various themes, such as Physical Science, Electronic and Communication, Transport and Children's interest where in progress. Four galleries earmarked for having the above 250 exhibits were completed during the year, including the interior decoration of the galleries.

Apart from this, a gallery named after late Thanthai Periyar was also in progress.

The entrance to the four Science galleries will be through the Periyar Gallery. In this gallery Portraits of Periyar with national leader and popular citations of Periyar will be displayed.

Training.—The Executive Director visited London for a study of Science Centre. The Joint Director (Mechanical) visited London Museum and either place of technical interest in England earlier.

The recurring expenditure during 1989-90 was Rs. 37.80 lakhs.

Conclusion.—The Museum is to be inaugurated on the birth day of Periyar.

TAMIL NADU STATE COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

The Tamil Nadu State Council for Science and Technology, Madras was established on 31st March 1984 by a resolution of the State Government with Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah, the nominee of the Chief Minister as President and Dr. V. Azandā Rao as Member-Secretary. 29 Members drawn from the Universities, Research organisation, Departments of State and Central Government, Public Sector undertakings and financial Institutions, were nominated as members of the Council, the executive committee of the Council was also formed with eleven of the members of the General Council.

The major programme of activities of the State Council were planned in terms of—

- (1) Initiating, supporting and monitoring of Research and Development activities.
- (2) Supporting activities related to the popularisation of Science and Technology.
- (3) Supporting entrepreneurship development programmes.
- (4) Dissemination of information.
- (5) Organisation of panel discussions between generations and users Technology on themes identified in with departments of state Government.
- (6) Incentive to young Scientists for pursuit of research activities.
- (7) providing financial assistance for holding Seminar/symposium/workshops/conferences.

I. Research and Development activities:

The thrust of the programme was encouragement of research activities identified by the Council with the assistance of experts and also in consultation with the development at departments of the State Government.

Activities during the year 1989-90 could be initiated only in October 1989 since constitution of the Council nominated in 1984 expired and a new Council was formed with the Honourable Minister for Education, Prof. K. Anbazhagan as President and Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah as the Vice President. The President nominated Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah as the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

After taking charge of the Council in August 1989, the then Member-Secretary Dr. B. Ilango initiated the steps to keep the on-going programmes of the Council on schedule. Towards the fostering the research aptitude of young Scientists in various Institutions, particularly colleges, information on the research and development programmes of the Council as well as those meant for young scientists were sent to all the established colleges and polytechnics in the State. In response to this, the Council received nearly 150 R. and D. proposals. These proposals were evaluated by referees new research projects were initiated during this year 1989-90 at appropriate cost of rate Rs. 12.6 lakhs.]

II. Travel Assistance to young Scientists :

Sixteen Young Scientists were given 50 percent of the air fare as assistance for presenting papers at National/International Seminars : A sum of Rs. 85,121 was spent on this Scheme.

III. Assistance for Seminars/Workshops :

Eight organisations including Universities for Colleges were given financial assistance for organising Seminars/Workshops during 1989-90 ; A sum of Rs. 69,000 was spent on the Scheme.

IV. National Science Day Activities, 1990 :

This year National Science Day, 90 was celebrated on an unprecedented scale with great zeal and enthusiasm. The Government of Tamil Nadu sanctioned Rs. 6.00 lakhs and the National Council for Science and Technology Communication, Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, has sanctioned a matching grant of Rs. 6.00 lakhs. It may be noted that Tamil Nadu is the only State in the Country which celebrated NSD, 1990 in such a grand scale i.e., to the extent of Rs. 12.00 lakhs.

(i) *Science Exhibitions.*—The State Council had organised 20 exhibitions in the State, one in each district. Nineteen Polytechnics and one Engineering College had conducted these exhibitions. A large number of exhibits were arranged in all the Centres. The exhibitions were held in a proper manner and a large number of School children, teachers and people were benefitted. The officers of the State Council visited the exhibitions.

(ii) *Training for School Teachers.*—As a part of the National Science Day Programmes, the State Council had organised 21 inservice training camps in 21 different Arts, Science colleges of the State for giving training to teachers drawn from primary and middle schools. The training on advanced Science topics of Science subjects was imparted to the teachers for 3 days. The officers of the State Council visited the training camps while the training was being conducted and found them that they are very effective.

(iii) *Popularisation of Science.*—Science popularisation activities such as Science Exhibition, Lectures on low cost energy, Environment, A vaccination camp, Workshop, Seminars, Quiz contest etc., were undertaken by voluntary organisations viz.

Seven Universities in Tamil Nadu State also celebrated NSD, 90 in an excellent manner with the support of the Council.

V. Activities of the Information Centre for Technology Transfers :

The Information Centre for Technology Transfer came into existence on 22nd December 1988 with the induction of the Officer-on-Special duty. Individuals Cells for interaction at each University level with the Industry in the region, in respect of Madurai-Kamaraj University, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore and Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli, have been established and are fairly functional. The Officer on Special duty, ICTT, had paid visit to these Universities and had extensive discussions with the Vice Chancellors and the Deans-in-charge of the Cells.

Information regarding the facilities available in all the leading Technical Institutions in the respective Universities have been collected.

The Officer-on-special duty maintains an active and close liaison with the major Industry Associations in the State and other like-minded organisations such as :—

- (a) Confederation of Engineering Industry, Southern Region, Madras.
- (b) Guindy Small Scale Industries Association.

A seminar/workshop was organised in Coimbatore district Small Scale Industries Association on "DC Motor Technology Application".

Similarly a technology upgradation programme on "Low-cost Automation" was held in the premises of Ambattur Industrial Estate Manufacturers Association Technology Centre from 5th February to 7th February 1990.

VI. Administrative Matters :

Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah, continued to be the President of the State Council during this year 1989-90. Dr. Ananda Rao retired from the services as Member-Secretary of the Council on 31st May 1989 and Dr. B. Ilango took over as the Member-Secretary on October 1989.

CHAPTER VIII
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Department of Technical Education formed in 1957, Plans, Promotes and Co-ordinates the Technical Education activities in the State at various levels viz., the Higher Secondary Schools (Vocational), Polytechnics, Engineering Colleges, Colleges of Arts and Crafts and Culture.

The provision for Technical Education in 1989-90 is of the order of 29 Crores inclusive of the provision for buildings and loans and for grants to Anna University. The number of institutions under the direct control of the Department of Technical Education and the intake in those institutions were as follows in 1989-90 :—

<i>Institutions.</i>	<i>Number of Institutions.</i>	<i>Annual Intake.</i>
Engineering Colleges:	35 Plus Regional Engineering College, Trichy (for admission under State quota)	Degree; i. Full time 6827 ii. Part time 1160 Post - Graduate : i. Full time 276 ii. Part time 56 Post-Graduate Diploma: i. Full time 21 ii. Part time 5
Polytechnics and Special Institutions (including three Colleges of Arts and Crafts and Sculpture).	131	Diploma; i. Full time 22332 ii. Part time 1675 Post Diploma: i. Full time 263 ii. Part time 90 Certificate: i. Full time 70 ii. Part time 240
Higher Secondary School: (Vocational)	14	Full time 840

The intake of Polytechnics has been increased in recent years by opening as many as 74 new Polytechnics (including 1 for Women). Further, the shift system was introduced covering seven Polytechnics from 1983-84.

Self Financing Technical Educational Institutions.

Engineering Colleges.—In the last few years, approval has been given to a number of private self-financing Engineering Colleges. The Government have received several complaints that these colleges lack adequate facilities and that the quality of education provided by them is quite poor. Other irregularities have also been brought to the notice of the Government. In these circumstances, no new private self-financing colleges will be approved in future. The functioning of all such institutions which are in existence at present will be examined and necessary action taken. A High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. V. C. Kulandaisamy, former Vice-Chancellor of Anna University has been constituted for this purpose.

Polytechnics.—Upto the end of 1987-88, 74 self-financing Polytechnics have been started. During 1988-89, the M.R.L. Polytechnic, Manali under self-financing basis was sanctioned with permission to function with effect from the academic year 1989-90 after obtaining the prior approval of the AICTE and the Polytechnic was started functioning from the year 1989-90.

New courses.—A new B.E. Degree course in Computer Science and Application had already been introduced at the Thiagarajar College of Engineering, Madurai. During 1989-90, a B.E. Degree course in Computer Science and Engineering will be introduced at the Government College of Engineering Tirunelveli.

Computer Technology as a compulsory subject has been included in the curriculum. All the Government and Aided institutions have been provided with computers. The preparation of Bio-data of staff members and the collection of various kinds of statistical information of the Department have also been computerised.

Computerisation of Examinations Work.—The number of Polytechnic students appearing for the various Diploma examinations in different semesters has been steadily increasing. In order to tackle this increased workload, the preparation of Nominal Rolls, Hall-tickets, mark sheets, publication of results, Diploma certificates has been computerised in the last four years. Centralised valuation of the Answer Books of Diploma Examinations has been introduced during 1986–87. This has quickened the publication of results and ensured uniformity and accuracy in valuation, besides minimising the expenditure on postage. The examiners are also paid their remuneration on the spot. Tabulation has been Decentralised by fixing valuation Centres for each subject. Thus the process of publication of results has been hastened.

Furthermore, performance analysis charts are prepared showing the students performance in various examinations, subject-wise institute-wise with details of state average, etc. This enables the department to arrive at the reasons for deficient performance if any and take corrective measures.

Examination in Commercial Subjects.—The Director of Technical Education is conducting examinations every year in two sessions (May and November) for more than two lakhs candidate in commerce subjects, like Typewriting, Shorthand, Accountancy, Commercial Geography, Bankings, etc.

Direct Central Assistance.—Under the scheme of Direct Central Assistance, assistances sanctioned by the Government of India for the modernisation of Laboratories/Departments in technical institutions. Assistance is also sanctioned by the Government of India to the approved schemes of Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics.

Community Polytechnics.—Under the scheme of Community Polytechnics, 10 Polytechnics have been designated as Community Polytechnics by the Government of India for the transfer of Technology to rural areas. The Government of India sanctions assistance to the Community Polytechnics for their programmes and activities.

Faculty Development.—Under the Quality Improvement Programme, teachers, of Engineering Colleges are sent to institutes of Higher learning like I.I.T., I.I.S.O. Bangalore, etc., to acquire Doctoral Degree. Polytechnic teachers are deputed to T.T.T.I. for training. Teachers are also deputed to participate in short courses, seminars, symposium and conferences under the continuing education programme.

Autonomy.—Autonomy has been granted to 10 institutions at the institution level and five institutions and at the Departmental level. During 1989–90, no autonomy has been granted to the Polytechnics.

Placement Sections.—As part of the Career Guidance Programme, placement sections have been created in all the Government and Government aided Technical Institutions to help and guide the passed out students in securing employment.

Per Capita Expenditure 1989–90 :

The Per Capita expenditure details are as follows:—

Polytechnics	Rs. 13,340 (for entire course).
Engineering Colleges	Rs. 35,610 (for entire course).

Staff Student Ratio (1989–90) :

The staff students ratio is as follows:—

<i>Level of Institution.</i>	<i>Teachers.</i>	<i>Student.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Polytechnics	1	12
Engineering Colleges	1	9

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

The Senate.—The Senate met thrice during the year (i) the Ordinary Meeting was held on 30th September, 1989, (ii) the Annual meeting was held on 31st March, 1990, (iii) Special Meeting was also held on 30th September, 1989 at which titles and diplomas were conferred.

The Syndicate.—The Syndicate, the executive organ of the University met fourteen times during the year and took important decisions. In addition, decision on some urgent items were also taken by the syndicate-in-circulation.

The Academic Council.—The Academic Council met twice during the year (i) on 6th September, 1989 and (ii) on 3rd March, 1990.

Boards of Studies.—At the beginning of the year there were 74 Boards of Studies. During the year under report, 34 Boards of Studies were reconstituted.

The Board of Studies in Law (Post-graduate) and (Inter-graduate) merged into a single Board.

The following four Boards of studies viz. (1) Unani, (2) Medicine (under-graduate), (3) Medicine (Post-graduate), (4) Ayurveda were not reconstituted after the expiry of the term due to the establishment of Dr. M.G.R. Medical University. The total number of Boards of studies as on 31st March, 1990 was 69.

Legislation—

(i) Statutes :

The following alterations and additions to the Statutes were adopted by the Senate during the year under report and receipt the amount of the Chancellor—

(a) Volume I, the University Calender, 1985—

(1) Amendments to the Statutes in Chapter VI and VII revising the scale of the Vice-Chancellor, Registrar and Controller of Examinations as per the University Grants Commission revised scales of pay.

Amendment to Statute 2 of Chapter VIII Changing the name of the “Centre for Anna Studies” as “Anna Centre for Public Affairs”.

Amendment to Statute 29 (iv) of Chapter IX regarding extension of Services of University teachers beyond the age of Superannuation viz. 60 years on re-employment basis till the end of the academic year.

Additions to Statutes under Chapter IX and XXIV, (i) regarding calculation of length of qualifying service for purpose of pensionary benefits for teaching and non-teaching staff of the University who retired on or after 1st January 1986 and (ii) enhancing the lumpsum payment under family Benefit Fund Scheme from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 40,000 for teaching non teaching staff of the University.

Additions to the Statutes in Chapter IX and XXVI prescribing “Code of Professional Ethics” for University College Teachers.

Amendments to the Statutes in Chapters XXI and XXII regarding (i) convocations for conferring Degrees and (ii) Academic Robes.

Additions to Statutes in Chapter XXIV regarding transfer of pension contribution in respect of employees who get themselves appointed in other Universities Institutions and who get themselves appointed in this University after having served in some other Universities or Institutions.

Amendments to the Statute 9, (f) (i) governing constitution of Board of studies of Autonomous Colleges under Chapter XXVI in accordance with the University Grants Commission's revised Guidelines on Autonomous Colleges.

(b) *Volume II University Calendar 1970.*

Additions to Statute 1(a) of Chapter XXXVII of the Laws of the University, Volume-II, prescribing examination fees for Comprehensive (Viva-Voce) of B.Sc., Branch IV-Chemistry.

(ii) *Regulations :*

The following New Courses/New Branches/subjects.

1. M.A. Degree Course in Public Affairs.
2. M.A. in Tourism Management under the faculty of Arts.
3. M.Sc., Degree in Bio-Technology under the faculty of Science.
4. M.Sc., in Materials Science (Inter-disciplinary) under the faculty of Science.
5. B.A., B.Sc., B.Com., B.Litt. (in Tamil) and B.Ed., under Semester system.
6. B.Sc., Visual Communication (non-semester) under the Faculty of Science.
7. Bachelor of Human Resources Development (B.H.R.D.) Under Semester system under the faculty of Arts.
8. Bachelor of Environmental Management (Semester System) under the faculty of Science.
9. Bachelor of Religious of India (B.R.I.) (Semester system) under the faculty of Arts.
10. Diploma in Saiva Sidhanta.
11. Part-time Diploma Course in Public Affairs.
12. A New Branch Viz. Branch XVII-Socialwork for B.A. Degree Course (Non-Semester).
13. Two new allied subject viz., (a) Siddha Medicine and (b) Vegetable Production for B.Sc., Br. V-Botany Main.

Convocation :

The annual convocation of 1989 was held on 5th September 1989, when Honourable Dr. Kalaingar M. Karunanidhi Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu delivered the convocation address. The Supplemental Convocation of 1989 was held on 30th March 1990.

Correspondence Education :

The Institute of Correspondence Education was established in the Academic Year, 1981-82 has become an important centre for Distance Education in the country.

During the period from 1st April 1989 to 31st March 1990, the Institute has total enrollment of 1,12,740 Students against 1,04,370 on 1988-89.

Research Programme :

During the year under report, 226 candidates qualified for the Ph.D., Degree and one candidate for D.Sc., Degree. 682 candidates were registered for the Ph.D., programme and 850 candidates for the M.Phil programme during the year.

Affiliation.—During the academic year 1989-90 the University has granted affiliation for starting of the following un-aided college.

Arts and Science Colleges.—Theivanai Ammal Women's College, Villupuram, South Arcot District, Colleges of this University upto and including the academic year 1989-90 are as follows :—

1. Arts and Science Colleges	25
(ii) <i>Professional Colleges :</i>	
(a) Engineering	14
(b) Teaching (Teachers Training)	10
(c) Law	2
(d) Physical education	2
(iii) Approved Colleges (Oriental Title Institutions).	7

LIBRARY AND DOCUMENTATION.

(a) *Madras University Library.*—5,193 volumes were added during 1989-90. As usual the publication (Monthly list of recent additions to the Library was brought out on the first day of every month, with a view to keep the public informed of the current additions to the Library).

To assist the research scholars in their research for literature in their areas of research the scheme (PARS) (Personalised Anticipatory Research Service) has been continued.

(b) *Departmental Libraries.*—2,693 books were added to the several departmental Libraries during 1989-90.

(c) *Guindy Campus Library.*—During the year, 1,259 new books and 770 bound volumes of periodicals have been added to the Library. In addition, 150 Doctoral theses and M. Phil., project reports have also been added.

(d) *Dr. A. L. Mudaliar Post-Graduate Institute of Basic Medical Sciences Taramani, Central Library.*—512 Books were added to the Library during the year. 83 periodical titles pertaining to Medical Science were also received.

CHAPTER IX **ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.** **CINCHONA.**

The Cinchona Department, a commercial wing of Government of Tamil Nadu is mainly engaged in the cultivation of Cinchona and Production of Quinine. It has enlarged its activities to the cultivation of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants and production of valuable drug and Aromatic oils of Commercial value. This venture has been taken up to augment the Revenue and to provide more employment opportunities to the rural population of hilly regions of Nilgiris District, Coimbatore District and Nilgiri-Tamil Nadu District by taking up the cultivation of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants such as Geranium, Cymbopogon Winterianus, Eucalyptus Citriodora, Eucalyptus Globulus, Cinnamomum zeylanicum, Disoscorea, etc., in these plantations.

The Department has under cultivation the following areas in the three districts :

	Anaimallais.	Nilgiris.	Kodaikanal.	Total.
	HA.	HA.	HA.	
Chinchona	1,480.69	517.12	--	1,997.81
Medicinal and Aromatic crops	324.27	681.70	138.25	1,144.22
Fuel areas	530.79	169.88	34.00	7,25.67

A sum of Rs. 27,724.00 was realised on sale of Quinine products within the country.

Medicinal and Essential Oils were sold to the tune of Rs. 43,37,829.60.

Miscellaneous products such as Cinnamomum zeylanicum bark and leaves, pepper, Cinchona bark, Pyrothrum flowers, Cardamom, etc., were sold to the value of Rs. 55,095.00.

Supply of tooth powder to the rural children under nutritious meal scheme was made to the value of Rs. 3,93,330.00.

Revenue :

The total revenue realised by the sale of Departmental produce and miscellaneous receipts was Rs. 1,17,94,634.00

New planting of Cinchona Medicinal and essential Oils and other crops was done as follows during 1989-90. The Cinchona planting was suspended for the last few years on account of poor demand and prices were revised during the year.

(1) Geranium	43.75 ha.
(2) Cymbopogon Winterianus ..	8.00 ha.
(3) Eucalyptus citrodora	16.50 ha.
(4) Rosemary	0.25 ha.
(5) Chinchona	77.00 ha.

Cinchona Harvest : A total quantity of 1,60,682 Kgs. of cinchona bark was harvested during 1989-90.

Production of Medicinal and Aromatic Oils :

The following quantities of Medicinal and essential oils (crude) were produced in the plantations during the year 1989-90.

1. Geranium ..	1269.750 kgs.
2. Eucalyptus globulus	-- 2,908.800 kgs.
3. Eucalyptus citriodora ..	-- 4,975.700 kgs.

4. Java citronella						2,230.850
5. Rosemary oil ..						76.500
6. Pyrethrum flowers			--			38.680
7. Ocimum gratissimum						15,240
8. Eucalyptus smithy				--	--	36.500
9. Ocimum camphora leaves	--	--	--	--	--	752.000
10. Ocimum camphora oil	--	--	--	--	--	0.950
11. Lemon grass oils			--			18,250
12. Cinnamomum zeylanicum						1.900
13. Bitter Orange oil						3.250
14. Dioscorea tubers						3,087.000
15. Pepper	--	--	--	--	--	5,500 kgs.
16. Cardamom	--	--	--	--	--	205.000 (green)

The Quinine factory, Anamallai is combined to the Production of Quinine products and the Medical and Essential Oils Factory Naduvattam is engaged on the purification and standardisation of Medicinal and Aromatic oils. A quantity of 3,38,530 packets of tooth powder (30 gram each) was manufactured and distributed to eight districts of this State. The supply has been discontinued with effect from June 1989 as this scheme was discontinued by Government. The production of caffeine has been temporarily suspended for want of market during the year 1989-90 in the Medicinal and essential oils Factory, Naduvattam.

Laboratory work :

The works of purifications, grading and testing of medicinal and Essential Oils were carried out. The test check sample of quinine products were analysed. The standard of quality of products was maintained in high level.

Government Quinine Factory, Cinchona :

A quantity of 1,07,938 kgs. of Cinchona bark was processed and the following products produced.

	Kgs.
1. Quinine sulphate	2,141.075
2. Quinine sulphate (Sample production)	400.000
3. Cinchona Febrifuges ..	2,000.000
4. Cinchona Febrifuge (Sample production) ..	112.000
5. Cinchonidine	-- 6.100
6. Quindine sulphate	-- -- 5.000

Analysis of bark samples, finished products, samples of chemicals, raw materials of tooth powder were carried out in the laboratory in addition to receiving, weighing and sampling of Cinchona bark from plantations and routine analysis of spent bark and intermediary products.

Tamil Nadu Steroids, Factory, Cinchona.—During 1989-90, a quantity of 6750 kgs. of Dioscorea tubers were issued for hydrolisation. A quantity of 30,000 Kgs. of Diosgenin was manufactured during the year. The demand for diosgenin was poor during the year.

Medicinal and Essential Oils Factory, Nāduvattām.— During 1989-90, the following Medicinal and Essential Oils were purified, standardised and packed in the medicinal and essential oil factory, Nāduvattām.

	Kgs.
1. Eucalyptus oil I. P.	3,363.000
2. Geranium	1,352.187 Kgs.
3. Eucalyptus citriodora]	4,375.800 Kgs.
4. Java citronella	415.800 Kgs.
5. Camphor oil	14.645 Nos.
6. Camphor tablets	113.870 Kgs.
7. Rosemary oil ..	78.395 Kgs.
8. Ocimum gratissimum oil	15.255 Kgs.
9. Cinfresh	116.400 litres.
10. Cinspray	255 litres.
11. Cincmas	5.000 Kgs.
12. Dodabetta Mist	7.000 Kgs.

Labour.—The amenities as required under Plantations Labour Act and Rules were provided to the workers. Creaches were maintained in plantations. There was no labour unrest during the period under review. The workers were paid wages fixed by Government and Dearness allowance according to cost of living index. The relationships between the management and labour was kept cordial.

Poon schemes.—The works on plan schemes sanctioned under five year plan were continued. The schemes for the cultivation of Geranium under Western Ghats Development Programme in Government Cinchona Plantations, Anzmallais and Schemes for the cultivation of Java citronella in Nilgiris under Hill area Development Programme were continued during the year under State Plan Scheme. The implementation of Plan schemes has enhanced the employment potential to the local people, mostly Backward classes residing in remote localities.

General.—The Cinchona Department has been amalgamated with the Tamil Nadu Tea Plantations Corporation Limited with effect from 1st April 1990 as per G.O. Ms. No. 221, dated 3rd April 1990 of Environment and Forests Department.

FOREST.

Introduction.—Conservation of Forest eco-system is vital for the very survival of humanity. Forest is a sector of prime importance for the social and economic Development of the State. The outlay on Forestry sector reached the poor in rural areas. Forest area renewable resource base and standard of living of the poor people can be improved through the employment generation potential of forest based departmental activities. The main activities of Forest management during the year are ;—

1. Expanding Forest areas wherever possible.
2. Conserving the wildlife heritage.
3. Generating employment through social forestry programmes.
4. Creating assets in rural areas for the specific benefit of the village through their participation.
5. Strengthening the forest system to provide life support to the tribal community living in forests.

6. Multiplying the production of pasture facilities for the village cattle depending on forests.

7. Converting degraded scrub lands into wooded forests by afforestation.
8. Supplying raw materials to forest based industries in Tamil Nadu.
9. Managing the traded forest produces like Sandal, Rubber, Tea, Cashew, Oil-seeds, etc., on commercial lines.
10. Encouraging the integration of tree culture with agriculture.
11. Modernising forest protection to contain depletion of forest wealth.
12. Establishing specialised organisational units for the management of forests in the watersheds of the principle rivers of the state.
13. Restructuring the organisation of the Research wing and
14. Establishing organisational units for evaluation and monitoring of Schemes.

Tamil Nadu State has a geographical area of 130,057 sq. km. area under forests is 10,22,699 sq. kms. which is 17.45 per cent of the land area. National policy envisages 1/3 rd of land area under forests. As per a survey conducted by Forest Department about 30 per cent of the total forest area i.e. about 6,00,000 ha is in a degraded condition. Hence urgent action is called for to remedy the damage done to the forests. Steps have to be taken to maintain and improve productivity in established forest lands, protect existing evergreen forests and forest wealth by adopting modern planting and management methods and effectively rehabilitate our degraded forest lands.

Function.—The main functions of the department are as follows :—

1. Protection of reserved forests and wildlife areas to preserve their flora and fauna.
2. Implementation of the various Acts like Tamil Nadu Forest Act, Wildlife (Protection) Act, Forest (Conservation) Act, etc.
3. Increasing vocational source by reafforestation and afforestation programmes.
4. Reclamation of degraded areas by soil and water conservation techniques and improving water regions.
5. Meeting the demands of local people and forest based industries by supplying goods and services.
6. Improving the conditions of tribals living in forest areas and providing life support to poor people.

Progress of work :

Scheme,		Physical.		Financial.	
		Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
				(Rs. in lakhs.)	
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Soil Conservation	.. ..	2025 ha 0.50 lakhs seedlings distributed.	2052 ha 0.50 lakhs seedlings distributed.	1,02.84	1,30.89
2. State Schemes	.. ..	28161 ha 1055 KMS 2.10 lakhs seedlings distributed.	208815 ha 902kms 1.60 lakhs seedlings distributed.	22,62.92	25,76.92
		1130 ha Thinning. 460 ha Intensive Cultural Operations.	1035 ha Thinnings 410 ha.		

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
3. Schemes aided by autonomous bodies			3.29	3.64
4. Centrally sponsored scheme ..			0.01	1,06.65
5. Central and State equally sponsored scheme ..	4000ha. 15 kms.	3724ha. 15 kms.	2,19.33	2,69.07
6. Hill Area Development Programme	985 ha, 10.00 lakhs seedlings.	1051 ha, 10.00 lakhs seedlings.	2,13.31	1,92.28
7. Western Ghat Development programme	1825 ha, 250 km.	1844 ha, 230 km.	1,90.00	1,90.85
8. Drought Relief Schemes			1,00.00	1,01.60
<i>Abstract.</i>				
Afforestation line plantings	36996ha, 1300 kms.	37486 ha, 1147kms.	30,91.70	35,71.90
Intensive Thinning	460 ha. 1130 ha.	416 ha. 1035 ha.		
Distribution of seedlings ..	12.60 lakhs.	12.10 lakhs.		

New Schemes implemented during year :

During 1988-89 an area of 1000ha. was aerially seeded on pilot basis for afforestation of degraded forests and wastelands for restoration of ecological balance. This scheme was implemented during 1989-90 at an expenditure of Rs. 51.74 lakhs for aerial seeding of 7500 ha. of new area and for 1000 ha. of re-seeding.

Further, urban planting was undertaken to improve environs in the major towns. The on going schemes of last year were continued on a large scale with improvement in quality and techniques in the year under report.

Financial including outlay and actual expenditure and economic validity :

The revenue realised during 1989-90 was 49.25 crores and expenditure incurred was 48.41 crores.

Special Information if any :

An amount of Rs. 1,27.50 lakhs has been spent under the tribals sub-plan, forestry scheme for upliftment of tribals living in forests of Tamil Nadu during 1989-90.

Conclusion :

In the present day context the forests cannot be considered as only a revenue-yielding source, but also as a renewable resource base, the existence of which is vital for a healthy environment. It has a direct bearing on soil, water and climate. Furthermore a forest activities create millions of mandays of work for the downtrodden rural people and help to ameliorate their hardships. Present day forests mostly are in over-exploited and degraded condition and require concerted efforts to revitalise and regenerate them for the good of the people. Hence greater weight has to be given to the afforestation activities. Funds should not be a constraint in going in for massive afforestation. As envisaged in the National Forest Policy 1/3rd of the land area under three cover must be and cherished goal. No effort should be spared to achieve this ultimate goal. Afforestation should be undertaken in on-forest areas also to enable us to achieve the goal. Forestry schemes aim at improving the socio-economic condition of the people, particularly the poor and women in the rural areas to a large extent in the process of promoting general welfare of the nation as a whole, ensuring ecological balance including atmospheric equilibrium.

“MARAM VALARPU”

World Forestry Day was celebrated on 21st March 1990. An amount of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned for celebrating World Forestry Day. Posters were displayed. For the propagation of planting of seedlings. Meetings were arranged. During 1989-90, 1015.46 lakhs of seedlings were planned under Twenty Point Programme.

CHAPTER X

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

CO-OPERATIVE AUDIT.

Introduction.— With a view to ensure, independently of audit, the Government in their G.O. Ms. No. 677, Co-operative Department, dated 22nd November 1978 ordered the separation of audit from the Co-operation Department and also creation of a separation department of Co-operative Audit to Audit the accounts of all the Co-operative Societies in the State including Co-operative Sugar Mills and Spinning Mills. This department is now functioning under the administrative control of the Government in Finance department with effect from 17th June 1989.

Functions.— The Director is assisted by one Joint Director of Co-operative Audit and Personal Assistant to the Director of Co-operative Audit in the rank of Assistant Director. There is one Regional Office at Madurai headed by Joint Director to supervise the functions of 12 Assistant Directors circles.

Progress of work target and achievements.— The total number of societies to be audited for 1988-89 was 20756. This comprise of Societies under the control of other heads of departments who are declared as functional Registrars for the purpose of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act.

This department is purely fulfilling obligation to the statutory to conduct the auditing the accounts of the Co-operative Societies under the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act and Rules.

GOVERNMENT DATA CENTRE.

Introduction.—The creation and storage inputs, performance of processed and creation and storage of output are the aims of informatics.

The Tamil Nadu Government set up the Government Data Centre in 1972 as a Data Processing unit under the control of Finance Department to assess data processing requirements of various departments of Government like Finance, Education, Commercial Taxes, etc., and to develop and operate suitable information systems. It serves to aid management and to formulate policy decisions by the Government in Taxation avenues. The main aim in computerising the Registration in the various employment exchanges into develop a streamlined information system and take various statistical outputs.

Functions.—Due to the introduction of computerisation in the Field pertaining to Financial matters of the State, 22 District Treasuries and 5 Pay and Accounts Officers send transaction data in the shape of sub-accounts.

Regarding cheque-drawing departments, monthly accounts, are received from 165 executive engineers (Public Works) department, 2 Highways accounts and 74 Forest Division Officers. Based on the data furnished in the inputs, several statements are generated from the computer.

Processing of SSLC results has been taken up by Government Data Centre, from October 1974 onwards and Higher Secondary Examination from 1980. The processing is done in 22 phases viz. the pre-exam phase and the post-exam phase. The results are processed for the exam March and October every year.

The Department of Government Examination has the stupendous task of selecting, assembling and synchronising into service a staggeringly large number of examiner for valuing the theory papers of secondary and Higher Secondary Public Examinations. E and S was designed and implemented to aid the execution of this enormously complex function.

Progress of work target.—Processing of Higher Secondary examination marks with dummy numbers for selected subjects has been introduced from April, 1988 examinations. Dummy number register and schoolwise mark registers are generated. The certificates were distributed in the Schools to the candidates on the same day, the results were published.

Matriculation and Anglo-Indian School Examination processing have been taken up GDC from September, 1987 onwards.

The process of the Diploma in Teachers Education examination was also taken up.

Bio-Data of Teachers were collected and analysed from the view point of selecting teachers for the offer of Examinership. A data form was specially designed for this purpose. This system has covered about 46,000 Teachers from all the High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools in the Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry State.

New Schemes implemented in the Reporting year.—The Pay bill for all the 400 self drawing officer in the Secretariat of Tamil Nadu Government and for the Honourable Ministers have been computerised after an indepth system study and design by the GDC.

This has been implemented for all self-drawing officers of the Secretariat.

The Pay roll system has been developed for staff of the Secretariat.

Financial target including outlay and actual expenditure and Economic Viabilities.—During the year, a total expenditure of Rs. 85 lakhs was incurred by this department including staff expenses maintenance charges of Machinery Equipments, Motor vehicles and computer, etc.,

Special information.—During the year 1989-90, detailed proposals were prepared and submitted to Government for installation of Data Entry and computer facilities in GDC.

During the year, the Government sanctioned the purchase and installation of 30 dedicated off-line Data Entry Machines to replace the old IDM card punch and verify machines. The 30 Data Entry Machines and 4 Personal computers, one PC/XT, one PC/AT/386 were installed late in the year and are used to enter data from documents/schedules into floppy diskettes data form which are then converted into Magnetic Tapes for further computer processing.

This has helped in improving the working conditions in term of less noise, dust and heat as the Date Entry Room is A/C which has resulted in increased and more reliable throughput at the Date Entry level.

During the year, the Government have also sanctioned the purchase and installation of a powerful and modern Main Frame Computer System for Government Data Centre. The work of preparation of specification and tender documents, calling for tenders and tabulation of tenders received for approval of the Purchase Committee constituted for this purpose has been completed. The system may be installed during 1990-91.

Conclusion.—The above Brief report contains only the main features of the Government Data Centre. The important functions of the Government Data Centre are to assess data processing requirements of various reports of Government are to develop and operate suitable informative systems. Thus Government Data Centre serves to aid management and to formulate policy decision by the Government.

CHAPTER X
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.
INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE

Introduction.—(General Information about objectives, nature of the work envisaged etc.,)

Financial assistance for various development activities both in the Public and private sectors is being provided by institutions like the Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and term-lending Institutions. The aim is to channelize institutional finance from various sources in the priority sectors, weaker sections and developmental activities.

Functions.—For effective co-ordination between the Government and banks for the timely flow of credit from the banks to Agriculture, Industries and services sectors, to monitor the preparation and implementation of long term and Annual Credit Plan for the districts and for the state as a whole, the Finance (IF) Department, plays a Central role.

Progress of work, target and achievements both Physical and financial under all heads schemes separately.

The progress made by various banks during the year 1989-90 was as follows :—

Bank Group Wise performance indicators of commercial Banks in Tamil Nadu, April, 1989 to March 1990.

<i>Bank Group.</i>	<i>Number of Branches</i>	<i>Total Deposits.</i>	<i>Total Advances.</i>	<i>Credit Deposit ratio.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
SBI and Associates Banks	642	2,461.12	2,693.77	109.40
Nationalised Banks	2,497	6,800.46	5,865.67	86.30
Private Sector Banks	874	1,114.19	780.77	70.00
Regional Rural Banks	11	312.31	717.00	229.60
Foreign Banks	211	38.58	58.16	150.70
Total	4,235	10,726.66	10,115.37	94.30

Number of Accounts in Hundreds Amount Rupees in Crores.

<i>Total number of Accounts.</i>	<i>Priority Amounts.</i>	<i>Sector. Percentage to total advance.</i>	<i>Number of Accounts.</i>	<i>DRI Advances. Amount.</i>	<i>Percentage to advances of previous year.</i>
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
9,846	1,125.19	41.80	1,124	16.34	0.70
31,476	2,731.15	46.60	2,980	41.97	0.80
1,984	284.87	36.50	136	2.03	0.30
2	35.07	44.90	0	0.00	0.00
1,516	44.19	76.00	9	0.09	0.00
44,824	4,220.47	41.70	4,249	60.43	0.70

The implementation of Special Foodgrains Production Programme 1989-90 was as follows :—

<i>Institution.</i>	<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>	<i>Percentage of achievement.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			(Rupees in crores.)
Commercial Banks	78.00	72.37	92.78
Co-op. Banks	63.10	69.30	109.83
Total	141.10	141.67	100.40

The sectorwise allocation and achievement under Annual Action Plan for 1989-90 was as follows :—

<i>Sector.</i>	<i>Allocation.</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>	<i>Percentage of Achievement.</i>
	(Rupees in crores.)		
Agriculture	1,027.83	1,155.87	112
Industries	276.86	278.88	10
Services	287.07	296.15	103
Total	1,591.78	1,730.90	109

New schemes implemented in the reporting year

A new dimension to rural lending called Service Area Approach came into operation with effect from 1st April 1990. The new system mainly aims to avoid regional overlaps, promote ease in minority credit and avoids gaps in service areas. The schemes of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME) announced in Parliament on 11th October 1989 have also been started by this State to provide employment to the unemployed and underemployed poor in metropolitan areas, cities and towns with population exceeding 10,000 as per 1981 census.

Financial including outlay and actual expenditure and economic liability of the Corporation/Undertakings.

In respect of loans to weaker sections, priority sector, D.R.I. and for direct finance to Agriculture, the Commercial Banks are guided by the rules issued by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time.

7. Special Information :

The Bank Branch expansion Programme 1985-90 supported to end by 30th September 1990 has been extended upto March 1991.

Conclusion.—As at the end of March, 1990 the Commercial Banks achievement a deposit level of Rs. 10,562.26 crores and the total advances level stood by Rs. 9,921.16 crores.

LOCAL FUND AUDIT

Introduction :—Entrusted with the audit of both Statutory/Non-Statutory bodies, B-boards, Organisation NMC etc., In-charge of administration of pension schemes for the employees of Municipalities Panchayat Unions and Town Panchayats, Treasurer of Charitable Endowments and Agent to the Treasurer of the Central Government Endowment.

Functions.— This department is entrusted with the audit of Statutory and non-Statutory Audit of Localbodies, Boards, Organisations and Tamil Nadu Government Noon-Meal Program, the Administration of pension schemes for the employees of Municipalities Panchayat Union councils and Town Panchayats and Administration of Local Body employees Provident fund Securities.

Progress of work

The volume of financial transactions audited during 1989-90 were as follows :—

Receipt : Rs. 1020.27 Crores.

Charges : Rs. 974.67 Crores.

The main reason for pendency audit were mainly non-receipt of annual accounts, non-availability of Records for audit.

5. New schemes implemented in the reporting year

The Government in G.O. Ms. No. 751, Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department dated 25th August 1988, sanctioned Family Pension to the legal heirs of Municipal Employees who died on or before 14th January 1930 from Municipal funds.

Out of 129 cases, 108 cases were settled.

Conclusion :

Services irregularities noticed by this department are being brought to the notice of the head of the department concerned and the Government for taking necessary action as deemed fit.

SMALL SAVINGS SCHEMES.

General Information.—The Small Savings Department is Concerned with the main objectives of promotion of the ideal of thrift as a way of life among all classes of the people of the State and mobilisation of household savings for National Development.

Function.—In Madras city, Small Savings collection was being mobilised by three agencies namely Director of Small Savings, Collector of Madras and Commissioner of Corporation. In addition to Four Assistant Directors four District Savings Officers and 15 Field Officers, Staff of the Collectorate and Corporation of Madras are being involved in the mobilisation work. In Districts the Small Savings Collection is mobilised mainly by the Development wing and Revenue Wing.

The target fixed by the Government was distributed to all other Departments and their progress was reviewed critically.

Progress work.— The target and Achievement both physical and financial target :

A target (net) of Rs. 400 crores was fixed by the Government under Small Savings Collection for the year 1989-90. Out of this target, a net collection of Rs. 345.32 crores (provincial) was collected during the year. This achievement works out to 86 per cent of the target fixed.

New Scheme Implemented in the Reporting Year.

During the year the Government of India have announced a new Small Savings Scheme for Retiring Government Employees called Deposit Scheme for Retiring Government Servants.

As usual 1 per cent cash incentive was offered to investors in National Savings certificate VIII Issue and National Savings Scheme 1987 for Rs. 10,001 and above for the period from 1st December 1989 to 31st March 1990 and Special Incentive was sanctioned to Agents during the period from 1st October 1989 to 31st December 1989. 50 per cent incentive of the commission drawn was sanctioned to Agents during the year by which the collections were improved considerably.

A Special Gift Coupon Scheme was launched between December, 1989 to March 1990 under which fabulous prizes were offered to investors for Rs. 1,000 and above under which Contessa Classic Car, Maruti Car, Hero Honda Motor Cycle, Colour T.V. Refrigerators, Cookers and Quartz Wall Clocks were offered to Prize Winners. During this year 10 series were released and this scheme had a spontaneous response from the General Public. A record collection of Rs. 345.32 crores was achieved during this year.

World Thrift Day and Sarthiyath Days were celebrated by the Collectors in the districts in a fitting manner and these functions are mainly celebrated to create awareness of thrift on the tender minds of students.

This Department participated in All India Industrial Trade Fair erected a colourful pavillion and displayed materials regarding Various Small Savings Schemes.

Financial target including outlay and actual expenditure and economic viability : (Against a net target of Rs. 400 Crores, for the year 1989-90, a sum of Rs. 345.32 crores) net provision was mobilised and this works out to 86 per cent of the target.

During the year under report a total expenditure Rs. 2.63 crores was incurred by this Department including staff expenses, publicity, printing, various incentives offered to Investor and Agent, and gifts which works out to 0.76 per cent.

A total loan assistance of Rs. 203.25 crores was granted to Government of Tamil Nadu by the Government of India based on the Small Savings collection (3/4th of the net collection).

Special information if any : The Government have reconstituted the State Advisory Board for National Savings and appointed Hon'ble Thiru A. Rahmankhan, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., as the Vice-Chairman of the State Advisory Board for Small Savings upto 31st March 1991.

During this financial year review meetings were conducted by the Finance Secretary and Director of Small Savings regularly which helped a lot in decision making and overall mobilisation of collection was improved considerably.

2. Conclusion.—In view of the importance of Small Savings Collection in financing plan outlay every care is taken to augment Small Savings Collection and to inculcate the habit of Small Savings among the people.

STATE TRADING SCHEMES.

Functions.—The Department is doing Statutory audit of Government Departments and other Institutions entrusted viz., Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board, etc., The physical verification of stocks and stores of all Government Department Local Bodies, etc.

Progress of work-target and achievements schemes separately.—The total number of Government department and other institutions to be audited for 1988-89 was 6,901. More than 4,680 units has been audited for the year 1988-89. This comprise of Government Department, Corporation, Municipalities, Panchayat Union and certain other Boards, viz TWAD, Tamil Nadu Text Book Society, Tamil Nadu Housing Board, etc., The total number of financial transaction institutions are 4,677. The receipts was Rs. 5,225.99 lakhs and charges was Rs. 4,953.72 lakhs has been audited by this department in various above said institutions and Government departments for the year 1988-89.

Special Information :

This department is being a special audit and special verification of stocks and stores of institution as per the Government direction.

Conclusion.—The department is doing commercial audit statutory bodies as well as Receipt and charges audit of Government institutions and audit oriented stock verification of stocks and stores of Government stock holding institutions and other institutions entrusted to this department. Serious irregularities noticed are brought to the notice of heads of departments concerned and Government for taking coercive action as deemed fit.

STATE FINANCE.

State Finance.—The figures of Revenue and Expenditure on Revenue Account and Expenditure on Capital Account for 1989-90 are set out in Statements I, II and III.

Cash Balance.—The cash balance of Government of Tamil Nadu was (—) 12.05 crores on the 1st April 1989 and Rs. (—) 2.66 crores on March 1990.

Revenue Account.—The total revenue of the State of Tamil Nadu for 1989-90 Rs. 41,99,78.38 lakhs while the expenditure for the year amounting to Rs. 45,50,08.58 lakhs resulting a deficit of Rs. 3,50,30.20 lakhs.

Capital Account.—The total capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,15,29.91 lakhs. The main items of expenditure being Rs. 42,33.78 lakhs under capital account of Industry Rs. 39,54.80 lakhs under capital account of Agriculture and Allied Activities, Rs. 38,47.44 lakhs under capital account on Irrigation and Flood Control, Rs. 35,40.60 lakhs under Capital Account of Transport and Rs. 39,01.81 lakhs under Capital Account of Social Services.

Special Funds:

Famine Relief Fund.—The fund was established under the Madras Famine Relief Fund Act 1936 to meet the expenditure on relief of distress caused by serious drought, flood and for other natural calamities including famine, as well as the expenditure on protective irrigation or other works undertaken for the prevention of famine. The cash balance in the Fund on 30th September 1953 amounted to Rs. 11.79 lakhs. The closing balance in the fund as on the 31st October, 1956 was Rs. 22.11 lakhs comprising of cash Rs. 2.38 lakhs and securities for Rs. 19.73 lakhs (purchase price). Pending allocation of this balance among the successor states in accordance with the State Reorganisation Act 1956 the entire balance has been provisionally brought forward to the account of the re-organised Tamil Nadu. The opening balance in the Fund at the beginning of 1989-90 was Rs. 20.00 lakhs only (Securities—Purchase Price). The closing balance in the fund as on 31st March 1990 was Rs. 20.00 lakhs (comprising of only securities - purchase price). As per the recommendation of Eighth Finance Commission the unspent balance in the year shall be notionally carried forward to the next year and that the Central team will take into account the availability of unspent balances in the Famine Relief Fund while determining the quantum of Central Assistance.

State Borrowings :

General.—The outstanding public debt of composite State of Madras on the 30th September 1953 is to be allocated between the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu in accordance with the provisions in the Seventh Schedule to the Andhra State Act, 1953. Consequently on the re-organisation of State from 1st November 1956, the outstanding debt as on 31st October 1956 is to be further allocated between the Government of Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and the Union Government with reference to the State Re-organisation Act 1956. The Liability for the open market loans shall rest entirely on the Government of Tamil Nadu but the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala and the Union Government will pay their share of the debt charges to the Government of Tamil Nadu as and when they fall due. As regards the loans taken from the Central Government each State Government will pay its share of the debt charges direct to the Government of India on the due dates. Pending final allocation of the Public debt with reference to the principles laid down in the Andhra State Act, 1953 and the State Re-organisation Act, 1956 provisional payments are being made to the Government of India by the Government of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala towards their share of the debt charges in the pollution ratio.

The liability for the open market loan raised by the former State of Travancore-Cochin rests entirely with the Kerala Government but the Tamil Nadu Government will pay their share of the debt charges to the Kerala Government as and when they fall due in respect of the loans taken from the Centre by the former State of Travancore-Cochin the Tamil Nadu Government have paid their share direct to the Government of India.

Open Market Loans.—Open Market Loans of Rs. 2,00.42 lakhs were raised by the Tamil Nadu Government during the year under review. The total amount of Open Market Loans including repayment of land ceiling compensation bonds discharged during the year amounted to Rs. 31.15 lakhs.

STATEMENT I.

		<i>Receipts during 1989-90. (in thousands of Rs.)</i>
A. TAX REVENUE.		
0021	Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	2,99,49.73
0022	Taxes on Agricultural Income ..	8,99,90
0029	Land Revenue	13,82,27
0030	Stamps and Registration Fees	2,08,33.8
0035	Taxes on Immovable Property other than Agricultural Land	2,60,37
0039	State Excise ..	3,01,81,87
0040	Sales Tax ..	16,54,98,26
0041	Taxes on Vehicles	1,96,00,75
0042	Taxes on Goods and Passengers	97.60
0043	Taxes and Duties on Electricity	5,27,27
0045	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services --	96,19,07
Total—A. Tax Revenue ..		<u>27,88,50,90</u>

B. NON-TAX REVENUE.

		<i>Receipts during 1989-90. (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)</i>
0047	Other Fiscal Services	6,59
0049	Interest Receipts ..	37,04,12
0050	Dividends and Profits	1,25,45
0051	Public Service Commission	44,05
0055	Police	9,30,23
0056	Jails	3,58,92
0058	Stationery and Printing ..	1,47,32
0059	Public Works	3,81,24
0070	Other Administrative Services	29,53,62
0071	Contributions and Recoveries towards Pension and Other retirement benefits	3,48,24
0075	Miscellaneous General Services	18,49,86
0202	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	14,95,04
0210	Medical and Public Health	26,24,13
0211	Family Welfare	44,49
0215	Water Supply and Sanitation	1,63,47
0216	Housing	5,94,04
0217	Urban Development	4,88
0220	Information and Publicity	<u>1,78,02</u>

B. NON-TAX REVENUE—cont.

*Receipts
during
1989-90.*
(IN THOUSANDS
OF RUPEES.)

0230	Labour and Employment	2,91,87
0235	Social Security and Welfares	6,10,48
0250	Other Social Services	2,46,61
0401	Crop Husbandry ..	47,74,04
0403	Animal Husbandry	2,08,65
0404	Dairy Developments	59,86
0405	Fisheries	75,01
0406	Forestry and Wild Life	49,25,03
0407	Plantations	1,17,24
0415	Agricultural Research and Education ..	1
0425	Co-operation	7,63,05
0435	Other Agricultural Programme	1,39,16
0506	Land Reforms	9
0515	Other Rural Development Programmes	3,41,26
0551	Hill Areas	1,13,03
0701	Major and Medium Irrigation ..	1,57,62
0702	Minor Irrigation	2,19,87
0801	Power	1,53
0802	Petroleum	12
0810	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy ..	(—)15
0851	Village and Small Industries	18,89,51
0852	Industries	1,67,24
0853	Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	21,65,34
0875	Other Industries ..	26,96
1051	Port and Light Houses	45,01
1054	Roads and Bridges	9,99,02
1055	Road Transport ..	12
1056	Inland Water Transport ..	1,57
1425	Other Scientific Research ..	5,56
1452	Tourism	53,09

B. NON-TAX REVENUE—cont.

1453	Foreign Trade and Export Promotion.	1
1456	Civil Supplies	1
1475	Other General Economic Services	2,82,34
Total—B. Non-Tax Revenue		3,47,13,87

C. GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS.

1601	Grants-in-aid from Central Government	4,16,35,83
1603	State's Share of Union Excise Duties	6,47,77,78
Total—C. Grants-in aid and Contribution ..		10,64,13,61
Total—Revenue Receipts		41,99,78,38

STATEMENT II.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT

A. GENERAL SERVICES.

		<i>Expenditure during 1989-90.</i>
		<i>(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
2011	State Legislatures ..	2,18,99
2012	Governor	65,69
2013	Council of Ministers	1,03,32
2014	Administration of Justice.	29,66,39
2015	Elections	18,16,90
2020	Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure. --	1,52,27
2029	Land Revenue ..	23,90,34
2030	Stamps and Registrations	13,13,04
2035	Collection of other Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions ..	1,19,57
2039	State Excise	5,87,32
2040	Sales Tax	24,65,58
2041	Taxes on Vehicles	4,37,19
2045	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	96,18

A. GENERAL SERVICES—*cont.*

1	(2)	(3) <i>Expenditure during 1989-90.</i> <i>(In thousand of Rupees)</i>
2047	Other Fiscal Services	3,02,25
2048	Appropriation for Reduction on Avoidance of Debt ..	27,77,49
2049	Interest Payments	3,35,70,04
2051	Public Service Commission	2,36,36
2052	Secretariat—General Services	13,09,15
2053	District Administration ..	83,00,77
2054	Treasury and Accounts Administration	20,53,98
2055	Polices	1,72,15,63
2056	Jails ..	14,89,38
2058	Stationery and Printing ..	19,21,33
2059	Public Works ..	35,39,68
2070	Other Administrative Services ..	26,96,89
2071	Pensions and other Retirement Benefits	2,63,56,19
2075	Miscellaneous General Services ..	16,64,75
Total— A. General Services ..		11,61,66,67

B. SOCIAL SERVICES.

2202	General Education	10,03,59,43
2203	Technical Education	39,66,98
2204	Sports and Youth Services ..	8,25,58
2205	Art and Culture ..	11,16,94
2210	Medical and Public Health	2,65,00,74
2211	Family Welfare	48,93,73
2215	Water Supply and Sanitation	1,57,28,95
2216	Housing	15,50,69
2217	Urban Development	38,4,83
2220	Information and Publicity	5,64,43
2225	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.	1,16,67,17
2230	Labour and Employment	34,81,04
2235	Social Security and Welfare	1,40,42,81

B. SOCIAL SERVICES—*cont.*

(1)	(2)	<i>Expenditure during 1990-91. (In Thousands of Rupees)</i> (3)
2236	Nutritious	1,39,77,12
2245	Relief on Accounts of Natural Calamities	14,33,25
2250	Other Social Services	6,29,72
2251	Secretariat Social Services	4,32,29
TOTAL—B. Social Services		20,50,13,70

C. ECONOMIC SERVICES.

2401	Crop Husbandry	1,48,11,65
2402	Soil and Water Conservation	17,88,12
2403	Animal Husbandry	44,17,36
2404	Dairy Development	3,35,75
2405	Fisheries	6,93,50
2406	Forestry and Wild Life	23,13,42
2407	Plantations	2,92,15
2408	Food, Storage and Warehousing	5,00
2415	Agricultural Research and Education	28,32,32
2425	Co-operation	79,14,69
2435	Other Agricultural Programmes	12,38,56
2501	Special Programme for Rural Development	33,18,27
2505	Rural Employment	41,05,34
2506	Land Reforms	24,06
2515	Other Rural Development Programmes	73,28,92
2551	Hill Areas	7,41,31
2701	Major and Medium Irrigation	27,86,50
2702	Minor Irrigation	21,02,08
2801	Power	2,91,75,00
2851	Village and Small Industries	1,17,15,15
2852	Industries	8,26,27
2853	Non Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	1,29,94
3051	Ports and Light Houses	98,57

C. ECONOMIC SERVICES— *cont.*

(1)	(2)	<i>Expenditure during 1990-91. (In thousands of Rupees)</i> (3)
3052	Shipping	98,57
3053	Civil Aviation	6,26
3054	Roads and Bridges	1,01,50,26
3055	Road Transport	4
3056	Inland Water Transport	32,03
3425	Other Scientific Research	1,70,75
3435	Ecology and Environment	4
3451	Secretariat-Economic Services	4,57,36
3452	Tourism	83,48
3454	Census Surveys and Statistics	5,66,52
3456	Civil Supplies	1,94,00,92
3475	Other General Economic Service	3,12,66
TOTAL—C. ECONOMIC SERVICES		<u>12,93,84,17</u>

D. GRANTS-IN-AID CONTRIBUTIONS.

	Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions.	<i>Expenditure during 1989-90 (In thousands of Rupees).</i>
3604	Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions.	44,44,04
TOTAL—D. GRANTS-IN-AIDS AND CONTRIBUTIONS		<u>44,44,05</u>
TOTAL—DISBURSEMENTS—REVENUE ACCOUNT		<u>45,50,08,58</u>

STATEMENT III.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

A. CAPITAL ACCOUNTS OF GENERAL SERVICES.

	Capital Outlay on Stationery and Printing	<i>Expenditure during 1989-90 (In thousands of Rupees).</i>
4058	Capital Outlay on Stationery and Printing	14,85
4059	Capital Outlay on Public Works	10,26,99
4070	Capital Outlay on Other Administrative Services	7,97
TOTAL—A. CAPITAL ACCOUNT ON GENERAL SERVICES		<u>10,49,81</u>

B. CAPITAL ACCOUNTS OF SOCIAL SERVICES.

Expenditure during 1989-90.

(1)	(2)	(3)
		<i>(In thousands of Rupees)</i>
4202	Capital Outlay on Education, Sports, Art and Culture	10,39,09
4210	Capital Outlay on Medical and Public Health	7,40,03
4211	Capital Outlay on Family Welfare	1,70,43
4215	Capital Outlay on Water Supply and Sanitation	3,72,48
4216	Capital Outlay on Housing	7,44,07
4220	Capital Outlay on Information and Publicity	55,49
4225	Capital Outlay on Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classess	6,70,00
4235	Capital Outlay on Social Security and Wellfare	4,86
4236	Capital Outlay on Nutrition	46,02
4250	Capital Outlay on Other Social Services	59,84
TOTAL—B. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF SOCIAL SERVICES		39,01,81

C. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF ECONOMIC SERVICES.

*Expenditure
during
1989-90.**(Rupees in thousands.)*

4401	Capital Outlay of Crop Husbandry	1,17,37
4402	Capital Outlay on Soil and Water Conservation	1,90,72
4403	Capital Outlay on Animal Husbandry	15,77
4404	Capital Outlay on Dairy Development	67,25
4405	Capital Outlay on Fisheries	73,31
4406	Capital Outlay on Forestry and Wild Life	21,23,06
4407	Capital Outlay on Plantations	6,52
4408	Capital Outlay on Food Storage and Warehousing	30,00
4415	Capital Outlay on Agricultural Research and Education	26,84
4425	Capital Outlay on Co-operation	13,02,66
4435	Capital Outlay on Other Agricultural Programme	1,30
4515	Capital Outlay on Other Rural Development Programme	5,99
4551	Capital Outlay on Hill Areas	4,68,07

C. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF ECONOMIC SERVICES—*cont.*

	Expenditure during 1989-90 (Rupees in thousands)
4575 Capital Outlay on Other Special Areas Programme	8,71
4701 Capital Outlay on Major and Medium Irrigations	32,46,52
4702 Capital Outlay on Minor Irrigation ..	4,95,83
4711 Capital Outlay on Flood Control Projects	1,05,09
4851 Capital Outlay on Village and Small Industries	43,44
4858 Capital Outlay on Engineering Industries	9,60
4859 Capital Outlay on Tele-communication and Electronic Industries	1,17,94
4860 Capital Outlay on Consumer Industries	24,03,69
4875 Capital Outlay on Other Industries ..	16,59,11
5051 Capital Outlay on Ports and Lighthouses ..	17,20
5054 Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges	34,89,17
5055 Capital Outlay on Road Transport ..	1
5056 Capital Outlay on Inland Water Transport	31,15
5075 Capital Outlay on Other Transport Services	3,07
5452 Capital Outlay on Tourism	99,03
5465 Investments in General Financial and Trading Institutions	41,12,25
5475 Capital Outlay on Other General Economic Services	8,62
TOTAL—C. Capital Account of Economic Services	1,65,78,29
TOTAL—Capital Expenditure outside the Revenue Account	2,15,29,91

TAMIL NADU RAFFLES.

Instruction :

The Tamil Nadu Raffle Scheme was started by the late Chief Minister Thiru C.N. Anna Durai on 15th August 1968, when he was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. The scheme was temporarily suspended on 12th September 1975. This scheme was again revived on 7th August 1976 and the first draw after revival was held on 30th September 1976. The object of the scheme is to augment the resources of the State to implement the welfare schemes.

Initially, draws were conducted once in a month. Subsequently, fortnightly draws were held from May 1981 and trimonthly draw from March 1982. As there was increased demand for raffle tickets weekly draws were introduced from 1985. Bi-weekly from 22nd May 1986 and tri-weekly from 22nd August 1986. Besides the ordinary draws, bumper draws were conducted once in three months, the periodically of it was increased to once in two months and now two bumper draws are conducted from 1988.

No target has been fixed and the tickets released are expected to be sold in full. But the fluctuation in sales occurs according to the market trend. As such a statement showing receipts and expenditure for the year 1989-90 is furnished in the Statement I.

Every year 85 per cent of net receipts has been allotted to various Welfare Schemes like providing water supply to villages, Providing house to economically weaker section of the public. The particulars for the fund allotted for various scheme for the year 1989-90 is furnished below :

STATEMENT--

Particulars of receipts and expenditure from 1st April 1989 to 31st March 1990.			
Year.	Gross receipts.	Total expenditure.	Net Receipts.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1989-90..	13,16,42,975.85	10,71,82,800.65	2,14,60,175.25

Particulars of Amount allotted to Welfare Schemes.

Total amount allotted to Welfare Scheme.				
Year.	Rural water supply scheme.	Social Security sand welfare...	Special Welfare fund.	Exservicemen benevolent fund.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1989-90..	1,76,54,449.00	9,20,910

TREASURIES AND ACCOUNTS

Introduction.— The Treasuries and Accounts Department came into being with effect from 1st April 1962 under the control of Director of Treasuries and Accounts who is responsible for the treasury organisation in all District Treasuries and sub-treasuries in Tamil Nadu. This organisation consisting 23 District Treasuries, 199 Sub-Treasuries, 5 Pay and Accounts Offices, Assistant Superintendent of Stamps, Accounts Officer (Funds), and one Sub Pay and Accounts Office are also functioning under the control of Director of Treasuries and Accounts.

Functions.— The Treasuries and Accounts Department acts as an agent to all State Government Departments, accepts remittances and make payments and also renders Departmental accounts to Accountant-General, Madras. It is mainly responsible to make payments of pension to all the retired State and Central employees, Military personnel, family of deceased employees Freedom Fighters, etc., and the amount of pension disbursed is intimated to Accountant-General Madras.

This Department is the custodian of the share certificates relating to Government owned public undertakings and the other functional Heads of Departments. Allotment of funds to all kinds of Advances and compilation of the budget estimates in respect of Festival Advances Marriage Advance, Education Advance, etc., are dealt with. Apart from this, Insurance policies and Mortgage Deeds in respect of conveyance advances are also scrutinised by Treasuries and Accounts Department. Judicial and Non-Judicial Stamp papers, Court Fee Stamps, etc., are distributed to the public through District and Sub-Treasuries and also opium is distributed to the licenced persons by this Department. Interest is paid to the holders of Government securities periodically and the amounts are submitted to the Reserve Bank of India. Under the Tamil Nadu Social Security Scheme, subscriptions are being collected monthly and payments are being made to Public after the period of maturity. The remittances made under the Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicle Taxation Act are accounted and vehicle discs are issued to the non-transport vehicle owners. Accounts are maintained in respect of Revenue Deposit, Work Deposit, Caution Deposit, etc., and refunded after the maturity period.

Special Informations.— (a) Proposals are being submitted to Government for opening a new sub-treasuries in order to make the payment of pension to pensioners and also to serve the Government offices situated in the remote corner of the State.

(b) A new District Treasury is opened at Tiruvannamalai with effect from 30th September 1989 consequent on the formation of a new district (i.e.) Tiruvannamalai Sambuvarayar District.

(c) New Buildings were constructed for the sub-treasuries in Hosur-Dharmapuri District and Gudiyatham-North Arcot District.

Conclusion.— This Treasuries and Accounts Department acts as a Watch dog, in the field of Government accounts by promptly rendering accounts to the Accountant-General, and also helps the Government to allot funds to the new schemes.

CHAPTER X

HANDLOOMS, HANDICRAFTS, TEXTILES AND KHADI DEPARTMENT.

HANDLOOMS AND TEXTILES.

Introduction.— Next only to Agriculture in employment potential Handloom industry by the compassionate patronage of the Government is able to outline competition from the mills sector and powerlooms. Though Handloom Industry has inherent strength and captive market to survive, yet countenance of the Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu is absolutely necessary to protect the industry from the stiff competition and domination by the organised mills and powerlooms sectors.

Functions.— The Director of Handlooms and Textiles continues to be the agency for planning, organising and implementing the various programmes for the promotion and development of the Handloom Industry. The Director of Handlooms and Textiles is assisted by fourteen circle Assistant Director of Handlooms and Textiles. These circle Assistant Director of Handlooms and Textiles according to the powers delegated to them as per Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act and Rules, register Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies, control and guide them on behalf of and under instructions given from time to time by the Director of Handlooms and Textiles.

Progress of work — Physical and Financial Target and Achievements under various Heads of Schemes separately :

(i) *Number of Weavers Co-operative Societies and Number of Looms.*— Out of 4.27 lakhs of Handlooms in the State, 2.85 lakhs of looms have been organised into 1,680 Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies upto 31st March 1990.

(ii) *Production and sales of Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies.*— For the year 1989-90, target of 1,900 lakhs metres production was fixed and distributed for achievement by the respective circle Assistant Director of Handlooms and Textiles. Accordingly, 13,67.07 lakhs metres valued at Rs. 236,07.98 lakhs was produced and sales to the tune of 15,51.79 lakhs metres valued at Rs. 27,004.90 lakhs was effected upto 31st March 1990.

(iii) *Provision of Concessional Finance to Handloom Weavers to Co-operative Societies.*— The Working capital availed by both the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies and Co-optex in Tamil Nadu is Rs. 190 crores. The Government have sanctioned an interest subsidy of Rs. 1,50,00 lakhs during 1989-90.

(iv) The Government is implementing the following schemes for the Development of Handloom Industry and for the Welfare of the Handloom Weavers in the State. (1) House-cum-workshed Scheme, (2) Janatha Cloth Scheme, (3) Scheme of Rebate, (4) Savings and Security Scheme, (5) Central Thrift Fund Scheme, (6) Liberation of Handloom Weavers, (7) Scheme for Modernisation of Handlooms, (8) Assistance to Children of Handloom Weavers for their higher studies (9) Supply of uniform cloth (10) Marketing infrastructure for Co-optex, (11) establishment of Handloom Reservation policy and enforcement wing.

New Schemes Implemented in the Reporting Year :

(i) *Norad Scheme* :—To generate employment opportunity for poor women in rural areas, ten Industrial Weavers' Co-operative Societies have been organised exclusively for women. Four more women Industrial Weavers Co-operative Societies are proposed to be organised during 1990-91. The financial assistance is extended by the Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women Limited (DEW) under NORAD Programme as follows :—

1. Land Cost	50,000
2. Building Cost	5,50,000
3. Looms and Accessories	2,50,000
4. Training ..	1,50,000
Total	10,00,000

These 10 societies organised in 1989-90 have absorbed 1,000 women weavers and 400 more women will be added by organising 4 weavers co-operative societies proposed during 1990-91.

(ii) *Supply of Looms to Loomless women weavers* .—As another measure of providing continuous employment and assured wages to women weavers, it was programmed to enlist, 1,000 loomless women into various primary weavers Co-operative Societies by providing them looms. These 1,000 women weavers have been admitted in the existing weavers Co-operative Societies. The cost of each loom to be supplied will be Rs. 2,500 of which Rs. 1,000 is given as subsidy and Rs. 1,500 as loan repayable in 60 easy monthly instalments of Rs. 25 per month.

It is also envisaged that another 4,000 loomless women weavers would be provided with necessary looms for production of export varieties under tie up arrangements with Co-optex International.

(iii) *Free Supply of Handloom Sarrees and Dhooties for the Families coming below poverty Line*.—As a notable event in 1989-90, for the first time in the country Government programmed to supply sarrees and dhooties to 75 lakhs poor house holds at a cost of about Rs. 45.83 crores. It has a two fold objectives.

(a) Free supply of clothing to nearly 84 lakhs families living below the poverty line as a gesture of Government's compassion towards the poor and

(b) Regular employment to one lakh poor weaver house holds. The scheme was implemented during 1989-90 successfully without any complaint.

Financial including outlay and actual expenditure and economic Valuability of the Corporation/Undertakings :

(i) *Tamil Nadu Handloom Development Corporation Limited, Madras* .—The Tamil Nadu Handloom Development Corporation Limited continues to provide financial assistance in the shape of loans to the handloom and ancillary industry outside the co-operative fold. In 1989-90, the Corporation provided working capital loans to 2,778 private sector handloom weavers amounting to Rs. 3,85.80 lakhs.

(ii) *Tamil Nadu Zari Limited, Kancheepuram* .—The Government have invested Rs. 13.20 lakhs as paid up share capital in the company. The Unit during the year 1989-90 produced 13,318.00 Marcs of (Gold Thread) Zari and effected sales valued at Rs. 2,92.97 lakhs.

(iii) *Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation* .—The Tamil Nadu Textiles Corporation was incorporated as a company under the Companies Act in April 1969. The authorised share capital of the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation is Rs. 500 lakhs and paid up share capital is Rs. 154 lakhs. Government intend utilising the services of the Corporation as a nodal agency for co-ordinating powerloom input, credit and marketing needs.

(iv) *Co-optex* .—The Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies has procured cloth from Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies worth Rs. 84.00 crores during the year and has sold handloom goods worth Rs. 150 crores.

(v) *Co-operative Spinning Mills* .—4.65 lakhs spindles have been installed in 18 Co-operative Spinning Mills. These mills have produced yarn valued at Rs. 14,491.00 lakhs. The total sales performed during the period is valued at Rs. 1,44,53.41 lakhs.

(vi) *Tamil Nadu Co-operative Textiles Processing Mills, Erode* .—The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Textile Processing Mills Limited is having infrastructural facilities for bleaching, dyeing, mercerising, presizing and screen printing. The mills have carried out dyeing and Bleaching work to an extent of Rs. 17.93 lakhs metres during 1989-90.

(a) *The Co-operative Handloom weavers Savings and Security Scheme* .—The Co-operative Handloom Weavers Savings and Security Scheme was introduced with effect from 15th November 1975. About 1,30,210 handloom weavers were brought under the scheme. A weaver who joins the scheme, contributes 6 paise per rupee of wages earned by him, and the State Government is contributing 3 paise per rupee, besides payment of interest on the amounts accumulated under the fund account scheme and also the insurance premium payable to life Insurance Corporation of India on behalf of the subscribers.

If a subscriber of the scheme dies before attaining the age of 55 years his nominee or legal heir will get a sum of Rs. 3,000 from the Life Insurance Corporation of India. The Co-opted, 50th Commemoration of its Golden Jubilee celebrations is giving a sum of Rs. 2,000 in addition to the insurance amount of Rs. 3,000 from the Life Insurance Corporation of India, thus increasing the benefits to Rs. 5,000 from 1st July 1984.

(b) *Central Thrift Fund Scheme*.—The Government of India as a gesture shown to handloom weavers have introduced a new scheme called "Central Thrift Fund Scheme" from 1985-86 onwards. The Central Scheme similar to the existing Savings and Security Scheme provides a subsidy of 3 paise per rupee of wages earned by a weaver subject to a ceiling of Rs. 50 per weaver per annum. The Central Assistance is sanctioned to all weavers in the scheme on the ratio of their contribution under the savings and security scheme. The total amount proposed to be disbursed by the Government of India during the VIIIth Five Year Plan period is Rs. 1,33,394 for Tamil Nadu. The Government of India have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 66,09,600 towards the implementation of Central Thrift Fund Scheme during the year 1989-90.

Weavers Housing Scheme.—The Weavers Housing Scheme which was discontinued after 1962 was reviewed and a new modified weavers housing scheme was started from the year 1979-80. During the IV Five Year Plan period 3,027 houses were constructed under the scheme adding to the 2,683 houses constructed earlier. From 1-7-82 onwards Housing and Urban Development Corporation has revised the scheme, according to which, the total estimated cost of each house is Rs. 12,000 for which a maximum loan of Rs. 9,760 is made available from Housing and Urban Development Corporation. The State Government have to provide a subsidy Rs. 1,000 per house and the balance of Rs. 1,300 has to be met by the beneficiary members of the Weavers Co-operative Societies. From the year 1985-86 onwards, under the New Textile Policy the Government of India also started sanctioning subsidy at the rate of Rs. 1,000 for the house and Rs. 1,500 for the workshed (Total Rs. 2,500). Under this scheme there is a matching State Government contribution of Rs. 1,000 for the house and Rs. 1,500 for the workshed (total Rs. 2,500). This, the present scheme consist of a total subsidy of Rs. 5,000 per unit besides a loan component of Rs. 10,000 per unit from Housing and Urban Development Corporation. The details of the Unit cost of the House-cum-Workshed are given below:

Total cost of the unit Rs. 15,000.

	Rs.
1. Loan from Housing and Urban Development Corporation —	10,000
2. Subsidy from Central Government — —	2,500
3. Subsidy from State Government — —	2,500
Total	15,000

During the year 1989-90, 1,323 House-cum-Workshed units were taken up for construction as against the target of 2,500 units.

SERICULTURE.

Introduction.—In the agro-industry and rural employment generating sector, this Department completed a decade of its existence to silk production in the State and to generate rural employment. Formed in the year 1979, the Department has expanded the mulberry area expansion resulting in not only rural employment but also reducing the silk demand supply gap in the State.

Functions.—The functions of the department of Sericulture essentially involve:—

- (a) Training to farmers in mulberry cultivation and silk work rearing;
- (b) Ensuring availability of disease free layings (mostly by production in the State grain ages).
- (c) Extension assistance to Sericulturists to prevent losses due to silk work diseases;
- (d) Running markets for purchase and sale of Cocoons at a support price.
- (e) Increasing the production of Raw Silk by processing in the Government Reeling Unit during erratic flow of Cocoons and also promotion of Reeling in the private sector.

Physical and Financial Performance.—The details of on going and new schemes implemented during 1989-90 are as follows:—

Plan Scheme.—A extent of 4,068 acres has been brought under mulberry cultivation against the target of 3,650 acres during 1989-90. A total number of 6,094 farmers were covered under this programme. A sum of Rs. 542.10 lakhs has been incurred under Plan Scheme against the total outlay of Rs. 568.44 lakhs during 1989-90.

On the other hand, silkworm seed production and distribution programme kept up. Against the target of 15 million layings a quantity of 17.3 million laings was produced in the grainages in the State.

A quantity of 99.30 lakh kgs. of cocoons was produced against the target of 85 lakh kgs. and similarly a quantity of 3.43 lakh kg of Raw silk was produced against the target of 3.35 lakh kgs for the year.

Hill Area Development Programme.—During the year 1989-90, 200 acres have been brought under mulberry against the target of 193 acres. The shortfall is due to failure of north east monsoon in the hills. The Government have provided an outlay of Rs. 14.65 lakhs and the achievement was Rs. 14.13 lakhs during this year.

Integrated Tribal Development Programmes.—Sericulture under Integrated Tribal Development Programme is being implemented in the hills of Salem, Trichy, South Arcot, Dharmapuri and North Arcot Districts with the objective of improving the socio-economic Status of the Tribal families in the hills. During the year 340 tribal families have been brought under Sericulture target of 340 families. Financial outlay provided for the year was Rs. 69.67 lakhs and the achievement was Rs. 71.46 lakhs.

Western Ghat Development Programme.—Various Developmental activities like the establishment of model nursery farms, Nurseries, Beneficiary oriented Programme have been taken up under Western Ghat Development Programme in Tirunelveli, Anna, Kamarajar, Coimbatore and Kanyakumari Districts. During the year 200 acres were planted with mulberry comprising 400 farmers against the annual target of 200 acres. Outlay sanctioned for the year was Rs. 10.00 lakhs and the amount incurred was Rs. 10.83 lakhs.

New schemes implemented in the reporting year.

National Sericulture Project.—The National Sericulture Project with an outlay of Rs. 41.77 crores assisted by World Bank and Swiss Development Co-operation is now being implemented in ten districts of the State. The 5 year project aims at increasing the mulberry acreage in the State by 12,000 Hectares and generate additional employment opportunities to 1 lakh man years during the project period.

2. The raw milk production capacity in the State is expected to reach 1,500 mts. by the end of the project, against the present potential of about 700 mts. In order to achieve the main objectives, the Department of Sericulture has a number of activities envisaged in the project during the first year itself. The important items of activities envisaged are :—

- (a) Planting of additional area under mulberry with saplings of improved varieties of mulberry.
- (b) Providing training facilities for farmers and dealers.
- (c) Extending credit facilities to farmers and dealers.
- (d) Augmenting silkworm seed production capacity in the State by increasing the production capacity of Government grainages and encouraging private grainages.

Strengthening the infrastructure facilities like seed farms, cocoon markets, technical service centre, etc.

3. The State has initiated almost all activities envisaged in the project and followings are the same of the important achievements during the year.

(1) A State Level monitoring committee with the Hon'ble Minister for Social Welfare has been constituted to monitor the progress of the scheme in the State.

(2) An Empowered Committee with Chief Secretary as Chairman has been constituted to clear the proposals and accord financial schemes without delay.

4. District level monitoring Committeeshave been constituted with District Collectors as Chairman to monitor the programme at the district level.

Performance for 1989-90.—(a) An additional area of 1367 ha. have been brought under mulberry cultivation by 5,115 farmers. Of these 5,115 farmers covered 570 belongs to Scheduled Caste, 282 to Scheduled Tribe and a total of 1,207 women.

(b) A sum of Rs. 144 lakhs have been mobilised as Credit to 1,634 beneficiaries of which 357 were women.

(c) *The Silkwork Seed Production* in the State during the year was 173 lakhs against the target of 160 lakhs disease free layings. This is the highest production recorded in the State for a particular year.

(d) Licences were issued for 4 Private Silkwork Seed preparators during the year encourage the private Silkwork seed prepares. Government is giving 25 percent subsidy for the equipments required by the seed preparators.

(e) 26 New Technical Service Centres.—Were established during the period.

(f) Replanting programme with improved varieties of mulberry were taken up in the Seed Farms.

(g) An Engineering Cell headed by a Superintending Engineer and supporting staff has been constituted to take up the Special construction programmes with a total outlay of Rs. 3.5 crores envisaged in the project.

(h) Additional Employment opportunities were generated to 12,000 man years during the year.

(i) 175 Silk Reeling Devices were installed additionally.

(j) A total numbers of 1093 farmers and reelers were training of which 555 were women.

(k) Against the Financial Provision of Rs. (188) lakhs, a sum of Rs. 180.282 lakhs have been spent during 1989-90.

II. Ford Foundation Assisted Scheme.—A Ford Foundation Assisted Scheme (Phase-I) commenced in 1184, proposed a scheme to help 200 women towards Self Employment was ended on 1st December 1988. In continuation of the scheme, phase-II Programme was started with a full grant of Rs. 33.48 lakhs over a period of 3 years. As per this scheme, 5 Nos. of Women Co-operative Societies have been started functioning in rural areas of Dharmapuri, Salem and Periyar Districts in the women from weaker sections in Silk Reeling Chawki Roaring.

A full grant of 75,000 U.S. Dollars from the Ford Foundation is awaited for launching these women into self employment through sericulture. So far 79 women programme trainees were assisted with Self Employment at a cost of 3.160 lakhs.

III Swiss Development Co-operation Assisted Scheme.—In November 1987 an agreement has been entered into, between the Government of Switzerland and the Government of India under which with a contribution from the State Government of Rs. 21.90 lakhs and from the Swiss Government of Rs. 99.90 lakhs, over a period of 3 years, 3 Nos. of Women Co-operative Societies were established in Periar and Dharmapuri districts.

Another component of Swiss Development assisted scheme is bringing of Mulberry Tree plantation under rainfed condition under this programme 7,901 khs Nurseries were raised and disbursed to farmers for planting of so far an extent of 170 ha. have been planted. Disinfection squads and mobile cocoon marker are provided with vehicles and are functioning in the seed cocoon areas and rural areas involving in sericulture. An Administrative wing is also functioning to monitor the scheme.

IV. International Labour Organisation Assisted Scheme.—The Three Year International Labour Organisation assisted sericulture project aims at covering 500 acres under Mulberry and to generate sufficient employment opportunities. This scheme is being implemented in THALLY BLOCK of North West Region of Dharmapuri district. During the year the target of 50 acres has been fully achieved. The total expenditure was Rs. 1.027 lakhs against the outlay of Rs. 1.113 lakhs.

V. International Fund for Agriculture Development—The International Fund for Agriculture Development assisted Sericulture Schemes is being implemented in Dharmapuri district for the economic upliftment of Women folk in this District. During the year 1989-90, 171 Women beneficiaries were covered against the target of 47 beneficiaries. A sum of Rs. 3.971 lakh has been spent against the outlay of Rs. 2.406 lakhs.

**Chapter XII,
HEALTH, INDIAN MEDICINE, HOMEPATHY AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT:
BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES ACT.**

1. *Births and Deaths.*—(i) The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (Central Act VI of 1886 :—Registration of Births and Deaths under this Act is optional. This Act applies only to a small portion of the population, namely, those to whom the Indian Succession Act applies and to those who profess the Christian Religion. All Collectors, Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, District Registrars and Sub-Registrars of Assurances and Marriage Registrars appointed under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, are appointed as Registrars of Births and Deaths under the Act. All these Registrars under the Act to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages once in a quarter.

No Births or Deaths were registered under the Act during the year under report. Similarly in the previous year also no births or deaths were registered.

(ii) *The Tamil Nadu City Municipality Act, 1919 :*

(a) The Corporations of Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore are required to send copies of entries of Births and Deaths relating to aliens registered by them under the Act to this office. The Health Officer of Corporation of Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore forward these copies periodically. These copies of entries are indexed and preserved in this office. During the year under report no returns of Births and Deaths of such persons were received as against 56 returns of Births and Deaths in the previous year from the Corporation of Madras.

(b) No returns of Births and Deaths were received from Madurai Corporation during this year. No returns of Births and Deaths were received during the previous year.

(c) No reports were received from the Corporation of Coimbatore.

(iii) *The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act 1920.*—The Municipalities in this State are required to send copies of entries of Births and Deaths relating to aliens to Register of Births and Deaths Marriage Periodical copies of these entries received are indexed and preserved in. During the year under report, returns of 20 Births and 25 Deaths of aliens were received as against returns received in the previous year relating to 10 Births and 7 Deaths.

(iv) *The Contonment Code.*—Copies of entries relating to Births and Deaths of aliens in Contonment areas in Tamil Nadu namely, Wellington (The Nilgiris District) and St. Thomas Mount Cum Pallavaram Chingleput District) are received by the Registrar of Births, and Deaths under the code and indexed and preserved. No entries of Births and Deaths of aliens were received this year. No reports of Births and Deaths were received in the previous year.

(v) *Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1969.*—Under this Act, Registration of Births and Deaths is compulsory in rural areas. Copies of entries of Births and Deaths of aliens registered under this Act are required to be sent to the Registrar-General of Births and Deaths. Copies of such entries received are indexed and preserved. During the year 35 returns of births and 21 returns of Deaths were received. During the previous year, no entries of Births and Deaths were received.

4. *Marriages* (1) *the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.*—A. Categories of person who can solemnize Marriage under this Act are :—

(a) Marriage Registrars under Section 7.

(b) Licences under sections 6 and 9.

(c) Ministers of the Church of Home, England and Scotland.

(d) Episcopally Ordained Ministers of Churches Other than the churches of Home England and Scotland.

Marriage Registrars, Licensees and Ministers of Religions copies of entries of Marriages relating to aliens every month. Copies of entries of marriages of Indian Christian are sent every quarter. All copies of entries received are indexed and preserved in the office.

B. 25,436 copies of entries of marriages were received during the year under report; of these 5 relates to aliens and 25,431 to Indian Christians as against entries of Marriages received in the previous year of 23,768 which 7 related to aliens and 23,761 to Indian Christians.

C. *The Parsi Marriages and Divorce Act, 1936.*—The Registrars appointed under the Act, and the District Registrars of Assurances appointed under section 6 of the Indian Registration Act. The officiating priest at a Marriage under the Act is required to send a certificate of the Marriage after its solemnization to the Registrar who has to copy it in his register. A copy of the certificates as entered in the Register has to be sent to this office once a quarter. These copies of Certificate are indexed and preserved in this Office. No marriage was registered during the year under report as against No marriage registered in the previous year.

5. *Search and Copies* :—

(i) *Searches.*—149 Searches were conducted relating to grant of copies of entries of Births, Deaths and Marriages during the year under report as against 158 searches conducted the previous year. Of this 13 applications for searches were received from persons living abroad during the years as against 10 in the previous year.

(ii) *Copies.*—138 Certified copies of entries of Births, Deaths and Marriages filed in this office were granted during the year under report of which 18 were sent to persons living abroad. 170 certified copies were issued during the previous year of which 20 were sent to persons living abroad.

6. *Financial Results.*—The receipts under the several Acts relating to Births, Deaths and Marriages and Administered by this Department during the year under report are Rs. 2,49,545.30 as against Rs. 2,07,779.20 in the previous year. The expenditure towards the establishment during the year under report is Rs. 89,947.40 as against Rs. 84,900.10 in the previous year.

Working under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (Act VI of 1886).

<i>Classes of Officers.</i>	<i>No. of Registers.</i>	<i>No. who registered Births and Deaths.</i>	<i>Number registered Births and Deaths.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Officers of the Registration Department	627	—	—
Officers of the Revenue Department	1217	..	—
Marriage Registrars under Act XV of 1872	23	..	..
Total for the year 1988-89	1866	—	—
Total for the year 1989-90	1866	..	—

Particulars of copies of entries of Births and Deaths of Aliens received under (1) Tamil Nadu City Municipal Act, 1919 (2) Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920 and (3) Contonment code and (4) Registration Births, Deaths Act, 1969 in the State of Tamil Nadu

<i>Name of Enactment.</i>	<i>Births</i>		<i>Deaths.</i>	
	1988-89	1989-90	1988-89	1989-90
Tamil Nadu City Municipal Act IV of 1919	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act V of 1920	—	20	—	25
Contonment Code	—	—
The Registrar of Births and Deaths Act 1965 Act 18 of 1969	—	35	—	21
Total	—	55	—	46

Marriage solemnized under the Indian Christian Marriages Act, 1872.

<i>Marriage solemnized in Tamil Nadu.</i>	<i>Allens.</i>		<i>Indian Christians.</i>	
	1988-89	1989-90	1988-89	1989-90
Marriage Registrars under Section 7				12
Licencees under sections 6 and 7 ..				
Episcopally ordained Ministers of Churches other than Churches of Rome.				
England and Scotland ..	7	5	23,761	25,436
Total	7	5	23,761	25,448

(ii) Hindu Marriages Act.

HINDU MARRIAGE ACT, 1955.

(i) Administrative Setup—

This Act came into force in Tamil Nadu with effect from 1st April 1968. The Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Tamil Nadu continued to be the Chief Controlling Authority for the administrations of the Hindu Marriage Act and Rules framed thereunder.

(ii) All District Registrars and all Sub-Registrars of Assurances appointed under Section 6 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 continued to be marriage Registrars within their respective jurisdiction and Executive Officers of Temples appointed under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959 also continued as Marriage Registrars in respect of Hindu Marriages solemnised in their respective Temples.

There are at present 627 Marriage Registrars under the Hindu Marriage Act, consisting of the Registration Department and 253 Executive Officers of Temples.

(iii) The staff of the Registrar General's Office attached to administrative work under this Act. One Additional post of Assistant was sanctioned to the Registrar General's Office in 1967 after this Act was implemented taking into account the increase of the work load in the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Section of this Office of the District Registrars, Sub-Registrars and Executive Officers of Temples.

3. Work come under this Act—

(i) Registration of Marriages—

During the year 16,898 marriages were registered as against 12,698 Marriages registered during the previous year.

(ii) Searches and Copies—

The number of searches made during the year under report was 5,821 as against 3,467 during the previous year 16,028 certified copies of entries were granted in the year under report. The number of copies granted during the previous year was 14,673. In 242 cases the marriages were registered at the private residence of the parties as against 248 in the previous year.

4. (Financial Security)—

This receipts under this Act during the year amounted to Rs. 1,71,582.50 as against the receipts of Rs. 1,16,533.40 in the previous year.

The expenditure was incurred under the Act as no special establishment is employed for the purpose.

Statistics—

Statistics of work done during the year 1989-90 are detailed below :—

Statistics of work done under the Hindu Marriages Act, 1955 for the year ending 1989-90.

	<i>Period 1989-90.</i>
1. Number of Hindu Marriage Registrars in this year.	16,898
2. Number of searches conducted.	5,821
3. Number of copies granted.	16,028
4. Receipts under the Act	1,71,592.90

Public Health and Preventive Medicine.

Introduction :

Health Care services are rendered to the people in the State by the Department of Public Health and preventive Medicine, Medical Services, Primary Health Centres, Family Welfare, Medical Education and DANIDA Health Care Project and India Population Project V. Public Health and Training Continuing Education, Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy and Drugs Control and State Health Transport under the Executive Directors of a Director for each of the Departments.

Strategies for Child Survival :

Immunisation.—After the total eradication of Small pox Guinea Worm and Plague the State Government is committed to eradicate Poliomyelitis by 1994. Strategies are being suitably planned and implemented to achieve this goal as well as to reduce the mortality and morbidity due to other vaccine preventable diseases such as Diphtheria, pertussis, Tetanus, Tuberculosis and Measles.

Immunisation against Tetanus.—Pre-natal mothers are administered 2 doses of T.T. at an interval of 4 weeks to prevent Tetanus among mothers and Neo-nates. 11.83 lakhs of mothers were immunised during the year 1989—90.

Immunisation against Poliomyelitis.—Infants in the age group of 6 weeks to 12 months are given 3 doses of Oral Polio Vaccine at an interval of 4 weeks between each dose, 4 Booster dose is given at 16 months after three dose of Primary Immunisation. 11.18 lakhs of Infants were immunised. 'Zero' age dose Polio Immunisation. i.e. administration of Polio drops to the Neo-born is introduced and followed in this State. In addition an additional dose of Polio is popularised along with Measles at the age of 9 months.

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping cough and Tetanus.—Infants of 6 weeks to 12 months of age are given 3 doses of DPT at an interval of 4 weeks between each dose. 11.03 lakhs Infants were immunised during the year 1989—90.

Immunisations against Measles.—Immunisation against Measles is carried out for Infants of 9—12 months old. A single dose of the vaccine is given. 10.93 lakhs children were immunised during the year 1989—90.

Immunisation against Tuberculosis.—BCG Immunisation is given to Neo-nates and or infants i.e. under one year of age and 11.93 lakhs of children were immunised during the year.

Prophylaxis against Deficiency Diseases :

Control of Nutritional against In Pregnancy.—The Nutritional Anaemia common among pregnant women during the last trimester of pregnancy is combated by giving them Iron and Folic Acid Tablets (FST Large). This Administration is IFA Tablets is implemented by the Village Health Nurses under the supervision and guidance of Sector Health Nurse, community Health Nurse and Primary Health Centre Doctors. During the year 1989—90, 12.12 lakhs of mothers were supplied with Iron and Folic acid tablets against the target of 13.40 lakhs.

Control of Anemia among Children.—IFA (Small) and Liquid Iron is administered to the children of 1—5 years of age to combat anaemia 26.82 lakhs children were administered during 1989—90.

Control of Preventable Blindness among Children.—To prevent blindness due to Vitamin A deficiency doses of Vitamin 'A' solution at 2 lakhs I.U. are given orally to children upto 5 year of age at intervals of 6 months. from 6 months of age to 5 years of age. 100 per cent of the target (i.e. 30 lakhs) has been achieved under this programme during the year 1989—90.

Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT Schemes).—ORT Scheme is centrally sponsored and being implemented by State Government since 1986—87. This scheme is been implemented in a phased manner/covering certain districts every year. By 1989—90 the scheme is implemented in all the districts in the State.

Acute Respiratory Infection Control Programme.—The ARI Programme is implemented in Salem and South Arcot District under DANIDA. With the Assistance of Government of India, the ARI is to be implemented in Ramanathapuram District and in Dharmapuri Districts.

Immunisation of School Children against Tetanus.—School children of the age of 10 years and 16 years are immunised with T.T. Achievement during 1989–90 is given below :—

Year.	Annual Target.	10 Years. Immunised Beneficiaries.	16 Years. Annual Target.	Immunised Beneficiaries.
1989—90	9.70	8.40	9.26	5.54

Integrated Tribal Welfare Programme and Tribal Sub-plan :

In the Tribal areas, Health sub-centres are established at the rate of one for 3,000 population as per the Government of India norms.

In the Tribal sub-plan areas, 50 Health sub-centres under Integrated Tribal Development Programme are functioning. In addition to these 50 Health sub-centres sanctioning under Integrated Tribal Development Programme, 61 Health Sub-centres sanctions under various schemes are functioning in the declared tribal areas.

Control of Communicable Diseases.—The major communicable diseases are Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases, Acute Gastro Enteritis, Cholera Malaria, Typhoid, Infective Hepatitis, Meningitis, Filariasis, Japanese Encephalitis and Tuberculosis. Vaccine preventable diseases such as Polio, Measles, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Tetanus. The activities and operations carried out under the control programme launched against these diseases brought reduction both in morbidity and mortality. The Leprosy STD and AIDS also are major Public Health problems and effective control programmes are implemented for eradication of Leprosy and control of STD and AIDS.

Communicable Diseases.—Communicable diseases affect the health and well-being of the people and the family well being and result in morbidity interfering with production and loss of life/lives also. Through proper surveillance and notification and containment measures implemented, the spread of the communicable diseases is arrested and prevented. Statutory provisions exist in the Sections 56 and 64 of the Tamil Nadu Public Health Act, 1939 to make it obligatory for compulsory notification of certain communicable diseases by the Public, private Medical Practitioners and medical Institutions.

Cholera.—Cholera being a water borne diseases is very important communicable diseases as it spreads very quickly and results in fatality—Much attention is being given and close surveillance is being carried out throughout the year for taking containment measures in case of out break. During 1989—90 24141 Acute Gastro enteritis cases and 3,122 cases of cholera were reported.

Integrated Disease Vector Control Programme.—Programmes for the control of the vector-transmitted diseases viz. Malaria, Filariasis, Guinea worm and Plague and Japanese Encephalitis are being implemented in this State. Surveillance and Vector Control activities are undertaken utilising the man power and materials available under Malaria programme and Guinea worm Eradication Programme and National Filariasis control programme.

Malaria and National Malaria Eradication Programme.—The modified plan of operation under the National Malaria Eradication Programme is implemented in the State since 1977. The total number of Malaria cases recorded during the year 1989-90 is 94,512 Madras City has contributed 50-55 of the total cases of Malaria in the State.

Japanese Encephalitis.—Japanese Encephalitis which has emerged as a Public Health Problem in the State during the past recent is confined to a few Districts such as South Arcot, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli and North Arcot and Stray incidences in Salem, Tirunelveli and Madurai and other districts. Surveillance and Vector Control operations against this disease are being undertaken utilising the Man power and materials available under Malaria Programme.

During the year 1989—90, 330 suspected cases of Japanese Encephalitis and 196 deaths spread over in 9 Health Unit Districts of the State were recorded.

Filariasis.—21 Control Unit and 42 Night Clinics are functioning (in 8 districts including Madras City) protecting a population of 70 lakhs.

During the year 1989-90, 10,53,611 persons were examined for microfilariasis and out of this 9,316 persons were found to be positive for micro filaria and 1,802 were found with diseases manifestations.

Plague:—Although human plague has been eradicated by 1985 itself in the State, in the erstwhile endemic areas viz., Dharmapuri, North Arcot, Periyar and The Nilgiris Districts, Wild rodent sera collection and rodent control measures are continued.

Guinea Worm :—Guinea worm disease has been eradicated from this State.

Kala Azar .—During 1989, a total of five cases were recorded. During 1990, so far eight cases have been reported inclusive of two cases imported one each from Bihar and Nepal. Surveillance mechanism has been tightened up and arrangements made for treatment of cases and institution of prompt containment measures.

Registration Vital Event .—As per the provisions of Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969, the Central Act and the rules framed thereunder viz. Tamil Nadu Births and Deaths Registration Rules, 1977, the Registration of Births and Deaths is compulsory throughout the State. The Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicines is the Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths for Tamil Nadu.

Samples Registration Schemes .—Sample Registration Scheme is implemented in the State in order to obtain guidance of the Registrar-General of India, New Delhi. This scheme is implemented in 150 Rural Units by the Public Health Department and 40 Rural and 140 Urban Units by the Census Department. The vital rates estimated under the sample Registration scheme as published by Registrar-General of India, New Delhi for the year 1988 are given below:—

Birth Rate :

Year.	Rural.	Urban.	Combined.
1988 (Pro.)	23.2	21.1	22.5

Death Rate :

Year.	Rural.	Urban.	Combined.
1988	10.2	7.1	9.2
7.1			

Infant Mortality Rate :

Year.	Rural.	Urban.	Combined.
1988 (Pro.)	84	51	74

Public Health Act Implementation:—The Tamil Nadu Public Health Act, 1939, empowers the Health Department officials under various provisions exercise powers and interest with various agencies like private trades. Local bodies to ensure ways and means to protect and promote the Health of the Community.

The Government has the power to inspect control and supervise the operations of the authorities and from time to time define the powers to be exercised by the Director of Public Health of any members of his staff under this Act.

DANIDA ASSISTED TAMIL NADU AREA PROJECT.

1. Introduction.—Since 1981, the Danida is supporting the implementation of a primary Health Care Project in two Indian States namely Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh as per the agreement between the Government of India and Government of Denmark. In Tamil Nadu this project covers Salem and South Arcot districts which have low level of Health Service Infrastructure.

The main objectives of this project are strengthening of Health Infrastructure facilities and improving the efficiency and utilisation of Health and Family Welfare Services in the two project districts so as to improve the Health Status of the rural people.

The Phase I of the project was completed on 31st March 1988 at a total cost of Rs. 20.24 crores. During 1988-89 the interim phase of this project was carried out to complete the spill over activities of Phase I at a cost of Rs. 94 lakhs.

The Phase II of the project have now been sanctioned for implementation from 1989-90, 1991-92 at the total outlay of Rs. 16.26 crores.

2. Project Organisation.—The Project is implemented through perfect organisation with Directorate at Madras and District Project Office at Salem and Cuddalore. The Project Organisation co-ordinates with other Health and Family Welfare Department of Public Health, Primary Health Centres, Medical Services, Public Health Training, Public Works Department and High ways etc., for the implementation of project activities. Necessary supportive staff have also sanctioned for the Perfect Directorate and District Project Offices.

3. Activities.—For the year 1989-90 under report the State Project Coordinating Committee Empowered Committee (under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to Government of Tamil Nadu) accorded sanction for 51 proposals and a sum of Rs. 218.13 lakhs was spent as against the revised budget estimate of Rs. 201.56 lakhs for 1989-90. The major activities under the project during 1989-90 were as follows:

- (1) 684 Labour Boards have been supplied to Health Sub-Centres to facilitate easy and aseptic deliveries.
- (2) Wire mesh have been provided to 581 Health Sub-Centres.
- (3) Protected water provided for 17 Health Sub-Centres.
- (4) 682 Health Sub-Centres have been given with Ambu Bag to prevent neo-natal asphyxia
- (5) 728 Male Workers and 478 Male Health Supervisors were given training and 1500 Dais were given Refresher Training to improve skilled attention at Delivery.
- (6) To mobilise community support and participation in the Health Care delivery system 400 Village Health Councils were formed.
- (7) 207 cultural programmes and 222 population education workshops were conducted to create awareness among community on Health Care.
- (8) 115 Health Sub Centres were supplied with drugs to control ARI among children.

Besides the above, Additional Lab. Assistants were appointed in 65 Community Health Centres in the Project Districts. All the 69 Community Health Centres were supplied with Stationeries, Lab. Chemicals and other Audio-visual equipments. These Community Health Centres were also provided with contingent funds for their Block Communications Cells and for equipment replacements.

4. Innovative Programmes.—In order to provide an opportunity for developing and testing alternative/innovative ways of delivering Health and Family Welfare related services and improving the delivery coverage and quality of services, following innovative schemes were being continued.

- (1) Rural Health Care Complex at Innadu in Kalrayan Hills for providing Health facilities to the tribals.
- (2) Double staffing of Health Sub-Centres in Kadayampatti Community Health Centre area by posting 2 Female Workers per Health Sub-Centre to achieve Ante Natal registration.
- (3) Payment of reporting fee of Rs. 5 per birth for improving Civil registration.

5. Training and Manpower Development.—The six District Training Teams set up in Phase I were integrated into 2 Health Manpower Development Institutes, one at Salem and the other at Villupuram, to impart training on the following :

- (1) Inservice Training for Health Workers and Health Supervisors.
- (2) Management training for Medical Officers.
- (3) Training on project specific activity.
- (4) IUD Training for Health Workers.

6. Monitoring and Evaluation.—The project activities were monitored by the Monitoring and Evaluation Cell of the Project. The Management Information System on Health and Family Welfare was further simplified and field tested for uniform adoption with the help of PTCS and DPH. Three special studies one for ascertaining the present status of Health and Nutrition of the Tribal population of Kalrayan Hills, the second for studying the effective use of the Disposable Delivery Kits supplied to the pregnant mothers in the project area and the third for developing "Operations Research Blocks" for comprehensive MCH services with special reference to high risk pregnancies were entrusted to leading institutions.

DRUGS CONTROL ADMINISTRATION.

Introduction :—The Drugs Control Administration, Tamil Nadu is functioning as separate Department, with State Drugs Controller as Head of Department with effect from 26th November 1981.

Present set up :

(a) The State Drugs Controller is the Head of Department. He is assisted by 3 Deputy State Drugs Controllers and one Assistant State Drugs Controller at the Directorate.

(b) The State Drugs Controller is the Licensing Authority for the grant of renewal of licences for manufacture for sale of Allopathic Drugs, Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani Drugs, Homeopathic Medicines and Cosmetics. He is assisted by the Deputy State Drugs Controllers in administration and licensing matters.

(c) The Licensing work relating to Sales licences under Drugs and Cosmetics Act has been decentralised. The State has been divided into 10 Zones and each Zone is headed by an Assistant State Drugs Controller, who is the licensing Authority for the grant and renewal of sales licences in his Zone.

(d) There are 13 posts of Senior Drugs Inspectors and 72 posts of Drugs Inspectors in the State. 10 posts in Senior Drugs Inspectors and 69 posts of Drugs Inspectors are stationed in various Zones. The remaining 3 posts of Senior Drugs Inspectors are in the Office of the State Drugs Controller and 3 posts Drugs Inspectors form Part of the Intelligence Wing at Head quarters.

(e) There is a Legal-cum-Intelligence Wing in the Administration to process legal matters and for taking up special investigations. It is headed by a Deputy State Drugs Controller.

(f) An audit Party headed by an Assistant Accounts Officer is functioning at the Head quarters for auditing the accounts and monitoring the Budgetary expenditure.

(i) There is a Drug Testing Laboratory functioning under this Department for testing samples of drugs and Cosmetics drawn by the Drug Inspectors. It is headed by the Government Analyst. There are two post of Deputy Government Analysts. 15 post of Senior Analysts and 28 posts of Junior Analysts in the Laboratory.

III. The Drugs Control Administration, Tamil Nadu is enforcing the following Legislations :—

(a) **Drugs and Cosmetics :—** Under this legislation, the quality of Drugs and cosmetics being monitored and the offenders are being prosecuted.

(b) **The Drugs Prices Control Order :—** Under this legislation, the availability of the drugs at prescribed prices being carefully watched and the offenders are being prosecuted.

(c) **Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Acts :—** Under this legislation the administration is protecting the interests of the public by initiating action on those indulging to false and misleading advertisements of the Drugs besides prohibiting such advertisements.

(d) **Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances Act, 1985.—** Under this legislation, the drug control administration Tamil Nadu is initiating action against the personnel dealing in Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic substance in contravention of this Act.

(e) **Import of Drugs.—** Under Import Trade Control Order, the State Drugs Control is the sponsoring authority for recommending the import needs of the Pharmaceutical and Cosmetics Industry.

IV. Testing Facilities :

The Drugs Testing Laboratory at Teynampet which is equipped with sophisticated equipments, tests samples of drugs and Cosmetics for effective monitoring of the quality of drug and cosmetics manufactured and marketed in the State.

VI. Achievement :

(i) Drugs shortages are monitored and drugs in short supply are made available to the Public.

(ii) The quality of drugs manufactured and marketed in the State is continuously monitored, including those supplied through Government Hospitals for ensuring drugs of Standard quality are made available to the Public.

(iii) For effective check on Narcotic Drugs in illicit channels, close rapport is established with Narcotics Intelligence Bureau.

(iv) For effective enforcement of the legislations the drug control administration has been strengthened with more drugs Inspectors. The testing facilities also have further been augmented with more analysis.

(v) Scientific guidelines for sampling are continuously being evolved so that adequate number of samples are drawn from :

(a) Places of manufacture.

(b) Wholesales/Chemists and Druggists-Drugs Stores.

(c) Hospitals.

Similarly the sampling methods are retinalised for effective monitoring of quality drugs manufactured within the State as well as outside the State.

(vi) The inspections are regulated and the performances of the personnel at various levels is continuously monitored and assessed.

(vii) Blood Banks are kept under surveillances.

(viii) A Firm in Madras City who had no drugs sales Licence brought "Novalgin Tablets" in large quantity from Bombay. On suspecting the quality of the drug, the drug was seized before it was sold and prosecution was launched against the firm in the Court.

(ix) It was detected that food supplement was supplied to medical institution instead of medicine and that it was sold at a higher rate. The offenders were prosecuted to the Court Law.

(x) It was detected that there were defects in the transfusion solutions manufactured by a few firms and the licences of such firms were suspended for a certain period.

Stabilished details regarding the performance of Drugs Control Administration

Inspections.		Sampling.		Prosecutions.		Remarks.
Target.	Achieve- ment.	Target.	Achieve- ment.	Target.	Achieve- ment.	Prosecution details.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
36,000	36,399	4,000	4,137	150	135	Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.
						1. Note of Standard Quality (Manu- facture and sale of drugs) .. 13
						2. Stocking for sale of physician sam- ples .. 3
						3. Sale of drugs without licence 57
						4. Sale of spurious and adulterated and misbranded drugs .. 3
						5. Sale of drugs in the absence of pharmacist s/ 22
						6. Othe Compira- ventions/ .. 30
						7. Drugs (Price Control) order 7

KING INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

I. The King Institute of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Guindy was started in 1899 and it was originally designed to serve as a Vaccine Lymph Department to the State. Now this institution is functioning as a Major Public Health Laboratory in the country manufacturing human vaccines and Sera with allied Teaching and Research in the field of Microbiology and Immunology.

II. The King Institute, Guindy consists of the following departments and producing various kinds of vaccines and sera as detailed below :—

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Name of the Departments.</i>	<i>Production and other activities.</i>
1	Anti Rabies Vaccine Department	Anti Rabies Vaccine.
2	Sterile Solution Department	Sterile I.V. Fluids.
3	D.P.T. Department	Tetanus Toxoid (PTAP). Tetanus Toxoid (Human use).
4	Diphtheria Department	Diphtheria Toxoid.
5	Virology Department	Research, Diagnosis Cold chain Monitoring of vaccines (Oral Polio and Measles). Tissue culture and Reagents.
6	Media Section	Different types of Media like basis Media Enrich Media, Selective Media, and Indicator media.
7	Biological Department	Functioning as the State Analytical Laboratory for the analysis of C. & Cl. Drugs.
8	Central fitting section	Production of Distilled Water.
9	Therapeutic Vaccine Section	Production of Autogenous vaccine, Therapeutic Vaccine, Old Tuberculin Anti sera.
10	Blood Bank Department	Group Sera and Anti A1 Sera.
11	Prophylactic Vaccine Section	Cholera Vaccine, TA Vaccine produced. Acetone killed and freeze Dried vaccine (Typhoid Vaccine is manufactured and is under trial).

III. General Sections—

1. *Library.*— All the standard journals and reference books in Microbiology, Virology, Immunology, Bio-chemistry and allied fields are available and this is one of the best reference libraries.

2. *Inoculation Centre.*— This centre mainly deals with issue of Intracutaneous and Travellers particularly for 'Yellow Fever'.

3. *Mechanical Section.*— The work of this section is concerned with the production of Gas and Steam for the Laboratory and provision of Water supply and Refrigeration and cold storage of vaccine, etc..

IV. Teaching Activities —

1. This Institute is a Recognised Post Graduate Teaching Centre in 'Microbiology' and 'Bacteriology'.

2. This Institution is giving Training for Laboratory Technicians from the year 1944 as follows :—

1. Laboratory Technicians Grade I.
2. Laboratory Technicians Grade II.

Further a separate School of Laboratory Technology was sanctioned in the year 1957. It is now primary Teaching Centre in the State for training of Laboratory Technicians.

A batch of 37 Service candidates are selected for Technician Grade I Course from various Hospitals and E.S.I. Dispensaries and joined the course on 28th February 1990.

3. Service Candidates have been deputed from various Hospitals for Laboratory Technician Grade II course for the year 1989-90.

V—New Buildings.

Construction work of first floor over the existing building of Cholera Vaccine Department, sanctioned during the year 1986, was completed and handed over to this Institution during 1989-90.

Civil modification work in D. A. T. Block for augmenting the production of Tetanus Toxoid and Diphtheria Toxoid was completed during 1989-90.

Government has sanctioned for the extension of the existing building in Virology Department with Four Air Conditioned cubicals and Store Room during the year 1989-90.

Government has sanctioned for the construction of a Snake Pit at King Institute, Guindy during 1989-90.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

The Directorate of Medical Education is headed by the Director and assisted by two Additional Directors, Three Joint Directors, Five Deputy Directors and one Assistant to Director of Medical Education.

Under this Directorate, there are Nine Medical Colleges, One Dental College, 32 Teaching Hospitals and 14 Dispensaries.

During the year 1989-90, admissions are made for various Medical and Para and Post Graduate Courses as follows :—

M.B.B.S.—1,172 ; B.D.S.—45 ; B. Pharmacy—56 ; Bachelor of Physiotherapy—50 ; B.Sc. Nursing—30 ; B.Sc., Basic Nursing—25 ;

In Medical Post Graduate Diploma courses there are 17 specialities available and 484 candidates were admitted for these courses. In M.D. Post Graduate Degree courses there are 17 Specialities with a total admission of 263 candidates.

In M.S. Graduate General Surgery, 150 candidates were admitted in 5 specialities. In Dental Post Graduation, there are 7 specialities with a total admission strength of 20 candidates.

Above the Post Graduates Diploma and Degree courses there are Higher Speciality courses Medical and Surgical sides. In Medical side there are 4 speciality D.M. Courses are available with total admission of 17 candidates. In M.C.H. Higher speciality there are 7 branches with total admission of 36 candidates.

Among the Para Medical Courses, the Diploma in Pharmacy and the Diploma in General nursing are the two important ones. Diploma in Pharmacy course is available in 3 Government Medical Colleges with an annual admission strength of 240 candidates. Apart from this, there are 21 private Pharmacy colleges teaching the Diploma courses for which the examining authority is the Directorate of Medical Education.

In General Nursing 675 candidates are getting admitted every half year i.e., January and July and this course is available in Nine Government Teaching Hospitals. In Addition to this considerable number of Private Medical Institutions are also teaching Diploma in General Nursing.

Other Para Medical courses conducted and students admitted in Government Teaching Medical Institutions are :—

1. Certificate course in Radiological Assistant	20
2. Dark Room Assistant	40
3. Lab. Technologists	32
4. Lab. Technician Grade II	25
5. Dental Mechanic	6
6. Dental Hygienist	— 6
7. Orthoptician	30
8. Ophthalmic Assistant	30
9. Ambulance Assistant	8
10. EEG. Technician and Electro physiology	3

In Tamil Nadu there are three approved Private Medical Colleges. In 1989-90 Shri Ramachandra Medical College at Porur has been taken over by the Government of Tamil Nadu and made as an autonomous Institute. The Christian Medical College at Vellore is teaching for Post Graduate, Under Graduate, Medical and Para Medical Courses.

Students are admitted in Government Medical Colleges both for Medical Under Graduate and Post Graduate courses by Entrance Examinations. For Under Graduate, the marks obtained by the candidates in the concerned sciences subjects in plus 2 Examination and the entrance marks are taken into consideration. In Post Graduate admission, 90 marks are being given to Entrance Examination and 10 marks for the total service rendered after their graduation.

Selections are made according to the Tamil Nadu Government Rules of reservation.

Teaching and Training are the two sides of Medical Education. To give training to students there are 32 teaching Medical Hospitals functioning under this Directorate.

Most of the cases treated are referral cases from the District Headquarter Hospitals, Taluk Hospitals and Primary Health Centres etc. There are 16,384 beds available in Teaching Medical Hospitals.

Apart from speciality services available in each Teaching Medical Institutions, there are 8 speciality Hospitals functioning under this Directorate. They are (1) Women and Children Hospitals—3 (2) Children Hospital—1 (3) T.B. and Chest Diseases Hospitals—3 (4) Mental Hospital—1 (5) Ophthalmic Hospital—1 (6) Cancer Hospital—1 (7) Institute of Rehabilitation and Artificial Limb Centres—2 (8) Infectious Diseases Hospital—1 and (9) Cholera Collection Centre—1.

In the Teaching Medical Institutions about 50 speciality services are available. All the speciality services available elsewhere in our country are being rendered in Tamil Nadu Government Teaching Hospitals.

During the year 1989-90 about 2 crores of out-patients and 6.55 lakhs of Inpatients are treated in our Hospitals. During the period 80,138 babies were born in the Teaching Medical Institutions.

To start the Coronary by-pass Surgery, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu from the Chief Minister's Relief Fund granted Rs. 1 crore for the Government General Hospital, Madras. The Unit has started functioning already.

The whole Body Scanner was installed in Government Stanley Medical College Hospital and it has started functioning after providing adequate training to the personnel.

In Madras medical college and Government General Hospital improvements have been made to Neurology, Bio-Chemistry, Institute of Pathology, Cardio Thoracic Surgery, Coronary By pass surgery Anaesthesiology, Rhematology Departments.

In Government Stanley Medical College and Hospital improvements have been made to Cardiology, Cardio Vascular Radiology and Radiology Departments.

In Kilpauk Medical College and Hospital, have been made in Gastroenterology, Cardio-Thoracic Surgery, Urology and Diabetology Departments.

Dermatology Department has been strengthened in Government Royapettah Hospital.

In the Regional Institute of Ophthalmology and Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras the Departments of Pathology, Microbiology and Bio Chemistry have been sanctioned.

Staff car has been provided to the Chengalpattu Medical College Dean. The Cardiology Department in Chengalpattu Medical College Hospital has been strengthened.

In Thanjavur Medical College Hospital, a new Cobalt Therapy Unit has been started. Adequate staff members have been sanctioned for this additional work.

In Madurai Medical College and Rajaji Hospital a good amount of Teaching staff have been sanctioned for 11 departments.

In Tirunelveli Medical College also to meet the Medical Council of India norms, additional teaching staff have been sanctioned to various departments. Cardiology Department has been started with full complement to render the Cardiac Speciality Services to the rural Public in the Tirunelveli Medical College Hospital. A new Postnatal ward was also added to this hospital. Steam Laundry facilities were also provided during the year.

To Coimbatore Medical College and Hospital additional staff have been sanctioned to various departments to meet the increasing demand and to satisfy the Medical Council of India norms for teaching Under Graduate and Post Graduate courses.

During the year 4 new speciality departments have been started in the Teaching Medical Institutions.

Good amount of Hospital Equipments have been purchased to equip theatres, Cobalt Therapy Units, Air conditioning, Steam Laundry, Cardiac Catheterisation Laboratory etc.

In Rajaji Hospital, Madurai extra 2 floors have been built, one for Ophthalmology and the other for Vascular Surgery. The Kitchen of the post graduate Hospital in Madurai Medical College has been modernised.

In King Institute, Guindy a virology Department has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 7 lakhs.

In Coimbatore Medical College, one Building for Microbiology Laboratory has been sanctioned. Steam Laundry has been provided to Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.

Centralised Blood Bank building has also been sanctioned to the Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Madras.

AC facilities have been made to Government Royapettah Hospital in the Blood Bank bleeding Room.

Budget Accounts for the Directorate of Medical Education during the year 1989-90 is Rs. 89.09.000.

2. MEDICAL SERVICES AND FAMILY WELFARE.

The Director of Medical Services is the head of the Medical Department. He is assisted by two Additional Directors for Leprosy Eradication and ESI Programmes respectively and five Joint Directors one each for Medical, Therapeutic Medicine, Planning and Development, ESI and Epidemiology and also a Deputy Director (Administration) and a Chief Accounts Officer and other.

District Level.—The District Medical Officer is the Chief Medical Officer of the District Hospitals, Taluk and Non-taluk Hospitals etc., in the District jurisdiction (Revenue District) District Leprosy Officer in the Independent Officers in every District to look after the Leprosy Eradication Programme and the District Tuberculosis Officer, for T. B. Central Programme. The District Medical Officer in respect of establishment and Leprosy Programme implementation. The District Medical Officers are assisted by a Lay Secretary and Treasurer Grade I (or) II Assistant District Medical Officer and other staff. The specialists in the rank of Civil Surgeons are also provided in the Headquarters Hospitals.

Peripheral Level —

The taluk Hospitals, Non-taluk Hospitals, Dispensaries, Mobile Medical Units are functioning under the Control of District Medical Officer.

The Government T.B. Hospital at Nagercoil in Kanniyakumari District is headed by a Superintendent (Civil Surgeon) and is functioning under the direct control of this Directorate.

S. I. Scheme—

There are four Regions:—(1) Madras (2) Coimbatore: (3) Madura and (4) Salem. Each headed by a Regional Administrative Medical Officer in the centre of Civil Surgeon. The Officer of the Madras Region is merged with the office of the Additional Director (RSI) in this Directorate. The RSI Dispensaries, in Madras City and suburbs are under the control of Civil Surgeon under the designation of Deputy Director (E.S.I.) The Regional Administrative Medical Officers are the administrative head of the ESI Dispensaries under their region. There are seven ESI Hospitals each headed by a supernitendent Surgeon Rank and they are under the direct control of the Director of Medical Services

Departments functioning—

The department of Medical Services is rendering Medical care services through the Grid of 20 District Headquarters Hospitals 121 Taluk Hospitals. 72 Non-Taluk Hospitals, Government Leprosy Medical Institutions, ESI Medical institutions under the control of this department.

Improvements to District Headquarters Hospitals taluk Hospitals and Non-Taluk Hospitals sanctioned during 1989-90—

1. Construction of a building for X-ray block at Government Hospital, Gudiyatham North Arcot District.
2. Construction of building for X-Rays Block at Government Hospital, Utangarai, Dharmapuri.
3. Construction of building for ICC Unit with 4 beds at Government headquarters Hospital at Nagercoil, Kanniyakumari District.
4. Construction of an operation Theatre Building at Government Hospital, Tiruchengode, Salem District.
5. Construction of 10 bedded Ophthalmic Ward at District Headquarters Hospitals at Cuddalore, South Arcot District and Vellore, North Arcot Ambedkar District.

Actual Number of beds increased during 1989-90.

1. Government Headquarters Hospital, Vellore	10 beds.
2. Government Headquarters Hospital, Cuddalore	10 beds.
3. Government Headquarters Hospital, Ramanathapuram	12 beds.
4. Government Headquarters Hospital, Periyakulam	12 beds.
5. Government Hospital, Panruti, South Arcot	9 beds.
6. Government Hospital, Bdapadi, Salem	16 beds.

Establishment of Special Clinics during 1989-90 :

Orthopaedic clinics	3 (at Government Hospital Sathur, Coonoor and mudugalathoor)
I.C.C. Units	2 (at District Headquarters Hospital, Nagercoil and Pudukkottai).
Skin clinics	3 (at Government Hospital Vellore, Cuddalore and Dharmapuri.
Medical Record Department	2 (at District Headquarters Hospitals at Ramanathapuram and Dindigul.)

Functions held during 1989-90 :

The Hon'ble Minister for Health has declared open the newly constructed 10 bedded Accident and Emergency ward at Government Hospital, Vaniyambadi, North Arcot Ambedkar District on 15th May 1989.

2. The Hon'ble Minister for Health has declared open the newly constructed 20 bedded ward and Operation Theatre at Government Hospital, Tirupathoor, North Arcot Ambedkar District on 16th May 1989.

An Eye camp was conducted at Government Hospital, Krishnagiri Dharmapuri District on 3rd June 1989. The Screening was conducted for the people brought from the Panchayat Union areas, Mathur, Kaveripattinam, Krishnagiri Uthangarai, Vepannahalli, Bargur on 1st June 1989. 77 persons were selected for Operation and they were admitted as Inpatients on 2nd June 1989. 77 Eye Operations were done successfully on 3rd June 1989, 77 spectacles were supplied by the Director and Superintendent of Regional Institute, Government Ophthalmic Hospital Madras-8.

The then Director of Medical Services has declared open the newly constructed 6 bedded ward for Leprosy Patients at Government Hospital, Nanguneri at the Government functions held at Palayamkottai on 12th September 1989. This sanction was arranged by the District Collector, Tirunelveli.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has declared open the newly constructed 6 bedded ward operation with Air-condition facility at Government Hospital, Tenkasi, under family Welfare Post for the programme, at the Government function held at Palayamkottai on 12-9-89.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister has declared open the newly constructed 10 bedded Ophthalmic ward at Government Portland Hospital, Vellore on 30-9-1989, while inaugurating the new Districts namely - North Arcot Ambedkar District and Tiruvannamalai - Sambuvayar Districts.

The Hon'ble Minister for Health has declared open the under mentioned newly constructed buildings at Government Hospital, Krishnagiri on 2-2-90.

6 bedded Ward

Air conditioned Family Welfare Operation Theatre.

New OP Block.

40 bedded ward.

20 bedded ward.

Kitchen

Control of blindness.—Under this programme, so far 15 District Headquarters have been approved as identified Hospitals for implementing the programme and Mobile Ophthalmic Units have been sanctioned for the following places:—

Government (Headquarters Hospitals)	— Salem.
	— Erode.
	— Trichy.
	— Cuddalore.
„	— Vellore.

An eye Bank at Government Headquarters Hospital, Trichy sanctioned in G. O. Ms. No. 526 Health dated 28th March 1989 is functioning.

The target under control of blindness fixed to this department for the year 1989-90 and the achievements are furnished below :—

	1989-90.	
	Target.	Achievement.
For Districts	15,000	11,017
For Mobile Ophthalmic Units	5,000	3,500

Cataract Free Zone Programme:—

The following districts have been selected to declare as cataracts Free Zone during 1989-90 in G. O. Rt. No. 32, Health dated 18-1-90.

1. Madras Corporation.
2. Chengai Annā District.
3. Tiruchi District.
4. Madurai District.

The Trichy District has been announced as cataract Free Zone.

Hill Area Development Programme:—

Hill Area Development Programme.—The Government in G. O. Ms. MNo. 137 P & D (R.D.L.A.) Department dated 17-7-86 and in G. O. Ms. No. 848 Health dated 24-5-89 have sanctioned the establishment of the Government Dispensary at Yedakkadu, Nilgiris District under Hill Area Development Programme and the same has started functioning 23-10-89.

Family Welfare Programme.—Separate target are given to Family Welfare activities to the Directorate along with 60% coverage of all deliveries and abortions in the Government Hospital Under the control of this department 400 Hospitals and one ESI Hospital have been approved.

The target Family Welfare Programme fixed to this department for the year 1989-90 and the achievements are furnished below :-

	<i>Annual targets.</i>	<i>Achievements.</i>	<i>Percentage of achievement.</i>
1. Sterilisation	60,000	23,025	38.4
2. I. S. D.	64,440	5,940	
3. Oral Pills Users	7,530	11,525	153.1
4. C. C. Uses	8,550	24,954	291.8

The Maternity and Child Health Programme is monitored by the Director of Family Welfare and this programme is implemented through the Government Hospitals under the control of the Directorate.

Similarly, the immunisation programme is monitored by the Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine and the Medical and Para Medical Staff of the Government Hospitals who are under the control of this Directorate are involved in implementing this programme.

T. B. Control Programme.—The National T. B. Control Programme has been implemented through Tamil Nadu. Free TB diagnostic and treatment facilities are available in all the Government Hospitals, Primary Health Centres etc., in the State. For the actually in cases intensive treatment is provided in the T. B. Sanatorium and TB Wards in General Medical Institutions.

Under the 20 Point Programme the following achievements were recorded against the "targets" during the year 1989-90.

	<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
1. No. of TB Patients detected ..	1,10,000	1,22,267	111
2. (a) No. of sputum examinations done in the PHCs in the State ..	2,41,000	1,09,525	45
3. Among them no found "Positive" <i>No target.</i>		737	

The following were the achievements under the TB Control Programme in Tamil Nadu during the year, 1989-90.

1. No. of new X-ray (Chest) examination dones	4,29,873
2. No. of new Sputum examinations dones	4,61,056
3. (a) No. of new TB patients detected	1,22,267
(a) Among them No. of "Positive" cases	17,753
4. No. of TB patients completed treatments	27,630
5. No. of known deaths due to TB	451

National Leprosy Eradication Programme.—The objectives target and achievement under National Leprosy Eradication Programme for the year 1989-90 is furnished below :-

	<i>New cases detection.</i>	<i>Cases brought drought under treatment.</i>	<i>Cases cured.</i>
1. Target fixed			
(a) Govt. of India	65,000	65,000	1,40,000
2. Achievements ..	1,14,732	1,15,715	1,43,603
3. Percentage of Achievements	176%	178%	163%

DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY.

Though the Act establishing this University came into force in September, 1987 the University started effective functioning only from July, 1988 when the present and First vice-Chancellor of the University assumed charge.

2. *Establishment of Dr. M.G.R. Medical University.*—The Government of Tamil Nadu established this new Medical University on 24th September 1987 by passing the Tamil Nadu Medical University Act, 1987 which was later amended as the Dr. M.G.R. Medical University Tamil Nadu Act, 1987. The jurisdiction of this University extends over the whole State of Tamil Nadu excluding Annamalai-nagar as defined in the Annamalai University Act, 1928.

By this all teaching institutions imparting Medical Education not only in Allopathy system but also in Traditional systems like Siddha, Ayurvedha, Unani and Homeopathy in Tamil Nadu have been brought under its purview. The institutions imparting education in para medical and allied sciences like Pharmacy Nursing, Physiotherapy, Occupational Therapy etc. have also been brought under its purview. These institutions were previously affiliated to different Universities viz. Madras, Medurai-Kamaraj, Bharathidasan and Bharathiar Universities.

The students admitted to the various medical and para medical courses after 1st March 1988 only come under this Medical university as per Government notification issued with G.O. M.S. No. 1628, Health, Indian Medicine and Homeopathy and Family Welfare Department, dated 23rd August 1988.

The Administrative office of the University is functioning at a rented seven floors building owned by Periyar Trust at No. 52, E.V.K. Sampath Salai, Vepery, Madras-7.

Authorities of the University ;

Authorities of the University as envisaged under section 17 of the Act are;—

1. The Senate.
2. The Governing Council.
3. The Finance Committee.
4. The Standing Academic Board.
5. The Faculties.
6. The Board of Studies.
7. The Planning Board.
8. Such other authorities as may be declared by the statutes.

The Act provides for a propiratory period of 2 years for the University to frame Statutes and to conduct elections to constitute the authorities. During this period empowered Committees constituted under Section 49(5) of the Act, were performing the prescribed functions. The empowered committees including the various Boards of Studies were able to review the requirements for improving medical education and implement a number of academic and examination reforms.

Statutes Framed.—The following statutes proposed by this University have been placed before the Governing Council for approval.

(ii) Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Tamil Nadu (Affiliation of Pharmacy College) Statutes.

(iii) Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Tamil Nadu Employees' Conduct Statutes.

(iv) Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Tamil Nadu (Affiliation of Medical Colleges) Statutes.

(v) Dr. M.G.R. Medical University (Procedure for the conduct of election to the Authorities of the University) Statutes 1989.

The General Statutes of the Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Tamil Nadu has been sent to the Chancellor for assent.

Reforms in Academic Matters.—Based on the recommendations of the Boards of Studies and the Standing Academic Board, several innovative changes have been made for the first time in the training programmes of students undergoing M.B.B.S. Course.

All the 42 institutions of Medical and Para-Medical Sciences affiliated to this University have been called upon to set up college Academic Councils for examining the changes required in syllabi and Curricula according to the changing needs of the country. The recommendations of these college Councils are examined by the Boards of Studies and finally placed before the Standing Academic Board for effective changes required in Syllabi and Curricula for various courses. Senior staff members who enjoy the confidence of the Head of the Institution and who are popular with the staff and students have been identified and appointed as Liaison Officers by the University to Co-ordinate the implementation of the University activities in the educational institutions.

Reforms in examinations.—Several reforms in the conduct of examinations have been made

The total number of University Examinations conducted from May 1989 to June 1990 are given in the chart below:

		Post Graduate. Degree/Diploma.	Under Graduate. Degree.	
		Medical and Paramedical.	Medical.	Para medical.
March/May 1989. ....	...	89	11	59
September/December 1989	...	81	13	74
March/June 1990. ..	...	203	26	81

Courses Offered :

As many as six Under-Graduate and sixty five post Graduate Courses are offered by this University.

Research Projects of the University.—In the initial phase, the following areas of research have been identified by this University for Development in collaboration with the Central Scientific Instruments Organisation (CSIR) of Government of India.

(i) Development of expert systems in various branches of experimental medicine related to such fields as Cardiology, Neurology, Nephrology Toxicology Nutrition etc.

(ii) Sophisticated Instrumentation Centre.

Research Project Proposals.— This University has ambitious proposals to establish several research institutions mentioned hereunder estimated to cost more than 150 crores of rupees during the VIIIth Plan period. These proposals have been sent to Government.

(i) Regional Medical Library.

(ii) Curriculum Development Centre.

(iii) P.G. Institute of Para-Medical Health Sciences.

(iv) Institute of Public Health Research.

(v) Institute of Experimental Medicine and Central sophisticated Medical Research Instrumentation Centre.

(vi) P.G. Institute of Clinical Medicine and Research and Hospital Complex.

(vii) Research Institute for Traditional Systems of medicine.

(viii) P.G. Institute of Parasitic Diseases. i.e. Research Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences.

(ix) Research Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences.

(x) Teacher Training Centre Under Continuing Medical Education Programme.

(xi) Post Graduate Institute of Nursing.

Workshops and Seminars under Continuing Medical Education Programme.—Continuing Medical Education Programme are conducted to update knowledge and skills of medical and health personnel and to bring changes in their attitudes for effective performance in the health field. It is felt that if continuing education is to focus on health care needs, it is necessary to take into account the desirability of introducing the inter-departmental, inter-disciplinary and inter-professional approach for updating the knowledge of the health teams.

With this object in view, Dr. M.G.R. Medical University is regularly organising Workshops and seminars to the Health Personnel involved in the Health Care Delivery System.

Several Workshops and Seminars were organised by Dr. M.G.R. Medical University on its own.

Research Scholarship.—In order to encourage Research and Development in the field of Health Sciences by Practitioners of Medicine and other health personnel, this University implemented scheme in 1988-89 for award of Research Scholarships in the field of Medical Sciences. Out of 26 applications received, seven applications were selected.

Each project would be eligible to receive financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 24,000 per annum at the rate of Rs. 2,000 per month for a maximum of 3 years.

Ph.D. Registration.—Due to its more responsive approach, the University is receiving regular flow of applications for registration with this University for conducting Research leading to the award of Ph.D. Degree. From January, 1989 to March 1990 about 13 applicants been registered. Ph.D research in the broad field of Oncology, Medicinal Chemistry Physics Psychiatry, Medicine and Paediatrics, Endocrinology, Genetics and Bio-Physics.

Candidates who are full time researchers and who are not in receipt of any kind of fellowships or assistance or salary from any other source are considered for grant of fellowship at the rate of Rs. 2,000 per month for a maximum of 3 years.

Student Welfare Activities :

(i). **Sports Meet.**—To cultivate interest and encourage the medical students in sports activities, the Medical University also conducted MICA (Medical University Inter Collegiate Athletics) Meet in February 1990 with guidance from the Director of Sports and Youth Services, Madras. Students from the affiliated institutions of this University took keen interest and active participation in the Meet.

Affiliation.—Number of applications were received from Private Trusts and Educational Societies for starting professional courses in Medicine, Dentistry Nursing, Pharmacy etc.

Affiliation was actually granted by this University to only two self-financing Dental Colleges as per High Court Directions.

- (i) Shree Balaji Dental College Meadras (September 1989).
- (ii) Raja Dental College, Vadakkankulam (October 1989).

42 institutions affiliated to Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Madras.

Recognition of Degrees of Medical University.—The Medical Colleges in Tamil Nadu were previously affiliated to four different Universities mentioned below :

- (1) University of Madras, Madras.
- (2) Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai.
- (3) Bharathiar University, Coimbatore and
- (4) Bharathidasan University, Trichy.

The Students undergoing various Courses in Health Sciences in Institutions affiliated to the above Universities were awarded Degrees by the respective Universities. Most of these Degrees/ Diplomas have already been recognised by the respective professional Councils of India like Medical Council of India, Dental Council of India, etc.

The Students admitted to various under graduates and post graduate medical courses on or after 1st March 1988 only some under the purview of this University. Stating the above facts, this University has approached the various National Councils for recognising the degrees to be awarded by this University. The Councils were also approached through the State and the Central Government for granting recognition to the Degrees. The Dental Council of India has resolved to grant recognition based on which the Government of India in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has also issued notification on 5th June 1990 amending the Dentists Act, 1948 to the effect that the Degrees and P.G. Diplomas in Dentistry awarded by this University or after 24th September 1987 are recognised.

Similarly, the Pharmacy Council of India has informed that the approval of their Council is not mandatory. Nursing Council and Central Council for Indian Medicine have been addressed for granting recognition to the Degrees. These are being pursued through reminders as well as personal contacts.

Recognition by U.G.C.—In order to improve the financial position of the University for funding its various research project activities, the State Government have already addressed the U.G.C. to recognise it as one fit for grants under Section 12-B of the U.G.C. Act, 1956. The Union Health Secretary had also addressed the Chairman, U.G.C. recommending this University, for recognition by the U.G.C.

The U.G.C. has already notified on 24th February 1989 this Medical University's inclusion in the list of existing Universities thus enabling this University to participate in all U.G.C. activities. However, U.G.C. has not yet declared this University as fit to receive Central assistance in terms of the rules framed under section 12-B of the U.G.C. Act, 1956.

Transfer on Institution, Property, etc., from Madras University to Dr. M.G.R. Medical University.—Section 67 (5) of the Dr. M.G.R. Medical University Tamil Nadu Act, 1987 stipulate that all property, whether movable or immovable including lands, buildings, equipments, books and library and all rights of whatsoever kind owned by or vested in, or held in trust, immediately before the notified date, by the University of Madras at the University Campus at Taramani, Madras as well as liabilities legally subsisting against that University at that campus shall stand transferred to, and vest in the Tamil Nadu Medical University. This provision came into effect as per the Act from 24th September 1987. Orders of Government on this issue are awaited.

Section 59 of the Medical University Act prescribes that the University of Madras shall out of its funds as on the notified date, pay to the Tamil Nadu Medical University such amounts as the Government may in consultations with the University of Madras specify.

Computer Training and Computerisation:

In order to stream line the administration of the University, the Computer Maintenance Corporation, a Government of India undertaking was entrusted with the task of conducting a feasibility study for computerising various areas of the activities of this University. Based on its feasibility report, the staff of the University were given Training in "Computer Appreciation Programme" in two batches.

Emblem of the University :

In order to select the best design of the emblem for the Medical University, a Competition was held for Artists/Designers for designing the emblem.

The Committee selected few entries. From the selected entries the emblem designed by one Thiru Kandasamy Artist-cum-Photographer, Madras Medical College, Madras was nearer to the ideas and the objectives of the Medical University. This emblem design has been finally approved by Hon'ble Chief Minister and His Excellency the Governor.

MENTAL HEALTH.

Institute of Mental Health, Madras is the only mental hospital in the State of Tamil Nadu and it has completed 119 years of its existence. The main hospital is situated within a spacious compound of 28 acres in a sylvan surroundings and it consists of about 200 blocks separated from each other and has a bed strength of 1800. There is a separate ward for criminal patients both male and female. Rapid changes are taking place in the field of psychiatry and this hospital is keeping pace with the modern trends. It has acquired a prominent place in the psychiatric maps of this country.

Research Papers Published.—The following Research Papers were published in 1989-90:—

- (i) Spouse's Reaction to Alcoholism
- (ii) Epidemiology of Dementia
- (iii) Mood Disorders in stroke subjects
- (iv) Assessment of the disability in the aged.

In addition to this, research papers were presented in the various Conferences and Seminars at both State and national level.

New Buildings.—A 40 bedded ward for deaddiction patients is being constructed and the work is nearing completion.

Training :— Apart from D.P.M. M.D. Psychiatry and Ph.D. students the Under graduates from the Medical Colleges, students of Sociology, Psychology from other colleges in Madras City, its suburbs and from neighbouring States attend Institute for lectures and field work.

The Medical Library of this Institute is a Centre for reference in books and journals for psychiatric and parapsychiatric specialties.

Service and Statistics :— This Institute is headed by the Superintendent who is also the Professor and Head of the Department of Psychiatry at Government General Hospital, Madras. During the year under report Dr. M. Peter Fernandez is the Superintendent and he is assisted by a Deputy Superintendent (a Neuro Psychiatrist), a Resident Medical Officer, a Nursing Superintendent and other administrative Officers.

The outpatient Department has special clinics viz. Child Guidance Clinic, Adolescent Clinic, Geriatric Clinic, Seizure Clinic, Neurosis Clinic, Deaddiction Clinic and Neuropsychiatry Clinic. The E.E.G. Department, X Ray Department, The Clinical Laboratory, Medical Library assist the services. Occupation and recreation are provided as form of treatment in addition to drug therapy, electroconvulsive therapy and psychotherapy. Day hospital facilities are available and patients who do not need institutionalisation but at the same time cannot be managed at home or who required multidisciplinary treatment are kept in the Day hospital.

Diagnostic Facilities available—

1. Radiology
2. Electroencephalography
3. Clinical Laboratory
4. Psychology.

Therapeutic Services—All the known methods of treatment in psychiatry are available which are as follows :

- (a) Drugs
- (b) Physical methods
- (c) Recreation Therapy
- (d) Occupation Therapy
- (e) Industrial Therapy
- (f) Psychological methods.

During the year 1989-90, 4,556 patients were treated (76.16 percent males, 23.84 percent females) as new cases and 88,338 old cases in the Outpatient Department. 3,162 old and new cases of children were seen in the Child Guidance Clinic. 4,552 patients were admitted (75.90% males and 24.10% females) and 4,556 were discharged. The maximum population of inpatients in a day was 1,723 and the average daily census was 1,691 during 1989-90.

There were 121 deaths during the year under report. The admissions through voluntary boarders far outnumbered the certified (92.69 percent against 7.31 percent) cases which stood at 4,220 and 333 respectively. 36.41 percent of the inmates belonged to the age group of 25-34 years. 79 percent of these were non-paying patients. 74.2 percent were treated for psychosis, 18.87 percent for neurosis and 6.93 percent were for mental retardation. The majority of the cases (53.14 percent) numbering 2,445 were treated for Schizophrenia. 68.07 percent of the admissions were made from Madras, 10.63 percent from Chengalpattu, 18.34 percent from other districts of Tamil Nadu and the remaining 2.97 percent were from the neighbouring States.

Decadal Changes :

The average stay of patients is 155 days. Compared to the previous figure of 24 months, this is a great break through in the therapeutic programme, thanks to the modern psychiatric drugs and techniques. The other factor which has caused a greater turn over during this year in almost equal number in admissions and discharges is the liberal policy of admitting patients.

Other activities :

Rehabilitation—

Rehabilitation of chronic schizophrenics both inpatients and outpatients is attempted through the units of Industrial Therapy Centre a sheltered workshop. It aims at tapping the talents of the mentally ill, imparting disciplined vocational training under sheltered conditions and attempting to channelise the preoccupied mind to the performance of useful work. The Centre works under the charge of the Director assisted by the technical assistants viz. Tailor, Workmistress, Weaving Master. Paper cover making, soft toy making, manufacture of towels, soap making are some of the work that the patients are engaged in. There is also a bakery unit in the Centre and it supplies bread to other medical institutions in the city.

A peripheral psychiatric clinic functioned in Poonamallee Health Centre and the average attendance of new patients in the Clinic is 3 to 9 per week. The Melpakkam Care Camp which runs once a week where psychiatric patients are registered for admission and treatment.

A Review workshop in the management of Alcohol and Drug Abuse was held on 26th December 1989 at this Institute to fulfil the objective of imparting training to the Medical Officers in the various Districts in the early detection and management of alcohol and drug abuse. About 400 medical Officers representing various districts took part in the workshop.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES.

RURAL HEALTH SERVICES,

In order to achieve the goal of Health for all by 2000 A.D. a target of establishment of 1057 Primary Health Centres in fixed for VII Five Year Plan period for this Department. In view of reduction in the Growth rate of Rural Population the above target was reduced to 950. As on 31st March 1990, 1386 Primary Health Centres including 72 community Health Centres (upgraded Primary Health Centres) were functioning in this state. These Primary Health Centres render preventive, promotive and curative services to the Rural population Tamil Nadu.

UPGRADE PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES.

Among the 1386 Primary Health Centres, 72 primary Health Centre, were upgraded. These upgrade Primary Health Centres or Community Health Centres will have 30 beds with the construction of 24 bedded ward in addition to 6 beds already available and X-ray block with adequate equipment. These Primary Health Centres will function as a referral centre to a group of 4 Primary Health Centres. Bioclinical and Pathological Laboratory facilities with blood bank will be made available in the upgraded Primary Health Centres in due course. In 30 Community Health Centres one post of Civil Assistant Surgeon is upgraded as Civil Surgeons.

MINI HEALTH CENTRES :

So far 209 Mini Health Centres were functioning in this State to render comprehensive Health Care facilities to the Rural Population on a Co-operative basis the control of voluntary agencies. Mini Health Centres is transferred to the Administrative Control of Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Madras-6.

MEDICARE CENTRE :

Under MIDP II 22 Medicare centres were sanctioned. 22 Medicare Centres are functioning in and around Madras City in order to cater to the Health Needs of Poor people living in the Urban slum areas under slum improvement component.

BUILDINGS :

Out of 1386 Primary Health Centres functioning in Tamil Nadu Dispensary Buildings are available for 562 Primary Health Centres and staff quarters are available for 293 Primary Health Centres as detailed below :-

DISPENSARY BUILDINGS :

Buildings.	Sanctioned.	Completed.	Under construction.	Constructions not taken up.
Regular PHC's	309	306		3
Additional PHC's	31	15	7	9
Converted Dispensary and Community Health Centre.	222	222	---	---
Total	562	543	7	12

STAFF QUARTERS :

<i>Buildings.</i>	<i>Sanctioned.</i>	<i>Completed.</i>	<i>Under construction.</i>	<i>Construction taken up.</i>
Regular PHC's	239	239	—	—
Additional PHC's	31	15	7	9
Converted Dispensary Community Health Centres.	23	23	—	—
Total	293	277	7	9

Compound walls are available for 97 Primary Health Centres :—

Number of Primary Health Centres for which Dispensary Buildings are to be constructed — 824

Number of Primary Health Centres for which staff quarters to be constructed—1,093

TRIBAL WELFARE SCHEME :

Under this scheme 9 Blocks have been identified as Tribal areas. All these blocks have one Primary Health Centre each prior to Sixth Plan period. Among the 9 Primary Health Centres one is upgraded. During 1987-88 Government have accorded sanction for the establishment a Primary Health Centre at Nannampattu in Jawadhu Hills of North Arcot- Ambedkar District. During 1987-88 Government have accord sanction for one more Primary Health Centre at Kilakadu in Kalrayan Hills of South Arcot District. Besides these 12 Government Dispensaries in the Tribal areas were transferred from control of Director of Medical Services on 1st June 1987, to this Department and converted as Primary Health Centres During 1988-89 one Primary Health Centres at Petchiparai in Kanniyakumari District was sanctioned and is functioning for dispersed Tribal Group.

CONTROL OF BLINDNESS SCHEME :

The Scheme of the National Programme of Control of Blindness is envisaged to be implemented in Primary Health Centres.

1. To render Treatment for minor ailments caused due to common eye diseases.
2. The prescribe glasses and to educate the school children on eye care precaution etc.

This scheme is implemented now in 145 Primary Health Centres with the creation of 145 post of ophthalmic Assistants. This is a 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored Scheme. For this the Central Government is supplying equipment worth of Rs. 3,000 and the State Government is supplying Rs. 2,000 worth of equipments. In all 145 Primary Health Centres the Ophthalmic Assistant and the Trained Medical Officers are rendering treatment for minor eye ailments and giving prescription for spectacles and also referring cataract eye cases to the nearer head-quarters Hospitals or to the Mobile Ophthalmic unit for operation and Treatment. Besides these, school going children are given vitamin 'A' solution after eye check up along with treatment.

Necessary proposals were sent to Government to extend this scheme for more Primary Health Centres for the year 1989-90. It is under the consideration of Government.

HILL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME :

No new Primary Health Centres are established under this scheme. But required funds are provided for the other amenities to the Primary Health Centres in Nilgiris District under this scheme. During 1989-90 Government have accorded sanction for Rs. 2.80 lakhs for the purchase of two Mahendra Jeep as per G.O. Ms. No. 148 Planning and Development (TO I Department, dated 19th July 1989.

TAMIL NADU STATE HEALTH TRANSPORT.

1. Prior to 1974, a small section under a Regional Transport Officer was functioning for the maintenance of Motor Vehicles of Health and Family Welfare Department, which were few in number. Subsequently in 1974 with one Central Workshop, 3 Regional Workshops, 15 Mobile Workshops and with about 240 staff under the control of a State Level Officer, the State Health Transport Organisation was created due to the increased fleet strength under Malaric and leprosy Central Programmes and due to the agreement made by the Government of India with Messrs. UNICEF to supply vehicles to restrict these communicable diseases.

2. Then due to further increase in Fleet strength in Medical and Public Health Department and with an aim to relieve the Medical Officers of their work on vehicular Management, without any interruption and to ensure utility, in 1981, the State Health Transport Organisation was declared as a separate Directorate, with a Director as Head of the Department under the administrative control of the Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Health and Family Welfare Department with full powers for the maintenance and repairing the motor vehicles. At present this Department, is thus maintaining about 2,149 vehicles.

3. Because of these developments, the percentage of Off-road vehicles which stood at 20.8 per cent as on 1st January 1977 has been decreased to 6.3 per cent as on 1st January 1980. The Department also developed 3 more Regional Workshops, 9 District workshops, 5 more Mobile Workshops and One Reconditioning Unit and Central Body Repair Unit with 672 personnel.

4. Under Part-II Scheme, the eight District Workshops and Three Regional Workshops of this Directorate, which were functioning in rental accommodations were accommodated in the Departments own Buildings step by step.

5. The Assemblies such as Engine and Gearbox can have another cycle of life, if they are reconditioned at the appropriate time, with this aim a Reconditioning Unit has been formed at Madras. By this Reconditioning Unit many Engine Assemblies, Gear-boxes, and differential assemblies have been reconditioned. Because of this reconditioning works and unit replacements the vehicles which have to be detained for longer duration on works to Engine and Gear-Boxes have been reduced considerably.

6. This Reconditioning Unit is now functioning at a small portion in a corner of the Regional Workshops, Madras. In view of the importance of this Re-conditioning unit, sanction has been obtained from Government for construction of own building at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.75 lakhs.

7. The Fuel Pump is one of the important component of Diesel driven motor vehicles. They have to be tested often for proper function of the Engine assembly. The consumption of excess fuel and also air pollution due to over blacky smoke can be avoided if the fuel pump functions in good condition. To avert the time delay and heavy cost in repairing the fuel pumps at the private workshops, one fuel Test Bench has been obtained and commissioned at Madras and has started functioning in 1989.

8. During the year 1979, there were about 600 vehicles which have served more than 20 years under the maintenance control of this Department. Many of them were imported varieties supplied by M/s. UNICEF. Due to the difficulties experienced by this Department in operating and maintaining these vehicles, this Department sent necessary proposals to Government on behalf of the Vehicle Using Officers for the replacement of such vehicles subject to their being identified and condemned. Every year about 30 to 40 vehicles are being this replaced by this Department, itself, with the Government of Tamil Nadu funds and Government of India funds.

9. The Vehicles so obtained are being taken delivery from the Suppliers, registered and handed over to the Vehicle Using Officers at their door stops by this Directorate. This has given so much relief to the Vehicle Using Officers and has reduced the work of the Vehicle Users in getting, replacements by themselves under Part I Scheme proposals.

10. Under the VIII Plan, apart from continuing the above programmes, fresh Schemes, like 11 Provision of an Ambulance for each Hospital with a bed strength of 20 and above, (2) improving the existing Tarpalined Jeeps in Fibreglass bodied enclosure are having proposed to be implemented, and (3) A Welfare measure to working staff like provision of Water-cooler, Air-Circulators, etc., are being proposed to be implemented.

INDIAN MEDICINE AND HOMEOPATHY.

Indian System of Medicine had reached a high level of perfection and excellence in Ancient India. During the pre-independence era, the Western System of Medicine had dominated in health care system in India. After Independence Indian Systems of Medicine regained their importance by the efforts put forth by the Government of India and the Government of Tamil Nadu. The Government of Tamil Nadu is paying special attention for the growth and development of Indian Medicine and Homeopathy especially the Siddha System of Medicine.

A separate Directorate for Indian Medicine is functioning from 1970 at the campus of the Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras-106. In 1984, the subject relating to Homeopathy has been brought under this Directorate from Director of Medical Service and Family Welfare, Madras-6. A separate department for Indian Medicine and Homeopathy is functioning at Secretariat in Tamil Nadu from 1984. Subsequently it merged with the Department of Health, in July 1988.

Financial Out Lay.

The allotment of funds for the development of Indian Medicine and Homeopathy for the last five years have been increased steadily.

Year.	Budget Allocation.
(1)	(2)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
1986-87	348.82
1987-88	406.06
1988-89	451.14
1989-90	519.27
1990-91	615.91

Medical Relief :

In order to provide the Medical relief under Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy to the public, the following Institutions under Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy are functioning under this Directorate.

- (1) 250 bedded hospital attached to Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkotta.
- (2) 209 bedded Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras.
- (3) 25 bedded hospital attached to Government Homeopathy Medical College, Tirumangalam.
- (4) Siddha wing with 16 bedded siddha ward at District Headquarters Hospital, Trichy.
- (5) Siddha Wings with 15 bedded siddha ward at District Headquarters Hospitals :—
(i) Ramanathapuram, (ii) Dharmapuri, (iii) Tuticorin and (iv) Cuddalore.
- (6) Siddha Wings with 25 bedded Siddha ward at District Headquarters Hospitals :—
(i) Erode, (ii) Nagapattinam, (iii) Vellore and (iv) Dindigul.
- (7) Siddha Wings at remaining 10 District Headquarters Hospitals.
- (8) Homeopathy Dispensaries in 19 District Headquarters Hospitals.
- (9) Siddha Wings in 70 Taluk Hospitals including 15 bedded Siddha ward at Chidambaram
- (10) Homeopathy Dispensaries in Six Taluk Hospitals.
- (11) Siddha Wings in 13 Non-Taluk Hospitals.

(12) Siddha Wings in 252 Primary Health Centres.

(13) 21 Government Siddha Rural Dispensaries.

(14) 11 Government Siddha Dispensaries.

(15) 5 Government Ayurveda Dispensaries.

(16) 5 Government Homeopathy Dispensaries.

(17) 3 Ayurveda wings including Panchakarma clinic at District Headquarter Hospitals.

(18) 7 Siddha Dispensaries in Hill areas.

(19) 1 Mobile Siddha Medical Unit in Hill area (Salem district).

Hospital attached to Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai.—This is a teaching institutions with a bed strength of 250 including the 24 bedded children ward exclusively for the Siddha system of Medicine. This hospital provides teaching facilities to the students undergoing training in Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai.

Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras.—This hospital provides treatment for out-patient and inpatient in all the three Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy with 65 beds for Siddha, 55 beds for Ayurveda, 54 beds for Unani and 10 beds for Thokkanam under one roof. Separate counters for the treatment of Out-patient's for the Government Servants for all systems of Medicine are available in this hospital. Varma Department is functioning in Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras-600 106 from 12th November 1986 with 25 bedded ward for varma treatment. A 10 bedded Maternity ward with Labour room has been sanctioned to this Hospital. The construction of the Building nearing completion.

Construction of exclusive Siddha Ward.—In order to provide better facilities, Government have sanctioned 16 bedded Siddha Ward at District Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli, 15 bedded Siddha Ward with O.P. Block at District Headquarters Hospitals : (i) Ramanathapuram ; (ii) Dharmapuri ; (iii) Cuddalore ; (iv) Tuticorin ; (v) Taluk Hospital, Chidambaram ; and (vi) Nontaluk Hospital, Kadayannallur, 25 bedded Siddha Ward with O.P. Blocks at District Headquarter Hospitals : (i) Erode ; (ii) Nagapattinam ; (iii) Vellore ; (iv) Dindigul ; (v) Kancheepuram ; (vi) Salem ; (vii) Tiruppur. Out of 14 wards 10 are completed and functioning. Remaining 4 Siddha wards are under progress.

Wings in Primary Health Centres :

252 Siddha wings in Primary Health Centres are functioning in Tamil Nadu.

Homeopathy Dispensaries Health :

19 Homeopathy Dispensaries in District Headquarters Hospitals and 5 Government Homeopathy Dispensaries in Madras City, and Six Homeopathy Dispensaries in Taluk Hospitals, are functioning.

Government Siddha Dispensaries and Mobile Siddha Medical Unit Under Tribal Sub-Plan :

7 Siddha Dispensaries in Hill areas and one Mobile Siddha Medical Unit under Tribal Sub-Plan in Tamil Nadu State are functioning.

Hospital attached to Government Homeopathy Medical College, Thirumangalam.—This Hospital with 25 beds is imparting training to students and providing treatment to Out-patients and In-patients in Homeopathy.

Medical Education :

The following four Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy Colleges are under the control of the Directorate of Indian Medicine and Homeopathy.

1. Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai.
2. Government Siddha Medical College, Palani.
3. Government Unani Medical Colleges, Madras ; and
4. Government Homeopathy Medical College, Thirumangalam.

i) *Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai.*

The Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai was started in the year 1961. The following courses are imparted in this college with the clinical facilities available in the 250 bedded hospital attached to it.

<i>Duration of course.</i>	<i>Name of Course.</i>	<i>Number of seat .</i>	<i>Detail of the Stipend.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1;2 years	B. S. M. & S.	100	Stipend of Rs. 75 per month is given to 70 students.
3 years	M.D. (Siddha) in Gunapadam and Maruthuvam.	41 (10 seats for each branch) and 1 seat reserved for G. O. I's nominees in any of the two branches.	Stipend given for this course as follows : 'a) Regular service candidates who have completed 5 years of services and who are approved probationers at Rs. Rs. 650 per month . (b) Regular service candidates who have not completed 5 years of service at Rs. Rs. 500 p.m. (c) Non service and temporary candidates at Rs. 325 p.m.
2 years	Diploma Course ,, (Diploma in Pharmacy).	50	A stipend of Rs. 30 p.m. is given to all students.

2. *Government Siddha Medical College, Palani.*

This college was started at Palani from 18th November 1935 and B.S.M.S. course is imparted with an annual intake of 50 students.

Government have sanctioned Rs. 35.54 lakhs for acquisition of 41.32 acres lands for constructing the building for College, Hostels, Hospital and Pharmacy etc.etc. during the year 1987-88 and it is under progress.

A 25 bedded hospital with necessary staff, equipment etc., to function in a private rental building has been sanctioned for the clinical study of the students and it will function shortly.

For Pathological and Laboratory training, the Government have made arrangements with the Palani Andavar Arts College to provide necessary Laboratory facilities to the students of Government Siddha Medical College, Palani on a temporary measure.

3. *Government Unani Medical College, Madras :*

1;2 years B.U.M.S. Degree course including 6 months internship is being imparted at Government Unani Medical College, Madras with an annual intake of 16 students from 1986-87. Pending construction of new buildings, the Government Unani Medical College, Madras continues to function in the campus of Arignar Anna-Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras.

4. *Government Homoeopathy Medical College and Hospital, Thirumangai.* -The Government Homoeopathy Medical College and Hospital started functioning from 15th September 1975 at Kilpauk Medical College premises. The College and Hospital with 25 beds have subsequently been shifted to Thirumangalam, Madurai District from 28th August 1982. 5;12 years B.H.M.S. course including one year Internship is being imparted in Government Homoeopathy Medical College, Thirumangalam with an annual intake of students from 1985-86.

Orientation course for Nurse in Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras 600 106.

An Orientation course of three months duration to training 15 nurses in Siddha, Ayurveda and Unani System of Medicinalio will be conti ued during this year.

D. Pharmacy in Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras.

A two years Diploma Course in Pharmacy is being imparted in this Hospital with an annual intake of 50 students.

Pharmacies.:

There are three Pharmacies namely,:

1. Pharmacy attached to Arignar Anna Government Hispoital of Indian Medicine, Madras, 600 106.:
2. Pharmacy attached to Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai.
3. Regional Pharmacy at Palayamkottai.

Besides, 3 District Pharmacies in the three Districts of Pudukkottai, Trichy and Dindigul have been sanctioned during 1985-86.

1. *Pharmacy attached to Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras-106.*

This Pharmacy is preparing medicine in Siddha, Ayurveda and Unanai with an annual output of more than Rs. 6.00 lakhs. The medicines prepared in this pharmacy are used in Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras and the 11 Siddha Dispensaries attached to it. This Pharmacy is at present improved by mechanising it with central assistance.

4. *District Siddha Pharmacies at Pudukkottai, Trichy and Dindigul.*

The Government have ordered for the establishment of District Siddha Pharmacies at Pudukkottai, Trichy and Dindigul during the year 1985-86. Subsequently Government have sanctioned Rs. 15.00 lakhs for construction of District Pharmacy at Pudukkottai and other two District Pharmacies at Trichy and Dindigul will be taken up separately as per orders in G. O. Ms No. 128, Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy dated 27th October 1987.

The construction of building at Melur Village, Thirumangalam Taluk, Pudukkottai District is nearing completion.

Drug Testing Laboratory, Madras :

The Tamil Nadu Government have provided accomodation facilities for a Drug Testing Liboratory under centrally Moonsorder scheme in a separate building which has been constructed newly in the campus of Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras-106. Government have also sanctioned some initial staff for the functioning of the Drug Testing Laboratory.

Ayurveda Translationwing :

A Translation wing under Honorary Special Officer is functioning in the Directorate of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy for translating text books for B.S.M. & S. course from Sanskrit to Tamil. Three books i.e., (Ashtanga Samgraha 2. Charaka Samhita Part I & Part II were translated, printed and published. The fourth book 'Charaka Samhitha Part III' is under printing.

Tamil Nadu Siddha Medical Board, Madras :

The Government have abolished the Tamil Nadu Siddha Medical Board, Madras and merged with the Directorate of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy in G.O. Ms. No. 409, HIM & H, and F.W dated 7th March 1989. The various items of works of the Tamil Nadu Siddha Medical Board have been attached to Directorate of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy.

Translation of Books :

It is proposed to translate Siddha literature from Tamil into English. Tamil Nadu Siddha Medical Board has so far collected the following items.

1. Rare printed books	--	947
2. Gudgeon leaves		867
3. Manuscripts		314
4. Typed Scripts ..	-- -- --	362
5. Tyres Scripts on Muppu	-- -- -- 21	Volumes
6. Already published siddha books	-- -- -- --	67

147 bundles of cudgeon leaves were transcribed upto 1988-89 and 60 bundles of cudgeon leaves were transcribed during 1989-90.

27 Siddha Medical Books were entrusted for printing upto 1989-90. Out of which 12 text books for BSM & S Course have been printed and publishing and remaining 15 books are under printing.

Sales wing :

The sale of Siddha, Ayurveda and Unani Books and publication were transferred to this Board and the sales wing is functioning from 9th October 1984. 52 copies of the Siddha, Ayurveda and Unani Medical books are being sold to the public.

The Library which was previously attached to the Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras was transferred to the control of the Tamil Nadu Siddha Medical Board during 1985 under the name Central Library-cum-Sales wing. The Government have sanctioned Rs. 16.35 lakhs for the construction of a new building in the campus of Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras during 1987 and it is under progress.

Tamil Nadu Board of Indian Medicine, Madras, Board of Integrated Medicine Madras and Homeopathy Council.

The number of practitioners of Indian Medicine and Homeopathy registered their names as on 31st December 1989 in Tamil Nadu Board of Indian Medicine, Board of Integrated Medicine and Homeopathy Council is indicated below ;

(i) Registered under Tamil Nadu Board of Indian Medicine, Madras

Siddha	-- --	10,245
Ayurveda	-- --	2,703
Unani	-- --	760
Total	--	<u>13,708</u>

(ii) Registered under Board of Indian Medicine, Madras.

Siddha	-- --	296
Ayurveda	-- --	431
Unani	-- --	46
Total	--	<u>773</u>

(iii) *Registered under Homoeopathy Council ;*

A Class.	.405
B Class	.13,953
C Class	.1,223
Total	<u>.15,581</u>

The Government have sanctioned for the construction of 70 bedded hospital for Naturopathy at Muttukkadu, Chingleput District. Acquisition of land in Muttukkadu is under progress.

Free Medical Camp.

All District Siddha Medical Officers are conducting the Free Medical Camps in the rural villages for two times during every month.

National Institute of Siddha Medicine :

The Government have issued orders for establishing the National Institute of Siddha Medicine at Panappakkam Village in Chengai Anna District. A task Force has been Constituted to speed of the implementation of the scheme relating to the National Institute of Siddha Medicine.

Yoga :

The Government have recognised the Yoga as a system of treatment in Tamil Nadu. The Government have ordered to conduct short term course in Yoga at Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras and Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai for Principals, Professors, Readers, Lecturers, Medical Officers, Assistant Lecturers and Assistant Medical Officers in the Yoga Classes.

(i) *Central Research Institute (Siddha).*—The Central Research Institute (Siddha) is functioning in the new building provided by the State Government in the Campus of the Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras 106. This institution is functioning under the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi. It has also got inpatient facilities with 30 beds. This institution conducts Research on Cancer, Diabetes and Nidice etc.,

(ii) *Centre in Srinivasanurthy Research Institute.*—This Research Institute was functioning formerly in the Campus of Indian Medical Practitioner Co-operative Pharmacy and Stores, Madras-20. This Institute has been accommodated from 1976 in the newly constructed building in 2nd and 3rd floor of the Central Research Institute (Siddha). This Institute is functioning under the Central Council of Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi. It conducts Research on the following:—

(i) Plant Chemistry Research and (i) Standardisation of Ayurveda Drugs.

(iii) *Regional Unani Research Institute.*—The Central Council of Research in Unani has established a Regional Unani Research Institute at Madras. A Clinical Research Unit in Unani sponsored by the Central Council is functioning at Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras from 1972.

CHAPTER XIII. HOME DEPARTMENT. CINEMAS.

The Government of India enacted the Cinematograph Act, 1952. (Central Act XXXVII of 1952) to make provision for certification of cinematograph films for exhibition and for regulating exhibition by means of cinematographs.

The Government of Tamil Nadu also enacted the "Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1955 (Act IX of 1955). The Act provides for grant of licences to private individuals for exhibition of films in cinemas houses. As per the provisions of the Act, the Collector is the licensing authority in the districts (in Mofussil). The Commissioner of Police in the licensing authority so far as the Madras City is concerned. The Collector of Madras is not the licensing authority under the Cinematograph Act.

There are two district stages in the licensing of Cinematograph exhibition as indicated below :—

- i. Grant of No Objection Certificate and
- ii. Grant of 'C' form licence.

No Objection Certificate stage.—Any person who desires to locate a cinema house either travelling permanent or semi-permanent any apply to the licensing Certificate authority concerned for the grant of No Objection Certificate. The licensing authority after consulting the local authority, the Superintendent of Police, the Commercial Tax Department and the District Health Officer concerned, may grant or refuse to grant a No Objection Certificate assigning reasons therefor.

'C' Form licence.—The No Objection Certificate holder is required to construct the cinema and apply to the licensing authority for the grant of 'C' Form licence within a period of three years in the case of permanent cinema and six months in the case of travelling cinema. The licensing authority may grant or refuse a licence assigning reasons therefor. The licence will be issued for the period covered by the Chief Electrical Inspector's Certificate and structural soundness certificate. The travelling cinemas can be licensed to exhibit shows upto five years. But, the licence should be granted initially for one year and it may be renewed for further periods not exceeding one year each. A licence granted for semi-permanent cinemas lapses at the end of five years. In the case of travelling cinemas there is no need for obtaining a fresh No Objection Certificate in respect of the site for which a No Objection Certificate has already been obtained and wherein the travelling cinemas has exhibited show for a period of five years when an applicant proposes to run a travelling cinemas again on the same site. There should be minimum interval of three months before the same site is again licensed. However, an applicant who proposes to run the formalities under the cinematograph rule. When renewal of 'C' form licence is held up. The licensing authority may grant temporary permit in form 'E' to enable the licences to exhibit films without interruption, pending issue of 'C' form licence.

Transfer of licence.—The licence of a cinema there can be transferred to another person by the licensing authority at the request of the licence and the individual to whom the licence is transferred. The aggrieved party may prefer an appeal to the Joint Commissioner of Land Administration.

Powers of the Licensing Authority.

The licensing authorities are competent either to revoke or to suspend the licence for violation or non-compliance of the provisions of the Act. The licensing Authority also competent to transfers the licence from one person to another at the request of the parties.

Powers of the Appellate Authority.—The act and the rules framed the under empower the Joint Commissioner of land administration to be the appellate Authority. Any person aggrieved by the grant or refusal of a No Objection Certificate or 'C' form licence renewal of licence or transfer of licence may prefer an appeal to the Joint Commissioner can condone the delay of two months beyond the stipulated period of 30 days provided sufficient cause is shown for delay. The Joint Commissioner of Land Administration normally gives a personal hearing to the parties to represent their cases by themselves or through their counsel and disposes of the appeals. The Joint Commissioner is empowered to grant interim stay pending disposal of the appeal. The fee in respect of an appeal is Rs. 300. The parties aggrieved by the order of the appellate authority may file an application for revision to Government.

Powers of Government.—Government are the Rule making authority. The power to grant exemption from any of the Act the Rules lies with the Government. The Government are vested with the powers of entertaining an application for revision against the decision of the appellate authority.

Classification of Cinema Theatre.—There are three kinds of Cinema Theatres existed in Tamil Nadu.

- i. Permanent Cinemas
- ii. Semi Permanent Cinemas
- iii. Travelling Cinema.

“Semi permanent Cinema” is a new category of Cinema introduced by the Government in 1970. It is treated as a permanent cinema for all other purposes. It is likely to be converted into a permanent cinema at the end of the period of 5 to 7 years period. The rules applicable to permanent cinemas apply to semi permanent cinemas also

Besides the above three categories of Cinemas there are Open Air Cinemas. An open air cinema started functioning in 1976 at Somangala Village Sriperumpudur taluk, Chengalpattu District. The location of Open Air Cinema is being permitted by the Government in relaxation of Rules 52(4), 53, 57, 64, 74(1) and 91 of the Tamil Nadu Cinema (Regulation) Rules, 1957.

Location of Cinema Theatres.—There is some restriction in regard to the distance in the location of cinemas, i.e., there should be at least a minimum distance of 1.609 kms. between a permanent theatres and a travelling cinemas, there should be 0.402 km. between any two travelling cinemas. There is no such restriction in regard to the location of permanent cinemas. The above distance rule is strictly enforced with a view to avoid keen competition between the owners of travelling cinemas and permanent cinemas. The provision of the Act and the Rules are regulatory in nature and they are strictly enforced as far as possible.

The following table gives details about cinemas theatres of all categories which were in existence in the State as on 31st March 1990.

Serial Number.	Category.	Number.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Permanent —(i) Air conditioned — — — — — — — —	122
	(ii) Partially Air-conditioned — — — — — — — —	17
	(iii) Non air conditioned — — — — — — — —	302
2	Semi—Permanent — — — — — — — —	234
3	Open air — — — — — — — —	14
4	Travelling .. — — — — — — — —	

CIVIL DEFENCE.

The Madras City alone has been declared as Category-A Civil Defence City but the infrastructure facilities are still to be sanctioned so far there is no civil defence volunteers raised.

The proposals for sanction of one Deputy Inspector General of Police, 2 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 8 Inspectors, 4 Sub-Inspectors, 1 Personal Assistant (Administrative), 1 Superintendent 2 Assistants, 2 Junior Assistants, 2 Steno Typists, 1 Typist, 8 Office Assistants, 1 Record Clerk, 1 Head Constable and 2 Police Constables for Civil Defence Head Quarters Control Room and Training Institute at Madras have been sent to Government and the orders are awaited.

CIVIL COURTS.

Appellate side of the High Court, Madras.—Increase in Institutes has been noticed only in the following categories of cases, viz.—

- 1 Original Side Appeals
- 2 Letter Patent Appeals
- 3 Second Appeals
- 4 Appeal Against Orders
- 5 Civil Revision Petitions
- 6 Tax cases petitions
- 7 Matrimonial Causes
- 8 Special Tribunal Appeals
- 9 Contempt Appeals
- 10 Trade Mark Appeals
- 11 Referred case Petitions.

Original side of the High Court, Madras.—Only in Execution Petitions there is an increase in the institution. In other categories of cases, viz., Civil Suits, Testamentary Original Suits, Matrimonial Suits and Original Petitions there is a decrease.

City Civil Court, Madras.—The Institution has increased in the case of Original Suits, Civil Miscellaneous Petitions and I.As. L. A.O. Ps. and E. I. O.Ps. and in the case of Civil Appeals Original Petitions and Execution Petitions it has decreased. As regards Civil Miscellaneous Appeals the Institution remains Static.

Court of Small Causes, Madras.—The Institution of Rent Control Appeals has shown a considerable increase and sequestration Appeals and Appeals under payment of Wages, Act and Execution petitions in M.A.C.T. O.Ps. has also shown an increase. As regards Small Cause Suit, Miscellaneous Petitions, M.C.O.Ps. R.C.O.Ps. New Trial Applications and Execution Petitions R.C.O.Ps. New Trial Applications and Execution Petitions the institution has shown a decrease. The Institution of Municipal Taxation Appeals, Town Planning Appeals, Election Petitions, Municipal Applications and Criminal O. P. Code under Ordinance is reported to be 'Nil'.

Mofussil Courts:

Original Suits—

Superior Courts.—The overall Institution has gone up from 16938 to 18298. There is an increase in institution in all the Districts, except Periyar- Coimbatore, Kanniyakumari, Dindigul Quaid-e-Milleth, Salem, Dharmapuri.

Inferior Courts.—The overall Institution has shown an increase from 95589 to 100551. The Institution has gone up in North Arcot, Chengai Anna, Coimbatore, Kanniyakumari, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Dharmapuri East Thanjavur, and West Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli Pudukkottai and Nilgiris Districts. In other Districts viz. South Arcot, Periyar, Dindigul, Quaid-e-Milleth Districts viz. South Arcot, Periyar, Dindigul, Quaid-e-Milleth, Salem, and Tirunelveli it has come down.

Civil Appeals, Superior Courts.—Increase is noticed in the over all Institution from 6519 to 7381. The Institution has increased only in the Districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Chengai Anna, Coimbatore, Kanniyakumari, Dindigul Quaid-e-Milleth, East Thanjavur, West Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli. Pudukkottai, Tirunelveli and Nilgiris.

Civil Miscellaneous Appeals:

Superior Courts.—The overall Institution has increased from 2699 to 2990. The Institution has increased considerably in North Arcot District. In Coimbatore, Madurai, Dindigul Quaid-e-Milleth, Ramanathapuram, Salem, Dharmapuri, West Thanjavur, Pudukkottai and Tirunelveli Districts also it has increased while in South Arcot, Chengai Anna Periyar, Kanniyakumari, East Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Nilgiris the institution has decreased.

Small Cause Suits:

Superior Courts.—The Institution has come down in Coimbatore and Madurai Districts and in Tiruchirappalli District it has gone up. In other Districts, the Institution is reported to be nil. The overall institution has come down from 858 to 700.

Imperial Courts.—There is a decrease in the Institution in South Arcot, Periyar, Coimbatore, Kanniyakumari, Salem, Dharmapuri, West Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and Nilgiris while in Chengai Anna District, Madurai, Dindigul, Quaid-e-Milleth, Ramanathapuram, East Thanjavur, and Pudukkottai Districts there is an increase. In North Arcot District, the Institution remains static. There is a considerable decrease in the over all institution (i.e. from 328.6 to 282.5).

Civil Miscellaneous Petitions.—The over all institution has increased in the Superior as well as inferior courts (from 144365 to 163182 and from 264523 to 303998 respectively).

Rent Tribunal Appeals.—There is an increase in the over all institution in the Superior Courts (from 333 to 592) and a decrease (from 4 to 1) in the Inferior Courts.

Original Petitions.—The overall Institution has gone up in both the Superior and Inferior Courts from 11176 to 15256 from 4727 to 5246 respectively.

Insolvency Petitions.—The over-all institution has shown an increase from 447 to 472 in the Superior Courts from 46 to 97 in the Inferior Courts.

Execution Petition.—Increase is noticed in over all institution in the Superior Courts from 6161 to 6702 and in the Inferior Courts from 39121 to 41004.

Rent control original petitions.—The over all institution has increased from 4113 to 4427.

Labour Courts at Madras.—The institution of Industrial Disputes under Section 10 of I.D. Act has gone up from 857 to 1200 and of Petitions under Sections 33, 33-A, 33(c)(2) of I.D. Act has come down from 1288 to 1204.

Labour Courts at Madurai.—The Institution of I.Ds. under section 10 of I.D. Act and of Petitions under sections 33, 33-A, 33(c) (2) of I.D. Act has gone up from 568 to 623 and from 590 to 1550 respectively.

Labour Courts at Coimbatore.—There is an increase in the institution of Industrial Disputes under Section 10 of I.D. Act from 451 to 955 and a decrease in the case of Petitions under Sections 33, 33-A, and 33(c) (2) of I.D. Act from 449 to 306.

Industrial Tribunal, Madras.—There is a slight increase in the institution of Industrial Disputes under Section 10 of I.D. Act from 120 to 127 and a decrease in the case of Petitions under Sections 33, 33-A and 33(c) (2) from 246 to 178.

³¹
The statement showing the number of temporary Courts functioning during the period from 1st April 1989 to 31st March 1990.

1. District Court including Additional District Courts	10
2. Temporary Court in the City Civil Court, Madras in the Cadre of District Judges	6
3. Private Colleges Appellate Tribunal, Madras ..	1
4. Special Tribunal for Co-operative Cases, Madras ..	1
5. Special Tribunal for Co-operative Cases, Madurai ..	1
6. Additional Labour Court, Madurai ..	1
7. III Additional Labour Court, Madras	1
8. Additional Sub-Courts (including Courts in now place but temporary) ..	5
9. Additional Assistant Judges Courts, in the City Civil Court, Madras (XI to XIX Assistant Judges Courts)	8
10. Puisne Judges in the Court of Small Causes, Madras in the Cadre of Sub-Judges	3
11. Additional District Munsif Courts (including D.M.Cs. consisted in new places but temporary)	25
12. Temporary Rent Co Mar mours in the Cadre of District Munsif in the Court of Small Causes oCtdras	4

13. Additional District Munsif sanctioned during the years 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85, 1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 should not commence functioning for want of Officers

a Since, Sub-Court, Arani was made permanent on 6th June 1988.

a Since District Munsif Court, Harur, was made permanent on 6th June 1988.

ORIGINAL SIDE, HIGH COURT, MADRAS.

Serial number.	Nature of cases.	Institution 1-4-1989 to 31-3-1990	Disposal 1-4-1989 to 31-3-1990	Pendency 1-4-1989 to 31-3-1990
		(3)	(4)	(5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Civil Suits	1,111	403	6,459
2	Testamendary Original Suits	21	12	188
3	Matrimonial Suits	26	23	118
4	Original Petitions	566	448	979
5	Execution Petitions	206	102	208
Total ..		1,930	988	7,952

APPELLATE SIDE, HIGH COURT, MADRAS.

Serial number.	Nature of cases.	Institutions 1-4-1989 to 31-3-1990	Disposal 1-4-1989 to 31-3-1990	Pendency 1-4-1989 to 31-3-1990
		(3)	(4)	(5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	First Appeals	1,467	630	8,694
2	Original Side Appeals	357	239	1,081
3	Letter Patent Appeals	179	209	238
4	Writ Appeals	1,177	2,230	1,896
5	Second Appeals	2,116	1,077	13,618
6	Appeals Against Orders	1,296	711	6,038
7	Appeals against Appellate Order	57	23	375
8	Civil Revision Petitions	3,701	3,529	9,471
9	Tax Cases	1,093	451	12,792
10	Tax Case Petitions	523	538	456
11	Referred Cases	1	3	80
12	Matrimonial Cases	45	..	150
13	Writ Petitions:	13,349	17,356	53,706
14	Supreme Court (Leave) Petitions	16	34	102
15	Special Tribunal Appeals	19	10	201
16	Contempt Appeals	15	9	32
17	Trade Mark Appeals	16	1	66
18	Trade Mark Second Appeals: .. .. .	..	..	3
19	Referred Case Petitions	25	31	305
20	Civil Miscellaneous Petitions:	41,092	47,445	70,23
Total ..		68,546	74,526	1,79,254

CITY CIVIL COURT, MADRAS.

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Nature of proceedings.</i>	<i>Institutions 1-4-1989 to 31-3-1990</i>	<i>Disposal 1-4-1989 to 31-3-1990</i>	<i>Pending 1-4-1989 to 31-3-1990</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Original Suits ..	12,046	13,120	22,096
2	Civil Appeals	477	610	490
3	Civil Miscellaneous Appeals ..	222	265	141
4	Civil Miscellaneous Petitions and I.A.S. ..	26,777	25,669	23,606
5	Original Petitions ..	576	486	346
6	Land Acquisition Original Petitions ..	70	106	380
7	Execution Petitions	3,101	3,517	5,114
8	E. I. P. O. S. - - -	116	153	335
		<u>43,395</u>	<u>43,926</u>	<u>52,502</u>

COURT OF SMALL CASES, MADRAS.

<i>Serial number and nature of proceedings.</i>	<i>Institution 1st April 1989 to 1st March 1990.</i>	<i>Disposal 1st April 1989 to 31st March 1990.</i>	<i>Pendency 1st April 1989 to 31st March 1990.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Small Cause Suits. - - -	7,642	9,903	8,510
2 Miscellaneous Petitions ..	23,236	21,541	13,376
3 Motor Accident Claims Original petitions	2,847	2,005	5,847
4 Rent Control Original Petitions	4,069	4,942	6,588
5 New Trial Applications	24	42	39
6 Rent Control Appeals	926	905	1,199
7 Municipal Taxation Appeals	..	..	..
8 Ejectment Appeals	11	10	21
9 Town Planning Appeals	..	..	..
10 Execution Petitions	509	238	636
11 Appeals under payment of Wages Act	4	6	18
12 Election Petitions	..	..	..
13 Municipal Applications	..	..	..
14 Criminal O.P.	..	..	..
15 Execution Petitions in M.A.C.T.O..	119	111	103
Total - -	<u>89,387</u>	<u>39,703</u>	<u>36,829</u>

Labour Courts, Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore and Industrial Tribunal, Madras.

Serial number and Courts/Tribunals.	1st April 1989 to 31st March 1990.					
	Institution.		Disposal.		Pendency.	
	I.Ds. u/s. 10 of the I.D. Act.	Petitions u/s. 33-A and 33 (C) (2).	I.Ds. u/s. 10 of the I.D. Act.	Petitions u/s. 33, 33A and 33 (c) (2).	I.Ds. u/s. 10 of the I.D. Act.	Petitions u/s. 33, 33-A, 33.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Labour Courts, Madras.	1,200	1,204	545	1,086	2,335	3,147
2 Labour Court, Madurai.	623	1,550	359	1,889	1,581	2,350
3 Labour Court, Coimbatore.	955	306	211	248	1,302	1,254
Total	2,778	3,060	1,115	3,223	5,218	6,751
4 Industrial Tribunal, Madras.	127	178	97	190	346	324

The Details of Instituted Disposed of the Mofussil Courts During the Year (i.e.)
from 1st April 1989 to 31st March 1990.

Districts.	Superior Courts.	Institution inferior Courts.	Disposal.		Pendency.	
			Superior Courts.	Inferior Courts	Superior Courts.	Inferior Courts.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Original Suits .	18,298	1,00,551	16,689	1,03,546	33,151	1,66,226

Mofussil Courts

The Details of Courts Instituted, Disposed of and Pending in the Mofussil Courts for the
Year 1989-90 (i.e. During 1st April 1989 to 31st March 1990).

Districts.	Institution.	Disposal.	Pendency.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Civil Appeals in Superior Courts	7,381	7,228	8,194
Civil Miscellaneous appeals in superior courts	2,990	3,280	4,370

Small Causes Courts.

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Institution.</i>		<i>Disposal.</i>		<i>Pendency.</i>	
	<i>Superior Courts.</i>	<i>Inferior Courts.</i>	<i>Superior Courts.</i>	<i>Inferior Courts.</i>	<i>Superior Courts.</i>	<i>Inferior Courts.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Small Cause Courts	700	2,825	1,326	3,126	812	1,314
Civil Miscellaneous	1,63,182	3,03,998	1,56,441	2,85,011	43,162	1,79,558
Rent Tribunal Appeals	592	1	353	3	965	5
Original petitions	15,256	5,246	11,593	4,961	20,893	1,516
Insolvency petitions	472	97	331	71	1,204	89
Execution Petitions						
Executive petitions	6,702	41,004	6,297	39,591	9,507	46,513

House Rent Control Original Petitions.

	<i>Institution.</i>	<i>Disposal.</i>	<i>Pendency.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
House Rent Control Original Petitions Inferior Courts	14,427	25,437	10,229

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE INSTITUTIONS, DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY OF
SESSIONS CASES IN THE STATE OF TAMIL NADU FOR THE PERIOD FROM
1—4—1989 TO 31—3—1990

Serial number and name of the District.	Institution.		Disposal.		Pending.	
	1988-89	1989-90	1988-89	1989-90	1988-89	1989-90
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 North Arcot	192	227	132	243	184	186
2 South Arcot	223	312	154	210	275	377
3 Chengalpattu	244	225	148	226	385	384
4 Coimbatore	132	192	147	173	72	91
5 Udhamandalam	18	20	29	710	14	24
6 Periyar:	133	169	152	159	43	53
7 Dharmapuri	110	96	73	77	187	206
8 Känniyakumari	90	85	81	64	135	154
9 Madurai South	268	273	202	274	450	449
10 Dindigul Gualaide-Milleth	88	108	107	90	122	140
11 Pudukkottai	63	85	51	57	20	48
12 Ramanathapuram	209	241	222	181	230	290
13 Salem:	165	195	268	229	167	133
14 Thanjavur East	74	93	92	93	40	40
15 Thanjavur West	90	157	103	150	129	128
16 Tiruchirapalli	172	225	194	155	123	193
17 Tirunelveli	315	402	271	310	698	790
18 Madras	146	196	109	139	132	189
Total	2,732	3,301	2,525	2,048	3,404	3,857

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE INSTITUTION DISPOSED AND PENDENCY OF
CRIMINAL CASES IN THE SUBORDINATE COURTS IN THE STATE OF TAMIL
NADU THE PERIOD FROM 1-1-1989 TO 31-3-1990.**

<i>Serial number and name of the District.</i>	<i>Institution.</i>		<i>Disposal.</i>		<i>Pendency.</i>	
	1988-89	1989-90	1988-89	1989-90	1988-89	1989-90
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 North Arcot	44,382	86,720	50,311	78,175	11,674	20,221
2 South Arcot	61,401	67,314	58,647	61,903	17,300	22,711
3 Chengalpattu	56,109	1,06,339	61,566	98,910	25,937	334,16
4 Coimbatore	36,336	58,236	35,743	49,041	10,910	17,105
5 The Nilgiris	8,546	9,936	8,025	8,028	4,036	5,944
6 Periyar	46,452	52,180	38,454	56,785	27,771	23,166
7 Dharmapuri	10,114	23,981	11,110	21,158	5,157	79,808
8 Kanniyakumari	17,698	25,946	14,320	24,118	13,250	15,078
9 Madurai	90,684	1,28,519	96,322	1,17,580	23,143	34,082
10 Pudukkottai	14,722	25,267	15,744	21,206	4,254	18,795
11 Ramanathapuram	44,586	75,662	43,749	69,722	12,853	18,795
12 Salem	46,906	64,486	49,562	62,049	9,359	11,796
13 Thanjavur	48,309	84,468	46,273	82,117	28,761	31,209
14 Tiruchirappalli	40,936	62,287	39,091	34,789	13,990	21,488
15 Tirunelveli	57,284	70,112	49,270	86,074	30,483	14,521
16 Madras	2,84,571	3,27,513	2,80,610	3,22,013	41,384	46,884
Total	9,07,576	1,76,59,63	8,98,797	1,36,666	2,80,322	3,32,619

STATEMENT 'B'—PART-II.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE CRIME CASES AMONG THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES SHOWING 'B' PART FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1—4—1989 TO 31—3—1990.

<i>Serial number and name of the District.</i>	<i>Institution.</i>		<i>Disposal.</i>		<i>Pendency.</i>	
	1988-89	1989-90	1988-89	1989-90	1988-89	1989-90
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 North Arcot	553	2,759	296	1,502	262	1,119
2 South Arcot	1,085	708	891	886	616	448
3 Chengalpattu	2,198	5,257	2,613	1,979	2,074	3,352
4 Coimbatore	452	544	256	547	336	333
5 Nilgiris	38	30	22	28	32	34
6 Periyar	874	331	244	839	732	224
7 Dharmapuri	177	111	496	705	169	175
8 Kanniyakumari	256	299	278	172	195	322
9 Madurai	3,481	3,820	3,141	2,633	3,126	4,315
10 Pudukottai	141	332	150	234	88	186
11 Ramanathapuram	460	680	379	679	350	391
12 Salem	258	212	198	224	130	118
13 Thanjavur	479	427	604	538	330	289
14 Tiruchirapalli	1,065	733	897	926	419	220
15 Tirunelveli	1,071	988	1,461	627	660	1,021
16 Madras	402	278	486	240	253	291
Total	12,930	15,589	12,412	12,559	9,858	13,398

STATEMENT 'C'.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE INSTITUTION OF PROHIBITION CASES AND FOREST CASES AMONG THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES SHOWING 'B' PART-I FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1-4-1989 TO 31-3-1990.

Serial number and name of the District.	Prohibition cases.		Forest cases.	
	1988-89	1989-90	1988-89	1989-90
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 North Arcot	1,704	40,453	295	2,069
2 South Arcot	4,294	29,626	157	92
3 Chengalpattu	4,865	57,569	14	31
4 Coimbatore	4,074	14,315	88	142
5 The Nilgiris	586	5,377	434	374
6 Periyar	17,311	28,364	216	36
7 Dharmapuri	845	12,785	136	346
8 Kanniyakumari	1,971	13,193	605	123
9 Madurai	3,850	46,519	380	891
10 Pudukkottai	4,406	18,562	27	40
11 Ramanathapuram	4,594	35,316	23	159
12 Salem	6,658	30,516	205	543
13 Thanjavur	17,110	53,395	13	52
14 Tiruchirappalli	12,445	46,751	152	111
15 Tirunelveli	5,279	20,349	142	55
16 Madras	1,939	41,709	38	14
Total	91,931	4,94,201	2,923	5,208

FIRE SERVICE.

The Tamil Nadu Fire Service functions as a separate Department under the aegis of the Home Department. It continues to maintain its reputation as the largest and one of the most efficient fire services in the country. The main functions of this department is saving life and property from destruction by fire and natural calamities. The services of this department are available to the public at all times free of charges round the clock. This department provides fire protection at Fairs and Festivals, attends to rescues of human lives and animals from collapsed building structures, walls and floors and other disasters. Ambulances are also maintained in major towns. The sick and injured are removed to hospitals for immediate medical aid on payment of nominal charges. Persons involved in accidents at public places are removed to the nearest hospitals free of charge.

Fire Stations.—As on 31st March 190, there are 1992 fire stations functioning in the State. The construction of Water Tenders for fire units is entrusted to Cheran Engineering Corporation, Pollachi. Between 1st April 1989 and 31st March 1990, 48 vehicles have been built and supplied in replacement of condemned vehicles.

Fire and other emergency calls.—During the year, the fire stations in the State have responded to 10,330 calls, of which, 91 were false alarms, 2,670 were emergency and rescue calls and the remaining 7,569 actual fires. Of these actual fires 161 were serious involving loss of human life or property exceeding Rs. 50,000 in each case, 441 were medium fires involving loss of property exceeding Rs. 10,000 but not exceeding Rs. 50,000 in each case and the remaining were 6,967 small fires involving loss of property worth Rs. 10,000 and below in each case. The estimated value of property damaged or lost in fires throughout the State was Rs. 4.72 lakhs. The estimated value of property saved was Rs. 64.23 lakhs.

Ambulance Calls.—The Ambulance in this department have attended to 5,121 calls during 1989-90. Of these, the number of accident and other free of calls were 729 and the number paid calls were 4,392. A total sum of Rs. 2,17,318 was realised as hire charges for the paid calls.

Other Services.—There is one Emergency Breakdown was attached to the Egmore Fire Station in Madras City. It has been equipped with special accessories for lifting and towing crashed vehicles and also for jobs such as removing concrete blocks from collapsed buildings etc.

Outpost mini fire stations were opened in 27 places with simple fire fighting equipments like fire rakes, fire books, etc., in each of the slum areas, during the summer seasons of the year for putting out of the fire in incipient stage. Indian Oil Corporation has kindly donated 150 drums for storing water in these outposts. The outposts so opened have rendered very useful assistance to the slum dwellers to prevent fire accidents. Due to these measures, the fire calls in Madras City especially in slum areas have come down as soon from the statistics. Offices and men of this department, were also instructed to visit in suitable batches Colleges, schools and to impart training in fire fighting and fire precautionary measures during the Off-season period.

Progress of work target.—When outlining the performance of the departments, it is quite imperative to mention about the impulsive consideration of the Government shown in re-organising and modernising this department so that the service reaches even the down trodden village areas at the quickest and safest manner and that the service is rendered in a most effective manner.

New Schemes implemented.—During the reporting year 1989-90, 18 fire stations were opened and started functioning on the dates noted against each :—

Stations.	Opened 1990.
(1)	(2)
1. Utharamerur	17-6-1989
2. Thandarampattu	18-7-1989
3. Aravakurichi	28-7-1989
4. Kundavasal	30-7-1989
5. Yercaud	31-7-1989
6. Pennagaram	31-7-1989

(1)	(2)
7. Sankarapuram	15—9—1989
8. Kodaikanal	25—9—1989
9. Cuddalore (Sipcot)	28—9—1989
10. Nilakottai	25—10—1989
11. Valliyur	29—10—1989
12. Mudukulathur	4—12—1989
13. Tharangampadi	27—12—1989
14. Palladam	31—1—1990
15. Pugalur	8—2—1990
16. Kollimalai	27—2—1990
17. Palakadu	27—2—1990
18. Ponneri	30—3—1990

As it is a non-plan department, no financial target has been fixed for this department and no scheme on plan is implemented except opening of new fire station.

Financial Expenditure of the Department

During 1989-90 the department was allotted a budget provision of Rs. 18,69,81,000. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 3,24,00,000 was insured towards construction of vehicles and purchase of equipments. During the financial year, 48 vehicles were constructed to strengthen the vehicular potentially of this department.

Special informations

As a matter of fact, this department needed a wide publicity among the public and to achieve this, it was decided to take part in the All India Trade Fair being conducted by the Government. This department participated in the All India Trade Fair from 1985 and bagged prizes. Due to this, there seems to be an awareness among the Public of this department and its service and they started rendering all physical help during the fire accidents.

Conclusion.—Fire fighting and rescue operations, were attended to promptly and accidental. The services of the officers and men of the force are generally appreciated by the people.

Statistics of Shum Fires in Madras City for the past six years.

Years.	Fire calls.			
	Serious.	Medium.	Small.	Total.
1984	5	10	276	291
1985	9	7	264	280
1986	7	16	199	222
1987	3	9	179	191
1988	5	7	125	137
1989	11	28	644	678

FORENSIC SCIENCES DEPARTMENT.

Introduction.—Forensic Sciences Department is one of the oldest institution of its kind in Asia, its nucleus having been established in the year 1849. It is a Scientific institution which renders forensic science services to all law enforcing agencies of the State and also to department of Government of India, wherever required.

The Department consists of a main laboratory at Madras with 13 divisions namely Ballistics, Biology, Chemistry, Documents, Excise, Photography, Physics, Prohibition, Research and Development, Serology, Toxicology, Narcotics and Identification. There are Six Regional Laboratories at Madurai, Coimbatore, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Vellore and Salem. The Regional Laboratories at Madurai, Coimbatore and Thanjavur attend to Toxicology and Prohibition cases. The Regional Forensic Science Laboratory at Tiruchirappalli is attending in addition to the above, biology cases as well. The units at Vellore and Salem attend only Prohibition cases. There are 24 Mobile Forensic Science Laboratories in the 24 Police Districts for providing field criminalistics service. Besides there is a 24 hours Mobile Forensic Science Laboratory rendering crime service for the Metropolitan City of Madras.

The department also offers academic facilities in the field of Forensic Sciences. This is the only Government Department under affiliation to the Madras University which offers M.Sc., and Ph.D. Programme in Forensic Science. The Department also assists the University of Madras and State Medical Institution in conducting a few other crime and toxicology related courses, viz. M.Sc. (Environmental Toxicology), M.D. (Environmental Toxicology), M.D. (Forensic) and M.A. Criminology. Eighteen students are admitted every year in M.Sc., Forensic Science Course. This Department has been recognised by Madras University and Anna University on a Research Scholars are now conducting Research on various topics in Forensic Science.

The staff now comprises 394 members—181 Scientists including Director and 213 Para Scientific staff. During the period from 1st April 1989 to 31st March 1990 the department had examined 2,91,492 articles concerned in 1,09,144 cases.

During the year, 1989-90 the scientists have visited 3,323 centres of crime to guide the investigating officer in the scientific investigation of crime. The experts of this department have rendered evidence in courts in 416 cases.

Most advanced equipment like gas chromatograph with mass selective detector (Ex. 8.2 lakh) scanning electron microscope (Rs. 15 lakhs) Gas Chromatograph with Head space analyser, High Performance Liquid Chromatograph-Fluorescence microscope, Lie detector, etc.,

The following are the other salient features about the department—

(i) Besides offering forensic science to law enforcing agencies, the department also offers clinical technology facilities to help the victims of poisoning admitted to the hospitals in and around city. A disputed paternity centre, a social scheme to aid the poor helpless women of this country is also run by this department.

(ii) Forensic Sciences Department is the first and only institution in the country to provide scientific evidence in power the cases—

(iii) This department has been instrumental in providing clinicing forensic evidence in a Disputed Paternity case heard in High Court, Madras and has played a powerful role in the retrieval of the child to its parents. This work has been widely acclaimed, and more number of disputed cases are now referred to this department. This landmark judgment had been a trend matter for the other courts also to accept such evidences.

(iv) The Director and other scientists have published 210 research and review papers in international and National journals.

(v) The Director of this department was elected as Chairman of Third Indo-Pacific Congress on Legal Medicine Forensic Science and the Congress was held successfully during September 8-12-1989. 318 delegates from 34 countries participated in this Congress. The deliberation benefited the Indian Forensic Scientific immensely. He was also awarded the 'Distinguished Leadership' award of the American Biographical Institute, U.S.A.

The following schemes meant to develop this department further are under the active consideration of the Government:—

(i) Starting a separate academic centre of Forensic Science to relieve the burden on working forensic scientists.

(ii) Starting new division of explosives in Forensic Sciences Department.

(iii) Strengthening of Prohibition and Excise division and opening of district laboratories to handle excise work.

<i>Main Laboratory.]</i>				<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Analysed.</i>	
				<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Articles.</i>
Ballistics	--			196	2,367	188	2,293
Biology	--			1,498	1,811	1,573	8,162
Chemistry	--			321	1,548	497	1,449
Document]				448	79,038	441	45,882
Excise				10,512	10,512	10,406	10,406
Narcotics				1,324	5,676	1,678	8,623
Physics				263	973	269	767
Photo				1,057	78,011	1,070	52,964
Prohibition				350	2,240	20,653	28,612
Serology	--	--	--	1,840	3,328	1,813	8,679
Toxicology		--	--	3,341	11,872	3,071	11,199
Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Madurai ;							
Prohibition	--			482	917	7,443	9,914
Toxicology				1,565	7,035	1,218	5,402
Coimbatore							
Prohibition				289	577	6,855	9,928
Toxicology				1,733	7,912	1,688	7,592
Excise				413	413	413	413
Thangavur							
Prohibition				2,228	3,815	17,326	22,087
Toxicology	--			2,844	12,204	1,869	7,673
Tirunelveli							
Prohibition				2,591	4,613	10,046	15,906
Toxicology				1,363	5,969	12,95	5,629
Biology				634	3,408	639	3,428
Vellore							
Prohibition				657	817	94,478	712,406
Salem							
Prohibition	--			482	673	29,215	211,988
Total	--			36,631	2,383,89	1,09,144	29,149

MADRAS CITY POLICE.

1. *General Information*—Madras City Police is the oldest net work in the state. Even before the formation of a separate police force, to the first while presidency, Madras City Police, was in existence. Its existence dates back to the days of Kothawals and Thanawalas of Chennapattinam.

Lt. Col. Thiru Boulderson was the Commissioner of Police, in the year 1856 and right from 1856, many renowned chiefs, have led successfully the City Police, till date.

2. *Objects, Aims and Nature of work*.—Broadly speaking the objects and aims of Madras City Police, is policing the metropolitan City of Madras.

Policing, underwent a seachange from the days of kothawals and Thanawalas, and in a modern city, the job of police is manifold, they are ;

- (i) maintaining law and order ;
- (ii) Prevention and detection of crime ;
- (iii) Enforcing traffic regulations and Motor Vehicles Acts ;
- (iv) Control of crowd and provision of bandbusts, security, guarding of vital installations and places
- (v) Liaising with their counter parts both inside and outside the state and country. In short the aim and object of Madras City Police, is to create and maintain an atmosphere in which the general public dwell in peace.

2. *Functions*.—During the period under review, and as in its earlier period, the Madras City Police, is segregated on functional basis, each wing assigned with specific task, a wing to look after law and order, another to crime, to traffic and so on. To be more illustrious, the set up is as follows :—

(i) The Commissioner of Police is the Chief of City Police network. He is assisted by two Deputy Commissioners of Police, for Crime, three for Law and Order one each for, Traffic, Headquarters and Armed Reserve. With one more Deputy Commissioner of Police during its period, to look after P.E.W. the total was 9 plus two additional Deputy Commissioners of Police, one for I.S. and another to traffic.

(ii) Each Deputy Commissioner of Police, assisted by his Assistant Commissioners of Police and the Assistant Commissioners in turn, depend on their Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors at the Sub-Divisional level.

(iii) The strength of Madras City Police, for the period under reference is as follows:—

<i>Strength—</i>							
C.O.P.	D.C.	A.D.C.	A.C.	Inspector Res.	S.I. Res. Inspector.	H.C.	P.C. Sr. I and Sr. II.
1	9	2	47	223	675	1,206	8,215

(iv) Ranges of Madras City Police on Law and Order, Traffic, Crime etc., was formed on the basis of 3 Corporation divisions.

The City Police for its effective function, depends salary on all sub-visions, units, and on their incumbents' manning them.

3. Progress of work-Target, and achievements, both physical and financial under all head schemes separately :

(i) For the period under reference, the budget provision, made exclusively to Madras City Police alone is Rs. 19,50,10,000 of this a bulk of Rs. 15,66,27,000 was set apart for pay and allowances, leaving the rest, to other expenditures of Madras City Police. With this amount, additional vehicles were purchased, clothing and equipment were brought. In short the entire budget provision on each head, was expended and no amount was surrendered as unspent.

(ii) As regards work-targets and achievements of all units of Madras City Police it has to be mentioned even at the out-set, that the period under reference, was a trying time for them. Madras City Police saw to the successful conduct and completion of Assam by elections, as for as 14 constituencies in Madras City. Arrangements for swearing-in ceremony were splendidly made. With the advent of elected Government, there was a spurt in political activities. Various parties, vying with each other, increased their political activities. As a result, the Madras City Police had to be on its toes always, arranging bandobusts, routes, securities etc., Madras City, being the capital, become the centre-stage, for all the enactments, and the City Police had to be very busy, to cope up with. Added Janadha Dal Government took office on 2nd December 1989. "Imberu, Vizha", organised by the DMK and attended by the former Prime Minister Thiru V. P. Singh, was of a mammoth size and the City Police, arranged the bandobust, neatly. This was immediately, surpassed by the crowd, that gathered in the City, as the unveiling of M.G.R. status, organised by the A.I.D.M.K. and attended by the former Prime Minister Thiru Rajiv Gandhi. On this occasion too, the City Police, executed a well done job of bandobust.

(iii) Besides, this, there were Bundhs, Strikes, demonstrations, picketings aproceedsion All were well manned. Apart from political activities, the Madras City Police had to concentrate on crime and enforcement of Traffic regulations and Motor Vehicles Act. On Crimes, poverty and unemployment continued to be the major cause for trefis, pilgerages, etc. Crime Wings of South and North Districts of Madras City Police was on full swing throughout the year paying particular attention to local ex-convicts, K.D.H.S. snatchers, pick-pocketers, and receivers of theft properties.

(iv) The crime wing of Triplicane and Mylapore Range during the period under reference has recovered properties worth about Rs. 23 lakhs, while Sembium and Anna Nagar Range, recovered properties worth Rs. 38 lakhs. Other Ranges also had an equally good record of performance. All sensational cases were deducted and properties involved were recovered, almost in tact in most of the cases. Deduction rate was more than satisfactory. Regarding traffic, it has to be mentioned that traffic Police believe that enforcing traffic regulation is on important as educating the erring drivers and lay-public. On both the counts, the traffic police, scored well, during this period. The Adayar Sub-Division, on booking of cases on traffic offenders have enabled the courts to collect Rs. 18,48,530 as fine amount. Other Sub-Divisions of traffic do not lag behind in this. Automatic signals were fitted in still more places and traffic umbrellas were also provided. Traffic lessons were taught particularly to the school children. In short the external vigil of the traffic wing of Madras City Police, is the sole cause for the contained rate of accident and free flow of traffic in the capital Metro City.

(v) The Madras City Police Control Room, as usual, functioned round the clock and 13 petrol vehicles, fitted with V.H.F. radio communication facility, are always on the move, round the clock, covering the entire stretch of city.

(vi) Looking back, it must be said, that the Madras City Police, during this period, has performed extremely well, by ring up to the occasion, unmindful of odds and strains.

4. Special Information

The City Police, is beginning to learn bitterly that policing capital city's becoming more and more complicated. Criminals and terrorists resort to ultra modern methods and machinery while the City Police has no accessibility, to both fully, Fruits of modernism should reach the force early.

5. Conclusion.—As established earlier, the period under reference is the period of pride to the Madras City Police. The fourth Estate, i.e. the press and media, and the general public as well, have had nothing serious against Madras City Police. That itself, is an unspoken appreciation.

MOTOR VEHICLES ADMINISTRATION.

I. Introduction:—

Transport Department has been established to administer provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules as well as the Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1974.

II. Functions :

The following are the foremost functions of the Transport Department.

(a) Administering the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and the Rules framed thereunder.

(b) Administering the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 13 of 1974) and the rules framed thereunder

and

(c) Implementing the Tamil Nadu Motor Spirit and High Speed Diesel Oil (Maintenance and Regulations of Supply) Order 1990 issued in G.O. Ms. No. 696, Home, dated 7th March 1980.

III. Administrative Set up :

A. *State*.— The Transport Department is under the administrative control of the Transport Commissioner, who is also the State Transport Authority. At the State level, the Transport Commissioner is assisted by Two Joint Transport Commissioners, Four Deputy Transport Commissioners, Three Assistant Secretaries, One Departmental Representative, One Chief Accounts Officer, One Accounts Officer, One Assistant Engineer (Motor Vehicles) and One Assistant Director of Statistics. The State Transport Appellate Tribunal in the cadre of a District Judge hears appeals and revision petitions against the orders of the State Transport Authority and its Secretaries and the Regional Transport Authorities and the Secretaries. The State Transport Appellate Tribunal is assisted by an Officer in the cadre of a Regional Transport Officer, designated as Secretary to the State Transport Appellate Tribunal.

B. *Zones*.— For the purpose of effective supervision, the State has been divided into six Zones and each Zone is under the control of a Deputy Transport Commissioner. The Deputy Transport Commissioner in the Zone is assisted by ministerial staff, One Regional Transport Officer (Enforcement), Motor Vehicles Inspectors (Flying Squad) and an Assistant Accounts Officer in the headquarters and the Regional Transport Officers in the districts. The District Collector concerned are the Regional Transport Authorities for the districts under their jurisdiction except Madras for which the Deputy Transport Commissioner, Madras is the Regional Transport Authority, Twenty Seven Regional Transport Officers and Two Additional Regional Transport Officers (one each in South Arcot and Periyar Districts) concerned function as Secretaries and Additional Secretaries respectively of the Regional Transport Authorities.

C. *Field Officers*.— There are 27 Unit Offices functioning in the districts and each unit office consists of one of more Motor Vehicles Inspectors, Grade-I and Grade-II depending on the vehicular strength. There are twelve multipurposes Check-posts, one each at Poonamallee, Puzhal, Hosur, Katpadi, Bannari, Gudalur, Kandiyangoundan Chavadi, Ambarampalayam, Kumuli, Pullarai, Kaliakavilai and Thiruchitrambalam. Each check-post has four non-technical Motor Vehicles Inspectors to watch and check the interstate movement of transport vehicles with reference to the permit conditions, collection of tax and issue of temporary permits for 7 days under section 68/3 except for omnibuses.

There are four Regional Transport Officers in Madras City at present viz., Madras (Control), Madras (North), Madras (South) and Madras (West). There is also one Regional Transport Officer heading a checking squad consisting of 12 Motor Vehicles Inspectors, Grade-II and One Motor Vehicles Inspector, Grade-I, exclusively for Madras City to assist the Regional Transport Authority, Madras to detect the irregularities committed by the Auto and Taxi drivers.

IV. Cases in the Courts :

State Transport Appellate Tribunals.—The State Transport Appellate Tribunal hears appeals and revision petitions against the order of the State Transport Authority and its Secretary and the Regional Transport Authorities and their Secretaries. The State Transport Appellate Tribunal is assisted by an officer in the cadre of Regional Transport Officer, designated as Secretary to State Transport Appellate Tribunal. There is also one Departmental Representative in the rank of Regional Transport Officer under the control of Transport Commissioner. The main functions of the Departmental Representative are to defend the orders of the State Transport Authorities/Regional Transport Authorities and to assist the State Transport Authorities Appellate Tribunal by placing facts and figures of the cases before him for the disposal of appeals and revision petitions, filed in the Tribunal.

Besides, the High Court also entertains and disposes a number of writ petitions and civil revision petitions and the cases dealt during the year under review are detailed below :—

B. High Court :—Writ Petitions and Civil Revision Petitions.—The number writ petition filed and disposed of by the High Court during the year are as follows :—

	W.P.	C.R.P.
(i) Number pending at the beginning	511	259
(ii) Number of filed during the year	512	68
(iii) Number of cases disposed of during the year	317	63
(iv) Number of cases pending at the end of the year	706	264

V. Passenger Transport :

(a) Stage Carriage.—In keeping with the tendency to the public to have frequent and fast moving conveyance by road, the number of stage carriage permits are being increased progressively wherever necessary as detailed below :—

- (1) Grant of permits for new routes and additional buses on the existing routes.
- (2) Increasing the number of trips performed and extension of the existing routes.
- (3) Replacement of existing buses to vehicles of larger seating capacity and latest models.
- (4) Introducing Jeep Stage Carriages and Mini-Buses where regular bus facilities cannot be provided, especially in the remote rural areas.

(b) Grant of permits.—While the power to grant permits on inter-state routes is entrusted with the Regional Transport Authorities concerned, the same on inter-state routes is controlled by the State Transport Authority. However, after formation of the State Transport Corporation, the responsibility for development of transport facilities has been devolved on the State Transport Undertakings. Wherever the State Transport Undertakings of the area fail to introduce services the Regional Transport Authorities may initiate action for the grant of stage carriage permits to any of the State Transport Undertakings or private operators in accordance with the provisions of M.V. Act, 1988 and the rules made thereunder.

(c) Mini Buses.—Now, there are 78 mini buses plying in remote rural areas as well as in those areas where regular buses could not negotiate in Tamil Nadu. A concessional rate of tax of Rs. 50 (Rs. 40 as tax and surcharge of Rs. 10) per quarter is allowed in respect of mini buses.

(d) Jeep Stage Carriages.—Jeep Stage Carriages with seating capacity of less than 15 are operated at the concessional rate of tax viz., 3/4 of the normal rate. The total number of Jeep Stage Carriages in Tamil Nadu as on 31st March 1990 is 23.

VI. Nationalisation of Passenger Transport :

Various modes were adopted successfully since 1967 to pursue closely the policy of nationalisation of passenger transport. More than 68 Percent of Stage Carriages have come under the operation of State Transport Undertakings. The responsibilities for augmenting the existing service on nationalised sector has been vested with the State Transport Undertakings which may public Schemes for the purpose under the relevant provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

VIII. State Transport Undertakings :

The State Transport Undertakings have formed themselves into corporations and the number of buses owned by the different corporations during 1990 was in the order of 13,199 which was 4.4 per cent more than the first strength of the previous year. The details of stage carriages owned by the corporations as on 31st March 1989 as well as 31st March 1990 are furnished below :—

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Name of the S.T.U.s.</i>	<i>Number of Stage as on 31st March 1989.</i>	<i>Carriages As on 31st March 1990.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Anna Transport Corporation Limited ..	1,096	991
2	Cholan Roadways Corporation Limited	737	758
3	Cheran Transport Corporation Limited	1,385	1,491
4	Jeeva Transport Corporation Limited	625	633
5	Kattabomman Transport Corporation Limited	674	52
6	Nesamani Transport Corporation Limited	619	853
7	Pandian Roadways Corporation Limited	957	1,058
8	Marudhu Pandiar Transport Corporation Limited ..	623	700
9	Pallavan Transport Corporation Limited	2,192	2,329
10	Pattukottai Azhagiri Transport Corporation Limited	821	852
11	Tiruvalluvar Transport Corporation Limited ..	699	704
12	Thanthai Periyar Transport Corporation Limited	861	892
13	Deeran Chinnamalai Transport Corporation Limited	573	571
14	Rani Mangammal	437	569
15	Annai Sathya Transport Corporation Limited	343	372
Total		12,640	13,199

IX. Buses—Private Operators—Routes :

The classification of the bus operators in private sector according to the number of vehicles owned as on 31st March 1990 as is shown below :—

<i>Category of Operators.</i>	<i>Number of operators in private sector in each category as on 31st March 1990.</i>
(1)	(3) (Without spare Bus)
One Bus	2,365
Two Buses	621
Three Buses	226
Four Buses	36
Five Buses and above	9
Total	3,257

IX. Performance of Public Transport:

A. Stage Carriages.—The total number of stage carriages in Tamil Nadu as on 31st March 1990 is 18,937. The following table will indicate the performance of the stage carriages during the year under report.

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Particulars.</i>	<i>Public Sector.</i>	<i>Private Sector.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(i)	<i>Metropolitan Service—</i>		
	Number of route buses	2,185	6
	Route Kilometrage	28,877	234
	Service Kilometrage	3,91,451	180
	Passenger capacity	1,28,546	494
(ii)	<i>City and Town Services—</i>		
	Number of route buses	5,098	1,212
	Route Kilometrage	62,936	26,676
	Service Kilometrage	7,64,692	39,465
	Passenger capacity	2,03,528	91,716
(iii)	<i>Mofussil Ordinary Service—</i>		
	Number of route buses	4,635	3,561
	Route Kilometrage	4,60,273	2,61,784
	Service Kilometrage	16,73,323	12,84,042
	Passenger capacity	2,00,509	1,91,420
(iv)	<i>Mofussil Express Service—</i>		
	Number of route buses	101	31
	Route Kilometrage	2,93,452	2,526
	Service Kilometrage	4,08,374	10,626
	Passenger Capacity	48,136	1,844

The total number of routes operated in Tamil Nadu as on 31st March 1990 is 12,153. The details are given below :—

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Name of the service.</i>	<i>Number of routes operated.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Metropolitan Service	393
2	City and Town Service	5,284
3	Mofussil Ordinary Service	6,078
4	Mofussil Express Service	398
		<u>12,153</u>

B. Contract Carriages.—In order to promote Tourism, All India permits for Contract Carriages to ply all over India are issued. After the implementation of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 Central Motor Vehicles Rules and Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989, Tourist Maxi Cab permits are issued to both State Level Vehicles and All India Vehicles. There are All India Motor Cabs which carry tourists throughout the country. As on 31st March 1990, there are 21,345 Toursit Taxis and 382 All India Tourist Motor Cabs in Tamil Nadu.

The following table indicates, the number of contract carriages in the State :—

Serial number.	Category.	Number on 31st March 1990.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Autorickhas	28,062
2	Ordinary Taxis	2,351
3	Toursit Taxis (state)	21,345
4	Omni Buses	60
5	Luxury Coaches	29
6	All India Tourist Motor Cabs	382
7	Toursit Omni Buses (not exceeding 35 passengers)	51
Total		52,280

C. Goods Vehicles.—To keep pace with the development of trade and commerce and for quicker movement of cargo on road state-wide public carrier and private carrier permits are issued without restriction. To facilitate inter-state traffic on goods countersignedature of permits to goods vehicles of neighbouring states which have entered into reciprocal agreement with Tamil Nadu are also granted. National permits for public carrier are issued for the purpose of encouraging movements of goods throughout India. The quota restrictions on National permit have been abolished and any person, ordinarily residing in the state may apply for permit and the permit shall be granted to him subject to his satisfying the conditions laid down in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

There is a special reciprocal agreement for plying goods vehicles in the Southern Zone comprising Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and the Union Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

X. Vehicular Strength :

There has been a spurt in the growth of almost all vehicles in the state. When compared to the previous year, the year under review has improved its position by 22.7 per cent details given below :—

Serial number.	Category:	As on 31st March 1989.	As on 31st March 1990.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
A. Passenger Transport —			
(1) Stage Carriages	— — — — —	18,452	18,937
(2) Contract Carriages	— — — — —	46,825	52,280
(3) P.T.V.	— — — — —	991	1,107

B. Good Vehicles :-

(4) Public Carriers (Trucks)	77,611	78,638
(5) Private Carriers (Trucks)	4,474	5,107
(6) Goods Vehicles not covered by permits	9,989	7,378
(7) Trailers to Goods Vehicles (Trucks)	229	136
(8) Tractors (covered by permits) ..	17,133	16,551
(9) Trailers to Tractors (covered by permits)	18,301	18,734
(10) Articulated vehicles	2,482	2,647

C. Others :A--

(11) M.Vs. not covered by permit	9,53,370	12,08,65
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Total	11,48,884	14,10,166
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XI. Revenue and Expenditure

The Transport Department collects revenue by way of Motor Vehicles taxes on fees. Major revenue is derived by way of taxes on vehicles. The total revenue collected in this sector during the current year reached above Rs. 195 crores which accounted 20 percent above the previous year which was only at Rs. 162 crores.

The particulars regarding receipt under the different heads of revenue are given below :—

Serial number.	Heads.	Actuals for (1989-90)
(1)	(2)	Rupees in lakhs.
1	Fees under M. V. Act	2,401.61
2	Tax received for M.Vs.	17,111.96
3	Other receipts	87.18
		<u>19,600.75</u>

The expenditure incurred for the administration of the Transport Department was Rs. 4.79 crore for the year 1989-90

PRISON AND PROBATION BRANCH.

The total number of Prisons in the State during the year under report was as follows :—

1. Central Prisons ...	8
2. Special Prison for Womens at Vellore and Madurai	2
3. Reformat School	1
4. Open Air Prisons	2
5. Special Sub jails	3
6. Subjails	116

POPULATION AND ACCOMMODATION

The daily average number of Prisoners of all classes in the Prisons of this State excluding sub jails. Open Air Prisons during the year under report was 7379. The break-up particulars of lock up prisoners as on 31st March 1990, i.e., at the end of the year are furnished below,

1. Convicted Prisoners	3542
2. Remand Prisoners	7647
3. Civil Prisoners	6
4. Detenus	542
	<u>17737</u>

PROHIBITION PRISONERS :

There were 1407 prisoners under the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act at the beginning of the year i.e. 1st April, 1989. 7450 were admitted by direct committal, by recommitment after having been released on bail transfer, etc., and 7968 were discharged leaving a balance of 849 prisoners as on 31st March 1990.

PRISON OFFENCES :

During the year under report 462 offences were committed by prisoners. Out of these, in 397 cases punishments were imposed and in the remaining 55 cases warning was ordered.

ESCAPE AND RECAPTURE :

There were 40 escapes during the year under report. Out of 45 escapes 18 were recaptured and 22 escapes are still at large.

Detenus (Cofeposa, NSA and TADA Act).— There were 861 detenus at the beginning of the year. During the year under report 1,998 detenus were admitted and 2,407 were released leaving a balance of 452 detenus as on 31st March 1990.

Educational.— During the year under report prisoners were permitted to study different courses as show below :—

(a) Pre-foundation Courses	9
(d) Foundation Courses	8
(c) B.A.	13
(b) B.Com.	3
(e) M.A.	7
(f) PUC	1
(g) B.L.	1
(h) S.S.L.C.	1

Moral and religious lectures.— Moral and religious lectures were imparted by Honorary religious and moral and ethical lectures and also by the members of teaching staff. There were 294 visits by Hindu Religious Lectures, 253 visits by Muslim Lectures and 743 visits by Christian religious lecturer during the period from 1st April, 1989 to 31st March, 1990. The expenditure towards the Payment of conveyance allowance to religious lecturers who were willing to draw allowance from 1st April 1989 to 31st March 1990 was Rs. 2,569.70.

Health.— Health of the prisoners in the prisons was generally satisfactory.

Borstal School.—

- (i) *Population.*— The daily average population of the Borstal School during the year was 68
- (ii) *Education.*— The inmates of the Borstal School were given literacy education for two hours and vocational training for five hours on every working day. They were taught in the tongue i.e. Tamil.
- (iii) *Vocational training.*— The inmates of the Borstal School were trained in the following industries or vocations :—
 - (a) Carpentry
 - (d) Blacksmithy
 - (c) Book-binding
 - (b) Tailoring
 - (e) Agriculture
 - (f) Masonary
 - (g) Laundry
 - (h) Band Practice

Inmates were given training according to their aptitudes.

Open Air Prisons.—The two Open Air Prisons one at 5th Garden Central Prisons, Salem and another at Singanallur in Coimbatore District continued to function satisfactorily.

Probation Branch.— The Probation Branch continued to work satisfactorily during the year 1989-90.

(a) The total number of enquiries made and visits made by the Regional Probation Officers and Probation Officers during the year 1989-90	18,372
(d) Number of persons released from the Court basing on the report of the Probation Officers during the year 1989-90	27,807
(c) Number of persons under Supervision during the year 1989-90	10,867

TAMIL NADU POLICE

A total of 22,971 property offences were reported during the year from 1st April 1980 to 31st March 1990 of which 22,391 cases were detected. The percentage of detection works out to 66 percent.

A series of decoities were reported in the sub-urban areas of Madras. Oriental gangs from neighbouring Andhra Pradesh were found responsible for these decoities. The successful prosecution of these accused ensured the prevention of such occurrences in the year 1990 to a great extent.

The following are some of the important cases successfully tackled by the Tamil Nadu Police.

1. Murder for gain : —

1. Sempetty P.S. Ct. No. 4C4/89 (Dindigul-Quaig-e-Millath District).

On 10th October 1989 at Sithaiyankottai one Rajammal wife of Nallaiah, was found murdered and gold jewels, and cash all valued Rs. 3,00,000 stolen. Diligent and sustained investigation led to the arrest of the accused, Dhandapani, Son of Anantha Padmanabhan of Dindigul and his four associates within 5 days and recovery of the entire properties.

2. K-I ICF Colony P. S. Cr. No. 22/90 (Madras City)—

On 8th August 1990 at No. 331, Barracks Road, Ayyanavaram, Railway Quarters one Krishnakumari was murdered and her gold and silver jewels valued Rs. 25,000 were stolen. Sustained investigation led to the arrest of the accused, Kothandam of Ayyanavaram and recovery of entire property. The case is pending trial.

II. Dacoity—

1. Poonamallee P. S. Cr. No. 1298/89 (Chengai Anna East District)—

On 10th June 1989 at No. 43, Rukmani Nagar, Poonamallee, accused Bala of Balakottiah of Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh and his seven associates entered the house of, one Gangadharan, attacked him and other inmates with sticks and removed gold jewels and cash all valued Rs. 40,000. After a pains taking investigation, six accused persons were arrested on 24th and 26th August 1989 and properties valued Rs. 20,000 were recovered. The remaining two accused Bala Brahmiah and Betha Samiah are absconding. Efforts are being continued to trace them. The accused are also concerned in four similar cases of house dacoities which occurred between 30th May 1989 and 10th June 1989 in Chengai Anna East district in which properties worth Rs. 92,500 were recovered. All the accused are facing trial.

2. Chengam P. S. Cr. No. 221/89 (Thiruvannamalai—Sambuvarayar district)—

On 5th July 1989 at Veerananthall, accused Kavadi Murugesan and his seven associates entered the house of the complainant Susainathan, committed dacoity and robbed off gold jewels valued Rs. 25,000. Scientific and methodical investigation led to the arrest of the accused Kavadi Murugesan, son of Krishnan and Krihnagiri and his nine associates. The gang consisting of 20 dacoits, was found between 5th July 1989 and 5th September 1989 in Thiruvannamalai—Sambuvarayar, Chengai—Anna East, Villupuram, Dharmapuri and Chengai-Anna West district of which properties, valued Rs. 1,07,925 were stolen. Out of them, properties to the tune of Rs. 87,000 were recovered. Steps are being taken to trace the remaining accused persons. All the cases are under investigation.

3. Kilpennathur P. S. Cr. No. 31/50 (Thiruvannamalai—Sambuvarayar District)

On 27th January 1990 at Kilpennathur some unknown culprits entered Seiram Petrol bunk, murdered one Rajakrishnan and committed theft of gold jewels and cash all worth Rs. 50,000. Scientific and diligent investigation led to the arrest of the accused Sundaram of Thiruvannamalai in Villupuram District and his four associates. These accused were also found responsible in cases of Robbery occurred in Salem district, on their confession properties worth Rs. 25,000 were recovered. The cases are pending trial.

III. Robbery—

1. Thennillai P. S. Cr. No. 136:89 (Trichy district).—43,

On 14th June 1989 six unknown culprits who travelled in a D.C.T.C. Bus bearing Registration No. T.C.B. 2353 threatened the bus driver to stop the bus near Government High School, Thennillai. The culprits robbed off gold jewels and cash and wrist watches, all worth Rs. 91,325 and decamped with the booty. After sustained investigation, accused Ashok, son of Gopalakrishnan, Kottaparthi Thiruvannamur, Trichy and his five associates were arrested on 19th April 1990, 29th April 1990, 3rd May 1990 and 5th May 1990 respectively. They were found responsible in a house dacoity case occurred on 5th August 1989 at Kumbakonam, in Kumbakonam South P. S. Cr. No. 773:89 in which properties worth Rs. 7,20,000 were stolen. On the confession of the accused all the properties were recovered. The cases are pending trial.

2. Tiruppur P. S. Cr. No. 55:90 (Coimbatore Rural).—

On 19th February 1990 at Tiruppur five accused waylaid the complainant Sakthivel while he was riding a Scooter by tying ropes across the road and robbed off gold jewels and wrist watches all valued of Rs. 1,500. Sustained investigation led to the arrest of the accused Devraj and his four associates on 18th July 1990. These criminal were concerned in 28 similar dacoity cases occurred between 13th August 1989 and 7th May 1989 in Trichy, Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan, Dindigul Quaide-Milleth, Madurai Rural, Ramnad, Coimbatore Rural, Periyar, Thanjavur, Westsambast, Kanyakumari and Chidambaram districts. On their confession, properties worth Rs. Rs. 98,030 were recovered. The cases are under investigation.

IV. House Breaking.—

1. Sriperumpudur P. S. Cr. No. 603:89 (Chengai—Anna West district).—

On 21st June 1989 at Sriperumbudur, the accused Bhaskaran alias Natarajan, son of Saranganipani of Kavanoor Village and his three associates effected entry into the Achukesavaperumal Temple by breaking open the lock and committed theft of gold jewels, all valued Rs. 5,55,178. Scientific and methodical investigation led to the arrest of the accused on 29th June 1989 and recovery of the entire properties the same day. The case ended in conviction.

2. Karur P. S. Cr. No. 1238:89 (Tiruchirappalli district).—

On 30th September 1989 the accused Kolandaivel son of Guhanathan of Pasupathipalayam and his associates Muniappan gained entry into the house of the complainant Vigneshwara No. 1, Rajaji Street, Karur by breaking open the lock and committed theft of gold, diamond and silver jewels, all valued Rs. 7,00,000. After sustained investigation the accused were nabbed on 6th October 1989 and the entire properties recovered the same day. The cases is pending trial.

3. Kattoor P. S. Cr. No. 1629:89 (Coimbatore City).—

On 30th October 1989 at Gandhipuram, the accused Muralidhar and his associate Sidda-Gangappa gained entry into the Rajeswari Jewellery at No. 1072, Cross Cut Road by break open the lock and committed theft of gold jewels, valued Rs. 4,00,000. Scientific and methodical investigation led to the recovery of entire property on the same day. The case is under investigation.

V. Theft—

Fort P. S. Cr. No. 1740:89 (Tiruchirappalli).—

On 1st December 1989 at Main Guard Gate, Theppakulam, Tiruchirappalli two keepers criminal of Ramji Nagar Saravanan, son of Pandurangan and Manickam son of Arumugam were arrested on suspicion and cash Rs. 3,60,000 recovered from them. Sustained investigation brought to light that the cash was concerned in a case of theft that occurred in a Nationalised Bank Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. The case is under investigation.

VI. Notesworthy cases detected by the Crime Branch C.I.D.—

1. Kunnakudi P. S. Cr. No. 61/89 (Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan District). On 29 April 1989 at Madurai Road, the accused Pitchai and Kannan, and Palanivelu, son of Arumugam of Koothampatti, Dindigul quaide-Milleth District were arrested with 8 Panchaloga Idols. In the course of investigation it was found that these idols were stolen from Arulmigu Jayakona Solaiswarar Temple, Nemam on 3rd April 1989. The case is pending trial.

2. During the investigation by Crime Branch C.I.D., gold ingot, silver vessels, fire-arms and cash, all worth Rs. 3,00,000 were recovered from Banyanias Varghese, and Edwin Mathew alias C. K. Raju, son of Mathew alias Mathai. The accused was convicted and sentenced to undergo 7 years R.I. on 16th November 1989.

Achievement in other sphere :

The Tamil Nadu Police Team participated in the 33rd All India Police Duty Meet held at Ahmedabad (Gujarat State) during November 1989 and won 3 gold medals, 2 silver medals and 4 bronze Medals and secured the first and second place championships in the scientific Aids to Investigation competition during the 34th All India Duty Meet and brought laurels to Tamil Nadu.

Law and Order :

The Police has successfully tackled "Bharath Banth" on handled communal riots effectively in the State. The labour situation in State was peaceful, except for a few incidents of strikes, demonstrations, etc.. On the whole, the State was peaceful and the law and order well maintained during the year under view.

The State had been by the large, peaceful on communal front, barring a few sporadic and isolated incidents of clashes between Hindus and Muslims over trivial issues. They mostly arose out of long-standing enmity, land disputes, festival/religious processions, etc. There were communal incidents in Coimbatore in April and August 1989 involving the death of a Muslim and a Hindu. Aruppukkottai also witnesses a serious Hindu-Muslim clash on the eve of Bakrid (July 1989 sequel to the hoisting of a flag by Muslims near a Mariamman temple Police had a tough time to control the situation on both the occasions Security proceedings under Section 107 Cr. P.C. were also initiated. When there was a caste flare-up in Bodinaikkanur and surroundings in September 1989, police ensured that the problem was contained and localised without affecting the communal harmony in other parts of the State. Besides easing the tension in the riot-town areas by organising effective patrols and pickets, the police had played a major role in arranging Peace Committee meetings, etc. Senior Police Officers took active part in bringing peace by visiting every nook and corner of the affected areas.

The Ram Shila exercise organised by the Vishwa Hindu Parishad during October-November 1989 gave a fillip to the activities of the Hindu communal organisations. It also served to prove the fragile state of communal harmony. Hindu fundamentalist groups tried to whip up Hindu sentiments by arresting their right to take out processions accompanied by drum-beating while passing by mosques. In some places this was opposed to by the Muslims, Tension was experienced during the passage of the rathams in Udhagamandalam, Coimbatore, Palacode, Hosur, Ambur, Vellore, Vishram, Jambavanodai, Sakkarapalli, Dindigul, Triplicane (Madras) and a few other places. Religious fanatic also used this opportunity to exhort hindu public to patronise only Hindu traders. Policeshad made elaborate security arrangements during the passage of the rathams and ensured maintenance of law and order at all levels.

During the Lok Sabha elections in November 1989 the Police force was fully geared up. Though there were a few incidents here and there during the elections, the situation was peaceful in general.

No terrorist activities were allowed in Tamil Nadu Prime importance was given to the cash of uncaring illicit explosives and weapons and the Tamil Nadu Police were able to limit the potential for trouble from extremist and terrorist groups. On the whole, the State was peaceful during the period under review.

CHAPTER XIV

Housing and Urban Development Department,
ACCOMMODATION CONTROL.

The Tamil Nadu Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act came into force on 30th September 1960 and was further amended by Act 23 of 1973. The object of the Act is to regulate the letting out of residential and non-residential buildings, to control rents to such buildings and to protect the tenants from unreasonable eviction by the landlords. In the City of Madras, the Collector of Madras is the authorised Officer and in other areas Revenue Divisional Officers are the authorised Officers in their jurisdiction as per section 3 (i) of the Act.

2. It is obligatory on the part of the landlord and the tenant to intimate the vacancy of the premises, with required particulars within seven days after the building becomes vacant, to the authorised officer.

3. The authorised Officer after taking over the premises under control will allot the residential buildings to the eligible Government Servants (who have registered their names as Transferee evictee and newly married and persons registered under Government discretionary quota according to their seniority and non-residential buildings for the public purpose of State Government Offices. The buildings under control, whenever the landlords apply for release from Government control for owner's occupation under section 3 (A) of the Act and for carrying out repairs under section 12 (i) (a) of the Act and for demolition and reconstruction under section 12 (i) (d) of the Act, are released to the owners after due enquiry.

During the year 1989-90 211 Government officials have registered their names for allotment of houses with authorised Officers.

69 buildings were notified under residential category and out of the notification 65 were allotted to the eligible Government servants for residential purpose.

The details of the buildings released as follows :

1. Release under section 34 (A)(i)	=	8
2. Release under section 12 (i) (a)	=	Nil
3. Release under section 12 (A) (9d)	=	5
4. Release under section 30 (i)	=	Nil
5. Release as per court orders	=	10
6. Release as not required for Government purpose ..	=	Nil

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES (HOUSING.)

1. *Introduction.*—The Housing Co-operative Societies which were under the administrative control of the Register of Co-operative Societies, Madras since inception, were transferred to the control of the Chairman, Tamil Nadu Housing Board in the year 1956. The Chairmen of the Tamil Nadu Housing Board was assisted by an Officer of the Co-operative Department, in the rank of a Joint Register, which was subsequently elevated to the post of Additional Register of Co-operative Societies. The Additional Register of Co-operative Societies working in the Co-operative wing of the Tamil Nadu Housing Board was designated as Register of Co-operative Societies (Housing) in 1979 and powers had been conferred on him as Head of the Department.

2. *Function.*—The Register is assisted by one Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Deputy Registrar / Personal Assistant and other complementary staff in the Head Office. The Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies is exclusively intended for inspection of societies and enquiry with petitions received.

For having effective supervision of the Housing Societies for their development and to attend, to statutory functions relating to Inquiry, inspection arbitration execution, liquidation and etc of the Housing Co-operatives, there are 9 Regional Officers in the State, each headed by a Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies (Housing). Each Deputy Registrar (Housing) is having jurisdiction of 1-5 districts under their administrative control.

Types of Housing Societies and their functions.—The Registrar (Housing) is implementing two schemes viz., the Rural Housing Scheme and the Urban Housing Scheme through Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Federation at state level and primary societies at field level. There are 950 Urban Co-operative Housing Societies or implementing Urban Scheme and 165 Taluk societies at the rate of one society or each Taluk or implementing Rural Housing Scheme.

Apart from the Tamil Nadu Apex Co-operative Housing Federation, there are 11 types of Housing societies functioning at the primary levels as indicated below :—

I. **Apex Society :** Tamil Nadu Apex Co-operative Housing Federation, Madras-7.

II. **Primary Housing Societies :**

1. Co-operative Building Societies	373
2. Co-operative Housing Societies	181
3. Co-operative House Building Societies	205
4. Co-operative House Construction Societies	43
5. Co-operative Township	1
6. Co-operative Tenancy Housing Societies	4
7. Industrial Co-operative Housing Societies	31
8. Co-operative House Site Societies	108
9. Taluk Co-operative Housing Societies	165
10. Harijan Co-operative Housing Societies	4
11. Co-operative House Service Societies	109
	<hr/> 1224 <hr/>

These Housing Societies are engaged in the activities of lending loan to the members ranging from Rs. 22,000 to Rs. 1 lakh depending upon the repaying capacity and the estimate of houses. Some societies also acquire lands, convert them into developed sites and allot to the member.

4. **The Scheme The Target and Achievement:**

(i) **Rural Housing Scheme.**—The Rural Housing Scheme is implemented by State Government for providing financial assistance for construction of new houses in rural areas through Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Federation to persons belonging to Economically Weaker Sections i.e. those whose income does not exceed Rs. 700 p.m. The funds required for implementing the scheme are obtained from Government and HUDCO. The financial assistance is provided only to Non-Adi-Dravidas who belong to Economically Weaker Section category, as Adi-Dravidas are provided with free houses under the other schemes of the State Government.

(ii) **Urban Housing Scheme.**—On the Urban side the Housing Federation is providing loans to urban Housing societies by obtaining funds from Life Insurance Corporation of India. Tamil Nadu is one of the major beneficiaries getting Rs. 15 crores per year from the Life Insurance Corporation.

During the year 1988-90 the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Federation has issued loan for the construction of 7428 houses, amounting to Rs. 44.52 crores under urban housing schemes against the physical and financial target of 8000 houses for Rs. 36.00 crores respectively.

4. **New Schemes Implemented in the Reporting year.**—Aims, targets and achievements both physical and financial for each scheme).

Government have ordered to open Ujwal Nehru Rozgar Yojana during 1989-90 according to which 5000 units were allotted to the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Federation and the scheme has to be implemented through Co-operative Housing Societies for making improvements to houses at cost of Rs. 4,000 per house. This amount includes a subsidizing of Rs. 1,000 in which 80 per cent is the Central Government's contribution and the balance 20 per cent is the State Government's contribution.

Government have released the subsidy of Rs. 3,12,500 and HUDCO has sanctioned loan assistance to the tune of Rs. 157.50 lakhs for Housing co-operatives. As per the scheme the local bodies have to identify the beneficiaries. Out of 5000 units the Municipalities have so far identified 525 beneficiaries. The Housing Co-operative Societies have also identified 2803 beneficiaries and the list has been sent to the Director of Municipalities for approval. On approval arrangements will be made for disbursement of loan.

5. *Financial including outlay and Actual Expenditure.*—During the year 1989-90 Government reviewed the existing financial pattern and Implementation of the Rural Housing Scheme and introduced a new scheme, called Tamil Nadu Rural Housing Scheme with an element of subsidy, instead of only Government given in the earlier years. The pattern of assistance under Tamil Nadu Rural Housing Scheme basis as follows:—

(1)	Plains.	Hill areas.
	(2)	(3)
	RS.	RS
Loan from HUDCO	4,500	5,000
State Government subsidy	1,500	1,500
Beneficiary's contribution	3,000	3,000
Total cost per house	9,000	9,500

The total project cost for construction of 30,000 houses under the scheme for the year 1989-1990 is Rs. 2,703.75 lakhs of which HUDCO loan is Rs. 1,351.75 lakhs and Government's contribution by way of subsidy is Rs. 450 lakhs.

The project reports for 30,000 houses were prepared by the Taluk Co-operative Housing Societies and sent to HUDCO. The HUDCO sanctioned the scheme and started release of financial assistance during February and March 1990. Hence, the construction of 3,000 houses for 1989-90 is taken up as spill over cases during 1990-91. Similarly as the funds for the year 1988-89 for construction of 21,750 targeted units were released only during the latest quarter of 1988-89, the implementation of the construction of 21,750 houses were taken up during 1989-90.

6. *Conclusion.*—Since the inception of Rural Housing Scheme in 1978-79, tremendous progress has been made in the construction of houses for Economically Weaker Sections through Taluk Co-operative Housing Societies and 2.90 lakh houses have been constructed as on 31st March 1990.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

Introduction :

The aim of any planning is to improve the present status of the people. The aim of Town and Country Planning is to improve the quality of living environment and to ensure congenial atmosphere for the citizens to live.

Tamil Nadu was one of the earliest States in the country to realise the importance of Town and Country Planning as a means to achieve the above objectives and had enacted the Town Planning Act, 1920 which gave the statutory backing for the efforts.

With independence the Government have launch five years plans for the development of economic conditions of vast millions of the countrymen. This has evidently resulted in investment of vast sums in more sectors had a bearing on physical development of town and country side. The dovetail the economic development and physical developments the Department and prepared a number of schemes.

The Act of 1920 was obviously inadequate to meet the challenges of post of Independence era and hence a new Act was brought into force in 1972.

The activities of this Department had changed from that of more regulatory functions, to that advance action of preparation of various plan channelise development in the desired lines and appropriate capital investments in vulnerable areas.

Functions

The main functions of the Department are :

- (a) To advise the Government on all Physical Planning issues ;
- (b) To advise the Local Authorities of Planning and layouts :
- (c) To assist all the Planning Authorities in preparation of Regional Plans, Master Plan or detailed Development Plans as the case may be
- (d) To prepare Operational Plans like Anti-Disaster Plan, Vulnerability area studies, Special area Studies and Traffic Plans and
- (e) To act an appellate authority as against the order of Local Authorities in respect of building applications:

Preparation of Plans :

The Department is currently engaged in preparing District Structure Plan for various districts. The Plans will find solutions to population distribution action area and provision of a scale of facilities which will ensure urban facilities within a reasonable distances, travel time and travel cost ;

Structure Plan for Urban Centres :

The structure Plan is a policy document explaining programmes in different sectors of urban development with priorities for the next 15 to 20 years. Identification of needs rather than the actual location in the basic idea of a structure plan. A structure plan is intended to guide and co-ordinate the socio economic development of local Authorities. So far, this department has been preparing Master Plans with areas marked for different land uses in a timescale connected by a Transportation systems. It is found these plans will have no impact unless otherwise followed up with action plans the structure plan envisaged in intended to fill this gap.

Master plan for Local Planning Areas:—The main objective is to protect residential areas (calm areas) from industrial areas (active and polluting areas). The department has identified 113 Urban Areas and 105 New Town Areas outside Madras Metropolitan Area for which detailed Master Plans and Town Plan are to be prepared.

Detailed Development Plans:—Detailed Development Plans for sections of the Towns which are vulnerable for rapid growth are prepared. About 130 have already been prepared and 850 have been notified and are under preparation in various stages.

Other Planning Activities of this Department:—The following are the other Planning Activities of this Department:—

1. Planning against Disaster.
2. Aerial Photomapping of Towns;
3. Classification of suitable land for location of industries in rural and urban areas.
4. Building up of Urban Information System.
5. Preparation of Traffic Action Plans for major cities;
6. Monitoring of the projects under centrally sponsored Integrated Development of Small and Medium Town Programmes and State sponsored Integrated Urban Development Project.
7. Providing the implementation manpower at city level monitoring committees and the Major Work Bank aided Tamil Nadu Urban Development Projects;
8. Advice the local bodies on all their civic building schemes such as bus stands markets office building etc.,
9. Advice the Tamil Nadu Housing Board and Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board in the preparation and execution of residential neighbourhood, housing, slum clearance improvement and other schemes.
10. Scrutinise and approve Industrial building Plans and Layouts under Tamil Nadu Factories Act and Rules.

Detailed Development Plans:—

	Target.. 20	Achievement.: 20
(a) Consent		
(b) Approved.	25	25

Financial Outlay and Expenditure :—

Urban Projects :—

	Budget Estimate 89-90.	F. M. A. 89.90.	Actual Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Non Plane Scheme ..	1,60,15,000	2,04,12,000	2,01,56,000
Plan Scheme.	71,04,000	89,77,000	83,38,000
State IUDP	1,25,00,000		1,25,00,000
Central ISDMT	2,00,00,000		2,00,00,000
	2,00,00,000		2,00,00,000

Conclusion:—

The Department has striven hard to achieve the targets and have made substantial achievements both in respect of physical targets and fiscal targets.

Chapter XV.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

93 INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

Introduction.—In strengthening the economy of the State, the cottage, village, tiny and Small Scale Industries play crucial role. The responsibility for the promotion of these Industries besides lending a helping hand for the development of medium and major industries rests among other organisation of with the Director of Industries and commerce also. As one of the Principal instruments of the State Government for implementing its industrial policies and programmes, the Directorate of Industries and Commerce continued to play an important role in achieving the balanced dispersal and growth of industries between rural and urban areas, Primary and Secondary sectors, developed, less developed and least developed regions.

The Directorate of Industries and Commerce provides assistance and guidance for the existing as well as the new industries, undertakes registration of Small Scale Industries and Industrial Co-operative Societies; promote ancillary development; issues essentiality certificates for the import of machinery and raw materials provides facilities for marketing products Small Scale Industries and for analysis and testing of their Products; implements the quality control orders for the household electrical appliances etc., assists, modernisation of small scale undertakings by way of enabling them to upgrade their technology; implements the Centrally sponsored schemes and Self Employment Programme for the educated unemployed youths; collects statistics on a sample basis about the line of manufacture, capital investment of Small Scale Industries in the State; imparts training in glass technology, tool and diedesigning, Ceramics, general engineering, etc., initiates action for the setting up of functional industrial estates for Electronics and Electrical Industries, provides developed plots and built up factory sheds with necessary infrastructure facilities; arranges for the issue of licences under the Industrial (Development and Regulation) act, 1952, after scrutiny and inspection; implements training Programme, for rural artisans in Carpentry and Blacksmithy, undertakes Coir Development Schemes, and promoted industrial Co-operative Societies in the Small Scale and Cottage Industries Sector. The Directorate provides margin money Assistances for rehabilitation of sick small scale Units Orders assistance in the form of interest free Sales Tax loan deferral waiver to eligible Small Scale Industries units 15 per cent State Capital Subsidy in identified backward areas and 20 per cent special Capital Subsidy to selected categories of Small Scale Industrial Units all over the State provides low tension power subsidy to Small Scale Industrial Unit, grants subsidy for the purchase of New Generator sets and also provides cash incentives for obtaining quality certification from the Bureau of Indian Standards.

District Industries Centres.—The District Industries Centres, being the prime movers for Industrial development, especially Small Scale Industries, continued to play a pivotal role in offering investment advice and guidance, arranging for statutory and other clearances including power through the single window committee, Small Scale industries registration helping entrepreneurs in getting raw materials and financial assistances from banks and other financial institutions. They provide assistance and support to existing and new industries in the State. During the year 1989-90, 12,196 Permanent and 38,531 provisional S.S.I. Registration Certificates were issued, against the target of 12,000 and 40,000 respectively. During 1989-90 7,000 handicrafts units were registered. The Cottage Industries identified and registered during the year under review were of the order of 6,856.

The Districts Industries Centres help the entrepreneurs to get subsidies and loans given by the Central and State Government. During 1989-90, the Directorate had sanctioned State Capital and Special Capital Subsidies in respect of 118 cases to the value of Rs. 59.99 lakhs. It had also sanctioned power subsidy to 771 eligible cases to the value of Rs. 25 lakhs during the year 1989-90. The Generator subsidy was granted to 19 industries to the value of Rs. 51.14 lakhs. Sick Small Scale units are provided with margin money assistance. During 1989-90 a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs was sanctioned in respect of 50 cases out of which 14.20 lakhs was disbursed. Under IFST Deferral Scheme 82 Essentiality Certificates were issued to the tune of Rs. 233.54 lakhs as on 31st March 1990.

Self Employment to Educated Unemployed youth :—The Self Employment Programme for providing jobs to educated unemployed youth was continued to be implemented during 1989-90. A physical target of 9050 beneficiaries was fixed for 1989-90. The Task Force Committees of the various District Industries Centres are regularly meeting and recommending cases to the Banks. During the year 1989-90, 16,546 cases were recommended to the Banks, out of which 8,692 cases were sanctioned loans to the tune of Rs. 1,518.78 lakhs. Under Rural Industries project Programme 215 entrepreneurs were given financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 40.03 lakhs.

State Level and District Level Awards to the successful small scale entrepreneurs are awarded for Promoting entrepreneurship and encouraging successful entrepreneur in the small scale sector.

Electrical and Electronics Industries.—The electronic industry has become a pace setter of industrial growth. The Directorate continued to foster the growth of Electrical and Electronics Industries in the State. The Electrical and Electronic Branch is mainly responsible for the following :—

(i) Provision of Infrastructural facilities in form of functional and ancillary Industrial Estates and developed plots Estates which all amenities.

(ii) Offering testing and quality control facilities and provision of technical consultancy, entrepreneurial guidance and basic information.

(iii) To liaise with Electronics Commission, Government of India, for getting approval of production programmes for electronic and products.

(iv) Assisting the Bureau of Indian Standards in formulating standards for Electrical and Electronic industries.

(v) Implementing the provisions of the House hold Electrical appliances Quality Control Order.

Functional Industrial Estates.—Industrial Estates exclusively for the development of electrical, electronic and instruments have been set up at Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Kakkalur, Coimbatore, Hosur and Madurai. These Estates provide employment to about 5,000 persons.

Besides these Estates, Developed plots Estate has also been set up in Perungudi in an area of 106 acres.

Testing and Quality Control Facilities.—Quality control plays a very important role in the field of Electrical and Electronics Industries. The Central Electrical Testing Laboratory at Kakkalur and Electrical Development and Training Centre, Madurai has tested 3,456 samples and collected service charge of Rs. 5,43,440.00 during 1989-90. The Data Bank and Information Centre, Thiruvanniyur, Provides comprehensive guidance to the existing and new entrepreneurs in the development of Electrical and Electronic Industry. It has got a well equipped Library, Offering reference books on Electronics, Electrical and allied industries.

A common Facility Centre at Coimbatore has been set up. Electronics Product Development and Training centres are functioning at Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli. The facilities available at the Common Facility Centre at Hosur have been upgraded.

Electro Medical Equipment Centres.—The Electro Medical Equipment Centre, set up at Madras, Coimbatore, Madurai and Thanjavur are engaged in servicing and repairing of a wide range of Electro Medical Equipments of various Government Hospitals in the State. During the year 1989-90 5,000 Equipments were serviced and the Service charges realised was of the order of Rs. 13,34,670.

Raw Material Assistance.—This Directorate is assisting the registered small scale Industrial Units in form of allotment of scarce raw materials both indigenous and imported. Purposeful inter action with canalising agencies for import of raw materials also continued to be executed.

Import Licence.—During the year under review import licences were issued on the recommendation of this Directorate to the value of Rs. 935 lakhs.

Coal and Coke.—The Directorate takes vigorous action for the allocation of Coal and Coke. The allocation of coal and coke for the year 1989-90 was of the order of 410 box wagons per month. Persistent action has been taken to get allocation of more wagons for the movement of coal and coke.

Iron and Steel.—All out efforts have been taken to maintain at least the minimum quantity of 7,000 M.T. per month to be made available to small scale units in the State. The allocation of iron and steel for 1989-90 was of the order of 69,500 M.T.

Non-Ferrous Metals.—The Directorate also sponsors applications received from Small Scale Industrial Units to the concerned canalising agencies like MMTC for getting the non-ferrous metals viz. Zinc, Nickel, Copper, Tin Lead, Sulphur etc. During 1989-90, 496,885 M.T. of these materials were supplied to small scale units.

Industrial Efforts Service.—The Directorate processes applications of the entrepreneur for the issue of industrial licences to Major Industries and for the registration with the Directorate General of Technical Development in respect of Medium Industries. The Directorate also co-ordinates with SIPCOT (State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu) in respect of the High Power Committee on Single window Agency for major and medium Industries and the Industries Commissioner and Director of Industries and Commerce is the Convener and Member Secretary of this committee. The Directorate assists the entrepreneurs at various stages of establishment of new major and medium industries.

Chemical Wing.—The Chemical Wing in the Directorate looks after the development of chemical industries in Tamil Nadu. The activities of Wing covers (i) offering testing facilities (ii) providing facilities for pilot plant investigation (iii) offering technical advice, guidance and Project profile on Chemical and allied industries on request and (iv) assisting the small scale industrial units in getting source materials for chemicals and allied industries.

During 1989-90, the number of industries benefited by the testing facilities offered by the Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratories at Guindy, Regional Testing Laboratories, Madurai and Coimbatore, Sugar and Starch Research Laboratory, Salem and the State Research Station for Salt and Mining Chemicals, Tuticorin 4,651,54,413 samples were received and a sum of Rs. 11.28 lakhs was collected as testing charges.

The Tamil Nadu State Board for Salt and Allied Chemicals undertakes systematic survey of areas for salt production, estimates the scope of expansion of production capacity of the existing factories and sets up new factories.

Registration Survey and Statistical Branch.—Small Scale Industries registration is a prerequisite for availing various facilities. Assistance extended to small scale industries. As a result of vigorous follow up measure taken by the Directorate, the number of permanently registered units went up to 1,13,655, by the end of March 1990, while provisionally registered units was of the order of 1,13,697.

Industrial Co-operatives.—In Tamil Nadu, Industrial Cooperatives play a vital role. During the year 1989-90, the growth in this Sector was impressive. The numbers of Industrial Co-operative Societies was 397 at the end of 31st March 1990. Their production and sales were of the order of Rs. 108.72 crores and 127.30 crores respectively as on 31st March 1990 as against Rs. 80.75 crores and Rs. 103.57 crores respectively at the end of March 1989.

Industrial Co-operative Tea Factories.—There are about 20,000 Small Tea Growers in the Nilgiris with total holdings to the extent of 30,000 acres. 14 Societies were set up to improve the economically weaker sections and the 15th one will commence functioning shortly. As on date, there are 12,200 Small Tea Grower members in the Industrial Co-operative Tea Factories with a total holding of 22,324 Acres. The total paid up share capital is Rs. 503.68 lakhs which includes a sum of Rs. 269.96 lakhs, being the State participation in the shares.

Match Industrial Co-operatives.—Match Industry in Tamil Nadu plays a prominent role under cooperative fold in the production of safety matches. The match industry has been in existence for the past fifty years in Tamil Nadu and provide gainful employment to the down trodden people. As on 31st March 1990, there were 22 Match Producers' Service Societies in Tamil Nadu. The Match Service Industrial Co-operative Societies procure and supply raw materials to the member Match Units and arrange for sale of match bundles, to the best advantage of the member societies.

Sago Societies.—After the formation of two Service Industrial Co-operative Societies for Sago Industry, the bargaining power of the producers has increased and more than 630 units have become member of these two service societies. These Societies have enabled the members to get remunerative rates for their products.

Industrial Co-operative Bank.—The Tamil Nadu Industrial Co-operative Bank with its 8 branches at Kovilpatti, Sattur, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Coonoor, Nagercoil, Vellore and Salem continued to provide financial assistance to Industrial Co-operative Societies such as Tea, Matches, Car, Leather, Metal, Handicrafts, Transport Vehicles, etc. The Bank has got 471 Industrial Co-operative Societies as members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 317.15 lakhs.

Co-operative Industrial Estates.—Five Co-operative Industrial Estates are functioning and four Estates were newly registered. 187 sheds were allotted in the five Co-operative Estates. It is proposed to organise 4 Co-operative Industrial Estates during the eighth five year plan. The Government's share participation for the Eighth Plan is of the order of Rs. 25 lakhs.

Technical Information Sections.—The Technical Information Centre with Library, Guindy, plays its part as an important infrastructure facility by disseminating information to needy industrialists, prospective entrepreneurs and others. Technical books on Science, Engineering, Technology and management science, technical journals containing technical articles of current interest, journals highlighting industrial policies of State and Central Governments, Schemes and Project Profiles on various small scale industries, BIS specifications, year books, directories and

various reference materials are procured continuously and are made available to the people visiting the technical libraries. In the Technical Information Centre at Guindy there were 6,444 Technical books as on 31st March 1990 and 76 new books were added during the year under review. 20,423 readers and utilised the Library facilities and 26,069 books were consulted by the readers. More than 22,000 articles and paper clippings were indexed for reference. Reprographic facilities are also provided. Seven Similar Technical Information Sections are functioning at Ambattur, Madurai, Pettai, Katpadi, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and Salem, whose functions are monitored by the Technical Information Centre, Guindy. These sections with their libraries provide information and guidance to the entrepreneurial community. In these Libraries about 5,870 books and other documents are offered for reference.

During 1989-90, 50,511 readers had consulted 43,006 books and other documents in these seven Libraries.

Technical Training Centre, Guindy.—The Technical Training Centre, Guindy, has been imparting specialised training in post Diploma (Advanced) and Diploma Courses in Tool Engineering. During the year 1989-90 10 students were admitted for post Diploma (Advanced) Course and 30 Students to Diploma Course in Tool Engineering.

Institute of Tool Engineering, Dindigul.—This centre imparts 3 year Diploma Course in Tool Engineering. Every year 10 students are admitted for this Diploma Course. During 1989-90, a physics and chemical laboratory was set up at this institute. So far 240 students were trained in Tool Engineering Diploma Course.

Basic Rural Service Centres.—There are two training centres, one at Ambasamudram another at Tenkasi to impart training on stipendary basis, in the trades of welding fitter and turner to the candidates selected from Agricultural Families.

RAP training have also been imparted in these centres and required tools have been purchased and made available to the trainees to the tune of Rs. 25,000 for each Centres. 11 candidates were admitted to undergo training at Ambasamudram, and 12 candidates were selected for training at Tenkasi. So far 526 candidates have been trained in these two Basic Rural Service Centres.

Institute of Ceramic Technology, Vridhachalam.—The Institute of Ceramic Technology, Vridhachalam, was started for imparting training in Ceramics Technology.

Twenty five students are admitted every year for the Diploma course in Ceramic technology Research and Development works and testing of Ceramic Raw Materials and products are also undertaken in the two well equipped Laboratories attached to the Institute.

Government Scientific Glass Training Centre, Guindy.—This Centre imparts training in the manufacture of Scientific Glass Apparatus. 25 Students are trained in each batch on stipendary basis.

The Unit at Coimbatore is also manufacturing Scientific Glass apparatus and supplies them to educational and other institutions in Coimbatore and neighbouring districts. During 1989-90, 24 students had completed the training.

Liaison Cell. The Liaison Cell is created for the implementation of Government purchase programme and to co-ordinate with Director General of Supplies and Disposals for enrolment of as many number of Small scale Industrial unit as possible. The Cell renders necessary assistance for export promotion.

The Cell also looks after ancillary development and examines periodical draft standards of Bureau of Indian standards and offers comments.

Modernisation Cell.—Recognised by the Industrial Development Bank of India, to identify the eligible small Scale Industrial Units for modernisation, the Cell assist S.S.I. Units for the upgradation of technology. During 1989-90, a sum of Rs. 2 Lakhs has been sanctioned for conducting Entrepreneur Development Programme in Qaid-e-Milletth, South Arcot, Periyar and Nellai-Kattabomman district.

Exhibition Wing. The Department had participated in the Republic Day pageant held at Madras by highlighting the activities and achievements of this Department by means of a float.

The Directorate had also participated in the Government Exhibitions 1989 held at Salem Trichy, Madurai, Coimbatore, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Uthagamandalam in the All India Tourist and Industrial Fair 1990 held at Madras and in the Indian International Trade Fair at New Delhi.

STATE GEOLOGY AND MINING

Introduction.

The principal objects of the department of Geology and Mining is to carry out (1) mineral exploration by adopting both conventional methods and integrated surveys to discover new mineral deposits and also to reassess of the existing deposits with a view to promote mineral based industries in Tamil Nadu State. (2) to regulate the activities of mineral exploitation concerning both major and minor minerals, as per statute and to ensure scientific and systematic mineral development, optimum utilisation and conservation of mineral resources for future industries and (?) able to augment revenue accruing from the mining sector by the strict enforcement of the rules stipulated in the Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules 1959, Mines and Minerals (Regulations and Development) Act 1957 and Mineral Concessions Rules, 1960.

Functions :

The functions of the department are state (1) mineral exploration and (1) mineral administration in the State and are carried out by two separate wings. Under the mineral exploration the department undertakes on an average of 17 to 20 investigations annually including 3 or 4 drill link programmes covered under both plan and non-plan schemes. Under plan schemes integrated surveying utilising the disciplines of geo chemistry, geophysics, serial photogeology on promote sensing techniques are also being carried out in the southern districts of Tamil Nadu for discovering new mineral deposits. Besides, investigations are also being carried out to reassess the potentialities of the mineral deposits which are considered to be not economical in the past. In addition to this the department is also carried out geotechnical investigations in the Nilgiris District under Hill Area Development Programmes to study the causes for the incidents landslide, identify under Hill Area Development Programmes to study the causes for the incidents of landslide identify landslide prone slopes in the entire district and also suggest suitable preventive remedial measures to minimise the damages that could be expected in the event of landslide activity, to the implementing agencies like Soil conservation, Public Works Departments, Highways, Municipal authorities etc.

Under Ministerial administration the department is concerned with a regulatory function of grant of mineral concessions for both major and minor minerals and serve as a technical recommendatory authority to Government and also for implementing effective mineral policies. 17 District offices are functioning under this department and the District offices are engaged in the periodical inspections of the reports, verification of mineral stock, compilation of annual report demand in collection of royalty, seigniorage fees, lease amount other mining dues and lease of minor mineral quarries. The department is also offering consulting services to the Government of Tamil Nadu Undertakings like TAN EM, TMMAG AND TAMIN and also taking up reassessment of the mineral deposits in their leaseholds to meet their expansion programme.

In addition the department is also responsible for suggesting the revenue occurring from the mining sector. There is a steady enhancement of mineral revenue after the department has taken over the mineral administration from the Revenue Department in 1983, due to the strict enforcement of TNCMR Rules MMRD Act, Ways and Means for further enhancement of revenue accruing from mining sector are also suggested to the Government.

4. Progress of work target and achievement both physical and Financial under all Heads of Schemes :—

A) Physical Target :

Target for the Directorate of Geology and Mining for the year 1989-90.

Mineral Investigation :

1. On going investigation
2. New Investigation

12
10

Break up details :

	On going scheme.	New Scheme
(a) 7th Plan Schemes investigation	5	6
(b) Other Geological Investigation	6	4
(c) One Technical investigation (HADP)	1	..
	<hr/> 12	<hr/> 10

Laboratories—Chemical Analysis :**(a) Analysis of Geo Chemical Soil samples Wing :—**

Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer 900 Samples.

(b) Routine and Conventional analysis of mineral samples. 900 Samples.

Mineral Administration :

(a) Revenue from Mining Sector Rs. 1,000.00 lakh or 10 crores.

(b) No. of mining lease applications (Processing) 80

(c) Quarry lease application for black, grey, pink, Red and Multi coloured granites. 200

B. FINANCIAL TARGETS :

<i>Scheme.</i>	<i>Budget Estimate for 1989-90.</i>	<i>Revised Estimate. 1989-90.</i>	<i>Actuals 1989-90</i>
<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
Non-Plan	61.30	64.95	66.50
Plan	46.40	53.10	56.56
Hill A Development Programme	4.50	4.76	4.76
Total	1,12.29	1,22.81	1,27.82

ACHIEVEMENT:**3. MINERAL EXPLORATION:****I. Plan Scheme Investigation.—**

1. Detailed investigation for Gold in Maharajagadai, Krishnagiri taluk, Dharmapuri district.

The detailed investigation carried out in this area has revealed the presence of 4 discontinuous zones of less than 0.1 m. to 2.1 m. width with gold mineralization. The ore assay less than 0.35 gmt. if no ch. Further work on detailed geological mapping trenching and geochemical sampling have been continued. Plane table mapping on a scale of 1: 1000 has been completed and 15 prospecting trenches for a total length of 75 metres have been opened and 186 trench samples were collected and analysed for gold. The samples contain 0.10 to 0.30 g.t. of gold. 10 geochemical samples have been collected and 9 single element maps have been prepared using the analytical data of 1,200 soil samples. Drilling work have also been commenced for studying mineralisation at depths. The first bore hole has reached a depth of 48.5 mts. and 27 sludge samples have been collected from bore hole washing and panned for the presence of gold grains.

2. *Detailed investigation for lignite in North Arcot district.*— During the first phase of work an extent of 16 sq. kms. lying to the north of vellar river has been investigated. 27 vertical bore holes for depths varying from 90 to 100 mts. have been put down at regular grid intervals of 400 mts. The total footage drilled so far is 2,586 mts. The quality of lignite is similar to the quality of lignite now being exploited by Neyveli Lignite Corporation. Lignite has been found to occur at depths of 55 to 60 mts. below ground level and has varying thickness from six mts. to 13 mts. More than 100 core samples of lignite have been collected and analysed. During the second phase of work out of proposed 12 bore holes at regular grid intervals 4 bore holes have already been completed and further work under progress.

3. *Detailed Exploration for precious and semi-precious stones in parts of Perviyar and Tiruchirappalli Districts.*— Detailed prospecting work for Sapphire at Chinnadharapuram, Venkatapuram Villages and ruby at Manavadi, in parts of Karur taluk, Tiruchirappalli district has been continued. In Chinnadharapuram area 10 prospecting pits. 2 trenches and a large size excavation are opened to study the occurrence of sapphire. An area of 0.32 sq. km. has been covered by detailed mapping of lithological formations on a scale of 1 : 1,000. Sapphire of gem quality has not been recovered from these pits.

In the Manavadi area 32 pits were opened from which small pieces of rubies of gem quality have been recovered. An area of 0.46 sq. kms. was covered by detailed mapping on 1 : 1000 scale.

Reconnaissance survey and prospecting for ruby and sapphire have been taken up in parts of Kulithalai taluk around Irumpoothipatti Village. 56 pits have been opened in the area and Ruby and pink sapphire and garnets have been recovered from the colluvial material. The quality of ruby and sapphire is good. Prospecting work is being carried out around Mettupatti and Iyemala in Kulithalai taluk.

3. *Setting up of geophysical and geochemical wings.*— Integrated surveys using geophysics and geochemistry have been investigated for locating metallic and non-minerals in the State. Under geochemical surveys 120 stream sediment samples with an area of 120 sq. kms. in Jayvadi hills, Dhanuapuri district 860 samples over an area of 300 sq. kms. around Singiliankombai in Attur taluk in Salem district have been collected for analysis for radio active elements, tin and cobalt minerals. Under geophysics a detailed self potential electrical survey was carried out for graphite around Arumanallur in Thovala taluk, Kanyakumari district. 8 Geophysics lines were covered by the survey.

4. *Geo-technical investigations (HADP).*— The geo technical Cell is continuing the geotechnical investigations along the project area of 1,340 sq. kms. In parts of Uthagamandalam, Coonoor, Kothagiri and Gudalur taluks of Nilgiris district. For study of landslides prone area and suggest remedial measures. So far thematic maps for geology, slope and drainage have been completed and the thematic maps, rock soil distribution geomorphology, land use and geo-environment are being prepared. So far an area of 390 sq. kms. for rock soil, 360 sq. kms. for geomorphology 460 sq. kms. for land use and 430 sq. kms. for geo-environment have been covered for thematic maps. Some of the major landslides near Katari, Melakara and Selas are being monitored using the geotechnical instruments. Such as piezometers, extensometers, etc. More than 100 landslides were examined from landslide angle and specific recommendations were made on the development projects.

NON-PLAN SCHEMES :

1. *Reassessment of Sivaganga graphite deposits in Pasumpon Thever Thirumaganar District of TAMILNADU.*— At the request of Thiruvalluvar TAMILNADU a reassessment of graphite, deposits for their Sivaganga graphite project has been taken up by the department. Six deep bore holes have been proposed to be drilled in this graphite belt. The first bore hole drilled for a depth of 88.85 mts. has shown good concentration of graphite bearing zones.

2. *Investigation for silica sands in Thiruthuraiipoondi taluk, Thanjavur District.*— An area of about 70 sq. kms. in and around Thilloivilagam Village in Thiruthuraiipoondi taluk, Thanjavur District has been investigated for the occurrence of siliceous sands. 4 auger holes were drilled and one trial pit was put down. Silica sand is seen occurring below an overburden of silt clay and brown sand for a thickness of .15 to 0.30 mts. Samples have been collected for conducting necessary tests.

3. *Investigation for vermiculite, mica around Mettur, Kadanganeri Villages, Tenkasi taluk, Nellore District.*— Detailed mapping was carried out with an area of 70 sq. kms. on a scale of 1 : 5000 and 1 : 7920. 4 prospecting pits were opened on the Mettur occurrences and one pit on the Kadanganeri occurrences. Further work is under progress.

4. *Reassessment of fire clay occurrences in South Arcot District.*—The fine clay occurrences in parts of Penuruti and Cuddalore taluk have been taken up for reassessment of reserves and quality of the clays. 32 auger holes were drilled covering an area of 25 sq. kms and 124 auger hole samples of clay have been collected for analyses.

5. *New Investigations—*

(i) Mineral survey for gemstone occurrences around Jalur village in Vedasanthur taluk in Dindigul-Quid-e-Milletth district.

19 Mining lease application in respect of Major minerals processed and technical reports are sent to Government. Parawar remarks were furnished on 17 writ Petitions relating to minor minerals were disposed off as of an appellate authority.

The mineral survey for locating aquamarine and semi precious stones and some precious varieties of quartz and emerald has been taken up in the Talur area in Vedasanthur taluk covering an extent of 25 sq. kms. around Velvichettipatti in Thengampatti villages.

(ii) *Detailed investigation for Black granite—*

In view of the Government's policy to consider the grant of quarry leases for black granite in Government lands to private persons having an existing grants cutting and polishing industry for district industrial programme to set up an industry in Tamil Nadu, the department took up a survey of a selected black granite occurrences in parts of North Arcot Ambedkar, Thiruvannamalai Sambuvayyar, South Arcot, Salem, Dharmapuri and Periyar districts in the first phase of implementing the tender system of lease covering an area of 57.8745 hectares of this, an extent of 320.055 hectares of black granite bearing area in the above districts are notified. This has fetch a revenue of Rs. 3.73 crores for a total period of 70 years lease tenure for the notified quarries.

(iii) *Chemical analysis*

The chemical and micro analytical laboratories have analysed 1300 samples including mineralised geochemical soil and rock samples for determining the quality of minerals and also trace elements.

Mineral Administration :

The 17 district offices under the control of Deputy Directors/Assistant Directors in the Tamil Nadu State who work in technical liaison with District Collectors and the Directorate in Geology and Mining continued to perform the regulatory functions, relating to grant of mineral concessions for both major and minor minerals, in respect of mines and quarries collection of mineral revenue and arresting of illicit mining. The statistics of mineral revenue for the last five years are given below :

<i>Year.</i>	<i>(Rupee in lakhs.)</i>
1985-86	.. 442.00
1986-87	.. 408.00
1987-88	.. 768.00
1988-89	.. 922.00
1989-90	.. 2,153.00

Special Information :

19 Mining lease application in respect of major minerals processed and technical reports sent to Government Parawar remarks were furnished on 17 writ petitions and 15 second appeals 51 first appeals relating to minor Minerals were disposed off as on appellate authority.

Setting up of a synthetic gem park Irungalur near Tiruchirapalli and coloured gem stone park at Karur.

The Tamil Nadu Government had approached Thiruvallur Diamond and Gem Development Corporation for technical assistance towards the setting up of a synthetic gem park near Tiruchirapalli. 10 acres site at Irungalur near Tiruchirapalli was acquired. The synthetic gem park is expected to accommodate 10 work sheds for the artisans. Thiruvallur D.G.D.C. could provide modern tools, equipments and machinery and cubic zirconia roughs at reasonable prices. The Corporation would also train the artisans the use of modern and sophisticated equipments and the synthetic gem park would also provide infrastructure, research and development and market facilities.

A synthetic Gem park at Irungalur Village near Tiru for imparting training to the local artisans in the gem cutting and polishing utilising the modern and sophisticated equipments was inaugurated and the foundation stone is laid by the Hon ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on 23th January, 1990. The demonstration of a modern synthetic gem cutting machinery and equipment was conducted for the benefit of the artisans.

6. *Mineral policies.*—The State Government have brought in certain amendments to the Tamil Nadu minor Mineral Concession Rules by which the procedures for the grant of quarry leases have been modified. The Government decided to continue liberalised policy initiated earlier in respect of the grant of leases for granites to promote further development of polishing industry in the State. The latest policy envisages the grant of leases for granites in poramboke lands through "sealed tender" system. Those who have existing industry for cutting and polishing in the State and those who have definite industrial programme for setting up of such infrastructure within 2 years are eligible to participate in the tender system. The policy also aims in the grant of leases according to the installed capacity of the units thereby preventing any monopoly by a few individuals the leases would be granted for a period of 10 years. Initially with a renewal for the same area if so required on payment of 150 per cent of the originally tendered amount. The present policy would ensure the grant of leases for existing and proposed industry in the State and would also make the leases to carry out scientific and systematic mining of granite in the areas leased out. By this policy the State Government hopes to get additional revenue for the quarrying rights besides valuable foreign exchange through the export of value added materials from the State.

SUGAR.

The Department of Sugar was formed in the year 1969 to deal with all the matters connected with the Sugar Industry in Tamil Nadu. The Sugar Mills have been established in the Co-operative, Public and Private sectors.

It is headed by the Commissioner of Sugar who is also the Sugarcane Commissioner. He is assisted by a Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Under the Commissioner of Sugar, there is one Joint Commissioner, one Additional Director, two Joint Directors, Sugar Technologists and others.

Progress of work — Target and achievements :

During 1989-90 there were 30 Sugar Mills functioning in the States of which 13 are in the Co-operative 3 in the Public Sector and 14 in the Private Sector. The total crushing capacity of these factories was 63,650 tonnes per day. The crushing capacity of the Co-operative and Public Sector Sugar Mills alone was 28,700 tonnes.

New Schemes :

(a) *Co-generation Plants.*—It proposed to instal two Co-generation plants in set up Co-operative Sugar Mills viz., Cheyyar and M. R. Krishnasamurthy Co-operative Sugar Mills. A cogeneration plant conceived of effectively using the existing bagasse presently available and with the installation of high pressure boiler it will be able to produce surplus energy and supply to the grid. On its going on streams, the Co-operative project will be the first of its kind in India under the sugar sector. The total cost of the project has been estimated at Rs. 5 crores for each plant. The Government of India and the State Government will release Rs. 100 lakhs as grant each. Besides this, a maintenance subsidy to the extent of Rs. 54.60 lakhs per plant per annum will be granted by the State Government upto a pay back period of 6 years. The estimated surplus power of 160 lakh units produced by these factories will be purchased by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board for the purpose of Public distribution.

(b) *Distilleries.*—8 distilleries are functioning in the State in the private sector. When the new sugar mills and expansion of existing mills commence crushing, the molasses production will range between 6.45 L.T. and 7.74 L.T. per annum. The Government of India have issued Letters of Intent for establishment of two distilleries in the Co-operative Sugar Mills.

Financial including outlay and actual expenditure and economic viability of the undertakings :

During the Seventh Five Year Plan period, the Government of India have issued Letters of Intent for establishment of 9 Sugar Mills of which 4 are in Co-operative Sector and 5 in Private Sector. During the Eighth Five Year Plan period applications have been made to the Government of India for establishment of 5 Sugar Mills in Co-operative Sector.

The Government of India has issued Letters of Intent for expansion of 15 sugar Mills. Out of the 15 sugar mills, 8 sugar mills are under Co-operative Sector, 2 under Public Sector and 5 under Private Sector. On implementation of the expansion programmes, the crushing capacity of the mills will increase by 16,750 tonnes per day. When all the new mills and expansion of existing mills come into existence the total crushing capacity in this State will be raised to 1,00,650 tonnes per day.

The Sugar mills in Tamil Nadu have been producing sugar on a stable basis. The contribution of Tamil Nadu production is 10 per cent to the total country's production. The average number of crushing days stands higher compared to All India level. The details of cane crushed sugar produced, recovery obtained and duration during the last 3 seasons (October to September) compared with All India figures are furnished below :—

Year.	Cane crushed Lakh Tonnes.		Sugar Produced lakh Tonnes.		Recovery per cent.	
	All India.	Tamil Nadu.	All India.	Tamil Nadu.	All India.	Tamil Nadu.
1986-87	852.24	85.20	85.01	8.14	9.98	9.55
1987-88	939.43	85.05	91.10	7.85	9.70	9.25
1988-89	856.47	99.43	87.52	10.04	10.22	10.10

Sugarcane yield per acre :

The Co-operative and Public Sector Sugar Mills have formulated growth plants for optional production of cane wherein the aim is for both higher yield per hectare and higher sucrose recovery. This is being done by the Co-operative and Public Sector Sugar Mills with a promotional expenditure of Rs. 650 lakhs p.a. towards cane development. This works out Rs. 14 per tonne over and above the State Government Advised Price of cane. The promotional expenses have contributed towards higher yield per acre and higher recovery. Tamil Nadu has set a trend in India by recording higher yield of sugarcane per acre, while all India cane yields average 60 tonnes per hectare, Tamil Nadu yield is about 107 tonnes per hectare.

CHAPTER XVI.

INFORMATION AND TOURISM DEPARTMENT..

INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS.

By rendering remarkable service, the Information and Public Relations Department has become a link between the people and the Government in the following two respects :

1. The people are being kept informed of the schemes and policies of the Tamil Nadu Government and

2. Public opinion is built up.

In fulfilling this task the Information and Public Relations Department is making use of all communication media including the Traditional arts of Villages, Film and Video. The details of the work undertaken by this department during the year 1989-90 are given hereunder :—

Information and Public Relation Offices in the district.—Information and Public Relation Officers are functioning in 21 districts. For informing the tasks of the development and growth, they make use of the Television and Radio, the two powerful Public communication devices. They also arrange Film shows, video shows and arrange for certain other cultural activities. During the year 1989-90 cinemas were screened by them.

Villupattu dramas and public meetings are arranged for informing the people of the schemes of small savings, untouchability, Family Planning, Chief Minister's Noon Meal Scheme. They also, conduct celebrations of the Government and the centenary celebrations of the leaders in the districts.

Information and Public Relations Officers are functioning in all the districts of Tamil Nadu. The main objective of these offices are to disseminate the policies and Welfare Schemes of the Government to the people. Film shows and Video shows are conducted to inform the Public the policies and Welfare schemes of the Government. Ten Vans fitted with Video Projectors have been purchased to augment the filed publicity.

Information Centres.—During the year 1989-90 Public libraries have been started in Madras, Madurai, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore for research purposes. Research students make use of these Libraries. Through these libraries all public information is being catered to the needs of the people ; cassett containing the speeches of all Ministers and other V.I.Ps are maintained in these libraries. These libraries fulfill the needs of the research students. The Film Unit in the information centre is screening cinemas in these centres and also screening them in the Educational Institutions on demand.

Press Release Section :

1. This Department is the spokesman of the Government for Press Relations.

2. Government Press Releases, Press Notes and Photographs of Government Functions, Schemes and achievements are released to the Press and other Media. These are delivered to the Press Offices by this department every day. During 1989-90, 744 Press Releases and 64 Press Notes have been issued.

3. Pension has been given for the Retired Journalists, who are in distress condition. So far, 25 retired Journalists are receiving pension Rs. 400 Per month.

4. Government Press Accreditation Cards to 239 Journalists in Madras City are given by this department. They enjoy the benefits of free bus pass, concession in allotment of Houses, Telephone facilities and Railway Fares, etc.

5. Media Coverage (Press, Photo, T.V., A.I.R., Film, Video and Audio Recording) for the State functions and other Government Departmental functions are being arranged by this section.

6. Co-ordinates with AIR and TV for the speedy implementation of the new projects for the installation of new AIR and TV Stations and publicity of Government Welfare Programmes and Schemes.

7. Press Tours are organised from Headquarters to the Districts to see the new projects and developmental activities.

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7. Press Tours are organised from Headquarters to the Districts to see the new projects and developmental activities.

8. Press Meets for Hon'ble Chief Minister, Hon'ble Ministers and Department secretaries are organised by this Department. During 1989-90, 105 Press Meets were arranged by this department. 54 Press conferences were arranged for Hon'ble Chief Minister.

Memorials.— The Information and Public Relations Department maintains the following memorials :

(1) Valluvar Kottam, (2) Anna Square, (3) Kamarajar Illam, (4) Rajaji Memorial, (5) Kamarajar Ninaivalayam at Guindy (6) Bharathi Manimandapam at Ettayapuram in Chidambaram district, (7) Gandhi Mandapam at Kanyakumari, (8) V.O.C. Illam at Ottapidaram in Chidambaram district, (9) Kamarajar Illam at Virudhunagar in Kamaraj district, (10) Periyar Anna Memorial at Erode in Periyar district, (11) Valliammai Memorial at Thillaiyadi in Thanjavur district, (12) Rajaji Illam at Thorappalli in Dharmapuri district, (13) Anna Memorial at Kancheepuram, (14) Sheikh Thambi Pavalar Memorial at Nagercoil (15) Dr. M.G.R. Memorial at Marina, Madras, (16) Thiruppur Kumaran Memorial at Tiruppur.

The house of Va.Ve.Su. Iyer at Tiruchirappalli is taken over by Government to make a memorial. The House at Triplicane where Mahakavi Bharathiar lived in is also taken over by Government to make it a memorial.

Manimandapam for Kavignar Kannadasan is being set up at Karaikudi at an estimated cost of Rs. 30.00 lakhs. There is a proposal for the constructions of Thanthai Periyar Memorial at Vaikom in Kerala State at a cost of Rs. 15.00 lakhs. It is proposed to have a stupa, inscribing the names of leaders from Kerala, who participated in the Vaikom Satyagraha against untouchability, a library, park and other recreational facilities along with a statue of Periyar. The construction works of the Memorial have been entrusted to the Kerala P.W.D. as a deposit work. And the construction works are in progress.

It has also been decided to erect a Mandapam for Maruthi Brothers and to install two statues of them in Tirupattur, Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan district.

A statue of Thiagar Sankaralinganar has also been decided to be installed at Marina Beach, Madras.

It has been planned to install a Statue of Saint Thiruvalluvar to a height of 133 feet on the minor rock adjacent to the Vivekananda Rock at Kanyakumari. The statue will be designed by north-west. The work of making the above statue has been entrusted to Thiru V. Ganapathi Sthapathi. The work was officially inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu at Kanyakumari on 6th September 1990.

Kalaivanar Arangam, Madras.—Kalaivanar Arangam at the Government Estate, Madras is an air-conditioned theatre. Government functions, private programmes are held here. The Arangam is allotted to Government Departments at concessional rates. The Arangam is equipped with modern acoustic system. The works of renewal of false ceiling, air-conditioning arrangements, repairing of old chairs in the auditorium and flooring repairs, etc., at a rough cost of Rs. 17 lakhs have been completed. Orders have been issued to revive screening of commercial films at Kalaivanar Arangam. The screening of commercial films at Kalaivanar Arangam will commence shortly.

Anna Kalai Arangam, Vellore.— Government functions and cultural programmes are organised at Anna Kalai Arangam, Vellore, North Arcot District. Film shows are also conducted daily. The Government earned Rs. 0.35 lakhs during 1988-89 as receipts from the screening of feature films, rent etc.

The scheme of constructing Kalai Arangam-cum-Information Centres, in the district head quarters is under consideration of the Government.

Government Exhibitions.— The Government of Tamil Nadu is organising Exhibitions in important places in the State. Prior to 1978, exhibitions were organised by private individual or organisations in the District Head quarters, Municipal areas and other places with profit motive. It was brought to the notice of the Government that obscene dances and gambling were conducted in the exhibitions organised by the private parties. Government after careful examination, decided to take over the rights to organise exhibitions in public places from the year 1978. The functions and achievements of Government departments and undertakings are explained to the public through the pavilions in Government Exhibition. The Private Sector undertakings not only exhibit their products but also promote their sales. Further, hundreds of small traders, artists and unemployed educated youth get continuous employment opportunities through these exhibitions.

The first Government Exhibition was organised at Salem by the Information and Public Relations Departments in the year 1978 which attracted more than 10 lakh people.

Annual feature.—Encouraged by public response to the Government Exhibition at Salem, a separate Exhibition Wing was set up in the Information and Public Relations Department. So far this wing has organised Government Exhibitions in the following places periodically :

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 1. Salem | 6. Dindigul |
| 2. Coimbatore | 7. Erode |
| 3. Madurai | 8. Vellore |
| 4. Tiruchirappalli | 9. Cuddalore |
| 5. Tirunelveli | |

Participants.—In every exhibition 10 to 20 Government Departments, Central Government Undertakings, Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity and Private Sector Undertakings are participating. Besides this, more than 100 private shops are allowed to transact business and trade in the exhibition. All these stalls are let out by auctions. For the visiting public a separate amusement complex is also arranged with items like Giant Wheel, Children Train, Mini Zoo, etc.

Profit earned to Government.—Till March 1990 the Government of Tamil Nadu have organised 54 exhibitions in District Headquarters. An amount of Rs. 288.69 lakhs has been earned as total profit. 50 percent of the net income is given to the Municipalities which give their land, water supply etc., for the conduct of exhibition by the Government.

Advertisement.—As per the Government Policy on centralised release system, the advertisement of all Government Departments, Corporate bodies and other Institutions under the administrative control of Government of Tamil Nadu are being released to news papers, periodicals, souvenirs, etc., through the Director of Information and Public Relations. The over all advertisement expenditure of the State are thereby controlled effectively. The small and medium newspaper are also getting advertisement support to the extent possible by the centralised release system.

Multi Media Publicity Campaign of Government Welfare Schemes.—In order to inform and enlighten the people on the various development activities and achievements of the Government a special Multi-Media Publicity campaign is conducted. State and Central Media Units participate in the campaign. The campaign is organised in such a manner that the people derive the benefit of various Welfare measures at the villages level. The activities of the Government are explained to the people through various publicity methods and traditional cultural programmes.

Preparations for the Campaign.—First of all, the period and the venues of the campaign is decided at Government level. Then over one month before the inauguration of the campaign, preparations are made. A meeting of various connected departments, both State and Central and Banks is convened under the chairmanship of the Collector and arrangements to be made are discussed. In pursuance of the discussions, the departments concerned take immediate action to make necessary arrangements. The Field Publicity Units of the Information and Public Relations Department in districts are put to use in the campaign. Officials, artists are also deputed. Vehicles are also taken to the campaign district. The Field Publicity Units of the Central Government also take part in the Campaign. Publicity is conducted through films, video films, posters, banners, hand bills and traditional arts i.e., Song and Drama. On the eve of the campaign, a mini exhibition in which various departments take part is also conducted.

10 places are selected in each revenue division comprising almost all the villages in the division. At the exhibition, drama is conducted daily. In each division daily 3 cultural programmes are conducted. 12 film shows and 3 Video film shows are also conducted as a part of the publicity campaign. Seminars and Kavi Arangams are also organised.

In each division in the selected village, the following activities are undertaken :—

Morning :—

1. Medical check-ups to the children and students.
2. Feeding Nutritious Food to Pregnant Mothers.
3. Free Medical Aid to cattle.
4. Free Eye Camp.
5. Selection of eligible persons for old age pension.
6. Receiving grievance petitions from the public.
7. Receiving applications for Bank Loans.
8. Selection of suitable persons under Women's uplift scheme.
9. Supply of free seedlings.

10. Receiving applications of self employment.
11. Distribution of land pattas.
12. Family Welfare.
13. Small Savings.
14. Distributing aids to the physically handicapped.
15. Distributing aids to craftsmen.
16. Immunisation of children.

Afternoon.—Seminars, Group discussions and Kaviarangams are conducted on untouchability, prohibition, Family Planning, Small Savings, Law and Order, Eradication of dowry, Women Education, Adult Education, Environment, Adherence of Traffic Rules, giving various benefits under various welfare schemes to fit persons, selection of persons to get bank loans and in general all the Government Schemes and Welfare Measures.

Evening.—Conduct of cultural programmes, son-drama, Karagam, Kavadi, Students' Cultural Programmes, Publicity through filmshows and video film shows on Government welfare schemes.

Multi-Media Campaign-Periyar District.

Such a Multi-Media Campaign of Government Welfare Schemes was conducted in Periyar District for a period of 10 days from 7th July 1989 to 16th July 1989 as given above. A Mini-Exhibition was also conducted at Kuchipettipalayam. Intensive publicity campaign of Government Welfare Schemes was conducted through 40 Drama programmes by Information and Public Relations Department, 40 drama programmes by Field Publicity Unit of Government of India and 15 drama programmes by the Family Welfare Department. There was a good response from the Public and the programmes were well appreciated by them.

Functions.—With a view to informing the Educating the people, particularly the younger generation, about the historical events, and sacrifices of great leaders, birthday functions, centenary celebrations and Commemoration Day Celebrations are observed by this department. During the year 1989-90 the following functions were organised by the Government.

1. Dr. Ambedkar Birthday Celebrations.
2. Sir Pitti Theagarayar Birthday Celebrations.
3. Pavendar Bharathidasan Birthday Celebrations.
4. Chittirai Full Moon Day Celebrations.
5. Veerapandia Kattabomman Vizha.
6. Quaide Milleth Birthday Celebrations.
7. Perunthalaivar Kamarajar Birthday Celebrations.
8. Pavalar Seiguthambi Birthday Celebrations.
9. Kappalotiya Thamizhan V. O. C. Birthday Celebrations.
10. Perignar Anna Birthday Celebrations.
11. Thanthai Periyar Birthday Celebration
12. Kavi Marj Thesiga Vinayagam Birthday Celebration.
13. Gandhiji Birthday Celebrations.
14. Mayiladuthurai Vedanayagam Birthday Celebrations.
15. Namakkal Kovignar Ramalingam Pillai Birthday Celebrations.
16. Pasumpon Muthuramalingam Birthday Celebrations.
17. Maruthu Pandiar Memorial Day.
18. National Dedication Day.
19. National Integration Week Celebrations.
20. Human Rights Day
21. Mutharigarr Rajaji Birthday Celebrations.
22. Mahakavi Bharathiar Birthday Celebrations
23. Netaji Subbesh Chandra Bose Birthday Celebrations.

A function for the release of special commemorative stamp of Namakkal Kovignar Ramalingam Pillai was organised by the Government of Tamil Nadu at Secretariat, Madras on 19th October 1989. The Hon'ble Chief Minister named the multi new Slowed Building in the Secretariat at Namakkal Kovignar Maligai. Special Commemorative stamps of Dr. M. G. Ramachandran, the late Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu was also released at a function organised by the State Government in Madras on 17th January 1990, Hon'ble Chief Minister participated in the function.

Film and Television Institute of Tamil Nadu, Madras.

The object of this Institute is to educate students to appreciate and understand the immense potentialities of the powerful film medium and also to create appointment and research opportunities in the area of film medium. The Film and TV Institute of Tamil Nadu is only next to the Institute offers training in all branches of Film Production, Television and allied subjects, examinations and distributes awards, Diplomas to the successful candidates. At present 185 students are studying in different branches. It may be recorded proudly that this is the only Institute in the country imparting training to students in Film Processing.

The Shooting floors and the equipment of the Institute are being hired to private producers which are earning considerable revenues to the Government. This apart the students gain intensive training at the place of their study itself. The successful students of this Institute are well settled in public and private sector especially in Television and Film Industry throughout our country.

As a measure of strengthening the Institute, the Government sanctioned Rs. 6.75 Lakhs towards construction of compound wall around the campus covering the Institute. Films Divisions Arasu Studies, Students Hostel and Dubbing Theatre. The construction of compound wall has already been undertaken by the Public Works Department and is expected to be completed shortly. Another sum of Rs. 0.75 lakhs has been sanctioned towards purchase of camera and lighting equipments for the use of the students in Acting Course. Besides this a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakhs has been sanctioned towards purchase of equipments for the Editing Section. Another sum of Rs. 0.65 lakhs has been sanctioned to the Institute towards purchase of Sound Engineering equipments for the Re-recording theatre. The Film and TV Institute of Tamil Nadu has crossed a milestone when it celebrated the Silver Jubilee during 1990. The Government accorded a special sanction of Rs. 0.50 lakhs towards the Silver Jubilee Celebration. In connection with the 22nd International Film Festival held in Madras, the P. V. Theatre and R. R. Theatre of the Institute have been renovated. Thus the Government is extending its continuous support to this Institute. The present student strength in various branches is given below :—

<i>Courses.</i>	<i>Duration.</i>	<i>Number of students admitted every year.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Direction and Screen Play Writing	3 years	10
2. Cinematography	3 years	15
3. Sound Recording and Sound Engineering	3 years	10
4. Film Processing	3 years	10
5. Film Editing	3 years	10
6. Acting (Certificate Course)	1 year	20
		(10 boys and 10 girls).

Tamil Nadu Films Division, Madras-11:

Tamil Nadu Films Division was originally set up in 1953 for the purpose of producing News reel Bulletins for the Government of Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu Films Division switched over to production of Newsreel Bulletins in colour in a length of 1,000 feet in a duration of 5 minutes. The Government have enhanced the number of prints from 146 copies to 200 copies with a view to reach all sections of people without much delay. At the advent of Video Technology the Government have decided to discontinue the production of 16 mm copies from November 1990. Newsreel Bulletins are released in about 2,500 theatres all over Tamil Nadu through Films Division, Government of India, Madras and Madurai on rotation basis. At this distribution system causes delay and unavoidable damages during transit and left many areas uncovered. It has been decided to take up the distribution directly. The Government of India is being consulted in this regard. The Tamil Nadu Films Division has so far produced 356 Newsreel Bulletins.

Document Films.—Tamil Nadu Films Division after establishing itself in the field of Newsreel production gradually diversified its activities by commencing production of Documentary Films which are also released along with Newsreel Bulletins. The Documentary Films are produced on various subjects like Family Welfare, Social Welfare, Agriculture, General Wild Life, pollution, Social Reform, etc., for various Government Departments. 35 mm. and 16 mm copies are taken according to the funds provided by the Departments concerned. Tamil Nadu Films Divisions has so far produced 90 Documentary Films and 7 Documentary Films are under production.

Video Section.—Tamil Nadu Films entered the Video Era in 1988. Two colour monitors at the cost of Rs. 30 lakhs and one Video Projector at the cost of Rs. 1.20 lakhs have been purchased in 1989. During 1990, sanction has been accorded for Rs. 7.50 lakhs towards purchase of 3 Chips CCD Video Camera and Rs. 10 lakhs towards special equipments. Sanction has also been accorded for a sum of Rs. 11.83 lakhs towards construction of a Video Studio. Civil works have been completed. Electrical and air-conditioning work are in progress. Tamil Nadu Films Division commenced production of Video News Magazines from 1989. The Video News Magazines in a duration of 60 to 90 minutes containing the various welfare measure of Government are shown in an interesting manner. 870 VHS Video Cassettes copies are taken out of each Video News Magazines, and sent to all Panchayat Unions. The Video News Magazines are also screened in the Villages through 10 Video Vans. Tamil Nadu Films Division has so far produced 4 Video News Magazine.

Video Documentaries.—Tamil Nadu Films Division has so far produced 13 Video Documentaries and as many as 25 Video Documentaries are under production for various Department

Video News Coverages.—Tamil Nadu Films Division has covered about 700 important New events throughout Tamil Nadu. These coverage were handed over to Television Centre for telecast. Tamil Nadu Film Division also does Audio Recording work for Field Publicity. It sells show taken for Newsreel Bulletins. Documentary Film to private parties and fetches good revenue to the Government. Students form various Universities in Mass Communication visit Tamil Nadu Films Division for practical training. Tamil Nadu Film Division also gets an average revenue of Rs. 20 lakhs per year from Films Division, Government of India for screening the Newsreel, Documentary in the Theatres.

Tamil Arasu Office.—"Tamil Arasu", the journal published both in Tamil and English disseminates information to the Public and enlightens them on the policies, developmental activities, integrated programmes and achievements of the Government in various fields. The journal in Tamil is brought out as a fortnightly and that in English as a monthly. On an average, 64,000 copies in Tamil and 5,000 copies in English are printed and distributed. These copies are sold through private agencies, Panchayat Unions, Information and Public Relation Officers of the Districts and also are sold to the subscribers directly.

Publications.—The 'Publication Wing' of Tamil Arasu brings out booklets, pamphlets and wall-poster carrying the plans and programmes of the Government.

The publication are intended to inform and educate the people the policies and programmes of the Government of Tamil Nadu and to enlist their goodwill and co-operation in their implementation. This wing also attends to the preparation of special articles, poems, write-ups etc., by the Chief Minister, Ministers and other eminent persons and writers for publication Tamil Arasu Journal.

Tamil Arasu Press.—Tamil Arasu Journal in Tamil (Fortnightly) and English (Monthly) are printed in Tamil Arasu Press Government Estate. Regular printing work, Invitation, Booklets, Folders, Pamphlets etc., On achievements of the Government are also printed by Tamil Arasu Press whenever called for.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

Stationery and Printing.—The Press was commissioned in the year 1831 with only ten employees exclusively for printing F.S. G.G. and this Department has grown up steadily over these years and a total of 6243 persons are employed as on 31st March 1990, which includes physically handicapped and blind. This Department had three presses in Madras City and five Presses in the mofussil besides one Stationery Stores and two Publication Sales Depots in Madras.

Nature of the Work Envisaged :—Major common policy issues like Personnel Management, Industrial relations, General Administration, Centralised Material Management, Purchase of Machinery, Procurement of materials for feeding the Printing units. Procurement and supply of

stationery articles, typewriters, duplicators and calculators to all Government Departments in the State; printing work entrusted by the Secretariat, Heads of Departments, A.G. Tamil Nadu, Public Sector undertakings, Budget Documents, Tamil Nadu Government Gazette, Confidential Special reports, Codes and Manuals, Ballot papers, Top Secret items like public examination question papers, etc., and also printing of certain standardised and non-standardised forms are under the purview of Stationery and Printing Department.

Functions:—The functions of the Stationery wing, publication Depot and the Presses are furnished below :—

Stationery Branch :—The Deputy Director of Stationery is the Head of office. Stationery Branch is a centralised agency for the procurement and distribution of stationery articles, typewriters, duplicators and calculators to the Government offices throughout the State of Tamil Nadu, at free of cost. The Institutions which obtain central aid or implement centrally sponsored schemes are also supplied with stationery articles on payment of cost.

The Government Publication Depots:—The Assistant Director (Publication) is the Head of Office. The Government Publication Depot sells the Government publications like Acts, Rules, Codes, Manuals, Gazette, Bulletins and Service Registers, etc. A mini Publication Depot is also functioning at High Court Buildings.

The Central Press is the biggest among other units. Forms, Registers, etc., for State Government Departments, quasi-Government and Central Government Departments are printed here. Codes and Manuals, Gazette, Calendars, Diaries, Ration Cards, Ballot papers, Budget and Top Secret items of work like question papers, Commission Reports are also printed here. In the Government Branch Press at High Court Buildings, daily Cause List of Madras Judicature, I.L.R. Standardised forms of General Administration and judicial forms are printed.

In the other Government Presses, District Gazette, Standardised forms etc., 1/4th margin, margin sheets, survey books, 'A' Registers, entrance tickets, A.G. Audit Report, P.W.D. tender schedule, Motor vehicle Tax licence are printed.

The employees are provided with the following amenities;—

1. Quarters at Tondiarpet.
2. Medical facilities.
3. Cash allowance in lieu of Bun and Tea.
4. Night shift allowance.
5. Water Cooler is provided.
6. Creach, Canteen, Consumer Co-operative Society, Credit Co-operative Society are running.
7. Worker education scheme is implemented.
8. Uniform is provided in a phased manner.

Other important activities such as purchase and appointment to posts:—

(a) **Purchase**—The Five Man Committee is constituted for selection of tenders for the supply of stationery articles. The Local Purchase Committee is constituted for the purchase of items required for printing, binding etc.

(b) **Appointment to posts:**—The Standing Committee is constituted for selection of candidates to fill up the posts outside the purview of T.N.P.S.C.

New Schemes implemented in the reporting year (aims, targets and achievements both physical and financial for each scheme:—Plant and machinery to the value of Rs. 5.37 lakhs were purchased for the various branches of this Department during the year 1989—90.

A new building at Thuvakkudi to house Government Branch Press, Trichy at an expenditure of Rs. 21.36 lakhs has been constructed.

Special Information:—Consequent on the computerisation programme in the Finance Department of Secretariat, sanction was accorded by the Government for purchase of machineries to the

tune of Rs. 129.75 lakhs and also for civil works in connection with the modernisation programme at Rs. 10.00 lakhs, for the printing of Budget documents at Government Central Press. An Expert Committee headed by Thiru K. Mahalingam, I.A.S., has been constituted to go into the work condition of the workers of Government Presses for determination of Man-power and Machinery with reference to work load and for introducing new technologies etc. The Committee has since submitted its report to Government.

TOURISM.

Tourism Industry contributes a sizeable income to the National income by earning foreign exchange.

2. There is an upward trend in the arrivals of foreign tourists in India. During 1989 India received 13,37,232 foreign tourists as against 12,39,992 in 1988 registering an increase of 7.8 per cent. In the case of Tamil Nadu there is an appreciable increase on the arrivals of foreign tourists during 89 with 3,79,378 arrivals as compared to 3,56,000 in 1988 representing 6.3 per cent increase.

3. The increase in tourist arrivals indicates the demand for facilities in accommodations, travel, communication etc. The increase in foreign tourists provides more employment opportunities in various sectors viz. Transport and Communication, Hotel Industry, travel trade etc various types of plan schemes are undertaken by State Government with necessary financial assistance from Government of India to provide more infrastructural facilities and thereby for attract foreign tourists to Tamil Nadu.

PLANS AND SCHEMES.

Government of India Assisted Schemes :

During 1989-90, the Department of Tourism, Government of India had extended financial assistance for the construction of wayside facilities at Srirangambudur at an estimated costs of Rs. 22.16 lakhs. During the year the following units were inaugurated.

1. Beach cottage at Kanniyakumari
2. Yatri Niwas (Hotel Tamil Nadu) at Nagapattinam.
3. Restaurant Block at Courtallam and
4. Yatri Niwas (Hotel Tamil Nadu) at Kancheripurem.

2. The following Centrally Assisted Schemes were taken up during the year, they are "Forest Lodge" Gudalur, Wayside facility at Mettupalayam, Memmuvayal Palani, Floodlighting of Vivekananda Memorial at Kanniyakumari, Cafeteria at Kanniyakumari Tourist Complex at Cuddalore, Tourist amenities at bathing ghats at Pirpanasam and preparation of Master Plan for the integrated development of Pichavaram, Chidambaram, Tranquebar and Poompuhar.

During the same period, the following schemes have been taken up under Part-II Plan Schemes.

Renovation, Preservation and Beautification of Governor's Bungalow at Trerucuber with an expenditure of Rs. 3.00 lakhs Improvement to Hotel Tamil Nadu at Kanniyakumari Madurai (Unit-II) Kodaikanal and Udhangamandalam with an expenditure of Rs. 5.00 lakhs and under Hill Area Development Programme Rs. 12 lakhs, was sanctioned in 1989-90.

District Excursion Centre:

Under this scheme facilities like drinking water, toilet, dress changing rooms, bus shelter, etc are provided. Forty tourist centres covering all the district have been identified as District Excursion Centres. A sum of Rs. 50.50 lakhs have been sanctioned so far for the development of sixteen centres.

Promotion and Publicity:

Under Promotion and Publicity, the Department has produced folder on various places of interest and 6 (six) varieties of posters have been brought out. With a view to increase the tourist traffic, advertisement campaign was launched successfully by way of issuing advertisements in the upcountry periodicals and tourist festivals as part of tourism promotion. Chitrapournami at Poompuhar, Aadiprakku, at Mettur, Saral Thiruvizha at Courtallam, Valvil Ori Vizha at Kolli Hills. Summer Festival at Hills Stations and World Tourism Day and Pongal Festival at Tourist Centres were celebrated to attract more tourists.

The Department also participated in various exhibition within the State and New Delhi.

Statistics.—Statistical cell of the department supplemented the plan scheme.

Adventure Tourism.—During the year under review, adventure tourism was given special importance and trekking programmes were organised in the Nilgiris.

The Food Craft Institute, Tiruchirappalli under the Control of the department continued to impart training in the various branches of Hotel Industry.

Hotel Industry.—23 Hotel Projects have been recommended for financial assistance and 7 hotels have been recommended, for issue of FL 3 licence during 1989—90.

Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation Limited:

Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation Limited was incorporated in 1971 with the main object of promoting tourism in Tamil Nadu by building up on necessary infrastructure on a commercially viable basis. In the inception, the Corporation took over five tourist Bungalows from Government of Tamil Nadu. It initially concentrated on developing two main objectives (via) provision of accommodation and operation of Package tours for the visiting tourist.

During the year 1989—90 the following units were inaugurated :—

1. Yatriniwas at Kancheepuram.
2. Youth Hotel at Ooty
3. Hotel Tamil Nadu, Nagapattinam.

The solar water heater system has been installed at Hotel Tamil Nadu, Madurai-I during the year 1989—90 in the Hotel of Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation and has proved to be an effective energy saving equipment.

The Corporation has 26 coaches, which include 2 AC coaches 5 mini Airconditioned coaches, 1 mini Non A/C. coach and 3 A/C. Cars. To maintain the said luxury coaches and care the Corporation has its own garage with technically qualified personnel. During this year to attract more tourists, the popular bird sanctuary near Madras (viz) Vedanthangal and the Vandaloo Zoo have been added in the package tour.

Fair.—The conduct of tourism and Industrial Fair in the of the major activities of the Corporation. By conducting Fair for the year 1989—90 the turnover mounted for Rs. 76.00 lakhs.

The authorised share capital of Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation in Rs. 7 crores while the paid up share capital is Rs. 2.79 crores fully owned by the State Government. The total employees employed in this organisation was 1,067.

CHAPTER XVII.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT.

Employment and Training:

(i) Training wing:

The following schemes are implement in the Department of Employment and Training :

(i) *Craftsmen Training Scheme.*—Under this scheme, Training is imparted in Engineering Non-Engineering trades.

To keep pace with the advancement of modern Technology, introduction of new trades has become necessary and modernisation of tools and equipments is also necessary.

(ii) *World Bank Aided Skill Development Project Schemes.*—Under this scheme/Project, the following nine schemes are to be implemented over a period of six years from 1989-90 to 1994-95 at a total cost of Rs. 2,174.41 lakhs.

- (1) Modernising Government Industrial Training Institutes
- (2) Establishing 6 Maintenance Cells and one State level Workshop for equipment Maintenance system.
- (3) Provision of Audio-Visual Aids to 38 Industrial Training Institutes.
- (4) Expansion of 16 existing Industrial Training Institutes by introducing 2 new trades in each.
- (5) Establishment of a Basic Training Centre for Chemical and Leather.
- (6) Establishment of 4 Related Instruction Centres.
- (7) Expansion of Advanced Vocational Training system at Hosur and Coimbatore.
- (8) Starting of 5 Industrial Training Institutes for Women at Salem, Tiruchirapalli, Coimbatore, Madurai and Madras.
- (9) Setting up of Project Management Unit at Directorate.

(iii) *Crash Programme of Service Technicians for Common Electronic Products.*—This six months course was introduced in the Government Industrial Training Institute, viz. Amoattur, Coimbatore, Madurai, Nagappattinam, Theni from 1987 in Hosur, Pettai Nagercoil from 1988 and in Industrial Training Institute. Arakkonam from 1990. This course is jointly sponsored by the Directorate General of Employment and Training and Department of Electronics, New Delhi. Stipend of Rs. 50 p.m. per trainee and remuneration of Rs. 100 p.m. for the Instructor who handled the classes are being paid from the Grants-in-aid.

(iv) *Evening Classes for Industrial workers.*—This scheme has been implemented in 8 Government Industrial Training Institute in Tamil Nadu and training is imparted to 1,475 Industrial Workers.

(v) *Apprenticeship Training Scheme.*—Under the Apprentices Act 1961, training is given in 130 trades in various industries.

(vi) *Training of Rural Youth for self Employment (Trysem).*—This scheme has been implemented in 35 Industrial Training Institutes in 22 Self-Employable trades from September 1979. During this year 885 candidates are undergoing training and 21,949 candidates completed training of total kit worth Rs. 500 each besides getting a stipend Rs. 200 p.m. in given to each trainee.

(vii) *Production oriented Training Scheme.*—This scheme has been introduced in 3 I.T.I.S. at Ambatur Coimbatore and Madurai. Job orders are undertaken from both Government and Private establishment. 50 percent of the revenues paid as incentive to the staff and trainees under this scheme.

Other Activities :

(a) *Plastic processing operation Trade.*—This trade was introduced at I.T.I. Guindy in August 1989 and in I.T.I. Coimbatore from August 1990.

(b) *Deputation of Junior Training Officer for Training at Central Training Institute.*—Every year Junior Training Officers are deputed to various Advanced Training Institute/Central Training Institute for one year training to induct skill and aptitude development. So, 25 Jr. Training Officers are to be trained this year at Central Training Institute.

(c) *Purchase of furnitures for Industrial Training Institutes and Related Instruction Centres.*—Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been sanctioned for this purpose.

(d) *Construction of Building for industrial Training Institute (Women), Guindy.*—I.T.I., (Women) Guindy was functioning in a rented building upto June 1988. Subsequently the I.T.I. (Women) was shifted to I.T.I. (Men), Guindy campus. As this women I.T.I. was functioning without own building much difficulties were faced by the trainees and staff. Government has sanctioned Rs. 42.0 lakhs for this purpose and the construction is in progress.

(e) *Starting of Industrial Training Institute (Women), at Salem.*—I.T.I., (Women), Salem will function from August 1989 admission session :

(f) *Establishment of State Project implementation at State Directorate.*—To have overall control over the World Bank Aided Projects Government have established State Project Implementation Unit at the State Directorate.

(g) *All India Trade Test.*—During the 25th All India Skill Competition Test December 1989 the Tamil Nadu State has been declared as the best State as the trainees of Tamil Nadu State secured the highest marks in 12 trades in the Competition.

(h) *Private Aided Industrial Schools.*—In 175 Private Aided Industrial Schools all over the State, 11,600 candidates are undergoing training in various engineering and non-engineering trades. During this year, 20 new Industrial Schools have been recognised.

(ii) Employment wing.

In Employment Wing 49 Offices function including the four offices of the Regional Deputy Directors Employment.

Salient Activities :**1. Employment Exchange Statistics—**

(i) Registered from 1st April 1989 to 31st March 1990—6,63,649.

(ii) Vacancies notified—68,814.

(iii) Placed in job—47,249.

(iv) Live Register waiting upto 31st March 1990—30.8 lakhs.

2. *Employment Market Information.*—Under the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of vacancies) Act, 1959, the Employment Exchanges are collecting at quarterly intervals, data on employment in various establishment in the organised sector.

The data provision a means to measure continuously changes in the level of employment in an area or areas constituting a specific employment market. This information is also useful for planning and administrative purposes both at State and National levels.

3. *Vocational Guidance Programme.*—To propagate Career Planning among students and job seekers, 15 Career Exhibitions were conducted in High Schools and Colleges in all the Districts in this year.

4. *PUBLICATION of career Literature/Pamphlets/Hand-outs.*—Career Literature/pamphlets/Handouts are being prepared by the Career Study Centre.

Posters and Charts of various topics of interest to the job seeker and to public are designed and brought out by the Silk Screen Printing Unit.

5. *Computerisation of Employment exchange Operations.*—Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme the Government of India have accorded sanction for computerisation of activities of the Employment Exchanges at Madras-40, Madras-20 Coimbatore and Trichy.

6. *Employment Liaison.*—The Assistant Director (ELO) explores the possibilities of securing jobs, training and financial assistance to the repatriates.

7. *Unemployment Relief scheme.*—Relief to the followed seven categories of registrants who have been on the Live Register of the employment Exchanges for a period of more than 5 years and whose parental monthly income is less than Rs. 2,000 has been under implementation from 1st July 1980.

1. Graduates/Post Graduates.
2. Secondary Grade Teachers.
3. Higher Grade Teachers (Lower Grade Higher Grade).
4. Physical Education Teachers (Lower Grade/Higher Grade).
5. Tamil Pandits and other language Pandits.
6. Craft Instructors.
7. Diploma Holders.
8. Self—Employment—Under the following schemes are implemented.

(a) *Setting up of House Service Booths.*—Promotes self employment among technically qualified candidates.

During this year, one booth at Thanjavur was opened. At present, 9 booths in Madras City and 14 booths in other Districts are functioning. 69 applicants have been benefited by this scheme.

(b) *Promotion of Self employment among L.T.I./I.E.C. Holders.*—Provides self employment to Industrial Training Institute certificate holders. The maximum loan amount for each candidate is Rs. 10,000 for which a subsidy amount of one fourth of the loan subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,000 per candidate will be provided. During the year, 36 persons were benefited under the scheme. A subsidy of Rs. 0.69 lakh has been released and a sum of Rs. 3.18 lakhs has been received as loan.

(c) *Self Employment Promotion Cells at Vellore and Coimbatore.*—

(i) No. of registrants	--	--	--	3,920
(ii) No. referred for loan	--	--	--	3,265
(iii) No. of beneficiaries	--	--	--	274
(iv) Amount sanctioned	--	--	--	[45.76 lakhs.

9. *Schemes for the welfare of SC/ST Candidates.*—A scheme to conduct Coaching Classes for SC/ST Candidates appearing for the Entrance Examinations for admission to Medical and Engineering Colleges in Tamil Nadu was sanctioned.

The Coaching cum-Guidance Centres for SCs/STs functioning at Coimbatore, Trichy Tirunelveli and Vellore have conducted 14 pre-recruitment training courses during the year and 5,095 SC/ST candidates took part.

During the period 1st August 1989 to 15th October 1989 a special drive for placement of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Candidates in State Government Departments was conducted. 370 vacancies were achieved 2,262 candidates were sponsored to employers and 166 were placed in employment.

Staff Training.—During the period under report, six staff training classes were conducted in which 4 Junior Employment Officers 30 Assistants, 10 Junior Assistants, 8 Typists and 2 Steno-typists of this department have participated.

Inspection and evaluations :

During the year under report, annual inspection has been conducted at 45 Sub Ordinate Offices. Apart from this, 299 surprise inspections were conducted and the activities of the Employment Market Information Units, Vocational Guidance Units and unemployment Relief Sections have also been evaluated.

FACTORIES ACT.

Introduction.—The Inspectorate of Factories is enforcing the Factories Act, 1948 and 15 other important Labour enactments in the Factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948, by the enforcement of these Labour Legislations, the health safety and welfare of the workers employed in the factories are protected.

With the coming into force of the Factories (Amendment) Act, 1957, greater emphasis is laid down on the development of Major Accident Hazard Control Systems in respect of hazard process industries using dangerous chemicals.

The Chief Inspector of Factories is the overall control of the Inspectorate and he is assisted by 5 Joint Chief Inspectors, 28 Deputy Inspectors, 46 Inspectors, one Inspectress, 44 Assistant Inspectors, one civil Surgeon, 8 Assistant Civil Surgeons and one Accounts Officer.

Functions :

(i) **Administration of Factories Act and other Labour Laws in Factories.**—The department taken effective steps for strict enforcement of various labour enactments and to ensure safety and healthy working conditions to the workers. For the contraventions of serious nature prosecutions are launched against the management.

To ensure safety and healthy working conditions, the plans of the factories have to be got approved by the Inspectorate, while approving the plans attention was paid to the structural stability, ventilations, lighting, temperature, working conditions, etc., with specific reference to processes, hazards and plant lay outs and materials handling.

In this department identified 6 pockets having more hazardous factories. These places are Manali, Neyveli, Cuddalore, Ranipet, Mettur and Tuticorin. In these places area-wise Major disaster control measure have to be taken for which on site emergency plans have to be prepared. The testing and safety divisions and Major accident Hazard Control Cell are taking effective steps in this regard. They are also associate with the District Emergency authorities under the Chairmanship of the District Collectors for the preparation of major disaster control plants in respect of hazardous process industries situated in various districts.

State level High Power Tripartite Safety Committee on Safety and Health and State and Expert Committee/Task Force have been formed to lay down policy and Industrial Safety and to assess the adequacy of safety measures in the existing chemical and hazardous factories.

To recognise good safety performance in factories and motivate them to take keen interest in industrial safety, the Tamil Nadu Government is presenting State Safety Awards to the Managements.

To encourage the workers, in taking effective part in the accident prevention measures, increased productivity and efficiency in industry, Sharm Vir Awards are being given to the workers.

Pressure Plant Testing.—These are about 21,588 Pressure Plants in Tamil Nadu and fitness of the Plants are certified by the Factory Inspectorate.

Health Care Measures.—There is a Civil Surgeon who is incharge of the Industrial Hygiene Laboratory attached to the Major Accident Hazard Control Cell. There are eight Assistant Surgeons working in the Inspectorate Cells situated at Madras, Coimbatore, Vellore, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Sivakasi, Tirunelveli and Madurai.

Setting up of Productivity Cell.—The Government of India is very keen to promotion the productivity in industries as it is an important subject under the 20 point programme. For the effective implementation of this scheme a post of Joint Chief Inspectorate of Factories PRODUCTIVITY CELL has been created with supporting staff.

The Productivity Cell which is purely an advisory body and will perform the functions such as improving productivity by eliminating wastages at all on the production line, fixing work norms by conducting time study and motion study, conducting job safety analysis and systematic training of workers and supervisors.

Labour Welfare Measures :

(a) *National Child Labour Projects.*—This Project was launched by Government of India in April 1986 at Sivakasi. The Project aimed at removing the children below the age of 14 years from employment in Match Industry and raising the income of the families and for giving certain basic amenities like education, health, care, etc. The project is implemented by the National Child Labour Project Society registered under the Society of Registration Act, 1975. The Collector of Kamarajar District is the Chairman of the Society and Project Director is the Member-Secretary of the Society. A Monitoring Committee has been formed to co-ordinate the various activities of the project.

(b) *Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme.*—The Government of Tamil Nadu has introduced a Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme for the benefit of the workers of Match and Fire Works Industry in Kamarajar District with effect from 1st July 1986 in the first instance and subsequently extended to the whole of Tamil Nadu.

The scheme is designed to give relief against death, loss of limbs, loss of eye sight of the insured persons due to accident.

The schemes covers the workers in Match and Fire Works in age group of 14 to 65 years

Conclusion.—This Inspectorate are firm that the various benefits and welfare measures envisaged in the law of the land should reach the workers and the concerned. Though Penal actions are not the only remedy to make such benefits fully reach them, still, the Government will come down heavily on those who violate laws. In this connection, efforts have also been taken to enlighten the workers and the managements regarding the social obligation of the industry as well as the workmen enshrined in different laws so that strict implementation of labour laws is easily possible.

LABOUR WELFARE.

1. *Introduction.*—The main object of the Labour Department is to maintain industrial peace and harmony by the timely intervention and settlement of industrial disputes. The aim of the Department in addition to the above is enforcement of Labour Legislation for ensuring better service conditions and welfare and promote social security measures to the workers both in organised and unorganised sectors. This Department is also responsible for protecting the interests of the consumers through the enforcement of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act and Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules.

2. *Functions.*—This Department functions under the control of the Commissioner of Labour

Three Zonal Joint Commissioners of Labour, 7 Regional Deputy Commissioners of Labour, 15 Assistant Commissioners of Labour, 19 Labour Officers, 20 Inspectors of Labour, 2 Inspectress of Labour, 7 Inspector of Plantations, 2 Medical Officers (Plantations), 64 Deputy Inspectors of Labour, 206 Assistant Inspector of Labour and 75 Stamping Inspectors are functioning in this Department.

The Labour Inspectorate is enforcing all Labour enactments viz., the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947, Tamil Nadu Catering Establishments Act, 1958, the Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958, The Payment of Wages Act, 1936, The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, The Tamil Nadu Establishments (Conferment of Permanent Status to Workmen) Act, 1981, The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, The Trade Union Act, 1926, The Plantations Labour Act, 1951, Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1972, Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 and the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Condition of Employment) Act, 1966.

3. *Financial outlay and actual expenditure.*—The particulars are furnished below-II.

Industrial relations.—During the period under report (i.e. from 1st April 1989 to 31st March 1990) the conciliation officers of Labour Department have brought about 2,094 settlements under section 12(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Adjudication .—555 Disputes were referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal Madras and the Labour Courts at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore.

During the period under report 952 awards of the Industrial Tribunal, Madras and Labour Courts including awards in respect of disputes referred to them by workers under section 33-A of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 were published in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette.

During the year under report 10,270 disputes were raised, out of which 9,767 disputes were disposed of by the officers of the Labour Department.

Strikes and Lockouts .—There were 171 strikes and 21 lock-outs which had resulted in a loss of 20,49,157 mandays. The strikes are generally due demands for bonus, increase in wages, dearness Allowances, non-employment of workers, etc.

Trade Unions Act, 1926 .—There were 4,374 Trade Unions in the State of Tamil Nadu as on 1st April 1989. 639 Trade Unions were registered during the period under report. Two Trade Unions were dissolved and 329 Trade Unions were cancelled. The cancellation orders in respect of 10 Trade Unions were revoked during the period. The total number of Trade Unions functioning in the State at the end of the period was 4,692.

Industrial Employment Standing Orders—Act, 1947 .—During the period from 1st April 1989 to 31st March 1990 Standing Orders for 137 Industrial Establishments were certified.

Plantations Labour Act, 1951 .—The number of Plantation covered by the Act and the number of persons employed therein are given below .—

<i>Number of Plantations.</i>	<i>Number of persons employed.</i>
560	90,103.

Inspections .—1,773 Inspections were made by the Inspectors during the year. 1,167 Inspections were made by the Medical Officer (Plantations) also.

Prosecutions .—68 Prosecutions were launched during the year and 54 cases ended in conviction. A sum of Rs. 14,435 was realised as fine.

Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 .—The number of shops and establishments covered by the Act and the number of persons employed in them are given below :—

<i>Number of establishments covered by the Act.</i>	<i>With employees.</i>	<i>Without employees.</i>	<i>Number of persons employed in the establishments with employees.</i>
3,10,885	95,399	2,15,496	3,07,649

Inspections .—4,79,917 inspections were made by the Inspectors during the year.

Prosecutions :—23,647 Prosecutions were launched during the year and 26,553 cases ended in conviction including previous pending. A sum of Rs. 11,49,515 was realised as fine.

Beedi and Cigar (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 .—The Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Inspections) continued to be the Chief Inspector under section 6(2) of the Act.

Registration :—There were 260 Beedi and Cigar Trade Mark Owners having 1,411 industrial premises in the State of Tamil Nadu. About 11,557 employees were employed in the Industrial premises during the period under report. About 21½ lakhs home workers were employed in the Beedi Industry.

A sum of Rs. 55,429 was collected towards licence fees during the year.

Inspections .—2,532 Inspections were made by the Inspectors during the year.

Prosecution .—216 Prosecutions were launched during the year and 152 cases (which include the cases pending from previous year) ended in conviction. A sum of Rs. 78,949 was realised as fine.

Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.—As per G. O. Ms.No. 1538, dated 11th August 1969 Labour and Employment Department, Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Minimum Wages) has been notified as the Chief Inspector under the above Act. This act was enforced by 20 Inspectors of Labour and 65 Deputy Inspectors of Labour in State. Original Inspections were being done by the Deputy Inspectors of Labour and the Inspectors of Labour made check inspection of 5 per cent of the Motor Transport undertakings inspected by the Deputy Inspectors of Labour. A sum of Rs. 1,10,626 was collected towards registration fees.

The number of Motor Transport Undertakings covered by the Act and the number of persons employed therein given below :—

<i>Number of Motor Transport Undertakings covered by the Act.</i>	<i>Number of persons employed therein.</i>
1,673.	89,669.

Inspections.—6,847 Inspections were made by the Inspectors during the year.

Prosecutions.—526 Prosecutions were launched during the year and 372 cases ended in conviction which includes previous pendency. A sum of Rs. 1,09,350 was realised as fine.

Tamil Nadu Catering Establishments Act, 1958.—The provisions of the Tamil Nadu Catering Establishments Act, 1958 continued to be enforced in the Corporation of Madras, Coimbatore and Madurai and all the Municipalities and Town Panchayats in State by Assistant Inspectors of Labour.

The number of Catering Establishments covered by the Act and the number of persons employed there in are given below :—

<i>Number of establishments covered by the Act;</i>	<i>With employees.</i>	<i>Without employees.</i>	<i>Number of persons employed in the establishments with employees.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
29,111	12,330	15,781	69,432

Inspections.—62,707 Inspections were made by the Inspectors during the year.

Prosecutions.—2,773 Prosecutions were launched during the year, 2,434 cases ended in conviction. A sum of Rs. 2,00,305 was realised as fine.

Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958.—The provisions of the Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958 continued to apply to all Shops and Establishments employing workers, all factories covered by the Factories Act, 1948 and plantations covered by the Plantations Labour Act and other Establishments.

There were 78,752 establishments covered by the Act during the year under review employing 5,52,776 employees.

Inspections.—1,90,198 Inspections were made by the Inspectors during the year.

Prosecutions.—4,831 Prosecutions were launched during the year and 4,931 cases ended in conviction which includes the previous pendency. A sum of Rs. 1,87,225 was realised as fine.

Wages Legislations.

Minimum Wages Act, 1943.—44,853 Establishments were covered by the Act

I. Constitution of Committee :

During the year 1989-90 Government have constituted Minimum Wages Advisory Committee for the following employments :

- (i) Employment in Electronic Industry.
- (ii) Employment in Paper and other incidental works connected with paper industry.
- (iii) Employment in Cashewnut Industry.
- (iv) Employment in Hotels and Restaurants.
- (v) Employment in Coconut Peeling Industry.
- (vi) Employment in Bleaching and Dyeing or both.
- (vii) Employment in Sericulture
- (viii) Employment in Appalam Manufactory.

II. Employments Added to the Schedule :

Employment in Cardamom Plantations added to the nomenclature of Employment in any Plantations.

III. Details of employments for which Minimum Rate of Wages Fixed/Revised :

Fixation :

1. Employment in Gunny Industry.
2. Employment in Bakery and Biscuit Manufactory.

Revision :

1. Employment in Agriculture and Works Ancillary to Agriculture.
2. Employment in Tobacco (Beedi making) manufactory.
3. Employment in Handloom Weaving Industry.
4. Employment in Gold and Silver articles manufactory.
5. Employment in Shops and Commercial Establishments.

Inspections.—1,13 103 Inspections were made by the Inspectors during the year.

Prosecutions.—2,000 Prosecutions were filed during the year. 1,718 ended in conviction. A sum of Rs. 2 75 798 was realised as fine.

Payment of Wages Act 1936.—The number of establishments covered by the Act and the number of persons employed, in them are given below.

<i>Number of establishments covered by the Act.</i>	<i>Number of persons employed in the establishment.</i>
---------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------

(1)

(2)

14,720

2,62,630

Inspections.—61,008 Inspections were made by the Inspectors during the year.

Prosecutions.—1,137 Prosecutions were launched during the year, 981 cases ended in conviction which includes last year pendency. A sum of Rs. 71,085 was realised as fine amount.

TAMIL NADU INSTITUTE OF LABOUR STUDIES.

The Tamil Nadu Institute of Labour Studies established in 1973 and upgraded as a first class Institute in 1978 had been functioning as a Government Department till 31st March 1988. The institute which became an autonomous body the effect from 1st April 1988, as registered under the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act, 1975. It is now administered by a government committee. The Minister incharge of Labour is the Chairman of this Committee.

The main objectives of this institute are to develop healthy trade unionism, to inculcate in managerial personnel enlightened attitude towards labour to develop skills among the officers of the Labour and Inspectorate of Factories Department and to carry on research on Labour.

Administrative Set-up.—The Institute is headed by a Director and assisted by two Deputy Directors, one Professor, two Assistant Professors, Research Officer and other administrative supporting staff.

Activities.—The Institute periodically conducts training programmes, seminars, refresher courses, organisation programmes for the workers, Trade Unionists, Personnel in industries and officials of Government Departments. Besides, these it offers Diploma, Bachelors Degree and Master's Degree Courses in Labour Management; affiliated to the University of Madras.

Seminars.—42 Seminars involving 1,549 participants on Shops and Establishments and Catering Establishments on Labour Laws applicable to factories and on Safety and Productivity covering trades, middle level managerial personnel in industries were conducted.

Training Programme.—Training Programme for Management Personnel and Trade Unions representatives covering Industrial Relations, Motivation and Productivity, Discipline in Industry Productivity, Stress Relief, Labour Laws applicable to Plantations, Judicial Procedures etc., and refresher course for conciliation officers and Enforcement Officers were also conducted.

In all, 27 such Training Programmes including Orientation Courses and Refresher Course involving 489 participants were organised.

In-House Training.—Eight in-house training programmes and seminars covering the area relating to Labour Management were organised exclusively for their officers, staff and union office bearers of Public Private Sector Undertakings, at M/s. South India Viscose Limited Coimbatore, M/s. Rani Mangalam Transport Corporation, Dindigul, South India Match Manufacturers Association, Kovilpetti and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Trichy.

So far, the Institute has organised 656 seminars and Training Programmes involving 27,483 participants from its inception upto the period ending 31st March 1990 including 77 Seminars and Training Programmes involving 2,223 participants during the period from 1st April 1989 to 31st March 1990.

The Post Graduate, Part-Time, one Year Diploma Course in Labour Administration conducted by the Institute from 1979 has been recognised as a preferential qualification for recruitment as Labour Officers by Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission.

104 students in B.L.M. Degree course commencing from 1988-89 and 38 students in M.L.M. Post Graduate Degree Course conducting from 1989-90 are on roll.

University Results.—The B.L.M. and M.L.M. Students appeared for the University Examinations held in March/April, 1990. Following are the overall results of the University Examination.

B.L.M.	Ist Year	36%
B.L.M.	IInd Year	64%
B.L.M.	IIIrd Year	87%
M.L.M.	Ist Year	89%
M.L.M.	IInd Year	100%

The first batch of B.L.M./M.L.M. students passed out of the Institute during this year. It is note worthy that the Institute has achieved 100 percent pass in M.L.M. during the first year itself.

Library—A Well equipped Library with 5,534 books and 31 periodicals and journals with special stress on Labour Management, is also provided for the benefit of the students, Research Scholars and Departmental Officers.

TAMIL NADU LABOUR WELFARE BOARD.

The Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board has been constituted as an autonomous statutory body with effect from 1st April 1975 with the principle object of promoting welfare of workers and their families, in Factories, Motor Transport undertakings and such of these shops and commercial establishments including banks and catering establishment employing 5 or more persons. There are 62 Labour Welfare Centres in the State. This Board is functioning based on the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1972. Future Programmes of the Board ;—

(i) The Board has decided to construct Holiday Homes at Ooty, Kodaikanal and Rameswaram.

(ii) The Board has proposed to construct separte T.B. Wards for workers suffering from T.B. in Government Hospitals at Pennathur, Vellore and Astinapatti, Madurai.

(iii) The Board has also decided to construct a May Day Centenary Memorial Mandapam at Madras.

The other activities of the Board are briefly set out below ;—

STATEMENT.

THE WELFARE SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED BY THE TAMIL NADU LABOUR WELFARE BOARD AND THE NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES THERETO ARE AS FOLLOWS.

	1989—90
1. Labour Welfare Centre (with Tailoring Centres)—	
(a) Total number of centres	62
(b) Total number of trainees	2,198
2. Child Care Centres—	
(a) Total number of Centres	52
(b) Total number of children benefited ¹⁾	2,117
3. Child Care Centre—	
(a) Total number of child care centres	1 *
4. Reading Room—	
(a) Total number of Reading Rooms	10.

*Run by Mahalir Mandram.

**OTHER SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED BY THE TAMIL NADU
LABOUR WELFARE BOARD.**

	<i>Number of persons benefited.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
	(1989-90)	Rs.
(a) Reimbursement of cost of spectacles to the workers	3,520	2,12,200.00
(b) Reimbursement of Tuition fees and Examination fees to workers' Children for Typewriting and short-hand	9224	102,483.00
(c) Book Allowance Scheme (at the rate of Rs. 35 to Rs. 150 to children studying from 3rd Standard to Masror degree	7,630	3,92,977 50
(d) Funeral expenses	724*	2.17.200.00
(e) Expenditure incurred towards artificial limbs to the disabled workers	11	7,588.00
(f) Supply of Hearing Aid	8*	7,060.00
(g) Supply of three wheels to handicapped	2	2,510 .00

* Rs. 300 per dependent.

* Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.

**SCHOLARSHIP GIVEN BY THE TAMIL NADU LABOUR WELFARE
BOARD.**

	<i>Number of persons benefited.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
	(1989-90)	Rs. p
1. Degree in Engineering Course	136	36,000
2. Diploma Engineering Course	214	70,000
3. Degree in Medical	82	82,000
4. Diploma in Medical	23	13,020
5. Degree in Law	19	19,000
6. B.Sc., Agriculture	14	14,000
7. I.T.I.	148	44,400
8. Higher Secondary	99	49,500

A sum of Rs. 600 per year is being sanctioned to the students studying in plus two courses

CHAPTER XVIII:

LAW DEPARTMENT.
COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

Course of Legislation—During the period from the 1st April 1989 to the 31st March 1990 forty seven Tamil Nadu Acts were published out of which three Acts are substantial enactments and the rest are amending measures.

Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) and validation of Appointment of Special Officer Act, 1989 (Tamil Nadu Act 8 of 1989).—This Act has been enacted so as to enable the Government to extend the period of supersession of the Coimbatore Market committee for a further period of one year beyond the 10th May 1989 and also to validate the appointment of the special officer of the Pudukkottai Market Committee, and the Periyar Market Committee.

2. *The Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund (Amendment) Act, 1989 (Tamil Nadu Act 9 of 1989).*—This Act has been enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund Act, 1954 so as to increase the Contingency Fund Act, 1954 so as to increase the Contingency Fund from fifty crores of rupees to seventy five crores of rupees.

3. *The Tamil Nadu Authorisation (No. 2) Act, 1989 (Tamil Nadu Act 10 of 1989).*—This Act has been enacted to provide for the

4. *The Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries (Amendment) Act, 1989 (Tamil Nadu Act 11 of 1989).*—This Act has been enacted to achieve the following subjects, namely :—

(i) to equate the salary of the post of Parliamentary Secretary to that of the post of Deputy Speaker. Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly and also provide a car to the Parliamentary Secretary instead of the Conveyance allowance.

(ii) to omit the reference to Chief Parliamentary Secretary in the said Act; and

(iii) to stop payment of pension with retrospective effect to an ex-legislator who ceases to be citizen of India or who has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of a foreign State or is under any acknowledgement of allegiance or adherence to a foreign State.

5. *The Tamil Nadu Legislative (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Act, 1989 (Tamil Nadu Act 12 of 1989).*—This Act has been enacted to include in the Schedule to the said Act, the Office of Vice-Chairman of the State Advisory Board for National Savings so that the holder thereof shall not be disqualified or shall not be deemed ever to have been disqualified for being chosen as, or for being a member of the Legislature.

6. *The Tamil Nadu Borstal Schools (Amendment) Act, 1989 (Tamil Nadu Act 13 of 1989).*—This Act has been enacted so as to bring the boys in the age group of 16 years to 18 years under the Tamil Nadu Borstal Schools Act, 1925 (Tamil Nadu Act V of 1926).

7. *The Tamil Nadu Municipal Corporation Laws (Second Amendment) Act, 1989 (Tamil Nadu Act, 14 of 1989).*—This Act has been enacted to extend the term of office of the Special Officer of Municipal Corporations up to the 30th September 1989 which was due to expire between the 30th May, 1989 and the 29th July 1989 and also to omit the Special provisions in that regard made in section 2 of the Tamil Nadu Municipal Laws (Special Provisions and Amendment) Act, 1989.

8. *The Tamil Nadu Municipal Corporation Laws (Third Amendment) Act, 1989 (Tamil Nadu Act 15 of 1989).*—This Act has been enacted to give more representation to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes and Women in the respective Councils of the Municipal Corporations on the following scale:—

	Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes.	Women.
The Madras City Municipal Corporation	18	10
The Madurai City Municipal Corporation	1	6
The Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation	1	6

9. *The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Act, 1989 (Tamil Nadu Act 16 of 1989).*—This Act has been enacted so as to omit the provisions for dissolving the Municipal Council of the financial stability of the Municipality is threatened and to omit sections 23-A and 40-C of the said Act so well as to restore the earlier provisions with certain modifications particularly in the composition of the Taxation Appeals Committee.

10. *The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1989 (Tamil Nadu Act 17 of 1989).*—In the Budget speech for 1989-90, the Government have announced, some changes in sales tax rates relating to the using additional resources to finance the several welfare schemes. The rate of tax on machine-made soaps is increased to 8 per cent while maintaining the rate of 6 per cent on hand-made soaps. The present rate of tax of 3 per cent on industrial machinery is increased to 70 per cent. The rate of tax on petrol is increased from 14 per cent to 18 per cent. The rate of tax on aviation fuel is increased from 14 per cent to 20 per cent.

The Government have announced to levy tax of five per cent on sales of food and beverages in hotels and restaurants with an annual turnover of Rs. 10 lakhs and above.

Based on the representation from the trading community that commodities should be brought from multi-point to single point sales tax, the Government have decided to bring ready-made garments; animal drawn vehicle tubes; scalp vein sets, blood administration sets, blood donor sets, solution administration sets and measured volume sets; brazing rods; beedi leaves; rubberised car products; helmets; light roofing sheets and cuddapah stone slabs, Shahabad stone slabs and granite stone slabs, from multi-point tax to single point tax by including the above commodities in the First Schedule to the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959). Accordingly, notifications under sub-section (1) of section 59 of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959) were issued for giving effect to the above decisions with effect from the 25th March 1989.

The Government have also issued notifications earlier under sub-section (1) of section 59 amending the First Schedule to the said Act so as to provide incentives to industries and business growth in this State. Certain items were transferred from multi-point levy to single point levy by way of notifications with effect on and from the 7th October 1988.

Notifications were also issued so as to amend the First Schedule so as to -

- (i) include flaps in item 3, with effect on and from the 1st January 1988;
- (ii) classify Tea in different forms in item 36, with effect on and from the 1st January 1988;
- (iii) include hand-made soaps in item 37 with effect on and from the 30th December 1987;
- (iv) re-classify wasing blue or ultra-marine blue under separate item 178 with effect on and from the 1st April 1988.

Under sub-section (2) of section 59 of the said Act, a Bill to replace the aforesaid notifications has to be introduced in the Legislative Assembly.

This Act has been enacted so as to achieve the above objects.

11. *The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1989 (Tamil Nadu Act 18 of 1989).*—This Act has been enacted so as to -

- (i) Enhance the competitive edge of the goods manufactured in this State over the goods manufactured in neighbouring States by bringing down the cost of production, by deleting section 3(4) of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959;
- (ii) give statutory effect to the system of deferred payment of sales tax in regard to certain industries, sick units and sick textile mills;
- (iii) give powers to the appellate and revisional authorities to condone delays in presentation of appeals and revisions up to a period equal to the statutory time limit; and
- (iv) remove the difficulties faced by dealers in payment of tax while the incidence of taxation is shifted from single point to multi-point.

12. The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Act, 1989 (Tamil Nadu Act 19 of 1989).—This Act has been enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 so as to impose a five per cent multi-point levy of tax on sales of food and drinks in hotels and restaurants with an annual turnover of rupees ten lakhs and above and to make payment at a concessional rate by way of compounding system and to give option to pay five per cent multi-point levy or tax under compounding system for dealers, as the case may be.

13. The Tamil Nadu Sales Tax (Surcharge) Amendment Act, 1989 (Tamil Nadu Act 20 of 1989).—This Act has been enacted so as to rationalise the surcharge and additional surcharge on sales tax into a single surcharge at the rate of 10 per cent of the tax payable under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959) in all Corporations and Special Grade Municipalities and at the rate of 8 per cent in all other areas.

14. The Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1989 (Tamil Nadu Act 21 of 1989).—This Act has been enacted to increase the Additional Sales Tax to 2 per cent on a new bracket of turnover of rupees one crore and more.

15. The Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Act, 1989 (Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1989).—This Act has been enacted to amend Schedule I to the Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1939) consequent on the changes in the status of certain Municipalities in Kamarajar, Salem, Dindigul-Quaide-Milleth, Pasumpon-Thever-Thirumagan Chengli-Anna and Thanjavur districts and to replace the Notification issued under sub-section (1) of section 16-A of the said Act amending Schedule-I of the said Act consequent on the changes in the status of certain Municipalities in Kanyakumari, Tiruchirappalli and South Arcot districts and also to amend the Schedules to the said Act in view of the change of names of Chengalpattu, Anna and Pasumpon Muthuramalingam district.

16. The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Third Amendment) Act, 1989 (Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1989).—This Act has been enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1937) to make suitable provision in the said Act itself providing for the recovery of the arrears of excise duties and other charges, as an arrear of land revenue.

17. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Second Amendment) Act, 1989 (Tamil Nadu Act 24 of 1989).—This Act has been enacted so as to omit.—

(i) the provision to modify the number of members belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women members to be co-opted to a panchayat union council, to provide for nomination by the Collector of a limited number of members from among women and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to vest such co-opted or nominated members equal rights as other members

(ii) section 47-A, sub-section (1-B) and (1-C) of section 12 and sections 149-V and 151-B of the said Act and also to bring the Public Health Establishments under the control of Panchayat Union Councils and to restore section 93 for compulsory vaccination.

18. The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1989 (Tamil Nadu Act 25 of 1989).—This Act has been enacted so as to introduce lumpsum payment of motor vehicles tax for motorised two wheelers which can be paid at the time of purchase of such new vehicles and also to increase the quarterly tax payable under the Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 13 of 1974) in respect of cars, omni buses and vans.

19. The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Amendment Act, 1989 (Tamil Nadu Act 26 of 1989).—This Act has been enacted consequent on the abolition of Board of Revenue by the Tamil Nadu Board of Revenue Abolition Act, 1980 (Tamil Nadu Act 36 of 80), so as to specifically amend sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 24 of 1978) by substituting the reference to the "the Commissioner of Land Reforms" for the reference to "an officer of the rank of a Member of the Board of Revenue.

20. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1987).—This Act has been enacted to amend and consolidate the law relating to, and to make provision for the regulation of buying and selling of agricultural produce and the establishment and proper administration of markets for agricultural produce in the State of Tamil Nadu.

21. *The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1987 (Tamil Nadu Act 28 of 1987).*—This Act has been enacted so as to introduce a system of multipoint levy of sales tax with set off provision incorporating the concept of value addition on Indian Made Foreign Liquors under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act I of 1959), by adding a new sub-section (2-B) to section 3 of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act I of 1959) and also a new Schedule, to the said Act as Sixth Schedule, specifying the rate of tax and point of levy.

22. *The Tamil Nadu University Laws (Amendment) Act, 1989 (Tamil Nadu Act 29 of 1989).*—This Act has been enacted to do away the restriction that a person who has held office as a member for a total period of six years in any one or more of the authorities of the Universities in the State of Tamil Nadu shall not be eligible for nomination to any of the authorities of the Universities with a view to utilise the services of the experienced and learned persons who had already served as members for six years.

23. *The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Act, 1989 (Tamil Nadu Act 30 of 1989).*—This Act has been enacted so as to make, *inter alia*, the following amendments to the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Act, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Act 3 of 1984), namely:—

(1) The provision relating to the appointment of Chief Secretary to Government as Chairman is proposed to be omitted.

(2) The appointment of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Member of the Special Appellate Tribunal will be made by the Governor of the State in consultation with the Chief Justice of India.

(3) The Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Member are being made eligible for re-appointment for a second term of office.

24. *The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Third Amendment) Act, 1989 (Tamil Nadu Act 31 of 1989).*—This Act has been enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 so as to achieve the following objects in view, namely:—

(i) to reserve thirty per centum of the seats in every panchayat for women.

(ii) to entrust the execution and implementation of schemes, programmes and activities relating to the economic developments carried out by the Government or by any statutory body or other agency to the panchayat union councils so as to involve the panchayat union councils in such developmental activities.

(iii) to omit the prohibition of naming of new village road or panchayat union road, park, playground, bus-stand, arch or property belonging to or vesting in a panchayat or panchayat union council, after a living person irrespective of his status or office occupied by him.

(iv) to constitute an Expert Committee once in every five years for the purpose of reviewing the financial position of panchayats and Panchayat Union Councils and to make recommendations for the improvement of their finances.

25. *The Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund (Second Amendment) Act, 1989 (Tamil Nadu Act 32 of 1989).*—This Act has been enacted so as to increase the salary of the Deputy Speaker, the Parliamentary Secretary and the Leader of the Opposition from Rs. 1,700 to Rs. 1,900 per mensem and also to increase the compensatory allowance payable to the Members of the Legislative Assembly from Rs. 500 to Rs. 700 per mensem with effect from 1st June 1989.

26. *The Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries (Second Amdt.) Act, 1989 (Tamil Nadu Act 33 of 1989).*—This Act has been enacted so as to increase the salary of the Deputy Speaker, the Parliamentary Secretary and the Leader of the Opposition from Rs. 1,700 to Rs. 1,900 per mensem and also to increase the compensatory allowance payable to the Members of the Legislative Assembly from Rs. 500 to Rs. 700 per mensem with effect from 1st June 1989.

27. *The Tamil Nadu Municipal Corporation Laws (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1989 (Tamil Nadu Act 34 of 1989).*—This Act has been enacted so as to extend the term of Office of the Special Officers of the Municipal Corporations of Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore for a further period of six months, i.e., up to the 31st March 1990.

28. *The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Act, 1989 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1989).*—This Act has been enacted to enable the Government to extend the term of office of the Special Officers appointed under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1976 (President's Act 25 of 1976) for a further period of nine months beyond the 9th October 1989.

29. *The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 1989 (Tamil Nadu Act 36 of 1989).*—This Act has been enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Act 30 of 1983) to remove the restrictive provisions in the said Act relating to election to Co-operative and to make provision for thirty per cent representation for women and eighteen per cent for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Board of every registered societies and also to provide for the appointment of an employee of any body corporate owned or controlled by the Government as one administrator or, as the case may be, as a Special Officer to manage the affair of a registered society.

30. *The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Act, 1989 (Tamil Nadu Act 37 of 1989).*—This Act has been enacted to enable the Government to extend the period of appointment of the Special Officers of the Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies, who were appointed under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 17 of 1986), for a further period of five months beyond the 27th September 1989.

31. *The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1989 (Tamil Nadu Act 38 of 1989).*—This Act has been enacted to appoint Special Officers in the place of the committees or boards of all primary co-operative societies, excluding the staff and students Co-operative Stores and the House Service Co-operative Societies, upto and inclusive of the 28th February 1990.

32. *The Tamil Nadu Sales Tax (Surcharge) Second Amendment Act, 1989 (Tamil Nadu Act 39 of 1989).*—This Act has been enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Sales Tax (Surcharge) Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 24 of 1971) so as to levy and additional surcharge at the rate of five per cent on sales tax in the Municipal Corporation of Madras and within 32 Kilometres from the outer peripheral limits of the Municipal Corporation of Madras in order to mobilise additional resources to augment water supply.

33. *The Tamil Nadu Entertainments tax and Local Authorities Finance (Amendment) Act, 1989 (Tamil Nadu Act 40 of 1989).*—This Act has been enacted so as to consolidate the levy of tax on payment for admission to cinematograph exhibition, additional tax on cinematograph exhibition (show tax), additional surcharge on tax on payment for admission to cinematograph exhibition and additional surcharge on show tax under the Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 and the levy of taxes as surcharge on payment for admission to cinematograph exhibition, and on cinematograph exhibition under the Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act, 1961 into a single tax at a rate of forty per cent of gross payment for admission to cinematograph exhibition inclusive of the amount of tax and also to—

- (i) reduce the percentage of the rate of tax levied on cinematograph exhibitions ;
- (ii) extend the scheme of levy of tax under section 4 of Tamil Nadu Act X of 1939 to theatres, other than temporary (touring) and open air theatres, located in the area within five kilometres from the outer peripheral limits of the area where the said section 4 is in force ;
- (iii) share the proceeds of the entertainmet tax from theatres covered by the scheme of levy of tax on payment for admission to cinematograph exhibitions in the ratio of 30 : 70 between the Government and the local body concerned ; and
- (iv) include Pudukkottai in the list of Selection Grade Municipality in Part A and Coonoor in First Grade Municipality in Part B of Schedule I to Tamil Nadu Act X of 1989.

34. *The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Protection from Eviction) Act, 1989 (Tamil Nadu Act 41 of 1989).*—This Act has been enacted to protect the tenants from eviction from their holdings upto the 31st March 1990, for non-payment of rent accrued due on the 30th September 1986 and rent accrued due for the subsequent period upto the 20th February 1989 and to stay applications and suits for eviction of a cultivating tenant who is in arrears of rent for the said period and also to restore possession of lands to cultivating tenants who had been evicted in or after the 1st October 1986 but before the date of the publication of the proposed Act in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette*, for non-payment of arrears of rent.

35. *The Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University Act, 1989 (Tamil Nadu Act 42 of 1989).*—This Act has been enacted to establish University, by the name, the Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University with effect on and from the 20th day of September 1989, for the development of veterinary and animal sciences and for the furthering the advancement of learning and prosecution of research in veterinary and animal sciences.

36. *The Tamil Nadu Debt Relief (Amendment) Act, 1989 (Tamil Nadu Act 43 of 1989).*—This Act has been enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Act, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Act 50 of 1982) to extend to the time limit for filling the applications by the debtors for relief under the said Tamil Nadu Act 50 of 1982 by a further period of one year beyond the 23rd August 1988.

37. *The Hindu Succession (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 1989 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1990).*—This Act has been enacted in order to confer the same rights on a Hindu daughter as a son has in a Hindu joint family, so as to achieve the Constitutional mandate of equality by suitably amending the said Act, and also made in applicable to daughters married before the date of the commencement of the proposed amendment Act and to a partition which had been effected before the date of the commencement of the proposed amendment Act.

38. *The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Appointment of Special Officers) (Amendment) Act, 1990. (Tamil Nadu Act 2 of 1990).*—This Act has been enacted to amend section 5 of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment and Special Provisions) Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 33 of 1978) and section 3 of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) and Validation of Appointment of Special Officers Act, 1989 (Tamil Nadu Act 8 of 1989) to extend the term of office of the Special Officers of the market committees appointed under the said Acts for a further period of one year beyond the 5th December 1989.

39. *The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Laws (Amendment) Act, 1990 (Tamil Nadu Act 3 of 1990).*—This Act has been enacted to amend the relevant provisions of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1976 (President's Act 25 of 1976), the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1986 (Tamil Nadu Act 17 of 1986) and the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1989 (Tamil Nadu Act 38 of 1989), further on to enable the Government to extend the term of office of the Special Officers appointed under the said Acts, for a further period of ten months beyond the 9th July 1990, the 27th February 1990 and the 28th February 1990, respectively.

40. *The Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries (Amendment) Act, 1990 (Tamil Nadu Act 4 of 1990).*—This Act has been enacted so as to pay a lump-sum allowances of Rs. 50,000 (Rupees Fifty thousand only) to the family of any member of the Legislative Assembly, who dies before the expiry of the term of his office and that the payment of the said allowance shall be given with effect on and from the 27th January 1989.

41. *The Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund (Amendment) Act, 1990 (Tamil Nadu Act 5 of 1990).*—This Act has been enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund Act, 1954 (Tamil Nadu Act II of 1954) so as to enhance the corpus of the Contingency Fund temporarily to three hundred crores of rupees, during the period beginning on the 22nd December 1989 and ending with 31st March 1990.

42. *The Tamil Nadu Appropriation Act, 1990 (Tamil Nadu Act 6 of 1990).*—This Act has been enacted to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet—

(a) the supplementary grants made by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the financial year which commenced on the 1st day of April 1988; and

(b) the supplementary expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State for that period.

43. *The Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage (Amendment) Act, 1990 (Tamil Nadu Act 7 of 1990).*—This Act has been enacted to amend the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 28 of 1978) so as to appoint an official other than the Secretary to Government in-charge of the Department dealing with the subject "water supply" as Chairman of the Board.

44. *The Pachayappa's Trust and the Scheduled Public Trusts and Endowments (Taking over of Management) Amendment Act, 1990 (Tamil Nadu Act 8 of 1990).*—This Act has been enacted to amend sections 3

and 8 of the Pachaiyappa's Trust and the Scheduled Public Trusts and Endowments (Taking over of Management) Act, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Act 11 of 1981) to extend the period of vesting of the management of the Pachaiyappa's Trust and of the Public Trust and Endowments specified in the scheduled to that Act and in the Government for a further period of one year beyond the 21st December 1989.

45. *The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (vote on Account) Act, 1990 (Tamil Nadu Act 9 of 1990).*—This Act has been enacted to provide for the withdrawal from the Consolidated Fund of the State of certain sums required to meet—

(a) the grants made in advance by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly in respect of the estimated expenditure of the State Government for a part of the financial year 1990-91 ; and

(b) the expenditure charged on the said Fund for the same part of the financial year ; and for the appropriation of the said sums.

46. *The Tamil Nadu Municipal Corporation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1990 (Tamil Nadu Act 10 of 1990).*—This Act has been enacted to amend the Madras City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919 (Tamil Nadu Act IV of 1919,) the Madurai City Municipal Corporation Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 15 of 1971) and the Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation Act, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Act 25 of 1981) suitably so as to extend the term of office of the special officers for a further period of six months, that is ; upto the 30th September 1990.

47. *The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1990 (Tamil Nadu Act 11 of 1990).*—This Act has been enacted to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the money required to meet—

(a) the supplementary grants made by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the financial year which commenced on the 1st day of April 1989 ; and

(b) the supplementary expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State for the period.

CHAPTER XIX

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Tamil Nadu Assembly—Composition :

The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly comprised 234 elected Members and one nominated Member. The break up figures of each political party in the Ninth Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly is as follows:—

1. Dravida Munnetra Kazhgam	144
2. All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhgam	29
3. Indian National Congress	26
4. Communist Party of India Marxist	15
5. All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhgam (Janaki M.G. Ramachandran Group)	1
6. Janata Dal	4
7. Indian Union Muslim League (L)	4
8. Communist Party of India	4
9. Tamil Nadu Janata	2
10. Tamil Nadu Forward Block	2
11. Indian Farmers and Toilers Party	1
12. United Communist Party of India	1
13. Independents	2
14. Nominated	1
15. Hon'ble Speaker	1
Total	235

Sessions and Sittings.—During the period under Report, there were three Sessions of the Ninth Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.

The Second Session commenced on 30th October, 1989 and adjourned on 2nd November 1989 and prorogued with effect from 5th December 1989.

The third Session commenced on 18th January 1990 and adjourned on 27th January 1990 and prorogued with effect from 6th February 1990.

The Fourth Session commenced on 17th March 1990 and adjourned on 12th May 1990 and prorogued with effect from 23rd May 1990.

During the above three Sessions, the Assembly met for 51 days in all i.e., 4 days during the Second Session, 7 days during the third Session and 40 days during the Fourth Session.

The details of business transacted during the sittings of the Assembly from 6th February 1989 to 12th May 1989 have already been furnished in the summary for the period from 1st April 1989 to 12th May 1989.

Governors' Address.—During the period under Report Dr. P. C. Alexander, Governor of Tamil Nadu addressed the members of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly assembled in the Legislative Assembly Chamber, Secretariat, Madras at 10.00 a.m. on Thursday the 18th January 1990.

The Motion of Thanks to the Governor's Address was moved by Thiru P. S. Thiruvengadam and seconded by Dr. T. Sathakumari on the 19th January 1990.

The discussion on the Motion of Thanks took place in the Assembly for five days. The Hon'ble Chief Minister replied to the debate. Thereafter, the Motion of Thanks to the Governor's Address was adopted on the 24th January 1990.

Financial Business :

During the period under Report, the following Financial Business was transacted :—

	<i>Date of Presentation.</i>	<i>Dates on which discussion took place and the Demands were voted.</i>
	(1)	(2)
1. First Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1989-90.	23rd January 1989	24th January 1990.
2. Budget for the year 1990-91	17th March, 1990	General discussion for 7 days— Discussion on Demands for Grants for 24 days.
3. Demands for Advance Grants (vote on Account) for the year 1990-91	17th March, 1990	20th March 1990.
4. Final supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1989-90.	28th March 1990	30th March, 1990

Legislative Business.—During the period under Report, 45 Bills were introduced in the Assembly, out of which, 45 Bills were considered and passed.

Questions: The Starred and short notice Questions answered on the floor of the House and the Unstarred Questions and Answers placed on the Table of the House during the period are as follows :—

Starred Questions answered	—	861
Short Notice Questions answered	—	7
Unstarred Questions together with answered placed on the Table		1,049
		<u>1,917</u>

Adjournment Motions:

During the period 70 adjournment motions were sought to be raised in the Assembly but consent to raise these Motion: were withheld after hearing the Members and Hon. Ministers concerned by the Hon. Speaker.

Statement made by Hon. Ministers on calling attention notices to matters of urgent Public Importance:

During the period 65 Statements were made by the Hon. Ministers on Floor of the House and their attention being called under Rule 55 of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Rules on matters of urgent public importance.

Government Resolutions :

During the period under Report, Government Resolutions were adopted in the Legislative Assembly.

Constitution of Committees:

During the period under report, the following Legislature Committees for the year 1990-91 were constituted on the dates against each :—

1. Business Advisory Committee	9th May 1990
2. Committee on Estimates	9th May 1990
3. Committee on Public Accounts	9th May 1990
4. Committee on Public undertakings	9th May 1990
5. Committee on Privileges	9th May 1990
6. Rules Committee	10th May 1990
7. House Committee	10th May 1990
8. Committee on Delegated Legislation	10th May 1990
9. Committee on Government Assurances	9th May 1990
10. Committee on Petitions	12th May 1990
11. Library Committee	12th May 1990
12. Committee on Papers laid on the table	12th May 1990.

Papers Laid on the Table of the House:

During the period, 651 papers were placed on the Table of the House, the details which are given below :—

A. Statutory Rules and Order ..	389
B. Reports, Notifications and other papers.	262

Total ..	651
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CHAPTER XX.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND WATER SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.
CORPORATION OF COIMBATORE.

1. *Introduction.*—The Coimbatore Corporation was formed in 1981 adding the nearby 6 town Panchayats and Singanallur Municipality as per G.O. Ms. No. 786, R.D. & L.A., dated 30th April 1981. The Coimbatore Corporation is a public Administrative Body working with various sections under the respective Officers. The Executive Authority is the Commissioner, Coimbatore Corporation. As there is no elected Council, the District Collector is the Special Officer exercising the functions of Council of Coimbatore Corporation. The object of the Corporation is to serve public by way of providing civic amenities i.e., water supply, electricity, Public Health education and all other welfare activities.

2. *Functions.*—The Nature of the work of the Local Body is to provide sanitation, formation of roads construction of drains, Water Supply, lighting and all other civic amenities. It also aims to regulate building activities, laying of layout etc.,

The Chief source of Revenue is taxes. The Revenue section is functioning under the supervision and Control of Chief Revenue Officer.

3. *Progress of Work-Target.*—Normally no target is fixed both for physical and financial under all heads/schemes.

4. *New Schemes implemented.—Communications.*—This Corporation is maintaining roads to a length of 598 K. M. Roads in which 469 K.M. Roads is Blacktopped surface Roads including C. C. Roads and Lands. A sum of Rs. 534 lakhs were spent for the completion of 1076 work. Formation of schemes road connecting Sundakkamuthur Road and Pollachi Road, Rs. 20 lakhs.

As the necessity for a link road was keenly felt it was proposed to form a new road connecting Sundakkamuthur Road and Pollachi Road along the Periakulam Bund. A sum of Rs. 20 Lakhs has been sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 486 Housing and Urban Development Programme. The formation of Scheme road will be completed and used by the Public with effect from June 1990. The expenditure of the work was made for Rs. 12.84 lakhs.

Construction of Park Syrian Church Road Rs. 5 Lakhs:

Under Integrated Urban Development Programme a Park was developed in Syrian Church Road. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 486, Highways and Urban Development Department, dated 27th March 1986. The formation of New Park has been completed and used by the Public during the year 1989-90. This park has been provided with many varieties of plants. There is a Children Park with a variety of Play Materials.

Remunerative Enterprise:

Construction of passenger waiting shelter and shops in Town Bus Stand at Gandhipuram—Rs. 25 Lakhs.

The project provides for construction of 21 shops measuring 6.4 meter x 3.6. meter each with two staircases and passenger waiting shelter 94.5 meter x 3 meter. The cost of Project is 22.5 Lakhs.

2. Besides the above proposals, estimates for improvements to road in Town Bus stand have been prepared for Rs. 2.5 lakhs. The works were taken up under Integrated Urban Development Programme scheme and completed on 26th August 1989 and the same are used by the Public with effect from 30th September 1990. The expenditure of the works was made for Rs. 20,15,267.—(Photo enclosed).

A sum of Rs. 6 crores was spent for underground Drainage phase I and 2 with the assistance of L. I. C. Loan by the Water Supply and Drainage Board. Phase III work is in progress.

The Corporation has sanctioned 54,685 water connections to the Houses, Hotels and Lodges in which 1957 Nos. are public Taps. Further drinking water is supplied in 12 Lorries and 2 Tractors in the areas which are not covered by Laying of pipes under water supply scheme

Public Health.—The Corporation has in its roll 1957 Sanitary workers for cleaning of streets and Drains and 34 Divisions under the Supervision of 124 Sanitary Inspectors. 844 Nos. of dust bins are provided in the streets for collection of rubbish. The Electrical Inspectors collect the rubbish from the narrow streets and dump in Sub-Depot. From the sub-Depots the lorries remove the rubbish to the Main Depot at Mettupalayam Road. There is a proposal to construct cattle Depots in Ramanathapuram and Pappanakkal. There are 153 free public Toilets and 22 pay and use Toilets in this Corporation.

Town Planning.—The Local Planning Authority for Coimbatore was constituted under Section 11(1)(3) of Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act (in G.O. Ms. 1138, R. D. & L.A., dated 7th June 1976).

The draft Master plan for Coimbatore was prepared and published under Section 26 of the Town and Country Planning Act and adopted.

The Corporation has evicted 1255 road side encroachments, like banks, sunshades and advertisement boards etc., and removed/recovered 2 acres of land particularly the Road side encroachments were removed and road widened.

The cost of land restored after evicting encroachments is Rs. 10.00 crores. The detailed Development plans numbers 129 were notified under Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 within the Coimbatore Municipal Corporation area. In respect of 10 Detailed Development plans, owners meeting were convened. Action is being taken by Coimbatore Local Planning authority to get sanction the above detailed Development plans.

Electricity.—

The Coimbatore Municipal Corporation is a licensee of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board for distributions of Electrical Energy to consumers in the Old Municipal limit of the Corporation as per G.O. Ms. No. 193, W. R. S., dated 24th January 1938. There are 8,495 street lights in old Municipal area and 7,671 street lights in the added area. Care Billing system is continuing and consumption charges are collected from the consumers bi-monthly basis.

To avoid the low voltage complaints and to reduce the huge loss it is programmed to erect 20 Nos. of distribution transformers at an estimate cost of Rs. 20 Lakhs. It is proposed to provide Sodium Vapour Lamps in the Important High Ways Roads at a cost of Rs. 19 Lakhs and proposal is to provide High power lights in the important Roads at a cost of Rs. 17 lakhs. Further there is a proposal for an underground cable system to provide lights in various parks at an estimated cost of Rs 10 Lakhs.

The main sources of Income is Taxes and Non-Taxes. The annual income from Tax and Non-Tax resources is 775 lakhs. Government Grants are also being received in certain items. The total revenue under all the heads are 1,851 lakhs whereas the expenditure is 1960 lakhs.

There is a proposal to construct shopping complex near Town Hall with the assistance of World Bank Project at a cost of Rs. 400 lakhs and a truck terminal in Podanur Road at a cost of Rs. 50 lakhs. There is a proposal to construct 75 toilets (a) at a cost of Rs. 50 lakhs. The shopping complex (a) Avanashi road is to be improved at Rs. 30 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 40 lakhs is to be spent for formation of parks and improvement to parks.

Conclusion.—The Corporation is providing all amenities to the Public in a Planned way and takes immediate action to attend to the needs of the public whenever they are brought to the notice of Corporation. The Administration is running smoothly with the active Co-operation of all the officials.

CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

Introduction.—The Corporation of Madras was established on 29th Day of September 1688 under the Charter issued by East India Company. The Parliamentary Act of 1792 empowered the Corporation to levy Municipal Taxes in the City. The Corporation derived its Statutory powers enshrined in the M.C. M. C. Act of 1919.

2. The Corporation is primarily responsible for providing Civic Amenities, such as Road Maintenance, Street Lighting, primary Education, Storm Water Drain Maintenance, Public Health Sanitation and Hygiene, Control of Epidemic Disease, provision of Parks and Gardens, Play Fields, Stadia, Burial and Burning Grounds.

3. **Function.**—The Administrative pattern of Corporation of Madras has been decentralised giving provisions for 10 Assistant Commissioners titled as Zonal Officers/Circle Officers for catering the services and functions and to regulate the functions vested with the Corporation and having the works relating to works such as Engineering, Conservancy, Electrical, Revenue and Health.

4. **Progress of Work.**—About 1,380 numbers of Sodium Vapour Lamps were provided in most of the busy through fares, Main Roads and Traffic inter-sections in the City during the year 1989-90. The total number of S. V. Lamps provided till the year 1989-90 is about 7,185. 3,065 numbers of new street Lights were installed in various parts of the City. 75 K. Ms. of old underground cables were replaced by new underground cables in various parts of the City during the year 1989 at the cost of Rs. 39.37 lakhs.

The total collection under property tax for the year 1989-90 was Rs. 2,640.89 lakhs as against Rs. 2,248.34 lakhs in the preceding year, i.e. 1988-89. There is an increase of Rs. 392.55 lakhs in collection for the year 1989-90.

A sum of Rs. 368.57 lakhs has been collected by way of other taxes and fees during the year such as Professional Tax, Company Tax, Licence L.O., and L.D., Advertisement, 244 a and Car Parking, etc.

Building Licence Fees were collected for the period from April 1988 to March 1990 Rs. 6,29,98,995.50.

The achievement in the production of Hotmix has been considerably increased to 30,878.8 Metric Tonnes during 1989-90 from the previous year 26,582.7 Metric Tonnes. Total number of Architects given Licence are 73. The total cost of Cement articles such dust bins, etc., produced at Central Yard is Rs. 5,71,358 during the year 1989-90. 467 sets of aggregate samples were tested for road works in the quality control lab. of the Corporation at the C. A. P. and correct proportion of aggregate and bitumen advised to the Field Officers. A total quantity of 1,519 Kilo Litres of H. S. D. Oil and 40 Kilo Liters of petrol have been issued to all the vehicles of Corporation of Madras during 1989-90.

A total length of 3.18 Kilo metres of new Storm Water Drain was constructed in various parts of the city besides repairs to the existing drains for a length of 4.57 Kms. the total number of storm Water Drains Constructed in the city is 14 numbers. The Corporation of Madras has completed one work to a length of 206.06 metres and Seven works are in progress to a length of 50 metres. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 6.76 lakhs.

Conservancy works are being carried out for cleaning garbages from markets and shopping complex areas by way of implementing Night Conservancy, Special Conservancy under the control of Zonal Officers.

Land acquisition work is completed and the work will be taken up shortly for the construction of a limited use Subway at Madley Road at Mambalam of a target of Rs. 80.00 lakhs.

Percentage of achievement on Family Welfare Method.

			Annual Target.	Achievement.	Per cent.
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Sterilisation	--	--	58,000	61,141	105.4
2. I.U.D.	--	--	67,000	86,146	128.6
3. Oral Pill Users			22,100	6,216	28.1
4. C. C. users		--	31,000	22,620	73.00

The number of anticholera inoculation were carried out in the city for the year 1989-90 are 3,53,002. Under the Food adulteration Act, 1954, 2529 samples were taken and 22 numbers have been declared as adulterated.

5. *New Schemes.*—The World Bank Aided India Population Project V is proposed to be implemented for the Welfare of Slum Dwellers in Madras City and Suburbs at a cost of Rs. 60.71 Crores during 1988-95. This would be a pioneering effort in urban outreach services under Health and Family Welfare. This would be on involvement of private voluntary organisations, both in service delivery training and for developing innovative models.

6. *Spectral Information.*—Vigilance Cell in the Corporation of Madras to check the activities of the various Madras Corporation employees and to enquire and detect the malpractices and suggest for departmental action against the erring officials has detected 19 unlicensed trades and 25 under assessment cases.

Legal Cell in the Corporation of Madras has been streamlining the legal work in the Corporation as was done hitherto.

Removal of encroachments on the Corporation Lands, Footpath Road margins, violation of Construction reported by MMDA and other agencies are dealt by criminal procedures as laid down in the MCMC Act. Besides this the work of removal of garbage and filth from the busy and Main Roads by way of implementing Special Conservancy, Night Conservancy are carried out. Taxation Appeals Committee in Corporation of Madras has disposed off 196 out of 259 appeals. A total number of 56 deaths out of 10857 Nos. have been attacked in various cases such as A.G.E., Cholera, Chicken Pox, Measles and O.D.

7. *Finance.*—The accrued income under General Fund during the year was Rs. 7,343.05 lakhs and the expenditure incurred during the year under General Fund was Rs. 8,047.69 lakhs. The deficit for the year 1989-90 under Income and Expenditure account was Rs. 704.64 lakhs including the depreciation charged on the assets of the Corporation. The accumulated deficit as on 31st March 1990 was Rs. 4,379.70 lakhs.

During the year, assets like Roads, Buildings, Bridges, Street Lighting to the tune of Rs. 12,271.70 lakhs were added and the closing balance of the assets of Corporation as on 31st March 1990 was Rs. 4,838.80 lakhs.

Under the Elementary Education Fund, the accrued income was Rs. 906.08 lakhs and the expenditure was Rs. 1,627.00 lakhs. the deficit for the year under elementary education fund was Rs. 720.92 lakhs. The accumulated under Elementary Education fund as on 31st March 1990 was Rs. 2,395.99 lakhs.

8. *Conclusion.*—In conclusion, General set up in existence is quite satisfactory and it is felt that within the forceable, future, decentralised organisation of Municipal Corporation will function more efficiently and more effectively in terms of public utility.

CORPORATION OF MADURAI.

As there is no elected body during the year under report, The administration was carried on under by the Special Officer (Collector, Madurai) 14 Ordinary meetings and 8 Urgent Meetings were convened and decisions taken in 645 subjects duly examined. Sub-committee meetings were also convened and 1867 subjects duly examined.

The population of this growing historically famous Temple City is 9,95,200 and the essential basic facilities such as Public Health, Maternity and Child Welfare, supply of drinking water, provision of street light and supply of Electricity, formation of new roads and maintenance of existing roads are provided. In addition 88 schools are also administered along with nutritious meal programme.

Public Health including Maternity and Child Welfare :

(a) Number of deliveries attended by the health staff (Maternity and Child Welfare).	6,981
(b) Number of antenatal cases booked	26,105
(c) Number of blood samples examined	6,783
(d) Number of positive cases	42
(e) Number of cases treated out of the positive cases	42
(f) Number of maternal deaths	231
(g) Number of infant deaths	71
(h) Number of triple antigen injections given	18,683

Electricity:

The details of maintenance of lights are detailed below :—

1. Sodium Vapour lamps	600
2. Mercury vapour lamps	1,800
3. Tube lights	8,500
4. Ordinary lamps	1,500
5. Lamps at Tamil Nadu Electricity Board area	5,102

Education :

The total number of schools maintained by the Corporation are as follows :—

1. High School	7 Boys
2. High School	5 Girls
3. Higher Secondary (Boys)	3
4. Higher Secondary Schools (Girls)	5
5. Middle school	13
6. Elementary School	54

Students were studying in the High School and Higher Secondary Schools 14,840

Students were studying in the Elementary and Middle Schools 24,359

Puratchi Thalaivar M.G.R. Nutritious Meal Programme Beneficiary students 33,399
(Girls and Boys).

Roads Maintenance :

The details of total length of different types of roads maintained by the Corporation are given below :—

	<i>Length in K.Ms.</i>			
Block top road	--	--	--	279,738
Metal road	--	--	--	66,792
Gravel roads	--	--	--	31,008
Cutstone slab roads	--	--	--	54,168
Cutstone slab pavements	--	--	--	42,929

Water-Supply and Drainages :

1. Protected water mains leakage attended	2140
2. Pit traps raised ground level	90
3. Protected water new house service connections	210
4. Underground drainage connection new house service connections.	806
5. Raising of Manhole covers underground drainage	70
6. Underground drainage leakage attended	8.768
7. Laying protected water and well water mains	9,055 metres.
8. Vaigai North Bank Underground Drainage Scheme completed	190 metres.

Estimated Cost.. -- -- -- 0.25 lakhs.

Revenue :

Demand, Collection and Balance of taxes and fees for 1989-90.

<i>Particulars of taxes and fees.</i>	<i>Demand.</i>	<i>Collection (Rs. in lakhs.)</i>	<i>Balance.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Property tax	2507.96	840.57	1,645.89
	Write off	12.49	
2. Profession tax	57.66	21.31	36.35
3. Advertisement tax	5.17	4.25	0.92
4. Market collection	240.81	95.94	144.87
5. Water-supply charges	253.88	71.64	182.24
6. V. and A. Tax (Vehicles and animals tax)	0.71	0.71	

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

There are 98 Municipalities and 8 Township Committees in this State. The total area of all Municipal Towns 1,476 Sq. kms. The total population in all the 106 Municipal Urban towns was 72,20,954. The Scheduled Caste Population was 6,62,594—The population in Municipal slums 12,00,000.

The Municipalities are classified into various grades according to their annual income. For the purpose of classification of Municipalities, Government have prescribed certain norms as detailed below :

<i>Grade of the township.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Total annual income.</i> (Rupees in lakhs)	
Selection Grade	5	Above	10.00
First Grade	1	Above below	5.00 but 10.00
Second grade	2	upto	5.00
	8		

<i>Grade of the Municipalities.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Average Total Income under all accounts.</i>
Special	10	100.00
Selection	9	50.00
First	36	25.00
Second	30	10.00
Third	13	5.00
	98	

Functions of Municipalities.—The Municipal Councils are Township Committees have to spend from their funds for various purpose covering all obligatory and discretionary functions relating to safety, health, conveyance and education of the local inhabitants as well as to provide civic amenities and items incidental to municipal Administration. The purpose for which Municipal funds may be expended include the following important items —

(i) *Obligatory functions.*—

1. Relief during famine or scarcity.
2. Maintenance of Public roads, streets, lanes, culverts and causeways.
3. Education other than secondary.
4. Maintenance of Reading Rooms.
5. Maintenance of Parks and Gardens.
6. Maintenance of Playgrounds, Recreation Centres and Public Halls.
7. Cleaning of Streets, drains and scavenging.

8. Maintenance of Hospitals and Dispensaries.
9. Control of Epidemics and Endemics.
10. Births and Deaths.
11. Maintenance of Avenues.
12. Maintenance of Street lights.
13. Water supply.
14. Drainage.
15. Town planning.

(ii) *Discretionary functions—*

1. Secondary Education, Libraries and Museums.
2. Poor House Orphanages.
3. Housing.
4. Provision of Veterinary Hospitals.

Finance of the Municipalities and Township Committees :

To increase the financial position of the Municipality it is the only way to increase the property tax which is the main source of income to the Municipalities. The Remunerative Enterprises, like Markets, Bus Stands Rent on lands and Buildings also yield considerable income, for which the Municipalities are expecting financial assistance from Central and State Government. The State Government have also initiated schemes for improvement of Streets in the Private Layouts and assisted by full loan for dustless surfacing of Municipal Roads, etc. Above all the Municipalities are not financially sound to provide the basic amenities to the public like water supply, Drainage and Street lights, etc.

Education.

1,028 Elementary and Middle Schools, 32 High Schools and 34 Higher Secondary Schools are maintained by Municipal Councils and Township Committees. There are about 11,051 Teaching Staff and 1252 Non-Teaching Staff working in Municipalities.

Grants Released for 1989-90 are as follows.—

Elementary Education	1,279 lakhs
Higher Education	327 lakhs
	<hr/> 1,606 lakhs <hr/>

Tamil Nadu Government Noon Meal Programme,

The Nutritious Meals Scheme to feed the Children of the Age Group of 5—9 and 10—15 in 100 Municipalities and 3 Corporations, Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu is entrusted to the Director of Municipal Administration, Madras-5.

There are 2.695 feeding centres are maintained by the Municipalities and number of beneficiaries 2.36 lakhs children.

The funds are drawn by the Director of Municipal Administration and released to the concerned Municipalities and Township Committees and Corporation on quarterly basis in advance. The budget Estimate allotted for the year 1989-90 Rs. 177 lakhs for The age group of 5—9 and 36 lakhs for the age group of 10—15.

Besides, this, Directorate was also paid for stocks of food commodities supplied by Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation to the Madras Corporation. The Advance recurring grant for feeding the Nutritious Meal Centres 5-9 and 10-15 run by the Madras, Madurai, and Coimbatore Corporations are also released by the Director of Municipal Administration. Total number of beneficiaries of three corporations 1,36,309.

Drought :

Due to failure of North East Monsoon during 1988-89 in most parts of Tamil Nadu acute water scarcity prevails. The Government have sanctioned to Municipalities and Township Committees a sum of Rs. 332.388 lakhs for Drought Relief Works.

Street Lights :

During 1989-90 Street Lights are maintained by Municipalities themselves. Government issued orders that Street Lights maintenance in the municipalities and Township Committees shall hereafter be attended to by Municipalities by employing the required staff and purchasing materials needed for the maintenance at the rate fixed by the Director of Municipal Administration. Hence the maintenance of Street Lights are taken over by Municipalities and Township committees with effect from 15th September 1989. There are 98 Municipalities and 8 Township Committees and approximate required number of Tube Lights are 1,63,000.

Urban Compost Scheme :

Within the annual target of 2,56,650 M.T. of ripe compost, urban compost scheme is implemented in 98 Municipalities and 8 Township Committees for the year 1989-90.

The compost yards are being maintained in good condition to produce quality compost and steps are being taken to provide additional vehicles, required for cleaning garbage collection in the municipalities.

The Local bodies have been instructed to dispose of the compost prepared well in the monsoons without leaving stagnated compost in piles.

Sewage Scheme :

The Sewage and sullage Water collected in the Municipalities are used for raising crops in the sewage farms maintained in the municipalities. There are 23 sewage farms run by Municipalities where fodder grass, coconuts, tree crops, vegetables in are successfully grown. The local bodies get a assistable income through these farms.

Central by Sponsored Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns Programme :

With Central Government assistance, the scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns Programme was introduced in towns having a population of less than 1.00 lakhs preferably District and Taluk Head Quarters. During the VI Five Year Plan period the Scheme was implemented in 28 Municipalities the spill over works were carried over to 1985-86 to 1989-90.

The main Purpose of the scheme are :

1. To credit more job opportunities
2. To assist rural migration to Urban Centres and
3. To achieve better standard of living in the towns.

Under the Programme the following works are taken up:

1. Development of Sites and Services.
2. Improvement of Medicines and Markets
3. Construct of Bus Stands.
4. Development of Roads.

During the VI five Year Plan 168 works at an outlay of Rs. 2,155.16 lakhs were taken up.

During the VII Five Year, the Scheme is implemented in 7 towns with an outlay of at 743.70 lakhs.

Tamil Nadu Integrated Urban Development Programme :

To augment the Municipal Finance, the State Government is sanctioning loans to the Municipalities for taking up remunerative enterprises. Such as construction of shops, Stalls, Markets Bus Stands, Tax Stands Pay and Use Toilets etc.,

During the year 1989—90, works at an outlay of Rs. 82.45 lakhs are sanctioned to 5 Municipal towns under this programme.

House Building Advances :

The Schemes to grant House Building Advance to all Municipal Employees is applicable to Government servants is being continued from the year 1989. The Budget Provision per year is Rs. 50.00 lakhs. During the year 1989—90 a sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been sanctioned and the entire amount has been fully utilised. 192 Municipal Employees have been benefitted by this scheme during the year 1988—90.

Both Central and State Government have sanctioned Urban Health Services etc., to the poor of Middle Class People in Urban Slums of the main objects to render essential health services have as to prevent nutritial deficiency, disease, immunisation enumeration of births and deaths statistics etc.,

Besides this Municipalities and Township Committees are maintaining Municipal Dispensaries as detailed below :—

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Name of the system.</i>	<i>Number of Dispensaries.</i>	<i>Number of Medical Officer.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Allopathic (General)	56	58
2	Allopathic (F.W.)	78	78
3	Sidha	34	34
4	Ayurvedhis	14	14
5	Unani	3	

Low Cost Sanitation Scheme :

Provision of underground drainage system in all Municipalities. Which is very expensive and and which is time consuming is not possible for want of funds. Hence to help the people of low and middle income Groups in Municipal towns, Low-cost Sanitation. Which envisages the provision of Water power flush latrines, has been introduced in urban areas in the following schemes.

The other important aspect of the Programme is to liberate the scavengers from [doing the obnoxious work of carrying night soil in head loads,

World Bank Assistant :

As per G. O. Ms. No. 483, Rural Development and Local Administration Department, dated 31st March 1983 it is being implemented in 14 Municipalities. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 709.55 lakhs. The project is being implemented by TWAD Board. There are 29,807 individual house hold latrines and 1,261 community latrines are to be constructed. So far 25,122 latrines have been constructed upto 18th February 1990. with an expenditure of Rs. 666.00 lakhs.

Under Protection of Civil Rights Act. :

Under PCR Act with 50 percent Government of India assistance the scheme is being implemented in Towns of Ambattur, Villupuram and Nagercoil. The total cost of the project is Rs. 1,11,27,900. Government of India have released Rs. 27,81,975 as first instalment to the above, three Municipalities. Order regarding the entrustment of work to a social organisation is awaited.

So far 1,247 latrines constructed upto 28th February 1990 with an expenditure of Rs. 27.59 lakhs.

Under Integrated Development Small and Medium Towns. :

Among 28 Municipalities where the Integrated Development Small and Medium Towns have been selected for implementation of Low-cost Sanitation Schemes. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 150.00 lakhs. 19,376 individual house hold latrines and 22 community latrines are to be constructed. UNICEF has come forward to supply Rs. 100 worth fibre glass pans traps etc. for each unit in the above six Municipalities. So far 10,746 latrines have been completed upto 28th February 1990 with an expenditure of Rs. 106.18 lakhs.

Under Integrated Development Small and Medium Towns during VII Plan period, it has been proposed to take up 5 more municipalities at a cost of Rs. 103.37 lakhs. 4,008 latrines have been completed upto 28th February 1990, with an expenditure of Rs. 55.90 lakhs.

Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Cum-Scavengers Liberation :

From the year 1989-90 the above schemes is formulated with Government of India subsidy and financial assistance from HUDCO in 21 Municipal towns. The project report for when Municipalities prepared and sent to HUDCO for approval.

Collection of Property Tax through Banks. :

The system of collection of Property Tax through Bill Collectors has been dispensed with and the system of collection through Nationalised Banks has been introduced in all Municipalities Township Committees with effect from 1st October 1989 in Municipalities Township Committees. By introducing this system, the tax payers voluntarily pay the tax in the banks, rather than they are approached by Bill Collectors at their door steps. This a welcoming one. Under this system to facilitate the tax payers pre-prepared chalans are delivered to tax payers at their door steps for payment of Tax in Banks concerned.

When compared to the collection made in 1988-89 a sum of Rs. 361.64 lakhs has been collected additionally during 1989-90. It is proposed to collect all tax and non-tax items also through the banks concerned.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

The term of office of the elected chairman and councillors of the 98 municipalities will expire only on 3-3-91. Therefore elections the municipalities are not conducted during this period. However, Government have decided to conduct elections to Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore Corporations and orders were issued for preparation of new corporation electoral rolls with 1-1-90 as qualifying date by adopting house to house enumeration,

CHAPTER XXI

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS DEPARTMENT, ANNA INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT.

Anna Institute of Management (AIM) sponsored by the Government of Tamil Nadu and registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1975 is an apex State Training Institute and a Management Institute of Excellence.

The Major activities of the institute include (i) Training (ii) Education and (iii) Consultancy.

2. *Training*.—2.1. The Institute has been undertaking Executive Development Programmes Organisation Based Programme both in the Public and the Private Sectors as also programme sponsored by the Central and State Governments. In its decade long history, the Institute has conducted over 350 programmes in various spheres, functional areas, techniques *et al.*

2.2. These programmes range from those which are specifically tailored for homogeneous groups belonging to one organization, to those whose focus was on functional disciplines and those which have been specifically asked for by various Heads of Organisations. AIM runs programmes with nation-wide coverage for the All-India Services viz. Officers of the India Administrative Service and Indian Forest Service. Leading technology driven Institutions like Madras Refineries Limited, Madras Atomic Power Project and Oil and Natural Gas Commission have also utilized the training facilities of AIM. During the year 1989-90 a total number of 58 training programmes were conducted. We have done, for the first time, for the Development Commission for small scale industries, Government of India, a special programme for his officers in District Industries Centres. Further special programmes for Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, Social Welfare Department, and a new programme on 'Industrial Sickness and revival Strategy' were conducted. Special mention has also to be made about our programme for the officer from Indian Statistical Service, sponsored by Government of India.

3. *Education*.—The Institute has been active in the field of education as well. AIM has been running a one year Post Graduate Diploma in Management (PGDM) for the last seven years. This is a part-time programme, non-identical in nature and open to any graduate executive with two years experience. Our is perhaps the only State sponsored training Institution which has been recognised by any University for the conduct of Ph. D. Programmes both in Transport and Financial Management by the University of Madras.

4. *Consultancy*.—We have also done over 30 consultancies being associated with major International and National Organisations including World Bank, Swedish International Development Authority, Danish International Development Agency and also the Union Ministries and Various State Government Departments. Most of these assignments are inter-disciplinary in nature and they have been well received by the client Organisations.

(i) During the year 1989-90 we have successfully completed the consultancy report on "A study on Private Medical practitioners of MMDA Area".

(ii) The Consultancy study on Utilisation of Disposable Delivery kits is in progress...

5. *Resource Group*.—It has been the felt need of the cutting edge personnel especially in Governmental systems that their training needs are not properly identified and taken care of. With a view to fulfil this, the Institute has set up a Resource Group with a thrust on identifying the training needs and developing suitable training materials. With funding assistance from Government of India, the Institute has so far covered five broad areas namely, Small Scales Industries, Public Sector Management, Human Resource Development, Industrial Sickness and Higher Education. Realising the importance of the Agriculture Sector and its contribution to the economic development, we have set up a specific resource group to go into the training requirements of this sector.

6. *Computer Centre*.—The procedural formalities for the establishments of the Computer Centre with as many as 16 machines, consisting of one PC/AT, 12 PC/XTs and 3 Dumb Terminals with appropriate softwares coming under MS DOS and SCO XENIX environment were gone through in 1989-90. From the year 1990 onwards the Institute would be offering training programmes catering to the end users requirement ranging from appreciation level to application level and also tailored to the specific requirements of the functional Managers and also sectoral Managers. A series of Workshops are also on the anvil to enhance the computing capabilities of professional Managers. In essence, the Centre will play a vital role in improving the managerial efficiency through training workshops, specific studies and consultancy.

7. *Other Activities.*—Our other activities production of educational aids including color films for the Department of Personnel and Training, Government of India on MBO, PERT/CPM.

8. *Library.*—The Institute has got a good library having a valuable collection of books. At present more than 5,000 books are available in our library. The library is subscribing to more than 60 professional journals and magazines. Apart from this, there is a video library along with necessary screening facilities.

9. *Faculty.*—We have a senior core faculty of eight. All of them have extensive field experience and intensive management exposure in National and International Institutions. We also have a couple of Doctorates from leading National Institutions and Universities. Our core faculty have specialised in Management Information System, Computers Operations Research, Finance, Behavioural Sciences and various aspects of management—materials, production, marketing and personnel. Our Director has been a practicing Manager in the Public Sector of the Industry for over a quarter of a century with specialization in agro-based industries, Port Planning and Management and Chemical Industries. He is on the Visiting Faculty a number of All India Institutions of excellence and he is a regular contributor to all the three financial dailies of India and specialized journals. The excellence we strive for is reflected by the recognition accorded to us by the University of Madras for registration of candidates for the Ph. D. Degree in our Institute. We have a professional bank of associates drawn from all over the Country who contribute in our activities. Most of them have served in National and International Organizations of repute.

10. *General.*—10.1. The construction of a hostel in the Campus at a cost of Rs. 30 lakhs has been taken up. The construction under Phase-I has already been completed with the provision of ten rooms.

10.2. The Government has initiated steps to develop this Institute as an Institute of Excellence by strengthening and developing the infrastructure facilities and a Master Plan at an estimated cost of 663.25 lakhs has been submitted to the Government of Tamil Nadu for its approval.

CIVIL SERVICE TRAINING INSTITUTE, BHAVANISAGAR

In 1974, Government set up a Civil Service Training Institute at Bhavanisagar, in Periyar District for imparting training to State Government Employees. The Institute is imparting Foundational Training to directly recruited Junior Assistants and Assistants of Tamil Nadu Ministerial Service and Tamil Nadu Judicial Ministerial Service and certain categories of State Service Officers from Departments like, Revenue, Police, Commercial Taxes, Co-operation, Agriculture, Education, Animal Husbandry etc., who are in touch with the Public and Perform Executive and Administrative functions. The Institute is also conducting an In-service Training for Deputy Tahsildars.

2. The Institute is conducting Refresher Course for 28 working days for Junior Assistants in the Tamil Nadu Ministerial Service and in the Tamil Nadu Judicial Ministerial Service, who have passed the Special qualifying Examination conducted in 1977 and 1981 by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission.

3. The Institute is headed by a Principal in the rank of District Revenue Officer and the Lecturers are drawn from Revenue, Rural Development, Treasuries and Accounts Departments and from Secretariat. The trainees are imparted training in Service Rules, Office Procedure, Accounts and Audit, Rural Development, Public Relations etc.

4. The Civil Service Training Institute has so far trained 14,665 Junior Assistants in Foundational Training, 8,894 Junior Assistants in condensed Foundational Training throughout the State of Tamil Nadu, 1132 Officers in Foundational Course-A, 1906 Officers in Foundational Course-B, 1052 Deputy Tahsildars in In-service Training, 56 Project Nutrition Officers, 463 Officers and 201 Junior Assistants belonging to Commercial Taxes Department and 79 Ministerial staff belonging to Perichayal Development Branch in Marudai District in the Refresher course and 370 persons in Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.

5. A total provision of Rs. 16,25,000 has been made in the Budget for 1990-91 for running the Civil Service Training Institute.

ORGANISATION AND METHODS CELL

Present set up of Organisation and Methods Cell: The O & M Cell now comprises six teams, of which one is an Engineering Team. Each Team consists of an O & M Specialist, two Research Officers and one Steno-typist. The Engineering Team consists of an Executive Engineer, two Assistant Executive Engineers and one Field Analyst-cum-Senior Technical Officer.

2. *Organisation Structure.*—The O & M Cell is directly under the control of Secretary to Government (Training) Personnel and Administrative Reforms Department. Below him, is a Deputy Secretary to Government. Besides hearing one of the teams, the Deputy Secretary also supervises and co-ordinates the activities of the other teams.

3. *Monitoring Committee.*—A Monitoring Committee has been constituted to watch the follow up action on the implementation of the recommendations made in O & M reports. The Commissioners and Secretary to Government, Personnel and Administrative Reforms Department is the Chairman of the Monitoring Committee and the Social Secretary to Government (Training), Personnel and Administrative Reforms Department is the Member-Secretary to the Committee. The Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Finance Department is a member of the Committee. When a particular report is being discussed by the Monitoring Committee, the Secretary of the Department and the head of Department to which the report relates are co-opted as members of the Committee.

4. *Monitoring Cell.*—A Monitoring Cell consisting of One Research Officer and an Assistant Section Officer assists the Monitoring Committee, besides attending to house-keeping functions of the O & M Cell.

5. *Objective of the study.*—The studies are conducted with the object of suggesting solutions for administrative problems such as imbalance in work load, improper records management, excessive paper work, monotony attached to routine jobs, inadequate delegation of powers, etc. besides fixation of norms for employment of staff at various levels. The studies undertaken by the O & M Cell could be classified into

(a) method study to improve efficiency and effectiveness of an office ; and

(b) work measurement to fix work norms for various levels of staff for assessing the manpower requirements of the department.

The Heads of Departments and the Departments of Secretariat are addressed periodically as to whether there are any problem areas in any of the departments under their control which require study by O & M Cell and based on their recommendations, studies are being taken by O & M Cell.

6. *Implementation of Recommendation.*—As soon as study reports are prepared, one copy of the report is sent to the concerned administrative department of the Secretariat and another copy is sent to the concerned Head of Department for implementation of the recommendations contained in the report. Guidelines have been issued in G.O. Ms. No. 542, P. and A. R. (O & M) Department, 19-9-89. The Monitoring Committee reviews the follow up action taken to implement the recommendations made in the O & M Report.

7. *Programmes of Studies.*—The O & M Cell has prepared 186 study reports upto March 1990. The target for 1990-91 is to prepare 18 study reports. During 1989-90, 18 study reports have been prepared and reports sent to the concerned heads of departments for implementation.

Tamil Nadu Civil Services Joint Council.

The Tamil Nadu Civil Services Joint Council, on the lines of Whitley Councils functioning in the United Kingdom, came into vogue as per G.O.Ms. No. 3300, Public (Ser.) Department dated 31st October, 1955 and its first meeting was held on 15th September 1956. The constitution of the Joint Council is embodied in the Annexure to G.O.Ms. No. 1118, Public (Ser.) Department, dated the 2nd April 1957. As on date, the Joint Council consists of twenty-two members one half appointed by the Government (official side) and the other half by recognised Service Associations (Staff side). The Chief Secretary to Government is the Ex-officio Chairman and the Under Secretary to Government, Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Per.) Department is the Ex-officio Secretary to the Council.

2. The ordinary meetings of the Council are to be held as often as necessary and not less than once in three months. The annual meeting is held in the month of December every year. Amendment to the Constitution of the Council, if any, has to be made only at the annual meeting.

3. The object of the Council is to secure the greatest measure of Co-operation between the State in its capacity as employer and the general body of Civil Servants in matters affecting their services with a view to increasing efficiency in the Public Services, combined with the well-being of those employed to provide machinery for dealing with grievance and generally to bring together the experience and different points of view of representatives of the Subordinate Services.

4. The scope of the Council comprises all matters which affect the conditions of Service of the Staff. The recommendations of the Council are communicated to the Government for suitable action and final decisions of the Government on the recommendations are communicated to the Council. The Council keeps a record of the minutes of its proceedings.

5. In G.O.Ms. No. 717, Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Per.K) Department, dated 20th June 1978, the Government have issued orders requesting all Secretariates to Government to convene the periodical meetings of the representatives of the recognised Service Associations and Heads of Departments to discuss all outstanding day today problems concerning subordinate services *except* policy questions such as relaxations of rules or major schemes. In G.O.Ms. No. 1134, Personnel and Administrative Reforms Department, dated 6th October 1979, Government have issued instructions to convene the meetings once in three months.

District Councils.

6. The Joint Civil Services District Councils on the lines of the Tamil Nadu Civil Services Joint Council, came into vogue in G.O.Ms. No. 2386, Public (Ser. A) Department, dated 9th December 1968 with effect from 1st January 1969. The Constitution of the District Council is embodied in Annexure to G.O.Ms. No. 2386, Public (Ser. A) Department, dated 9th December 1968. The District Council will meet once in a quarter. The Chairman of the council sends periodical report to the Government in regard to convene the District Council.

7. District Joint Councils serve to bring together representatives of the staff on the official side and provided a forum for voicing local grievances and for formulating measures for toning up the administration. They confine themselves to issues and grievances which are exclusively of local importance. More important matters like enhancement of scales of pay and allowances, which can appropriately be considered only at the State Level are outside their purview.

8. District Joint Council consist of 12 members each, one half represented by the staff-side and the other half by official side. The Collector of the District is the ex-officio Chairman of the District Joint Council and the Personal Assistant (General) to the Collector is the Secretary to the Council.

9. During the year from 1st April 1989 to 31st March 1990 Civil Services Joint Council met thrice. As many as 23 subject to were discussed in the meeting.

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION. ADMINISTRATION REPORT 1989-90.

Objectives and functions :

The provisions relating to the Public Service Commission are contained in Articles 315 to 323 of the Constitution of India (Chapter II of Part XIV). The functions of the Public Service Commission are laid down in Article 320. Public Service Commission shall be consulted.

(a) On the methods of recruitment.

(b) On the principles to be followed in mainly promotion and transfers from one service to another service.

(c) On all disciplinary matters.

(d) On any claim-coats incurred in depending legal proceedings instituted against a Government Servant.

(e) On any claim for the award of pension in respect of injuries sustained while in service.

The Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission Regulations, 1954, lay down the composition conditions of service etc., of the Commission and its staff.

During the period under report the Commission advertised 46 notifications comprising 2379 vacancies of 110 posts under different services of the State.

By direct recruitment, the Commission selected and recommended candidates to fill up 2837 vacancies in 60 categories of posts under different services of the State

GROUP SERVICES

Group 1988-90.

In Group I Services Oral Examination was held by 7th July 1989 onwards ; 144 candidates from were interviewed with the assistance of Experts from various fields and Departmental Representatives 72 candidates have been selected.

Group-I 1989-90.

The Commission issued notification inviting applications for appointment to 91 vacancies included in Group I Services on 21st September 1989. 34,969 applications have been received. Preliminary examination was conducted on 24th February 1990. In, 574 candidates have appeared for the Preliminary examination.

GROUP-II 1988-89.

In Group II Services 815 candidates were admitted for Oral, the Oral examination was held from 19th June 1989. 758 candidates appeared and 364 candidates have been selected.

For the post of Typists and Steno-typists the examination was conducted on 29th December 1989 and 1,454 candidates have been selected for appointment. For the post of Assistants in Tamil Nadu Secretariate Service 138 candidates have been selected.

The Commission issued fresh notification for the following Group Services ;

Recruitment.	Date notification.	Number of vacancies.	Number of applications.	Date of Preliminary examination.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Group II	21st September 1989	141	65,000	24th June 1990.
Group III	Do.	67	82,604	23rd June 1990.
Group VII	Do.	9	5,028	7th April 1990.
Group VIII	Do.	10	12,030	31st March 1990.
Group X	Do.	5	3,709	8th April 1990.

During the period under report, the Commission dealt with proposals relating to recruitment by transfer from Subordinate Services to State Services and by promotion within State Services in respect of 16 Services and drew up a list of 300 qualified and suitable candidates for appointment to 54 categories of posts.

The Commission advised the Government on 256 cases of Appeal 40 cases of Petition/Review Petitions and 205 cases at proposals for disciplinary action.

There were 80 cases in which statutory Rules relating to age and for educational qualifications, as the case may be, were relaxed by the Government.

During the period under report the Commission accorded its concurrence under the later part of Regulations 16 (b) of Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission Regulations, 1954, for the regular appointment of 366 persons for posts included in the Tamil Nadu State Subordinate and Ministerial Services.

The Commission issued Notification inviting applications for proficiency test in Tamil Nadu for I.A.S., I.P.S. and I.P.S. Officers whose mother tongue is not Tamil. No candidate applied for the test.

The Commission conducted the examination on behalf of the Government of India, Ministry of Defence, in March 1989 for selection of candidates for admission to Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun. Out of the 107 candidates appeared for the examination, two candidates were selected by the Government of India. The same examination was conducted in October 1989 - 65 candidates appeared for the examination and none of them were selected. The examination was also conducted in March 1990, 84 candidates appeared and the results are awaited.

**TRIBUNAL FOR DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS, MADRAS,
MADURAI REGION AT MADRAS.**

I. Cases that are dealt with by the Commissioner for disciplinary Proceedings, Madras and the Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madurai Region at Madras.

The types of cases that are dealt with by the Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras and Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madurai Region, are as given below ;—

(i) All corruption cases relating to officers of 'A' 'B' 'C' and 'D' Groups investigated by the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption, and referred to the Tribunals by Government on the recommendation of the Vigilance Commissioner and

(ii) Serious disciplinary cases relating to officers of 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' Groups initiated by the departments with the prior approval of the Government.

II. Cases referred under Rule 17-A of the Tamil Nadu Civil Services (Classification Control and Appeal) Rules.

The cases referred under Rule 17-A of the Tamil Nadu Civil Services (Classification, Control in G.O. Ms. No. 1171, P. & A.R. (Per.-A), dated 23rd September 1977 are dealt with the Tribunal under rule 17 (b) (i) of the said rules in respect of the member of a service a person holding a civil post under the State.

**DETAILS OF THE CASES PENDING AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR
1989-90.**

Particulars.	Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings..		
	Madras.	Madurai Region at Madras.	Coimbatore
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Number of cases pending as on 1st April 1989.	260	155	20
(b) Number of cases received during 1989-90 (1st April 1989 to 31st March 1990).	66	71	49
(c) Total number of cases for disposal	326	226	251
(d) Number of cases disposed during 1989-90	516*	27	54
(d) Number of cases pending as on 1st April 1990.	269	199	197
*Actual disposal	51		
Transferred to Madurai Region	6		
Total	57		

(1) Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings Coimbatore :

1. Introduction . . .

The Office of the Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Coimbatore is functioning from 4th January 1984. The Tribunal was constituted for conducting the Departmental Enquiries against Government Servants referred to by Government under Tamil Nadu Government Servants Conduct (D.P.T.) Rule 1955. The Tribunal is also conducting enquiry against Government Servants referred to by the Heads of Departments under Rule 17-A of T.N.G.S. (C. C. & A.) Rules. The enquiries are conducted on the basis of the confidential Note Part 'B' of the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption, Madras.

2. Functions

The Jurisdiction of this Tribunal extends over Coimbatore, The Nilgiris, Periyar, Quaid-e-Milleth, Dharmapuri, Salem and Tiruchirappalli districts. Immediately on receipt of orders from the Government necessary charges are framed against the Accused Officers and served on them. The enquiries are conducted just like a court trial. Both the sides are represented by counsels. After examining the witness at first on the prosecution side and then on the defence side and also based on the documentary evidence let in by both sides the Tribunal arrives at its findings and a detailed report containing the findings along with evidences are sent to the Government for passing appropriate orders.

3. Progress of work . .

.. Tribunal was originally functioning under the Administrative control of Personnel and Administrative Reforms Department. Subsequently it was brought under the control of Vigilance Commissioner *vide* Government Lr. No. 266, Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Per. J) Department, dated 29th April 1988 to review the progress of disposal of cases pending in the Tribunal. The Vigilance Commissioner reviewed the pending cases and issued instructions to give priority for the cases in which the Accused Officers are under suspensions and the verge of retirement. Based on his instructions the priority list-III containing 54 cases was prepared and the Vigilance Commissioner, Madras approved the list. So far 50 cases out of 56 cases in priority list-I and 37 cases in priority list-III have been disposed off. After reviewing the progress in the monthly meetings held by the Vigilance Commissioner, the Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings has to dispose of the cases as per the target fixed.

8. Conclusion

.. At present more than 197 cases are pending in this Tribunal. Since the enquiry involves several legal formalities it takes considerable time to dispose of cases. On an average, 40 to 50 cases are disposed in a year. Likewise about 56 cases were received from 1st April 1989 to 31st March 1990 from Government for conducting the enquiry. When these facts are considered the pendency of the cases in the Tribunal remain almost constant and even if the targets are achieved it will take one or two more years to commence the enquiry in the cases not covered by the Priority Lists. Hence constitution of more tribunals for conducting the enquiry will help to reduce the pendency and also speedy disposal of the cases.

VIGILANCE AND ANTI-CORRUPTION.

The Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption, is headed by a Director of the rank of Director-General of Police, assisted by a Deputy Director, in the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Police and 3 Superintendents of Police, supervising the work of the Investigating Officers, who are spread out in different districts.

2. *Introduction*.—As a first organised measure towards tackling corruption in public administration, the Government of Tamil Nadu, set up the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption as a separate Department, in the year 1964.

3. *Duties and Functions*.—This Directorate undertake enquiries into complete immorality about specific acts of bribery or corruption and allied malpractices in the exercise of official authority by public servants under the control of State Government Employees of the Public Sector Undertakings under the State Government have also been brought under the purview of the Directorate. In terms of the enlarged definition of "Public Servants" under section 2 (C) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (Act 49/88), (i) the Presidents, Secretaries and other office bearers of registered co-operative societies, receiving or having received any financial aid from Government, (ii) the Chairman, Member or employees of the Service Commission or a member of the Selection Committees appointed by the Service Commission, (iii) The Vice Chancellor or Member of any governing body, Professor, Reader, Lecturer or any other teachers or employees of the Universities and any person whose services have been availed of by the University, (iv) Office bearers and employees of Educational, Scientific, Social, Cultural or other institutions receiving financial assistance from State Government and (v) persons holding office by virtue of which they are authorised or required to perform any Public duty, have also been brought under the purview of the Directorate of Vigilance and anti-corruption.

5. An important responsibility of the Directorate is collection of intelligence about corruption and malpractices in public services. Towards this end, the Investigating Officers of this Directorate have been specifically assigned groups of Government Departments/Public Undertakings to specially concentrate and identify officers who are corrupt and send Vigilance Reports for appropriate action. A number of specific cases handled by the Directorate have been based on the Vigilance Reports from the Directorate staff themselves.

6. Besides conducting enquiries on specific information or complaint, the Directorate also arranges to lay traps in cases where the information is specific about the demand of bribe and the circumstances disclose the possibility of immediate acceptance of bribe, if paid in response to the demand. The laying of trap against a corrupt official and arresting him red-handed, immediately after he has demanded and received bribe, is an effective weapon to deal with the harassing types of corruption (as distinct from collusive corruption), which affect the general public, in their day-to-day life.

Progress of work-target achieved during the year

7. The following is the registration of enquiries/cases during this year :

Nature of enquiries/cases.	Cases.	Persons.	
		Groups.	
		AB	CD
Preliminary enquiries	253	222	171
Detailed Enquiries	153	198	227
Regular Cases (non-traps)	417	174	228
Trap cases	58	17	131
Total	611	611	757

8. (a) The enquiries/cases registered in the recent past, include 16 enquiries/cases against all India Service Officers and Heads of Departments/Undertaking. (b) Also, during, this year greater emphasis has been given to Regular Cases, considering their better potential for follow up action.

9. Enquiries by the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-corruption result in :—

- (i) prosecution in Court,
- (ii) proceedings before the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings,
- (iii) departmental disciplinary action before departmental authorities,
- (iv) executive action by way of transfer of the accused to a less sensitive post or a distant places, etc.

or

- (v) action being dropped for want of material for any of the above.

10. During the year, 19 persons were convicted in Courts. The categories of officers convicted are furnished below :—

- (i) Appellate Assistant Commissioner—1
- (ii) Deputy Commercial Tax Officer—1.
- (iii) District Library Officer—1.
- (iv) Junior Engineer—1.
- (v) Assistants—2.

(vi) Head Clerk	--	--	--	1
(vii) Revenue Inspector		--	--	1
(viii) Junior Assistant		--	--	1
(ix) Village Administration Officers	--	--	--	4
(x) Touring Regional Transport Office ..		--	--	2
(xi) Private individual (Contractor)		--		4

The sentences awarded to public servants convicted in Courts stretched from imprisonment till the rising of the Court to 2 years' Rigorous imprisonment and also to imposing of fine of Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,500.

11. The number of persons punished in disciplinary proceedings before the Tribunals for Disciplinary Proceedings and Departmental authorities, during this year, is furnished below :

<i>Name of punishments awarded to Public servants.</i>	<i>Persons.</i>
(i) Dismissed from Service	21
(a) Removed from Service	13
(iii) Compulsory retired	5
(iv) Reduction to rank	7
(v) Reduction in pay	16
(vi) Cut in pension	5
(vii) Stoppage of increment ..	236
(viii) Censure and other lesser punishments	95

12. During the year 1989-90, a drive was launched for expediting enquiries in all pending cases in the Directorate and this has resulted in large number of reports being sent to the Vigilance Commissioner or otherwise disposing of cases. The following is the disposals during the year.

<i>Nature of enquiries.</i>	<i>Number of cases disposed</i>
(i) P.Es. ..	277
(ii) D.Es.	217
(iii) R.Cs. (Non-traps)	43
(iv) Traps ..	63
	<hr/> 600

13. Apart from its traditional role as an Investigating Agency, the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption, has been actively exploring how best to ensure preventive vigilance in order to impart a greater impetus to the campaign of taking corruption in public services.

14. As part of preventive aspect of Anti-Corruption work, the Directorate maintains a vigilance over the projects and works costing over Rs. 3 lakhs, under execution.

15. *Conclusion.*—Every effort will be taken by this Directorate in the coming years to curtail corrupt in and allied malpractices in the discharge of official duties by public servants, where the common man comes into contact with such public servants, especially in the context of a number of welfare and developmental schemes undertaken by the Government.

CHAPTER XXII.

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

EVALUATION AND APPLIED RESEARCH.

The Evaluation and Applied Research Department undertakes evaluation studies at the instance of the Government based on the recommendations of the State Evaluation Committee. The activities include Project evaluation, Project formulation and the Publication of two documents, viz., Tamil Nadu-An Economic Budgetary Transactions. Besides evaluation of World Bank assisted project viz.

- (i) Periyar Vaigai Modernisation Project and
- (ii) KDC assisted Tank Modernisation Schemes.

Evaluation Studies Completed.—During the year under review the following 14 studies were completed by the Department.

(1) Compilation of select Development indicators for all districts in the State to assess the Regional Imbalances.

(2) Minimum Wages Act in Cinemas and Motion Picture Employment.

(3) Housing Schemes for Adi-dravidars.

(4) Karuppanadhi Reservoir Scheme in Tirunelveli District.

(5) Cattle Development.

(6) Chief Minister's Scheme of Life Oriented Education.

(7) Cultural Pearl Project-A Reappraised

(8) Mobile Veterinary Units.

(9) Subsidy and Subventions to T.N.E.B.

(10) Scheme for Resistance Areas and Redduction of IMR and MMR, ~~At~~ Base-Line Survey.

(11) Investments made in Roads in Rural Areas (Sub sector Analysis).

(12) Investment in Irrigation

(13) Schemes under Tribal Sub Plan in the Districts of Salem, North Arcot and Dharmapuri.

(14) A report of Gap Filling and Additional Area Irrigated.

2. The following studies were in different stages of progress at the end of the year

- (1) Supplementary study on Mobile Veterinary Unit.
- (2) Horticulture-Establishment of a Giant Orchard at Sirumalai Hills Dindigul taluk.
- (3) HADP in Nilgiris District Schemes relating to tea under HADP.
- (4) Evaluation study on construction of check dams under HADP in Nilgiris district.
- (5) Reclamation of sand affected Soils.
- (6) Comparative study on cost construction of Percolation Ponds including Impact study.
- (7) District Industries Centre, Tiruchirappalli-A case study.

(8) Special Minor Irrigation Programme. (9) Implementation of Khadi and Village Industries Scheme through Certified Sarvodayas; Institutions with Central Assistance. (10) Streamlining of Sales Tax Collection Machinery. 11. TRISEM. 12. REEGP: Rural Sanitary watrines. 13. RLEGP: Million wells schemes. 14. RLEGP: Minor Irrigation. 15. Scheme for resistant areas and reduction of IMR and MMR—Impact study. 16. Project a praisal on Tapioca Development Scheme. 17. Inter face Forestry Programme; and 18. Community Plantation in waste lands SIDA Project

3. The following studies were under progress :

w:lls

(i) Impact Evaluation Study (1988-89); (ii) Impact Evaluation Study (1989-90); (iii) Special study on Localisation of Project Command; and (iv) Special study on the Actual Area Irrigation.

(d) Exclusion of Tank Modernisation Scheme, Tiruchirappalli.

Study of the Impact of 20 sample tanks during 3 seasons.

4. In addition to the above studies, comments and remarks have also been offered in respect the following scheme/proposals referred to by the Government.

(i) Preparation of a questionnaire regarding the locational factor affecting the availability of doctors in PHCs. (ii) Comment on the proposal of the Special Marketing study in Small Savings. (iii) Co-ordination work on the evaluation study on VGDP by Messrs. Krishnamurthy Foundations. (iv) Revision of fees in respect of Chemical Testing Laboratories.

Annual Publication ;

This department brings out the annual publications, viz. "Tamil Nadu—An Economic Appraisal" and Economic cum-Functional Classification of the Government Budgetary Transaction. The Appraisal Document for the year 1989 and Classification Documents for the year 1989-90 are the latest Issues broughtout during this year.

STATE PLANNING COMMISSION.

1. FORMULATION OF EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLANS :

For the formulation of the Eighth Five Year Plan, the State Planning Commission continued 19 working groups for the various sectors. The Working Groups were headed either by a Member of the State Planning Commission or by the Secretary to Government dealing with the sector or by an eminent expert. These Working Groups comprised apart from senior official, a number of non-officials and eminent persons. The Working Groups have prepared the report pertaining to their subjects and they were discussed at length in the informal discussion among members held in the Planning Commission. Based on recommendations and policy discussions suggested by the Working Group, draft sectoral chapters were prepared by the concerned Members for discussion in the meeting held under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister.

2. FORMULATION OF ANNUAL PLAN, 1990-91 :

The State Planning Commission Sub-Committee constituted by the Government for finalising the Part-II (New Scheme) for the year 1990-91 has conducted a series of meeting with the Secretaries to Government, Heads of Departments. In consultation with Finance, Planning and Development Department, the preparation of Plan 1990-91 was completed in time for the

Official level of discussion with Union Planning Commission. The preparation of the document involved completion of schemes approved by State Planning Commission, drafting of Narrative notes, senior Internal consistency and preparation of a number of statements prescribed by the Union Planning Commission. Being the first year of the Eighth Five Year Plan, the plan document for year 1990-91, as prepared taking note of the committee expenditure transferred to the plan side. Commission, drafting of Narrative notes, ensuring internal consistency and preparation of a number of statements prescribed by the Union Planning Commission. Being the Eighth Five Year Plan, the plan document for the year 1990-91, was prepared, taking note of the committed expenditure transferred to the non-plan side.

3. *State Planning Commission Meetings*.—Three meetings of the reconstituted State Planning Commission were held under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister on 12th July October 1989 and 27th February 1990 during this period. The Eighth Five Year Plan proposals were discussed in detail in the meetings.

4. *Survey of Basic needs in rural areas*.—In pursuance of the decision taken in the State Planning Commission meeting held on 27th February 1990 the State Planning Commission has initiated a discussion with the concerned heads of departments to study the methodology for conducting a detailed study in regard to the availability of basic needs in rural areas.

5. *State land use board*.—As per the decision taken in the State Planning Commission meeting held on 27th February 1990, the State Land Use Board was constituted in March 1990 with member incharge of Agriculture as Chairman and other concerned officials/agencies as Members.

6. *State Evaluation Committee*.—The Government have reconstituted the State Evaluation Committee during 11th September 1989 and it has been entrusted with the functions of reviewing the reports prepared by the Evaluation and Applied Research Department and indicating the precise follow-up action to be taken on the findings of Evaluation of Reports. The meeting of the reconstituted State Evaluation Committee was held on 7th March 1990 and considered the following evaluation reports.

(a) Evaluation of dry farming scheme.

(b) Evaluation of massive programmes of assistance to the Small and Marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production.

(c) Policy perspective note on seeds.

7. *Database for planning*.—A Committee for the improvement of Data base was constituted during September 1989 under the Chairmanship of Thiru G. Chidambaram, Full Time Member State Planning Commission to suggest measures for the improvement of data base for the Planning purposes.

8. *Review of plan scheme*.—The members of State Planning Commission have taken up the review of Plan Schemes pertaining to their subjects with concerned Secretary's to Government and Heads of Departments on a quarterly basis.

9. A task force on Dry Land Horticulture was set up with a view to suggesting necessary measures to take full advantage of the Horticulture potential in Tamil Nadu.

10. The programme for Coastal Area Management in Tamil Nadu prepared by the Task Force Committee in respect of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Forest were studied and action to convene a meeting to discuss the above subjects with the officials concerned was initiated.

11. Cost Time over run analysis in respect of certain works executed by Highways Department was initiated.

12. *Training of officers*.—Two Technical Assistants were deputed for a Computer Training Programme.

PRICES STATISTICS.

The Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Tamil Nadu are computed every week with 1970—71 as base year. The Index basket covers 177 commodities comprising 510 quotations classified under the following three major groups:

- (i) Primary Articles;
- (ii) Fuel, Power and Light and
- (iii) Manufactured products.

Monthly indices are compiled on the basis of the weekly indices.

During the year 1989—90, the Index Number of wholesale prices for all commodities recorded a rise of 70 per cent and increased to 516.48 in March 1990 from 469.52 in April 1989. The corresponding increase observed during the previous year was 3.47 per cent. from 469.52 points. In April 1989, the Index increased slowly and reached its maximum 516.48 points in March 1990.

The major group Index for Primary Articles reached its maximum 517.85 in October 1989 and decreased to 508.03 in March 1990. from 482.20 in April 1989 the index moved to 508.03 in March 1990 recording a rise of 5.36 per cent.

The major group Index for Fuel, Power and Light recorded a rise of 7.21 per cent from 496.94 in April 1989 the index rise to 532.24 in March 1990.

The major group index for manufactured products also increased from 452.31 in April 1989 to 525.41 in March 1990 recording a rise of 16.16 per cent.

Consumer Price Index Numbers :

Consumer Price Index Numbers applicable to employees working in establishments coming under the minimum wages act 1948 are being compiled and published by the Director of Statistics under section 2(d) of the act in respect of Cuddalore and Nagercoil Centres with (1960—100) as base year while the Index Numbers for Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Coonoor and Salem Centres are obtained from the Director of Labour Bureau, Simla and released by the Director of Statistics under a working arrangements to Consumer Price Index Numbers for Madras City has been compiled by Director of Statistics every month and the entire working sheets are sent to Director, Labour Bureau, Simla. The Index is released after obtaining the Telegraphic confirmation from the Director of Labour Bureau, Simla.

The Consumer Price Index Numbers with 1982—100 as base year for the centres Madras City, Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Madurai, Coimbatore, Coonoor are obtained from the Director of Labour Bureau, Simla and released by the Director of Statistics.

General trend of the Consumer Price Index Numbers Centres of Tamil Nadu during 1989—90 are reviewed below :—

Madras City : 1982—100. The Consumer Price Index Numbers for Madras City stood at 165 in April 1989. It increased steadily and reached the maximum of 175 points during December 1989. Then, it showed a decreasing trend and reached 174 points during January 1990. It increased steadily and reached 177 points stood at March 1990.

Cuddalore : 1960—100. The Consumer Price Index Numbers for Cuddalore Centre increased steadily from 847 in April 1989 to reach for the maximum of 936 in November 1989 but for a small decrease during December 1989 and January 1990. It increased steadily and reached 920 points stood at in March 1990.

Tiruchirappalli : 1982—100. The Consumer Price Index Numbers for Tiruchirappalli Centre reached the maximum of 186 points in September 1989 from 175 in April 1989 but for a small decrease during October 1989 in 184 points, it showed increasing trend in November 1989 and stood at 189 points. Again it declined at 186 points in December 1989 and reached to 195 points in March 1990.

Madurai—1982 : 100. The Consumer Price Index Numbers for this centre stood at 172 in April 1989 reached 177 points during September 1989. It decreased to 176 in October and November 1989. But again shifted back to 175 in January 1990. In last two months of the financial year the Index showed increased trend and reached 181 points in March 1990.

Coimbatore : 1982—100. The Consumer Price Index Numbers for Coimbatore Centre increased from 164 in April 1989 to the maximum of 171 in September 1989. Then it showed decreasing trend and stood at 166 points in January 1990. It again shifted back to 171 points in March 1990.

Nagercoil : 1960—100. The Consumer Price Index Numbers for Nagercoil centre increased steadily from 952 points in April 1989 to 987 points in July 1989. Then it showed a decreasing trend and stood at 944 points in November 1989. Then, it again shifted to 955 points during December 1989 to 975 points during March 1990.

Coonoor : 1982—100. The Consumer Price Index Numbers increased from 175 points in April 1989 to 187 points in September 1989. Again it declined to 185 points in October 1989 and stood at 188 points in March 1990.

Salem : The Consumer Price Index Numbers (1982—700) for Salem centres stood at 163 points in April 1989. It then increased to 172 points in November 1989. But again shifted back to 169 points in December 1989. It again increased to 171 points during March 1990.

Rainfall : During the year 1989—90 (April 1989 to March 1990) the state had normal rainfall (i.e.—5.3 percent). The rainfall was excess in Madurai, Dindigul Quaid-e-Millath and Kamarejar Districts. The rest of the districts had normal rainfall except Pudukottai, Kanniyakumari and the Nilgiris districts where it was deficient.

South-West Monsoon period; (June 1989 to September 1989)

During this season, the state had received normal rainfall (i.e., 13.1% percent). The rainfall was excess in Madras, Salem, Coimbatore, Periyar, Madurai, Dindigul Quaid-e-Millath, Ramana-nathapuram, Kamarejar, Pannampalayam Thevar Thirumagan, Tirunelveli and V.O. Chidambaram districts. The rest of the districts had normal rainfall except South Arcot and the Nilgiris district where it was deficient.

North-East Monsoon period ; (October 1989 to December 1989)

During this period the state had received deficient rainfall (i.e., —23.8 %). The rainfall was normal in Madras, Chengiz-Anne, Madurai, Dindigul Quaid-e-Millath, Ramana-nathapuram, Kamarejar and V.O. Chidambaram districts. The rest of the districts had received deficient rainfall.

Winter Period, (January 1990 to February 1990)

During this season the state had received excess rainfall (i.e., 23.8%). The rainfall was excess in South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Pudukottai, Madurai, Dindigul Quaid-e-Millath, Ramana-nathapuram, Kamarejar, Pannampalayam Thevar Thirumagan, Tirunelveli and V.O. Chidambaram districts. The rainfall was normal in Dharmapuri, Periyar districts and deficient in Chengiz-Anna district. The rest of the districts had received scanty rainfall.

Condition of crops and Agricultural Production :

The year 1989—90 has to be considered as a good year as far as Agricultural Production is concerned in general and rice production in particular. The area under Paddy, which was at 18.87 lakh hectares during 1988—89, witnessed an increase of about 1.28 lakhs hectares during the year 1989—90 and stood at 20.15 lakh. Bringing of about 1.28 lakh hectares of paddy is a remarkable achievement. Similarly, the total area cultivated under pulses has also increased during the year 1989—90 over that of the previous year. The marginal increase in the area under Cholam and Ragi has been offset by the decrease in area under Cumbu during the year 1989—90.

The production of rice, which was estimated at 55.30 lakh tonnes during 1988—89 witnessed an increase of about 6.41 lakh tonnes during the year 1989—90 and stood at 62.31 lakh tonnes. Additional Production of 6.41 lakhs tonnes of rice is a remarkable achievement. Total production under pulses has decreased during the year 1989—90 over that of the previous year by 3,119 tonnes. The production of other pulses remained more or less same during the years 1988—88 and 1989—90. There is sizable increase in the production of Cholan, Cumbu and Ragi crops by 0.82 lakh tonnes, 0.14 lakh tonnes and 0.76 lakh tonnes respectively.

Foreign Trade Statistics ;

The Foreign Trade Statistics were collected from the daily lists of Import and Export published by the Customs Authority, Madras. The commodity Imported and Exported through Cuddalore Nagapattinam, Tuticorin, Rameswaram, Kolachel Seaports and Tiruchirappalli Airport were also collected from the respective port authorities. The data thus collected are tabulated and furnished below ;

Quantum of Foreign Trade through the ports of Tamil Nadu by Ports in Terms of Value.

Value Rs. in lakhs year 1988-89.

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Name of the Port.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>
1.	Madras (Sea)	2,92,832	1,54,351
2.	Madras (Air)	58,374	52,824
3.	Tuticorin (Sea)	32,664	8,228
4.	Nagapattinam (Sea)	1,216	1,101
5.	Rameswaram (Sea)		48
6.	Cuddalore (Sea)	14	—
7.	Kolachel (Sea)	—	366
8.	Tiruchirappalli (Air)	—	15
Total		3,85,100	2,16,933

State Income ; Tamil Nadu ;

State Income (Net State Domestic Product) 1988—89—Tamil Nadu.

The Quick Estimates of Net State Domestic Product at factor cost have been made for the Financial year 1988—89 for Tamil Nadu. The revision of the Estimates for the earlier years has also been effected.

At current prices, the total NSDP at factor cost for 1988-89 Rose to Rs. 19,599.97 crores from Rs. 18,235.74 crores for 1987-88 reflecting a growth of 7.48 percent as against the growth of 19.04 percent in 1987-88.

At current prices (i.e., 1980-81 prices,) the total NSDP in 1988-89 is estimated at Rs. 11,075.24 crores as against Rs. 10,394.99 crores in the previous year i.e., 1987-88 effecting a growth of 6.54 percent as against the previous year's growth of 8.18 percent.

The Per Capita Income ;

The Per Capita Income at current prices has increased from Rs. 3,386 in 1987-88 to Rs. 3,593 in 1988-89. Similarly, the per capital income at constant (1980-81) prices also has increased from Rs. 1,930 in 1987-88 to Rs. 2,030 in 1988-89.

CHAPTER XXIII.

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

Tamil Nadu was the first State in India to introduce total prohibition step by step commencing from the year 1937 to 1947. In August 1971 the enforcement of Prohibition laws were suspended enabling the sale of IMFS, 31 Arrack and Toddy in the State. After a lapse of 3 years total prohibition was again introduced from 1st September, 1974. The Prohibition Policy was modified in May 1981 and IMES, Arrack and Toddy were ordered to be sold against personal permits. The sale of Arrack and Toddy was however prohibited from 1st January 1987 onwards leaving only the IMFS for the consumption by the permit holders.

2. The prohibition and Excise Department has played a predominant role as one of the main revenue yielding departments of the State Government. The Excise Revenue is derived mostly from licence fees, Excise duty, Vend Fee and Additional Vend levied and collected on alcohol Rectified Spirit, Denatured Spirit, IMFS and Beer etc., utilised or manufactured on consumed against various licences issued and administered under T.N.P. Act. 1937 and M. N. T. P. Act 1955 etc.,

3. In order to plug the leakage of revenue which should otherwise have come to the State, the Government have reviewed and withdrawn the various concessions granted to the IMFS Units. Accordingly the exemption of ED and VF granted on Rectified Spirit supplied to the IMFS (M) Units was withdrawn. The payment of Excise Duty by the wholesaler was also shifted to the manufacturer in order to collect the ST and SC Excise duty on that point. The Government have also raised the Excise duty on IMFS duty on IMFS and Beer, Vend Fee on Beer or local consumption, I.L.F. on IMFS and Beer, and ED and Vend Fee on export of Beer etc. taking into consideration of the prevailing rates in other States.

Prohibition Policy and Function of Various Licences issued under the Rules.—Tamil Nadu has all along enforced the Prohibition Policy except for short periods when it was suspended. Under the existing modified Prohibition policy persons above 25 years age may drink liquor against personal permits obtained by them. The permit fee for the consumption of IMFS is Rs. 10 per year for a person. Now the permit fee has been withdrawn from 7th March 1990.

Manufacture of IMFS Beer and MASS Wines.—There are five IMFS manufacturing units in the States besides the Beer Manufacturing unit and two mass wine manufacturing units. The policy at the Govt. is not to give licences to produce IMFS Beer in privilege Sector and that the production capacity of the existing units will not be allowed the L. O. increase the system of affixing the excise labels on each bottled of IMFS and Beer is in existence to prevent malpractices and to curb illicit movement.

Retail Sale of IMFS.—With a view to mobilising more revenue for the exchequer, and also avoid complaints of favouritism in the grant to retail licences and to provide opportunity to all, the system granting F.L. 1 licences for running liquor shops was dispensed with on 31st May 1989 and a new system of public auction cum tender and nomination basis for Government undertakings and Co-operatives was introduced with effect from 1st June 1989. Before the introduction of the new system, 2,037 F.L. 1 licensed liquor shops were in the State and a total sum of Rs. 4.20 crore was collected from the ex-licences every year. Under the new system, out of the total number of 3,465 shops allotted to the Districts, 3,869 licences were issued, to 2,428 licences to the members of the public 150 licences to Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation, 334 licences to Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation and 457 licences to Co-operatives. A huge sum of Rs. 35.58 crore was realised for 1989-90 by way of application fees licence fee and privilege fee.

Buoyancy of Revenue. Revenue for the year ended March 1990 is Rs. 801.71 Crore. It is an all time record collection in the annals of Excise Department.

Molasses Control.—Molasses is a by product in the manufacture of sugar and it is the basic raw material for manufacture of rectified spirit which in turn is the basic raw material for liquor, medicine and chemical. There are 30 sugar mills in the State. The carry over opening stock for the year 1989-90 Rs. 0.88 lakhs metric tonnes. The anticipated molasses production is estimated by the Commissioner of Sugar is 4.57 lakh metric tonnes. The total availability will therefore 5.45 lakh metric tonnes. With the proposed introduction of low priced liquor, the available molasses has to be diverted substantially for manufacture of rectified spirit for potable purposes. Molasses stock accumulation in sugar mills will not occur in future. The anticipated increased production of molasses from sugar mills will enable the State to distributed judiciously the rectified spirit to existing chemical industries and to the units to be set up in future.

Other Licences.—D.L. Series licences are being issue for the use and manufacture of Denatured Spirit based products viz., Varnish, french polish, pesticides etc. Licences have also granted for the manufacture of medicinal and toilet preparations and other products using Rectified Spirits.

Fixation of Prices for Liquor.—Prices for Indian made Foreign Spirit and beer have been fixed in accordance with the orders issued in G.O. Ms. No. 217, Home Prohibition and Excise, dated 14th February 1989. The manufacture as well as retail outlets are thus controlled on the basis of high and reasonable prices fixed by the Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise and competition in business has been eliminated among the retailers.

Administrative Set Up.—As head of the Prohibition and Excise Department the Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise, exercises various powers vested with him under T.N.P. Act 1937 and the various rules and notification issued thereunder :

In this executive functions the Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise is assisted by the two Joint Commissioners and one Financial Controller all of them having State wide jurisdiction. They supervise and inspect distilleries, Bonded Manufactures, I.M.F.S. and Beer Manufacturing units, major alcohol based industries and I.M.F.S. wholesale Depot of T.A.S.M.A.C., etc. In the headquarters they are assisted by four Assistant Commissioners, one Assistant Accounts Officer and 12 Sections including Accounts and Audit wing in discharging the functions of Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise.

At the district level the administration of the Prohibition and Excise Departments is under the control of Collectors assisted by one Assistant Commissioner (Excise) with Supporting staff in each district. In Madras district there are one Taluk Excise Officer for each Taluk in the cadre of Tahsildar and one Revenue Inspector in the cadre of Assistant with supporting staff. In other districts the Divisional Excise Officers in the cadre of Tahsildar with the supporting staff and Revenue Inspector in each Taluk were discharging the functions of Prohibition and Excise Department.

Work of the Prohibition Enforcement wing.—There was a Prohibition Enforcement Wing in the State under the control of one Inspector-General of Police to enforce the various Provisions of the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 and the rules issued thereunder. He was assisted by the Assistant Inspector-General of Police and 5 Zonal Superintendents of Police with headquarters at St. Thomas Mount, Salem, Thanjavur, Madurai and Tirunelveli, who were assisted by other Police Officers attached to each unit.

From the 1st July 1988, the responsibility for enforcing Prohibition was entrusted to the local police also in pursuance of decision taken in March 1990. On 6th April 1990 the Government ordered that the responsibility of enforcing the Prohibition Act be transferred to the regular police and that the merger of staff of Prohibition Enforcement wing with regular Police shall be with immediate effect.

TASMAC.—It is a fully state owned undertaking of the Government of Tamil Nadu. It is the only wholesale agency of the State Government to deal in I.M.F.S. and Beer and is registered with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 Crores consisting of 50 thousand equity shares of Rs. 1,000 each. The Corporation was incorporated on 23rd May 1983 under the Companies Act, 1956 as a company wholly owned by Government of Tamil Nadu.

The Headquarters of this office, situated in Madras monitors the purchase, and distribution of I.M.F.S. and Beer. The Chairman is the head of the Corporation and he is assisted by the Managing Director, General Manager and Senior Manager (Business) etc. in the head Office and the Regional Managers at the district level.

Tamil Nadu Spirit Corporation Limited.—In early 1989, the Government reviewed the implementation of the Prohibition Policy in the State and decided, *inter alia* that additional capacities for manufacture of Indian made Foreign Spirits (I.M.F.S.) and beer would not be permitted in the private sector. It was decided by the Government to set up a separate public sector Corporation called Tamil Nadu Spirit Corporation Limited (TASCO), a company duly incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956, to look after manufacturing activities in liquor in Public Sector.

The Tamil Nadu Spirit Corporation has taken over one brewery as approved by the Government and finalised the agreement and sale deed. The brewery was acquired as on 1st July 1989 at a total consideration of Rs. 7.82 crores 1st July 1989 at which includes specified secured and unsecured liabilities relevant to the brewery. All relevant contracts, both completed and pending, were transferred. Tamil Nadu Spirit Corporation commenced brewing on 10th November 1989 and bottling commenced on 22nd December 1989. The production and sales particulars are as follows :—

Period.	Production.		Sales (in number of cases.)		Value (Rs. in lakhs.)
	London Pillner.	London Premium.	London Pillner.	London Premium.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
December 1989	7,179		5,600		5.10
January 1990	56,477	5,285	57,750	5,250	57.69
February 1990	96,543	5,199	54,900	5,200	91.47
March 1990	61,859	10,177	61,095	10,180	65.52

Printing of Excise Labels.—The Special Commissioner and Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise is entrusted with printing and issuing excise labels to be pasted on the bottles containing Indian made Foreign Spirits/beer manufactured by Indian Made Foreign spirit/beer manufacturing units and imported by Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation from other States so as to prevent the evasion of excise duty and also to prevent the sale of spurious and illicit liquor in the licensed shops. This printing work done earlier by Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation has been transferred to the Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise with effect from 11th November 1989 and the two excise label printing machines have been installed in the Ezhilagam Complex itself. The Government of Karnataka has also introduced the label system recently and to help the Government of Karnataka in the initial stage till that Government acquired and install printing machines, the Tamil Nadu Government permitted the printing and supply of 1 crore labels per month for period of Four months.

**Revenue Receipts under 0039 — State Excise
for the year 1989-90 from 1—4—1989 to 19—2—90.**

	Actuals Rs.
101 Country Spirits.	2,19,39,071
102 Country fermented liquor	1,67,02,276
103 Malt Liquor	12,15,18,260
105 Foreign Liquor and Spirits	2,52,92,95,938
106 Commercial and Denatured Spirits and Medicated Wines	25,82,38,713
107 Medicinal and Toilet preparations containing Alcohol, opium, etc.	2,54,68,375
108 Opium Hemp and other drugs	3,44,676
150 Fines and confiscations	1,70,13,764
501 Service and Service fees	47,54,674
800 Other Receipts	2,57,74,390
Total	3,01,60,45,137

CHAPTER XXIV.

PUBLIC DEPT.

CARNATIC STIPENDS.

The Collector of Madras is the Ex-Office Pay Master, Carnatic Stipends, Madras. The Personnel Assistant (General) to the Collector of Madras is the Ex-Office Assistant Pay Master, Carnatic Stipends. The Office of the Pay Master, Carnatic Stipends, Madras is one of the Head of Departments under the direct control of the Chief Secretary to Government (Public (PP II) Department). The accounts of this office are audited by Accountant-General, Tamil Nadu bi-annually.

2. The Carnatic Stipends, are being paid monthly to the family members and the dependant of the first Prince of Arcot since 1855 without any change or revision.

3. There are two kinds of Carnatic Stipends. They are 1. Perpetual Stipends and 2. Non Perpetual Stipends.

(1) Perpetual Stipends are devolved on the legal heirs of the stipendary in case of death of the stipendary.

(2) The non perpetual Stipends as fixed by Government cease on the death of the stipendary and will lapse to Government.

4. There are 109 perpetual stipendiaries as on 31st March 1990 and the annual payment made for the financial year ended 31st March 1990 is Rs. 1,46,632.49.

5. There are 5 non perpetual stipendiaries as on 31st March 1990 and a sum of Rs. 1,000.00 was paid to them for the period 1st April 1989 to 31st March 1990.

5. The perpetual and non-perpetual male stipendiaries and non-perpetual female stipendiaries are mustered twice a year i.e. 2nd January and 1st July. The Perpetual Female stipendiaries are mustered once a year i.e. 1st July of every year.

7. The Prince of Arcot, drawn his title allowance of Rs. 6,096.17 and tumb allowance of Rupees of Rs. 444.08 per month direct from the State Bank of India. Thiru C. M. Abdul Khader has been recognised as the present Prince of Arcot as per G. O. Ms. No. 2415, Public (Political) Department, dated 22nd October 1969.

8. The Carnatic Stipends are paid out of the perpetual annuity of Rs. 1,50,000 allotted by Government of India, for every financial year.

The cost of establishment of the Office of the Pay Master is met by the Tamil Nadu Government for agency function and reimburse by the Central Government as per G. O. Ms. No. 1013, Public (Political) Department, dated 25th July 1980.

CENSUS AND ELECTIONS.

1. *Revision of Electoral Rolls.*—The Election Commission of India directed Special Revision of Electoral Rolls with reference to 1st April 1989 as the qualifying date to include the name persons who were 18 years of age and above and not already included in the Electoral Rolls 1988.

2. The Special Revision of Electoral Rolls, 1989 was undertaken as per the following programme :—

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| (i) House to house enumeration. | 10- 2- 1989 Friday to
25- 3- 1989 Saturday. |
| (ii) Preparation & Printing Cyclostylng of supplements. | 26- 3- 1989 Sunday to
26- 4- 1989 Wednesday |
| (iii) Draft Publication of Electoral Rolls | 27- 4- 1989 Thursday. |
| (iv) Period for filing of claims & objections. | 27- 4- 1989 Thursday to
15- 5- 1989 Monday. |
| (v) Disposal of claims and objections and Printing of Supplements. | 16- 5- 1989 Tuesday to
14- 6- 1989 Wednesday. |
| (vi) Final Publication of Electoral Rolls | 15- 6- 1989 Thursday. |

3. The total electorate in 1988 stood at 3,54,62,607. After the Special Revision of Electoral Rolls the total electorate came to 4,00,25,559. The men voters were 2,02,90,646 and women voters were 1,97,34,913. There were an increase of 45,62,992 voters due to this Special Revision. Out of this the total number of voters in the age group 18 to 21 years were 34,74,384. Of them men were 17,45,233 and women 17,29,151. The increase worked out to 12.86 per cent over the electorate in 1988. The supplements 1989 were sued for the poll to the General Election to the Lok Sabha 1989. A total of 34,74,384 new voters in the age group of 18—21 years were given chance for the first time to exercise their franchise consequent on the coming into force of the Constitution of India 61st Amendment Act, 1989, Special staff for attending to the summary revision of electoral rolls were sanctioned to all the Revenue Divisional Offices and collector's Offices in the State.

4. The Election Commission of India also directed a Special Revision of Electoral Rolls in 22.. Palani Parliamentary Constituency from where the poll to the Lok Sabha was countermanded on account of the death of the a contesting candidate. The said parliamentary constituency consists of the following six Assembly Constituencies.

113. Vellakoil.

117. Kangeyam.

129. Palani (SC)

130. Oddanchatram.

147. Natham.

150. Veda sandur.

5. The following was the programme for the revision of electoral rolls.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| (i) Draft Publication of Electoral Rolls. | 29—12—1989 Friday. |
| (ii) Last date for filing claims and objections | 8—1—1990 Monday. |
| (iii) Final Publication after Printing/Cylostyling .. | 18—1—1990 Thursday. |
| of supplements. | |

The total electorate in the above Parliamentary Constituency as on 15—6—89 was 10,32,200. After the Special Revision of Electoral Rolls in this Parliamentary Constituency the total electorate stood at 10,38,981. Out of this men were 5,10,070 and women 5,23,911. There was an increase of 1,781 voters consequent on this Special Revision. The percentage of increase was 0.17 over this electorate as on 15—4—1989.

II. Census, 1991.—The Census 1991 is All India phenomenon. There is a Director of Census Operations for Tamil Nadu. He is a Government of India Officer. This department is liaising between the directorate of Census Operations and the District Authorities for efficient conduct of Census, 1991. The Government issued various instructions for the parliamentary arrangements to be made the main census enumeration to be conducted during February—March 1991. A ban order on changes in boundaries of administrative units till 31—5—1991 both on the Revenue and Local Administration sides was issued in G. O. Ms. No. 1096, Public (Elections-II), dated 30—6—1989 in view of Census, 1991. The first Pre-test and the Second pre-test were conducted. The Schedules, containing questionnaire on House List and Enterprise List were finalised and notified in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette. The Census 1991 work gained momentum during the period.

III. CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS.

1. *General Elections to Lok Sabha, 1989.*—The Election Commission of India has fixed the following poll programme for holding of IXth General Elections to Lok Sabha in 1989—

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|----------------|
| (i) Date of filing of nominations | 23—10—1989. |
| (ii) Last date for making nominations. | .. 30—10—1989. |
| (iii) Date of scrutiny of nominations. | 31—10—1989. |

- (iv) Last date for withdrawal of candidatures .. 2-11-1989.
 (v) Date of Poll 24-11-1989.
 (vi) Date before the election was to be ... 4-12-1989.
 completed

The hours of poll were from 8 A.M. to 5-00 P. M. The President's notification calling for holding elections to Lok Sabha and the Election Commission's notification containing the poll programme and the hours of poll were published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* on 23-10-1989.

2. Totally 731 persons filed their nominations. The nominations of 21 candidates were rejected in the date of scrutiny. 242 candidates withdrew their candidatures leaving 468 candidates in the fray on 2nd November 1989. The poll is 22. Palani Parliamentary Constituency was countermanded owing to the death of an Independent candidate on 19th November 1989. For the poll held on 24th November 1989, 455 candidates contested in 38 Parliamentary Constituencies (excluding 13 candidates in Palani Parliamentary constituency).

3. The poll was held on a single day on 24th November 1989 in Tamil Nadu, Except for a minor incident in Morappur Assembly Segment in Dharmapuri Parliamentary Constituency the poll was peaceful in Tamil Nadu. Out of the total electorate of 4,60,24,830, 2,67,63,345 electors exercised their franchise. The counting of vote was taken up at 11 A.M. on 26th November 1989 and declaration of results of all the Parliamentary Constituencies was completed by 1 P.M. on 27th November 1989. Out of 38 seats, The Indian National Congress has won 22 seats, AIADMK 11 seats and the CPI one.

4. Bye-elections to Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly from 52. Peranamallur Assembly Constituency.—Thiru R.ETTIYAPPAN, Member of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly representing 52. Peranamallur Assembly Constituency expired on 12th October 1989. Consequently a vacancy arose in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on 12th October. The Election Commission of India adopted the same poll programme fixed for the Lok Sabha elections for holding the bye-elections from this Constituency. The Election Commission's notifications containing the poll programme and the hours of poll were published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* on 23rd October 1989. 13 persons filed their nominations and all the nominations were valid. 7 persons withdrew their candidatures leaving 6 candidates in the field. The list of contesting candidates was published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* on 4th November 1989. The poll was conducted simultaneously with the Lok Sabha elections on 24th November 1989. Counting of votes was taken upon 26th November 1989 and the result was declared on the same day. Thiru M. Chinnakulandai belonging to the AIADMK was declared elected to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly. The declaration of result was published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* on 29th November 1989.

5. Countermanded elections to Lok Sabha from 22. Palani Parliamentary Constituency.—The poll in 22. Palani Parliamentary constituency was countermanded on 19th November 1989 following the death of Thiru V. S. Mariappa Gounder, an Independent candidate. The Election Commission of India fixed the following poll programme for holding fresh elections, Lok Sabha from 22. Palani Parliamentary Constituency:—

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| (i) Date for filing of nominations | 27th January 1990 |
| (ii) Last date making nominations | 3rd February 1990 |
| (iii) Date for scrutiny nominations .. | 5th February 1990 |
| (iv) Last date for withdrawal of candidature | 7th February 1990 |
| (v) Date of poll | 27th February 1990 |
| (vi) Date before to which the elections was to be completed | 3rd March 1990. |

The hours of poll were from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. The Government of India's notifications and the election Commission's notifications containing the poll programme and hours were republished in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* on 27th January 1990.

Totally 56 persons filed their nominations. Nominations of 2 candidates were rejected and 3 candidates withdrew their candidature. 51 candidates contested in this election. The poll was held on 27th February 1990. Barring some incidents in 117. Kangeyam Assembly Segment the poll went off peacefully out of the total electorate of 10,33,652, 6,32,454 persons cast their votes. The counting of votes was taken up on 28th February 1990, and the result was declared in the Morning on 1st March 1990. Thiru A. Senipathi Gounder belonging to Indian National Congress was declared elected to the Lok Sabha.

Biennial Elections to the Council of States :

(i) The term of office of six members of Council of States representing Tamil Nadu expired on 24th July 1989. The Election Commission of India fixed 13th July 1989 as the date of poll for holding biennial elections to the Council of States. Only six candidates filed their nominations and all the nominations were found valid. As there was no contest, all the six candidates were declared elected to the Council of States on the last date fixed for the withdrawal of candidature, i.e., on 6th July 1989. The following candidate were elected to the council of States.—

Thiruvallargal—

- J. S. Raju (DMK)
- A. Nallasivan (CPI) (M)
- Murasoli Maran (DMK)
- S. K. T. Ramachandran (INC)
- S. Viduthalai Virumbi (DMK)
- G. Venkataraman (DMK)

(ii) Six members of Council of States representing Tamil Nadu retired on 2nd April 1990. The Election Commission of India fixed 29th March 1990 as the poll date for holding biennial elections. Only six persons filed their nominations and all the nominations were found valid. The following six candidates were declared elected to the Council of States on 22nd February 1990, as there was no contest.

Thiruvallargal—

- 1. R. Ganeean alias Misa R. Ganesan (DMK).
- 2. Tha. Kiruttinan (DMK)
- 3. V. Gopalsamy (DMK)
- 4. S. Madhavan (AIADMK)
- 5. T. A. Mohamed Seqhy (DMK)
- 6. K.K. Veerappan (DMK)

IV. Election Petitions :

Out of Sixteen election petitions pending in the High Court, Madras in respect of the General Elections to Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, 1989, the Election Petition No. 10 relating to Tuticorin Assembly constituency was dismissed on 2nd March 1990. The other 15 Election petitions remained undisposed in the High Court as on 31st March 1990. The Civil Appeal No. 1577 of 1987 relating to the biennial elections to the Council of States 1986 was dismissed by the Supreme Court of India on 1st March 1990. Two other Civil appeals relating to the election petitions of Sholavandan and Andipatti Assembly Constituencies have pending in the Supreme Court of India.

V. Preparation of Report on General Election :

This Department brought out a booklet on the results of General Elections to Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, 1977, 1980, 1984 and 1989. It also gathered materials required for the preparation of the Report on General Elections to Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly 1989. The data for all the Elections held in Tamil Nadu from 1952 to 1984 were collected and furnished to Pallavan Transport Consultancy Services Ltd. for computerisation.

VI. Provision of Hot-Line Telephones and Election Expenditure :

During the General Elections to Lok Sabha held in November 1989, hot-line telephones were installed in the Office room of the Chief Electoral Officer connecting them with Districts Election Officers and the Election Commission of India. An Amount of Rs. 10,04,84,000 (approximately) was incurred for the conduct of General Elections to Lok Sabha. A sum of Rs. 12,51,49,000 was claimed as share from Government of India for the year 1989-90. The Government of India sanctioned an ad hoc payment of Rs. 3,00,00,000 on this account. At the end of this financial year, the Government of India further reimbursed an amount of Rs. 5,33,10,000 towards the election expenditure in respect of this State.

CHIEF MINISTER'S SPECIAL CELL.

The Chief Minister's Special Cell was formed in 1974 with the sole object of redressing the grievances of the Public. The Special Cell is headed by a Special Officer in the cadre of Deputy Secretary to Government with three sections.

2. The petitions containing grievances of the public addressed to presented in person to the Chief Minister and those received by the Special Officer in person at the Cell are sent to the concerned officers for redressal of the grievances. The Special Officer has been authorised for this purpose to correspond direct with any officer under the State Government dispensing with the usual channel of communications.

3. Petitions with some specific grievances and matters that are pending for years without settlement such as delay in obtaining pension, gratuity of retired Government servants, harassment of weaker sections, etc., are registered separately and regular follow up action is taken on them till the receipt of final report or till the grievances are redressed.

4. To have effective follow up action, the Cell maintains the following special registers:—

1. Chief Minister's Follow-up cases register.
2. Chief Minister's Petitions Register.
3. Physically Handicapped petitions register ; and
4. Sensitive Petitions Register.
5. For disposal of these petitions, a special format has also been prescribed.
6. Number of petitions received during the year under reference is 5,41,329.

Number of follow up cases registered during the same period is 78,620.

7. Out of total number of petitions, i.e., 5,41,329 received from 1st April 1989 to 31st March 1990, 5,22,367 have been disposed off. Number of cases pending for want of final reports is 18,962.

COMPLAINTS CELL.

With a view to have special agency for looking into the grievances of the Public as well as the Government Servants, a "Complaints Cell" is functioning in Secretariat.

The following types of complaints from Government Servants are generally received in this Cell :—

- (i) Cases of non-payment or delay in payment of salaries, pension and allowances, etc.;
- (ii) Cases in which persons are permitted to continue temporarily for long periods in posts without confirmation ;
- (iii) Cases of fixation of pay ;
- (iv) Cases of delay in finalisation of pension ; grant of increments annually, etc. ;
- (v) Request for transfers including complaints against frequent transfers ; and
- (vi) Delay in payment of T.A., G.P.F., etc.

Petitions from general public are also received in this Cell. They relate to issue of Patta assignment of poramboke lands, House sites, protection for life request for employment opportunities, grant of Financial assistance, sanction of Political Pension. Provision of civic facilities, etc., Complaints from Government Servants on the above subject and from Public other than

those addressed to the Government and Chief Minister are dealt with in the Complaints Cell and Advances Section of Public Department. These Complaints are those addressed to (1) Chief Secretary, (2) Union Ministers, (3) The Prime Minister and (4) The President of India. They are sent to the Department of Secretariat for further action. In short, this Cell is functioning as an agency to the Public, Government Servants, retired personnel and members of the deceased Government Servants in getting their legitimate claim settled for grievances redressed. Altogether more than 100 petitions per day are received from various sources. To speed up the disposal of the petitions, instructions have been issued to all Cell Officers to all Departments, in this departments D.O. Letter No. 8590/88-3, Public (C.C. & A.) department, dated 23rd February 1988.

The following statistics will show the number of grievances petitions received in Public (C.C. & A.) department and disposed of during the year 1st April 1989 to 31st March 1990.

	<i>Number of cases received.</i>	<i>Number of cases disposed.</i>
State petitions	25,473	26,473
Central Petitions	30,357	30,357

EX-SERVICEMEN WELFARE.

The Director of Ex-servicemen's Welfare is one responsible for the rehabilitation and resettlement of ex-servicemen and their dependents in the State. All Welfare measures for the ex-servicemen and their families are being implemented extended through the offices of the Deputy Assistant Directors of Ex-servicemen's Welfare located in each district of the Deputy Assistant Director of Ex-servicemen's Welfare besides administering the two welfare funds i.e. Tamil Nadu Ex-service Personnel Benevolent Fund and Amalgamated Funds for reconstruction, and rehabilitation of ex-servicemen.

2. *Administrative Charges.*—The cost of maintenance of the Directorate of Ex-servicemen's Welfare and the Offices of the Deputy Assistant Director of Ex-servicemen's Welfare in the Districts is shared by the Government of India and the Government of Tamil Nadu on 50:50 basis.

3. *Flag Day.*—Flag Day is organised each year and collections are being made on the day as per policy and procedure laid down by the Tamil Nadu Standing Flag Day Committee presided over by His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu. For Flag Day 1989 a sum of Rs. 1.47 crores has been collected against the target of Rs. 1.30 crores.

4. *Tamil Nadu ex-Servicemen Personnel Benevolent Fund.*—Tamil Nadu Ex-Service Personnel Benevolent Fund is a State Benevolent Fund meant for rendering assistance exclusively for ex-servicemen and their dependents by means of various kinds of grants. Assistance given this fund during the period 1st April 1989 to 31st March 1990 by way of various grants and other schemes amounted to Rs. 86.23 lakhs. The administration of the Fund is controlled by a Committee constituted for the purposes with the Joint Secretary Public (Ex-servicemen) Department and Ex-officio Director of Ex-servicemen's Welfare as its Chairman.

5. *Amalgamated Funds for Ex-servicemen.*—It is a charitable fund administered by the State Managing Committee with His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu as its Chairman and it caters to the needs of ex-servicemen and their dependents by way of sanctioning interest subsidy on loans sanctioned by Nationalised Banks, Scholarships, Annual Maintenance Grants to War Widows etc.

6. *Schemes implemented by this Department.*—The Tamil Nadu Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Board (Rajya Seinik Board) with the financial resources from the Tamil Nadu Ex-servicemen's Personnel Benevolent Fund implemented the following schemes.

(1) *Tailoring Units.*—The women dependants of deceased/retired/released service personnel are given training in Tailoring for a period of 6 months to enable them to learn tailoring and thereby to supplement their families income.

(2) *Jal Jawan Stalls.*—As a measure of rehabilitation of the disabled Jawans, war widows, deserving ex-servicemen and their widows under self employment scheme, 305 stalls have been established so far. The allottees are able to earn ranging from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000 per month.

(3) *Jawans Bhavan (Shopping Complex).*—There are 8 Jawans Bhavans constructed at Tiruchirappalli, Vellore, Salem, Coimbatore, Thanjavur, Madurai, Sivakasi and Cuddalore, and one Shopping Centre with 72 shops at Vellore at a total into the tune of Rs. 104.25 lakhs. An approximate sum of Rs. 16 lakhs. is earned from these Jawans Bhavans and the amount is credited to Tamil Nadu Ex-service Personnel Benevolent Fund.

(4) *District Exservices Centre.*—In all the Districts except Karriyakkudi, Pudukkottai, Periyar, Ramanathapuram, Dindigul, Quaid-e-Millath Thiruvananthapuram, Sivakasi and Chidambaram District there are District Services Centres for providing amenities to ex-servicemen and their dependents who visit the district headquarters for various purposes. Lodging facilities are also available at a nominal rent.

(5) *Typewriting and Shorthand Institutes.*—The Institutes are functioning at Thanjavur and Nagercoil for the benefit of Ex-servicemen and their dependents. These institutes have been recognised by the Government. The trainees are paid a stipend of Rs. 120 p.m. per course during their training period from Amalgamated Funds. So far 1,445 ex-servicemen were trained and 120 are under training.

(6) *12 Bedded wards for Ex-Servicemen in Taluk Headquarters Hospitals*—18 Twelve Bedded wards for ex-servicemen in Taluk Headquarters Hospitals have been established for which a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was contributed from the Tamil Nadu Exservicemen Personnel Benevolent Fund.

(7) *Training for Preparing Ex-servicemen for Self-Employment (PEXSEM)*.—Under the Scheme of "Preparing Exservicemen for Self Employment (PEXSEM)" sponsored by the Director General of Resettlement, New Delhi the Tamil Nadu is the only Southern State out of the States selected. So far 591 ex-servicemen and 10 serving soldiers have been trained in the trades of Motor Rewinding, Welding, Dairy Farming, Poultry farming, Two wheeler, T.V. Mechanism etc., under this scheme.

(8) *Self Employment for Exservicemen (SEMPEX)*.—Under this scheme, the Ex-servicemen/widows below the age of 57 years are eligible to avail loan to a maximum of Rs. 12 lakhs without any collateral security and with a minimum contribution of 10% of the total cost of project. So far 515 ex-servicemen have been sanctioned with a loan of Rs. 17,01.12 lakhs.

(9) *Self-Employment for Ex-servicemen (SEMPEX-II)*.—This scheme is introduced to encourage exservicemen/disabled defence personnel and widows of exservicemen to undertake agriculture and allied activities or to set up non-farm units in rural areas. The ex-servicemen would avail a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs under this scheme. Under this scheme, so far 52 ex-servicemen have been sanctioned with a loan of Rs. 12.82 lakhs.

(10) *Special Employment Cell for Ex-servicemen*.—The Special Employment Cells in the Office of the Deputy/Assistant Directors of Exservicemen's Welfare and in the Directorates of Ex-servicemen's Welfare started functioning from 1st April 1982. So far 8,651 ex-servicemen have been placed in various jobs and 17,752 are on the live Register.

(11) *Resettlement Training for Exservicemen/widows*.—In order to motivate Ex-servicemen/women dependants to take up Self-Employment Ventures, the Directorate has arranged for training to 26 ex-servicemen in Entrepreneurial Development programme, 12 Ex-servicemen in TV/VCR repair, 50 exservicemen in Computer Course, 30 women dependants in Stitching, leather garments and 10 women dependants in TV/Radio assembling. They were paid stipend during the training period.

(12) *Canteen Facilities*.—At present CSD Canteens facilities are available in the following Districts:—

1. Madras
2. Chengalpattu (Chengai Anna)
3. Tiruchirappalli (covering Pudukkottai and Thanjavur)
4. The Nilgiris
5. North Arcot Ambedkar at Vellore
6. Tirunelveli (covering VOC and Kanyakumari)
7. Madurai (NCC Unit canteen accommodates maximum number of ex-servicemen)
8. Kamarajar-Virudhunagar.
9. Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan.
10. Thanjavur.

(13) *National Literacy Mission*.—As per the suggestions of the Government of India, four Blocks each in Dharmapuri and South Arcot Districts, have been identified respectively and the Ex-servicemen have been appointed as Animators and Block Level Commandants to eradicate the illiteracy amongst the rural masses in these eight blocks of two districts. 1,543 Centres are functioning with 1,543 Animators.

Text.—A

(14) **TEXCO**—Business Corporation under the name and style “**TAMIL NADU EX-SERVICEMEN CORPORATION LIMITED**” has been set up under the Companies Act, 1956. Paid parking system and Pallavan Transport Season Ticket System at Madras are under the control of Tamil Nadu Ex-servicemen Corporation.

(15) *Announcement through All India Radio*.—The Station Director, All India Radio, Madras has allocated 5 minutes by transmission on every Saturday from 6-55 A.M. to 7-00 A.M. to announce important matters such as employment opportunities, welfare schemes, etc. The response to this transmission which commenced from July 1985 has been very good.

(16) *Republic Day Parade and Pageantry*.—A contingent of 50 Ex-servicemen along with a float depicting the various welfare activities for the ex-servicemen and their dependants towards their rehabilitation and resettlement took part in the Republic Day Pageantry held on 26th January 1990.

REHABILITATION OF REPATRIATES FROM BURMA, SRI LANKA AND RELIEF FOR REFUGEES FROM SRILANKA.

The Department deals with the Rehabilitation of repatriates from Burma, Sri Lanka and providing relief assistance to the refugees. The repatriation of persons of Indian origin from Burma started on 1st June 1963 and upto March 1990, a total of 1,44,445 repatriates arrived from Burma. The repatriation of persons of Indian origin from Sri Lanka started on 1st November 1964. Up to 31st March 1990, 1,15,844 families consisting of 4,60,660 repatriates arrived from Sri Lanka. The repatriation of persons of Indian origin from Vietnam started in July 1975. So far 50 families consisting of 2,055 persons have arrived in India.

During the year 1989-90 this department was engaged with the problems of Sri Lanka refugees. There has been out break of ethnic violence in Sri Lanka from 24th July 1983 on an unprecedented scale. Persons affected by the violence started arriving in India by boats and by air. A total number of 1,37,392 refugees arrived in India from 25th July 1983 to 31st March 1990. The destitute among the refugees are admitted in refugee camps and provided relief assistance.

The refugees, immediately on arrival in India, are given free meals at the reception centre at Rameswaram and sent to the camps. In the camps, they are supplied with clothes, utensils and blankets at an average cost of Rs. 540 per family free of cost. They are also paid cash doles at the rate of Rs. 110 per adult and Rs. 55 per child and rice at subsidised rate at 57 paise per kilogram at the rate of 400 grams per adult and 200 grams per child. The cash doles and subsidised ration are supplied once in a fortnight at the refugee camps. These refugees will continue to reside in the refugee camps till they are sent back to Sri Lanka.

The repatriates who have already arrived in India are sanctioned various Rehabilitation assistance such as Business Loan, Employment in Co-operative Spinning Mills, Plantation Schemes, Dairy Scheme, Self-employment Schemes, Repatriate Bank Schemes, etc., drawn up for settlement of these repatriates. In the Transit camps, they are give cash doles ranging from Rs. 110 to Rs. 357-50 per month according to the size of the family and subsidised ration at 57 paise per kilogram at the rate of 400 grams per adult and 200 grams per child. The cash doles and subsidised ration is normally paid for a period of one month and in specially needy cases upto 3 months. Within this period, the repatriates are sanctioned the Rehabilitation assistance.

After receiving the relief assistance, the repatriates proceed to the place of settlement. In order to enable the repatriates to put up temporary shelter immediately on arrival at the Rehabilitation site, the repatriates are provided with a hutting grant of Rs. 700 per family. They are also sanctioned housing loan at the rate of Rs. 6,000 in rural areas and Rs. 10,000 in urban areas. Wherever Government poramboke lands are available, house sites are assigned free of cost to repatriates. The Housing Loan is sanctioned in three instalments and disbursed after verifying the proper utilisation of the earlier instalment of loans.

Free education is available for the children of repatriates. These who are studying in hostels attached to schools are eligible for monthly stipend ranging from Rs. 60 to Rs. 90. Annual book grant ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 150 according to the standard, or class in which they are studying.

is also payable to them. Two seats are reserved for the repatriates in the degree course in each of the Government Arts College in the State. For professional Course, the following number of seats are reserved for them:—

<i>Name of the Course.</i>	<i>Number of seats reserved for Burma repatriates.</i>	<i>Number of seats reserved for Sri Lanka repatriate.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Medical Course	4	2
2. Engineering Course	1	1
3. Veterinary Course	2	1
4. Law Degree Course	2	2
5. Polytechnic	2	3

The schemes in which the repatriates are settled are broadly classified as follows:—

1. Plantation schemes.
2. Agricultural schemes.
3. Industrial schemes.
4. Business Loan/Self-employment schemes.

1. *Plantation schemes.*—The Tamil Nadu Tea Plantation Corporation in Nilgiris District was started exclusively for settlement of repatriates. So far, 2,338 families of repatriates have been settled in Tea Plantation. In Government Rubber Plantation in Kanniyakumari District 285 families of repatriates have been settled. In Government Cinchona Plantation, Anamallais 125 families of repatriates have been settled. These repatriates are provided with employment at the rate of 2 persons in a family. They are also provided with free residential quarters Medical facilities, etc., in the plantations.

2. *Agricultural schemes.*—The repatriates settled in Agricultural schemes are given 3 acres of dry land per family. Government lands are given free of cost. They are given Agricultural loan amounting to Rs. 5,990 per family for reclamation of land, construction of irrigation wells purchase of bullocks, seeds, implements, manure etc. Till crops are grown and harvested, each repatriate family is given maintenance allowance for a period of 21 months, first nine months as subsidy at full rates and next one year as loan at half the rate. These repatriates are also eligible for housing loan and loan for subsidiary occupation like bullock cart-plying, poultry breeding, Vegetable gardening, etc.

A new scheme for settlement of 180 families of Sri Lanka repatriates in Agriculture with the private participation of MYRADA of Mysore has been started at Kookal village in Kodaikanal Taluk of Anna District.

3. *Industrial Scheme.*—The Government of India have sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 547.32 lakhs as straight loan to State Government for investing in 18 Co-operative Spinning Mills in the State on condition of employment to 3,685 families. 3,893 repatriate families have been employed in the Co-operative Spinning Mills upto 31st March 1990. During the training period of six months, the family is given maintenance allowance and the trainee is paid stipend at the rates prescribed by the Government of India. After completion of the training, three repatriates are absorbed as labourers in the Mills on regular salary.

4. *Business Loan and Self-Employment Schemes.*—Under the Business Loan Scheme, a loan of Rs. 7,500 is given to repatriates in two instalments of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 2,500 to set up small traders. The loans paid under the scheme are repayable. Moratorium period is 3 years from the date of receipt of the last instalment of loan. After the expiry of moratorium period, the loan amount is repayable in 12 equal annual instalments. Upto 31st March 1990, a total of 42,870 repatriate families from Burma and 76,049 repatriate families from Sri Lanka have been sanctioned business loan.

Repatriates are also settled under self employment schemes like Dairy Farming, Power Cycle Rickshaw and Match Industry. Under the scheme, a business loan of Rs. 7,500 and the business premises loan of Rs. 2,500 is sanctioned to each repatriate family and deposited in Nationalised Bank as term deposit for a period of 5 years or 7 years. The bank will arrange to finance loan to purchase milch animal and powered cycle rickshaw to the repatriates who are to be resettled under the schemes. Repatriates absorbed in existing Match Industry are sanctioned Business Loan of Rs. 7,500 for depositing as share capital into the Match Service Society. 303 repatriate families from Srilanka have been settled in self employment dairy schemes, 52 repatriates in Powered Cycle Rickshaw schemes and 23 repatriates have been absorbed in Match Industry.

**STATISTICAL INDEX RELATING TO THE REHABILITATION OF BURMA
REPATRIATES IN Tamil Nadu (AS ON 31st MARCH 1990).**

1. No. of repatriates arrived	1,44,4445.
2. No. of families sanctioned business loan	42,856.
3. Total amount of business loan sanctioned	59,137.28 Lakhs. (Provisional)
4. No. of repatriates provided with employment (Excluding casual labourers).	7,200
5. (a) No. of families settled in Agriculture	5,905
(b) Total amount spent for the settlement of repatriates in Agriculture	52 akhs.
6. (a) Number of Burma Repatriate families settled in Land Colonisation Scheme of Rehabilitation Department	375
(b) Total amount spent for the settlement of repatriates quoted in Col.6 (a)	Rs. 11.36 lakhs.
7. Total number of bunks/stalls allotted to repatriates by local bodies	423
8. Loans granted to local bodies for construction of Bunks/Stalls	7.82 lakhs.
9. (a) Number of families granted loan for construction of houses	19,540.
(b) Total amount of loan granted to repatriates for housing facilities	Rs. 47,305.03 lakhs.

Statistical index relating to the Rehabilitation of Srilanka Repatriates in Tamil Nadu as on 31st March 1990.

	Families.	Persons.
1. Number of families/repatriates arrived	1,15,844	4,60,660
2. Number of family sanctioned business loan	76,049	
3. Total amount of business loan sanctioned	2,316.82 lakhs (Provisional)	
4. Number of repatriates provided with employment	10,153	
5. Land Colonisation schemes ;		
(a) Number of repatriates families settled in land colonisation scheme	2,332	
(b) Total amount spent for settlement of repatriates in land colonisation scheme.	158.71 lakhs (including purchase or private agricultural land and subsidiary occupation).	

6. Tea Plantation in the Nilgris :	
(a) Total area planed with tea	1,674.03 hectares.
(b) Cumber of repatriate families employed as : labourers	2,338
7. Rubber Plantation in Kanniyakumari District	
(a) Total area planted with rubber	804.40 hectares.
(b) Number of repatriate families employed as labourers	285
8. Number of repatriate families employed in Chinchona Plantation, Anamallais	125
9. Number of families grapted loan for construction of houses	... 42,596
10. Amount of housing loan granted to repatriates	2,506.43 lakhs (Provisional)
11. Grant to Srilanka repatriates for Development of Homestead plots	6,12,249
12. Number of repatriates employed in the Co-operative Spinning Mills	3,893
13. Number of families settled in Kaichal Rubber planta- tions in Anthaman :	91
14. Number of families settled in Dairy Scheme	303
15. Number of families setted in powered cycle rickshaws Scheme	52
16. Number of families in Match Industries	... 23

TERRITORIAL ARMY. INFANTRY BATTALION (TA) TIRUCHIRAPALLI .

Introduction :

1. The year 1989-90 commenced enthusiasm amongst the Officers, J.C.O.s and OR Emphasis during the year was on further improving the standard of individual and collective Training. The training was aimed at developing highly efficient and cohesive Sub Units. Due attention was paid to celebrate Territorial Army Day and sports activities planned for the year.

Recruitment and Recruit Training :

2. 64 Recruits were enrolled by this unit during the year 1980-90. Recruits were given 10 days Recruit Training followinging by 2 months annual Training.

3. Recruits were made file 7.62 mm SAI. The results obtained were satisfactory.

Annual Range Classification :

4. All personnel of the Batalion have completed annual range classification at pasumalalpetti long range at Keeranur.

Sports and Competition :

5. All inter coy sports and competitions were held during the annual training camp for the Inter coy Championship Banner and Interior Economy Banner.

Employment :

6. Despite vigorous efforts, the response from public and Private sectors was negligible. The public needs to be made aware of the potentials of the "Territorials" and the advantages that would secure to them by employing such disciplined hard working and energetic personnel in their organisations.

T.A. Day Celebrations :

TA Day Celebrations for the year 1989 were held from 8th October 1989 to 11th October 1989 The celebrations were given vide Publicity through national and local news papers, Doordarsh and All India Radio. The high lights of the celebrations :-

- (a) Radio feature.
- (b) Press conference.
- (c) Special pooja.
- (d) Family Welfare.
- (e) Ceremonial Parade.
- (f) Flag March.

recruitment into Defence Service Corps :

8. Thirty four individuals from this unit was recruited in D.S.C. This may mean loss of good material for this unit. but at the ametime earns permanent oldiering by part time soldiers. Interest of the unit was always given priority.

Conclusion :

9. Close Liaison exists with the civil administration at the District level. Wide publicity is being given to the role of the Territorial Army. A number of local firms factories have been approached to popularise the Territorial Army among its employees. The response has not been positive. To sum up, the State of morale of the unit is very high.

INFANTRY BATTALION (TA) COIMBATORE.

General :

1. In addition to the normal training activities and operational commitments, the following events were covered during the year under report.

Territorial Army day Activities :

2. The T. A. Day 1989 was celebrated from the 8th October 1989 to 11th October 1989 at Coimbatore.

3. The celebrations commenced with special pooja at unit mandir at 0730 hours on 8th-October 1989. The function was attended by all ranks of the Battalion and their families. The Commanding Officer held a Special Sainik Sammelan on the occasion. Unit Personnel who had secured standing results in various courses and other activities were awarded prizes for the performances.

4. An impressive and colourful flag march marked the morning of 9th October accompanied by the Battalion Pipes and Drums and the Tamil Nadu Police Brass Band. A special features of this year was tableaux depicting 'Madras Soldier down the ages' in their ancient costumes. These decorated vehicles drew repeated applause from the thronging public. Spectators including-citizens from all walks as well as School and College students, cheered Terriers for their immaculate turn out and colourful march.

5. Wide publicity was given to the Territorial Army by means of cinema slides, the Press and All India Radio. Bilingualslide depicting Terriers in various military activities were screened in English and Tamil in all the leading cinema theatres of Coimbatore district from 25th September to 7th October 1989.

Sports Activities :

6. The performance of the unit in various inter battalion competitions has been satisfactory. The unit has improved its firing standard considerably and has done well in the Inter Infantry Battalion (TA) Skill at Arms Competition this year.

Publicity :

7. Visit of V.I.P.'s recruitment and T.A. Day celebration; received extensive coverage.

Conclusion :

The overall performance standards in administration, training, interior economy and sports events achieved during the year have been highly satisfactory and commended by all visiting-officers.

TAMIL NADU EYAL ISAI NATAKA MANRAM.

The Tamil Nadu Eyal Esai Nataka Manram, an apex autonomous cultural institution was established by the Government of Tamil Nadu to carryout the objectives of the Central Sangeet Natak Academy, New Delhi and also for fostering and development of the Tamil tradition in the disciplines of Eyal (Tamil Literature) Tsai (Music), Nadagam (Drama) and Dance (Natyam) films and folk arts etc.,

The main activities of the Manram consists of Eschanging Cultural Troupes between the States of our Indian continent, sanctioning of monthly financial assistance to the indigent artistes, sanctioning of family maintenance grant to the families of deceased famous artistes, encouraging talented budding artistes by means of providing oportunities for their performances through the various cultural organisations of Tamil Nadu, conferring the state award of "Kalai mamani" on the artistes for their yeoman services in the various categories of performing arts, extending grants to prpfessional drama troupes for the production and staging of Tamil dramas depicting the scenes of Tamil Literature, sanctioning grants for the publication of rare books in the field of Tamil arts and culture, Releasing of grants to voluntary cultural institutions towards the commomorative festival of savants in the field of tamil arts, docuimentation and preservation of extinguishing rare forme of traditional arts, tape recording of the rare aspects music through accredited artistes, Encouraging Tamil Scholars in their research work on traditional folk arts, conducting folk arts festivals in all districts in a grand manner with a view to provide oportunities to folk artists. Awarding the stipends to poverty stricken students studying in the film and television institute of Tamil Nadu and the Government Music College at Madras and Madurai.

The above important schemes are being operated by the Manram for more than thirty-five years, regularly and also in a good manner.

Kalaimamani Award Function :

In view of facilitating the famous artists who are serving as commendable manner in the field of performing arts, the Tamil Nadu Eyal Isai Nataka Manram is conferring " Kalaimanmai ", the State Award on them. So far 688 artistes had been honoured with the prestigious State Award. Portraits of 186 eminent deceased artists in various art disciplines have been unveiled by the Manram. Till the year under report there were 147 Kalaimamani Artistes in indigent circumstances had been benefited by awarding the "Porkixzhi" a purse of Rs. 1,000 each at the previous award investiture functions held so far.

Inter-State Cultural Exchange Programme :

Creating opportunities by which the people from different parts of Indian continent to know eachother about the cultural heritage of our country and also to catalysing emotional feelings on national integration, the Manram is operating the scheme of Inter-State Cultural Exchange Programme for the past 20 years more with the coordination of the Sangeet Nataka Academi, New Delhi. Under the above scheme enormous Tamil Nadu Cultural Troupes have enjoyed the benefit of visiting other States. Every year the Manram is sponsoring our cultural troupes to three States and on reciprocally the Manram receives the cultural troupes from three other States and making arrangements to perform their programmes at the District headquarters with the co-ordination of the District Collector's concerned.

In the year under report the Manram had sponsored two cultural troupes consisting of 30 members each to visit Bihar and Maharashtra separately and also the Manram had received two cultural troupes one from Gujarat and another from Maharashtra to visit and give their cultural programmes at Tamil Nadu.

Financial Assistance to indigent Artistes :

Under the scheme of financial assistance to the indigent artistes the monthly assistance of Rs. 150 has been enhanced to Rs. 250 from the 1st April of the year under report, So far 2,467 artistes have been benefited during the year under report. It is notable, that the Tamil Nadu is the only State in Indian continent, operating this scheme on a large scale.

Maintenance grants to Families of the deceased famous Artistes :

The Manram is operating the scheme of extending grants of Rs. 2,000 (Rupees two thousands only) to the families of the deceased famous artistes towards family maintenance. By this scheme in the year under report more than 20 families of deceased artistes have been benefited.

Grants to Professional Drama troupes for the production and staging of Tamil Dramas :

The Manram is extending grants upto Rs. 10,000 (Rupees ten thousand only) to the professional drama troupes for the production and staging of Tamil dramas depicting the scenes of the Tamil Literature. Till the year under report there are several professional drama troupes have been benefited under this scheme.

Celebration of the Birth Anniversaries of the Eminent Artists :

Like every year, necessary action has been initiated to organise the celebration of the anniversaries of the eminent music composers and savants in drama like Papanasam Sivan, T. N. Rajarathnam, Sankaradass Swamikal and Kalaivanar N. S. Krishnan etc., under report in the year . Moreover the Manram have also extended grants in the reporting prominent voluntary cultural organisations to conduct the above festivals under their auspices.

Documentation of the Traditional Aerts Forms :

In view of providing opportunities to the young generation to aware our traditional art forms, the Manram have a scheme of making documentation on the folk art forms classical art forms of Tamil Nadu. Action has been initiated to filming the tribal art forms which are extinguishing, in the year under report. The Manram has also proposed to tape record the vocal music of the accredited artistes of Tamil Nadu.

Completion of the Book "Who is Who" of Artistes :

As the first stage, the Manram had initiated action and brought out the book of "Who is who" containing the details of the artistes in the fields of Bharatanatyam and classical vocal music.

Book Publication Grant :

The Manram is extending grants for the publication of the books on rare forms of art and culture of Tamil Nadu every year.

Under this scheme so far 80 publications have been brought out with the financial assistance of the Manram during the year under report.

Encouragement to Talented Budding Artistes :

In view of introducing the budding artistes who have trained in the fields of Bharatanatyam and Classical music, the Manram is operating a scheme by which extending grants to the voluntary cultural organisation functioning in Tamil Nadu, for arranging the performances of the above artistes. Under this scheme there are umpteen talented artistes have been provided opportunity for projected their performances through selected cultural organisations. In the year under report so far 40 young talented artistes have been selected by the expert committee constituted for that purpose in view of providing chances for their programmes through 11 cultural organisations.

CHAPTER XXV.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

BOILERS.

As in the past, the administration of the Indian Boiler Act, 1923 the State of Tamil Nadu is being carried out by the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers, Tamil Nadu during the year 1989-90 duly assisted by the Deputy Chief Inspectors of Steam Boilers and nine Inspectors of Steam Boilers and two Assistant Inspectors of Steam Boilers.

The total number of boilers and economisers, as per the Active lists of the year 1989-90 are 2183. Out of these, 2142 boilers inclusive of economisers were permitted for use taking into consideration of their worthiness. A new boilers were not put into use due to the prevailing trade conditions and some of them were under repairs. The boilers placed under repairs were inspected by the concerned Inspector of Steam Boilers, Deputy Chief Inspector Boilers, as and when necessary by the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers as check inspections during and after completion of repairs.

As per the latest amendment to Regulation 391 -A of the Indian Boiler Regulation all the fifty years old boilers (computing the age from the date of registration of the boilers) were materially tested in the manner prescribed in the said Regulations namely, physical test chemical test and metallographic test at Central Scientific Laboratory, M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Tiruchappalli-620 014 in the presence of the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers/Deputy Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers in order to assess the suitability of such boilers for further use the result after material test, received from M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited were checked meticulously with the provisions of the Indian Boilers Regulations, 1950. If the results found satisfactory and to meet the requirements as per the Indian Boiler Regulations 1950, the boilers are allowed to further use.

Stress has been made for proper boiler quality materials to be used on boilers followed by the test certificates in Form III-A, III-B, III-C and Steel Makers Certificates in Form IV or the plates as per Regulations in order to ensure safety and standard performance of welders, engaged in repairing the boilers, in manufacturing the boilers, in erection of steam pipelines and in manufacturing of valves theoretically, Practically and periodically tested to ensure proper quality and standard in the performance of welding.

Particulars of Boilers registered under Section 7 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, number of boilers transferred into this State and outside State are as follows :—

Total number of boilers and economisers	at the end of the last	2100 Nos.
	year.	

Number of boilers and economisers registered during the year —

Boilers	—	82 Nos.
Economisers	Nil.	—

ADO, Number of boilers transferred into the State	—	12 Nos.
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Less,— Number of boilers transferred to other State	—	11 Nos.
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Number of active boilers and economisers at the end of the year	2183 Nos.
1989-90.	

Accident :

Accident occurred to the boilers during financial year 1989-90.

Boiler: Ry. No.	Type.	Locality.	Dates and nature of accident.	Causes of Accident.	Action taken or proposed to be taken to avoid such accident.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
M-3844	VM Cochran.	Salur Coimbatore.	12- 4- 1989 The boiler exploded due to shortage of water completely deformed and crushed.	Due to shortage of water the boiler has been completely blown off. The hemispherical furnace crown of the boiler got burst over the full diameter. One person was killed.	

Number of boilers manufactured by—

(a) M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Tiruchirappalli	31 Nos.
(b) M/s. K.C.P. Limited, Madras-19.	6 "
1. M/s. Jaya and Co., Coimbatore	7 "
2. M/s. Chemee Boilers, Madras-98	3 "
3. M/s. Kavéri Engineering Enterprises, Tiruchirappalli	4 "
4. M/s. I.A.E.C. Boilers, Ranipet	10 "
5. V.K.N. Enterprises, Tiruchirappalli	2 "
6. M/s. Cether Vessels, Tiruchirappalli	27 "
7. M/s. Veessons, Tiruchirappalli	2 "
8. M/s. Ergodyne, Gummidipoondi	7 "
9. M/s. Igni Fluid Boilers, Perungudi	1 "

Economisers :

M/s. Ergodyne, Gummidipoondi	2 "
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Manufactured at M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Tiruchirappalli.

Drum	62 Nos.
Headers	404 Nos.
Valves	55547 Nos.
Plate formed Pipes	542 Tons.
	839 Tons.

Number of destructive and non-destructive tests carried out including welding radiographic tests.	2958 Nos.
New Tube-SSTP Tiruchirappalli/	5662 Metric ton.
Tube Products of India, Madras	3500 tons.
Safety valve capacity testing	6860 tons.

Welders Test :

This Inspectorate have been conducted both theoretical and practical tests for the welders this year also and the certificates were issued to the successful candidates.

The details are furnished below :—

Number of welders Tested	654 Nos.
Number of welders Passed	605 Nos.
Number of Welders Failed	49 Nos.

Receipts and Expenditure]

Total receipt of this Inspectorate for the year 1989-90 — — Rs. 62,60,715— 35.

which came through the following sources :—

1. Annual Inspection fees of the boilers.
2. Fees for Registration of the boilers and economisers.
3. Fees for State Inspection of the boilers during manufacture of valves, drums, headers, chemical tests, fees for welders test, pre-scrutiny fees for the drawing and pipeline drawings etc.

Total expenditure incurred by this Inspectorate for the year 1989-90 .. Rs. 23,05,384.60/

ELECTRICAL INSPECTORATE.

The Electrical Inspectorate is a statutory set up to enforce the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act and Rules framed thereunder in the State of Tamil Nadu with the object of protecting persons and properties from risks incident to the supply and use of electrical energy. Similar set up exists in other States also.

Functions of this Service Department are akin to those of the Inspectorates of Factories and Boilers. Through its service this Inspectorate contributes much to the growth of Industries and Cinemas in this State.

Unlike other service departments the Inspectorate's Services to the Public fetch revenue of Rs. 527.35 lakhs a year to the State Exchequer. Fees are collected in advance as per the rates prescribed by Government as according to the nature of each service.

The Chief Electrical Inspector to Government is the "Electrical Inspector" appointed by the State Government under Section 36 of Indian Electricity Act 1910 for the entire State of Tamil Nadu including the areas of supply of the Electricity Board but excluding Mines Oil Fields Railways and all the works executed for and on behalf of the Central Government. He is also the Head of the Department directly functioning under the administrative control of Public Works Secretariat in the rank of Chief Engineer.

Senior Electrical Inspector, Electrical Inspector, Assistant Electrical Inspector, Junior Electrical Inspectors are all Officers appointed to assist the Electrical Inspector (Chief Electrical Inspector to Government in discharging this statutory obligations under the Indian Electricity

Act and Rules. The Chief Electrical Inspector to Government and those Inspecting Officers carry out the following inspections :—

I. HV and MV installations of new consumers availing supply under H.T. Tariff under Rule 63 and 64 of the Indian Electricity Rules, as and when they are erected and ready for commissioning, including additions and alterations in the existing installations.

II. HV and MV installations of all existing H.T. consumers once a year under Rule 46 of Indian Electricity Rules 1956.

III. All new E.H.T. and H.T. Power houses, sub-stations and Distribution Transformers of T.N.E.B. Licensees and Municipalities as and when they are erected and either before or after they are commissioned.

IV. All existing E.H.T. H.T. Power Houses, sub-stations Distribution Transformers of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Licensee and Municipalities with connected E.H.T. and H.T. lines, once in three years.

V. Neon signs, X-ray Units etc., before they are commissioned.

VI. Inspection under Section 30 of Indian Electricity Act 1910 of the temporary installations put up in circus, Exhibitions and Public Meetings and functions held in connection with Hon'ble President, Vice-President, Prime Minister and Chief Minister and also V.I.Ps. dignitaries visiting the State.

VII. Investigations of Electrical Accidents under Section 33 of Indian Electricity Act 1910.

VIII. Inspection under Section 50A of Indian Electricity Rules 1956, Electricity Supply to Multi storied building of more than 15 meters in height.

Organisation Set up :

There is a circle at Coimbatore headed by the Senior Electrical Inspector (Superintending Engineer's Rank) with jurisdiction over 13 Districts. There are two divisions one at Coimbatore and another at Madurai, each headed by the Electrical Inspector. (Divisional Engineer's Rank).

There are 3 Divisions at Tiruchirappalli, Madras and Vellore with jurisdiction over 7 Districts each headed by an Electrical Inspector (Divisional Engineer's Rank) functioning directly under the control of Chief Electrical Inspector to Government.

Besides there are 21 independent sub-divisions spread over the State each headed by the Assistant Electrical Inspector (Assistant Divisional Engineer's Rank)

There is an Electrical Inspector/Technical (Divisional Engineer's Rank) in the Head Quarter's Office heading the Technical wing. He assists the Chief Electrical Inspector to Government directly on all technical matters.

There is an Electrical Standard Laboratory located in this office under the control of Technical Wing. Here meters and instruments offered by public are overhauled, calibrated and tested. Meters received from other States and other State Electricity Boards are also tested.

State Acts implemented by the Electrical Inspectorate :—

Following are the Acts and Rules implemented in the States :—

1. Tamil Nadu Cinema Regulation Act 1955 and Rules 1957.
2. Tamil Nadu Electricity Duty Act 1939 and Rules.
3. Tamil Nadu Electricity (Taxation on Consumption Act 1962, and Rules.)
4. Tamil Nadu Private Electricity Supply Undertaking Acquisition Act 1975 and Rules thereunder

I. Exact function under each Act :

Tamil Nadu Cinema Regulation Act, 1955 and Rules 1957—

All the permanent, Semi-permanent Touring Cinemas are inspected and certificate issued regarding the Safety of the electrical Installation based on which the District Collector or the Commissioner of Police issues the licence for running the Cinema. These are inspected annually to ensure proper maintenance of the installations. Here also the safety to the Public and operating personnel is the aim of inspection.

II. Electricity Duty Act and Rules :

Duty is payable to Government on all sales of energy made by the licenses *yiz.*, 5 Municipal Electrical Undertakings at a rate exceeding 20 paise per unit, at 3 paise per unit sold. Monthly returns received from them are scrutinised and spot inspection of their books of accounts is also done to ensure proper collection and remittance.

III. Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Act and Rules :

Electricity Tax is leviable on consumption. This is collected by the supplier and remitted to Government 1/2 per cent on collection is paid as collection charges. The monthly returns rendered by the licensees including Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and Neyveli Lignite Corporation are scrutinised besides inspecting their book of accounts at-site periodically to ensure proper levy collection and remittance to Government collection.

At present the levy of tax is restricted to consumption through Generating Sets other than those using Diesel and H.S.

IV. Private Electricity supply Undertakings Acquisition Act and Rules :

The Chief Electrical Inspector to Government is the Acquisition Officer under the Act. Assessment and payment of amount is the main among other function.

PROGRESS OF ELECTRICAL INSPECTORATE.

I. General.—Thiru L. A. Srinivasan, B.E., F.I.E., continued to function as Chief Electrical Inspector to Government during the year.

II. Revenue:—

Revenue under the Tamil Nadu (Taxation and Consumption) Act, 1962 :—

(Rupees in lakhs)

1. Through Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	5.80
2. Others	290.59
3. Through Licensees	Nil.
4. Indian Electricity Rules, 1956	146.91
5. Tamil Nadu Electricity Duty Act, 1939	84.05
	<hr/> 527.35 <hr/>

A. Expenditure—

1. Under "2045 ACAA" (Main Head)	— — — — 88,97,171.71
Under "2045 ACAB" (Tax Head)	— — — — 4,78,09 4.00
3. Under the Head collection charges "2045 ABAA"	— — — — 5,73 7 00

IV. Number of Inspections conducted under the Tamil Nadu Electricity (Taxation or Consumption) Act, 1962 :

1. Revenue units in Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	14
2. Number of Licensee (Sanction under Section 28)	9
3. Number of Inspection conducted under Duty Act 1939.	8

V. Tamil Nadu Cinema (Regulation) Rules 1957 :

Total number of cinemas as on 31st March 1990—

1. Permanent A/c theatres	124
2. Permanent Non-A/c theatres	1,292
3. Semi Permanent theatres	218
4. Touring Talkies	958
5. Open Air theatres	7
6. Video	

VI. Number of Electrical Certificates :

1. Issued	188
2. Renewal	924

Cinema Operator Licence—

1. Fresh Issue	381
2. Renewal	850
3. Duplicate	28

VII. Number of Inspections conducted under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 and the Rules framed thereunder :

1. Sub-Stations	158
2. Distribution Transformer (Board and Licensees)	27,761 604 } 28,365
3. Rule 63 Inspections	1,524
4. Rule 46 Inspections	2,772
5. H. T. Routes	21
6. Generatorss	981
7. Neon Signs	36
8. X-ray	17
9. Section 30 Inspections	114
10. Rule 5 Inspections	11
11. Others	75
12. Accidents Investigation	471

VIII. Inspection of Cinemas :

1. Permanent A/c Cinemas	.. } .. }	1,580
2. Permanent Non-A/c cinemas		
3. Semi Permanent Theatres		229
4. Touring Talkies		1,089
5. 16/35 mm Theatres		?
6. Open Theatres		5
7. Video		

IX. Total number of HV consumers as on 31st March 1990 : 2,632

X. 1. Number of methods of construction approved	1,297
2. Number of HV Routes approved	19
3. Number of permits issued and revalidated	49
4. Number of safety certificates issued	1,289
5. Number of Test Certificates issued	314
6. Number of sanctions under Section 27 of Indian Electricity Act in respect of Municipal Electrical Undertakings, Neon signs, X-ray ..	10
7. Number of Generators permitted for commissioning	808
8. Number of technical sanctions accorded	102

XI. Tests conducted at Government Electrical Standards Laboratory :

1. Number of R.S.S. Meters tested	--	--	689
2. Numbers of fire Extinguishers tested			1,507
3. Number of HV/LV tests			2,303

XII. Electrical Accidents (Year 1989-90) :

Fatal	299 } 140 }	439
Non-Fatal		

XIII. Details of Licensees/Competency Certificates during 1989-90 :

	Issue.	Renewals.
E.S.A.	8	4
E.A.	35	166
F.B.	330	2,794
E.S.B.	76	52
S.C.C.	-- -- -- 1,121	1,479
W.C.C.	.. -- -- -- 1,697	5,082
Power Generating station certificates	--	11

GROUND WATER.

Rainfall Study.—The rainfall particulars from 380 rainfall stations are being collected and deviation of rainfall is correlated with water level fluctuations. The rainfall particulars are documented and distributed to various user agencies like TWAD Board, Agriculture, Irrigation departments etc.

1. **Watershed Study.**—To study the inter-relationship between rainfall run off evaporation and soil moisture accumulation, 13 elementary watersheds have been established in the entire Tamil Nadu in different soil terrain. The data collected from this studies will be used to estimate Ground water potential.

2. **Water Level monitoring.**—Monthly water level measurements are being recorded in about 2,100 existing shallow observation wells and it is being monitored every month. The water level fluctuation thus recorded will be very helpful to evaluate the Groundwater potential of our area. Based on the water level reading Groundwater Bulletin is prepared every month and sent to user agencies like TWAD Board/Agricultural Engineering, Anna University, etc., and to Government.

3. **Photogeological study.**—Utilising the modern tools Aerial Photos and satellite imageries thematic like Geology, language Geomorphology are prepared and probable potential Ground various water areas are demarcated.

4. **Ground water Extension service.**—Based on the data collected during the course of Investigation the farmers are educated on the Ground water condition of the village, type of well structure suitable to this area and availability of groundwater. Under this scheme 1,140 villages have been covered during 1989—90.

5. **Pumpsets for reduction of spacing.**—When financial institutions are issuing loans for Minor Irrigation spacing between two wells are being emphasised. Now 150m to 200m. spacing is being adopted. There is a scope to reduce the spacing in some favourable areas. With this view, 473 pumpsets have been carried out in entire Tamil Nadu and reduction of spacing have been recommended to NABARD. This will be much be reficial to the farming community.

6. **Geophysical survey.**—Geophysical survey is being carried out mainly ascertain the sub-surface hydrogeological conditions such as depth and disposition of aquifer and quality of water in the aquifer encountered. They are broadly divided into surface and sub-surface prospecting. Under the surface prospecting resistivity format one with the help of sub-surface prospecting the boreholes drilled were electrically logged and proper well construction is recommended Under surface prospecting 3,851 locations were studied.

7. **Geochemical study.**—The water samples collected periodically from various sources such as shallow observation wells, borewells, surface water bodies, etc., are chemically analysed for their suitability of irrigation and for domestic purposes. These works are done in Thanjavur and Madras lab. During the year 1989-90, 14,555 samples were analysed.

8. **Consultancy service.**—This department renders of consultancy services to farmers, general public and Government department for the selection of suitable sites. Based on Geohydrological survey, sites for sinking wells and drilling of borewells are being selected. This scheme helped farmers to minimise the infructuous expenditure. During this year about 2,711 cases have been studied for various agencies.

9. **Monitoring sea water Intrusion.**—Sea water Intrusion study is being monitored in the Erst of coastal Minjur aquifer where large scale pumping is resorted. Generally along the coastal area there is a large scale development of ground water due to availability of good aquifers. This may lead to sea water intrusion. To prevent this hazard detailed studies have been commenced for 250 sq. km. during 1989-90.

10. **Drilling.**—Drilling of boreholes are undertaken by this department as part of Ground investigation. Based on the lithological characteristics of the formation test wells are being constructed and pumpset are being conducted. The successful test well drilled for investigation purposes are later handed over to other departments like TWAD, Panchayat Union, etc., drinking water purposes. During this year totally 219 bore holes were drilled.

11. **Conjunctive use of surface and ground water pond scheme study.**—Conjunctive use of surface and Ground water study in command areas has been taken up in all the districts of Tamil Nadu. During this year 20 location in tank command and 70 location in the command area of reservoirs have been selected and studied. Five artificial recharge schemes have also been taken up for study Percolation pond recharge study in ponds 70 were studied to know the effect of recharge and quantum of recharge from ponds. Water level fluctuations were observed in the selected wells, pumpsets were also conducted.

12. *Pollution studies.*—Pilot studies in pollution of groundwater due to industrial effluents and also by fertiliser application were taken up. Regarding industrial effluents studies have been taken up in the river basins of Ponnai, Cauvery and Tamiraparani. Water samples were collected in such vulnerable points and are analysed.

13. *Institute for water studies.*—The Institute for water studies was formed to evaluate the water potential in all the river basins of Tamil Nadu and to propose suitable water management. Under the UNDP assistance this institute have procured many sophisticated equipments and trained officers in advanced Techniques abroad. The first mid term report on the water resources study of V. I. G. basin has been prepared and sent to UNDP for approval. Similarly the study has been completed in Pambar, Kottakaraiyar, Kundar, Tamaraparani Vellar, Vaippar and Nambiar basins.

14. *Documentation of data.*—Data entry machine has been installed in Chief Engineer (Groundwater) Office and the Rainfall, water level pertaining to Ground wing of water Public Works Department are being documented with the help of this machine.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (GROUNDWATER).

Achievement for the year 1989-90.

Serial No.	Name of works	Achievement for 1989-90
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. Groundwater Survey ;		
1.	Watershed study	Nos. 13 13
2.	Water level monitoring	No. of wells 2,100
3.	Photogeological study	Sq. kms. 29,000
4.	Groundwater Extension Service	No. of Zillage 1,140
5.	Pumptest for reduction of spacing	Nos. 473
6.	Geophysical survey	Nos. 3,851
7.	Geochemical study	No. of samples 1555
8.	Consultancy services	Nos. 2,711
9.	Monitoring sea water intrusion	Sq. kms. 250
10.	Drilling of boreholes	Nos. 219
II.	Conjunctive use of surface and Groundwater	No. of report 20
II.	Pollution studies	Nos. 50
III.	Institute for water study	No. of basins 1

IRRIGATION

Anamaduvar Reservoir Project—

The Scheme was sanctioned in G. O. Ms. No. 841, P.W.D., dated 28th April 1982.

The scheme contemplated formation of a reservoir of 262 Mc.ft., across Anaimaduvar river near Kurichal village in Salem District. Two canals viz., Left Canal and Right Main Canal of a length of 5.50 km. and 15.15 km. are nearing completion. This scheme will benefit 820 ha., of irrigated dry crops. The latest estimate cost of the scheme is Rs. 1,185.52 lakhs. About 98 per cent of earth and 93 percent of spillway and 95 percent Main canal works have been completed.

Golwarpatty Reservoir.—The Scheme was sanctioned for Rs. 597.00 lakhs in G. O. Ms. No. 784, Public Works Department, dated 20th April 1982. This scheme envisages formation of a reservoir with a capacity of 178 mt., across Arjunanadhi river near Golwarpatty Village in Sattur taluk of Kamarajar District. It was taken up for execution in 8/82. The Scheme aims to give irrigation benefits to an extent of 2,630 hectares of dry land.

The present estimate cost of the scheme is Rs. 830.00 lakhs. All major works have been completed and the residual works are proposed to be completed by the end of his financial year.

Noyal—Orath balayam Reservoir Scheme—A $\frac{1}{2}$ reservoir across Noyal river near Orathupalaya Village in Peruthurai taluk Periyar District and extension of Athupalayam main canal from 32.75 km., to 60 Kms., in Karur taluk of Trichy district was taken up for execution during 6/84 under V Five Year Plan. The estimate cost of the scheme is Rs. 877 lakhs. The storage capacity of the reservoir is 616 mc.ft., By completing the scheme an extent of 500 acres in Periyar District and 9,375 acres in Trichy district is benefitted. The scheme is nearing completion.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (BUILDINGS)

The Public Works Department is a service department, with various branches. The buildings Branch is in charge of planning, designing, construction and maintenance of all Government Buildings of various departments of the State Government.

The Branch also undertakes construction of buildings for Quasi-Government Organisations, local bodies and other statutory organisations such as E.S.I., IUDP, etc., on agency basis, after collectingcentage charges. The branch has adequate infrastructural facilities to plant design and construct buildings adopting latest techniques using a mini computer. The buildings, centre laboratory is engaged in the development of new materials in the construction practice for special applications.

The B. E. for 1989-90 for the branch is Rs. 789.28 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 323.18 lakhs is meant for improvements, maintenance and repairs of Government Buildings. Besides, a sum of Rs. 465.10 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate for other departments for the maintenance and repairs of the buildings of those departments and the amount will be operated by Public Works Departments. Besides, a sum of Rs. 2,012.27 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate 1989-90 for the construction of new buildings for the various departments.

The following are the major construction works undertaking on by the Public Work Department for the various departments.

1. The major head quarters buildings in the triburcated Ramanathapuram District at Sivaganga, Virudhunagar and Ramanathapuram.
2. Police Stations, Collectors Quarters, Judges Quarters etc., at the above places.
3. Collectorate at Dindigul and Vellore. The Collectorate at Tuticorin, Thiruvannamalai and Madras are proposed to be taken up shortly.
4. Taluk Office buildings, R.D.O's Office, Agricultural Income tax Office etc., at various places.
5. Additional second and third floors :— Pay and Accounts Office at Madurai.
6. Sub-Registrar Office at Thellar, North Arcot District (completed) and Sethiathope (in progress).
7. Court buildings and Law Chambers at various places.
8. Commercial Tax Office, Nagercoil.
9. Primary Health Centres at various places.
10. School Buildings at various places.

11. Steam Laundry- Coimbatore Medical College, Seven Storeyed Building at Government General Hospital, Madras.

Eight storeyed building at Stanley Hospital, Madras Cobalt Therapy Unit, Coimbatore Medical College.

12. Residential quarters for Government servants at many Places, Inspection Bungalows Guest Houses etc., at several places.
13. Buildings under HADP. Western Ghats Development Programme, Tribal Welfare Scheme.
14. Improvement to Central Prisons and Sub-Jails.
15. Memorial for Thiruppur Kumaran , Thiru M. G. Ramachandran former Chief Minister, and Kandi King Vikrama Singam (Vellore).
16. IUDP Deposit works such as Bus Stands, Shopping Complex , Daily Markets etc.,
17. Buildings for T. N. Agricultural University and Tamil Nadu Veterinary University.

TAMIL NADU ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY.

In keeping with the principal objective of exploiting and popularising the use of renewable sources of energy, Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency (TEDA) during the year 1989-90 continued to bestow attention on programme relating to Solar Energy, Wind Energy, Biomass Energy, etc., In particular, there was a considerable increase in the activities under Wind Energy programme.

Solar Water Heating Systems—(SWHS) are ideally suited for providing hot water in hotels and canteens for cooking, preparation of tea and washing utensils, in industries for various processes, in hospitals clinics for bathing and sterilising purposes and in residential buildings for domestic use. Substantial savings can be effected in fuel consumption electricity by installing Solar Water Heating Systems.

During the year 1989-90, 29 Bigger Systems were taken up out of which 28 had been completed. Under Domestic Solar Water Heating System, 200 Systems had been installed.

Biogas.— is a clean, cheap fuel in the form of gas. So far, 53 project proposal costing approximately Rs. 46.54 lakhs have been forwarded to DNES, out of which 50 proposals costing Rs. 45.08 lakhs have been sanctioned. 28 biogas plants costing approximately Rs. 24.54 lakhs have been installed and commissioned and 4 plants costing approximately Rs. 5.15 lakhs are under various stages of erection.

Since the entire State of Tamil Nadu experiences very good winds through out year, there has been a great demand for windmills for water pumping operation. Wind mills are provided for drinking water purposes as well as irrigation purposes. So far 552 windmills have been installed in Tamil Nadu upto to the end of July 1990.

In the prevailing situation of inadequate power generation from Centralised sources, there is a considerable interest in harnessing wind energy for power production with a view to supplement the conventional power supply. New initiatives have been taken towards strengthening wind data base and establishment of demonstration wind power projects.

Under DANIDA Grant, two large windfarm projects, 6 MW and 54 MW capacity worth Rs. 17.5 crores have been sanctioned by DNES. They are located at Kayathar in Chidambaram District and Muppandal in Kanyakumari District. The estimated local cost is of the order of 4.50 crores, which is shared equally by TEDA & DNES. These two wind farms were commissioned on 30th March 1990. The total quantity of units of electricity generated upto 31st July 1990 at Kayathar and Muppandal are 75.47 and 4.67 lakhs respectively. The total installed capacity of windfarms for power generation in Tamil Nadu now is 13.88 MW.

At the instance of the Planning Commission, Government of India, Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme was introduced in Tamil Nadu in 1983-84 in two selected blocks.

During 1989-90, the programme was implemented in three blocks as given below ;—

Walejah	North Arcot District.
Palani	Anna District.
Herur	.. Dharmapuri District.

The programme is now continued.

The basic concept of *Urjagram* is to make available various options for an optimal mix of various energies in a village, depending upon local availability and eventually train local people for operating and maintaining various systems as per their specific needs. In the implementation of various programmes, TEDA has received valuable assistance from Government of India and State Government.

CHAPTER XXVI.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

AGRICULTURAL INCOME-TAX.

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income Tax Act has been in force from the year 1955. Originally agricultural income tax was levied only on plantation crops like coffee, tea, rubber, cardamom and cinchona. The Amendment Act, 1958, provided for levy of agricultural income tax in the non-plantation areas in the entire State. The agricultural income tax is levied for each financial year either on the total agricultural income of the previous year or on the basis of extent of holding. At present, exemption limit is Rs. 10,000 on income basis. As per the scheme of composition, the exemption limit is 20 standard acres. Composition facility is available upto 100 standard acres in respect of plantation crops, where as there is no such limit for the non-plantation crops. The composition of standard areas depends upon the nature of crops raised.

2. The present rates of tax on income basis and extent basis (i.e. composition) are given below :—

Rates of tax on income basis :—

1. On the first Rs. 8,000 of total Agricultural income	Nil.
2. On the next Rs. 7,000 of total Agricultural income	Twenty five paise in the rupee.
3. On the next Rs. 5,000 of total Agricultural income	Thirty paise in the rupee.
4. On the next Rs. 5,000 of total Agricultural income	Thirty five paise in the rupee.
5. On the next Rs. 5,000 of total Agricultural income	Forty five paise in the rupee.
6. On the next Rs. 20,000 of total Agricultural income	Fifty five paise in the rupee.
7. On the next Rs. 50,000 of total Agricultural income	Sixty paise in the rupee.
8. On the balance of total Agricultural income	Sixty five paise in the rupee.

Provided that :

(i) No agricultural income-tax shall be payable on a total Agricultural income not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

(ii) Where the total agricultural income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 11,100 the agricultural income tax payable thereon shall not exceed 70 per cent. of the amount by which the total agricultural income exceeds Rs. 10,000 :

Provided further that, in the case of every company agricultural income-tax shall be charged at the maximum rate on the whole of the total agricultural income.

Rates of composition fee on external basis :

<i>Extend.</i>	<i>Rate per standard (2)</i>
(1)	
1. On the first 20 standard acres	Nil. r .
2. On the next 5 standard acres.	15.00
3. On the next 5 standard acres.	20.00
4. On the next 5 standard acres.	30.00
5. On the next 5 standard acres.	40.00
6. On the next 10 standard acres.	50.00
7. On the next 10 standard acre.	60.00
8. On the next 10 standard acres	70.00
9. On the next 10 standard acres.	80.00
10. On the balance of standard acres.	100.00

Provided that in the case of every company, the lumpsum payable shall be charged at the maximum rate on the whole of the total extent of the land in respect of which the company is permitted to compound the agricultural income tax.

3. The bulk of Revenue raised under Agricultural Income Tax is from Plantation crops. It accounts for more than 90 per cent of the total revenue from the source. Total number of assessees for the assessment year 1981-82 to 1989-90 under return and composition basis are, given below. :-

<i>Years</i>	<i>Plantation.</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Non plantation.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
	<i>Return basis</i>	<i>Composition basis</i>		<i>Return basis</i>	<i>Composition basis</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1981-82	1,020	3,550	4,570	3,992	28,621	32,613
1982-83	1,000	3,650	4,660	3,901	26,360	30,261
1983-84	920	3,714	4,634	3,814	26,216	30,030
1984-85	913	3,705	4,618	3,736	23,824	27,560
1985-86	878	3,798	4,676	3,678	24,758	28,436
1986-87	827	3,831	4,658	3,644	25,777	29,421
1987-88	791	3,899	4,690	3,526	24,935	28,461
1988-89	768	3,916	4,684	3,297	24,110	27,407
1989-90	775	3,910	4,715	3,302	23,810	27,112

(as on 31st October 1989)

4. A comprehensive training programme for all the Assistant Commissioners of Agricultural Income Tax and Agricultural Income Tax Officers who are new to this department, is drawn up every year training imparted for 9 days in various law and accountancy matters relating to Agricultural Income Tax experts from various specialised professions conduct classes for the participants. Refresher courses are also conducted for the other Assistant Commissioners and Agricultural Income Tax Officers. The training is found to be useful to them in finalisation of Agricultural Income Tax assessments.

FLOOD.

The South west Monsoon intensified in the third week of July 1989. On 22nd July 1989 and 23rd July 1989 there were heavy rains in the Nilgiris District, recording a maximum of 211.05 mm. rainfall in these two days, as against the normal rain fall of 378.90 mm. Due to heavy wind and rain, there were flash floods causing landslides, uprooting of a large number of trees on road margins, affecting the free flow of vehicular traffic. Due this, Several telephones lines and electric lines were disrupted and water supply was also affected due to power failure. The train services were affected due to falling of trees on the railway track and several houses were damaged, rendering the people homeless, Six persons died due to house collapse, fall of trees, floods and electrocution.

For execution of relief measures in the Nilgiris District, the Government of India approved a ceiling of expenditures Rs. 68.61 lakhs for relief works.

During the North East Monsoon period (1st October 1989 to 31 st December 1989) 20 lives were lost due to rain in different districts. The number of families affected during the above period was 11,788. A total number of 3,618 huts were partly damaged, and a number of 8,389 huts were damaged fully. For feeding this affected families, a total sum of Rs. 2,18,00 was spent. For those affected due to heavy rain, a total sum of Rs. 15,11,800 was distributed as relief in the districts of Madras Chengai-Anna, South Arcot, Kamarajar, Chidambaranar Periyar Tirunelveli and The Nilgiris. During the above period, crops were damaged due to water logging to an extent of 12,000 hectares in Thanjavur District.

There were also unprecedented heavy rains in January 1990 in the Southern districts of Kama rajar, Pasumpun Thever Thirumagan, Ramanathapuram, Chidambaranar. Ma urai and Dindigul Quaid-e-Milleth Districts causing heavy damages to human life. Cattle and to private and Public Properties. 29 persons lost their lives. 1,321 villages and 4.68 lakhs population were affected. 11,653 houses were fully damaged and 25,741 partially. Crops in an extent of 20,131 hectares were also damaged. The State Government rescued marooned people in Kamuthi Taluk in Ramanathapuram District utilising Navy Helicopters. The State Government sanctioned Rs. 50 lakhs for immediate relief measures in the affected areas. A memorandum seeking Central Assistance to the tune of Rs. 19.80 crores has been sent to Government of India. A Central Team consisting of five members visited the flood affected areas on 12th March 1990.

ASSIGNMENT OF CULTIVABLE WASTE LANDS TO LANDLESS POOR.

Cultivable waste lands are assigned in favour of eligible landless and poor persons free of land value. A person whose family consists of five members or less is considered to be poor" when his income is Rs. 200 or less per mensem. A person whose family consists of more than five members is considered poor when his income is Rs. 250 or less per mensem.

2. Landless poor Scheduled Casts/Scheduled Tribes are being accorded the highest priority next only to the families of Ex-Servicemen including Border Security. Force personnel and Territorial Army Personnel who have killed or disabled in action.

The maximum extent of land may be assigned to a person of all the districts except Kanniya Kumari District is that extent together which together with the lands if any, that the assignee owns, make, up a total extent equivalent to 3 acres of dry or $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres of wet land. In Kanniyakumari District, the maximum extent that can be held after assignment is one acre of dry land or 0.50 acres of wet and as such categories of lands in that district are very valuable.

4. Lands are assigned on the conditions that they should be brought under cultivation within a period of three years from the date of assignment, that they should not be sold or alienated for a minimum period of ten years (But may be hypothecated with bank for the purpose of raising loan for cultivation) and they should be cultivated by the assignee himself or by members of his family or by hired labour and not otherwise. In the case of violation of conditions of assignment, the lands are liable to be resumed by the Government without payment of any compensation.

5. From the 14th December 1988 the Government have decided not to assign/allocate land for cultivation purpose to any private except to the landless poor. Land for cultivation purposes will only be leased out in failure for the persons other than landless poor.

6. A total number of 5,3,5 land pattas have been issued covering an extent 2324-52-8 sectares during the period from 1st April 1989 to 31st January 1990.

LAND REFORMS

1.1. The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act No. 58 of 1961) was enacted with a view to reduce the disparity in the ownership of agricultural lands that leads to the concentration of such land in the hands of certain persons. The Act came into force from the 6th April 1960. The Ceiling area for a family of five members was originally fixed at 30 standard acres with an allowance of 5 standard acres for every member in excess of five in the family, subject to the overall ceiling area of 60 standard acres. The ceiling area for a family of five members is now 15 standard acres and the overall ceiling area is 30 standard acres. Surplus over the ceiling is acquired for distribution to landless poor at the rate of 3 acres of dry of 1 1/2 acres wet. The progress achieved under the Land Reforms Act upto the 31st December 1989 is as below;

	Acres.
(i) Extent notified as surplus less extent cancelled before and after initiating proceedings for assignment.	1,72,964
(2) Extent Covered by stay before and after initiating proceedings for assignments	26,657
(3) Details of extents of surplus land disposed of;	
(i) Extent held by the Tamil Nadu Sugarcane Farm Corporation Limited and since ordered for assignment to the landless agricultural labourers.	4,041
(ii) Extent reserved for public purposes	9,976

(iii) Details of beneficiaries—

<i>Categories of persons benefitted.</i>	<i>Number of persons.</i>	<i>Extent assigned (acres)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Scheduled Castes	46,435	51,453
2 Scheduled Tribes	93	136
3 Others	59,167	80,288
Total ..	1,05,695	1,31,877

(iv) Extent pending distribution 4,474 acres

2. Schemes of Financial assistance to the Allottees of surplus land.

2.1. In the year 1975 the Government of India formulated a Central Sector Scheme for providing Financial assistance to the assignees of ceiling surplus lands under the land Reforms Act. The assignees will be mostly landless agricultural labourers majority belong to scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, it was considered that they might not be in a position to provide the immediate inputs for cultivation. Further, the assigned lands might be generally dry or otherwise in need of development. These factors led to the formulation of the scheme to provide short term and long term grants.

2.2. According to the revised pattern of assistance under the scheme, the entire assistance given by the Government was treated as grant and the amount was Rs. 1,000 per hectare. From the financial year 1980-81 the expenditure was shared by the Central and State Government in the ratio of 50 : 50. The grant of the financial assistance was enhanced from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,500 per hectare from the year 1984-85. Eighty per cent of the grant is given as manure through the Co-operative Societies and 20 per cent in cash, a special state plan under this scheme is set up for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes exclusively.

2.3. Financial requirement.

A sum of Rs. 24 lakhs was provided in the budget for the financial year 1989-90.

2. . Target achieved so far.

The entire budget allotment of Rs. Rs. 24,00,000 has been spent under the scheme before the 31st March 1990.

3. Physical target :

3.1. A target of 5000 acres of ceiling surplus lands under the land Reforms Act was fixed for assignment to eligible persons for the year 1989-90, which includes 365.00 acres of land that will be available for distribution from the surplus lands with drawn from the Tamil Nadu sugar cane farm Corporation Ltd. Vadapathi Mangalam now placed at the disposed of this department. The target achieved upto the 31st January 1990 is as follows :-

Category of assignees.						Number of persons.	Extent (in acres)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Scheduled Caste	--	--	--	--	--	5,926	4,522
Scheduled Tribe	--	--	--	--	--	4	12
Others	--	--	--	--	--	2,487	2,266
Total	--	--	--	--	--	8,417	6,800

3.2. The total number of beneficiaries from the year 1984-85 to 1988-89 are as follows;—

Category.	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Scheduled Castes	.. 1,761	1,428	982	1,152	1,904
Scheduled Tribes		2	7		9
Others	.. 1,403	1,700	1,009	1,635	1,334
Total	.. 3,164	2,620	1,998	2,787	3,247

4. Target and Programme for the Budget year 1990-91 :

It is proposed to spend a sum of Rs. 24 lakhs under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme and Rs. 4,80,000 under the Special Component Plan during the year 1990-91.

II. Tenancy Laws,

1. Tamil Nadu Cultivation Tenants (Protection) Act, 1966 (Tamil Nadu Act No. 25 of 1956)

1.1. This Act provides that no cultivating tenant shall be evicted from his holding except for non payment of rent, doing any Act which is injurious to the Land or crops thereon, failure to cultivate the lands, using the land for any purpose other than agriculture or denial of the title of the landowner to the land. No land can be resumed by the landowner (other than those belonging to the Armed Forces) except on the grounds mentioned above.

(ii) Revenue Courts exist for settling disputes between the landowners and tenants.

2. The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair rent) Act, 1956 (Tamil Nadu Act No. 24 of 1956).

2.1. Under the provisions of the Act, the fair rent payable by the cultivating tenant to the landowner public trust has been fixed as 25 per cent of the gross produce, the landowners pays the land revenue and other dues on the land, while the tenant bears the expenses of cultivation.

2.2. The Revenue Courts decide disputes, if any, under the Act.

3. The Tamil Nadu Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural lands) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 57 of 1961).

3.1. This Act has been enacted for the regulation and administration of agricultural lands by the public trusts in the State.

3.2. No public trust can cultivate lands in excess of 20 standard acres under pannai cultivation. Lands in excess of 20 standard acres held by public trusts under pannai cultivation are to be leased out to bonafide tenants.

4. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands (Record of Tenancy rights) Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act No. 10 of 1969).

This Act provides for the registration of the names of the persons cultivating the agricultural lands of the landowners and public trusts in the State. The Taluk Tahsildar who is the Record officer for the purposes of this Act has to prepare a Record of Tenancy Rights to safeguard the interests of the tenants. Section 5-A of the Act provides for the constitution of a non-official Advisory Committee at Taluk level, consisting of one landless agricultural labourer belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes, one tenant and three Social Workers to assist the Record officer in the preparation of the Record of Tenancy rights. The Committee is at present functioning in 57 Taluks. Upto the 31st December 1989 persons numbering 4,94,008 have been registered as tenants in respect of an extent of 6,84,496 acres. The break up figures are as follows:—

Category.	Number of persons.
1. Scheduled Castes	1,74,651
2. Scheduled Tribes	718
3. Backward Classes	1,64,653
4. Others	1,53,986
Total	4,94,008

5. Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers (Fair Wages) Act, 1969 (Tamil Nadu Act No. 19 of 1969).

5.1. This Act provides for the payment of fair wages and for the review. This is applicable for paddy cultivation only in the following eleven (11) Eastern taluks of Thanjavur district.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Mannargudi | (2) Thiruthurai |
| (3) Mayiladuthurai | (4) Sinkali |
| (5) Nagapattinam | (6) Nannilam |
| (7) Thiruvavur | (8) Vedfranyam |
| (9) Needamangalam | (10) Tharangambadi |
| (11) Needamangalam. | |

5.2. Existing rates of wages payable to agricultural labourers in East Thanjavur district are as follows:—

(i) Adults :

For persons engaged in ploughing, sowing, farming, trimming and transplantation or other agricultural operations and maintenance of land for sowing and transplantation transport by manual labour inputs or produce.

7 litres of paddy plus
Rs. 6.80 per day or
Rs. 16 per day.

For persons engaged in plucking of seedlings and replanting

7 litres of paddy plus
Rs. 5.90 per day of
Rs. 15 per day.

For persons engaged in weeding

7 litres of paddy plus
Rs. 4.90 per day or Rs. 14
per day.

(ii) Non-Adults :

All Agricultural operations

4 litres of paddy plus
Rs. 2.80 per day or
Rs. 8 per day.
4 litres of paddy plus
Rs. 2.80 per day or
Rs. per day.

5.3. The hours of work for all operations other than ploughing has been fixed as 7 hours per day and for ploughing 5 hours per day.

6. Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyiruppu Coriferent of Owner ship) Act, 1971 (Tamil Act No. 40 of 1971).

6.1. This Act provides the occupancy rights to agriculturalists or agricultural labourer^s who were occupying Kudiyiruppu (hcmesterds) as on the 18th June 1971 as tenants or licencees and such kudiyiruppu shall vest in them absolutely free from all encumbrances.

6.2. Kudiyiruppu pattas have been issued up to the 31st January 1989 as follows;

Category.	Number of persons.
Scheduled Castes ..	199,010
Scheduled Tribes ..	244
Backward Classes —	48,939
Others —	32,025
Total	1,80,217

858 cases are pending enquiry and 138 cases are covered by courts proceedings.

7. The Tamil Nadu Rural Artisans (Conferment of Ownership of Kudiyiruppu) Act, 1976 (Act No. 38 of 1976).

7.1. This Act provides for the conferment of ownership on rural artisans occupying kudiyiruppu in the State as on the 1st July 1975 either as tenants or licencees.

7.2. Kudiyiruppu pattas have been issued upto the 21st January 1989 as follows;—

Category.	Number of persons.
Scheduled Castes ..	43
Scheduled Tribes .. —	15
Backward Classes	227
Others —	122
Total —	407

7.3. Four hundred and five cases are pending enquiry.

LAND REVENUE.

1.1. Land Revenue represents the basic land revenue fixed with reference to sort, soil and nature of the land, local Cess and Local Cess Surcharge, Additional Assessment and Additional Water Cess, form an integral part of the land revenue. With effect from 1st July 1967, the basic assessment on all dry lands has been waived. Likewise, from 1st July, 1971, the land revenue component of the consolidated wet assessment has been waived in respect of individuals holding wet lands of 5 acres and less.

1.2. The severe droughts in 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 have reduced the resources available with the farmers and consequently the collection of land revenue could be done only by persuasive measures. Distraint proceedings are not resorted to in the collection of land revenue. Particulars of collection of land revenue both current and arrears are given below for the last 3 faslis.

	<i>Fasli 1396</i> (1-7-1986 30-6-1987)	<i>Fasli 1397</i> (1-7-1987 30-6-1988)	<i>Fasli 1398</i> (1-7-1988 30-6-1989)
	(Rupees in crores)		
Current Demand	24.60	22.25	23.95
Collection	18.11	20.28	20.00
Balance	6.49	1.97	3.95
Arrear Demand	39.94	37.44	33.89
Collection	6.47	7.52	4.39
Balance	33.67	29.92	29.50
Total Demand	64.56	59.69	57.84
Collection	24.58	27.80	24.39
Balance	39.96	31.89	33.45

In spite of the fact that severe drought condition prevailed over Tamil Nadu during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 the percentage of collection of current demand during fasli 1396, 1987 and 1398 was 74 percent and 91.1 per cent 83.50 percent respectively because of the persuasive methods adopted by the revenue machinery. However it was difficult to make substantial collection of the arrear demand.

Remission :

Seasonal remission.—2.1. Due to any specific reason, if a ryot desires to be granted remission he should, in time, apply in writing to the Revenue Officer concerned specifying the fields for which he desires remission. Then, based on the observation of the Azmoish Officer, remission will be allowed by the authorised Revenue Officer. In respect of seasonal remission the remission of cess and additional cesses are not given to the affected ryots.

2.2. Suspension and remission of land Revenue under exceptional circumstances.—In very exceptional circumstances, that is on the occurrence of either widespread calamities such as famine, drought and general failure of crops over large tracts, suspension or remission of assessment is allowed by Government. In such cases the collection of arrears of land revenue and Government loan are also postponed to the next fasli year.

2.3. Percentage of yield certificate.—The Collectors have been authorised to issue village-wise percentage of yield certificate (annavari certificate) when the crop yield is 50 per cent production or below. With this certificate, the farmers will be able to reschedule the loans granted through Co-operative Societies and other financial institutions.

MASS CONTACT PROGRAMME (MANU NEETHI THITIAM).

Under the Mass Contact Programme, Collectors and District Revenue Officers, along with the officials of various Government Departments visit each division under their jurisdiction bi-monthly every month for disposal of grievances of the people in the villages on the spot, while Revenue Divisional Officers visit a village in each taluk under their jurisdiction for a similar purpose.

According to the present instructions, a subordinate officer goes six weeks in advance to the concerned village and inform the public in the village of the proposed date of visit, collects petitions from the aggrieved public and send them to the concerned departmental officials for redressal on the day of the Mass Contact Programme, the officer concerned visits the village along with all the concerned district officials and final replies are given to the concerned petitioners. The petitions received on that day are also processed and replies given to the petitioners.

Manu Neethi Days should be conducted by the District Revenue Officer as well as the Collector in a village in one division a month on a rotation basis. The wording indicates that the District Revenue Officer and the Collector will do this separately. Therefore there will be two programmes each month, the Collector and the District Revenue Officer going to villages in different divisions in the same month.

SURVEY AND LAND RECORDS.

The survey and Land Records Department undertakes initial survey, resurvey, supplemental survey whenever necessary in both the agricultural areas and in town areas. This Department is responsible for maintaining and updating the permanent land records by periodical inspection and maintenance, taking note of the changes on account of sale, succession, gift, exchange, court directives and partition etc.

2. This Department supplies necessary infrastructure such as plans showing the boundaries of landed properties, the topographical details, the full description of the nature, tenure area and reputed ownership of every piece of land, plans and maps to the various development activities of the Government and renders service to the general public in meeting their land requirements.

3. The topo maps required for general administration, development planning and for the execution of different projects, taluk, district, State Road Maps and Tourist Guide maps are also compiled and printed in colour.

4. The following Scheme works are now being undertaken and are in progress :—

(1) Natham Survey and Survey of agricultural lands put to non-Agricultural purposes :

(2) Town survey of townships Municipalities Corporations (except Madras Old City) 13-Survey of Hill villages.

Natham Survey and Survey of Agricultural Lands Put to non-Agricultural Purposes :

5. Natham areas of villages were not surveyed previously in details. It has therefore been decided to take up a detailed survey of Natham Areas and agricultural lands used for non-agricultural purposes. During this survey, the streets, roads and lanes within each Natham are also automatically demarcated and surveyed. The Natham survey is useful to the people to establish their rights of ownership and possession.

6. It has been programmed to cover about 14,000 sq.Km. under this scheme, within a period of 5 years. This enables levy of ground rent on all private holdings already classified as Natham or Village site and Agricultural lands used for non-agricultural purposes as per G. O. Ms. No. 1971 Revenue, dated 14th October 1988. An Area of 1,523.59 Sq.Km. under measurement has been covered upto 31st December 1989.

Town Survey : In Tamil Nadu, there are 109 Municipalities and township committee covering an area of 1,900 sq.km. Out of this 76 Municipalities covering an area of 1,200 sq.kms have already been surveyed under town survey system. The rest of the Municipalities numbering 33 covering 7700 sq.km. have not been taken up for a detailed town survey.

2.3. *Percentage of yield Certificate.*—The Collectors have been authorised to issue village-wise percentage of yield certificate (Anuvai certificate) when the crop yield 50 per cent production or below. With this certificate the farmers will be able to re-schedule the loans granted through Co-operative Society and other financial institutions.

In the already surveyed Municipalities, the Town Survey operations were confined to the areas which then existed within the respective Municipalities. Subsequently, in almost all the towns there are extended areas roughly 1/3 rd of the total area covered by the Municipalities by 400 sq. km. The areas around Madras city and the major towns like, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Tirunelveli are developing fast by formation of housing colonies from Agricultural lands and those lands are being converted into house site as well as industrial units. For delimiting of all such holdings detailed town survey therefore has become necessary.

In the Circumstances, it has been ordered to carry out the initial town survey/ updating of town survey records in all the 109 Municipalities and 3 corporations in Tamil Nadu. An area of 185.45 Sq. km. has been completed under measurement upto 31st December 1989.

Survey of Hill Villages :

8. In the Hill areas, Survey has been done during the year 1899—1910 under various methods of survey then in vogue. The Survey records are obsolete and out of date. The Government waste lands have not been surveyed and included within the village boundaries. The Waste lands are reported to be under Sivajamma Cultivation mostly by the Tribal people for about 50 to 80 years. As the Government waste lands have not been surveyed and included within the village limit, the Sivajamma cultivation now being undertaking by the Tribal People could not be identified and the rights held by the tribals in the lands could not also be firmly recognised and pattas issued. The demarcation of village boundary and reserve forest boundary will avoid further illegal encroachments. Government wastelands within the proposed notified boundary of the reserved forest and the surplus land could be assigned to landless persons or used for new plantations by the Forest Department, Keeping this aspects in mind, the Government have accorded sanction to take up the survey of Hill Villages in the Districts of North Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Coimbatore as a welfare measure intended for the betterment of tribals. The work in measurement has been completed in an area of 436.59 sq. km upto 31st December 1989.

Maintenance of Revenue Records and registration :

9. Meticulous maintenance work is a must for the proper identification of boundaries from village to State level. The Government have strengthened the maintenance wing at the taluk and firkas level for effective maintenance of land records with post survey changes.

Printing Facilities :

Modern techniques are being adopted for preparation of maps by printing through photo Zinco or Offset processes. This Department already introduced mechanisation by supplying gadgets like higher photo copying machine for taking copies of maps.

SETTLEMENT OF ESTATES

Introduction.—The main object of the formation of this Department is to abolish the inter medias in Zamin and Inam areas, to introduce ryotwari system as per the provisions of the following abolition Acts and to fix the assessment in all occupied lands etc., on par with the assessment on ryotwari areas.

1. The Tamil Nadu Act XXVI of 1948 [Tamil Nadu Estates (Abolition and Conversion) into Ryotwari] Act, 1948.

2. The Tamil Nadu Act 26 of 1963 [Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963].

3. The Tamil Nadu Act 30 of 1963 [Tamil Nadu Minor Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1963].

4. The Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1953 [Tamil Nadu Land holder (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1953].

5. The Tamil Nadu Act 30 of 1964.

6. Tamil Nadu Act 31 of 1964 : .. Abolition Acts relating to the transferred territory of Kanyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli Kattabomman district.

7. Tamil Nadu Act 32 of 1964.

8. Tamil Nadu Act 39 of 1964 ..
9. Tamil Nadu Act 11 of 1973 ..
10. Tamil Nadu Act 24 of 1969 [Tamil Nadu Gudalur Janman (Abolition and Conversion in to Ryotwari) Act, 1969.]
11. Tamil Nadu Act 31 of 1973-(Levy of ryotwari) assessment on freehold lands Act 1973

Function. -There is one Settlement Officer in the cadre of I.A.S. who is having jurisdiction over the State of Tamil Nadu and 5 Assistant settlement Officers in the cadre of Deputy Collectors who are working under the control of the Settlement Officer.

After notifying the estates under the Abolition Acts, surveys operations were carried out by the Survey Department under the provisions of Survey and Boundaries Act and Survey record were supplied to the Settlement Department. On receipt of survey records, several stages of settlement work were carried out. The ownership of the occupied land was determined under the statutory provisions of the respective Abolition Acts. Finally on introduction of Settlement, A. Registers Chitta and other records were handed over to the Revenue Department for day-to-day administration work. At present the introduction of ryotwari settlement is being taken up in respect of the Villages for which impediments have been subsequently cleared on the vacation of stay orders of the High Court and Supreme Court. Besides implementation of Abolition Acts, the settlement Department has also attended to the following special items of work.

1. Introduction of Resettlement in Pudukkottai merged area.
2. Introduction of settlement in Transferred Territory (Kanyakumari District, etc.) on Transferred Territory Act 30 of 1964.
3. Revenue follow up work in ryotwari areas to bring the Revenue Registry upto-date and also to supply fresh out of 'A' Registers, etc., to Revenue Department for maintenance work.
4. Natham Survey work in village sites as well as agricultural lands used for non-agricultural purposes, town survey for updating the survey records and resurvey of Hill areas, to issue of pattas to the occupants in Natham and to levy of appropriate Ground Rent.

Progress of work target and achievement both physical and Financial under all heads/schemes etc.

Programme have been approved by the Director of Survey and Settlement, Madras for the conduct of several stages of settlement work. The settlement work under various Abolition Acts and introduction of settlement under Revenue follow up work were completed during the year 1989-90 as stated below :

Act.	Number of villages.	Area in sq. Miles.
Act 26/63	11	18.40
Act 31/73	1	6.62
Act 30/63	1	0.30
Revenue follow up work	109	510.54

5. *New Schemes implemented in the Reporting year.* In G. O. Ms. No. 1177, C.T. & R. E. Departments dated 30th October 1987, Government have sanctioned the Natham Survey, Agricultural lands used for non-agricultural purposes resurvey in Hill area and Town Survey in the State. The settlement Notification to take settlement work after the survey of all the Natham and Agricultural lands used for non-agricultural purposes has been approved in G. O. Ms. No. 971, Revenue (S.S.II) Department, dated 14th October 1988 and the same has been published in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated 9th November 1988. The work is in progress in respect of an area of 1,6,000.35 sq. Km. It is expected that there will be about 20 lakhs beneficiaries in the first phase.

There will also be a sizeable income towards levy of Ground Rent to the Government due to the scheme. It is also a public welfare scheme. The beneficiaries not only get title for the residential occupation but also get other benefits such as loans for improvement etc. Besides the above, the settlement work in respect of areas under Town survey and the hill area for which survey work was completed has also to be taken up to upto date the town survey records in town and to recognise the rights of hill tribes in hill areas and to levy the Ground Rent in Town areas and hill areas as per the Natham Settlement Notification.

TAMIL NADU URBAN LAND TAX ACT.

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax act was introduced in Madras city in the year 1966. It was extended to Coimbatore, Salem and Tiruchirappalli during the year 1971 and to the Madras City Belt area in the year 1975. The Act was extended to Tirunelveli and the extended area of Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Coimbatore Urban Agglomerations during 1981.

Under section 29 of the Act, the lands set apart for public worship lands used for hospitals run by the State or Central Government Hospitals, which are in receipt of grant from Central and State Governments, the lands used for the purpose connected with the disposal of the dead, roads. Urban land used for communal purposes, lands used by schools and Colleges or Universities recognised by the Government of Tamil Nadu. Public Parks, Public Libraries infirm Public Museums, Orphanages, Homes and Schools for the Deaf and Dumb, land for the and diseased, asylums for the aged and for fallen women are exempted from levy of urban land Tax,

The lands used for religious, charitable or Philanthropic purposes are granted exemption under section 27(1) by the Government of application.

As a number of representations were received from the public against the increase in incidence of ULT in 1975. Government have granted certain concessions in G.O.Ms.No. 2625, Revenue dated 27th December, 1976. One such concession is to adopt the market value as on 1st July 1971 for levying the Urban Land Tax and revision of rate structure as follows :-

All urban lands in areas other than the Madras City Belt area.	All lands in the Madras city Belt area.
(1)	(2)
First 2 grounds	First three grounds
Nil	Nil
2 Where the aggregate extent does not exceed 5 grounds	Where the aggregate extent does not exceed 7 grounds.
0.7 per cent of the market value	0.7 percent of the market value.
3. Where the Aggregate extent exceeds 5 grounds but does not exceed 10 grounds	Where the aggregate extent exceeds 7 grounds but does not exceed 10 grounds.
1 per cent of the market value	1 per cent of the market value.
4 Where the aggregate extent exceeds 10 grounds but does not exceed 20 grounds	Where the aggregate extent exceeds 10 grounds but does not exceed 20 grounds.
5 per cent of the market value	1.5 per cent of the market value.
5 Where the aggregate extent exceeds 20 grounds	Where the aggregate extent exceeds 20 grounds
2 percent of the market value	2 percent of the market value

Further the Industries, having Small Scale Industries Certificate are granted 25 per cent Tax Concession and other Industries 10 per cent concession. All Sabhas, where musical, dramatic or other such performance take place are granted 50 per cent concession of tax. Cinema Theatres are granted a rebate of 10 per cent of the Tax and the lands in Madras City notified as slums under section 3(b) of the Tamil Nadu Slums Clearance Act are exempted from Tax.

The High Court of Madras in its judgment dated, 11th January 1985 struck down section 6 B of the Urban Land Tax Act. The Government, in G.O. Ms. No. 1165, Revenue dated, 27th July 1987 issued orders to pass provisional assessment orders in respect of multiple holdings without involving the principle of aggregation. Accordingly provisional assessment

orders are being issued for each survey number, sub division, if it exceeds three grounds in Madras City Belt Area and two grounds in other areas. As in 31st January 1990 the number of cases assessed as per the above Government order is detailed below :—

<i>Act.</i>	<i>Number of cases.</i>	<i>Amount per fasli</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(Rs. in lakhs)
1971	38,744	104.00
1972	17,122	52.47
1975	31,362	157.16

TAMIL NADU URBAN LAND (CEILING AND REGULATION) ACT, 1978.

Due to migration of rural population to bigger cities seeking employment and other general amenities there is more demand for land in cities. It was keenly felt that regulation and proper development of the scarce urban areas, prevention of speculation and concentration of lands in few hands are necessary by means of imposing ceiling on individual holdings and ownership of urban property beyond reasonable limits. With this objective in view, the Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 (President's Act 34 of 1976) was enacted and came into force from 3rd August 1976.

2. The salient features of the Act are as follow:—

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

3. Experience in the implementation of the Act enacted in 1976 had shown that certain provisions of the Act tend to cause hardship to the public and this had given rise to severe criticism in the press and representations to Government. The Government enacted the Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 24 of 1978) by repealing the previous Act, 34 of 1976.

4. The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978 came into force retrospectively with effect from 3rd August 1976.

5. The Act is in force in the following Urban Agglomeration :—

Name of the Agglomerations :

1. Madras.
2. Madurai
3. Coimbatore
4. Tiruchirappallai
5. Salem
6. Tirunelveli

The Tamil Nadu Urban (Land Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 24 of 1978)

<i>Urban Agglomeration.</i>	<i>Category.</i>	<i>Individual.</i>	<i>Family.</i>	<i>Industrial undertaking.</i>
(1)	(2)	(5)	(4)	(5)
		(Square Meters)		
Madras	I	500	2,000	2,000
Madurai, Coimbatore, Triuchirappalli and Salem		1,500	3,000	3,000
Tirunelveli	III	2,000	4,000	4,000

7. Under section 7(1) of the Act, the Urban Land owner has to file a statement regarding holding of vacant land in excess of the ceiling limit to the Competent Authority. The Competent Authority, after observing the formalities under Section 9-11 of the Act will arrive at the excess urban vacant land held by the urban land owners and acquire them. If aggrieved by the orders of the Competent Authority, the Urban Land Owner can prefer an appeal to the Commissioner of Land Reforms under section 33. The orders passed by the Commissioner of Land Reforms under this section are final.

8. The provisions of this Act will not apply to lands held by Central and State Government, Government undertakings, Local bodies, Scheduled Banks, Co-operative Housing Societies, Religious, and Chhritable Institutions, etc.

9. Any persons, Institutions, Industrial undertakings may apply for exemption under section 21(1) (a) of the Act, for utilisation of the excess vacant land in the public interest. In the case of individuals, if it causes undue hardship to any person, exemption is granted by Government under section 21 (1) (b) of the Act.

10. The lands acquired under the Act are allotted under section 26 and Rule 23 of the Act, to any person for the purpose of Industry or for providing residential accommodation to the employees of Industry. It is also open to the Government to dispose of the lands to subserve any common good. The Government have prescribed the following priority for allotment:—

- (i) State Government Departments;
- (ii) Local Bodies, Corporations and Public undertakings under the control of State Government;
- (iii) Central Government Departments;
- (iv) Corporation and Public undertakings under the control of Central Government;
- (v) Housing Corporation/Bodies;
- (vi) Industries;
- (vii) For construction of House for Employees of any industries;
- (viii) Institution; and
- (ix) Individuals;

11. Government have allotted an extent of 158 hectares, 08 acres and 24 sq. mts. of vacant land acquired under the Act to Government Departments, Government Corporations, Housing Bodies and Institutions up to 31st January 1990. An extent of 446 hectares, 79 acres and 97 sq. mts. of land is available for immediate allotment

6. The ceiling limit for an individual, a family and an industrial undertaking in each urban agglomeration is given below :

CHAPTER XXVII.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS.

BHOODAN AND GRAMADHAN.

Introduction.—The Tamil Nadu Bhoodan Board was constituted in the year 1959 under the Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1958 to legalise donations received by Shri Acharya Vinobha Bhavae early in the year 1954.

Bhoodan.—From the inception of the movement 20,290 acres of lands were obtained as donations under Bhoodan. Out of this an extent of 18,000 acres have been distributed during this period an extent of 92 acres have been distributed to 65 persons.

Gramdhan.—So far 2,049 villages covering an extent of 1,50,185 acres of lands have come under the Gramdhan fold. So far 808 Villages have been declared as Gramadhan Villages by the Government.

Development of Bhoodan lands.—The Bhoodan Board has taking up the development work with the assistance of the voluntary organisation like ASSEFA, Tamil Nadu Sarvodaya Mandal, Madurai Mavatta Gramodhan Nirman Sangh and the Tamil Nadu Gramodhan and Bhoodan Development Trust.

At present the Bhoodan lands are being developed through the voluntary agencies to the benefit of the allottees by getting assistance and subsidy under IRDF, Massive Scheme and TAHDCO. Projects works are being carried out for the improvement of the Bhoodan lands in projects with subsidy benefits through the implementing agencies.

Manickampatti Project.—The Project is taken up for the benefit of the Adi-Dravidars of the Manickampatti Villages at Madurai District by the Tamil Nadu Sarvodaya Mandal. The Project is splitted into two phases. The Phase I is estimated for Rs. 4.46 lakhs. The subsidy for Rs. 2.23 lakhs has been sanctioned and released by the Managing Director, TAHDCO, Villupuram. A sum of Rs. 2.14 lakhs has been released to be beneficiaries. The phase II is estimated for Rs. 2,07,500. The subsidy is 1,03,700 have been sanctioned and released by the Managing Director, TAHDCO, Villupuram. The amount is fully released to the beneficiaries. During the period subsidy has not been received from TAHDCO. The above two phases are completed during the period.

Santhipuram Project.—It is being taken up by the ASSEFA. It is to provide infrastructure facilities to 20 Adi Dravidar families at a cost of Rs. 3.76 lakhs on 40 acres of land in Santhipuram Viralimayampatti in Madurai District. The Government have sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 88,750. Since a sum of Rs. 66,718 have been received from the Managing Director, TAHDCO, Villupuram during the year 1988-89. The Project work has been completed during the year.

Jari Usilampatti Project.—The project is taken by ASSEFA for the development of Bhoodan lands. It is to provide infrastructure facilities to 71 Adi-Dravida families in Jari Usilampatti Village, Madurai District at a total cost of Rs. 9,67,842. The Government have already sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,28,548 as 50 percent subsidy. Further a sum of Rs. 1,21,152 has been received from the TAHDCO during the year 1987-88. The project work has been completed during the year.

Gramdhan Sarvodaya Co-operative Societies and Bhoodan Service Co-operative Societies.—There are 31 CSCS functioning in the State. They have 3,565 members with a paid up Share capital of Rs. 46,488 as on 31st March 1990. There are 14 BSCS are functioning exclusively for the benefit of the allottees of the Bhoodan lands. They have 716 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 2,525.

The loan outstanding against the loan issued by the MDCC Bank as on 31st March 1990 is Rs. 1,17,000. During the year the Bank has been requested to give short term loans and MT loan to the members of Gramdhan and Bhoodan Co-operative Societies.

The Government have sanctioned 4 crores for the Development of Bhoodan and Gramdhan lands in the year 1986. But the amount has not yet been utilised. So the Government have been requested to extend the scheme to the next year also.

During the year 1988 the Government have sanctioned a scheme named JEEVANDHARA for digging of new well to the SC & ST members of the Gramadharan and Bhoodan only through this Board. The total number of wells is 980. The scheme is now being implemented by the Voluntary agencies and the works have been completed during this year.

A sum of Rs. 1,45,000 was outstanding under Government loan as on 31st March 1990 in these Societies. We have addressed the Government to write off the entire Government loan. A sum of Rs. 50,000 towards M.D.C.C. Bank loan has been waived under the Debt Relief Act.

PANCHAYAT DEVELOPMENT.

General Administrative set up.—The Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act was enacted in the year 1958 constituting Panchayats at the Village Level and Panchayat Unions at Block level. The Panchayat Union is a federation of Village Panchayats and Town Panchayats. The Village Panchayat and Town Panchayat Presidents are members of the Panchayat Union Councils and the Chairman of the Panchayat Union is directly elected by the people.

Tamil Nadu Panchayatraj is based on a three Tier system viz. Panchayat at the village level, panchayat union at the Block level and the District Development Council at the District Level. Though the District Development Councils are Statutory bodies, no executive functions are entrusted to them. They act only as an advisory body to the Government suggesting implementation of development schemes, at the village and Block levels for the betterment of rural population and society as a whole. Further the council reviews various development programmes periodically. The executive powers are vested with the Panchayat Unions and Village Panchayats only.

Administration.—The Director of Rural Development is responsible for the over-all control and supervision of the various programmes implemented under community development and the Panchayatraj institutions at the State level. The administrative heads for the execution of the above programmes at the State, District, Division, Block and Village levels are as follows :

- (i) Director of Rural Development at State Level ;
- (ii) District Collector at the District level ;
- (iii) Divisional Development Officer at the Division level ;
- (iv) Block Development Officer at the Block level ; and
- (v) Panchayat President at the Village level.

The Director of Rural Development is empowered to act as Inspector of Panchayat Union at the State level. The District Collectors act as Inspector of Panchayats at the District level and there by exercise full control over the Panchayat Union Councils and the Panchayats. The Collector is the Ex-Office Chairman of the District Development Council.

There are 25 District Development Councils, 58 Development Divisions and 384 Panchayat Unions (excluding Kalrayan Hills Block) comprising 12,616 Village Panchayats in Tamil Nadu.

Tax Collection :—At Present there are 12,616 Village Panchayat, in Tamil Nadu under section 119 (1) of the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act 1958, Every Village Panchayat shall levy House Tax, Profession Tax and Vehicle Tax. The amount of such taxes collected by Village Panchayats during 1989-90 is as follows :

- (i) House Tax Rs. 438.24 Lakhs ;
- (ii) Profession tax Rs. 44.89 lakhs ;
- (iii) Vehicle Tax Rs. 21.53 lakhs .

Financial Position.—The total receipts and expenditure of all the 384 Panchayat Unions in their General account for 1989-90 are not yet finalised for want of details from Panchayat Unions. However the receipts and expenditure of all Panchayat Unions during 1988-89 accounts for Rs. 4,722.03 lakhs and Rs. 4,326.71 lakhs respectively. The average income and expenditure per Panchayat Union in their general account works out to Rs. 12.30 lakhs and Rs. Rs. 11.27 lakhs respectively during 1988-89.

There is no provision in the Budget for 1989-90 under Village Works programme and Women teachers quarters. For construction of School buildings and link roads under this programme a token provision of Rs. 1,000 each has been made in the budget for 1989-90 as these items of works are taken up under Jawahar Vela Vaippu Thittam.

Income from Remunerative Enterprises.—The net income derived by Panchayat Unions during 1989-90 under Remunerative Enterprises is not yet finalised. However during 1988-89, the Panchayat Unions derived a net income of Rs. 126.11 lakhs from remunerative enterprises.

II. Programme.—In addition to the Common Rural Development Programme, various Poverty Alleviation Programmes are implemented through the Rural Development Department. The achievement made in each programme during 1989-90 is furnished below :—

1. *Integrated Rural Development Programme :*

Integrated Rural Development Programme is implemented in all the blocks in the State. Under this programme, credit linked subsidy is provided to the identified families below poverty line, in particular poorest of the poor families to enable them to have their own employment and to cross the poverty line. Subsidy Component was shared both by the centre and state on 50 : 50 basis during 1989-90. The loan portion is met from the Institutional Finance.

In accordance with the guidelines issued by Government of India, credit-linked subsidy was provided to the identified old beneficiaries of the VI Plan period of the years 1982-83 to 1984-85 who have not crossed the poverty line for various reasons to enable them to cross the poverty line by the supplementary dose of assistance. In addition, new beneficiaries were identified and assisted. A maximum subsidy of Rs. 3,000 was allowed to the beneficiaries. In the case of old beneficiaries, the overall eligible subsidy including the subsidy already availed of has been restricted to Rs. 3,000 only.

During 1989-90 against the target of 192,337 new families, 2,21,509 families were assisted old beneficiaries were not considered during 1989-90. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 5,159.635 lakhs a sum of Rs. 4,080.120 was provided as subsidy to the identified beneficiaries with a net term credit at Rs. 8,148.660 lakhs. The total Number of SC/ST beneficiaries was 1,10,470 whereas the number of Women beneficiaries was 77,336 during the year 1989-90. 1,24,173 families were benefitted under ISB category under Integrated Rural Development Programme.

2. *Trysem :*

Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment Programme envisages to provide technical skills to rural youth in the age of 18—35 years from the families below the poverty line to enable them to take up self employment in the fields of agriculture, and allied activities, industries, services and business activities Trysem is an integral part of IRDP. The full cost of the training is met from the allocation made for the Integrated Rural Development Programme. Against a target of 13,230, 13,252 persons were trained during the year 1989-90. Among them 5,613 persons were S.C. candidates and 68 persons S.T. candidates 2,789 persons were provided with self employment and 6,646 got wage employment.

3. *D.W.C.R.A. :*

The Scheme on the Development of women and Children in Rural areas was formulated as a sub scheme of IRDP, DWCRA aims to provide income generating activities to women which will have a positive impact on the economic and nutritional status of the family, and attempts to provide an organisational support in terms of a delivery system so that they can become effective recipients of goods and services available in their respective areas.

The District selection for the implementation of DWCRA Scheme is made on the basis of backwardness, incidence of child mortality, level of literacy, etc. This scheme was taken up for implementation during 1983-84 in Periyar and Dharmapuri districts. The DWCRA Scheme has since been extended to Tiruchirappalli, South Arcot, North Arcot-Ambedkar, Tiruvannamalai-Sambuyarayar, Pudukkottai and Salem districts in accordance with the instruction of the Government of India.

Upto the end of 1989-90, 2,253 Groups have been formed and 38,389 beneficiaries received assistance under DWCRA.

4. (i) Jawahar Vela Vaippu Thittam :

The National Rural Employment Programme and the Rural Landless Employment Gaurantee Programme implemented upto 1988-89 have been merged and a new programme known as Jawahar Rongar Yojana (Jawahar Vela Vaippu Thittam) is being implemented with effect from 1st April 1989 all over the country. The expenditure incurred under this programme is being shared by the Centre and state on 80:20 basis.

Generation of additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under employed persons; both men and women in rural areas is the primary, objective of this programme. Creation of Productive Community assets for the direct and continuing benefits to the poverty group in the rural areas and improvement in the overall quality of life in the rural areas are the secondary objectives of this programme.

People below the poverty line will be the target group preference will be given to SC/S.Ts. for employment. 30 per cent of the employment opportunities under the programme will be reserved for women. The Central assistance will be allocated to the States on the basis of incidence of rural poverty alone. From state to district, the allocation of funds will be made on the basis of index of backwardness. Of the total allocation of funds received by District Rural Development Agencies, 5 per cent will be earmarked for Indira Awas Yojana (Construction of Group Houses for S.C./S.T.). The remaining shall be distributed among the panchayats to the extent of atleast 80 per cent on the basis of population of the Panchayats. The remaining 20 per cent will be the D.R.D.A.s share for inter Block/Village works. The daily wage for person (Man or Women) paid in cash and kind during 1989-90 is given below :—

Upto 9th July 1989.		From 10th July 1989 onwards.	
(1)		(2)	
	RS.		RS.
(i) Cash	6.90	(i) Cash	11.70
(ii) Rice 21 kg.	2.20	(ii) Rice 1½ kg. (Subsidised rate).	3.30
(iii) Wheat a kg. ..	0.90	(iii) Wheat .. .. .	..
Total	10.00	Total	15.00

Out of the share of grants received by the Panchayats, D.R.D.As., the expenditure on the following items will be the First charge:—

- (i) Administrative expenditure upto 5 per cent ; and
- (ii) Expenditure on maintenance upto 10 percent.

Balance of resources under the programme will be utilised for different sectoral works as indicated below :—

- (i) Economically productive works 35 per cent.
- (ii) Social Forestry works 25
- (iii) Individual beneficiaries scheme for S.Cs.S.Ts. including 15 Million wells scheme.
- (iv) Other works including roads and buildings .. 25 ..

Contractors are not permitted to be engaged for execution of works under the programme.

Financial Allocation and Expenditure during 1989-90 is given below :—

	Central share.	State share.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)			
(i) Annual Allocation	14,127.71	3,531.93	17,659.64
(ii) Release (including value of foodgrains).	14,632.808	3,531.93	18,164.738
(iii) R.C.C. roofing .. .. .	..	1,680.00	1,680.000
Total	14,632.808	5,211.93	19,844.738

(iv) Expenditure

20,162.766

Mandays Generation :

Target	776.39 Lakhs.
Achievement	910.814

Works taken up during 1989-90 :

	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(a) Group Houses for S.Cs./S.Ts.	42,070	41,666
(b) School Buildings	178	141
	42,070	41,666
(c) Other Building	3,132	2,929
(d) Jeevandhara wells	2,968	2,692
(e) Road works	37,787	37,084
(f) Drainage Works	9,206	9,191
(g) Minor Irrigation works	16,839	16,790
(h) Other works	14,308	13,975
Total ..	1,26,488	1,24,468

93,963.190 Metric tonnes of Rice and 22,848.131 metric tonnes of Wheat were utilised for paying part of the wage to the labourers engaged. 19,959 Rural atries were constructed under Group Housing.

4. (ii) *Social Forestry :*

Under Social Forestry Scheme, Rs. 910.350 lakhs have spent as against a total financial provision of Rs. 979.690 lakhs during 1989-90. The number seedlings planted was Rs. 339.680 lakhs and the area coverage was 14,010.78 hectares.

5. *Massive Programme :*

Massive Programme of assistance to small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production was first implemented in Tamil Nadu during 1983-84 in all the blocks. The scheme aims at assisting small and marginal farmers to get improved seeds, minor irrigation facilities and to improve their Agricultural Land. During 1989-90 the financial assistance given to the farmers as subsidy is Rs. 5 lakhs per block. The outlay of the Scheme is shared between Government of India and State Government on 50 : 50 basis.

The grants-in-aid has been sanctioned for taking up the following components of this programme.

- (i) Minor Irrigation (wells and pumps).
- (ii) Land Development and cost of staff.
- (iii) Distribution of minikits of seeds of pulses and coarse grains.

The Minor Irrigation and Land Development Components are implemented by the Rural Development Department through DRDA's. The other component of the Scheme i.e., Distribution of minikits of seeds implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Department of oilseeds and the Department of Horticulture.

The funds made available during 1989-90 under minor irrigation and land development scheme was Rs.1,113.58 lakhs out of this, a sum of Rs. 614.80 lakhs was spent for the execution of minor irrigation components. 18,470 families were given assistance and 19,104 hectares of land benefited.

The expenditure incurred under Land Development and cost of staff component amounted to Rs. 167.04 lakhs. The families assisted under land development were 7,436. The extent of and covered was 6,350 hectares.

6. Bio-Gas :

The National Project on Bio-gas Development is a Central Sector Scheme being implemented in all the districts in Tamil Nadu with cent percent assistance from Government of India. The object of the programme is to conserve and maximise use of waste materials as fertilisers and generate energy through Bio-gas system. The role of Bio-gas as a major source of renewable energy has been acknowledged and included in the Twenty point programme.

During 1989-90, 11,315 Bio-gas plants were installed as against target of 12,400 plants Government of India have released Rs. 322.40 lakhs during 1989-90 as subsidy to the beneficiaries. A target of 100 sanitary latrines linked to Bio-gas plants was fixed by Government of India for 1989-90, of which the achievement upto 31st March 1990 was 30 such plants. Apart from creation of plants, a training course to masons in the construction and maintenance of Bio-gas plants was conducted during 1989-90 besides one day users training courses.

7. Chulah Programme :

Government of India have introduced the Project on demonstration of improved chulahs with a view to solving the cooking energy problem in rural areas. Under the Project, several models of improved chulahs both fixed and portable types having an efficiency of 25 per cent and above were demonstrated all over Tamil Nadu during the year 1989-90. 98,002 improved chulahs were installed, as against a target of 1,00,000 Chulahs and in the process 579 smokeless villages were created during this year.

8. Hand-Pump and Power Pumps :

Protected water supply is an absolute must for the well being of the Community. The importance of this has assumed greater dimension in the recent past in the wake of continuous failure monsoons in the State. The Government has therefore taken efforts to provide protected water to all the habitants of the State. For this purpose, handpumps and power pumps were installed in different parts of the State. As on 31st March 1990, there were 1,10,536 hand pumps and 20,397 power pumps functioning in Tamil Nadu. For the maintenance of hand pumps and power pumps in a systematic way a three tier system has been set up. A care taker from one among the beneficiaries is appointed at Village level, one trained fitter mechanic at block level and one mobile team headed by one Assistant Engineer at the Divisional level for the effective implementation of 7 days failure and to put down repairs below 2 per cent. In addition to this, a District cell headed by an Assistant Executive Engineer has also been created in each Collectorate. The maintenance of hand pumps and power pumps is being reviewed daily by Block Development Officer, weekly by Divisional Development Officer and fortnightly by the District Collector. For the State as a whole, the Director of Rural Development reviews the performance every fortnight.

9. Installation of Community TV sets :

Television is the mass communication and viewing media through which Rural Public are enlightened of Government policies and educated in the field of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Social Education, Sanitation and other Socio-Economic fields apart from entertainment. The Government have therefore decided to install Community T. V. sets in a phased manner in Tamil Nadu. As on 31st March 1990 there were 10,155 black and white T. V. sets installed in the Village Panchayats under the Madras HPI and CPI telecast areas.

10. Installation of Community Radio sets :

Radio is the mass Communication media through which the people in every nook and corner of the State can be reached. Radio plays a vital role in educating the public in the field of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Social Education, Education, Sanitation and other Socio-economic fields apart from entertainment.

Community Radio sets are maintained by the Tamil Nadu Local Administration Radio and Television Maintenance Organisation. As on 31st March 1990 there were 46,038 Community Radio sets. The Radio Supervisors attached to the 99 service stations in the State are entrusted with the installation and maintenance of Community Radio sets. The receipt on account of the maintenance of Radio and T. V. sets was Rs. 12.75 lakhs during the year 1989-90.

11. Training Programme :

Training is a booster to develop human resources in rural areas. It occupies a vital place since the dawn of Community Development Programme. One State Institute for Rural Development is functioning at Madras. Apart from this, there are five Rural Extension Training Centres functioning at S. V. Nagaram, T. Kallupatti, Krishnagiri, Pattukkottai and Bhavanisagar.

All these five Rural Extension Training Centres with workshop wings conduct courses for Rural Youths under Trysem. The training centres at T. Kallupatti and S. V. Nagaram have Home Science Wings where Balasevikas and associate women workers of the Social Welfare Development are trained.

In the State Institute for Rural Development at Madras, 15 days refresher courses are conducted to the Assistant Project officers of District Rural Development Agencies, Extension Officers (Pts.) Executive Officers (Town Panchayats) Extension Officers (SE and PR) and Extension Officers (Social Welfare). Further one month job course is being conducted to the Block Development Officers and Deputy Block Development Officers. Refresher training courses are also conducted to the Assistant Project Officers, Divisional Development Officers, Personal Assistant (Pt. Development) and other equivalent officers of Rural Development Departments and Office-bearers on voluntary Agencies. Orientation course to middle level Officers is also conducted for 15 days.

Single Service rule, 2 months training course to the Junior Assistants/Assistants and Typists was conducted for 732 Personnel and one month training course to the Rural Welfare Officers Grade I and II for 213 personnel through the Rural Extension Training Centres during 1989-90.

Apart from the training courses listed above, training in various trades are also given to rural youths deputed by the District Rural Development Agencies under Trysem Programme. During 1989-90, 13,252 rural youths were trained under TRYSEM.

12. Animal Husbandry :

For the year 1989-90, Government under Agriculture and Animal Husbandry grant provided a sum of Rs. 7.25 lakhs for construction of veterinary dispensary buildings in the Panchayat Union areas. Rs. 5.50 lakhs has been spent out of the allotment.

13. Fisheries :

For the year 1989-90, Government provided a sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs as Government grant for the implementation of intensive Fish culture Scheme in Panchayat and Panchayat Union tanks in Tiruchirappalli, Pudukottai, South Arcot, Tirunelveli and Chidambaram District. A sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs was utilised during 1989-90 for fish culture.

14. Rural Sanitation :

A special Massive Scheme has been implemented for the Construction of one public convenience in each of the 16,000 revenue villages in a phased programme since 1982-83. As on 31st March 1989, 11,317 latrines have been completed incurring an expenditure of Rs. 1,742.85 lakhs. For 1989-90 there was no financial provision under this scheme.

But, under the CRSP, implemented in Chengai-Anna, Salem, Periyar, Coimbatore, Thanjavur, Trichi, Pudukottai, Madurai, Dindigul, Quaid-e-Millath, Kamarajar, Tirunelveli, 7,456 Rural Latrines were constructed against the target of 7,000 during the year 1989-90 at a cost of Rs. 112.00 lakhs. 10,000 rural latrines were constructed in Periyar District under Intensive Sanitation Programme at a cost of Rs. 160.00 lakhs during 1989-90.

15. Social Education grant :

A sum of Rs. 15.20 lakhs has been sanctioned under the Social Education grant for the year 1989-90. Financial assistance was given to 12,616 Social Education Centres and 384 information centres for the purchase of Tamil Arasu, Kootturavu Thittam, Panchayat Seithi and other useful magazines.

16. Financial Assistance for Funeral Rites :

A sum of Rs. 53 lakhs has been provided for 1989-90 under this scheme. A sum of Rs. 100 is being sanctioned by the Panchayat Union Commissioner as Financial Assistance for funeral rites to help the family of the deceased Hindu, SC/ST and converted Christians whose annual income does not exceed to Rs. 3,000.

SOCIAL FORESTRY IN PANCHAYATS.

Social Forestry Programme is being implemented in Tamil Nadu both under N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. Programme from 1985-86 onwards as a "People Movement" with the active participation of the peoples with the following objectives in mind. This programme is implemented under J.V.V.T. from 1989-90 onwards.

- (1) Provide employment opportunities to the Rural unemployed.
- (2) Make available the required fuel wood and fodder to the rural poor.
- (3) Maintain the ecological balance and
- (4) to improve the environment.

It is proposed to raise the required seedlings for the programme through Panchayat Union and Panchayat lands.

Further the plantation will be taken up in the following lands :-

- (1) in community poramboke lands.
- (2) (a) in patta lands of S.Cs./S.Ts., in lands of freed bonded labourers in allottees lands under surplus ceiling.
- (b) in lands belonging to institutions like T.B. Sanatorium, Rehabilitation Home, Orphanages and Old age People's Homes, Temple lands, etc.
- (3) in vacant lands in and around the house of S.Cs./S.Ts. (Homestead Plantations).

1989-90 SOCIAL FORESTRY SCHEME GUIDELINES.

Salient points :

- (1) Top most priority should be given for the maintenance of existing plantations raised under N.R.E.P./R.L.E.G.P. and J.V.V.T. 1988-90 for regeneration and maintenance.
- (2) Total maintenance period by the D.R.D.A. is restored for a maximum period of 3 years from the date of planting.
- (3) Undertaking should be taken from the beneficiaries, viz. Panchayats and Public Institutions to the effect that they will look after the plantations after the specified period of maintenance is over.
- (4) Fresh plantations (Block and Strip) should be taken only in places where there is necessity and scope for maintenance, protection and after care by the beneficiaries, viz. Panchayats or institutions.
- (5) The wages of Watchmen should be linked with the survival of plants the percentage should be 90 percent.
- (6) Provision of live fence to the Block Plantation is made.

PROGRESS UPTO 31-3-1990.

Serial number.	Details.	Target.	Achievement.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Seedlings raised (in lakhs)	345.210	361.25	104
2	Seedlings planted (in lakhs)	320.786	339.68	105
3	Area covered (in hectares)	12,411.90	14,010.78	112
4	Funds utilised (Rupees in lakhs)	981.681	910.350	92

TOWN PANCHAYAT.

Introduction.—The existing Panchayat Administration was formed at the commencement of the third five year plan. Before that Municipalities, Panchayat and Community Development Blocks were functioning as separate units. Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1956, introduced the existing Panchayat Administration of Tamil Nadu considering the administrative convenience, the Department of Town Panchayats is functioning as a separate department from 7th May 1981. About 1 crore people i.e. one fifth of the population of the State are living on Town Panchayats. The number of Town Panchayats and their grade are as follows :—

1. Second Grade	80
2. First Grade	263
3. Selection Grade	289
4. Townships	16
Total	648

1. **The duties of Town Panchayats.**—It is the responsibility of the Town Panchayat to provide basic amenities to the people living in Town Panchayats. Obligatory and discretionary duties are vested with them. Some of the obligatory duties of the Town Panchayats are maintenance of roads, supply of drinking water, providing street lights, cleaning of the streets etc.

2. **Financial Sources of Town Panchayats.**—The important financial sources of Town Panchayats are as follows :—

- (i) House tax
- (ii) Professional tax.
- (iii) Vehicles tax.

Apart from this, surcharge on stamp paper tax, entertainment tax and income from the licence given to the dangerous accident prone industries, fruitful industries are some of the other sources of income of the Town Panchayats. Further, Government constituted a High Level committee to explore the possibilities of augmenting the financial resources of Town Panchayats and that Committee has sent its recommendations to the Government.

3. **Supply of protected drinking water.**—COMPOSITE water supply scheme is implemented in 257 Town Panchayats. Out of 648 town Panchayats. Further 114 Town Panchayats have been selected to implement joint water supply scheme and the work is in progress. It is decided to implement joint Water Supply Scheme in the remaining 277 Town Panchayats with the financial assistance of L.I.C. and the Government.

Drinking water supply scheme is implemented in 44 Town Panchayats with the financial assistance of world bank at an estimated cost of Rs. 47.84 crores.

The European Economic Community provides financial assistance to improve water supply scheme on developing urban areas. These works are now in progress.

The Town Panchayats maintain handpumps to meet the immediate requirements of the people in newly developed areas. To maintain and repair these handpumps and power pumps Rs. 41.16 lakhs has been allotted under the minimum needs programme for the year 1989-90.

4. *Sanitation*.—The important problems of Town Panchayats are insanitation and non-removal of sewage and drainage water. Drainages are provided only upto a length of 4,736 k.m. out of 10,271 k.m. in Town Panchayats it is taken as an important aim to provide drainages in Town Panchayats during 1989-90 and this scheme work has been implemented utilising the funds provided under N.R.E.P. However, a part of the problem alone has been solved.

There are about 1,02,958 dry latrines within the limits of Town Panchayats. These dry latrines are cleaned by 629 scavengers. The pathetic condition of carrying nightsoil as head work is still prevailing. To eliminate this completely, State Government and Central Government have been helping the Town Panchayats to convert the dry latrines into flushout latrines.

To carryout sanitation works efficiently, financial sources are provided by the following schemes.

(i) Assistance under Human rights protection Act, (Central Government sponsored scheme) (Central Government 50 per cent State Government 50 per cent).

(ii) State Government grant and loan and beneficiaries share (40 : 40 : 20).

(iii) Integrated development Scheme in small and medium Towns (loan).

If the above schemes are implemented in fulfilled manner nearly 23,000 latrines will be converted. Apart from this, with the loan assistance from HUDCO. It is programmed to provide latrines in individual houses in Town Panchayats.

Facilities are provided for the public to live in a hygienic condition by constructing pay and use toilets at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.00 lakhs where people gather in large number. Government sanctioned Rs.10.00 lakhs to construct pay and use toilets in 10 Town Panchayats during 1989-90.

6. *Maintenance of roads*.—Roads in Town Panchayats are maintained as follows :—

	Km.
1. Mud Roads	15,264
2. Gravel Roads	2,341
3. Metal Roads	3,018
4. Tar Road	1,416
5. Cement Roads	312

It is very difficult to maintain the roads in Town Panchayats since their financial sources are slender. To avoid this situation, funds are allotted under NREP and road facilities in Town Panchayats are being improved. Further during 1989-90 Government have sanctioned Rs. 40.00 lakhs to upgrade the standard as roads in Town Panchayats which have no sufficient funds.

8. *Fruitful efforts*.—The Central Government gave approval to implement the Integrated Small and Medium Town Development schemes in Andipatti, Ariyalur and Rameswaram Towns during 7th five year plan. Out of Rs. 300.00 lakhs sanctioned under this scheme, Rs. 297.26 lakhs has been spent and fruitful facilities like bustand, commercial complexes, shandies and pay and use toilets created.

9. *Jawahar Yojana*.—At present their scheme is implemented in all Town Panchayats. The important object of this scheme into provide employment opportunities effectively to men and women in Town Panchayats where there are no employment opportunities. During 1989-90, sanction has been accorded to undertaken work to create 8,276 permanent Community Assets at a cost of Rs. 1,354.88 lakhs and the work has been completed.

Apart from this works like improvement of roads construction of small bridges supply of adequate drinking water, construction of commercial complexes providing drainage facilities, construction of Town Panchayat Offices have been implemented under Jawahar Yojana.

10. Basic Statistics

Per capita income in Town Panchayats.

	<i>No. of Town Panchayats.</i>
Below Rs. 25	145
Rs. 26 to Rs. 50	226
Rs. 51 to Rs. 75	131
Above Rs. 76	146
	<hr/> 648

Supply of Drinking Water :

The No. of Town Panchayats in which regulated drinking water scheme is implemented	257
The No. of drinking water schemes in practice with the help of Government grant and with the help of loan from L.I.C.	114
The No. of drinking water schemes implemented with the help of World Bank.	44

Estimate :

Handpumps	17,065
Power Pumps	2,908
Overhead tanks	1,729
Ground level reservoirs	1,118
Automatic pressure tanks	165
Shallow wells	3,026
Deep wells	4,521
Open wells	11,936

Roads maintained in Town Panchayats]:

	k.m.
Cement roads	312
Tar roads	1,416
Metal roads	3,018
Gravel roads	2,341
Mud roads	5,264

No. of street lights :

Sodium vapour lamps	1,782
Mercury lamps	4,469
4. Tube lights	1,68,437
2. Tube lights	801
Ordinary lights	7,333
Total	<hr/> 1,82,822

Staff quarters	337
Length of the Streets	10,271
Length of the drainages	4,73 6
Town Panchayats with office buildings	537

Profitful Items :

Bus Terminus	245
Private shandies	63
Town Panchayat Markets	2,128
Weekly Shandies	296
Vehicle stands	84
Slaughter houses	296
Travellers Bungalow	74
Pay and Use Toilets	311
Dobbi Khanas:	126
Radios	3,110
Television sets	904
Reading rooms	847
Theatres	601

CHAPTER XXVIII.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND NUTRITIOUS MEALS PROGRAMME DEPARTMENT.

APPROVED SCHOOLS AND VIGILANCE SERVICES.

The Department of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service (now the Department of Social Welfare) is entrusted with the custodial care, training and rehabilitation of the destitutes, uncontrollable juveniles and delinquent juveniles placed in the institutions under the provisions of the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986. The Juvenile Justice Act 1986 has come into effect from 2nd October 1987 in the State of Tamil Nadu repealing the Tamil Nadu Children Act, 1920. According to this Act, Juvenile Welfare Boards (consisting of a Chairman and few members) enquire into the matters relating to neglected juveniles. 13 Juvenile Welfare Boards have been constituted in the State of Tamil Nadu consequent on the introduction of the new Act.

Special / Juvenile Homes.—There are Ten Government Special / Juvenile Homes, eight for boys and two for girls. of this 3 are Special Homes intended for delinquent juveniles. The remaining seven juvenile homes are intended for destitute and neglected children. The Government Special/Juvenile Home for Girls at Madras is intended for both delinquent and neglected girls.

There are 10 Private Juvenile Homes in the State, run by Voluntary Agencies with Financial assistance from Government. These Juvenile Homes are intended for destitutes, orphan and neglected children.

Observation Homes.—The Observation Homes receive boys and girls for temporary custody during the period of trial and investigation. These institutions are feeder institutions to the Special Juvenile Homes. There are 11 Government Observation Homes, including the two Observation Homes attached to the Special Home at Chengalpattu and Juvenile Home at Thanjavur. Three Observation Homes are under the Management of voluntary organisations receiving financial assistance from Government.

After Care Organisations.—There are three After Care Organisations run by Government for providing after care services to the discharges from the Correctional Institutions. The After Care Organisation at Vellore is meant for girls and women while the other two After Care Organisations are meant for boys functioning at Chengalpattu (Athur) and Madurai.

The Government After Care Organisation for women, Vellore is intended to give shelter and training to the girls and women discharged from Special / Juvenile Homes, Vigilance / Protective Homes including the State Prison for women. An Industrial Training Unit (Garments and Holdall Making Training Unit) is attached to this Home to impart training to the inmates in garments and Holdall making.

The After Care Organisation for Boys at Athur, (Chengalpattu) and Madurai are intended for the boys discharged from the Special / Juvenile Homes. In the After Care Organisation at Athur (Chengalpattu) training in Blacksmithy and Book-binding is also imparted.

Juvenile Guidance Bureau.—There are three Juvenile Guidance Bureau in Madras, Madurai and Vellore providing counselling to children besides rendering psychological reports.

Strength — Special / Juvenile Homes.—There were 1834 boys, 538 girls in all Special Juvenile Homes on 1st April 1989. 1494 boys and 183 girls were admitted and 999 boys and 114 girls were discharged during the year, leaving 2329 boys and 607 girls on 31st March 1990.

Observation Homes.—There were 575 boys and 24 girls in all the Observation Homes on 1st April 1989. 5486 boys and 303 girls were admitted and 5559 boys and 293 girls were discharged during the year leaving 502 boys and 34 girls on 31st March 1990.

After Care Organisation, Vellore :— On 1st April 1989 there were 33 girls in the Home. 53 girls were admitted 58 girls were discharged during the period. The strength of inmates the Home at the end of the financial year was 28 girls.

After Care Organisation for Boys, Madurai.—On 1st April 1989 there were 17 boys in the Home. 56 boys were admitted and 56 boys were discharged during the year. The strength on 31st March 1990 was 17 boys

Government After Care Organisation for Boys, Chengalpattu.—On 1st April 1989 there were 29 boys in the Home. 48 boys were admitted and 35 boys were discharged during the year under report. There were 42 boys in the Home on 31st March 1990.

Health of the Pupils:

The general health condition of the Juveniles in all Government and Private Special Homes/Juvenile Homes, Observation Homes and After-Care Organisations during the year under report was satisfactory.

Education:

All the pupils in the Special/Juvenile Homes (Except mentally retarded boys and girls of the Juvenile Home under Bala Vihar, Madras and the children below 5 years in the Juvenile Home under the Bala Mandir, Madras) are given General Education upto VIII Standard in the Schools attached to the institutions. In the Government Special Homes for boys at Chengalpattu High School Section is functioning. In the case of the boys studying in the Juvenile Homes and passing through Middle School are admitted in the outside schools for Higher education. In the Government Special/Juvenile Home for Girls, Madras also High School Section is functioning. The educational attainment of the inmates in the institution was found to be satisfactory during the year under report. Moral instructions are also given to the pupils periodically.

Vocational Training:

Vocational Training is imparted to the pupils according to their aptitude and choice. The following trades are taught in the institutions:

- Carpentry
- Mechanised Carpentry
- Handloom weaving
- Powerloom weaving
- Tailoring
- Metal work
- Blacksmithy
- Book-binding
- Mat-weaving
- Agriculture
- Music (vocal)
- Brass Band
- Masonry
- Soap Making
- Dairy Farming

Physical Education:

Adequate facilities are provided to the pupils for physical exercises and games or in order to help them maintain good health. The boys take part in the District level sports and won prizes and medals. Inter Juvenile/Special Home sports meet is also conducted every year. Excursions to places of historical importance and educative value has been arranged.

Recreation.—Most of the Government Institutions have sound film projectors. Films with moral and educational value were shown to the inmates. All the institutions have radio-sets. Besides inmates were also sent for films in the outside Cinema theatres. Television sets have been provided in the institutions for entertainment.

Finance.—The expenditure on the maintenance of Government and Private Special/Juvenile Homes, Observation Homes, After Care Organisations and Juvenile Guidance Bureau was Rs. 2.27 crores. The receipt through the Industrial Sections, Garden produce, Dairy Farm Band-troup and miscellaneous items during the year was Rs. 18.00 lakhs.

General Remarks.—The Observation Homes, Special/Juvenile Homes and After Care Organisations established under the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 continued to run satisfactorily during the year under report.

THE ACTIVITIES ON THE WORKING OF THE VIGILANCE/PROTECTIVE HOMES ESTABLISHED UNDER THE IMMORAL TRAFFIC (PREVENTION) ACT, 1956 FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1—4—1989 TO 31—3—1990.

The Department of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service (now, the Department of Social Defence) consists of two branches on relating to the Observation Homes/Juvenile/Special Home and After-Care Organisations established under the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 and the other relating to Vigilance/Protective Homes established under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956.

The details of Homes established under the Act are as follows :—

- (i) Vigilance/Protective Homes
- (ii) Sri Sadana Rescue Home
- (iii) Vigilance Rescue Shelters and Vigilance Reception Centres
- (iv) Unmarried Mother's Home.

Vigilance/ Protective Homes :—These are Long stay institutions for reception / reformation and rehabilitation of convicted girls and women under the provision of the above Act.

Sri Sadana Rescue Home: This institution is intended for reception reformation rehabilitation of girls below 21 years rescued from Brothel kidnapped girls and girls with moral lapses or exposed moral danger requiring protection.

Vigilance Rescue Shelters and Vigilance Reception Centres.—These short-stay institutions are intended for receiving girls and women for inter-mediate custody, facing trials before the Courts.

Unmarried Mother's Homes.—Unmarried mother's Home is intended for women with illegitimate pregnancy. The institution is housed in the campus of the Government Vigilance Home and Sri Sadana, Mylapore, Madras. A similar home is also run under the management of St. Francis Xavier's Rescue Home, Adaikalapuram, Tirunelveli District receiving grant from Government.

Institutions.—There are two Vigilance Homes—One in Madras City and other in Madurai.

There are four Rescue Homes and Protective Homes in the State at Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Coimbatore.

There are five Vigilance Rescue Shelters attached to the Government Vigilance Homes and Protective Homes at Madras, Madurai, Tiruchi, Salem and Coimbatore and one Vigilance Reception Centre is housed in the premises of the Government After-Care Home for Women, Vellore (North Arcot District).

A part from the above, there is also a non-statutory institution (Abhaya Nilayam) under the Madras Vigilance Association, Madras for stranded girls and women.

Admissions and Disposals :

Vigilance Homes/Protective Homes. :—There were 142 adults at the commencement of the year on 1st April 1989. 212 adults and one child were admitted and 238 adults and 1 child were discharged leaving 116 adults in the Institutions at the end of the year.

Sri Sadana Rescue Home.—There were 73 adults at the commencement of the year on 1st April 1989. 74 adults were admitted, 96 were discharged during the year under report. At the end of the year there were 51 inmates in the Home.

Vigilance Rescue Shelters/Vigilance Reception Centre.—There were 154 adults in the Rescue/Reception Centre on 1st April 1989. During the year 3,886 adults 56 children were admitted and 3,842 adults and 49 children were discharged. The strength of inmates in the Rescue Shelters/Reception Centres on 31st March 1990 was 198 inmates and 7 children.

Unmarried Mothers' Home.—There were 3 inmates at the beginning of the year on 6 adult inmates were admitted and 5 were discharged leaving 4 adults at the end of the year.

Health of Inmates.—The General health condition of the inmates continued to the satisfactory during the period under report.

Education of Inmates.—General Education is imparted upto VIII Standard in all the Vigilance/Protective Homes.

Vocational Training.— Besides the general education, vocational training in weaving, tailoring, embroidery and dress making, Needle work, Music and Mat-Weaving is imparted to the inmates.

Discipline.—The general discipline, behaviour and attitude of the inmates in the various institutions continued to be satisfactory.

Physical Education.—Physical education is given to the inmates of the Government Vigilance Home and Sri Sadana, Madras, un-married mothers Home, Madras by a qualified physical training Instructress.

Rehabilitation Programme.—During the year under report, inmates were rehabilitated as shown below :—

(1) Restored to parents	81
(2) Admitted in the After Care Organisation.	29
(3) Sent on employment	11
(4) By marriage	

Finance.—The total expenditure of the Institutions for the period from 1st April 1989 to 31st March 1990 was Rs. 32.24 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 0.38 lakhs was derived from the Industrial Sections including other miscellaneous receipt.

Conclusion.—The Vigilance Institutions continue to run satisfactorily during the period under report.

OLD AGE PENSION SCHEME.

The Scheme of Old Age Pension is an important Social Security measures. It is implemented in the State under the following categories for the grant of pension to destitute persons who have no means of subsistence or relative behind by custom or usage to support them.—

(i) Old Age Pension (Normal) Scheme (with effect from 1st April 1962). The minimum age for eligibility is 65 years of age : in the case of destitute persons who are incapacitated due to blindness, leprosy, insanity, paralysis, or loss of limb the minimum age is 60 years.

(ii) Old Age Pension (destitute physically handicapped) scheme (with effect from 1st November 1974). The minimum age is 45 years, all blind destitute are eligible for pension irrespective of this age ;

(iii) Old Age pension (destitute widows) schemes (with effect from 1st June 1975). In G.O. Ms. No. 257, Social Welfare and Nutritious Noon Meal Programme, dated 24th May 1990, Government have renewed the age limit for grant of widow pension.

(iv) Old age pension (destitute Agricultural Labourers) scheme (with effect from 21st August 1981). The minimum age is 60 years.

(v) Old age pension scheme to deserted wives (with effect from 25th April 1986). The minimum age for eligibility is 30 years—

2. Procedure for sanction of pension :

Earlier, the authority competent to sanction old age pension was the Revenue Divisional Officer concerned. In G.O. Ms. No. 448, Social Welfare Department, dated 8th May 1989 the power has been delegated to Tahsildar for sanctioning all pensions. In G.O. Ms. No. 1880, Revenue Department, dated 10th July 1989 the power has been redelegated to Distress Relief Tahsildars for sanctioning all pensions.

3. Payment to Pensioner:

From the date of inspection of old age pension scheme is from 1st April 1962 a sum of Rs. 20 per month was paid as old age pension till 31st March 1979. It was increased to Rs. 25 per month from 1st April 1979 to and Rs. 35 per month from 1st April 1982 and it was increased to Rs. 50 per month from 1st May 1989 in G.O. Ms. No. 448, Social Welfare, dated 8th May 1989. The amount of pension is sent to the pensioner to his address through postal money order by the Tahsildar without deducting the Money Order Commission which is borne by the State Government.

4. Free supply of Handloom Janatha Dhoti/Sarees:

The Scheme of supply of Handloom Janatha Dhoti saree as the case may be free of cost of the old Age Pensioners on each of the occasions of Independent day and Pongal Festivals being implemented from independence day 1979.

5. Nutritious Noon Meal:

The Old Age Pensioners are eligible for taking from meal in noon meal centres.

6. The number of Beneficiaries under the Old Age Pension Scheme is as follows :

	Number of beneficiaries.
(i) Old Age Pension (Normal)	2,21,681
(ii) O.A.P. (Destitute Physically Handicapped)	26,351
(iii) Old Age Pension (Destitute widows)	1,77,121
(iv) Old Age Pension (Destitute Agricultural Labourers)	66,100
(v) Old Age Pension (Destitute wives)	21,230
Total	5,12,483

7. Sanction of pension for wait listed persons every quarter :—

In G.O. Ms. No. 448, Social Welfare, dated 8th May 1989 the Government introduced a new system to sanction pension to all wait listed persons every quarter.

The Revised Estimate for Old Age Pension for the year 1990-91 is Rs. 34,58,63,000 and subsequently modified as Rs. 33,69,39,000 while approving the F.M.A.

NUTRITIOUS NOON MEAL PROGRAMME.

The Tamil Nadu Government Nutritious Meal Programme Scheme is under the control of the following Departments :—

1. Directorate of School Education.
2. Directorate of Elementary Education.
3. Directorate of Municipal Administration.
4. Directorate of Social Welfare.
5. Directorate of Backward Classes.
6. Directorate of Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare.

Introduction :

(i) Feeding children in the age group of 2—4 and 5—9 in Rural areas from 1st July 1982 and in urban areas from 15th September 1982.

(ii) Feeding Old age Pensioners from 15th January 1983.

(iii) Feeding children in the age group of 10 to 15 years from 15th September 1984.

(iv) Ex-Servicemen/widows of Ex-servicemen who are receiving old age pension from out of Ex-servicemen Personnel Benevolent Fund from 1st January 1984.

FEEDING SCALE PRESCRIBED FOR BENEFICIARY.

Serial number.	Name of ingredients.	Pre School (Age group 2— to 4).	Elementary and Middle Schools (I to VIII Stds. Age group 5 to 9).	High School (IX to X Stds. 10 to 15).	Old age Pensioners..
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Rice	80	100	120	200
2.	Dhall	10	15	15	15
3.	Oil	1*	1*	1*	1*
4.	Vegetables and condiments.	50	50	50	50

*With effect from 1st October 1989.

Feeding Programme :

Feeding is due on all 365 days for the Pre-School children (Age group 2-4) and Elementary school children (Age group 5 to 10) Standards I to V) and Old age Pensioners. On Government holidays, which are normally festival days, the children and old age pensioners are given pre-cooked carry home food packets. The children in the age group of 11 to 13 are fed only on working days which averages 220 days in a year for VI to VIII Standards in Middle Schools for 200 days for IX and X standards in High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools.

Details of beneficiaries under the programme :

Category of beneficiaries.	Number of beneficiaries.
	(in lakhs.)
Pre-school children (Age group 2 to 4)	18.55 lakhs.
Number of school students (Age group of 5 to 4)	67.24 lakhs.
Total	85.20 lakhs.
Number of Old age Pensioners ;	2.25 lakhs.
With effect from 3rd June 1989 egg has been supplied to the beneficiaries under the Tamil Nadu Government Nutritious Meal Programme every fort night.	
The total number of beneficiaries who are taking eggs ..	81.30 lakhs.
The expenditure incurred for the supply of Nutritious Meals under this scheme	171.62 lakhs.
The expenditure incurred for the supply of eggs.	8.96 lakhs.
Total ..	180.58 lakhs.

Instructions for effective implementation of programme :

Time and again adequate instructions have been issued for prevention of leakages and pilferages of food commodities from the centres and also for conducting surprise checks for an effective implementation of the programme. Inspection reports are received every month from Collectors, Personal Assistant (Nutritious Meal Programme) to Collectors and Supervisory and Inspecting officers and they are reviewed by the Government periodically. About 2.02 lakhs employees are involved in the scheme. They are paid the honorarium as follows :-

(i) Child Welfare Organiser ..	Rs. 240 p.m. (Consolidated).
(ii) Child Welfare Assistants -- --	Rs. 100 p.m. (Consolidated).
(iii) Nutritious Meal Organisers	Rs. 210 p.m.
(iv) Cook	Rs. 100 p.m.
(v) Helper	Rs. 60 p.m.

They are entitled to draw a special allowance of Rs. 10 or Rs. 5 depending on the basic honorarium they receive.

SOCIAL WELFARE.

(i) Child Welfare.

Tami Nadu Government Nutritious Meal Programme :

At present there are 68,000 centres functioning under Tamil Nadu Government Nutritious Meal Programme benefitting 85.00 lakhs of children 2.13 lakhs old age pensioners are also covered under this scheme. During 1989-90, 2.02 lakhs of employees were involved in this scheme. A sum of Rs. 186.89 crores have been incurred under the scheme during 1989-90.

Integrated Child Development Service Scheme :

65 Integrated Child Development Service projects sanctioned upto 1989-90 continue to function.

In all the 65 projects, the following packages of services are provided through the Anganwadis as usual —

1. Supplementary Nutrition.
2. Immunisation.
3. Health check-up.
4. Referral Services.
5. Nutrition and Health Education and
6. Non-formal Education.

In all the 65 projects the CMNMP feeding for 2 to 4 and sathu feeding of children below two years and pregnant and lactating women had been carried out, thus benefitting 2,14,347 children in the CMNMP feeding and 1,01,354 children, 68,551 pregnant and lactating mothers under sathu feeding. Besides as usual the regular health check up ante-natal and post natal care and referral services are attended to. Further administration of DPT., Vit. "A" are also carried as on going programmes. Mass immunisation programmes or OBV is conducted through VIP. Iron and Police acid tablets are supplied to children and pregnant and lactating women who are receiving the supplementary food.

Scheme for the Welfare of Destitute Children :

The Government of India have started a scheme for the care and maintenance of Destitute Children by registered voluntary institutions. The scheme is based on cottage system each unit consisting of 25 children. Upto 31st March, 1979, 90 percent of the cost was given as grant by Central Government from 1st April 1979, 45 percent is given by the State Government 45 percent is given by the Central Government and the rest 10 percent is borne by the institution. Building grant of Rs. 1,50,000 is also given for each cottage to accommodate the children.

During 1989-90 a sum of Rs. 363.68 lakhs has been allotted to 158 institutions.

(ii) Women's Welfare.

Six service homes each at Tambaram, Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Salem and Tirupathur in Pudukkottai Muthuramalingam District are functioning under the control of this department. The aim is to cater to poor widows deserted wives, destitute women, and physically handicapped women in the age group of 18 to 40 years and trained them upto higher secondary course typewriting and shorthand. The inmates are allowed to stay with two, three children or maximum period of 3 years in service home. The inmates and children are provided with free shelter, food, clothing, text books and note books and medical care with entire expenditure of State Government.

Clothing allowances was also increased from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 and Rs. 35 to Rs. 60 per annum per adult and child respectively during 1986-87.

Physicals and financial target and achievements for 1989-90 are as follows :—

<i>Physical.</i>		<i>Financial.</i>	
<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>	<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(Rupees in lakhs.)	
810 adults	619 adults	29.88	37.20
265 children	148 children		

Teachers Training Institute :

Teachers Training Institute was started during 1966-67 at Tambaram is now functioning at Pallavaram with Junior and Senior Sections with a strength of 50 and 40 in each sections respectively to give training for 2 years Diploma in Teachers Training. The women in the age group of 18 to 30 years who have passed X Standard through departmental service homes and voluntary institutions aided by State Government through this department are being admitted in this institute. During the training period of 2 years the trainees are being paid a stipend of Rs. 75 p. m. per head.

<i>Physical.</i>		<i>Financial (Rs. in lakhs.).</i>	
<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>	<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
100	100	3.54	4.21

Hostel for Working Women :

In order to recognise the need of security and safety of working women there are 6 hostels for working women each at Guindy (Madras), Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Hosur (Dharmapuri) of 50 except Kilpauk (strength 35) functioning under the control of this department. The expenditure towards payment of staff and rent of the Hostel building are met from Government funds. Mess, electricity charges in dividing system and proportionate rent for the building are met by the working women.

During, 1986-87 one more hostel was started at Cuddalore with a strength of 30 inmates.

<i>Financial (Rs. in lakhs.)</i>		<i>Physical.</i>	
<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>	<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
5.17	6.17	340	24
		(working women)	(working women)

Free Supply of Text Books and Note Books to the children of widows :

The scheme for the free supply of text books and note books was started from 1978-79 to benefit children of widows whose family income is less than Rs. 3,700 per annum) the rate of Rs. 15 per child studying in Elementary School, Rs. 47 per child in Middle School, and Rs. 90 per child in High School. This scheme has been extended to cover children studying in Higher Secondary Schools from 1982-83. A provision of Rupees one lakh at the rate of Rs. 100 per child has been made to benefit 1,000 children every year.

<i>Financial (Rs. in lakhs.).</i>		<i>Physical.</i>	
<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>	<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
3.47	3.25	4.000	3.907

Mehalir Mandrams :

There are 11,520 Mehalir Mandrams at the maximum rate of 30 for each Panchayat Union to organise women of rural areas to come together in Mandrams cutting across the various social and economic barriers. The conveners who are incharge of the Mehalir Mandrams are being paid an honorarium at Rs. 15 per quarter. An expenditure of Rs. 4,000 per annum is being incurred in each block under Social Welfare fund towards the honorarium of conveners and various activities, i.e., conducting of training camp for women on Nutritious Food Demonstrations, Baby Shows, Educational Tour and Distribution of Books for Social Education.

Financial.		Physical.	
Target. (1)	Achievement. (2)	Target. (3)	Achievement. (4)
49.83	49.44	11,520	11,520
(Rupees in lakhs).			

Financial Assistance for Marriage of the daughters of poor widows :

Destitute widows feel it extremely difficult to arrange for the marriages of their daughter due to inadequate funds. In order to solve their difficulties, Government has sanctioned a scheme in the year 1981-82. Financial assistance for the marriage of the daughters of poor widows family income expenditure in connection with the marriage of their daughters who are in the age group of 18 to 30 years. Only one daughter of the widows is eligible for this assistance at the rate of Rs. 1,000. The beneficiaries are selected by the district level and the Director of Social Welfare for Madras City.

Financial (Rupees in lakhs).		Physical.	
Target. (1)	Achievement. (2)	Target. (3)	Achievement. (4)
12.30	10.44	1,230	1,044

Marriage Assistance to Orphanage Girls :

The Marriage assistance already given benefits the daughters of poor widows. To assist women who are themselves poor orphans a separate scheme has been sanctioned by Tamil Nadu Government to grant Marriage assistance for 1,000 girls orphan girls at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per beneficiary from the year 1985-86. This benefit will be given to orphan girls between 18 and 30 years of age whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 3,000 and to only one girl in the household.

Financial (Rupees in lakhs).		Physical.	
Target. (1)	Achievement. (2)	Target. (3)	Achievement. (4)
2.00	1.50	200	158

Muthulakshmi Reddy Ninaivu Makapperu Udavi Thittam :

This scheme is implemented from 3rd June 1989 for providing cash support to the women from poor households in the last two months of pregnancy and immediately after two months of the delivery of the child. A sum of Rs. 200 is given as Government assistance for pregnant women in lumpsum. The cash support will cover only the first two children.

During 1989-90 a sum of Rs. 3.68 crores was spent under the scheme benefiting 1,83,918 mothers.

(iii) Social Welfare Scheme.**Moovalur Ramamirtham Annaiyar Memorial Marriage Assistance Scheme :**

With a view to improve the status of women in the society, and also to improve the literacy among women, Government of Tamil Nadu introduced this scheme. Under this scheme, Rs. 5,000 is given as financial assistance for the marriage of poor women from poor households who have studied upto 8th standard and above. The minimum educational qualification for Scheduled Tribes is reduced to 5th standard. The income limit is Rs. 5,000 per annum. The girl should have completed 18 years of age. This scheme is being implemented from 3rd June 1989.

A sum of Rs. 7.60 crores were disbursed during 1989-90 to benefit 14,800 poor girls.

Dr. Dharmambal Aumaiyar Widows Remarriage Scheme :

Widow's re-marriage is the main aim of this scheme. The scheme is restricted to widows between the age group of 18 to 30 years. The income limit is Rs. 6,400 per annum. For the re-marriage of widows, a sum of Rs. 5,000 is given in the form of National Savings Certificate for 7 years in the Joint name of both husband and wife. The maturity period of the National Savings Certificate has been reduced to 6 years from October, 1988.

CHILD WELFARE ;**Orphanages run by Government :**

This department has 22 orphanages for orphan children in the age group of 5 to 18 years with a sanctioned strength of 250 in each orphanage.

The children in the orphanages are provided with free food, shelter, clothing, books and note books, medical attention and developmental services of education. They are also given coaching upto V standard in the orphanage itself by the Secondary Grade Teachers appointed in the orphanages and then sent to the Government or Corporation or Municipal Schools for higher studies beyond Vth standard.

Vocational Training in Tailoring and other crafts has been started in the orphanage, Madras-1, Madurai, Kanniyakumari and Salem during 1986-87. Children of women convicts are also being admitted in the Government orphanages.

<i>Financial.</i>		<i>Physical.</i>	
<i>Target.</i> (1)	<i>Achievement.</i> (2)	<i>Target.</i> (3)	<i>Achievement.</i> (4)
85.91	114.76	5,200	4,781

Education to the Handicapped :

Handicapped i.e. Blind, deaf, Orthopaedically Handicapped and Mentally Retarded need special attention, care and facility for education. Besides, provision of education to them is different from that of normal children. Special teachers have to be adopted for teaching them. Keeping in view of the special need the Government have been running special schools for the Handicapped. There are 48 special schools out of which 22 are Government schools and 26 are Government aided.

Break up details of special school functioning in the State as follows :—

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Category.</i>	<i>Government.</i>	<i>Aided.</i>	<i>Municipal.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	The School for the Blind	11	9		20
2	The school for the Deaf	10	11	2	23
3	The school for the Mentally Retarded	1	2		3
4	The school for Leprosy affected		1		1
5	The school for the Orthopaedically Handicapped	1	1		2
	Total	23	24	2	49

About 4,500 handicapped children avail themselves of the Special Education with free boarding and lodging facilities. Two sets of uniforms are also given every year free of cost to each handicapped child. A separate Government school for the blind girls with lady teachers has been established at Tiruchirappalli during the year 1985-86. 150 blind girls are now studying in this school.

In order to assist the blind students of standards IX to XII to take up their examinationⁿ by dictating answers to the questions given in the examinations. Government have sanctioned the payment of Scribe assistance at Rs. 6 (six) per paper. This is applicable to the blind students studying the Government Higher Secondary School for the Blind Poonamallee. The Little Flower Convent for the Blind Madras and St. Louis Institute for the blind Madras. 200 students are benefited under the scheme. This scheme was implemented from the year 1986-87.

In the Government Higher Secondary School for the Deaf Thanjavur XII Standard has been introduced during 1986-87 to enable the deaf students to continue, their further studies. 10 deaf children are admitted in this section.

Government Regional Braille Press :

A special printing press for printing and supply of Braille books intended for the blind has been functioning in the campus of the Government Higher Secondary School for the Blind, Poonamallee. This press meets the Braille book requirements of the four southern states on the various subjects taught in the schools for the blind. The expenditure on the maintenance of the press is first met by the Government of Tamil Nadu and shared by four southern states later. The total budget allocation proposed for the Braille Press for the year 1989-90 is Rs. 3.68 lakhs.

Training of Teachers for the Blind, Deaf and Mentally Retarded :

Special Training Courses for the Teachers for the handicapped are arranged by the Government through well established institutions in the field.

There are 3 training centres in Tamil Nadu as detailed below :—

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Category.</i>	<i>Government.</i>	<i>Aided.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Training Centre for the blind --	1		1
2	Training Centre for the deaf --		1	1
3	Training Centre for the Mentally Retarded	..	1	1
Total ..		1	2	3

In the campus of the Government Higher Secondary School for the Blind a Regional Training Centre for the teachers for the blind is being run with the aid of the Government of India. 20 teachers are allowed to admit in the training course every year. The number of seats are shared between the four southern states. The State Government also runs a special section where 15 teachers are given special training every year. Budget allocation for this training programme for the year 1989-90 is Rs. 4.56 lakhs.

Qualified teachers are being trained through the school for the Deaf, Madras in the latest techniques of teaching the staff. Grant is given to this institution for training 10 qualified teachers every year. A provision of Rs. 1.30 lakhs is met with in the Budget for the year 1989-90 for this scheme.

At B:lavihar, Madras 20 teachers are trained to teach the mentally retarded children every year. Grant is given to this institution for the above purpose.

Welfare of the Handicapped :

1. *Assistant to persons who have become permanently disabled in the course of Occupation* :— Financial assistance was sanctioned to the persons who have become permanently disabled while engaged in hazardous occupation.

2. *Assistance through Regional Rehabilitation centres*.— Handicapped are assisted through the Regional Rehabilitation Centres with headquarters at Madras, Vellore, Thanjavur, Coimbatore and Madurai covering the entire state. These centres arrange to provide various rehabilitation assistance viz., medical vocational, Economic and social rehabilitation assistance to handicapped who approach the centre for such assistance.

3. *Establishment of District Rehabilitation Centre.*— A district Rehabilitation Centre is functioning at Chengalpattu. It aims at providing comprehensive rehabilitation services to the handicapped in the project area of Kattankulathur and Thirukazhukundram. The scheme is funded by Government of India. Assessment clinics are conducted in the project area periodically to identify the needs of the handicapped and the required assistance rendered.

4. *Assistance towards self-Employment ventures.*— Most of the handicapped hail from the rural areas. Many of them do not have any academic background or technical skill. Finding placement for them in suitable salaried employment is a difficult task. The only way of assisting them is arranging loan through banks towards self employment ventures at differential rate of interest to set up bank stalls and Attendant type of Public Call Offices. 1,820 persons have been assisted towards self employment ventures during 1989-90.

5. *Unemployment relief Unemployed Registered in employment exchange.*— Unemployment relief is given to unemployed blind registered with the Employment Exchange of the State. The scheme is implemented by the Director of Employment and Training along with the scheme of payment of unemployment relief to normal persons, but with the funds of the Department of Social Welfare. About 723 blind are benefited under the scheme every year.

6. *Concession to normal persons marrying blind.*— The Government have extended the concession given to intercaste married couple, and also to normal persons marrying blind, 20 persons are benefited under the scheme every year.

7. *Training to Handicapped at I.T.I.'s.*— A special section is functioning at I.T.I., Guindy to train deaf candidates in the trade of Fitter. 4 candidates are undergoing training.

A third shift has been introduced in the I.T.I. Ambattur and North Madras to train handicapped in the trades of Fitters, Machinist, Draughtsman (Civil) and Plumber. 34 candidates are undergoing training in these 4 trades.

8. *A.L.S.C. attached to the school for Severely Orthopaedically Handicapped at Madurai.*— An Artificial Limb sub-Centre headed by an orthopaedic surgeon is functioning at Madurai. This centre provides medical assistance including surgical corrections providing physiotherapy exercise, supply of aids and appliances, etc., to the children numbering 100 studying in the school for the severely Orthopaedically handicapped at Madurai.

Aids and Appliances like tricycles, wheel chairs and 4 hearing aids are supplied to the handicapped depending upon their disability.

(a) *Tricycles.*— Tricycles are distributed free of cost to the poor Orthopaedically handicapped persons. Under this scheme tricycles have been distributed during 1989-90 at a cost of Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

(b) *Wheel Chair.*— Wheel Chair are distributed free of cost to the poor paraplegic patients. Under this scheme 100 Wheel Chairs have been distributed during 1989-90 at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lakhs.

HEARING AIDS :

Hearing Aids are distributed free of cost to the poor deaf persons. Under this scheme 5,243 hearing aids have been distributed during 1989-90 at a cost of Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

Scholarship for the Handicapped :

Handicapped students pursuing academic education from 9th Std., and above and undergoing technical implant training are awarded scholarship under the scheme of Government of India. Under this scheme during 1989-90 about 2,000 students were benefited and the expenditure involved is Rs. 19.30 lakhs.

Besides the State Government sanctions scholarships to the students of I to VIII std., towards purchase of books and Notes books. Under this scheme during 1989-90, 1,000 students are benefited and the expenditure involved is Rs. 8.00 lakhs.

Free Travel Concession to Physically handicapped children :

Free Bus Passes are awarded to school going children from the place of their residence to school and to this hospital in which they got treatment. During the year 1989-90 physically handicapped students are benefited under this scheme and the expenditure incurred is Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

Modern Training-cum-Production Workshop, Muttukadu :

The Modern Training-cum-Production Workshop at Muttukadu manufactures products like steel furniture, bunk stalls, tricycles etc., In this workshop about 7 physically handicapped persons were trained. During the year 1989-90, Rs. 2.10 lakhs were allocated to this workshop.

Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board :

The Social Welfare Board given financial aid and technical guidance to Voluntary Organisations to improve, expand and to strengthen their existing services to start and experiment new services, etc., The grant-in-aid Programme of the Board over a wide range of services of the Welfare of Women, children Old and Handicapped.

The Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board, unlike other boards is working on a unique pattern of having been integrated with the Directorate of School Welfare in 1961. It enables proper co-ordination and understanding between the Government and the Board and the Voluntary organisations.

The details of programmes of the Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board are given below

Annual grant and plan period grant.—Grants to registered Voluntary Welfare institutions are given on a year to year 50 per cent matching basis for running Balwadi, Homes for children and handicapped, Old age Homes, Family Welfare Services Crafts Programme, Rehabilitation Programme, Children's clinic, etc., Rs. 5,000 per annum is the ceiling amount under annual grant and Rs. 10,000 per annum under Plan period. About 155 institutions are aided under Annual grant with a grant of Rs. 2.99 lakhs and 33 institutions with a grant of Rs. 2.78 lakhs has been sanctioned under plan period grant during 1989-90.

Government Grant.—The State Government has sanctioned Rs. 5.00 lakhs in 1989-90 for distribution as grants to Voluntary Institutions and the Board utilised it fully, 171 institutions are aided under this grant.

The Voluntary Action Bureau in the Tamil Nadu State Social Welfare Board has inaugurated on 4th May 1984. Six Committee consisting of Eminent social Workers, representative of voluntary organisations, expert in the field of Police, Medical and Legal professions have been formed to guide and help the activities of the Bureau.

Many young deserted women and widows approach the voluntary Action Bureau seeking help for employment, loan for self-employment, request for sewing machines, admission in orphanages for their children and request for uniforms etc., Though the problems of bride burning is comparatively less in southern states, the women who were hesitating to come with these sort of problems are slowly approaching the voluntary Action Bureau in more number when compared to last year, seeking legal aid police protection, etc., because of counselling and guidance and then takes up referral services while dealing with other Referrals not being made for social economical and Psychological development of women.

TAMIL NADU INTEGRATED NUTRITION PROJECT.

The World Bank assisted the Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project aims at increasing the efficiency, coverage and impact of the Government's Nutrition and Health efforts. This is to be accomplished principally by systematic concentration on the nutritionally vulnerable population group, viz., in children aged 6-36 months. The project will also improve the foetus quality and reach of nutrition related services for other groups at high nutritional pregnancy and nursing women and under school children.

When compared to the existing nutrition intervention programme this project has two new innovative features. They are :—

(i) Establishment of a nutrition surveillance system under which all eligible children in the rural areas of the project districts will be identified and their progress monitored systematically and

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

Functioning of the Project :

The project is implemented on a phased manner in 173 blocks of the project districts, namely, Madurai, Anna, Pazumpon Muthuramalingam, Kamarajar, Ramanathapuram, Pudukkottai, Tirunelveli, North Arcot and Chengalpattu.

In Pudukkottai district, the Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project has been merged with Chief Minister's Noon-Meal Scheme and it is functioning from 1st May 1986.

The Community nutrition centre under Nutrition Delivery Services component is the focal point through which all the services are rendered at the village level. It is established at the rate of one centre for every 1500 population and each centre is under the charge of a Community Nutrition Worker. At this rate, 9000 centres have been opened. All the children in the age group 6-36 months are weighed and supplementary feeding is given to the selected malnourished children and pregnant and nursing women. Supplementary feeding is provided to support nutrition education to the mothers. The energy food is presently being obtained in part from Karnataka State Agro Cor. Product Limited, Bangalore and in part is being procured locally by the Women's Working Groups.

The Community Nutrition Workers undertake certain Nutrition related Health activities. The children are given Vitamin. At every 6 months and deworming medicines every four months. The children are given Immunisation by the Multipurpose Health workers of the Department of Health.

The Health activities are carried out through the multipurpose health workers positioned project areas as part of the system adopted State-wide. Every 5,000 population will have one Health Sub-Centres manned by one female and one male multipurpose Health Worker.

Civil works major part of the Health Service component. The Chief Engineer (H. & R. W.) is in charge of construction of Health Sub-centres.

1,600 Health Sub-centres buildings are to be constructed under TINP in a phased manner in the project districts in 5 phases upto the year 1985-86. 1,168 buildings were constructed during 1986-87, 480 buildings out of 482 buildings were constructed and completed. In the case of 2 sites, the work has been held up due to dispute. The District Collector, Chengalpattu has been requested to sort out the problems so as to carry out the work.

Finance :

An expenditure of Rs. 105.67 crores has been incurred for the project as a whole upto 9/89 and claims at 80 per cent for disbursement value of Rs. 38.44 crores have been filed with Government of India upto 9/89 and reimbursed in full.

CHAPTER XXIX.
TAMIL DEVELOPMENT AND CULTRE DEPARTMENT.
ARCHAEOLOGY.

1. *Pre-Historic Section.*—This branch has explored many pre-historic sites in Nilgiris, Coimbatore and Dharmapuri districts. In this exploration, cistburial at Edayarjalayam and Dolmrena in Ombatharu (Ujimalpet taluk), Coimbatore district have been noticed. A site called Thirumalvali situated in Palakadu taluk of Dharmapuri district has been found. In addition to that many places have been explored in this district like Pachaik-n Palli, Gangaleri etc. In the same district at Therthamalai magnesite-quartzite and Iron slags were noticed. It lead to the assumption that the megalithic people might have produced iron implements from this magnesite quartzite.

2. *Conservation Section.*—This department preserves Madurai Thirumalai Naicker Palace, Thanjavur Palace buildings, Tranqubar Danish Forte, Ramanathapuram Ramalinga Vilasam and other protected monuments like temples, forts, inscriptions, etc. Repair works to tombs of Ex-king of Ceylon at Vellor were carried out. Cleaning the Thirumalai Naicker Palace portions by engaging N.S.S. Volunteers was done. Kamuthi Fort, Dutch Cemetery, Thirilokanathasamy temple of Thiruparuthikundram were inspected and a few preservation works have been carried out. Estimates were prepared for repair works to monuments. Historical places, such as, Villupuram, Thiruvamathur, Kollyanur, Alambadi, Thirukoilur, Kilvalet, Ennayiram, Ulagapuram were surveyed and found some ancient temple that could be declared as monuments.

3. *Library Section.*—This Department is having a very good library consisting of book, dealing with literature, History, Art and Architecture. It is being utilised by the Research Scholars and students of the Institute of Epigraphy of the Department. During this year, 171 books have been added to this library by way of purchase.

4. *Excavation Section.*—At historically important places excavations are usually conducted by this Department. During this year, an exploration in view of a large scale excavation was carried out at Sikkadimodu, a suburb of Thanjavur town. The report on Karur excavation was prepared. A video film was taken on the activities of this department in order to screen it at the meeting of the Secretaries presided over by the Chief Secretary.

5. *Photographic Section.*—The excavated arts facts collected from Karur Kerkai, Gangai-kondasholapuram, Alagankulam, Vasavasamuthiram have been photographed. During this year, totally 249 Photo prints were prepared and sold out. 740 new photographs were also taken. For taking photographs, 88 film rolls have been exposed. In addition to this, district albums were prepared.

6. *Printing Section.*—During this year, the following books have been printed :—

- (1) Tamil Nedu Historical Monuments.
- (2) Guide Book on Arcot Museum.
- (3) Pamphlet on the cemetery of Kandi King.
- (4) Ramayana paintings of Ramalinga Vilasam.
- (5) Kalvattu, Quarterly Journal No.

A part from this, entrance tickets for Thirumalai Naicker Palace at Madurai, Ramalinga Vilasams at Ramanathapuram and Tranqubar Museum at Tranqubar were also printed.

7. *Chemical Conservation Section.*—About five hundred copper coins received from the museums of Madurai, Courtallam, Arcot, Thanjavur, Chidambaram, Tranquebar, Karur were chemically cleaned and preserved. In addition to it, sixty-five pot sherds were chemically cleaned and preserved. Twenty iron Objects unearthed from Polampetty Executive Excavation were chemically cleaned and preserved.

Over two hundred and fifty palm leaves were chemically preserved at Madurai Regional Laboratory. Besides, twenty-two atreco objects collected from excavations, ten bronze images unearthed from a temple complex at Periyar district were chemically cleaned and preserved. The chemist had been asked to give lectures on preservation techniques of antiques to the students who underwent epigraphical training during summer.

8. *Epigraphy Section*.—During this year, the epigraphists of this Department undertook the epigraphical survey in 144 villages, in Chengalpattu district and copied about 89 inscriptions. They deciphered about 750 inscriptions altogether. A part from this about 180 verses of different nature. Written as documents were deciphered from the palm leaf manuscripts. They have also been entrusted with the product work of collecting epigraphical material for writing the archaeological guide books for the districts.

9. *Archaeological Officers*.—The Archaeological Officers have explored 580 villages that fall under their jurisdiction and collected 744 antiquities which have been displayed in the department site museums located in various districts. About 1,800 palm leaf manuscripts have been read and copied by them.

They have also presented 88 research articles and delivered 73 lectures in schools and colleges briefing the history of their districts.

10. *Archaeological Site Museum*.—Under the control of this department the following 15 site museums are functioning:—

1. Rameswaram.
2. Karur
3. Poondi
4. Madurai
5. Tanjavar
6. Maratta Museum at Thanjavur.
7. Rajarajan Museum at Thanjavur.
8. Ramajinga Vilasam at Ramanathapuram.
9. Gangaikondacholapuram
10. Arcot
11. Coimbatore
12. Korkai
13. Coimbatore
14. Dharmapuri
15. Kavalampottal (Madurai)

Rameswaram.—In a small village town as Valandaraval near Rameswaram Pandya coins were discovered by the Curator of Rameswaram.

Karur.—Near Karur at Aravakurichi Terracotta object was collected. Research Articles were written by the concerned Curator. Vettamangalam village was surveyed.

Poondi.—The village around Poondi at Athirambakkam, Kudiam, Nambakkam old stone tools were collected and exhibited in the site museum at Poondi. Research articles were also written. Source materials were collected for writing the guide book on Poondi.

Site Museum at Madurai.—During the village survey, the Curator of Madurai surveyed the village Thirumalai and discovered a Brahmi inscription. At Poolankurichi. Terracotta objects were collected for museum. Naicker period coins were also collected from the Vandiyur village. Three coins of Sultanate and 16 coins belonging to Naicker, Cholas and latter Pallavas were received from a College student to this museum.

Site Museum at Tanjavar.—The surrounding villages of Tanjavar were surveyed and coins collected from Kidangi and Natham village. Two Dutch coins and one punch marked coin were also collected and special lectures were given to the college students.

Maratta and Rajarajan Museum at Thanjavur.—Late Maratta period writing pen was collected for this museum. An inscription engraved on stone brought from Thirumullai-vasal and kept in the Maratta Museum. Panayur, Kaduvizhi villages were surveyed. Source materials were collected for writing Guide Book of Maratta Museum.

Ramanathapuram Museum.—Naicker period coins were collected for the museum. Research articles were prepared and special lectures were given to the students.

Gangaikondacholapuram.—Stucco figures, Vijayar Sculpture, Terracotta objects and a Fossilised clunchur from Ariyalur was collected for this museum. Special lectures were given to the College Students.

Arcot.—Roman pottery and the Tiles of Chola period were collected for this museum. Three stone sculptures were brought for display. A guide book on History of Arcot was written by the Curator and published. Notes were prepared on the Navabs Fort and research articles were also prepared.

Courtallam.—16 antiquities were collected for this museum. Research articles were prepared and special lectures were given to the students.

Korkai.—Black and red ware potteries were collected from Thespathi village and exhibited them in the museum, other antiquities were also collected.

Coimbatore.—Loose Sculptures were collected for this museum. An inscription of Vallalan was discovered by the Curator. A copper plate brought from Thiruvatchi was deciphered by the Curator. Research Articles were also written.

Dharmapuri.—The surrounding villages of Dharmapuri, Melur, Kellur, Thurugam, and Kattur villages were surveyed. Special exhibition was conducted at Theerthamalai. Materials were collected for writing the Archaeological guide of Dharmapuri district. Special monthly meetings were also conducted by the Curator.

A video film was shot on the various activities of this department and screened to the Chief Secretary and Other Secretaries at Secretariat.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM,

Notable Events.

Government Museum, Udhagamandalam was inaugurated on 12th September 1989.

Government Museum, Cuddalore was also inaugurated.

Government Museum, Coimbatore was inaugurated on 21st February 1990.

Education Section :

Fifteen schools availed the facilities of special guided tour to the Museum and filmshows were conducted for them at their request. Seven schools availed the facilities of obtaining specimens on loan from the Government Museum, Madras for their school exhibitions. Regular filmshows were conducted on Saturday and Sundays between 3 p.m. and 4 p.m. in the Museum campus.

Archaeology Section :

Through Treasure Trove.—One standing Siva, three plates received from Kannamangalaur village, Arni taluk, Arcot district; three pithams from Kilethur village, Alanangudi taluk, Pudukkottai district; Vishnu from Nallur village, Namakkal taluk, Salem district one tripod and other broken bits from Jambavanodai Tiruthuraiipoondi taluk, Thanjavur district one Somaskanda from Udayamarthandapuram village, Tiruthuraiipoondi taluk, Thanjavur district, one tripod from Pakkam Village, Sr perumbudur taluk, Chengalpattu district; two Tiruthankaras one Mahavira, one Parshvanatha two Devis, two Chauri-bearers and three other objects from Salunkai village, Vandavasi taluk North Arcot district, one Crawling Krishna, one fragment of a stand, one rattle from Melekkidaram village, Mudukulathur taluk, Ramanathapuram district; one Vishnu one Devi and five other subjects from Nandavanampatti village, Thanjavur taluk and district; one Thirugnanasambandha, one Ganesa one Bairava, one cup from Pavundarikaduram, Kumbakonam taluk, Thanjavur district; two Crawling Krishnas, one Devi and eight other objects from Edappalayam village, Villupuram taluk, South Arcot district; and Nataraja and three Devis from Velangaiman, Thanjavur District; one Ganesa, one seated Devi, one standing Devi, one seated Kali, one Siva from Elleri village, Kattumannarkoil taluk, South Arcot district. one seated Kali, from Vedasandur village, Anna district; one fragment of a hanging lamp from Padmanabhapuram, Kanniyakumari district; one Vishnu, one Seri devi, one Venugopal Rukmani, Sathyabhama, Kaliyakrishna, Balakrishnan, Srinivasa, Sridevi, Bhudevi and five other objects from Viragular village, Lakkudi Taluk, Tiruchirappalli district; Three Devi sculptures (stone) from Vadapadimangalam village, Needamangalam taluk, Thanjavur district.

Through unclaimed Property.—One standing horse from Sirkali taluk, Thanjavur district; one Thirugnanasambandha from Tahsildar, Velangaiman taluk, Thanjavur district; one Devi received from the VII Metropolitan Magistrate Court, Madras-1; one Jyestha sculpture

from Melmarudanadanallur village. Mayiladuthurai Taluk, Thanjavur District; one Yasoda Krishna three other objects from Judicial Magistrate Court Thirupathur Taluk Sivaganga Pasumpoon Thevar Thirumanaggar District; a's unclaimed properties.

Special Lecturer.—The third lecture series under “Prof. T. Balakrishnan Nayar Memorial Lectures” (1988) were delivered by Thiru K. G. Krishnan, Retired Superintending Epigraphist, Archaeological Survey of India, Mysore on 6th and 7th November 1989.

V.I.P.'s Visit.—Thiru Attumullar, German Consul was enlightened on Bronzes,

Conferences and Seminars.—Curator attended (i) The All India Epigraphy Annual Conference held at Mysore and presented a paper on “Select Terms in Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu and Kannada Inscriptions” in February 1990 and (ii) All India Place, Name Society Annual Conference (1 Session) held at Goa and presented a paper on “Some Proper Names and Place names in the Inscriptions in and around Kaveripakkam”

On 12th February 1990 facilities were extended to Thiru Chriss Ledger, B.B.C., Assistant Producer in the Bronze Gallery for video photographing the Ardhnanarisvara and Nataraja (Kandottuvaniyam) bronzes. Facilities were given to Ms. Pan-Zennith, a Home Enterprenor to video photographing the objects in the galleries between 26th to 28th March 1980.

Anthropology Section :

The following materials were added to the collection :—

Sixteen folk art objects including the dresses of Therukkoothu characters such as Rama Sita, Ravana and Kattiyankara and their ornaments were purchased from Thiru V. Kannapiran at Vellore. A fire-pot was purchased for the section by the Curator of Government Museum, Madurai from Madurai-10. Brass images of Karuppasamy, Veerapathiran and Madurai Veeran were obtained by treasure trove from Ariyalur (South), Ariyalur Taluk, Tiruchirappalli District. A metal Amman Kavacham was obtained by treasure trove from Urayur, Tirumayam Taluk, Pudukkottai District. Six figurines of folk deities, confiscated by the State Government were get from the Second Metropolitan Magistrate, Egmore, Madras-8. A folk image of Muniappan was got by treasure trove from Sangagiri, Sangagiri Taluk, Salem District; fourteen objects of Kadar, six objects of Pulayur and Kalasar were collected by the Curator from Annamalai where he went on a tour.

A cannon of six feet length, got in a treasure one obtained from the Assistant Engineer of Madras Corporation, Royapuram Branch,

Thirty-three colour potsherds collected from several historical manuments by late Thiru S. Paramasivan were got as a gift,

Eight objects including gold poster, ear ring; ring and brass bulb were obtained by treasure trove from Thirukkallappur, Udayarpalayam Taluk, Thiruchirappalli District; Four objects including molten gold pieces and ear ornaments were obtained by treasure trove from Ikkalur, Sathyamangalam Taluk, Periyar District. A broken gold ottiyanam, a tali and a metal bowl were detained by treasure trove from Senthamangala, Tindivanam Taluk South Arcot District; Twenty-four jewelleries including Arunakkodi, ear ornaments, fragments of chain, silverminji, armlist etc., were obtained by treasure trove from Keelkot of Dindigul Taluk Anna District Neck band made up of impure gold and bands made up of impure silver were got by treasure trove from Venkidankal, Tiruvavur Taluk Thanjavur District. Sixteen objects, including goldring, nose ornament, gold plate, blue stone, balls etc., were obtained by treasure trove from Vannankundu Ramanathapuram Taluk, Ramanathapuram District. Twenty five objects including silver anklets, minjiarmlet etc., were obtained by treasure trove from Rengar. m patti, Periyakulam Taluk, Madurai District. Silver pieces, tali balls, broken terracott bowl were obtained as treasure trove from Vazhavanthi, Musiri Taluk, Thiruchirappalli District. An ear ring was obtained through treasure trove from T. Panchampatti, Dindigul Taluk, Anna District. Twenty-four objects including gold balls, gold plates as treasure trove from Kandiratheertham Ariyalur Taluk, Thiruchirappalli District. Four jewelleries including gold ring, ear ornament and gold sells were got through treasure trove from Balakrishmba., Andipatti Taluk, Madurai District. Two hundred and seventy five objects including gold saradu, gold chain saradu moppu, anklets chans, bangles, white and blue stones etc., were obtained by treasure trove from Ambur, Vaniyambadi Taluk, North Arcot District.

The Physical Anthropology Gallery was reorganised and opened on 25-5-89. To commemorate the 75th Anniversary of the German Cruiser. Emden's attack on Madras for exhibits consisting Emden shells and photographs were exhibited in the Arms Gallery.

Numismatic Section :

The following objects were added :—

Thorough treasure trove : Thirty-three copper coins from Thanjavur Mallaiyar village, Mayiladuthurai Taluk, Thanjavur District ; eighty-one South Indian Panam (inferior gold) from Tinnapatti village, Mettur Taluk, Salem District ; copper coins 10 kilos and 150 grams from Valangur village Valangaiman Taluk, Thanjavur District. Twenty-seven kilograms copper coins from Kumeran village, Thiruthuraiipoondi Taluk, Thanjavur District, twenty-four copper coins from Ervadi village, Mudukalathur Taluk, Ramanathapuram District ; forty-seven unknown metal coins from Mandalakottai village, Tiruvadanai Taluk, Ramanathapuram District, forty-two copper coins from Kaliyargari village, Tiruvadanai Taluk, Ramanathapuram District ; one hundred and six copper coins from Siluvathur village, Dindigul Taluk, Anna District ; one hundred silver coins (hundred) from Poo. Cholaivadi village, Ulundurpet Taluk, South Arcot District ; sixty-two copper coins from Manavalanallur village, Virudhachalam Taluk, South Arcot District ; Five South Indian Panam from Arumparamattur village, Kallakurichi Taluk, South Arcot District ; ten south Indian Panam and four gold bits from Pushpavanam village, Vedaranyam Taluk, Thanjavur District ; 15.400 Kgs. of copper coins from Adakilaiyur village, Mannarkudi Taluk, Thanjavur District, and two hundred and forty six inferior gold south Indian Panam from Palakoppal village, Periyakulam Taluk, Madurai District.

Received forty nine stamps, forty nine First Day covers and forty nine information sheets from the Post Master General, Mount Road Post Office.

Zoology Section :

The following specimens were collected, preserved and mounted and added to the collection. One scallant-eater, 40 sponges, 12 corals, 37 starfishes 8 sea-urchins, one purple Heron, one little cormorant, one Koralatree-pie, one Indian Roller, one Indian black-winged stilt and 30 butterfly specimens.

Chemical treatment was given to the following skeletons and they were redisplayed in the mammal galleries after the treatment, Tiger, trotting bullock, antelope, sambur, dolphin and pig.

Children's Museum :

A pair of costume dolls of Himachal Pradesh and another pair of costume dolls of Assam were purchased and added to the collections. One painting "Beautification of Marina Beach" donated by the Collector of Madras and one working model of a steam engine donated by the Federal Republic of Germany were added to the collection.

One electronic organ and one painting "Beautification of Marina Beach" were displayed in the Gallery. One working model of Valcano was proposed.

Chemical Conservation Section :

The following objects were chemically treated and preserved : (i) thirty-eight archaeological objects comprising bronzes, wood carvings, leather paintings and paintings (ii) ninety seven anthropological objects consisting of swords, spoons, dresses, iron and bronze objects (iii) one hundred and forty coins of copper and silver of the Numismatic Section (iv) ten paintings of the art section (v) one wood piece of the Botany Section (vi) three bronzes, eleven stone sculptures and twelve photographs of the Government Museum, Trichy (vii) fourteen paintings, six plaster cast models and eleven stone sculptures pertaining to Raj Bhavan and (viii) one painting from T.T.K. and Company.

In connection with the establishment of the Government Museum at Uthagamandalam ten wood carvings were chemically treated. Photographs on conservation were also prepared and given for the above purpose.

Gallery of Contemporary Art :

An exhibition on the latest acquisition of Contemporary art paintings was held at the Gallery of Contemporary Art in August 1989.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TAMIL STUDIES.

International Institute of Tamil Studies has conducted 12 monthly seminars from April, 1989 to March, 1990. All these seminars related to the topic a problems in Tamil Research". The Institute conducted seminars in 12 months, during which 36 research papers were presented

52 weekly seminars were held in which research scholars of the Institute presented papers.

Endowment Lectures.—Endowment Lectures delivered by eminent scholars under the auspices of Dr. Mv. Va. Endowment Kazhagam V. Subaiah Pillai, Endowment, Dr. Ma. Po. Si. Endowments, Christianity and Tamil Endowment, Deva Neva Pavanar Endowment Dr. O. Ve. Sa. Endowment.

Symposiums.—In October, 1989, a symposium on the topic "Paventhara Bharathidasan" from the concept of Culture" conducted. A symposium on "The Art of Sculpture in Tamil Culture" (Tamil Panpattil Sirpakkalai) was conducted in two series in the month of December, 1989.

In the month of March, a Seminar on "Translation" was held. Another seminar was held in March on "Tamil Culture in Novels" (புதினங்களில் தமிழ் பண்பாடு) In February, 1990, a seminar was held in the Institution "The Culture of Bharatha Natyam" (தமிழ் நாட்டியம் பண்பாடு)

Tamil Training Class.—During the Period, nine Students from foreign countries have learnt Tamil. These students belong to West Germany, England, Canada, Israel, United State of America and South Africa.

Diploma Course.—8 students were benefited through the Diploma courses in Manuscriptology and Translation.

Ph. D. Research.—From April 1989 to March, 1990, Viva-voce was held for 4 Research Scholars for Ph. D. Degree. Six persons have registered for Ph.D. degree.

Under the Cultural Exchange Programme and with the Financial assistance of the department of Human Resources Development, Government of India, three Chinese students learnt Tamil.

Library.—From April, 1989 to March, 1990, 1266 new Books were purchased for the Institute. The journals and the books purchased under the Cultural Exchange Programme were also added to the Library.

Publications.—During this period, 6 books have been published by the Institute. Two Tamil Periodicals have also been published. 7 News Bulletins have been also been published.

Discussions.—Tamil Scholars from Countries like Singapore, Islands and Czechoslovakia delivered and special lectures and had discussions.

Action plan in progress.—Details regarding the action in plan connection with "History of Tamil Literature of 19th Century", Tamil Sociology, Tamil-Introductory stage, Study on Madras City, dialects, Hand book on Translation Training, History of Tamil literature of 18th Century names of places in Madras City, Street dance simple grammar for Non Tamils, Tamil casual suffixes and English prefixes, aesthetics. Pioneers in Tamil Translation, Place of Tamil in the world, Tamils, Tamil Sangams are collected and the works are in progress.

TAMIL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

The prime object of Tamil Development is to implement the Tamil Official Language Scheme in all the Government Offices of this State with full vigour.

1. *Implementation of Official Language.*—To assess the progress of implementation of Tamil Official Language Scheme, the Director of Tamil Development inspects the officers of the Heads of Departments and the Collectorates; As Assistant Directors in the District inspect the Subordinate Offices.

2. *Translation.*—Forms, Registers, Rules, Codes, Manuals etc., of various departments are translated into Tamil and given to the departments after proper scrutiny and verification. The 5 scrutiny Superintendents allotted for this specific purpose have translated 2655 pages relating to forms and rules. In addition to this, they have scrutinised 3248 pages of Manuals already translated by the Translators.

3. *Training in the implementation of the official Language.*—During this year, the Assistant Directors of Tamil Development Directorate went to the Training Centres of the Local Fund Audit Department, Public Works Department, Commercial Taxes Department, Rural Development Department, Forest Departments, Employment and Training Department and imparted training to the trainees in the implementation of the official Language Scheme.

In addition to this, they went to the Civil Services Training Centre at Bhavanisagar and imparted training in the implementation of the Official Language to the Junior Assistants in the Institute.

Further, according to the syllabus given by the Government, the I.A.S., and the Probationary Deputy Collectors are given training in the implementation of the official Language by this Directorate.

4. *Financial Assistance to Indigent Tamil Scholars.*—Under this scheme, every year, financial assistance is given to 30 Tamil Scholars. The recipient gets a sum of Rs. 350 per mensem as assistance. According to this, for the year, 1989-90 17 Tamil Scholars have been selected for this purpose. The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu honoured these recipients at Valluvar Kottam on 15th January 1990 during Thiruvalluvar Day Celebrations. So far 339 persons are benefited by this scheme.

5. *Scheme of providing financial assistance to the authors for the publication of best books pertaining of Tamil Development.*—In order to encourage the publication of books of excellence in Tamil, the Government instituted a scheme of providing financial assistance to the authors for the publication of Tamil Books. For the books selected by the Expert Committee, a sum of Rs. 8,000 or 50 per cent of the total estimated cost of publication whichever is less is granted as assistance.

Under this scheme, during this year, the Government sanctioned financial assistance for the publication of 28 books.

6. *The Scheme for writing up the authentic History of Tamil Nadu.*—The Government of Tamil Nadu have constituted and Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Dr. C.E. Ramachandran to speed up scheme. The first part of third volume (i.e.) Pallava Pandya Age is under print. Speedy action is being taken for publishing the second part of the Pallava, Pandya Age.

7. *Translation of Classics.*—Originally, the Government constituted an Expert Committee for the translation of classics. Now, the Government have contemplated to translate Siddhar Poems, Sangam Literature and Kambaramayanam into English. Hence, the above two schemes have been amalgamated and a new Expert Committee has been constituted for the above purpose. During the year in question, Ayodhya Kanda and Araniya Kanda of 'Kamba Ramayana' have been translated into English and they are ready for publication.

8. *Exchange of English Typewriters into Tamil.*—By way of implementing this scheme, in all Government Offices, 100 per cent English Typewriters are to be replaced by Tamil Typewriters in phased programme, except in Collectorates and in the Offices of the Heads of Departments where they are permitted to have 25 per cent of typewriters in English and the rest in Tamil.

9. *Preparation of Administrative Glossary.*—In order to meet the needs of Government Offices, Boards, Corporations etc., action has been taken to reprint as well as to publish, a pocket size administrative glossary.

10. *Financial Assistance to Educational Institutions in Tamil Nadu and in other States.*—The Government continue to give financial assistance for the Institution of Tamil Chairs and for conducting Diploma Courses in Tamil in the Universities in other States. With a view to encourage the Tamil Sangams in other States, the Government sanctions building grants for the construction of Tamil Sangam buildings.

Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 8,90,900 was granted to various institutions for the year 1989-90 and a list showing the details of the grantee institutions is furnished separately.

11. *Award of cash prizes to best books.*—With a view to encourage the publication of the best books every year, cash prizes are being awarded under 21 different titles. According to this, in the year 1988-89, a sum of Rs. 53,000 was distributed as cash award to the authors of 36 best books published in the year 1988 under 18 topics. The cash prizes were awarded to the authors by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu during the Valluvar Day celebrations held at Madras on 15th January 1990.

12. *Award of cash prizes to those who wrote best draft and notes in Tamil.*—A scheme of awarding cash prizes for those who wrote best drafts and notes in Tamil which had been discontinued for several years has been revived in the year 1989.

Action has been taken to collect files from all Heads of Departments, Autonomous Bodies, Collectorates and Municipal Corporations for selection of the drafts for this award.

Proposal has also been sent to the Government for awarding cash prizes to the Secretariat staff.

Action has also been taken to award Shield and Certificates to these District Offices which exclusively use Tamil in their office administration.

13. *Functions and Awards :*

Thiruvalluvar Day Celebrations.

Every year, Thiruvalluvar Day is celebrated by Tamil Development Department as a Government function at Valluvar Kottam on the 15th January which has been declared as Thiruvalluvar Day by the Government of Tamil Nadu. During this year, the Hon'ble Chief Minister and Hon'ble Education Minister graced the function by taking part and delivering the special addresses.

(1) Thiruvalluvar Award :

The Government have decided to award prize to the Scholars who have published books and research papers on Thirukkural. As such the Thiruvalluvar Award for the year 1989 had been posthumously awarded to Dr. V.Sp. Manickam, which his wife received on his behalf and for the year 1990 it was awarded to Thiru K.S. Anandan.

The Government honoured each of them by giving a cash award of Rs. 10,000 along with a citation and a 'Ponnadai'.

(2) Pavendar Bharathidasan Award :

Every year on the birth day of Pavendar Bharathidasan, an award is being awarded to outstanding Tamil Poet. As such the awards for the year 1987, 1988 and 1989 have been awarded to Kavingar Mudiyarasan, Kavingar Ponnivalavan and Kavingar Abdul Rahman respectively on 29th April 1989.

The Government honoured them by giving cash award of Rs. 10,000 along with 'Ponnadai' and citation.

(3) Thiru Vi-K Award :

Government have instituted the Thiru Vi. Ka. Award and it is being awarded to a best and prominent Tamil Scholar every year. As such the award for the year 1989 has been awarded to Dr. Thamizhannal.

He was honoured with a cash of Rs. 10,000 as well as a citation and 'Ponnadai' by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

14. *Preparation of Bibliography of printed Tamil Books :*

The preparation of Bibliography for the printed books of the year 1936 to 1940 is in progress.

15. *Memorial Pillar to Sangam Poets :*

It is proposed to erect memorials for the popular poets of Sangam age under a programme of 5 years, at the places of their birth. So far, the birth places of nearly 200 Sangam poets have been identified. On behalf of the Government, Memorial Pillars shall be erected in the birth places, and the famous of the Poet shall be inscribed on it.

Action has been taken to erect four memorial pillars at the following four districts :

1. *Chengam Anna District :*

Idaikkazhi Nattu Nallur . Nallur Nathithatharar.

2. *Tirunelveli Kottabomman District :*

Mangudi—Mangudi Maruthanaar.

3. *Tiruchi District :*

Karur Eight poets inclusive of Karuvur Kizhaar.

4. *Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan District :*

Okkur—Okkur Masathiyaar.

The Government have allotted a sum of Rs. 1,27,500 for the construction of pillars as well as for the erecting Pillar in each district. A sum of Rs. 5,10,000 has been allotted for the construction of 4 pillars in four districts for the year 1989-90.

16. *Geographical Names :*

The correct Tamil spelling of the Geographical names (Village Names) is given by this Department. It is also forwarded by this Department to the Geological Survey of Railways and the Post and Telegraph Department.

17. *Pension to the person who have rendered meritorious services for the preservation and promotion of Tamil Language, Literature and Culture :*

A sum of Rs. 350 is granted as pension to those who have exhibited their courage or nobility towards the cause of protection and preservation of Tamil Language and Tamil Culture. During his year 948 persons have been granted under this scheme.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO UNIVERSITIES SITUATED IN OTHER STATES AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TAMIL.

Serial number and name of the Institution University. (1)	Purpose. (2)	Grant amount. (3) Rs.
1 Punjab University, Punjab	Certified Course, Scholarship and for the purchase of books.	3,000
2 Institute of Asian Studies, Madras-41	For the conduct of Tamil Research Classes, 1989, 1990.	2,75,000
3 Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati	For the institution of Tamil Chair ..	50,000
4 Southern Languages Book Trust, 5 Madras-31.	For the publication of 'UNESCO Courier' in Tamil.	80,000
Bangalore Tamil Sangam, Bangalore	For the conduct of Tamil Classes ..	10,0000
6 Madurai Tamil Sangam, Madurai	For the purchase of books and for the maintenance of library.	25,000
International Institute of Dravidian Linguistics Trivandrum	For Tamil Research classes	3,00,000

TAMIL NADU OVIA NUNKALAI KUZHU

Art Activities During 1989-90 :

1. Tamil Nadu Ovia Nunkalai Kuzhu organised an exhibition of Art and Lecture Demonstration by eminent artists at Ujjayinimalam for a period of one week from 19th May 1989.
2. Under the programme Inter-State Exchange Art Exhibition, Ovia Nunkalai Kuzhu in collaboration with Shiksha Kala Parishad, New Delhi organised an exhibition of Tamil Nadu artists at New Delhi for a period of one week from 21st August 1989. During that time on behalf of Tamil Development Culture Department, the Kuzhu also arranged for conduct of cultural programme at Delhi.
3. During November 1989, the Kuzhu deputed an artists to Coimbatore to give Lecture Demonstration, on art at a workshop organised by C.S.I. Secretarial Training Centre, Coimbatore.
4. Under the programme "Talent Promotion Training Course" the ovia Nunkalai Kuzhu, jointly with Noyveli Artists Society, Noyveli conducted the Training Course for the school children in Art. An Exhibition of Art, created during the training course was also conducted and prizes awarded to children whose works were found outstanding. The Kuzhu also arranged for the cultural programme on the day of inauguration of the Training Course.
5. Nunkalai-an Art Magazine published by the Kuzhu was brought out during April 1990.
6. The Annual Exhibition of Art was inaugurated on 20th March 1990 by Hon'ble Minister for Education, Government of Tamil Nadu at the Galleries of Lalit Kala Akademi, Regional Centre, Madras. An award of Rs. 5,000 each to 6 artists (above 30 years of age) and an award of Rs. 2,000 each to 5 artists (below 30 years of age) were presented.
7. Thiruvalluvar C.J. Arichay Dorai and S. Marudamur eminent artists of Tamil Nadu were honoured as "Fellows of the Kuzhu", and presented with a cash award of Rs. 8,000 (Rupees eight thousand only) each for their outstanding contribution in the field of art.
8. The Artists Camp of the Kuzhu for this year was held at Lalit Kala Akademi, Regional Centre, Madras, for the period of 10 days from 15th March 1990. 10 eminent artists of Tamil Nadu (4 painters, 3 sculptors, 2 graphic artists and a ceramic artist), participated, in the artists camp. Thiru K.M. Gopal of Cholamandal Artists "Village" served as Co-ordinator of this camp.
9. During the year 1989-90 art works of 35 artists of Tamil Nadu were purchased for Kuzhu's collection.
10. 20 students of Government College of Arts and Crafts, Madras, 7 students of Government College of Arts and Crafts, Kumbakonam, 22 students of Government College of Architecture and Sculpture, Mamallapuram, 2 students of Kalakshetra College of Fine Arts and a student of Fine Arts Department of Stella Maris College, were sanctioned scholarship. Besides a student of Government College of Arts and Crafts, Madras was sanctioned financial assistance to undergo training in Fresco Painting at Banasthali Rajasthan.
11. The Kuzhu also sanctioned financial assistance to Artists Handicrafts Association, Madras, Nollai District Artists Association, Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu Arts and Crafts Improvement Association, Madras, Dharmapuri District Ovia Kalai Kuzhu, Dharmapuri, United Painters Association, Trichy.
12. The Ovia Nunkalai Kuzhu also sanctioned financial Assistance of Rs. 25,000 (Rupees twenty five thousand only) to 6 artists of Tamil Nadu from the Artists Aid Fund.

CHAPTER XXX,

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

HIGHWAYS RURAL WORKS (HIGHWAYS WING).

Introduction.—(General information about objects, aims, nature of the work envisaged, etc.) The Highways and Rural Works Department is in charge of Planning, Design, Construction and Maintenance of Government Roads and Bridges in Tamil Nadu and offers technical guidance and control of Panchayat Union Works, in respect of Rural Works Programme. There are six Chief Engineers in this Department namely :—

(a) Chief Engineer (Highways and Rural Works)

(b) Chief Engineer (National Highways)

(c) Chief Engineer (National Highways-45) who is incharge of widening and strengthening National Highways 45 from Tambaram upto Villupuram.

(d) Chief Engineer (East Coast and Rural Roads) who is incharge of Rural Roads Programme, Sugarcane Road Development Programme and Widening and Strengthening of East Coast Road from Madras to Cuddalore.

(e) Director, Highways Research Station.

(f) Chief Engineer, Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project, who is incharge of improvements of Urban Roads in Major Cities in Tamil Nadu.

The Chief Engineer, Highways and Rural Works is the Primary head of the Department having control of all matters relating to the Establishment, Budget and General Policy matters etc.

Functions.—The total length of various categories of Government roads maintained by this Department as on 31st March 1990 is 47,522 kms. as detailed below :—

	Length in km.
State Highways ..	1,896
Major District Roads	13,923
Other District Roads	31,733
Total length ..	47,552

Major Bridges and Road Works in the State under the various programmes approved by the Government as detailed below are undertaken by Highways Wing of Highways and Rural Works Department.

1. State Roads Programme under (a) State Highways, (d) Major District Roads and (c) Other District Roads, (d) Other Roads Programme, (e) Construction of over/under Bridges inlieu of existing level crossings, (f) Tools and Plant, (g) Avenues, (h) Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme.

(A) Plan Schemes (State Fund).	Category.	Physical Targets.	Achieve- ments.	Financial Targets.	Achieve- ments.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(Rupees in lakhs.)					
1. State Highways	(1) Widening/ Strengthening of roads.	Works Nos. 15 Length 88 Km.	16 88 Km.	157.68	204.27
	(2) Reconstruction of Bridges	No. 4	4		

2. Major District Roads	(1) Widening/ Strengthening of Roads.	Nos. 6	6	420.17	423.18
		Length 34 Km.	34 Km.		
	(2) Reccnstruction of Bridges.	Nos. 14	14	450.84	546.91
3. Other District Roads	(1) Widening/ Strengthening of road works.	Nos. 12	14		
		Length 110 Km.	128 Km.		
	(2) Reconstruction of Bridges.	Nos. 9	9	300.00	281.38
4. Other Roads	(1) Widening Strengthening of roads.	Nos. 5	5		
		Road length 35 Km.	36 Km.		
	(2) Reconstruction of Bridges.	9	10	54.55	48.51
5. Tools and Plant	— — —	—	—		
6. Avenues	(1) Plantation of Palmyrah trees.	Nos. 1.45 crores	1.45 crores.	37.60	40.55
	(2) Other Trees	Nos. 55,000	55,000		
7. Over/under bridges in lieu of existing level crossings.	— — —	1	1	343.58	233.90

*The road over bridge at km. 1/6 of Madurai—Aruppukottai road was completed and declared open to traffic by Honourable Chief Minister on 11th August 1989.

(B) Non-Plan Schemes 1989-90,—
Maintenance of Government Roads.

(1)	Financial.	
	Target.	Achievement
	(in lakhs.)	(in lakhs.)
(2)	(3)	
1. State Government Roads	4,986.00	5,494.22
2. Tools and Plant	369.00	578.23
3. Buildings	79.50	92.50

6. Special information (if any) :

The Parliament has passed revised resolution governing the rules regarding actual of funds under Central Road Fund Scheme and the modelity for the Utilisation on Development of Roads and Bridges. At the instance of Government of India (Ministry of Surface Transport) proposals for the period 1989 to 1995 to the tune of Rs. 231.00 crores under Central Road Fund Scheme have been sent to State Government. The same has been recommended by the State Government to Government of India for getting their clearance. On getting clearance from Government of India, the works will be taken up for execution during 1990 to 1995, according to the Budget Provision made available every year.

7. Conclusion :

The Union Planning Commission has approved on outlay of Rs. 130.00 crores for roads and bridges of State Sector Schemes in the Seventh Plan 1985-90. The total expenditure incurred during the Seventh Plan Period is 194.76 crores.

(ii) NATIONAL HIGHWAYS.

Introduction :—National Highways, one of the wings of Highways Department, created in 1971 is functioning under the control of Chief Engineer (National Highways).

Functions.—The length of the National Highways in Tamil Nadu is 2,002.464 KM. including 125.86 KM. length of National Highways urban links.

The total length comprises of :	KM.
Standard multi lane width ..	64.335
Standard double lane width	1,787.119
Standard single lane width ..	125.010
Below standard single lane width ..	26.000
	<u>2,002.464</u>

At present, the schemes attended to by this wing are as follows :—

- (1) National Highways (Central Sector Scheme).
- (2) Central Road Fund Scheme (State Sector).
- (3) National Highways Urban Links (Original works) (State Sector Scheme).
- (4) Tribal Area Development Programme (State Sector).
- (5) Hill Area Development Programme in the Nilgiris District (Centrally Sponsored Scheme).
- (6) Western Ghat Development Programme (Centrally Sponsored Scheme).
- (7) Progress of works, targets and achievements both Physical and Financial under all Heads Schemes separately.

Plan Schemes.	Category.	Physical.		Financial.	
		Targets.	Achievements.	Targets.	Achievements.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		(Rupees in lakhs.)			
1. National Highways (original work)	1. Semidance carpet and premix carpet length (K.M.)	77.80	36.13	828.00	828.38
	2. Bridges (Nos.) ..	6.00	2.00		...
2. Central Road Fund	1. B. T. (K.M.)	12.68		29.78	28.94
	2. Bridges (Nos.) ..	1.00			
3. National Highways Urban Links (Original works)	1. B.T. (K.M.)	2.40		20.25	20.43
	2. Bridges (Nos.) ..				
4. Tribal Area Development Programme.	1. B. T. (Kms.) ..	65.00	36.30	162.42	16.223
	2. Bridges (Nos.) ..	6.00	2.00		...

(A) Plan Schemes (State Fund).	Category.	Physical.		Financial.	
		Target.	Achievements.	Target.	Achievements.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(Rupees in lakhs.)					
5. Hill Area Development Programme.	1. B. T. (Kms.)	70.00	56.50	80.35	80.35
	2. Bridges (Nos.) ..	1.00			
6. Western Ghat Development Programme.	1. B. T. (Kms.)	1.90	0.80	25.12	25.13
	2. Bridges (Nos.) ..	7.00	4.00		
7. Forest Department funds executed by Western Ghat Development Programme Division.	Road work	Completed.		15.00	1.00
	Bridge work	In progress.			

	Financial.	
	Target.	Achievement.
	(Rs. in lakhs.)	(Rs. in lakhs.)
I. National Highways Maintenance :		
Ordinary Repairs ..	193.03	194.56
Periodical Renewals	451.08	449.75
Flood Damage Repairs (continuing)	89.25	89.88
Flood Damage Repairs	22.00	17.05
Special Repairs (New)	4.16	4.16
Special Repairs (continuing)	60.74	46.88
II. NH Urban Links (Maintenance)		
(Government of India share Rs. 19.46 Lakhs)	..	41.00 41.16

5. Special information National Highways (Original work)

Asian Development Assistance Package II Scheme :

The Government of India, Ministry of Surface Transport (Roads Wing), New Delhi in their Lr. No. D.O. No. NH 12/013-57/89-TN, dated 12th May 1989 have intimated that the work of four laning and strengthening of NH7 from Bangalore to Hosur length 36kms. located in Karnataka (27 kms.) and Tamil Nadu (9 kms.) has been selected for technical assistance under Asian Development Bank Programme for carrying out feasibility studies during the visit of Asian Development Mission in April 1989.

The National Highways strength selected for Tamil Nadu is from km. 33/015 (Tamil Nadu Border) KM. 41.9 Hosur of NH 7 (B.S.M. section) length 9 kms. The rough cost for the project will come to Rs. 8.59 crores.

Conclusion ;

National Highways road maintenance and periodical repairs have been mostly achieved in full. The National Highways work and other centrally sponsored scheme are executed based on the target fixed and allotment received every year from Government of India. The schemes under Western Ghat Development Programme, Hill Area Development Programme, Tribal Area Development Programme are not beneficial to the Public living in remote hill areas and Western Ghats.

(iii) TAMIL NADU URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.

Introduction (General information about objects, aims, nature of the work envisaged, etc):

1. *General information.*—The T.N.U.D.P. Works are being implemented in Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore, Trichy, Tirunelveli, Tuticorin, Tripur, Salem, Erode and Vellore with World Bank loan assistance.

The Transport and Traffic Management Programme (TRAMP), one of the components of the TNUDP is being implemented by TNUDP wing of Highways Department.

The total cost of the TRAMP Component is Rs. 100.30 Crores.

The Scheme is being implemented from 1988-89 and is to be completed by March 1991.

The expenditure upto 31-3-1990 is Rs. 6.76 crores.

2. *Objects and aims.*—The works are selected with the object of

- (1) increasing the capacity of urban road network,
- (2) to improve enforcement of traffic regulation and safety.

3. *Scheme selection.*—The scheme selection under this project is based on the economic and traffic appraisal and also on social benefits. Based on the appraisals, the scheme which gives 12 Internal Rate of return is selected. Approval of the World Bank is necessary for all the scheme selection.

4. *Nature of work envisaged.*—Formation of Ring Roads, Bypasses, construction of Bridge or Road Under Bridge and improvements to the existing roads and bridges are taken up under this Project.

5. *Function.*—The TNUDP Wing is in charge of execution of works under TNUDP and the balance work under MUDP-I and II and Integrated City Development Project (ICDP).

I. Physical :

Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project (TNUDP) :—

1. 6 new works costing Rs. 1968 lakhs were taken up for execution.

The total number of work in progress during 1989-90 is 7 works costing Rs. 2143 lakhs.

2. Formation work completed for a length of 15.30 km.

Metalling was completed for a length of 10.60 km. 37 culverts were constructed.

Madras Urban Development Project—I (MUDP I) :

All the works in km. 0/0-11/7 of Inner Ring Road except a small portion where Land Acquisition is pending and the Road Over Bridge at V.M. Street have been completed.

The R.O.B. at V.M. Street is in good progress.

MADRAS URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT — II (MUDP II) :

All the works in km. 11/7-17/4 except the 2 minor bridges have been completed. The 2 bridges are programmed for completion in 1990-91.

INTEGRATED CITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (ICDP) :

All the works except a small stretch where Land Acquisition is pending and one minor bridge have been completed.

II. Financial:

<i>Scheme.</i>	<i>Allotment.</i> (Rs. in lakhs.)	<i>Expenditure.</i> (Rs. in lakhs.)
1. T.N.U.D.P.	510.66	510.63
2. M.U.D.P. I	47.00	47.35
3. M.U.D.P. II	9.00	9.08
4. I.C.D.P.	8.40	8.47

5. *Conclusion.*— The TNUDP Wing was formed on 31st October 1988 a.n. During the period the Wing has made good progress in the commencement of work, preparation of estimates and in the selection and preparation of Scheme Evaluation Reports.

Introduction.— Highways Research Station.

Established in the year 1957 under Central Road Fund in the pattern of Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi. Highways Research Station is attending to the problems of applied Research in the field of investigation design, construction and Maintenance of Roads and Bridges in Tamil Nadu.

Highways Research Station is concentrating on the Research and Development activities to economise the cost of construction and improve the Roads and Bridges on scientific basis while the Highways Rural Works Department is engaged in the construction and Maintenance of Projects.

The activities are under the following Four disciplines (viz.)

- (1) Soil and Foundation Engineering.
- (2) Concrete and Structure.
- (3) Bitumen and Aggregate.
- (4) Traffic and Transportation.

It has well equipped laboratories with more sophisticated scientific instruments.

In order to increase the Research and Development activities Regional Laboratories have been set up at Thanjavur, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore for testing of Materials for Road and Bridge construction for maintaining Quality Control. It has been proposed to set up Regional Laboratory at Salem, Cuddalore and Madras.

Functions Soils Laboratories.— The soils laboratory is conducting Research on foundation analysis and development pavement design for low cost construction, based on Traffic volume with the locally available materials in each Districts. Soil investigation study is undertaken for various projects and suggestion are given as called for.

Concrete Laboratory.— Concrete structures Laboratory not only carrying the research schemes on concrete works but also conducts routine testing of cement sand steel and also takes up Research schemes and investigation on structural failures in Bridges and Temples in Tamil Nadu and suggests remedical measures.

Bitumen Laboratory.— In addition to conducting research schemes on Bitumen in this laboratory all types of aggregate are tested and their stability for Road Construction works is assessed. The design of Asphaltic Concrete mixes and dense concrete mixes are evolved for Airfield construction. Quality Control works are also undertaken during pavement construction in the City and outside.

Traffic and Transportation Laboratory :

Traffic surveys and Accident analysis are taken up at Accident prone locations and remedial measures suggested. The laboratory undertakes riding quality of pavement to assess the quality of the road construction on any newly laid road and relaid road. The studies on Traffic problem referred to are undertaken. Besides Government of India have sponsored number of Research Projects to this Laboratory.

Library Facilities:—Highways Research Station has a well established library with more than 20,000 volumes Books and Periodicals and subscribing to 120 Journals every year. Highways Research Station is also a member in Ten Indian Institutions and 4 Foreign Institutions. Highways Research Station is also a member in various committees of the Indian Roads Congress and P.O. Group for Research and Development Schemes sponsored by Ministry of Surface Transport, Government of India, New Delhi. Director and Deputy Directors are participating in the meetings and when convened representing Government of Tamil Nadu.

(4) Progress of work target and achievements, both physical and financial under all heads of schemes.

During the year 1989-90, 90 Research Schemes were in progress of which Ten Research Projects were sponsored by Government of India ;—

The following Research schemes have been completed :—

(1) Study of Equivalency factors.
(2) Evolving road construction and maintenance method utilising manual and mechanical labours.

(3) Instrumentation of vehicular subway in Nelson Manickam Road.

(4) The following Four new schemes have been taken up during 1989-90.

(1) Study on the surface textures of Highway Pavements.
(2) R. 42, use of admixes in bitumen to improve durability and strength of Bituminous (Government of India Schemes).

(3) Longterm study of temperature distribution of bridge decks.

(4) Study of repair materials for concrete.

The other 23 Research schemes were carried over from previous years.

During the year Asian Development Bank under their Technical Assistance Programme has taken up the pavement management project. In all 1885 Kms. of State Highways and 5,000Kms. of MDR were taken up for study to minimise the cost of maintenance under various parameters. The project commenced from August 1989 and 30 Engineers of the Department were given training with latest technique on computer application.

(6) During the year Rs. 26 lakhs has been allotted for Research and Development under Part-II scheme of which Rs. 19.83 lakhs has been spent for procuring scientific equipments and augmenting laboratory facilities.

During 1989-90 Rs. 13 lakhs has been spent for the operation of Highways Research Station.

(7) Special Information :

During the year 29th Research Advisory Council Meeting was held on 23rd December, 1989.

Technical lectures were arranged for furthering the knowledge of latest developments. Four refresher courses were conducted for the officers of the Department in the cadre of Divisional Engineer/Assistant Divisional Engineer/Assistant Engineer and Junior Engineer.

Three officers from Highways Research Station have been deputed for training as Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi and Two were deputed for seminar.

(8) **Conclusion ;**—The Highways Research Station is continued to be active in conducting field oriented Research and number of Government of India Schemes are sponsored for taking up study in the Southern Region. For furthering the R. D. projects more funds and special staff and additional staff for the Regional Laboratories of Highways Research Station are to be sanctioned for which proposals have already been sent to Government of Tamil Nadu.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS—45.

Introduction ;—National Highways 45 is the main arterial Road leading to the Southern part of Tamil Nadu with a total length of 421.60 kms. starting from Madras City and ending at Dindigul.

Considering the heavy flow of traffic on this NH-45, improvements contemplating widening and strengthening for a length of 132.40 kms. from Tambaram to Villupuram have been taken up at a cost of Rs. 72.29 crores under World Bank loan assistance. Under this Project, from km. 2/78 to 67/0 is proposed to be widened to four lanes including a new by pass at Chengalpattu from km. 54/4 to 61/8, from km. 67/0—160/02, it is proposed for strengthening and widening to two lanes width 7.5 m. with hard shoulders on either side for a width of 2.5 m.

(2) **Functions ;**—The Project has been divided to Six Packages. Out of this, two Package have been completed, two are nearing completion and the remaining two Packages are in the initial stages of Progress.

(3) Progress of work (Targets and achievements both physical and financial).

Package I. Widening to four lanes and strengthening from km. 2/78 to 54/4 of NH-45.

Physical (1989-90) -- -- -- 3.12 percent of work completed.

Package II. —Widening to four lanes and strengthening physical (1989-90) 2 percent of work completed from km. 54/4—67/0 of NH-45.

Package III. —Construction of a major bridge across Palur at km. 62/4-5.

Physical (1989-90) -- -- 18 percent of work completed.

Package IV. —Construction of additional two lane R.O.Bs. at Tambaram. Paranur and four lane R.O.B., at Chengalpattu bypass.

Physical (1989-90) 29 percent of work completed.

Package V. —Widening and strengthening the two lane carriageway from km. 67/0—140/1 of NH-45.

Physical (1989-90) 36 percent of work completed.

Package VI. —Strengthening and widening the two lane carriageway from km. 104/0—160/2 of NH-45.

Physical (1989-90) -- -- -- 38 percent of work completed.

(1)	Budget for 1989-90		Expenditure during 1989-90:	
	(2)		(3)	
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)			
PACKAGE I	--	200.00	190.46	
PACKAGE II		150.00	143.21	
PACKAGE III		30.00	30.92	
PACKAGE IV		0.01	..	
PACKAGE V		325.00	297.15	
PACKAGE VI	450.00	457.79	

Special information ;—This is the first Road Project in Tamil Nadu being executed after calling for international tenders under World Bank aid.

Conclusion ;—This Project is to be completed in a period of 36 months from the date of commencement. Severe constraints are felt due to land acquisition and alienation of forest lands being not completed. However, these are being over-come and the project is under good progress. *

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT

Rural Roads Scheme :—The Rural Roads Scheme was formulated in 1972–73. This scheme aims to connect all villages with a population of 1,500 or more it near by Government roads by all weather roads. The Panchayat roads constructed under this scheme are taken over by Government for future maintenance as Other District Roads. In coastal tribal and hilly area the collective population of 1,500 and above for cluster of Villages lying within a radius of 1 K.M. is entertained.

Government of India expects that 100 per cent connectivity for habitation in population group of 1,500 and above and 50 per cent connectivity for habitation in population group 1,000 to 1500 per 1971 census shall be achieved by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan i.e., is by the year 1989-1990.

Special Component Plan—For the Socio Economic Development of Adi-Dravidar, a separate scheme called "Special Component Plan" has been taken up for implementation from 1980-81. Under this programme, all Weather Roads are provided to Villages where the adi-dravida population is predominant. Generally, 10 per cent of the allotment for Rural Roads Scheme is allotted to this scheme.

Bus Route take over and Improvement Scheme :—Under this non plan scheme, Panchayat and Panchayat Union Roads in which buses ply for more than 3 years are taken up for improvement periodically under a phased programme. This scheme was initiated in the year 1960-61. The roads improved under bus-route take over and improvement scheme are taken over by Government for further maintenance as "Other District Roads". Till the end of 1986–87, 24,831 K.M. of Panchayat Panchayat Union roads were taken up for improvements.

E and I Scheme.—This is a financially assisted scheme sponsored by the Government of India for the construction and development of roads and bridges of Economic and Interstate Importance. It is a loan assistance scheme of the Government of India since IV Plan period. In the Sixth Five Year Plan, Government of India have accorded approval during July 1982, for taking up improvement works in certain stretches of East Coast Road at a cost of Rs. 300 Lakhs. Under this scheme, the loan assistance is 50 per cent and the balance will be met by the State Government. Most of the works under the scheme was completed.

East Coast Road.—An agreement has been concluded with Asian Development Bank on 27th December 1988 to improve the East Coast Road to two lane facility from Tiruvannamipur to Cuddalore. The loan assistance is Rs. 36.70 crores (24.47 M). The length of road to be upgraded is about 166 K.M. The project cost is Rs. 53 crores. It is proposed to implement the project in four years. In the year 1989-90 an expenditure of Rs. 20 lakhs was incurred for shifting of service utilities. The civil work on the roads for which tenders were settled on 21st March 1991 will be commenced in 1991-92.

Sugarcane Road Development Scheme—The Sugarcane Road Development Scheme is administratively managed by the Director of Sugars, Madras.

There are 27 Sugar Mills, both Co-operative and Private Sugar Mills, in eleven District in the State namely Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Madurai, Dindigul, Quaide-E-Milleth, South Arcot, Chengai Anna, North Arcot, Salem, Dharmapuri, Periyar and Coimbatore..

Functions.—Under all the category of schemes referred to in para 2 above this department sends up proposals to Government with district with list of work on priority basis for sanction. On receipt of Government administrative sanction necessary detailed plans and Estimates are prepared by the field staff and technical sanction is accorded by competent authority. Then, the works are entrusted to contractors by inviting tenders and executed. On completion these roads will be handed over to Highways and Rural works Department for future maintenance as "Government Other District Roads".

Regarding Sugarcane Road Development, the roads formed under this scheme is being maintained by this wing.

4. Progress of work target.

Physical :

	Length Km.	Cross Drainage works.	Length Km.	Cross Drainage works.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Rural Roads	34.4	380	323.43	507
Special Component Plan	40	41	38	60
Bus Route Impts. and take over scheme ..	500.00	876		

Conclusion—Rural Roads.—The 7th Plan target for minimum needs programme i.e. Rural Roads scheme works is Rs. 60.00 crores including direction and administration charges. The total expenditure incurred in 5 years of 7th Plan, including directing and administration charges is Rs. 43.54 crores.

Bus Route take over and Improvement Scheme.—Every year, the Government allots Rs. 10.00 crores under this non-plan scheme from out of maintenance grant. During 1988-89 only 9.60 crores was allotted to this scheme.

Each year roughly 2500 Km. of roads have become bus roads from 1984 to 1989 and the total length that have to be improved as on 1st April 1989 will be roughly 12500 K.M. The cost of improving these roads at present rate of cost will be Rs. 406.25 crores. Hence, the annual Budget allotment has to be revised suitably.

Sugarcane Road Development Scheme.—The work load under original works as on 1st April 1989 was about Rs. 600.00 lakhs. These works were taken up in 1989-90 and to be completed in the coming years. Apart from this Master Plan of works to a value of Rs. 60.00 crores is prepared.

INSTITUTE OF ROAD TRANSPORT.

(i) The Institute of Road Transport was set up in 1976 under the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act 1986. It has been engaged in conducting Research, Managerial and Supervisory Training, Material Testing and Driver Training for the benefit of State Transport Undertakings.

(ii) The achievement made by the Institute during 1989-90 in various fields are indicated below:—

A Research:—

- (1) During this year, the study of Design of Depots were completed.
- (2) The reports on Pedestrian Survey and Traffic safety awareness have been completed.
- (3) District-wise accident reports based on the data supplied by Police department was completed for 16 Districts this year. For 3 districts the reports were published in the previous year itself.
- (4) Accident analysis for all State Transport Undertaking and comparative accident study of state Transport Undertakings for 1989 was also completed and reports were also sent to the concerned State Transport Undertakings for taking necessary action.
- (5) The Police investigating accident have started using the Accident Investigation forms and analysis of accidents based on this has been taken up.
- (6) A training in filling up those forms was also conducted at Madras and Madurai of 46 District Police Officials.

(7) A total No. of 187 persons of STUs were also trained this year for investigating accidents in a scientific manner.

(8) A study of Driver's performance based on the tests conducted with the aid of driver Aptitude Testing Equipments was conducted on the Mechanical Research side.

B. Materials Training:—

1. In the Material testing Laboratory quality control tests of about 29 Automotive components are being conducted. The samples for testing are received from the STUs and Small scale Industries.

2. In the year 1989-90, a total of 32 automobile components were received from the State Transport Undertakings and tested for 30.

C. Training:—

During 1989-90, 30 training programmes have been conducted for various levels of officials.

D. Driver Training:—

(a) The Driver Training wing of the Institute functioning at Gummudipoondi offers "Induction Training Course" for heavy Passenger Transport vehicles Drivers.

(b) During this year 600 candidates were admitted in 4 batches for driver training course as on 31st March 1989.

(c) Preparation of Modular Forms on Driving Theory, Traffic Education and Vehicle Mechanism for the benefit of Driver Trainees was a significant achievements made in this year. For HPTV Driving practice, a separate reading materials has also been prepared titled "Basic Driving Practices and Skill Development Practices".

(d) 9 Refresher and orientation courses were also conducted for 126 participants from various state Transport Undertakings.

(e) 7 Special courses were conducted for 94 Drivers of various other organisations.

(f) Apart from the Refresher course and special course, 15 day Training and Examinations programme was conducted for 102 Driver Trainees of Cheran Training Institute and Pallavan Transport Corporation Limited.

(g) Safety clinic programme was also conducted in 9 State Transport Undertakings.

MINOR PORTS.

The Tamil Nadu Port Department is under the Administrative control of the Transport Department of Government of Tamil Nadu. It has control over two intermediate Ports of Cuddalore and Nagapattinam, Six Minor Ports of Rameswaram, Pamban, Kilakkarai, Valinokkam, Colachel and Kanniyakumari in Tamil Nadu State. The State Port Officer with his headquarters at Madras, is the head of the departments.

Weather.

I. Cuddalore Port.—The weather was seasonal throughout the year and there was no very serious disturbances of weather during the year.

II. Nagapattinam Port.—The weather was fair throughout the year except some seasonal changes during the months of November and December 1989.

III. Rameswaram Port.—The weather was fair throughout the year, except seasonal changes due to North-east monsoon.

IV. Pamban Port.—The weather was generally normal except north-east monsoon.

V. Colachei Port.—The weather was fair throughout the year except seasonal changes in the south west monsoon.

Other Ports.—(viz. Kanniyakumari, Kilakkarai and Valinokkam). The weather at other Ports was normal.

Traffic :

Madalore Port.—In 1989-90, 20 ships were entered and 20 ships cleared in this Port as against 19 ships and 16 ships respectively during 1988-89.

The total cargo handled at this Port was 2,68,062 Mts. as against 2,00,726 Mts. in the last year. The export of cargo was Nil. The main commodity imported was fertilizer of 2,49,204 Mts. and flourspar was 18,858 Mts. respectively.

For the benefit of IPKF stationed at Srilanka, 2,002 Nos. of goats and sheep were sailing vessels to Sri Lanka.

Nagapattinam Port.—Under the period of this report 28 ships were entered 28 ships were cleared in this Port as against 23 ships and 24 ships respectively during 1988-89.

The total cargo handled in this Port was 71,579 Mts. as against 80,505 Mts. in 1988-89. The cargo imported was 58,220 Mts. and exported was 13,359 Mts. The main commodity was import fertilizers and export was feldspar and general cargo.

The passenger traffic to Singapore and Malaysia was stopped from 12th February 1985 after the passenger ship M. V. Chidambaram met with a fire accident.

For the benefit of Indian Peace Keeping Force station at Srilanka 61,219 Nos. of sheep and goats were exported and 1.5 Mts. goat skin was imported through sailing vessels.

Rameswaram.—Due to the ethnic violence prevailing at Srilanka the Government of India ordered the suspension of ferry service lying in between Rameswaram and Thalaimannar, indefinitely from January 1985.

For the benefit of Indian Peace Keeping Force stationed at Srilanka 23,835 Nos. of goats and sheep were sent to Sri Lanka through sailing vessels and 2.8 Mts. goat skin was imported through sailing vessels.

Pamban.—84 Vessels were piloted during 1989-90 through Pamban channel. There is no cargo and passenger traffic in this Port.

Colachel.—During this year two ships entered and one ship left in this Port. 28,200 Mts. of Illuminite sand was loaded as against 25,200 mts. of illuminite sand during 1988-89.

Valinokkam.—This is a Minor Port in Ramanathapuram district. Ships are arriving here for breaking purpose. So far 4 ships have arrived for breaking purposes.

Kilakkarai.—There was no export or import of cargo at this Port. No vessel was piloted during the year.

Kanniyakumari.—The Port is mainly functioning for the control and supervision of boat traffic and passenger traffic i.e. the ferry service from shore to Vivekananda Rock Memorial and vice versa run by the Poompuhar Shipping Corporation Limited.

TAMIL NADU MOTOR VEHICLES MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT.

Introduction—

1. Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation was a Wing under the Board of Revenue from the year 1955 and passed through various stages of developments all along and emerged as a separate Department with a Director, in the year 1977 and continues to function as a Service Department from 1st April 1981 onwards. At present there are 16 Automobile Workshops and 1 service station in the Department to repair and maintain about 7000 vehicles of the various departments of Government of Tamil Nadu.

2. Out of sixteen, two Automobile Workshops, one at Sivaganga and another at Ramanathapuram were opened during January 1990 and February 1990, respectively.

3. There are 10 consumer bunk, 2 at Madras, one each at Thanjavur, Salem, Madurai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Tiruchirappalli, Dharmapuri and Nagercoil, for supplying fuel to the departmental vehicles.

4. A Scheme for checking the accounts and registers of departmental vehicles by audit parties has been put into operation to detect the misuse of fuel and improper maintenance of vehicles with a view to improve usage of vehicles and maintenance system.

5. During the year 1989-90, a total number of 18,112 repair jobs have been under taken in all the units of this department.

6. Government have also sanctioned schemes for setting up of Automobile Workshops in the Districts of Pudukkottai (at Pudukkottai) Periyar (at Erode) and Kamarajar District (at Virudhunagar).

7. From 1st April 1983, the Government have introduced a Common Budget System allotting the entire funds to the technical Agency viz., Motor Vehicles Maintenance Department, for the repairs, maintenance and upkeep of the vehicles of all departments, which was hitherto monitored by the respective vehicle using officers. By introducing this Common Budget System, the following benefits are being derived :—

- (a) Repairs to the vehicles are attended to systematically so that quality of repairs is ensured
- (b) Bulk purchase of spare parts is made from Manufacturers and thereby quality is ensured
- (c) Spare parts are purchased at Manufacturer's rate which is lesser than the market, resulting in considerable savings.
- (d) As vehicle history is maintained, vehicles are repaired quickly in the department by verifying previous repairs undergone.
- (e) Unwarranted repairs by private workshop are eliminated.
- (f) Premature replacements or parts by private workshops are avoided.
- (g) Useful life of each component is ensured.
- (h) Utmost economy in cost of spare parts utilised is achieved.
- (i) Effective utilisation of labour and thereby reducing the idle man hours at the departmental workshops is achieved.

8. Unit replacement System has been introduced to tone-up the efficiency of the Department and to improve the maintenance system. Under this system, the following benefits are derived.

- (a) Down time of vehicle is reduced.
- (b) Defective units are taken and examined thoroughly for needed repairs.
- (c) Overhaul of assemblies are undertaken by using specially trained men, thereby ensuring perfection in the repairs or overhaul.
- (d) Because of perfection of unit overhaul, break-down while the vehicle is in operation is avoided.
- (e) As the vehicles are repaired quickly 'vehicle on Road days' are increased.
- (f) Since the 'on road days' are increased, it has facilitated the executive officers to conduct more inspection of scheme, works, thereby ensuring better quality of work.

9. By the Centralised Budget System, there is advantage the Government not only in bringing down the expenditure on maintenance of vehicles, but also facilitates speedy implementation of projects by various departments by making the vehicles available for more number of days, in a year.

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