

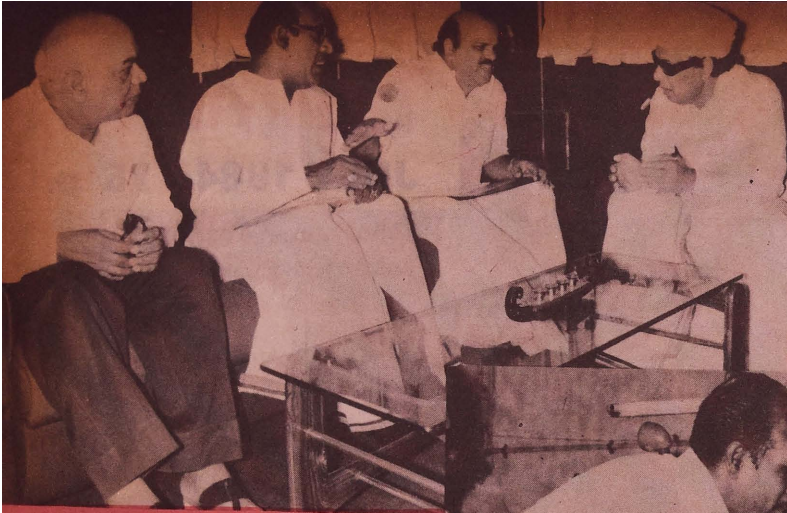
Tamil Arasu

JULY 1984 75 p.

Thiruvalluvar Year 2015

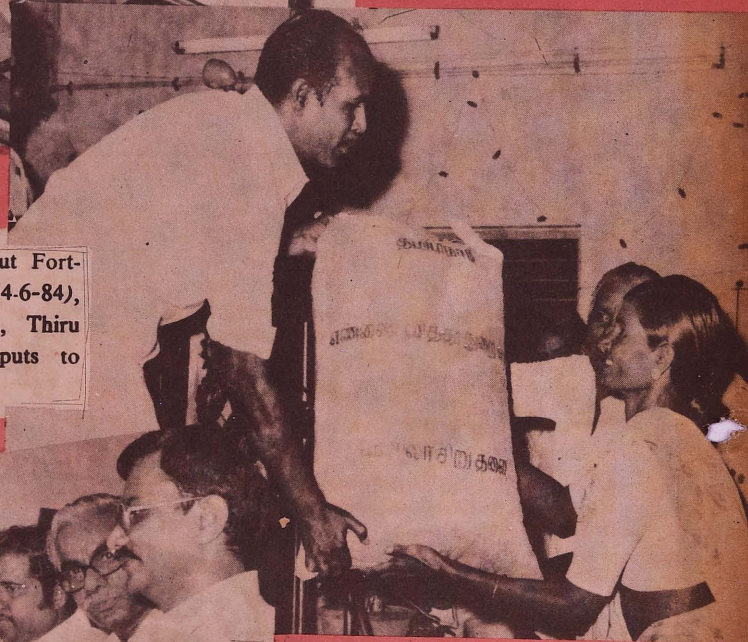
Rakthatchi- Aani-Aadi





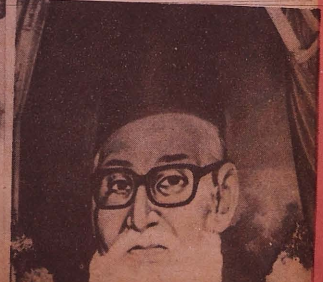
Hon'ble Minister for Irrigation, Kerala, Thiru Gangadaran, called on Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. M. G. R. at Madras. Hon'ble Minister for Labour, Thiru S. Raghavanandam and Chief Secretary to Government Thiru K. Chockalingam were also present.

At the National Agricultural Input Fort-night Celebrations at Poonamallee (14-6-84), The Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture, Thiru K. Kalimuthu distributed the inputs to farmers.



A permanent exhibition at Ambattur Industrial Estate was inaugurated (15-6-84) by the Hon'ble Minister for Rural Industries Thiru R. Arunachalam under the presidentship of Hon'ble Minister for Law, Thiru C. Ponnaiyan.

The 89th Birth Anniversary of Quaide-E-Millath was celebrated at his native place Pettai, Thirunelveli District on 10-6-84. A portrait of Quaide-E-Millath was unveiled by the Hon'ble Minister for Environmental Control, Thiru S. N. Rajendran under the presidentship of the Hon'ble Minister for Irrigation, Thiru Y. S. M. Yusuf.



In this issue :

- Entrance Examination very helpful to village students.
 - State reception to Cosmonauts.
 - Rich tributes to Raja Sir Muthiah Chettiar.
 - TIIC - A pioneer in Industrial Economy.
 - An electronic wonder.
 - Tamil Nadu Tourism makes significant strides.
 - Forest for society.
 - Drinking water to all.
 - Stupendous strides of Slum Clearance Board.
 - Wakf Board protects and promotes Muslim interests.
 - Indian Systems of Medicine.
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been increased in the case of interested candidates and deliberately minimised in some cases. With the purpose of avoiding such practices and complaints, discussions were held with great educationists and then only this Entrance Examination is introduced.

Entrance Examination Everywhere:

Educational and Professional institutions select students by three methods.

1. By interviews
2. On the basis of marks in the +2 examinations.
3. By Entrance Examinations.

This is not a totally unknown method. This was adopted in Karnataka last year. A writ was filed against this method in the High Court in Karnataka and the Court has confirmed that this is a proper and just method.

The Jawaharlal Nehru University, the Banaras University, the All India Medical Council, the I.I.T., the Christian Medical College, Vellore, the Pondicherry Jipmer Medical College are all having the Entrance Examination scheme for admissions.

In the Higher Secondary Public

Entrance Examination

Various views are voiced against the Entrance Examination. These views are not correct. Some selfish persons raise objections only with the purpose of getting political gains.

The opponents of the Entrance Examination propagate the wrong opinion that it will affect students from villages. And it is my duty as the Minister for Backward Classes to explain clearly to counter the false propaganda and to allay the fears of the people.

Schemes for Backward Classes:

Our beloved Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. has evolved many schemes for the economic and educational progress of the weaker and backward people of the rural areas. For the rural people, the Self-Sufficiency scheme at the cost of Rs. 220 crores and the Nutritious Meal Scheme at an annual expenditure of Rs. 133 crores are being implemented.

The reservation in education and employment for the Backward Classes has been raised from 31% to 50%. Apart from this, special training is given to Advocates from Backward Classes to gain proficiency in their profession and coaching is given to Backward Class candidates to help them get through recruitment examinations for Bank employments. These are indications of our

Only persons

Chief Minister's interest and efforts for uplifting the Backward Classes.

Why is this Entrance Examination introduced, and under what circumstances? Because of some of the defects of the Interview system, complaints are made every year. Under the previous D.M.K. regime, there have been so many corruptions in admission. Even the candidates who had not appeared for the interview had been selected. Marks have

Those who say that the Rural and Backward Class students will be affected by the Entrance Examination have not explained in what way they will be affected. They simply say that rural candidates will be affected.

The reserved seats at the rate of 50% for the Backward Classes and 18% for the Scheduled Castes will

very helpful to

totally be allotted to them respectively.

Even in the open competition for 32% of the seats, the Backward Class and Scheduled castes candidates will get considerable number of seats.

In fact, only the rich and influential Backward Class persons who are exploiting the concessions will be affected without opportunities to continue their game.

Examination, questions are set only on the prescribed syllabus. But in the Entrance Examination, questions are related to the particular professional course and general knowledge. The Higher Secondary Examination answer papers are valued by different persons and there may be differences in the valuation itself. But in the Entrance Examination, the answer

papers are valued by the computer and there is no room for subjective difference or errors.

In many fields, the computer is used successfully all over the world. But it is strange that some people here doubt even the computer, and refuse to rely on computer calculations.

Experts are of the opinion that in

Village Students

Hailed by Students:

An assessment conducted by the Student Federation has revealed that the students community welcomes this Entrance Examination.

The students from the rural areas have been much affected only by the Interview System. Having been

interviews there is variation of marks from 50% to 80% given by the interviewing authorities to the same candidates. Two official give different marks to the same candidate varying vastly.

By computer valuation we can select efficient candidates.

with political motives oppose

Hon'ble

Thiru M. R. Govendhan,

Minister for Backward Classes.

accustomed to written tests, the rural students who are timid and shy are unable to answer properly and boldly at the interviews. At the same time, students from the urban areas will answer boldly and properly. It is, therefore, clear that Entrance Examination will be very helpful to the rural candidates.

Persons who habitually indulge in charging that in the interview corrupt methods were adopted can have no such opportunities to confuse and divert the people and such people alone oppose this.

As the Entrance Examination is a boon to the Backward Class candidates benefitting the rural candidates without differentiating between the rich and the poor, people will welcome it and the Government will go ahead with the proposal.



STATE RECEPTION to Cosmonauts...

A State reception was accorded to the Indian cosmonaut, Squadron Leader Thiru Rakesh Sharma and his back-up, Wing Commander Thiru Ravish Malhotra, at Valluvar Kottam on 4th June 1984.

Presiding over the function, His Excellency the Governor Thiru S.L.Khurana hoped that the joint space flight had cemented Indo-Soviet friendship. He recalled that the whole nation glued to the television during the space mission and the spirit of togetherness was evident in all actions. The Governor prefaced his speech with a few sentences in Tamil and said that the material collected by Sqn. Ldr. Sharma would be of considerable help in oceanographic research, weather forecasting etc.

Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R hailed the Soviet's space help. He said by associating an Indian in the space flight the Soviet Union had proved its desire to help India. He thanked the USSR for training the Indian cosmonauts and hoped that India would soon send a cosmonaut into space on its own.

USSR Consulate-General in Madras Thiru V.Cherepov said the space mission was an example of fruitful co-operation between the USSR and India.

Sq.Ldr.Rakesh Sharma, replying to the felicitations, said that as he looked down from the orbital station, he could see the clouds over the Indian Ocean, Sri Lanka, Kanyakumari and the





Eastern Coast of India, where the colour of the sea changed from deep blue to aquamarine green. Farther off, he could see the purple forests of Assam, the snow-white peaks of the Himalayas. This was an unforgettable experience as "today's reception", he told the audience amidst cheers.

Wing Commander Ravish Malhotra said their space mission "is not the end, but just the beginning there will be more flights to come".

The Chief Secretary, Thiru K. Chockalingam, I.A.S.

reception in an open jeep from suburban Tambaram, cheered by thousands of people who had gathered along the route. At the function site they planted a sapling.

Idol gifted

At a dinner hosted by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R at Rajaji Hall, the cosmonauts were presented with a panchaloka idol of



welcomed the gathering. The Director of Information and Public Relations Thiru C.N. Krishna Bharathi, I.A.S., proposed a vote of thanks.

The Chief Minister presented mementoes to the chief guests, displaying the space mission a symbol of Surya and a globe flanked by the Salyut models on either side.

Earlier, the space heroes were driven to the

Nataraja.

His Excellency, the Governor Thiru S.L. Khurana presented Electronic Corporation of Tamil Nadu (ELCOT) watches to the sons of the cosmonauts.

The Governor's wife presented Kancheepuram silk sarees to the wives of the cosmonauts.



RICH TRIBUTES TO LATE RAJA SIR MUTHIAH CHETTIAR

A life-size Statue of the late Thiru Raja Sir Muthiah Chettiar will be erected in Madras City as an expression of gratitude to him by the Government and people of Tamil Nadu for his services to the cause of Tamil language and the Tamils. This was announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr.M.G.R.

The Statue is being presented by Dr.M.A.M Ramaswamy, son of Raja Sir Muthiah Chettiar.

The Sheriff of Madras Tmt. Sarojini Varadappan convened a meeting at Kalaivanar Arangam on 16th June, 1984 to condole the death of Muthiah Chettiar.

Speakers of the meeting paid glorious tributes to the services rendered by Raja Sir Muthiah Chettiar, for the awakening of the Tamils.

The Statue will be erected within the compound of Madras Corporation. Late Raja Sir was the first Mayor of the city at the young age of 27. He became a Councillor when he was just 24.

CM's Tribute:

Speaking at the Condolence meeting Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. paid glowing tributes to the contributions made by Raja Sir and his family. He expressed the hope that the traditions of the Chettinad House would be kept up by Dr. M.A.M. Ramaswamy. He asked the son to carry the mantle of his illustrious father. He pledged full support of the TamilNadu Government to Dr. Ramaswamy in upholding the tradition left behind by the late Raja Sir Muthiah Chettiar.

The Chief Minister, said that Dr.Muthiah Chettiar belonged to a rich family. He had a social background which made him identify himself with social, cultural and educational movements in Tamil Nadu.

The Chief Minister said Dr. Muthiah Chettiar not only pleaded for retention of English but also opposed tooth and nail, the imposition of Hindi on the Tamils. It was during his stewardship that the Annamalai University founded by Annamalai Chettiar became a foremost institution in the country. Similarly, the Tamil Irai Movement, started under the leadership of Annamalai Chettiar acquired new dimensions in the cultural sphere of TamilNadu during Muthiah Chettiar's time.

Pillar of Justice Party:

Hon'ble Speaker Thiru K.Rajaram said Dr. Muthiah Chettiar was a pillar of the Justice Party. He also promoted fine arts especially the cause of Tamil Isai. There was not a branch which was left untouched by him, the Speaker said.

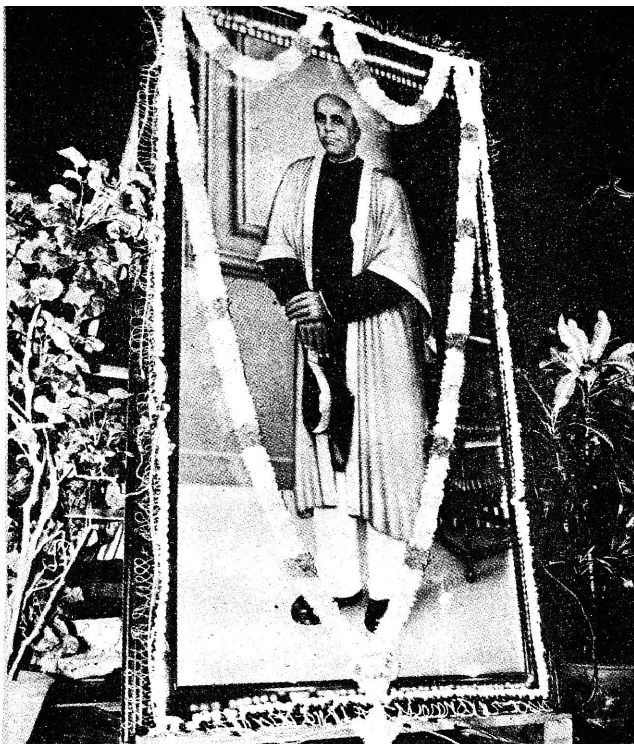
Thiru S.D.Somasundaram, Hon'ble Minister for Food said late Muthiah Chettiar was known for his generosity and hospitality. He fought for the cause of Tamil language. The Tamils would cherish his memory, the Minister said.

Thiru M. Bhakthavatsalam, former Chief Minister said that late Raja Sir was a responsible leader. He always realised his accountability to the society. He helped all good causes.

Industrialist Dr. D.C.Kothari described late Raja Sir as a patriarch who contributed his maximum to all good causes. There was none who was refused help when he approached the generous Raja Sir seeking it, Kothari said.

Thiru V.Vaidya Subramanya Iyer, a long time associate of Raja Sir Muthiah Chettiar spoke at the meeting.

The Sheriff Tmt. Sarojini Varadappan said late Raja Sir Muthiah Chettiar was the most illustrious son of TamilNadu and in India. She had convened a citizen's meeting not only to condole his death but also to place on record the appreciation of the people and his great contribution to the society, the Sheriff said. A condolence resolution moved by her was adopted.



TAMILNADU NAMES FOURTH PAY COMMISSION

The Tamil Nadu Government announced on 11th June the appointment of a 3 Member Pay Commission to recommend pay revision for its employees. This is the second pay commission appointed by this Government since it came to power.

Justice Thiru N.S. Ramaswamy retired Judge of the Madras High Court is its Chairman and Tmt. Anjani Dayanand I.A.S., Commissioner and Secretary, Planning and Development Department, a full time member, Thiru M.A. Gowrishankar, I.A.S., Joint Secretary, Planning and Development Department, would be the Member Secretary of the Commission.

The First Pay Commission was appointed in the year 1959 and the Second Pay Commission in 1967. The Third Pay Commission was appointed in 1977 after Hon'ble Dr. M.G.R. came to power. The Pay Commission has been appointed now, again by his Government.

Terms of reference:

An official notification said the Government has decided to set up a

pay commission to examine the question of revision of the present structure of pay, allowances and retiring benefits of the employees of the State Government, local bodies and teachers and other staff in aided educational institutions in the State.

The commission will examine the present structure of different scales of pay, D.A. other compensatory allowances and concessions and retirement benefits of all categories of employees under the rule-making powers of the State and recommend such changes as are necessary and feasible for the rationalisation and simplification of the structure of pay scales. It will also recommend the suitable method for fitting personnel into the new scales from the corresponding old scales.

The commission will examine any anomalies arising out of the earlier pay revisions and make suitable recommendations for their removal.

The commission will ordinarily sit in Madras but may tour within the State if necessary.

The Government expressed its desire that the commission should commence its sittings and make its recommendations as early as possible.

Suitable recommendations may be made regarding amenities and facilities available to government employees such as health facilities, educational opportunities for children, housing schemes, for the promotion of thrift and social security.

The commission will devise suitable procedures for examining witnesses and call for necessary information and take necessary evidence.

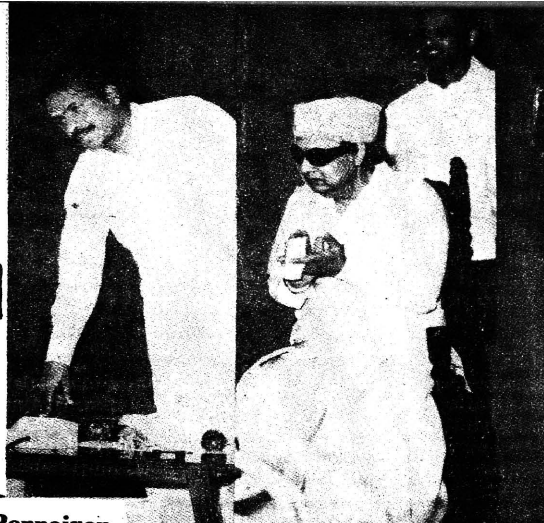
Departments of the government will furnish all required information when the commission asks for it.

Representations received from the general public and recognised associations for public servants including employees of local bodies and teachers in aided schools, after giving them the fullest opportunity to make the due representations, will be taken into account.

The Industrial Investment Corporation grants term financial assistance for acquiring fixed assets like land, building, Plant and Machinery, and equipment in the form of loans, deferred payment guarantees and share assistance. It accords special priority to the small scale and tiny sector industries particularly those set-up in the backward and rural areas with a view to generate larger employment opportunities in these areas. Assistance is given to small scale units and backward areas on concessional terms such as low rate of interest, low margin on security, liberal re-payment period, etc.

The Corporation has achieved impressive growth in the matter of sanctions and disbursements in the last six years over the period from 1949 to 1978.

**TIIC - A
Pioneer
In
Industrial
Economy**



Hon'ble Thiru C. Ponnaiyan,
Minister for Industries and Law.

Year	(Rs. in crores)	
	Sanctions	Disbursements.
1949-78 (30 years)	118.77	74.51
1978-79	12.06	9.05
1979-80	17.19	10.67
1980-81	36.90	22.59
1981-82	52.13	35.07
1982-83	55.87	39.56
1983-84 (Provisional)	58.83	41.24

(i) The Corporation has decentralised and streamlined the procedures. Four Regional Offices have been opened at Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore and Trichy to sanction assistance from Rs. 1.00 lakh to Rs. 2.50 lakhs. The Branch Offices (now 13 in number) have been authorised to sanction loans upto Rs. 1.00 lakh besides documentation and disbursement upto Rs. 7.50 lakhs. Thus Small Scale units can avail easy and speedier credit facilities at the District Level itself.

(ii) An Entrepreneurial Guidance Cell has been set up at the Head Office in Madras to provide all necessary information and guidance and to assist in filling up application forms. This facility will provide the much needed assistance and encouragement for the promotion and development of Small Scale and tiny sector industries.

(iii) Hitherto the Central and State Government subsidy in eligible cases was available to the entrepreneurs only after the subsidy amount was disbursed by the Central and State Government which necessarily involved time. In the intervening period, bridge loans were sanctioned which involved interest burden on the entrepreneurs. The Corporation has recently taken an unique step in allowing disbursements of subsidy directly after sanction is made by the State Level Committee. This subsidy will not bear any interest. Time and cost difficulties to the entrepreneurs are thus avoided.

Assistance to Small Scale Industries:

One of the important features of the performance of the TIIC in the recent years has been the significant improvement in assistance to Small Scale Industries in the State. While the assistance to the Small Scale Sector was less than 50 percent of the amount sanctioned prior to the year 1979-80, the assistance to this sector has steeply gone up to more than 85% in the last two years. During the year 1983-84, the Corporation has provided assistance to the extent of Rs. 53.45 crores which constituted 91% of the total sanction during the year.

Assistance to Backward Areas:

Similarly, the Corporation accords special priority for the development of industries in the back-

ward areas. Assistance to these units are provided at concessional rates of interest and on a priority basis. During the year 1983-84 (provisional) the Corporation has granted assistance to the tune of Rs. 25.05 crores to units in backward areas.

SPECIAL SCHEME FOR WEAKER SECTIONS :

(i) *Scheduled Castes/Tribes*: The TIIC has recently evolved a special concessional scheme for scheduled castes entrepreneurs for small loans to help the weaker sections. The benefit includes a lower rate of interest of 10.25% and 5% margin upto a loan of Rs. 25,000.

(ii) *Physically Handicapped*: A Special Scheme of assistance of upto Rs. 1.00 lakh to Physically Handicapped persons have been introduced in 1982-83. The concessions include NIL margin upto a loan of Rs. 25,000. Even industries which normally would not be considered for assistance would be favourably decided upon, under the scheme for Physically Handicapped.

SOFT LOAN TO TECHNOCRATS

Persons with technical background were also given opportunities to set up their own industrial units by giving loans at very concessional rates of margin. Besides, in cases where the promoters were not rich enough to bring in capital, the Corporation assisted promoters by giving soft loans; this soft loan only bears interest at a very nominal rate of 1%.

Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu (ELCOT) is a wholly State-owned Government enterprise to catalyze the growth of Electronics Industries in Tamil Nadu. For this purpose, ELCOT could establish either its own units or joint venture. It started functioning from 1980-81.

Digital Electronic Watch Project :

The Corporation has released Quartz Digital Electronic Watches in the market which is manufactured in Madras with the technology of Hitachi, Japan. The Corporation is a pioneer in the manufacture of Quartz Digital Electronic Watches in the entire country in the public sector and has taken a lead over all other public sector undertakings including Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.

The Corporation is licenced to manufacture 2 lakh watches per annum with a value of Rs. 6 crores and presently, as the first phase, it has taken up the manufacture of 50,000 Watches to the value of Rs. 1.5 crores. The scope for employment is 25 persons.

Aluminium Electrolytic Capacitor Project :

The project for manufacture of 50 million Aluminium Electrolytic Capacitors per annum, has been established at Hosur with a capital outlay of about Rs. 175 lakhs. This is one of the biggest such factories in the country and the biggest in the four southern states. These capacitors are used in a wide range of consumer items like TV and professional items like computers etc. The turnover at the optimum level would be Rs. 150 lakhs per annum. The project has started commercial production in March 1983. The level of employment now is 100, which could go upto 175 at optimum level of production.

Two way Radio Communication Equipment Project :

The Corporation is licenced for the manufacture of Two Way Radio Communication Equipment products upto a value of Rs. 3. Crores. The Corporation has entered into a foreign collaboration with Marconi Communication Systems U.K. for providing technical know-how for the project. The recruitment of Key Project personnel has been made. Capital goods import licences have been received. Initial operations will be commenced with SKD and CKD imports. The pro-

ject is likely to come into production by October 1984. The employment scope is for about 150 persons.

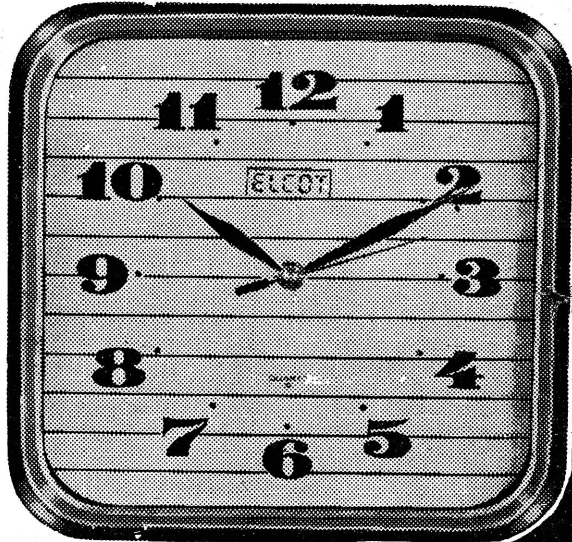
Contract Division :

The Corporation has established a Contract Division for taking up supply of custom built equipments which is suitably assisted by a product development section for development of Prototypes. The activities have picked up. The orders received from different Government agencies are worth Rs. 45 lakhs.

Metal and Carbon Film Resistors Project :

The Metal-Carbon Film Resistors project is coming up as a Joint

An Electronic Wonder



Venture in Ramanathapuram District (Pottapalayam). Machineries are being installed.

Letter of Intent has been received for manufacture of 50 million Metal Film Resistors and 250 million of Carbon Film Resistors. The installed capacity of the Unit is 25million/125million. The project is likely to commence Commercial production in August 1984.

The following projects are under consideration as Joint Venture Project by the Corporation.

1. Loud Speaker and Components.
2. Telephone Instruments.

3. Medium and High Power X-Ray System with accessories, Low Power X-ray Systems with accessories.
4. Printed Circuit Board.
5. TV picture Tubes (Black and White)
6. Computer Software systems
7. Induction Heating equipment.
8. Turnkey computer systems for Banking.
9. Power systems and Electrical Control Panels.
10. Television Receivers.

11. Deflection Component of TV Receivers, EHT Transformers etc.
12. Manufacture of special type of capacitors.
13. Manufacture of Micro Processor based instrumentation equipment.
14. Saw Filters.
15. Manufacture of Export oriental computer Hardware.

Of the above projects the Government of Tamil Nadu, have already approved the Joint Venture for Export of Computer Software and for the manufacture of Loud-speaker Kits.

Tamil Nadu tourism makes **SIGNIFICANT STRIDES**

Tourism occupies the second place among World Industries. Only during the last decade it has been realised that tourism development also helps in the socio economic progress of a nation. Small countries like Singapore and Caribbean island nations which depend entirely on tourism are prospering well.

The Government of Tamil Nadu realising the benefits that accrue from tourism is paying special attention to its development.

During the last four years, several developmental schemes have been taken up for implementation. With a view to cater to the needs of the tourists visiting Tamil Nadu and to look after the plan schemes field Offices have been opened in several Centres as detailed below.

- 1) The Tourist Office at Chidambaram was opened in 1979.
- 2) The Tourist Office at Madras was opened on 5th January 1981.
- 3) The Tourist Information Counter opened

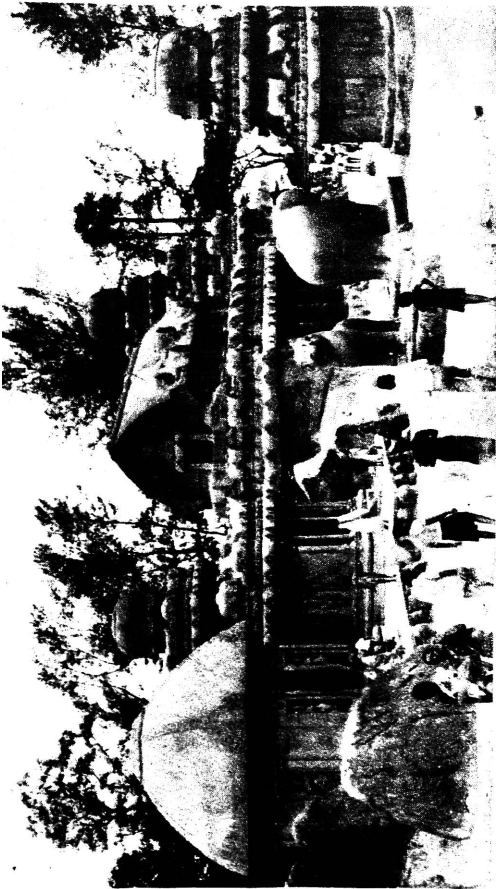
Hon'ble Thiru RM. Veerappan,
Minister for Information and
Religious Endowments.

- 6) The Tourist Information Counter at Tirunelveli Railway station was opened on 20th November 1981.



- 4) The Tourist Information Centre opened at Rameswaram on 21st January 1976 was upgraded into a Tourist Office on 1st July 1983.
- 5) New Delhi on 11th August 1980 was upgraded into a Tourist Office on 21st January 1984.
- 6) The Tourist Information Counter at Madras Airport was opened on 19th March 1980.

- 7) The Tourist Information Counter at Madras Central Station was opened on 25th May 1981.
- 8) The Tourist Information Counter at Thanjavur was opened on 7th May 1983.
- 9) The Tourist Information Counter at Madurai Airport was opened on 4th July 1983.
- 10) The Tourist Information Counter at Tiru-



Chirapalli Airport was opened on 23rd October 1982.

Most of the foreign tourists visit only Bombay-Delhi-Agra - Jaipur in North India. Only a few tourists visit South India. With a view to induce these foreign tourists to come to Tamil Nadu, the Tourist Information Centre opened at Delhi in 1980 has been upgraded into Tourist Office as mentioned above to enable the Centre to function more effectively. For the same reason a Tourist Information counter is to be opened very soon at Bombay.

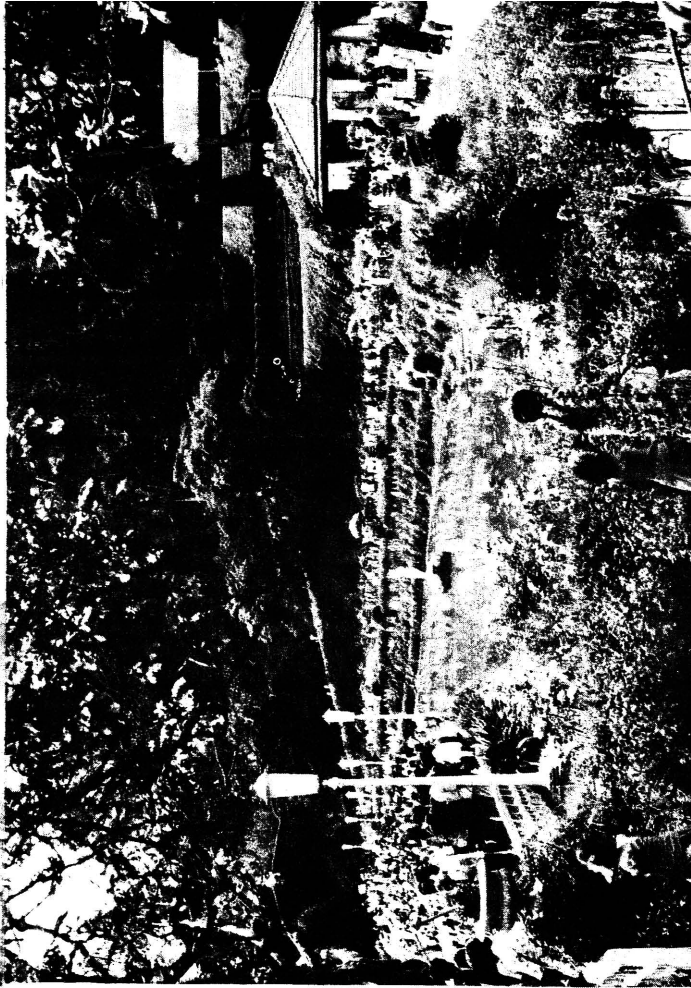
It is a known fact that a large number of domestic tourists from West Bengal come to Tamil Nadu on pilgrimage to places like Rameswaram, Kanyakumari, Madurai and Kancheepuram. In order to exploit this market still more effectively it is proposed to open a Tourist Office at Calcutta.

With a view to strengthen the existing Tourist Offices, it is proposed to post Junior Assistants for which a sum of Rs. 70,000/- has been sanctioned during 1983-84.

Tourist Officers Training: The Tourist Officers

in the districts have to play a major role in the tourism promotion publicity and plan schemes, taken up by the Department. At district level, they have to co-ordinate various activities with the Collector, other departments and travel agents. If they are to work more efficiently it is very important that they are well informed of latest trends in tourism development. Therefore, orientation training programme for the Tourist Officers has been drawn up. Under this Programme the first batch of Tourist Officers visited places like Delhi, Agra, Chandigarh, Simla and Jaipur in North India in October, 1983 on a study tour. Next batch of Tourist Officers propose to undertake a similar tour to Eastern India, very soon.

Tourist Guides: Tourist guides play an important role in tourism development, especially, their services are required to assist the foreign tourists. But no such Guides were available in the Southern districts of Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai

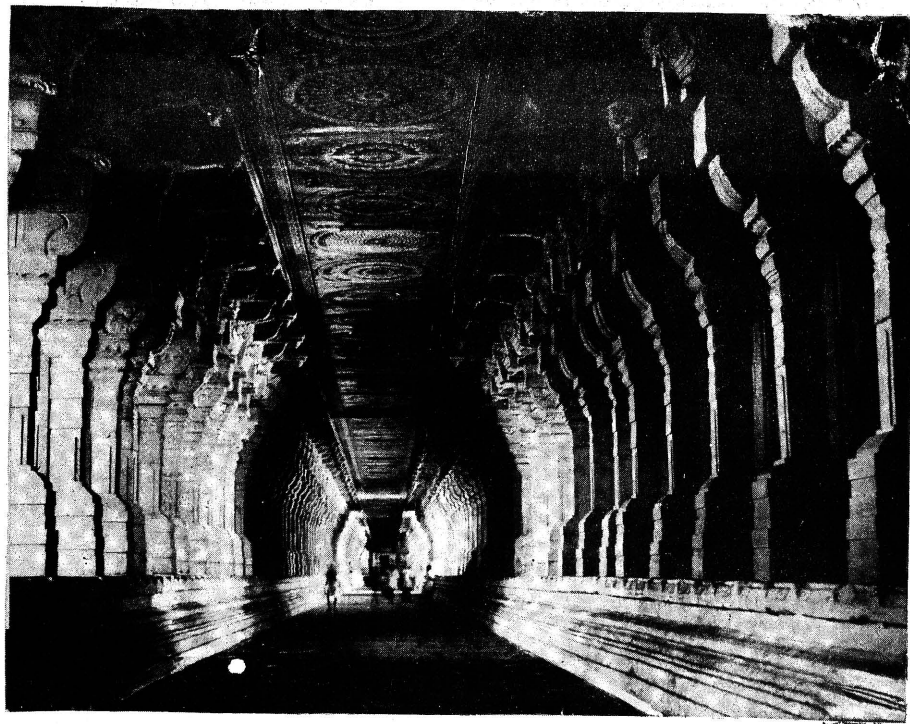


and Kanniyakumari. The Department has therefore organised a training programme in March, 1983 at Madurai and given training to 24 Candidates. These candidates are placed at major tourist Centres like Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli, Madurai and Kanniyakumari to render assistance to the tourists visiting those Centres.

Promotion and Publicity: Hosting travel Writers, Journalists, travel agents etc. is an effective method to attract more and more tourists because, after visiting Tamil Nadu, they will write articles in newspapers in their Country. They will also present special programmes in Radio and Television. This, in turn, will induce the people of those countries to visit Tamil Nadu.

Hence, the Government of Tamil Nadu organised the "Destination South India" programme in 1977 in Co-operation with Government of India, Department of Tourism, Air India, Indian Airlines, Southern States Hoteliers and Travel Agents. Under this programme about 60 delegates from all over the world were invited. A seminar was organised for them at Madras in which the Honourable Chief Minister participated. Then they were taken round South India in three batches. This has resulted in increasing the tourist traffic to Tamil Nadu. Encouraged by this success, the programme was repeated in 1979 and 1980. As a result of this effort, it is estimated that the tourist traffic to Tamil Nadu has increased by about 20 percent.

Reputed journalists from within the Country are also being hosted. Recently, a well known free lance journalist was hosted by this department who will be writing articles on the tourist attractions of Tamil Nadu in various journals. These apart, travel agents, various tourism convention and conference delegates who visit Tamil Nadu are being hosted by the Department. Such hospitality fetches very good return in the form of publicity given by them to our tourist attractions in their own country without incurring foreign exchange on our part. These measures help in increasing the tourist traffic to Tamil Nadu year by year.



Bringing out useful tourist literature is another medium of publicity. The Department is spending nearly Rs.3 to 4 lakhs annually on this. These publications are regularly sent to the Government of India Tourist Offices and Air India Offices abroad. Tourist literature are also being brought out to cater to the needs of the tourists who have arrived in Tamil Nadu.

Promotion and Publicity is a continuous process of which advertisement forms an integral part. The Department is, therefore, releasing colour as well as ordinary advertisements to various important upcountry newspapers and journals regularly.

Festivals and Exhibitions: Summer festival is being celebrated every year in May in the hill stations of Tamil Nadu. Pongal Tourist Festival is being celebrated at all important tourist Centres

in the State every year in January. During the Pongal Tourist Festival celebrated in January, 1984, for the first time Catamaran Boat Race for fishermen was organised at Mamallapuram. At Madurai during this festival the foreign tourists are taken to Alankannallur to witness the Bull fight organised there. In March, 1984, the Department took active part in the Kambar Festival organised at Therazhundur in Thanjavur district by arranging a Bommalattam, Sound and Light Show and donating books to the local library. The foreign tourists are specially invited to such festivals and are honoured.

The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation is organising the All India Tourist and Industrial fair successfully for the last eleven years at Madras under the aegis of the Government. This exhibition provides a golden opportunity for the various departments and Government

undertakings to publicise the achievements of the Government in various fields by putting up impressive pavilions. The Department of Tourism has put up a novel sound and light and bommalattam show in the All India Tourist and Industrial Fair held during January-February, 1984, which was very much appreciated by the visitors. The Department also participates in all the Government exhibitions organised in the districts by putting up pavilion to highlight the tourist attractions of the State. The Department of Tourism and the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation are also participating in the exhibitions in other States and in national and international exhibitions at Delhi and highlights the tourist attractions of the State.

Steps have been taken to create permanent assets at the exhibition ground at Madras. As a first step a sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been sanctioned during 1983-84 for the construction of three bridges across the Cooum river and to provide drinking water facilities.

The promotional as well as developmental activities of the Department are therefore, increasing year by year. The fact that the budget of the Department which was only Rs. 22.7 lakhs has increased to Rs. 180 lakhs during 1983-84 is an indication of the Department's expanding activities and achievements.

Any planned effort should be based on relevant statistical data. Hence, in 1981, a statistical section was created and plans drawn up based on the statistics collected by this section.

During the Fifth Five Year Plan, the amount spent on tourism development was only Rs. 72.26 lakhs. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, the amount earmarked for Tourism Development in Tamil Nadu was Rs. 492 lakhs. This is yet another indication of our achievement in the field of Tourism Development.

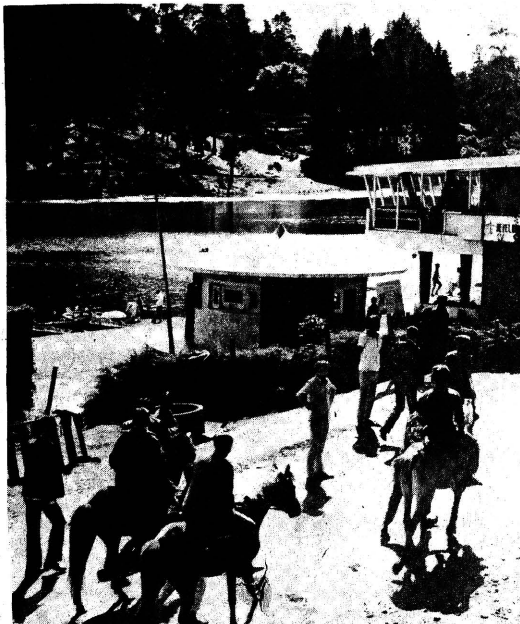
Master Plans: On the request of the Government of India to suggest three centres of International importance for development, the Government of Tamil Nadu has recommended Mamallapuram, Rameswaram and Kanniyakumari. Simi-

larly, for the development of Udhagamandalam, the queen of hill stations, the Government of India has been requested to recommend for financial assistance from the World Bank. During the last four years Master Plans have been prepared for the above four Centres by Commissioning experts in the field. The various schemes envisaged in these Master Plans have been taken up for implementation in a phased manner.

The Mamallapuram Master Plan envisages a total outlay of Rs. 5.83 crores. So far schemes costing Rs. 11.62 lakhs have been completed. Schemes costing Rs. 62.7 lakhs are under implementation.

The Rameswaram Master Plan envisages a total outlay of Rs. 28 crores. Schemes costing Rs. 5 lakhs have already been implemented. Schemes costing Rs. 317.16 lakhs are under various stages of implementation.

The Kanniyakumari Master Plan envisages



a total outlay of Rs. 16 crores. Schemes costing Rs. 2 lakhs have been completed. Schemes costing Rs. 292.65 are under implementation.

The Udhagamandalam Master Plan envisages a total outlay of Rs. 28 crores. Schemes costing Rs. 34.75 lakhs have already been completed. Schemes costing Rs. 106.8 lakhs are under implementation.

Travel Circuit: The Government of India has requested to prepare a plan on the basis of travel Circuit concept. Hence, an integrated development plan for 1980-85 has been prepared by Commissioning an expert on the basis of the following travel Circuits.

1. Madras-Mamallapuram - Thirukazhukundram - Kancheepuram - Tiruchirappalli - Thanjavur - Pudukkottai-Madurai-Rameswaram - Kanniyakumari - Courtallam-Trivandrum.
2. Madras - Krishnagiri - Hogenakkal - Yercaud - Coimbatore-Udhagamandalam-Mudumalai - Mysore - Bangalore.
3. Rameswaram- Madurai - Kodaikanal - Pudukkottai - Thiruchirappalli -Thanjavur-Mamallapuram-Madras

These travel Circuits include 18 Centres in Tamil Nadu. To provide the basic infrastructural facilities in these places a total outlay of Rs. 70 crores has been envisaged in this Plan. This plan also includes Mamallapuram, Rameswaram, Kanniyakumari and Udhagamandalam for which separate Master Plans have been drawn up. Hence, if we exclude these four places, it may be said that the total outlay envisaged under this plan for the development of the other 14 Centres will be of the order of Rs. 34.5 lakhs.

Less Known Places: There are important tourist Centres in Tamil Nadu which are less known to the outside World. Depending on the availability of financial resources, development of such Centres like Pichavaram, Avudayarkoil, Manora-Hogenakkal, etc. has also been taken up for imple-

mentation.

District Excursion Centres: With a view to create tourism consciousness among local people and to encourage travel among them, it has been decided to develop District Excursion Centres at the rate of two Centres for each district with the surplus funds available with the Transport Corporations of the area by providing basic amenities at these Centres. Only in Tamil Nadu such a scheme is being implemented.

Sithannavasal in Pudukottai district, Bhavani Kooduthurai in Erode district, Gangaikondacholapuram in Thiruchirapalli district, Thirumoorthy Hills in Coimbatore district and Papanasam in Tirunelveli, have been taken up for development as District Excursion Centres during 1983-84. Apart from the funds provided by the respective Transport Corporations of these Centres, the Department of Tourism has also sanctioned Rs. 10 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 2 lakhs to each Centre.

Pragmatic Approach: While implementing Plan schemes, the special needs of the various Centres are kept in mind. This pragmatic approach is reflected in the implementation of Tourism schemes. A few examples are given to illustrate this point.

Mamallapuram also known as Kadal Mallai from the days of the Pallavas, is an important international tourist Centre. It is, therefore, proposed to set up an open air museum at this place so as to enable the visitor to Mamallapuram to understand the ancient cultural and historical heritage of Tamil Nadu by visiting this museum which is estimated to cost Rs. 68 lakhs. As a first step, a sum of Rs. 27.09 lakhs has been sanctioned for this project and the work of carving sculptures is in progress at the College of Sculpture Training at Mamallapuram.

Pilgrims and tourists proceeding to Rameswaram invariably have to stay overnight at Mandapam. It has, therefore, been decided to construct camping sites at Mandapam for which Rs. 42.75 lakhs has been sanctioned out of which a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been released during 1983-84.

Most of the tourists visiting Kanniyakumari come by special buses and return the same day. It has, therefore, been decided to provide rest shed and parking lot at Kanniyakumari for which, as Tourism Department share, a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been sanctioned. It is also proposed to construct an open air theatre at Kanniyakumari as part of providing recreational facilities for the tourists at an estimated cost of Rs. 15 lakhs, out of which Rs. 5 lakhs has been sanctioned during 1983-84.

It was felt that a rope way from Doddabetta, the highest peak in the Nilgiris, to Udhagamandalam town will be an added attraction for the tourists visiting this place. The feasibility report received in this respect is under the consideration of the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister has also given certain directions for the development of Udhagamandalam. On this basis several schemes are under implementation at an estimated total cost of Rs. 69.5 lakhs; more schemes are also under consideration of the Government.

Water Sports: Special attention is also being paid to encourage water sports and trekking. Recently, boating, windsurfing and other water sports have been introduced at Muttukkadu backwaters which lies Mid-way between Madras and Mamallapuram on the east coast road. Plans are under way for providing other amenities like Park, restaurant, dress changing rooms, children complex etc. at Muttukkadu.



In April, this year, with the Co-operation of the Royal Madras Yacht Club Windsurfing sports was organised at the Chembarambakkam lake near Madras.

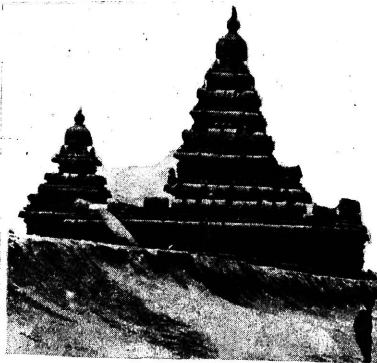
During May 1984, trekking has been organised at Kodaikanal. As part of the Students National Service Scheme under teachers orientation training programme, the work of beautifying Udhagamandalam lake area and, with the voluntary service of the students, the works connected with the construction of Youth Hostel at Kottagiri are in progress now. It may be mentioned here that such novel programmes are being executed only now.

Assistance to Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation: The Government is assisting the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation by providing share capital and loan every year. During 1983-84, a sum of Rs. 71.4 lakhs and a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs was given as share capital and loan respectively. Apart from this, most of the Tourism Department Plan schemes are being executed through the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation.

Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation: While the Department of Tourism is looking after promotion, publicity, regulatory measures and planning, the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation was created in 1971 to handle commercial activities. Formed as Private Limited company at that time, over the last decade it has expanded its activities manifold and has become a public limited company in 1980. Its share Capital now stands at Rs. 2-26 crores. The Annual turnover of the Corporation in 1971-72 was only Rs. 4.5 lakhs which has risen to Rs. 201.17 lakhs in 1981-82 and to Rs. 300 lakhs in 1982-83.

When the Corporation was created, it took over only five tourist bungalows. Now the Corporation owns 14 hotels of the Hotel Tamil Nadu Chain which are located in all the places of tourist interest. In keeping with the latest trend in tourism, these hotels which were then known as tourist bungalows were renamed as "Hotel Tamil Nadu" group of hotels. All of them have been renovated on modern lines. These include beach resort

3



complex, cottages, motels and star hotels (Madurai and Coimbatore). These are located at Mamallapuram, Thanjavur, Chidambaram, Tiruchi, Madurai, Rameswaram, Thiruchendur, Kanniya-kumari, Kodaikanal, Yercaud, Hogenakkal, Ooty, Coimbatore, Ranipet, and Ulundurpet.

The T.T.D.C. which had only 253 beds in 1971, now has 1463 beds in its chain of Hotel Tamil Nadu and has been rendering useful service to the tourists.

Inexpensive Accommodation: Keeping in view the needs and capacity of low income group, middle class and youth tourists, in additions to building to all the important tourist Centres, special attention is also being paid to encourage activities like trekking among the youth. These Youth Hostels are already functioning at Mamallapuram, Yercaud, Udhagamandalam, Mandapam, Mudumalai and Rameswaram. At other Centres, Youth Hostels are at various stages of construction. It has to be mentioned here the fact that the students are contributing voluntary service for the construction of a Youth Hostel at Kottagiri under the Students National Service Scheme.

The camping site at Mamallapuram is another project executed to cater to the needs of the low income group tourists.

At the beach resort complex at Mamallapuram new cottages, and a swimming pool have been added to the existing facilities. There is also a conference hall at Mamallapuram. Such facilities are available at other Centres also.

Transport: The transport wing of the Corporation which was started with just two deluxe coaches now has a fleet of 20 deluxe Coaches which include three air conditioned coaches and a mini coach. Another notable development is the acquisition of five air conditioned Datsun cars imported from Japan and three non-A/c Ambassador cars for catering to the ever increasing tourists needs.

As far as transport is concerned the TTDC is a trail blazer in many respects in the Country. Various types of conducted and package tours of seven days, two days, one day and City sight seeing are being operated by the TTDC. These tours enable the tourists to visit South India, Tamil Nadu, places of interest around Madras and places of interest in Madras in the shortest possible time, at lesser cost but with more comforts. These tours are constantly revised on the basis of feedback information gathered from the tourists who took advantage of these tours. As a result, they have become very popular among domestic as well as foreign tourists. Among the State Tourism Corporations, TTDC is the only Corporation to appoint selling agents for its tours in Singapore and Malaysia outside the Country - A proud achievement indeed!

One more feather in the cap of the TTDC is the All India Tourist and Industrial Fair conducted by it at Madras annually since 1974. Apart from the national and international exhibitions organised at New Delhi by the Trade Fair Authority of India, this is the only exhibition comparable to them being conducted in the Country.

As a result of such prudent policy pursued by the Government of Tamil Nadu:

- 1) The Tourist traffic to Tamil Nadu is on the increase. The number of foreign and domestic tourists who visited Tamil Nadu during 1976 were 1.35 lakhs and 247.07 lakhs respectively. During 1982 the number of foreign and domestic tourists who visited Tamil Nadu were 2.29 lakhs and 370 lakhs respectively. This represents an increase of 69.6% and 49.8% in that order in the tourist traffic to Tamil Nadu.
- 2) In all the important tourist centres accommodation facilities have been provided.
- 3) Necessary steps have been taken to create tourism awareness among the low income group.
- 4) Roads have been improved. Tourist cars and deluxe coach facility has improved.
- 5) A/c coaches are now available in all the important Tourist Centres.
- 6) The activities connected with exhibitions and hotels, implementation of plan schemes, operation of package tours- all these measures have created employment opportunity to thousands of people.
- 7) Tourist Offices and Tourist Information Counters function in all important Tourist Centres which cater to the needs of the tourists. Guide service is also available in all these offices.
- 8) Handicrafts receives encouragement.
- 9) Artistes, artists and others are encouraged through the opportunities provided by exhibitions, festivals and such other programmes.
- 10) Folk Arts also get encouragement because of the opportunities provided by exhibitions, festivals etc.



Forest for Society

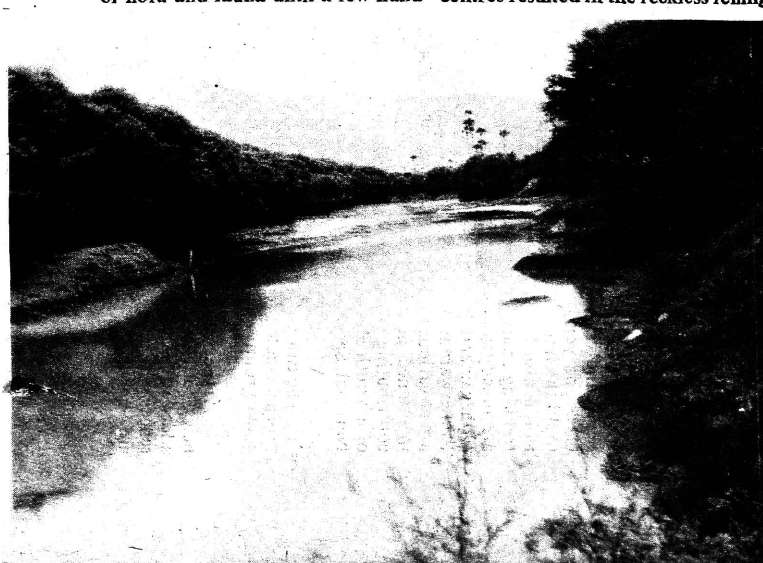
Forests form one of the most striking features of the land surface. All over the world at various times and in different areas, forests have contributed appreciably to man's subsistence and often saved the population from starvation. It was therefore natural in former days and certainly until the advent of the Industrial Revolution, that forests should have been looked upon by the people as useful adjuncts to the farming economy. No artificial dividing lines or barriers separated the different features of the countryside into rigid limits. TAMILNADU could boast of having preserved a rich heritage in its vast wilderness of flora and fauna until a few hundred

years ago. Innumerable references are available about the vast plethora of species occurring in the Tamil kingdom of *Chera*, *Chola* and *Pandya* in the Sangam literature. The steady efflux of population from the countryside to the towns especially after the war has completely upset this harmony. The new urban dwellers packed into the towns and cities and cut off from rural life came to regard forests as rude and savage habitats, and the haunts of wild beasts fit only for the hunting of game. The forests were considered as being of no use to progress and development. The increasing demand for fuel and timber in the urban centres resulted in the reckless felling

of trees in the countryside for sale in the towns and cities. The alarming growth rate of population combined with the overall development policy favouring industries and urban development has landed all the States in the country in a dangerous situation wherein the ecological balance has been upset with the forest areas receding far away from the vicinity of the rural scene. Planners, ecologists and environmentalists have now realised the dangerous implications of denudation of trees and the consequent receding of forests over vast tracts of this country.

Forests occupied 37% of the land area in the Indian sub-continent at the beginning of the century. The forests were quite potential to serve the needs of the people in a variety of ways. Today hardly 23% of the land is covered by forests and dangerously enough Tamil Nadu has only 16% of the area under forests. To make the position worse a large proportion of the forest area in the State supports a poor type of scrub forest.

Recognising the need to remedy this situation and to stress the importance of forests in the proper perspective, the Government of India enunciated the Revised National Forest Policy in the year 1952. The Revised Forest Policy laid down that for balanced deve-





In its interim report of 1973, the National Commission on Agriculture, has recommended Social Forestry for implementation in all the States. Under this concept, planting trees on lands marginal for agriculture and along field boundaries and bunds of cultivated lands was to be taken up by motivating the farming community. Planting of quick growing trees on roadsides, canal banks or both sides of railway tracks with the help of institutional financing agencies has also been recommended. The programme also envisaged planting of village waste lands and rehabilitation of degraded Reserved Forests with tree species useful for the community with the willing cooperation and involvement of the rural people.

'Extension Forestry' had already established community forests over an extent of 1.75 lakh hectares by the year 1981. This is perhaps one of the greatest achievements of the Forest Department. Against this background of experience, it is not surprising that the Swedish International Development Authority came forward to assist the Tamil Nadu Forest Department in launching a major project. The SIDA aided Social Forestry project, in Tamil Nadu is also perhaps the best in the country because of its social content which aims for the all round economic development of the villages.

This project will be implemented over a period of 10 years between 1981 to 1991, at an estimated cost of Rs 108 crores. The first phase extends over a period of 5 years with a projected outlay of Rs 45 crores. The Project aims at establishment of community forests over 1,76,450 hectares, and strip planting along road margins, canal and river banks and along railway tracks over a length of 6075 kms. in the first phase of five years.

Further under the Tree Cultivation Incentive and Extension Programmes, it is proposed to plant 5 crores of trees in the farm holdings by making available free supply of seedlings upto 500 numbers per household and at cost price to those who need more than 500 seedlings. The planting of trees in private farm-lands, whether it be in combination with agricultural crops sequentially or in marginal or sub-marginal lands separately is aimed at an integrated development of the farm.

development of the country, a third of the land surface should be under forests. It also laid down that in the hills which form the catchment areas of the river systems and are therefore prone to soil erosion, 60% of the land should be under tree cover. The new Policy resolution recommended afforestation of marginal lands, village waste lands, canals and river banks as also planting on field bunds and Government and private institutional land. The Forest Departments of the States were to support all this with propaganda, technical advice and local nurseries. This new programme of 'Farm Forestry' as it was called was to be implemented through the Community Development organisation. But the 'Farm Forestry' programme did not make any uniform progress in all the States. In some of the States it did not even get started. Apart from Madras, as the State was then known, the only other efforts at 'Farm Forestry' were the avenue and canal bank planting that was continued in Uttar Pradesh and Punjab, and similar work done in West Bengal.

However, the Tamil Nadu Government took up the scheme of 'Farm Forestry' quite earnestly. Starting with a pilot scheme in the year 1960, successful planting of useful tree species has been done in the foreshore areas of lakes and tanks under the control of the Revenue and Public Works Departments and also on the poramboke and waste lands vested with the Panchayats. By the end of the IV Five Year Plan, 41,561 hectares of community forests were created for the welfare of the rural people.

All the State Forest Departments have since taken up the scheme of Social Forestry for implementation. Many of the States have sought financial aid from foreign countries and the World Bank. Recognising the urgent need to take up Social Forestry in a big way, the Tamil Nadu Government prepared a Social Forestry Project for implementation with aid from the Swedish International Development Authority. The Tamil Nadu Project is the biggest Social Forestry Project in the country in respect of physical targets. Due to the untiring efforts of the Hon'ble Minister in charge of forests, this massive project was initiated in the year 1981 following an agreement between the Governments of India and Sweden. A separate Social Forestry Wing of the Forest Department under the control of an Additional Chief Conservator of Forests (Social Forestry) is administering this new project. Fortunately in Tamil Nadu, the pioneering efforts of the Forest Department over the last two decades under the variously known programmes such as 'Farm Forestry', 'Village Forests' and

An innovative feature of the project is that five private autonomous institutions viz. 1) The Tamil Nadu Agricultural University at Coimbatore, 2) the Gandhigram Rural University at Gandhigram, Madurai District 3) The Anna Institute of Management, Madras, 4) The Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, and 5) The Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirapalli are collaborating with the Forest Department in undertaking socio-economic evaluative studies, thus doing an Independent monitoring task. These institutions are autonomous bodies and therefore can undertake the studies without fear or favour. These monitoring studies are meant to provide mid-course corrections in the programme wherever necessary in the course of implementation, so that the project objectives can be fulfilled. This arrangement is perhaps the first of its kind, as the like of which has not been contemplated in any other Social Forestry project under implementation in the Indian Sub-continent.

The aim of Social Forestry is to create services and goods for the consumption of the rural sector. The project envisages that such assets and service flows would be generated with the active participation of the rural population who, are the ultimate beneficiaries. The 'Village forests' or 'community forests' further envisage that the various benefits that flow from them viz. fuelwood, fodder for livestock, timber and small timber for agricultural implements, green manure leaf for fertilising the fields, edible and non-edible oil seeds, fruits and nuts, bark and fibre will be available hereafter right at the threshold of the villages themselves. Revitalising the rural areas where majority of the people are economically and socially backward, is the main plank of this revolutionary programme and therefore quite rightly it has been christened as the "Social Forestry" programme. Specifically, the Social Forestry project in Tamil Nadu aims at the following goals.

- i) Motivating the rural communities to take up tree planting on their own lands and on community lands.



- ii) Ensuring equitable distribution of commodity flows on an even and sustained basis.
- iii) Utilising individual holdings of marginal and submarginal lands not fit for agriculture, vacant sites around homesteads and field bunds for planting quick growing species by distribution of seedlings followed by technical guidance through a network of Forest extension services.
- iv) Providing employment opportunities particularly to the economically backward classes, the landless and the rural poor and thereby generate additional income for them.

With the massive effort put in the course of the last 3 years, forest assets have been created over 2.5 lakh hectares as part of this rural development programme. Forest extension services have benefited more than 5000 villages. Lakhs of villages have found employment opportunities in the planting activities initiated, while many are serving as Village Social Forestry Workers.

The SIDA Mission is reviewing the project every six months to assess whether the progress made is satisfactory and the social objectives of the project are being realised.

Their findings are passed on to the Government for issue of policy directives to steer the project in the proper course.

In February 1984, the Board of Directors of SIDA took up a review of the Tamil Nadu Social Forestry project. The SIDA Board included an Ex-Minister of the Swedish Government, members of the Swedish Parliament, Swedish Trade and Labour Union representatives, etc. The Board toured in both the highly backward district of Ramanathapuram and also in the developed regions of Madurai district. Mr. Andres Forssé, the Director General of SIDA and leader of the party expressed satisfaction over the execution of the programme and the progress made so far. Talking to newsmen at Madurai, Mr. Andres Forssé said the three main objectives of the programme were to improve the standard of living of the rural people by their participation in the programme, to produce more wood for fuel purposes and building construction, soil conservation and improvement of the environment.

Social Forestry which is a tradition of the ancient Tamil culture and part of our heritage, has travelled a long way. It will move into the future which promises greater fulfilment and satisfaction.

Like many other programmes, the Water Supply programmes has continuously been given special attention by the Government. Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. Puratchi Thalaivar.

Metro TWAD Boards

Needless to say that in order to implement the drinking water supply programmes quickly and effectively, the task of supplying drinking water to all districts in Tamil Nadu except Madras City has been entrusted to

were made to provide safe drinking water to all the habitations in the State within a time frame under the massive Self-Sufficiency Scheme, Minimum Needs Programme and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

Survey :

You may be aware that a survey conducted in 1976-77, revealed that 18167 habitations falling under different categories in regard to availability of drinking water need to be attended to immediately and provided with safe drinking water.

ing water to all drinking water problem habitations and 7,600 reclassified habitations were taken up for which the Government allotted a huge sum of Rs. 170 Crores. Upto March 1983, 7662 problem habitations have been provided with water supply in addition to 2582 reclassified habitation benefitting a population of 30.36 lakh.

Effective action :

A perusal of the previous records will no doubt reveal that the programme of providing drinking water had a tremendous progress

DRINKING WATER TO ALL

Hon'ble Thiru S. Raghavanandham,
Minister for Labour.

Needless to say that in order to implement the drinking water supply programmes quickly and effectively, the task of supplying drinking water to all districts in Tamil Nadu except Madras City has been entrusted to the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board and as regards Madras City, the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board is incharge of supply of drinking water to Madras City.

the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board and as regards Madras City, the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board is incharge of supply of drinking water to Madras City.

Several Schemes :

Ever since the present Government took charge, concerted efforts

Self-Sufficiency Scheme

With the object of creating infrastructural facilities in the villages within a short time this Government launched in 1980-81 the Self-Sufficiency Scheme, the brain child of our Hon'ble Chief Minister. Under this unique scheme, the challenging task of providing drink-

during the last few years. The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board was able to provide water supply to 2300 habitations in 1980-81 whereas the achievement of Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board in 1982-83 is 4069 habitations.

Drought Relief Services

The concerted efforts taken by

the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board to tide over the severe drought conditions, State faced in 1982-83, and 1983-84 needs special mention. All efforts were directed to drought relief operations during the first half of 1983-84. A massive programme of sinking bore wells was undertaken under drought relief measures. This task postponed the start of the regular programmes in full swing only from October 1983. In spite of this unexpected postponement due to drought, a total sum of Rs. 47.69 crores was released to The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board for providing Rural Water Supply to 3,500 habitations.

Further, the The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board won the drought caused by inadequate rainfall during the year 1981-82 and 1982-83 which created an unprecedented scarcity of drinking water. The programme of digging bore wells throughout the State was executed on war footing.

The programme of digging borewells in the affected areas was started in September 1982 and 9688 deep bore wells and hand pumps were completed at a cost of Rs. 20.60 crores during 1982-83. Balance works were continued during 1983-84 in view of the continued drought condition. During 1983-84, 11,850 borewells with hand pumps have been provided at a cost of Rs. 25.19 crores. Even after the completion of the above work by September 1983 drought continued to prevail in Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari Districts where 454 borewells were drilled at a cost of Rs. 91.80 lakhs.

Apart from providing huge amounts for provision of water supply, within the budget, the Tamil Nadu Government left no stone unturned in getting assistance from other agencies for providing water supply.

External Aids

I would like to mention a few ventures of the Tamilnadu Government in getting the assistance from other international agencies.

World Bank Assistance :

To begin with, I would like to mention the World Bank assisted Water Supply and low cost sanitation projects. A project to provide water supply to 3 major towns of

The way in which the unprecedented water scarcity in Madras City was faced by Government and its success in overpowering the scarcity is an ample testimony of this Government's efficiency in facing the problems. The failure of monsoon continuously for 3 years (1981, 1982 and 1983) forced the Government to restrict the water supply to Madras City on alternate days only with effect from 1983 February 21. However, adequate care was taken that no habitation in Madras City was left without drinking water.

Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem and 75 other medium towns and low cost sanitation to 14 towns would be implemented during the current year with the assistance of World Bank. The project will also benefit 740 rural habitations. The estimated costs of the World Bank Project is Rs. 149.42 crores of which the proportionate cost for the 740 rural habitations is Rs. 14.14 crores. A total population of 38.96 lakhs will be benefited from the project. Negotiations with the World Bank took place in February 1984. Flow of funds is expected to commence from June 1984. Preparatory work has already commenced. After completion of this project many major towns in Tamil Nadu will no longer need any special attention in regard to drinking water supply.

munity. The European Economic Community has graciously agreed to finance the project costing Rs. 15.20 crores. A total population of, 3,78,000 will be benefited. The work on this project would commence early in 1984-85 and it is expected to be completed within a period of 2 1/2 years.

Danida / Unicef:

Further the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) and the UNICEF have also extended assistance in this execution of Water Supply Programmes, thanks to the efforts of the State Government. Using the 2,500 hand pumps for rejuvenation programme, by Danida, the rejuvenation of all the old hand pumps in



European Economic Community

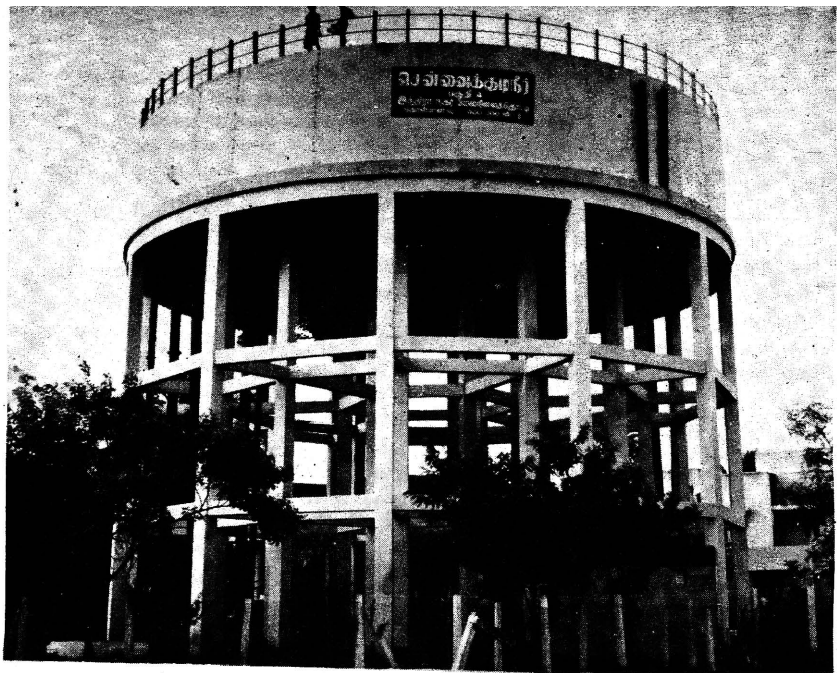
The European Economic Community (EEC) Assisted Project for providing water supply to rural areas having excess fluoride content in Coimbatore and Periyar districts also needs special mention. Fluoride available in water in excess of about 1.5 mg per litre is injurious to health if such water is used for drinking. About 726 habitations have been identified in Coimbatore and Periyar Districts where the available ground water is having excess fluoride. A project for the provision of protected water supply tapped from distant sources with permissible fluoride content for these 726 habitations has been offered to the European Economic Com-

Salem and South Arcot Districts had already been completed and the balance available hand pumps are being utilised in Chengalpattu District. Utilising the 3000 India Mark II hand pumps supplied by UNICEF, all the old type hand pumps in Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, North Arcot and Dharmapuri districts will be rejuvenated in 1984-85. It is also programmed to rejuvenate all the old type hand pumps in other districts also in a phased manner with UNICEF assistance.

Next, I would like to list out the achievements of this Government in providing drinking water to major towns including Madras City.

Continued efforts :

Out of the 723 Towns in the



State, 315 have been covered with Water Supply facilities. Out of 112 Water Supply works in 19 Municipalities costing Rs. 45.84 lakhs under Self-Sufficiency Scheme the target has been nearly achieved. Water Supply works in 200 Town Panchayats under Self-Sufficiency Scheme have been taken up during the year 1983-84 at a total cost of Rs. 92.66 lakhs.

Madras Metropolitan:

The way in which the unprece-

dent Water scarcity in Madras City was faced by Government and its success in overpowering the scarcity is an ample testimony of this Government's efficiency in facing the problems. The failure of monsoon continuously for 3 years (1981, 1982 & 1983) forced the Government to restrict the water supply to Madras City on alternate days only with effect from 1983 February 21. However, adequate care was taken that no habita-

tion in Madras City was left without drinking water. A canal was dug in the Poondi reservoir to pool the spread over water at a particular place, thereby facilitating for pumping it to the taps of Madras City. 15 deep bore wells were dug and under ground water was brought to the residents of Madras City. Using iron tubes as underground passage, water was brought to Puzhal reservoir from Thamaraiakkam. Apart from these measures, 1800 tube wells, 1204 deep hand wells were dug in the various parts of Madras City. 151 lorries were engaged to fill drinking water daily in 1300 iron tanks installed in various parts of the city. Till 12th October 1983 when the supply of water improved, the Metro Board worked on war footing and successfully met the ever unprecedented scarcity of water supply.

TAMIL NADU LEATHER DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Tamil Nadu Leather Development Corporation Limited (TALCO) has been set up in July 1982 with an authorised share capital of Rs.10 crores, to give a thrust to the development of leather industry in Tamil Nadu in its various facets. Its main activities would be to encourage the export of higher unit of finished leather and leather products. The emphasis would be to help the small tanners and small producers of footwear and leather goods. The Corporation has started functioning from June 1983.

facility Centres (CFC) for leather finishing, some common Facility Centres for Leather goods and footwear, Material Bank, Design Centre and to organize the production of footwear and leather goods by artisans and small entrepreneurs and to undertake the vital task of marketing. TALCO also proposes to organize four or five societies under Artisans Integrated Development Programme for producing footwear and leather goods and provide an effective market tie-up.

To implement the above programmes TALCO has drawn up schemes with a capital outlay of Rs. 350 lakhs for the financial year 1984-85.

Krishna Scheme -CM's Triumph

Above all, to find a permanent solution, this State Government entered with the Government of Andhra Pradesh an agreement to share Krishna Water for drinking water supply of 15 TMC water to Madras Metropolitan Area. A provision of Rs. 6250.01 lakhs has been made in the budget for implementation of the project during this year. Thanks to the efforts of our Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivaram.

STUPENDOUS STRIDES OF SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD



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

Order of priority for clearance of slums is drawn and approved by the Government every year. The finance for this programme is given by the Government of Tamil Nadu on 100% grant basis and loan from HUDCO is also availed.

The Tamilnadu Slum Clearance Board has been carrying out construction of tenements and environmental improvements to the slums in the city of Madras.

Construction of Tenements:

Under this scheme, huts put up in objectionable slum areas with materials like thatches, gunny, tin sheets are pulled down and multi-storeyed buildings constructed.

The Slum Clearance Board builds, as many number of tenements in the same area as there are eligible families so that not a single family is forced to shift to any distant place.

The tenements built will have individual toilet, bath, water supply and sewer connections. The Slum Clearance Board has in the last four years adopted 2 type designs with the following facilities.

The tenements built by Slum Clearance Board costs not less than

Rs. 16,000 each inspite of the various cost reduction techniques adopted.

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If the tenements are allotted on rental basis allottees will have to pay Licence fee of Rs. 20/- P.M. and Rs. 22/- P.M. if water is supplied and Rs. 25/- P.M. if electricity is provided. As a policy from 1974, the Slum Clearance Board has not been offering electricity service to the tenements.

The tenements are allotted on Hire Purchase basis if the allottees so prefer it. No initial deposit need be paid. The monthly instalments of

Rs. 45/- P.M. for Ground floor.
Rs. 40/- P.M. for First floor.
Rs. 35/- P.M. for Second floor.
Rs. 30/- P.M. for Third floor.

are to be paid for twenty five years. On payment of the full cost either in one lumpsum or in equated instalment as above sale deed will be executed in favour of allottees.

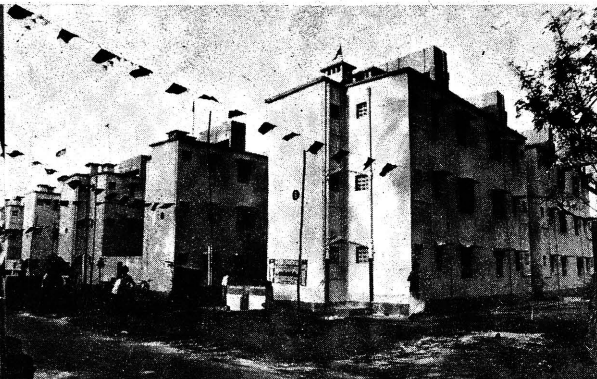
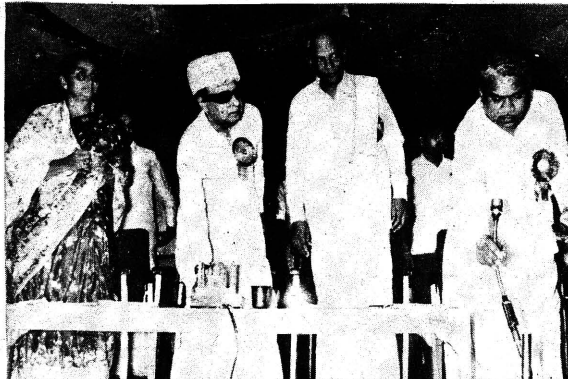
In the last four years, Tamilnadu Slum Clearance Board has constructed 9006 tenements at a cost of Rs. 873.46 lakhs. During the year 1984-85 it is proposed to construct another 2000 tenements at a cost of Rs. 340 lakhs.

If each slum dweller is to be provided a house it would cost Rs.223.40 crores at current rates. As mobilisation of such a large amount is unthinkable the tenemental programme has to be selective. Environmental Improvement of the slums is the only, practical solution to the growing problem of rehabilitation slum population.

Conferment of land ownership and issue of Loan for Construction/Improvement of Houses.

People living in the areas improved under World Bank Assistance will be given loan/grant for construction of houses as follows:—

<i>Income Group</i>	<i>Loan amount</i>
Below Rs.200/-	Rs. 600 (Grant)
Rs. 201-Rs.250/-	Rs.1500 (Loan)



Rs.251-Rs.300/- Rs.2500 (Loan)
Rs.301-and above Rs. 3500 (Loan)

Rs. 10.33 crores has been earmarked for this purpose.

During 1984-85, 20,000 more families will receive land tenure, 15,000 families will be given Home Improvement Loan. Rs. 480 lakhs will be sanctioned and Rs. 274 lakhs will be released.

Environmental improvement of Urban Slums under the Incentive Grant Scheme of the Government of India:

Formed in the year 1970, the Slum Clearance Board has been carrying out works only in the City of Madras. The Government have decided that the activities of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board shall be extended to other selected towns of the State. During the year 1984-85 the Slum Clearance Board will be taking up construction of tenements and provision of improvements in the slum areas of Madurai, Coimbatore and Erode.

The Government of India under the new 20 point programme has come forward to grant incentives for the provision of environmental improvements in the slum areas. Under this scheme in the following areas work have been commenced during 1983-84.

The cost of land (Rs. 7 for a 20 Sq.M. Plot) cost of improvement (Rs. 8) and maintenance charge (Rs.2) will be recovered from these people on monthly instalment for a period of 10 years. Sale deed will be given on payment of the entire cost of land and improvement. Home Improvement Loans are repayable over a period of 15 years.

In the last four years 24,483 families were given land tenure. Home Improvement Loan of Rs. 477.96 lakhs was sanctioned and Rs. 256.47 lakhs released to 17,079 families.

Sl. No.	Name of the Municipality.	No. of slums	No. of families to be benefited	Estimate cost (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	Thiruvottiyur	15	6840	49.99
2.	Madhavaram	6	820	6.17
3.	Pallavaram	6	1500	11.05
4.	Ambattur	15	3408	26.59
Total		42	12568	93.80

During 1984-85 it is expected that the Government of India will give a further sum of Rs. 45.00 lakhs.

Extending the Activities of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board to other Cities of the State:

Formed in the year 1970, the Slum Clearance Board has been carrying out works only in the City of Madras. The Government have decided that the activities of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board shall be extended to other selected towns of the State. During the year 1984-85 the Slum Clearance Board will be taking up construction of tenements and provision of improvements in the slum areas of Madurai, Coimbatore and Erode.





WAKF BOARD

PROTECTS AND PROMOTES MUSLIM INTERESTS

Hon'ble Thiru Y. S. M. Yusuf,
Minister for Irrigation and Wakf.

follows:

"Both the State Governments of Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have enacted legislations to recover the alienated Wakf properties by repealing the limitation Act. I request the Hon'ble Minister for Law to send a circular to all other State Governments to enact legislations on the analogy of the Governments of Tamil Nadu and West Bengal".

Even those who are having conflicting and contradictory ideas about the functions and achievements of the Government of Tamil Nadu are appreciating the schemes implemented by our Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R.

The services rendered by the present Government for the past eight years towards the uplift of Islamic community is worth mentioning.

It is deplorable to note that the Wakf Board which was constituted 25 years ago is still functioning in a rented building. A land has since been purchased for the construction of the office building out of the financial assistance extended by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

All the Governments which were



Every one is well aware that the present Tamil Nadu Government is setting an example under the dynamic leadership of our Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R.

khanas, Idgah, etc.

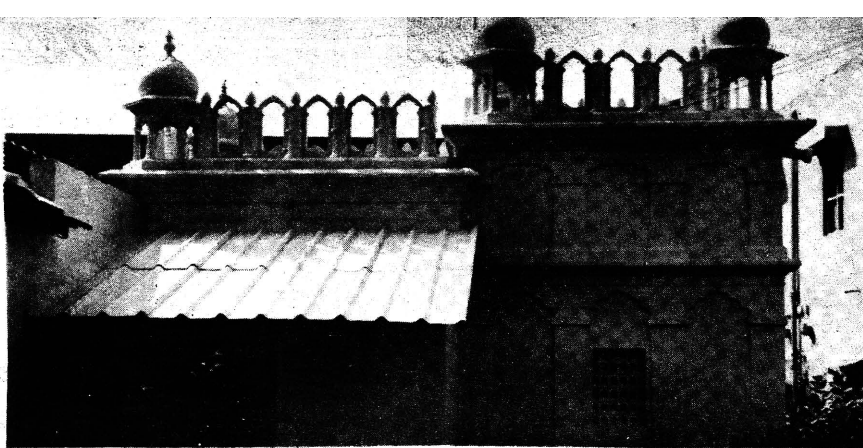
How is the Government of Tamil Nadu functioning in the matter of achieving the above objects? It is

The Tamil Nadu Wakf Board is a statutory body constituted under Wakf Act 1954 and functioning under the Control of the Government of Tamil Nadu to look after the affairs of the Endowments created by Muslims to fulfil various objects. Its primary duty is to supervise, protect and develop the properties of Mosque, Durgahs and Ashoor-

Every one is well aware that the present Tamil Nadu Government is setting an example under the dynamic leadership of our Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R.

relevant to quote an extract of the speech of a Member of Parliament who represents the opposition about the Government of Tamil Nadu in this regard which runs as

in power in Tamil Nadu were sanctioning only the sum of three lakhs rupees every year towards the renovation and repairs of the dilapidated Mosque, Durgahs etc.



as grant. But the present Government graciously enhanced the annual grant to Rs 5 lakhs. Apart from such an enhancement, a special grant of one crore of rupees has been sanctioned by the Government to carry out the renovation and repairs of all the Wakf Institutions which are poor and needy. No State Government in our country has sanctioned such a sizable grant to carry out renovation and repairs of the Wakf Institutions.

Besides, the Government considered that the sum of Rs 5,000/- was insufficient to carry out the renovation and repair works and therefore has issued order to pay Rs 10,000/- instead of Rs 5,000/-. So far 940 Wakf Institutions have been benefited under the scheme each of them was sanctioned Rs 5,000/- which cost Rs 45 lakhs. Therefore, all the Muslims in Tamil Nadu can well understand the generousness and concern of the present Government to safeguard the Wakf Institutions and its properties.

The long-felt need to sanction sufficient amount of loans for the development of Wakf properties scattered all over Tamil Nadu was fulfilled by the Government by sanctioning long-term loans. Apart from sanctioning loans by itself, Government of Tamil Nadu has taken up the matter with the Central Wakf Council for sanctioning large sums towards loan to carry out the projects involving heavy expenditure. Multi-storeyed buildings are being constructed at various places to house Marriage Halls, shopping complex etc and thereby the resources of the Wakf institutions are increased. So far the Government of Tamil Nadu and Central Wakf

Council have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 86/- lakhs benefitting 34 Wakf institutions of which 27 Wakf institutions availed of the financial

Further, the Tamil Nadu Govern-

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assistance of the State Government also.

Every year the Tamil Nadu Wakf Board is arranging for sanctioning educational scholarships to the poor Muslim Students through the Central Wakf Council.

Above all, specific mention may be made on the outstanding features of the newly introduced scheme for sanctioning pension to all the Islamic scholars (Ulamas) who are in indigent circumstances. The Tamil Nadu Government is sanctioning pension of Rs. 250/- per mensem to

ment is setting an example in honouring the savants of Islam. When the proposal for bifurcating districts in Tamil Nadu materialised, the Government of Tamil Nadu has decided to form a new district with head quarters at Nagapattinam naming after "QUAIDE-E-MILLATH" late Mohammed Ismail Sahib.

The works for the formation of library at Ettayapuram at a cost of about 4 lakhs in memory of poet Umar who composed the immortal epic on the life of Prophet Mohammed (Sal) are nearing completion.

The Tamil Nadu Government is setting an example in honouring the savants of Islam. When the proposal for bifurcating districts in Tamil Nadu materialised, the Government of Tamil Nadu has decided to form a new District with head quarters at Nagapattinam naming after "QUAIDE-E-MILLATH" late Mohammed Ismail Sahib.

the Pesh Imams and Muazzins who are conducting prayers in Mosques and imparting religious education in Arabic. In this regard, it can be taken note of that even in the neighbouring countries where Muslims constitute a majority of the population, this kind of scheme is not implemented.

So far the total number of beneficiaries of the pension has been 500. From this year onwards the Government has issued orders for an additional 100 Ulamas thereby the total

Likewise foundation stone was laid recently by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. at Kottar Kanniyakumari district) where Islamic scholar late Shaik-Thambi Pavalur was born, for the erection of a memorial in his memory.

Thus it is crystal clear that the Government of Tamil Nadu under the eminent Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. is implementing various schemes for the welfare and prosperity of Islamic Community.



Indian Systems of Medicine

- Story of Progress
in Tamil Nadu

Hon'ble Dr. H. V. Hande,
Minister for Health.

The Government Siddha Medical College was the only college under Siddha System of Medicine started at Palayamkottai in 1964. The annual intake of students for 5 1/2 years BSM&S course has been increased from 44 to 75 candidates from 1980-81. The Government have reserved 2 seats for the Central Government nominee during the year 1983-84 bringing the total Number to 77.

A three-year Post Graduate course in the two branches of Siddha in 'Siddha Maruthuvam and Siddha Gunapadam' is conducted in Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai as a centrally sponsored scheme with annual intake of 20 students for each 10 students in two branches from 1972. Government have reserved one seat for the Central Government nominee from 1983-84 in either Siddha Maruthuvam or Siddha Gunapadam branches bringing the total Number to 21. Each Post Graduate student is paid stipend as detailed below with effect from 20th October 1981. (a) Regular Service candidates who have completed 5 years of service and who are approved probationers Rs. 650 per month.

(b) Regular service candidates who have completed 5 years of service Rs. 500 p.m. (c) Non service and temporary candidates Rs. 325 per month.

Diploma in pharmacy is conducted in Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai and Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras. Annual intake of students was 8 Siddha students in Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai and 7 Siddha, 5 Ayurveda and 5 Unani students in Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras. The Annual intake of students was enhanced during 1981-82 to 25 Siddha in Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai and 25 Siddha, 5 Ayurveda and 5 Unani students to Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras. The 5 seats each for Ayurveda and Unani course have been kept in abeyance for 5 years from the years 1983-84, as there is no avenue for the passed candidates to be employed. These seats have been utilised for Siddha for the time being. The seats for D. Pharmacy course for Siddha

Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai are carried out :-

- (1) Construction of Anatomy Block.
- (2) Construction of Hostel for Men and Women students (1979-80)
- (3) Construction of Hostel for Internees (1979-80)

The Government have ordered to construct a Post Graduate Block for Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai during the year 1983-84. This work will be taken up shortly.

A Government College of Indian System of Medicine (Unani) has been started 7 1/2 years B.U.M. &S course in Madras during 1979-80 with an intake of 15 students. The name of Government College of Indian Medicine (Unani) has been renamed as Government Unani

Government have sanctioned the opening of 185 Siddha Wings in Primary Health Centres during May 1981 and 15 Siddha Wings in Primary Health Centres during December 1981. The opening of 70 Siddha Wings in Primary Health Centres was sanctioned during April 1982 and 10 more Siddha Wings in Primary Health Centres were sanctioned during May 1983.

have since been increased from 25 to 30 during 1983-84 in each institution. The following improvements in Government Medical College. The Government have sanctioned one seat for Central Government nominee bringing the total number to 16.



A three months orientation Training course to train 15 Nurses in Siddha, Ayurveda and Unani system of Medicine have commenced in December 1983 in Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras.

Candidates from Tamil Nadu was deputed for undergoing Naturopathy Training Course from the year 1979-80 with annual in take of 3 students for every year. The students are studying in the Gandhi Nature Cure college, Hyderabad.

Government have accorded recognition to Yoga as a system of treatment in Tamil Nadu during 1982-83.

There are two hospitals viz, Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras and Hospital attached to Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai in Tamil Nadu.

The following improvements are made to Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras for the past four years.

A non-Gazetted Government officer counter was opened for the Non-Gazetted Officers in Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras for the treatment for N.G.G.O.s and their family.

2. A library was started during 1979-80.

3. Construction of 24-bedded ward for children was sanctioned during 1981-82 and has been completed and opened on 14th November 1983.

4. Building for fullfledged Pathology Biochemistry Laboratory and X-ray Department was sanctioned during 1979-80. The constructions have been Pathology and Bio-

chemistry Laboratories are functioning with effect from 19th April 1983. A 300 M.A. X-ray unit has been installed and it has started functioning from 25th August 1983.

5. Mechanisation of pharmacy was started during 1979-80.

6. Expansion of out-patient block to cater to the need of the Public was sanctioned during 1981-82.

7. Construction of separate building for Drug Testing Laboratory at Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine was sanctioned during 1983-84.

The following improvements were made in the Hospital attached

• Government have sanctioned 20 Government Rural Dispensaries during February 1980 and also sanctioned 1 more Rural Dispensary during May 1983.

to Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai.

1. A Modernised Kitchen was sanctioned during 1980-81.

2. Mechanisation and strengthening of Pharmacy was sanctioned during 1980-81 and 1982-83.

3. Construction of X-ray Block was sanctioned during 1982-83.

4. Construction of 24-bedded children ward was sanctioned during 1982-83.

Government have sanctioned the opening of 15 Siddha Wings during 1979-80 and also sanctioned 15 Siddha Wings in Taluk and Non-Taluk Hospitals during 1980-81. Out of 103 Siddha Wings 102 Siddha Wings are now functioning.

15-bedded Siddha ward with OP Department is sanctioned in the following places during 1979-80.

1. Government Hospital, Chidambaram

2. Government Head Quarters Hospital, Ramanathapuram

3. Government Head Quarters Hospital, Dharmapuri.

25-bedded siddha ward with OP Department was sanctioned in Government Head Quarters Hospital, Nagapattinam and Erode during 1980-81.

25-bedded Siddha ward with OP Department was sanctioned in Government Head Quarters Hospital, Vellore and Dindigul during 1981-82.

15 bedded ward with OP Department have been sanctioned in the following places during 1983-84.

1. Government Head Quarters Hospital, Tuticorin.

2. Government Head Quarters Hospital, Cuddalore.

3. Government Hospital, Kadayannallur.

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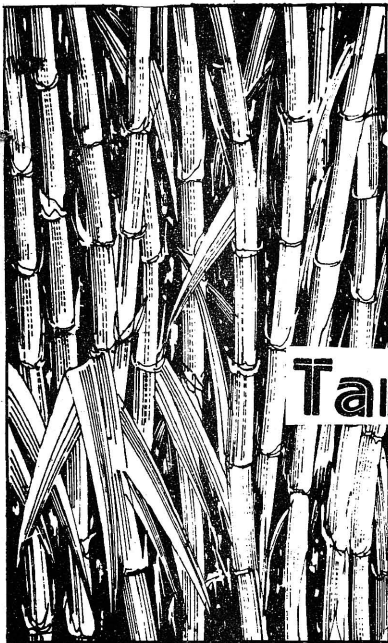
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Government have sanctioned 20 Government Rural Dispensaries during February 1980 and also sanctioned 1 more Rural Dispensary during May 1983.

The Government have constituted an autonomous corporation for Medicinal plants and Herbal Medicine during 1983.

An all India Siddha Medical Conference by the Siddha Science Development Committee was held at Thanjavur in February 1983.

The Government have ordered the formation of a Board called "Tamil Nadu Siddha Medical Board" for the development of Siddha system of Medicine in this state during 1983-84.



Sugar Industry in Tamil Nadu

In order to enthruse the cane growers by paying a fair and remunerative cane price, the State Government have fixed the cane price at Rs. 160 per M.T., where as the Government of India have announced Rs. 135 per M.T. As a result of the inducement given by the Government the Sugar production reached 6.51 lakh tonnes in 1982-83 from 3.67 lakh tonnes in 1979-80. Increase in recovery of sugar is also envisaged.

There are 22 sugar mills functioning in Tamil Nadu. Out of these 10 Sugar mills are in the Co-operative sector, 3 in the public sector, 8 in the private sector and the other is managed by the Government of India. The average total area under sugar cane in Tamil Nadu is about 1.75 lakh hectares. About 190 lakh MT of cane is produced every year.

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So far as employment potential is concerned in 1980 the Sugar Industry provided direct employment for 16,000 persons. In 1983, this has increased to 18,500. The indirect employment provided by Sugar Industry during 1977 was 35,000. In 1983 this has increased to 44,000 persons. This is 9,000 higher than the level of indirect employment provided in 1977 :

During the last four years the Chengalvarayan Co-operative Sugar Mills at Periasavalai and M/s. Ponnai Sugars Limited, Pallipalayam have been commissioned. Moreover, the Government of India have issued letter of intent for establishing 3 new sugar mills one in Co-operative sector and the other two in Private sector. They will be located in Chengalpattu District, Periyar District and Ramanathapuram District. If they are implemented, the employment potential will rise proportionately. Several

applications for setting up of new Sugar mills in Tamil Nadu have been recommended to the Government of India with a view to set up atleast one sugar mill in every District except Madras, Kanyakumari and Nilgiris. If the Government of India issue Letter of Intent for all of them, it will boost up not only the industrial development but also the economic development of Tamil Nadu.

Regarding the Public Sector Sugar Mills, two sugar mills have been set up and managed by the Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation Limited. The first public sector sugar mill viz. Arignar Anna Sugar Mills was set up in 1977 at Kurungulam in Thanjavur District and the other the Jawaharlal Nehru sugar mills was set up at Perambalur in Tiruchirappalli district in 1978. Both the sugar mills have been running on profit since 1979-80. The management of Madura Sugars limited which has been acquired by the Government in order to ameliorate the conditions of cane growers and labourers has also been vested with Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation Limited. The Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation Limited with its expertise and technical know-how to set up new sugar mills has undertaken the work of setting up of Tiruttani Co-operative Sugar Mills which is expected to commence its crushing operation soon.

A Major Paper Industry in Tamil Nadu

The Tamil Nadu Government has started a new major industry, the Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Paper Industry, with a largest investment of Rs. 200 Crores at Pugalur in Tiruchirappalli district. It was started in 1981 and it is nearing completion now.

It will produce 50,000 tonnes of newsprint, and 40,000 tonnes of other paper annually. It will provide direct employment to 1200 persons and indirect employment opportunities, to 5000 people.

It helps us save Rs. 40 Crores of foreign exchange by avoiding newsprint import from abroad.

It will start its production first with imported pulp in July this year and from 1985 it will start production with the pulp available here itself.

This is an instance of the accelerated growth of industries in Tamil Nadu under the administration of Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R.



LIVE-STOCK WEALTH

Hon'ble Tmt. Gomathi Srinivasan,
Minister for Social Welfare.

Tamil Nadu's rural economy is closely associated with agriculture and its allied activities. Animal Husbandry plays a vital role due to its large number of Live-stock Wealth. It is evident that there has been notable progress in the development of the Livestock during the past four years. The implementation of various Animal Husbandry Developmental Schemes / Programmes has been effected with a view to reducing the poverty of the rural folks and increasing their employment potentials. The programmes and special schemes implemented during the last four years have been briefed below :

CATTLE DEVELOPMENT

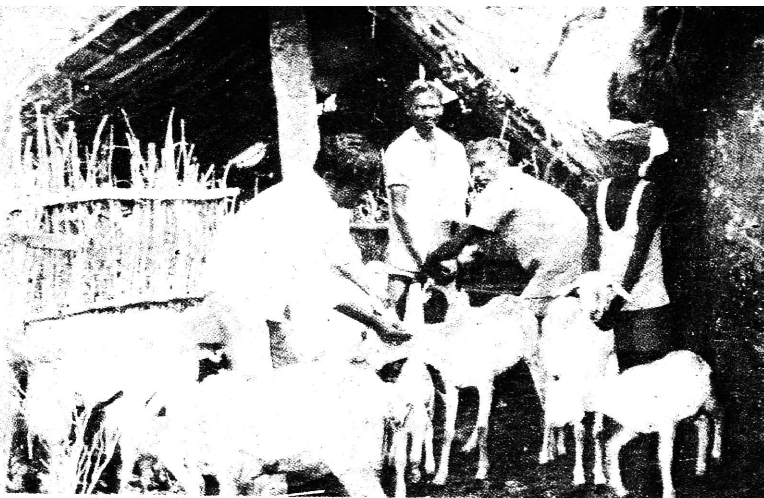
With a view to achieve increased milk production by way of improved artificial insemination facilities etc., 3 more Intensive Cattle Development Projects have been newly established in the last four years in addition to the 7 projects already in existence and 5 more Key Village Blocks have been started in addition to the 57 blocks already in existence. By implementing the three Intensive Cattle Development Projects the wealth gained by farmers amounts to Rs. 3 crores annually and 2,70,00,000 litres of more milk is produced annually.

Catching up with the latest developments in Artificial Insemination, frozen semen technology is extended in the state in a significant way in the recent years. This technology is introduced in 400 Veterinary Institutions covering the breedable population of 7 lakhs in the selected non-operation flood districts at a total cost of Rs. 117.31 lakhs, in 173 Institutions under Integrated Rural Development Programme and also the entire Dharmapuri District under Drought Prone Area Programme. By this technology, the superior exotic germ-plasm useful for achieving the increased milk production through upgrading the local cattle in the years to come is being fully exploited.

Two Heifer Production Centres at a cost of Rs. 19.72 lakhs for the production of Heifer calves and one Ongole Breeding Unit at a cost of Rs. 1.77 lakhs have been established with a view to produce and supply more seed materials to the needy farmers for the improvement of their cattle. About 79 farmers have so far been benefited in getting heifers under Integrated Rural Development Programme.

Progeny Testing Scheme for Murrah buffalo has been started at a cost of Rs. 37.15 lakhs in order to study the transmitting ability of a bull by dam-daughter comparison. This scheme will





help to ensure continuous genetic improvement for milk production.

SHEEP AND GOAT DEVELOPMENT

A scheme for augmenting mutton production has been introduced in the year 1980-81 at a cost of Rs. 3.75 lakhs to achieve increased quality of mutton production through periodical deworming measures. The periodical deworming increases the weight of the sheep, atleast 2 Kg. per sheep. Thus 3.96 lakhs Kgs. of additional meat will be produced to the value of Rs. 87.12 lakhs per year.

Besides this, a scheme for providing proper health cover to the sheep in Tamil Nadu was also implemented. This scheme covered 54.75 lakhs of sheep at a cost of Rs. 51.93 lakhs. Under this scheme the internal and external parasites which impede the production of better quality mutton, wool and skin are eradicated, which in turn enables the farmer to get the maximum benefit of his flock. By deworming, the farmer will be getting an extra revenue of Rs. 20 per sheep.

With a view to improve the employment opportunities and economic development of the downtrodden of the society by establishing sheep units through Sheep Breeding Co-operative Society 704 more Sheep Breeding Cooperative Societies have been created in the last four years. Steps were also taken to train the rural unemployed youths through training programme thereby rendering the rural youths fit for taking up sheep husbandry as their occupation. So far 800 youths have been benefited.

A Goat Breeding Unit was established at Pudukottai and 122 Tellicherry rams and 89 Jamnapari rams were sold for the improvement of local goats. In Rameswaram Island 50 goat breeders have been identified and each of them were given a Jamnapari ram at 50 per cent subsidy for upgrading their goats.

POULTRY DEVELOPMENT

A Poultry Disease Diagnostic Lab was established for the first time in the State at a cost of Rs. 2.77 lakhs to provide proper disease diagnostic facilities to the farmers, thereby checking the entry as well as spread of various poultry diseases. Thus the loss due to mortality is arrested to the maximum.

PIGGERY DEVELOPMENT

Pig rearing continued to be limited to the weaker strata of society, although consumption of pork is gaining popularity in urban areas. A new step has therefore been taken in the development of piggery by distributing a boar to each of the 125 selected pig breeders free of cost in North Arcot, Salem and Chengalpattu Districts. 100 Piggery units have also been established under the Special Livestock Production Programme in the State.

FODDER DEVELOPMENT

Success of cross breeding programme among cattle to augment milk production depends on the fodder development. Special efforts to promote fodder cultivation through subsidised schemes have therefore been taken up. 4 more Fodder Seed Production Units were started in addition to the 4 units already in existence. During the last year 46.88 lakhs of fodder slips were produced from these units and 34.13 lakhs of slips were distributed to the public. 11.84 tonnes of fodder seeds were also produced. The production of more green fodder will result in increased milk production in the State.

VETERINARY HEALTH SERVICES

The success of all Animal Husbandry Programmes depends on the proper Veterinary Health

coverage also. Having this in mind, Government have opened 80 new Veterinary Dispensaries, upgraded 18 Veterinary Dispensaries as Veterinary Hospitals and 9 Veterinary Hospitals as Clinician Centres during the four years. It is remarkable to note that the funds provided for medicines under Veterinary Health cover in this State are significantly higher than that provided in other states. 3 more Rinderpest District Squads at a cost of Rs. 4.27 lakhs and 3 more checkposts at a cost of Rs. 4.41 lakhs were established with a view to immunise the livestock through systematic mass vaccination against Rinderpest disease.

X-ray unit was established at Madurai at a cost of Rs. 3.30 lakhs to cater to the needs of the Livestock owners and breeders for the first time in the rural area.

A scheme to protect cattle against Foot and Mouth disease was implemented at a cost of Rs. 7.40 lakhs during the year 1980-81 and being continued during the years under report. This has prevented the loss of the valuable cattle due to death.

A new scheme for the establishment of Pharmaceutical division was taken up during the year 1980-81 at a cost of Rs. 16.14 lakhs for manufacturing quality drugs.

Four medical depots were established during the year 1980-81 at a total cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs to overcome the difficulty so far experienced in procuring and supplying drugs in time to the Veterinary Institutions.

A Dog Breeding Unit was established at Veterinary Hospital, Saidapet to preserve Rajapalayam and Kombai breeds of dogs from extinction in Tamil Nadu at a cost of Rs. 0.50 lakh during the year 1980-81.

The Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet was strengthened during the past 4 years to increase the production of various kinds of vaccines and sera to meet the needs of this State and to sell them to the adjoining States.

SPECIAL ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PROGRAMME

1. Special Livestock Production Programme

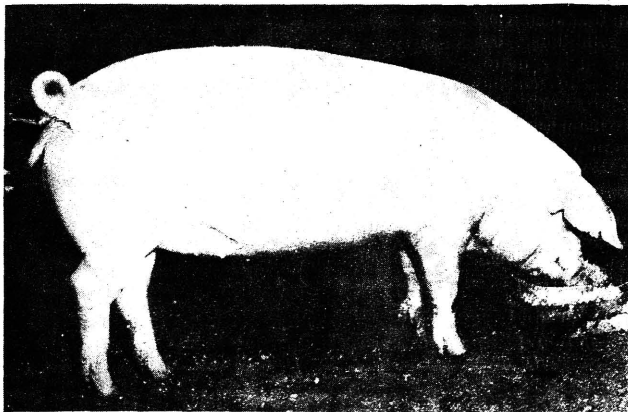
This programme is to assist the Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers in calf rearing and setting up of sheep, poultry and piggery units. Under this programme, 8556 Sheep Units were established during the years under report and a subsidy of Rs. 87.92 lakhs was disbursed. 18,380 calves were included and a sum of Rs. 150.65 lakhs was disbursed as calf subsidy. 100 Piggery Units were established and a sum of Rs. 1.44 lakhs was given as subsidy. 564 Poultry Units were established and a sum of Rs. 20.32 Lakhs was given as subsidy. 1651 scheduled caste families and 2618 women were benefited by these programmes.

The Sheep Production Programme has shown considerable progress and in recognition of the achievements made by Tamil Nadu in this direction an article appeared in the journals 'Kuru-kshetra' and 'Cooperative News Digest' with the captions 'Tamil Nadu Leads in Sheep Development' and 'Sheep Rearing Helps Farmers turn a new leaf' respectively. This programme has also won the appreciation from the Government of India and the World Bank Scientists who visited the State.

2. Integrated Tribal Development Programme:

Under this programme 744 milch animals were distributed at a subsidy of Rs. 8.59 lakhs. 1504





bullocks were distributed at a subsidy of Rs. 18.52 lakhs. 1311 sheep Units at a subsidy of Rs. 14.58 lakhs, 65 Poultry units at a cost of Rs. 0.65 lakh and 65 Piggery Units at a subsidy of Rs. 0.16 lakh were distributed. In total, 3689 tribals were benefited during the past years.

3. Hill Area Development Programme:

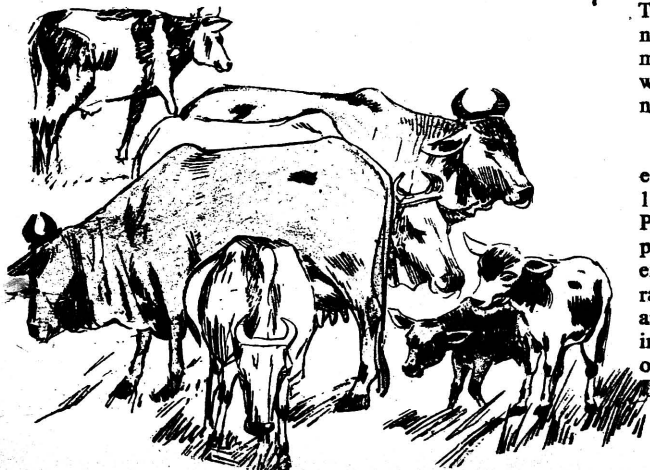
This scheme is under execution in the Nilgiris District only. 415 Sheep Units were established through 4 Sheep Breeding Cooperative Societies and 5884 sheep were distributed and 40 Piggery Units were also established during the years 1980-84.

4. Western Ghat Development Programme :

Under this programme, Calf Rearing Scheme had been implemented for the uplift of the Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural labourers. During the past 4 years 1,500 calves received the calf subsidy of Rs. 25.31 lakhs.

5. Drought Prone Area Programme :

Under this programme 430 Sheep units were established in the districts of Dharmapuri and Ramnad, 2606 milch animals were distributed and a sum of Rs. 97.63 lakhs was sanctioned for



implementing various schemes in these districts during the past four years. Besides this, steps are being taken up to cover the entire Ramanathapuram District with frozen semen technique at a cost of Rs. 10.51 lakhs.

DROUGHT AND FLOOD RELIEF MEASURES

To help the farming community that suffered drought situation during the recent years (i.e. 1981-82 and 1983-84) 12738 metric tonnes of paddy straw were distributed to 3,79,803 cattle at a cost of 7 to 15 Paise per kg. 5,94,809 heads of cattle have been protected against foot and mouth disease at a cost of Rs. 123.60 lakhs.

Besides this, a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was sanctioned by Government during the last year to take appropriate flood relief measures.

SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

Government have sanctioned a new scheme for Adi-Dravidars for their economic development at a total cost of Rs. 50.28 lakhs to be implemented during the year 1983-84. Under this scheme the Sheep Production Programme, Fodder Production Programme, and Broiler Production Programme are being implemented. Under these programmes sheep and poultry are distributed to the Adi-Dravidars at 50% subsidy cost. So far, 1700 Adi-Dravidar families are benefited. Out of this, 50% beneficiaries are women.

CONCLUSION

Subsequent on the implementation of the above Animal Husbandry Schemes, it is evident that there is an increasing trend in milk production of cattle and buffaloes. The average yield of milk per day per cow and buffalo which stood at 1.888 Kgs. and 2.534 Kgs. respectively in 1977-78 has been estimated to have increased to 2.12 Kgs. for a cow and 2.94 Kgs. for a buffalo in 1982-83. The overall milk production which was 1.68 million tonnes in 1977-78 has increased to 1.788 million tonnes in 1982-83. The egg production which was 682 millions in the year 1977-78 has now gone to 898 millions in the year 1982-83.

It is also noteworthy to point out that direct employment opportunities have been provided to 13206 families through the establishment of Sheep, Poultry, Piggery Units and small dairies during the past 4 years. Besides this, a number of indirect employment opportunities have also been generated. More and more schemes and programmes are to be implemented in the years to come to improve the living standards of the weaker sections of the society.



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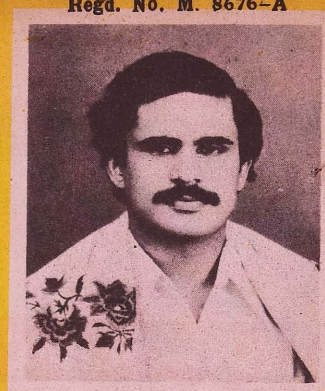
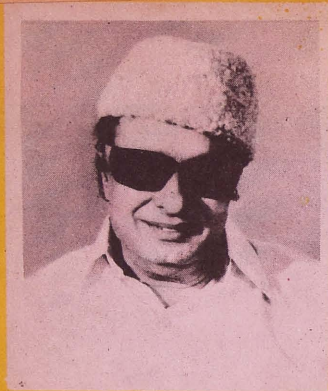
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