

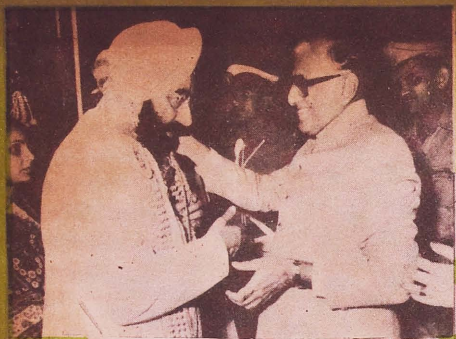
# Tamil Arasu

AUGUST, 1985 75 Ps



20 POINT PROGRAMMES

**PRESIDENT OF INDIA  
VISITS TAMILNADU**



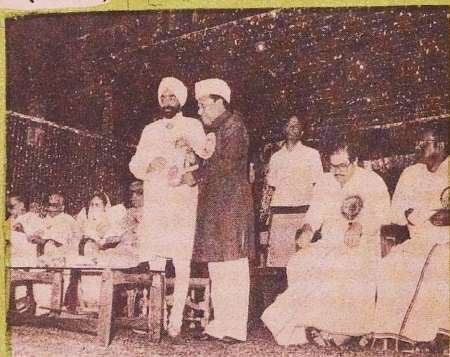
Reception at the Airport (26-7-85)



At the inauguration of Punjab Association's  
Anna Adarsh Matriculation School..(27-7-85)



At the Mylapore Kapaleswarar Temple...  
(27-7-85)



At the Silver Jubilee function of South India  
Murthajaviya Education & Cultural Trust...  
(27-7-85)



Unveiling the portrait of Late Prime Minister  
Tmt. Indira Gandhi at the Tamil Chamber of  
Commerce function (28-7-85)



Inauguration of the School Building of  
Guru Nanak Matriculation School (28-7-85)

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**NEW**

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**20-POINT**

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**PROGRAMME**

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When the 20-Point Programme was first announced in 1975, I had cautioned you not to expect miracles. Then, as now, there is only one magic which can remove poverty — and that is hard work helped by a clear sense of purpose and discipline. Our national motto is “Satyameva Jayate” — Truth Alone Wins. In our daily lives we should adopt an additional motto: “Shramaeva Jayate”. Dedication to truth and toil is the bedrock of respect, progress and prosperity.

Our economy is on the move. It is in our hands to maintain the improvement to lighten burdens of our millions. This programme is for each one of you, and for this nation which is ours to serve, to cherish and to build. I seek your whole-hearted co-operation in making the programme a success.

—Late Smt. INDIRA GANDHI

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## **Tamil Arasu**

The Informative Monthly of Tamil Nadu  
Government.

**Thiruvalluvar Year 2016**

**AUGUST, 1985**

**Aadi-Aavani**





RAJ BHAVAN  
MADRAS-600 022

16..8..1985

MESSAGE

The Twenty Point Economic Programme represents a blue print for the rapid economic growth of India. While launching the Vith Plan, Smt. Indira Gandhi wished to ensure that performance in significant areas of the country's economy should be monitored carefully and special action plans undertaken to maximise the achievements. The New Twenty Point Programme thus incorporates within it measures for the upliftment of the poor, key development programmes, rapid growth of the core sectors, as well as measures to introduce structural changes in favour of the poor and down-trodden.

Tamil Nadu has been in the forefront in implementing the New Twenty Point Economic Programme. In 1982-83, it secured the first place in the country. In 1983-84, it slipped to the fourth position. I am, however, glad to note that with special efforts and constant monitoring, Tamil Nadu has once again regained first position in the whole country in 1984-85. This represents a significant achievement, of all round progress in different sectors, which can in no small measure be attributed to the dedicated efforts of the personnel working in various departments.

I am glad to know that Tamil Arasu proposes to bring out a Special Issue to commemorate the achievement. It is also an occasion for us to rededicate ourselves to the challenging task of building a modern, strong and vibrant society.

  
S.L. KHURANA

**T. V. ANTONY, I.A.S.**  
CHIEF SECRETARY  
GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU



**FORT ST. GEORGE**  
**MADRAS-600 009**

13 . 8 . 1985

**MESSAGE**

Tamil Arasu deserves commendation for bringing out a Special Number on Tamil Nadu's performance under the New Twenty Point Programme. I am particularly happy to find that Tamil Nadu had secured the first rank in the assessment of this programme during 1982-83 and again during 1984-85. This is the result of hard work of one and all. This is also the consequence of frequent and consistent monitoring at all levels to ensure that the administrative machinery functioned as one team. Tamil Nadu has done well in this important programme which has beneficial consequences particularly for the weaker sections of Society. I extend to all participating Government servants, my personal commendation for the excellent work done by every one to ensure that Tamil Nadu remains the leader in implementing development programmes.

  
(T. V. ANTONY)

# NEW 20-POINT PROGRAMME

THIS PROGRAMME PROPOSES TO:



1. Increase irrigation potential, develop and disseminate technologies and inputs for dry land agriculture.
2. Make special efforts to increase production of pulses and vegetable oil seeds.
3. Strengthen and expand coverage of Integrated Rural Development and National Rural Employment Programmes.
4. Implement agricultural land ceilings, distribute surplus land and complete compilation of land records by removing all administrative and legal obstacles.
5. Review and effectively enforce minimum wages for agricultural labour.
6. Rehabilitate bonded labour.
7. Accelerate programmes for the development of Scheduled Castes and Tribes.
8. Supply drinking water to all problem villages.
9. Allot house sites to rural families who are without them and expand programmes for construction assistance to them.
10. Improve the environment of slums, implement programmes of house building for economically weaker sections, and take measures to arrest unwarranted increase in land prices.
11. Maximise power generation, improve the functioning of electricity authorities and electrify all villages.
12. Pursue vigorously programmes of afforestation, social and farm forestry and the development of bio-gas and other alternative energy sources.
13. Promote family planning on a

voluntary basis as a people's movement.

14. Substantially augment universal primary health care facilities, and control of leprosy, T.B. and blindness.
15. Accelerate programmes of welfare for women and children and nutrition programmes for pregnant women, nursing mothers and children, specially in tribal, hill and backward areas.
16. Spread universal elementary education for the age-group 6-14 with special emphasis on girls, and simultaneously involve students and voluntary agencies in programmes for the removal of adult illiteracy.
17. Expand the public distribution system through more fair price shops, including mobile shops in far-flung areas and shops to cater to industrial workers, Students' hostels, and make available to students, text books and exercise books on a priority basis and to promote a strong consumer protection movement.
18. Liberalise investment procedures and streamline industrial policies to ensure timely completion of projects. Give handicrafts, handlooms, small and village industries all facilities to grow and to update their technology.
19. Continue strict action against smugglers, hoarders and tax evaders and check black money.
20. Improve the working of the public enterprises by increasing efficiency, capacity utilisation and the generation of internal sources.

UNION PLANNING COMMISSION PRAISES

TAMILNADU

TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME REVIEW

Point	Unit	Target fixed by the Govt. of India 1984-85	Achievement for the year 84-85.	% of cumulative achievement to the target fixed.	Remarks of the Union Planning Commission on the progress report for the year 84-85	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
3. I.R.D.P.	.. Families benefitted	226800	226800	233264	102.85	A
N.R.E.P.	.. Mandays Employment '000		32500	36673	112.84	A
R.L.E.G.P.	.. -do-		29816	31443	105.45	A
4. Surplus land assumed for allotment	Area acres		5000	5067	101.34	A
6. Bonded labour to be rehabilitated	Number		1294	1554	120.09	A
7. Families to be assisted:—						
i) Scheduled Castes	..		180000	219913	122.17	A
ii) Scheduled Tribes	..		5850	11235	192.05	A
8. Drinking water problem villages to be covered	..		552	552	100.00	A
9. i) House sites to be allotted	..		170500	205108	117.20	A
ii) Construction Assistance to be provided	..		40000	42476	106.19	A
10. Slum population to be covered	..		245044	262927	107.29	A
ii) EWS Houses to be provided	..		33702	36081	107.05	A
11. Rural Electrification:						
i) Villages to be electrified	..		20	27	135.00	A
ii) Pumpsets to be energised	..		12500	39998	319.98	A
12. i) Trees to be planted	..		105000	110686	105.41	A
ii) Bio-gas plants to be set up	..		10000	17549	175.40	A
13. Sterilisation to be done:	..		475000	504000	106.10	A

## POINT I.

### Increase irrigation potential, develop and disseminate technologies and inputs for dry land agriculture.

**Improve the irrigation potentialities and using Chemical fertilizers and other input and technologies.**

#### INTRODUCTION

The Twenty Point Programme originally commissioned from the year 1975 in India with an ambitious aim of improving the Economic Status of the country is being successfully implemented in all the States and Union Territories for the Tenth year in succession and now with the new name and style with a little modifications to the original plan, as **NEW 20 POINT PROGRAMME** from 14-1-1982.

Tamil Nadu is next to no other state in implementing the New 20 Point Programmes.

#### Dry Land Development Programme:

Tamil Nadu with its 160 Lakh hectares of geographical assets, devotes her attention

in cultivating food crops and non food crops in about 69 lakh Hec.

Millets like Cumbu, Cholan, Ragi, Cotton and Pulses are cultivated as Dry lands Agriculture and is carried out in about 52% of the cultivated area and hence improved dryland Technology is the need of the hour. The dryland cultivation depends only on monsoon rains and there are limited possibilities of using modern agricultural Technologies and adequate inputs, with the result the productivity and production of the crops get deteriorated.

#### Technology:

The New Twenty Point Programme aims at improving the dryland farms by adopting latest Agricultural technologies and judicious use of inputs.

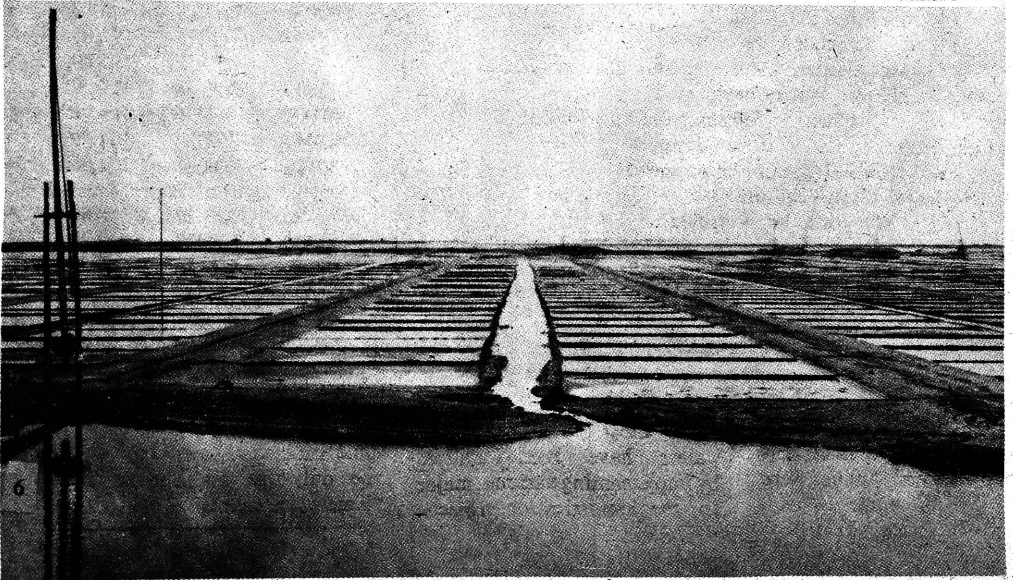
The Department of Agriculture demonstrates dryland technologies and educate the powers to adopt them in full,

through 1000 AC. demonstrations arranged in almost all districts. Water harvest technologies, conserving soil and rain water, mixed cropping, summer ploughing for preserving soil moisture and other low cost technologies are taught to the farmers through Farmers Training Programmes. Usage of adequate agricultural inputs more so in using chemical fertilizers and improvised Agricultural implements, timely plant protection, preparing Farm Yard Measure to conserve the farm-waste are some of the technologies taught and largely adopted by the farmers.

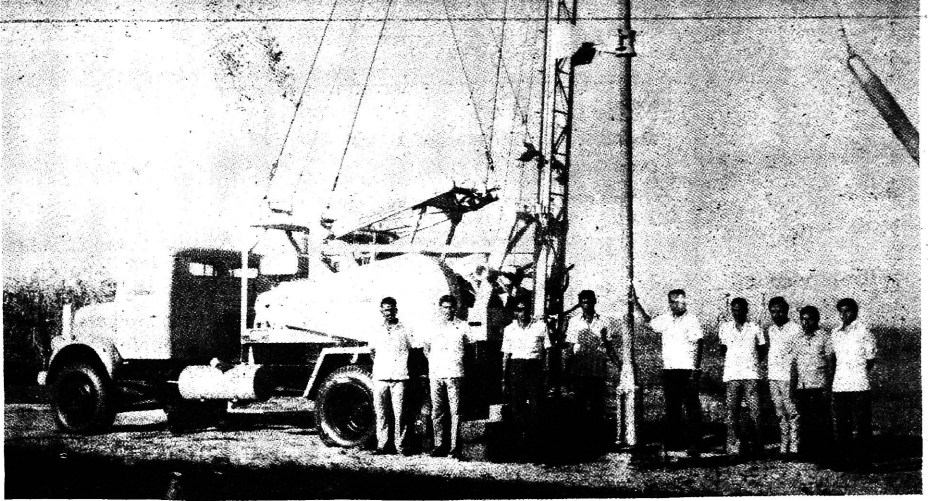
#### Achievements:

In the watershed areas about 1 lakh hectare of land is selected in about 212 places in the Districts. Demonstration fields were laid out to demonstrate the following technologies for the adoption by the farmers of that area and neighbouring areas.

1. Summer ploughing across the slopes of the fields.







2. Broader beds and deep furrows.

3. Cultivation of two or more crops in the monocrop lands.

4. Cultivation of pulses as mixed crop.

5. Cultivation of Oilseed Crops as mixed crop.

6. Line sowing through Gorru Seed Drill.

7. Judicious use of recommended dose of chemical fertilizers.

8. Application of Gypsum groundnut.

9. Use of micro nutrient mixtures.

10. Use of Bacterial cultures with seeds.

11. Application of Tank Silt to the fields.

12. Preparation of Farm yard manures and compost.

13. Using labour sowing agricultural implements.

**Farmers involvements :**

More than 54,273 small and marginal farmers' families were directly benefitted by the pro-

gramme of which 7641 farm families are SC & ST farmers. An arranged peripatetic training to these farmers was given by the Farmers Training Centres.

**Input supply :**

Inputs like quality seeds, chemical fertilizers, timely plant protection chemicals, improvised agricultural implements etc. were supplied to 20,332 Hec. 1214 seed cum fertilizer drills and 26,823 other agricultural implements were supplied to the beneficiaries.

**Agro-Forestry :**

For assured income to the small farmers of the selected watershed areas 13 lakh fruit, fuel, fibre and fodder seedlings were distributed to cover an area of 15,000 Hec.

**Twenty Point Programme :**

Under the Twenty Point Programme, "Increase in Irrigation potential" is the first point. The Irrigation branch of the Public Works Department is implementing the Irrigation projects for creating the irrigation potential. In Tamil Nadu most of the surface waters have been utilised by implementing various major and medium irrigation projects.

Till the beginning of the first five year plan an irrigation potential of 1101 thousand hectares was under operation in the State. During the Five Year plan and Annual Plan periods, upto 1979-80 an additional irrigation potential of 288.30 thousand hectares was created. During the Sixth Five Year Plan a target of 66.00 thousand hectares has been fixed. The yearwise achievement made is indicated as below.

	<i>Hectares</i>
1980-81 ..	11,560
1981-82 ..	8,300
1982-83 ..	10,600
1983-84 ..	18,640
1984-85 ..	23,621
Total ..	72,721

or Say 72.70 Thousand hectares.

The target for creating additional irrigation potential for the year 1985-86, the first year of 7th Five Year Plan is 20,000 hectares.

Out of an outlay of Rs. 43.35 crores during the year 1984-85, a sum of Rs. 33.34 crores (Tentative) has been spent. The final expenditure will be assessed only after finalising the supplemental accounts.

## POINT . 2.

**Make special efforts to increase production of pulses and vegetable oil seeds.**

### a) Oilseeds Development:

Since the production of vegetable oilseeds, a source of fat to human body, seems to be inadequate, a productive scheme envisaging the extension of cultivation area of oilseeds crops and also to improve the productivity is launched in Tamil Nadu as a part of implementation of New 20 Point Programme.

A separate department by name "Oilseed Department" has been formed and intensive development measures are taken for the last two years.

#### Oilseeds of the State:

Groundnut, gingelly, castor, sunflower and coconut are the

chief oilseeds of Tamil Nadu of which groundnut occupies 80% of the Oilseed cultivated area and accounts for 90% of vegetable oil production.

There are many high yielding varieties in groundnut, gingelly, castor and sunflower and hybrid varieties of coconut are popular in the State.

#### Area and Production:

Though drought struck twice in the year 1984-85 in early Kharif period there were rains in the later part of the year which helped to increase the area under oil-seeds considerably and increased yield over the expected target.

As against the target of 14.67 Lakh Hec. cropped area, there was 5% increase and the production too registered 12% increase in the oil production. All these were made possible by timely and successful implementation of the New 20 Point Programme.

Crop wise area and production of oilseeds in the State are as follows:

#### Programme:

To further increase the area under oilseed crop and increase the yield potentiality both under irrigated and rainfed condition, concerted efforts will be taken. By utilising water potential and the perennial wells, tanks, and diverting surplus water the



command area projects, successful oil seed crops will be raised.

Developmental programmes under the 20 Point Programme:

1. Maintenance of adequate plant population by adopting recommended seed rate and seed drill for sowing.
2. Using high yielding variety seeds.
3. Seed treatment with fungicides.
4. Timely plant protection.
5. Summer ploughing maintaining the optimum soil moisture.
6. Application of balanced fertilizers.
7. Use of micro nutrient mixture.
8. Application of Gypsum as top dressing.
9. Protective irrigation.
10. Inter cropping of pulses, millets.

#### Inputs Supply:

Quality oilseeds with good germination are being supplied to the farmers through agricultural depots. Nowhere in India this system of seed distribution is taken by Government to increase the productivity. Chemical fertilizers, plant protection chemical, agricultural implements of other inputs are supplied to the farmers.

**Minikits:** To advocate the practice of improved farm technology like seed dressing, inter spacing use of seed drill and also to popularise new varieties crops quality seeds in small packets are given free of cost to the small farmers. Larger quantity of groundnut seeds, sunflower seeds and coconut seedlings were distributed.

#### Programmes / projection for 1985-1986:

1. Raising of oilseeds under dryland condition will be encouraged with the suitable dry-

land technology. 2. Agricultural inputs will be supplied in time. 3. Conduct of demonstration and training in 1000 Acre watershed areas. 4. Sunflower and Castor will be advocated as mixed crop in groundnut. Ragi and Cumbu will be cultivated as mixture with groundnut and coconut.

In all about 15 lakh hectares of area will be covered under oilseeds in 1985-86 with an estimated production of 15.85 lakh tonnes. The yield of oilseeds obtained so far is encouraging and it is no doubt a success in implementing New 20 Point Programme.

#### Taking special efforts to increase one and production of pulses in Tamil Nadu.

Human body requires a lot of vitamins, minerals to supply required calories of heat for normal living. We derive fat, Protein, Carbohydrate, etc. from our daily food which mainly comprise of rice, pulses, vegetables, fruits, oil etc. To supply protein a variety of pulses like blackgram, greengram, horse gram, red gram, cowpea, Bengal gram are to be included in the balanced diet. As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned we are not self sufficient in pulses production and have to depend on other states.

**Area and Production:** In 1983-84, Pulses were cultivated in an area of a little over 8 lakh hectares and recorded a 2.5 lakh tonnes production, by registering a productivity of 340 kg. per hectare. But in the year 1984-85 there is an increase yield of 30% area over the area of 50% increase yield over 1983-84. By producing 3.7 lakh tonnes over

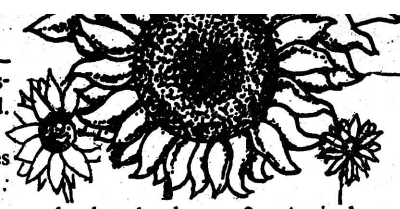
an extent of 10.9 lakh hectares TamilNadu has broken the previous record. This is a light example for the victorious implementation of the prospective 20 Point Programme.

**Programme:** To maximise the yield of pulses over increased area of cultivation, number of productive programmes are being implemented. Selection of right seed, seed treatment, using of bacterial culture, application of recommended doses, chemical fertilizers, weed control, timely plant protection, DAP spraying are some of the technologies advocated to augment the pulses yield.

Timely supply of inputs and bacteria culture are assured by the department to the pulses growing farmers. The farmers were aware of 15 percent increase in yield for the bacteria culture treated seeds, DAP registers another 15 percent increase in yield. The department is training farmers through farmers training programme and advances subsidies for DAP spraying and plant protection operation. This apart honoraria for seed farm ryots for production of quality seeds.

**Minikit:** To advocate the practice of improved farm technology like seed dressing, inter spacing, use of seed drill and also to popularise new varieties packets are given free of cost to the small farmers. Larger quantity of black gram and green gram seeds with B.C. packets and DAP in small bags were distributed to small farmers.

**Conclusion:** Many farmers take active part in the implementation of the 20 Point Programme by cultivating more areas under pulses. Even small farmers are benefitted to larger extent by adopting the technology in dry lands.



### POINT 3

#### Strengthen and expand coverage of Integrated Rural Development and National Rural Employment Programmes.

Many Plan schemes have been initiated for combating poverty in rural areas and the Block Administration has been entrusted with these schemes.

(a) I.R.D.P.: The physical target under I.R.D.P. for 1984-85 is 226650 families. Of this 233264 families were benefited upto March 1985. 106156 families, belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and among them 76581 are women.

Under the programme, 17250 persons were got trained under TRYSEM. 4817 persons got self-employment venture and 5299 got wage employment.

Financial allocation for 1984-85 is Rs.3375.19 lakhs. Upto March 1985, Union and State Governments have rele-

ased funds to the tune of Rs.3022 lakhs, and together with unspent balance of Rs.221 lakhs and miscellaneous receipts of Rs.271 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 3541 lakhs was placed at the disposal of Director of Rural Development agencies for IRDP. Out of this, Rs.3375 lakhs was spent upto March 1985. Significant expenditure of Rs.2864 lakhs have been achieved for subsidy under IRDP, Rs.216 lakhs for training and Rs.257 lakhs under TRYSEM.

Credit flow from Commercial banks amounted to Rs.4395 lakhs and Rs.1368 lakhs from co-operative Bank.

(b) N.R.E.P.: N.R.E.P. is a centrally sponsored scheme. The expenditure on the programme is being shared equally by the State and Centre. The aim of the scheme is to generate

gainful employment for the unemployed and under-employed persons and to create durable community assets, for strengthening rural infrastructure. Minor Irrigation works, formation and improvements of rural roads, drainage, construction of school buildings, Panchayat Office Buildings, Community Centres, supply channels, afforestation etc. are the items of work taken up under this scheme.

The physical target for NREP for 1984-85 is 325 lakhs of mandays, against which we have achieved 36.73 lakhs mandays.

A sum of Rs.4917.88 lakhs was spent upto March 85 under his item. Out of this, a sum of Rs.1028.72 lakhs was spent for schemes benefiting scheduled castes/scheduled tribes Rs115.74 lakhs scheduled castes/tribes

Late Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi visited a scene of the progress of the National Rural Employment Programme



## POINT 4

**Implement agricultural land ceilings, distribute surplus land and complete compilation of land records by removing all administrative and legal obstacles.**

The land assignment is made with reference to the following priority.

- (i) Persons who has been cultivating the land on the date of commencement of the Act and who is completely dispossessed of the land;
- (ii) Person whose holding is reduced below 3 acres of dry land and 1.5 acres of wet land ;
- (iii) Landless agricultural labourers of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes attending to direct cultivation ;
- (iv) Member of armed forces;
- (v) Repatriate from Burma or Sri Lanka;
- (vi) Landless agricultural labourers of other Community attending to direct cultivation.
- (vii) Cultivating tenant holding land of less than 3 acres of dry of 1.50 acres of wet;
- (viii) Co-operative forming society;

The conditions of assignment include non alienation for 15

years, payment of land value instalments regularly, engaging himself in direct cultivation of the land etc.

A sum of Rs. 40,00,000 has been provided for the year 1984-85 under the Central Sector Scheme for the disbursement of financial assistance to the allottees of surplus lands. The Government of India have now raised the quantum of financial assistance from Rs. 1,000 per hectare to Rs. 2,500 per hectare. A sum of Rs. 39.82 lakhs has so far been spent upto 31-3-85 during the current financial year, 1984-85.

The ceiling area for a family is 15 standard acres and the overall ceiling area is limited to 30 standard acres. The progress made under the Land Ceiling Act upto 30-4-85 is furnished below:

	Acres
1. Extent notified as surplus lands less extent cancelled before and after taking possession	1,62,667
2. Extent covered by stay before and after taking possession	23,199
3. (i) Extent assigned under disposal of	

surplus lands to eligible persons 1,19,079

- (ii) Handed over to Tamil Nadu Sugarcane Farm Corporation 4,041
- (iii) Extent reserved under Rule 13 9,976

According to the orders in force an extent of 3 acres of dry or 1.5 acres of wet lands is being assigned to the eligible persons.

An extent of 28,517 acres have been distributed upto 31-3-85. An extent of 5,067 acres have been distributed to the landless poor from 1-4-84 to 31-3-85 as detailed below :

Districts	Area Distributed (In Acres)
Chengalpattu	64
South Arcot	50
Thanjavur	912
Tiruchirapalli	185
Periyar	60
Pudukkottai	120
Salem	187
Dharmapuri	...
Coimbatore	821
Madurai	1694
Ramanathapuram	256
Tirunelveli	700
Kanyakumari	18
Total	5067

### Point No.3 Continued from previous page

were benefited under NREP during 1984-85.

(c) R.L.E.G.P. is implemented from the year 1984-85 with cent percent assistance from the Government of India. The programme has two basic objectives as under (i) to improve and expand employment

opportunities for rural landless labourer with a view to providing guarantee of employment to at least one member of every landless labour household upto 100 days in a year (ii) creation of durable assets for strengthening economy.

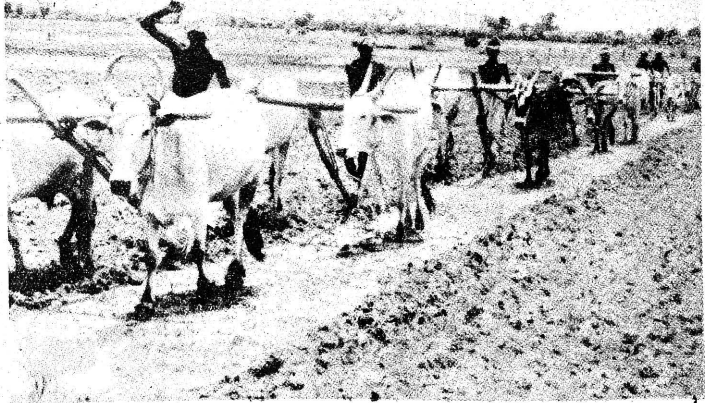
The physical target for 1984-85 is 298.16 lakhs of mandays

of employment, out of which upto the end of March 1985, 314 lakhs have been achieved. 119.89 lakhs and 22,72 lakhs of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes respectively were benefited under this programme. The total value of works completed during the years is Rs.2174.30 lakhs.

POINT : 5

**Review and effectively enforce minimum wages for agricultural labour.**

In Tamil Nadu, minimum rates of wages for employment in agriculture and works ancillary to agriculture were initially fixed in 1959 under the provision of the Minimum Wages Act 1948. These rates were being revised periodically on the basis of recommendation made by the Advisory Committee headed by the Commissioner of Land Reforms, The Government have further revised the minimum wages act effective from 5.4.83. The details of the revised minimum rates in respect of different classes of employees as compared to the prerevision rates are indicated in the Table below:



TABLE

*Minimum rates of wages*

Class of employees (1)	Before revision	After revision (with effect from 5-4-1983)
	(2)	(3)
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Employee engaged in ploughing with bullocks and ploughs supplied by him	12/-	18/-
2. Employees engaged in ploughing with bullocks and ploughs not supplied by him	7/-	11/- per day
3. Employees engaged in harvest in respect of paddy crop (reaping, thrashing, winnowing, measuring, bagging)	Rs. 7/- or cash value of the worker's share in 1/8 gross yield of produce which ever is higher.	Rs. 11/- or cash value of the worker's share in 1/8 of the gross yield of produce is higher
4. Employees engaged in harvest in respect of crops other than paddy	7 -	11 -per day
5. Employees engaged in transplanting of weeding	5 -	8 - "
6. Employees engaged in other Operations like trimming bunds and fields, bee-keeping, poultry farming etc.	7 -	10- per day
7. Attached labourers Resident labourers	Not fixed for this category	210 - p.m.



In fixing the minimum wages now in vogue, no distinction in the payment of wages has been made in the case of men and women workers where the same work or work of a similar nature is performed by the workmen. Further, the Government have also fixed the number of hours of work for the class of employees engaged in agricultural operations are as follows:

(i) All employees engaged in agriculture except those engaged in ploughing 7 hours per day.

(ii) Employees engaged in ploughing 5 hours per day.

The Revenue Department has been entrusted with the responsibility of enforcement of minimum rates of wages. Unlike other States, Tamil Nadu faced law and order problems in their enforcement smoothly and firmly. Additional complement of Revenue Staff have

been sanctioned to reduce the jurisdiction of Revenue Inspectors, so they could make their inspection more effectively over a small area. Besides District Collectors have been asked to give wide publicity to the enforcement of minimum wages.

All India Radio and Television, Madras Stations have been requested to give publicity through periodical broadcasts telecasts to the minimum rates of wages for agricultural labourer and the penal provisions against under-payment and non-payment of these rates.



### Rehabilitate bonded labour.

The prevalence of this pernicious system of Bondage is in northern parts of India and in adjoining States of Tamil Nadu, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa and Maharashtra. The downtrodden sect of people from certain Backward Districts of Tamil Nadu move to this neighbouring States, where the stone quarries are in abundance. Prior to 1980, the similar class of large number of Bonded Labourers were identified in the Nilgiris District (Panniya Labourers), in Kalrayan Hills (Goundan), and in Ramanathapuram District (Palliyar Tribes) and by our efforts they were all liberalised from the clutches of the Land lords. We can proudly say that there are no bonded labourers in our States.

Among the Prime Minister's new 20 Point Programme, the subject "Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour" is Point No.6. The Government of India, strives hard to eradicate the Bonded Labourer System in our Country. They also stress the need to formulate helpful schemes to prevent relapse or sliding back to bondedness. The Government of India also help, the State, by providing 50% central assistance. This State Government also has fallen in line with the Union Government in identifying the bonded labourers of Tamil Nadu origin in neighbouring States, to liberate them and to rehabilitate them by providing attractive welfare measures. Various schemes such as provision of dwelling houses at a cost of Rs. 6,000 (in par with the schemes for S.Cs, S.Ts.)

distribution of milch animals, distribution of agricultural implements, stone cutting implements, grant of subsidy for cultivation, purchase of plough bulls, poultry etc., at a cost not exceeding Rs. 4,000 per beneficiary is sanctioned depending on the aptitude of the labour. To provide permanent employment opportunity to the freed Bonded Labourer, a Jalli Co-operative Society with a stone crusher, was started at Omalur Taluk in Salem District. It is proposed to start a Gem cutting society in Tirupunguzhi in Tiruchirappalli District. This Government have also relaxed the age restriction upto 40 years in respect of Bonded Labourers who have been released under Bonded Labour System for recruitment to Group 'C' and 'D' posts in State Government Departments and comparable posts in State Public Sector Undertakings.

To speed up the rehabilitation work in our State, the State Level Screening Committee, with the Chief Secretary as the Chairman has been formed in 1984. The Committee meets frequently and

approves the schemes sent by the Collectors to rehabilitate the Bonded Labourers. Nearly 1,554 bonded labourers were rehabilitated during 1984-85. Various schemes with an expenditure of Rs. 8.95 lakhs were approved by the above Screening Committee. Against the target of 1300 Bonded Labourers for the year 1983-84, this State's achievement was 2,060.

For the current financial year the Government of India has fixed a target of 1,000 Bonded Labourers for rehabilitation. So, the Collectors have been geared up to send new proposals by formulating healthy schemes for permanent rehabilitation in consultation with the District Vigilance Committee. After the receipt of such schemes, the State Level Screening Committee will be convened to approve them. Thus, this Government will endeavour its best to eradicate the Bonded Labour System in TamilNadu. It is, necessary to mention that the work done in the rehabilitation of Bonded Labour in Tamil Nadu has been applauded by the Government of India.





**Accelerate programmes for the development of Scheduled Castes and Tribes.**

The Government of Tamil Nadu shares the concern of the Government of India the need for improving the lot of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Government of Tamil Nadu are implementing a number of schemes for the socio-economic development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for a long time. The Advent of Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan and Twenty Point Programme have accelerated the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and have opened new avenues further speedy development. The approach now adopted is multi-pronged and integrated so that Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe families get all the benefits and improve socially and economically. The efforts taken in this direction are discussed below :—

**Scheduled Castes :**

There are about 18 lakhs of Scheduled Caste families in Tamil Nadu. Most of them depend on agriculture and

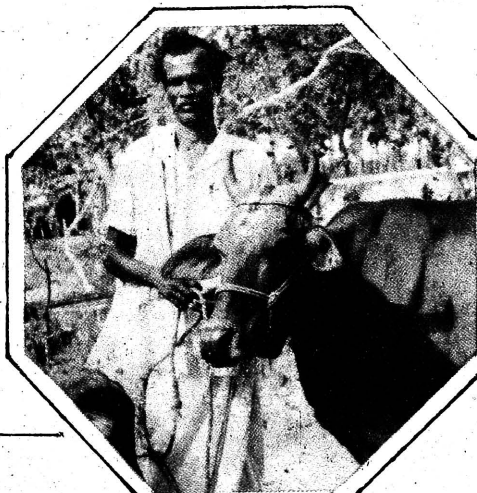
allied activities. Therefore the strategy adopted to improve their economic conditions is through agriculture and allied activities. More than a lakh of small and marginal farmers were given improved varieties of seeds, seedlings, fertilizers and plant protection chemicals at 25% subsidised cost. To fill up the income gap their families were given assistance for subsidiary occupations like dairy development, sheep and poultry farms etc. Soil conservation measures have been adopted in 6349 ha. of lands belonging to 4014 Scheduled Caste farmers. These farmers were also given the seeds and seedlings at subsidised cost. About 1,000 Scheduled Caste families have been benefited through the programmes of sericulture. The welfare of agricultural labourers, is taken care by fixing minimum wages and also by encouraging them to do subsidiary occupations like sheep, poultry, milch animals rearing etc. To make the dairying a profitable proposition the rate of subsidy has been increased to 50%. During 84-85 about 10,000 Sche-

duled Caste families were enrolled as members of the milch supply Co-operative societies and thus helped them to cross the poverty line. Through the programme of Integrated Rural Development, during 84-85 102409 Scheduled Caste families have been assisted. About 1100 Rural artisans have been assisted to settle down in their own trade by supplying tools and implements free of cost.

The need to diversify the occupational pattern of the Scheduled Castes, from the traditional Agricultural and Allied activities was felt keenly. Therefore new avenues for more employment opportunities have been created by establishing, rural textile centres, Nepali Loom Centres and other small industries.

Thus during 84-85, 219913 Scheduled Caste families have been assisted for their economic betterment against the target of 1.80 lakhs of Scheduled Caste families.

The population of Scheduled Tribe in Tamil Nadu is 520



lakhs. Of this, about 2.14 lakhs live in the Tribal Sub-Plan areas and the rest in other areas. The Tribal Sub-Plan implemented by this Government concentrates on the socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes besides aiming the development of the area where the Scheduled Tribes are in concentration. The schemes are so designed that they do not create cultural

conflicts. Horticulture, sheep rearing, forestry, village Industries like honey making are given due importance. Improved seedlings, seeds, high yielding varieties of sheep and milch animals are distributed at 50% subsidised cost (In Kalarayan hills of South Arcot District the rate of subsidy is 75%) Sericulture, has been successfully introduced among the Scheduled Tribes and during 84,85,405 Scheduled Tribe families have been benefitted. Soil Conservation measures are carried out in the lands held by the Scheduled Tribes free of cost. The Scheduled Tribes have been given the rights to collect the Minor Forest Products. LAMPS established in these areas ensure a reasonable return for their Minor Forest Products. The LAMPs besides marketing their produces also provide short term and medium term loan. Through Integrated Rural Development 3747 Scheduled Tribe families have been covered. Thus during 84-85 11,235 Scheduled Tribe families have been assisted for their economic betterment against the target of 5850 Scheduled Tribe families.

Besides the above family oriented programmes, formation of roads, street lighting, provision of drinking water facilities, health facilities and Veterinary dispensary were also taken up during 84-85.

Tribal Sub Plan comes under Point No. 7 of the 20



Point Programme. At present the following 12 Government Dispensaries are functioning in Tribal Areas rendering Medical facilities to the Tribals.

Orders have also been issued by the Government for the establishment of the two dispensaries, one at Thoradipattu, South Arcot District and the other at Thongumalai on Jawadhu Hills.

The following sub Centres are also functioning in the following places.

Nochikuttai	26-1-83
Vallimadurai	21-4-82
Kalasapadi	1-8-83
Suriyakodai	20-5-84

In addition to the above, Mobile Medical Units are also functioning in the following places where there are no possibility for the establishment of Government Dispensaries.

Dharmapuri  
Hosur, Dharmapuri  
Harur -do-  
Kodaikanal, Madurai Dist.  
Uthagamandalam, Nilgiris Dist  
Uthagamandalam II, (sanctioned under H.A.D.P.)  
Cuddaloe, The Nilgiris Dist.  
Dindigul  
Ambasamudram, The Nilgiris Dist.

#### Physical Achievement :

During 1984-85, four ambulance vans have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 4.65 lakhs for transporting the tribal people to the nearest Hospitals for treatment. But the supporting staff like drivers and

cleaners have not been sanctioned by the Government and hence the matter has been taken up with the Government for the sanction of supporting staff.

Orders for the purchase of 4 Ambulance Vans sanctioned have been placed with Mahendra and Mahendra Limited, Madras and the sum of Rs. 4.65 lakhs has been paid on 30-3-1985 and the vehicles are expected to be supplied shortly.

Incidentally the Government have informed this office that there is a saving of Rs. 7.05 lakhs and suitable proposals for the provision of 4 Ambulance vans with additional facilities like Oxygen Cylinders and first aid boxes to the following dispensaries have been sent to Government for the utilisation of the above saving amount.

Govt. Dispensary, Nagalur,  
Salem Dist.

Govt. Dispensary, Arunothumalai.

Govt. Dispensary, Powerkadu.

Govt. Dispensary, Athavanoor,  
North Arcot Dist.

#### Financial Achievement :

The Government have allocated a sum of Rs. 10.78 lakhs under Final Modified account for 1984-85 for the maintenance of Tribal Dispensaries excluding 4 Ambulance Vans. The expenditure incurred upto 31-3-1985 works out to Rs. 15.20 lakhs including purchase of 4 Ambulance Vans

**Supply drinking water to all problem villages.**



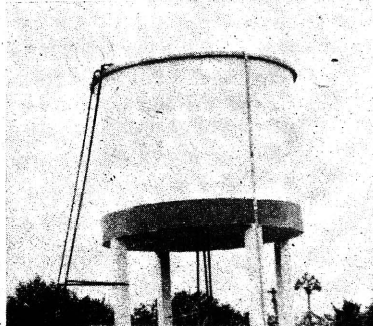
There are 7226 villages identified as problem villages. At the commencement of the VI Plan i.e. on 1.4.80, the total number of problem villages to be covered was 6649. Schemes to provide drinking water to the problem villages are executed from the funds, provided under Minimum Needs Programme and the

Central assistance given under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. Upto the end of 31.12.84, 6478 problem villages have been provided with at least one good source of drinking water.

It is very happy to note that the target of 552 prob-

lem villages for 1984-85 has been achieved.

The Government of India have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 13.41 crores under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. A provision of Rs. 15 crores has been made under Minimum Needs Programme.



## POINT : 9

**Allot house sites to rural families who are without them and expand programmes for construction assistance to them.**

In keeping with the Prime Minister's emphasis on designing and implementing programme specially directed at upliftment of weaker sections of society, the Government of Tamil Nadu is vigorously implementing Point No. 9, viz., the assignment of house sites to the landless poor and to provide assistance for construction of houses.

**Point No: 9-A** There are two schemes under this point under implementation in this State. Wherever available, Government poramboke lands are assigned as house-sites to rural landless poor by the Revenue Department. Where such Government lands are not available, private lands are acquired and are distributed as house sites to Adi-Dravidars and Tribals by the Social Welfare Department. The projected figure for families without house sites in the State by March 1983 is 7,43,474. As against the

6th Plan target, the achievement from 1980-81 to 1983-84 is 5,83,383. The balance to be achieved during 1984-85 is 1,60,091. This has been taken as the VIth Plan target. It has been estimated that 2,27,047 families have been provided house-sites in the years 1980-82. The target fixed by the Government of India for 1983-84 towards the allotment of house-sites to rural families is 1,75,000. Against this target, the achievement upto 31.3.1984 is 2,11,434 an achievement of 120.8%. The target fixed for 1984-85 is 1,75,000 (Revised) and this will enable this department to exceed the VIth Plan target by 15,000. Against the target of 1,75,000 the achievement for March 1985 is 2,05,108 (117%).

### **Point No: 9-B Construction Assistance provided :**

The Government of India's target is to provide houses

to 25% of the population provided with house sites. This State Government implements the programme through the House construction co-operative Societies and have fixed a target of 2,00,000 houses for five years from 1980-81 to 1984-85. Under the Rural Housing Scheme loans are given to the individual members of these societies, repayable in a period of 20 years for the construction of houses by them. The ceiling cost of each house with a plinth area of 200 sq. ft. is Rs. 6000 with effect from April, 1983 out of which 25% has to be borne by the individual member on cash or building materials or physical labour. The Adi-Dravidar beneficiaries are eligible for a capital subsidy of Rs. 1000 for each house and the loans given to them are interest-free.

Under the Rural Housing Scheme, during the VI Plan period, 1,18,500 houses have been constructed during 1980-83. The target for the year 1983-84 is 40,000 houses. As against this target, the achievement upto 31.3.84 is 40,016 an achievement of 100%. As against the 6th Plan target of 2,00,000 houses the achievement from 1980-81 to 1983-84 is 1,58,516. The target fixed for 1984-85 is 41,484 (Revised) and this enable this department to complete the target fixed for the 6th Plan period. Against the target of 41,484 the achievement for March 1985 is 42476 houses (101%).



## POINT: 10

**Improve the environment of slums, implement programmes of house building for economically weaker sections, and take measures to arrest unwarranted increase in land prices.**

In most of the modern cities and Municipal towns its beautiful space has been pock-marked with slum. The slums being the innovation of necessity have sprang in an unplanned and congested areas with disregard to elementary principles of "layout". They crop up in Government porambokes, Municipal lands, unoccupied lands belonging to public institutions and private parties. These squatter settlement naturally lack all basic services and as a consequence, lead to great public health hazards on account of its insanitary orders. It poses a challenge to civic administrators to sort out the holdings of land occupied by squatter settlements, settle legal hurdles and render minimum basic amenities to them.

There are about 1099 slums in 102 Municipal towns in Tamil Nadu. Out of the total

population of 72,20,954 in Municipal towns, about 12 lakhs population reside in slums. This accounts for 16% of the total population in Municipal towns. It is being a primary duty of the Municipality to provide for such basic amenities such as Water Supply, Sanitation, Communication and lighting to all members of public including slum dwellers to ensure public health and safety but financial constraints stand in the way of providing these basic amenities in the slums.

In order to uplift the living conditions of economically weaker sections of the society living in slums the new scheme called "Accelerated Slum Improvement Scheme" was introduced by the Government of Tamil Nadu from the year 1977-78, by sanctioning a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs every year to Municipalities for provision of basic amenities in the slums. During 1984-85 Government have sanctioned Rs. 100 lakhs to 35 Municipalities for improvement of 107 slums. Government also laid the following guidelines for implementing the scheme well. The following basic amenities are to be provided.

1. Water Supply
2. Public conveniences
3. Formation of roads
4. Street lighting

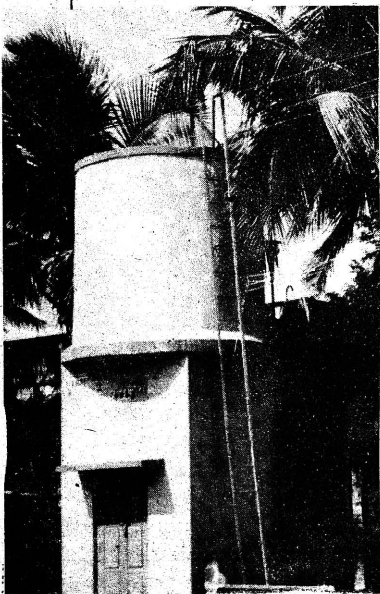
In spite of the huge problems of environment in slums and the financial constraints of Municipal bodies to solve

them at once, a sincere attempt has been made for the last six years beginning from 1977-78 onwards to embark on face lift programme in slums applying the minimum funds provided by the Government and with limited resources of Municipalities to provide the following basic amenities partially or in full in slums.

In this manner basic amenities have been provided in about 319 slums in 81 Municipal towns during the last 8 years. The improvement in the quality of the life of the dwellers in those slums as detailed, below:

### 1. Provision of Water Supply:—

Previously people living in slums go a longway in search of water for their basic needs. Potable drinking water is not made available in slum areas. Now under this scheme distribution mains of protected water supply have been extended to these slums and public fountains have been erected at the rate of one for 40 to 50 families. Wherever it is not possible to do so required number of bore wells or open wells are provided which resulted in personal cleanliness and arrested the spread of infectious diseases such as Cholera, Diarrhoea Pneumonia, measles, round worms and hook worms. Thus the higher rate of diseases, illness and mortality among slum dwellers has been considerably brought down. So far Water Supply have been provided in 50 slums and storm



water drains constructed in 153 slums.

## 2. Public Convenience :—

Prior to introduction and execution of the scheme public conveniences are lacking in these slums. Open air defecation is a common evil. Now public conveniences have been provided at the rate of a seat for 10 families which prevented unhealthy hazards, improved environmental sanitary condition and health conditions of slum dwellers. Under this scheme so far public convenience have been provided in 131 slums.

## 3. Formation of Roads/ Construction of Drains:—

The slum dwellers previously put their huts and live in the place wherever they like. Because of this peculiar circumstances, there is no street or road actually existed in a slum. Most of the slums are not provided with pucca road and connected with main roads. At times the slum dwellers find it very difficult to bring even light vehicles such as cycle rickshaws or autorickshaws etc. to take out sick people to hospital. Under this scheme streets and roads were not only formed inside slums but also pucca metal and B.T. Surface roads have been formed to connect it with other parts of the Municipal town with drains on both sides for disposal of sullage and rain water. The provision of electric tube lights at slum provided easy movement with fear out even during nights.

## Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums:—

Pleased with the performance of the Municipalities in the improvement of Urban

slums, the Government of India have come forward to sanction a Special Grant of Rs. 2.67 crores as an incentive for improvement if slums in various Municipalities in the State. Government have accordingly in their Order No. 1486, Housing & Urban Development Department, Dated 13-10-83, have approved a sum of Rs. 2.67 crores in the budget for implementation of Environmental Improvement of 370 slums identified by the Director of Municipal Administration in the various Municipalities all over the State.

Based on the incentive scheme announced by the Government of India, they have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 59.00 lakhs to the State Government as the Instalment on an adhoc basis, for achieving the target over and above the approved annual plans target of Rs. 50.00 lakhs. Based on a survey of slums, the Director of Municipal Administration has sent proposals for additional coverage of 370 slums in various Municipalities all over the State and Government have allocated Rs. 59.00 lakhs as - I instalment for additional coverage of slums in the selected Municipalities under this scheme. In G.O.Ms.No. 9, Housing and Urban Development Department, dated 4-1-84, Government have sanctioned Rs. 50.00 lakhs to 16 Municipalities for improvement of slums.

The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has been entrusted with the execution of work in the case of Ambattur-Madhavaram Township Committee and Pallavapuram and Tiruvottiyur Municipalities, and a sum of Rs. 18.94 lakhs

have been allotted to Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board. The balance of Rs. 40.06 lakhs

was allotted to Director of Municipal Administration for implementation of the scheme in 12 Municipalities.

Similarly during 1984-85, Government in G.O.Ms.No.567, Housing and Urban Development Department, Dt. 23-7-84 have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 57.00 lakhs for improvement of 60 Urban slums in 12 Municipalities with a target of 42,634 beneficiaries.

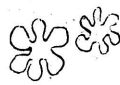
Under E.I.U. Scheme the details of Works taken up during 1983-84 and 1984-85 are as follows :—

### Details of works taken

	1983-84	1984-85
Road	36	64
Water Supply	12	24
Street light	4	21
Culverts	9	41
Public conveniences.	16	43
Storm water drains.	16	32
Retaining wall	12	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>244</b>

As stated above after the introduction of this new scheme the slums in the Municipalities have improved considerably, with well formed roads, with side drains, water facilities street lights, etc. thereby lifting up the face of the slums and environmental sanitary conditions of the economically weaker sections of the community.

Rapid urbanisation is a process which often out strips



the normal process of city maintenance and provision of civic amenities, leaving behind in its wake that unhappy spectacle of urban poverty the slum. The Government of TamilNadu is keenly aware of the thrust of Point No.10 of the 20 Point Programme viz., environmental improvement of slums like road, public fountains and public conveniences and has by a number of State aided and externally aided schemes, sought to provide very basic need now beyond the reach of the slum.

**Point No.10 (A) Environment Improvement of Slums.**

Slum Improvement works are done under three categories of schemes, viz., (1) Accelerated Slum Improvement Scheme; (2) Slum Improvement under Madras Urban Development Project (World Bank Scheme); and (3) Slum Improvement Programme in the Mofussil areas done through various local bodies.

The target fixed for the 6th Five Year Plan, and the achievements from 1980-81 to 1983-84 and the balance to be achieved during 1984-85 are as indicated below.

Target fixed for 6th Five Year Plan	10,75,000
Achievements from 1980-81 to 1983-84:	
1980-81	1,93,000
1981-82	2,36,000
1982-83	2,18,740
1983-84	1,67,670
	<hr/>
	8,15,410
	<hr/>
Balance to be achieved during 84-85.	2,59,590
Revised Target proposed For 1984-85	2,45,000
The target for the year 1983-84 was 1,72,000, of which the	

**Re-discover and reconstruct:**

"In short, we have to re-discover ourselves, and reconstruct our entire thought. Once we were the custodians of everything nobler, but we have allowed the germs of decay to multiply and thrive. Our task today is to allow fresh air and sunshine and regain the original shape and stature-that which made us (Tamils) well - known in distant lands and climes."

achievement upto 31.3.84 was 1,67,670 (97.4%) The revised target of 2,45,000 fixed for 1984-85 is based on the financial allocations made in the Budget Estimate for 1984-85. There will be a shortfall of 14,000 (roundly) to be benefited under Slum Improvement Programme. This is due to the constraint in finance in making provisions in the Budget Estimate, 1984-85 under this sector and also due to the performing capacity of the agencies implementing this programme. As against the target of 2,45,000 fixed for 1984-85 the achievement upto March 1985- is 2,62,927 (107%).

**POINT NO.10. (B) Housing for Economically Weaker Section:**

Housing for Economically Weaker Sections, viz., the provision of constructed houses and developed sites with services, the Government of TamilNadu has two significant schemes both of them emphasise self reliance and self help. One is the Home Improvement Loan Scheme, where grants and loans ranging from Rs.600/- to Rs.3,500/- are given to slum dwellers for improving their houses. The other is the sites and services approach where in developed plots and loan assistance are made available to Economically Weaker Sections with small business and Industry development in the area so as to stimulate employment opportunities. This is apart

from the traditional approach or providing constructed house. The target fixed for the 6th Five Year Plan, the achievements for the year 1980-81 to 1983-84 and the balance to be achieved during 1984-85 are as indicated below:

Target for 6th Five year Plan	1,13,810
Achievements for the year 1980-81 to 1983-84.	
1980-81	5,782
1981-82	5,979
1982-83	15,209
1983-84	30,248
	<hr/>
	57,218

Balance to be achieved during 1984-85.	56,592
Target proposed for 1984-85	33,700

There will be a gap of 23,000 houses to be provided for the Economically Weaker Section categories with reference to the 6th Plan target. This is due to the constraint in finance for allocating funds in the B.E. 1984-85 under this sector and also due to the performing capacity of the agencies implementing the programme. As against the target of 33,700 fixed for the year 1984-85 the achievement upto March 1985 is 36,081 houses (107%).

## POINT: 11

**Maximise power generation, improve the functioning of electricity authorities and electrify all villages.**

### I. VILLAGE ELECTRIFICATION:

Engineers and Workers of the Electricity Board struggled hard to electrify Tribal localities in the Kalrayan Hills of South Arcot District in the conventional method with Diesel Generating Set and with Solar Photo Voltaic System. There are no approach roads or cart-tracks. They made use of only footpaths in the Hill terrain to carry the materials and the equipments to the works spot by shoulders and head loads. It was impossible to obtain Forest clearance to lay the H.T. and L.T. lines. In spite of all the handicaps faced by them, they were able to electrify the targeted Tribal localities within the time. But the Engineers and the workers of the T.N.E.B. working in the Kalrayan Hills are not given the compensatory special allowance which is extended to the staff of all other departments. It is desirable to extend the facility to the staff of this department to avoid the frustration among the workers.

### II. AGRICULTURAL PUMPSETS:

The officers and the Staff of T.N.E.B. worked hard and laid H.T., L.T. lines for effecting agricultural pumpsets. They have investigated without any time-lag thousands of applications to extend the facility of mere service connections as ordered by the Government. In spite of dearth of materials and paucity of fund, the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board was able to do 1000 services more

than the Target of 4000 during the year 1984-85.

### ACHIEVEMENTS MADE BY TAMILNADU ELECTRICITY BOARD UNDER THE NEW 20 POINT PROGRAMME.

Electric power is no more an infrastructure required for Industrial and Agricultural development only. It has become a basic amenity to the commonman. It provides light to the houses, hamlets, villages and towns. It aids drinking water supply. It has helped people to watch television and get themselves educated. Also electricity is no more a luxury enjoyed by a few well to do people. A situation has reached when a small interruption in supply disrupts the life of all people, rich or poor.

Tamil Nadu has been a pioneer in the country in the matter of extending electric power to villages and hamlets.

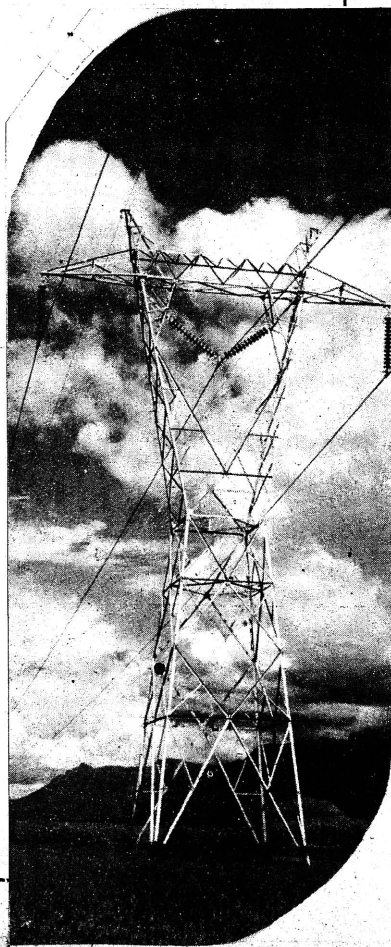
The advantages derived from electrification may be enumerated as below:

#### (i) Increase in agricultural production through lift irrigation:

Before the advent of electricity, farmers were using bullocks to bale out water for irrigation. This was time consuming and costly. Today more than 1 million pumpsets are in operation in the State to do the job. This forms about 20% of pumpsets in operation in the country. Tamil Nadu has the largest number of pumpsets in the entire country. Govt. of Tamil Nadu has taken a conscious decision to supply power to agriculturists at a subsidised

rate. As against 80 paise that it costs to Electricity Board to supply power to the low tension consumers power was being supplied at 12 paise to small farmers and 15 paise to other farmers. Effective from 15.9.84 the power to small farmers is supplied free and the rate for others is restructured such that irrespective of the number of units consumed a flat rate Rs.75/- per H.P. per annum is charged.

Despite the large scale effort to energise large number of pumpsets, the applicants seeking new connections are on





the increase. There are about 3.3 lakhs applications pending. To ease the position, during 1984-85, 50950 new pumpset connections were given.

## ii. Street Lights:

This is basic necessity to the Society 47511 hamlets and 15700 villages in the State accounting for 99.32% and 99.78% respectively of the total in the State enjoy this benefit. There are 849042 street lights in the State. The remaining villages are in the hilly areas. It has become difficult to take electric lines to these remote villages particularly after the enactment of Forest Act. In such a situation street lighting using solar Photo Voltaic cells has come in handy for the first time in the country. Tamil Nadu used this facility to electrify five tribal villages in Kalrayan hills in 1983-84. During 1984-85 this effort was followed by electrifying 15 more villages using the Photo Voltaic Cells.

## iii. Electrification of Adi-Dra-vidar Colonies:

Tamil Nadu has achieved the distinction of having electrified all the Adi-draavidar colonies in the state. Today 26,137 colonies enjoy this benefit. The present policy is to electrify all new Adi-draavidar colonies as and when they spring up. During 1984-85, 25 colonies were electrified.

## iv. Domestic Supply:

People need electric power at home to provide light and comforts. Also it helps people to listen to radio and television, and improve their knowledge. Children are most benefitted, since it has helped them to read with comfort at home. Today about 12 lakhs domestic consumers in villages are availing power for domestic purposes.

## v. Electrifications of huts: With a view to extending

the benefits of electricity to those below the poverty line in the rural areas, a new scheme to provide one light to a hut was launched by Tamil Nadu Govt. under this scheme a sum of Rs.10/- per service was collected to provide the fittings and wiring as a one time charge and the monthly charge was Rs.2.50 per service. From 15-9-84, supply to these but services is given free. The scheme was an immediate success and in a period of 5 years, 635771 number of hut dwellers availed this facility. During 1984-85, 73,494 consumers availed this facility.

## vi. Rural Industries:

Extending electricity to all nook and corners in the State has helped industrialisation in rural areas also. Besides improving the rural economy, it has helped to increase the employment opportunity in the rural areas. Today there are 79,350 rural industries in the State.

## vii. Community Service:

Supply of Drinking water has been a major responsibility of the State Govt. The near cent percent electrification has helped the construction of water storage tanks and supply of water through taps. This has certainly helped to reduce daily chore of woman folk to a great extent. There are 11,525 ground water tanks/over head. Today primary Health Centres are better equipped thanks to availability of electric power in villages.

No one would today dispute the fact that it is the large scale electrification which has helped prevention of migration of people from rural areas to urban areas. This is the greatest advantage that the State has achieved from rural electrification, not to speak of the achievements enumerated already.



INCENTIVE FOR BEST PERFORMANCE  
IN 20 POINT PROGRAMME

North Arcot wins the and secured

the first rank among the  
districts Rs.10 Lakhs and the  
rolling shield for welfare

schemes for the people  
of the district.

## POINT:12

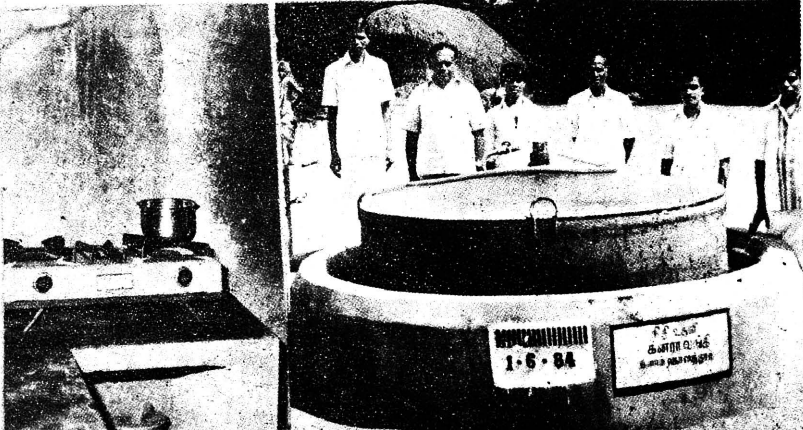
**Pursue vigorously programmes of afforestation, social and farm forestry and the development of bio-gas and other alternative energy sources.**

The optimum forest coverage to be maintained in tropical countries as ours is estimated as 33-1/3% by Scientists. But Tamil Nadu State is having a forests of 21878 sq.km. which means 16.8% only. Therefore there is a basic urgency to increase forest areas through developmental programmes. Forest development is aimed to achieve in addition to increased production of energy wood, timber, Industrial wood, Tanning materials, edible products like Tamarind etc., required by people. In spite of our vigorous efforts for the improvement of forest wealth, it is realised that the demand for the above mentioned forest produce far exceeds the level of supply. This gap is seriously felt in the case of fuelwood production. We know, fuel wood is an essential household commodity without which food will not be available for consumption. The urban rich and middle class people have ways and means to purchase commercial fuel like gas, kerosine, Electricity etc., But those commercial fuels are not available

to the entire rural people, and the urban poor. According to the estimation by National Productivity Council the demand for fuelwood in 1981-82 is 7.268 million tonnes and this is likely to increase to 8.399 million tonnes in 1989-90. Therefore fuelwood production is treated as priority activity in all Rural development programmes. It is in this context the new 20 Point Programme has included "Social Forestry" as the 12th Point of the Programme.

Keeping these aspects in view the Forest Department is implementing in addition to afforestation programme in Government forest lands, a massive Social Forestry Project with the assistance of Swedish International Development Authority and another Rural Fuelwood plantation scheme with the aid of Government of India, from 1980. The project utilises the village lands otherwise lying as wastes in the form of Porambores, Tank foreshores, River, Canal and Road fringes for raising woodlots. This pro-

ject also supplies seedlings and technical know-how to farmers encouraging them to undertake farm forestry in their lands. Agro forestry is encouraged. The supply of seedlings to Farmers is made under two components viz. Tree cultivation Incentive Programme and Tree cultivation Extension Programme. Under the former component upto 500 seedlings are supplied free of cost to small and marginal farmers and landless poor. The 20 Point Programme has become a powerful tool for activating the Social Forestry Programme.



The progress of afforestation during the past four years is tabulated below:

It will be seen that the total number of seedlings planted due to the efforts of the Depart-

ment has increased many fold during the 5 years ended 1983-84.

S. No.	Year	Area planted in ha. under Social Forestry	Total number of seedlings supplied (in lakhs) under Farm Forestry
1.	1979-80	24,116	6.75
2.	1980-81	36,789	11.60
3.	1981-82	33,707	38.58
4.	1982-83	38,218	169.49
5.	1983-84	28,768	459.809

Besides Social Forestry and Rural Fuelwood Projects, the Department is planting seedlings under many afforestation schemes executed in those lands within the limits of Reserved Forests, which are degraded or having a growth of least economic value. This is done with the object of increasing productivity of the forests and improving the achievement.

The progress made under 20 Point Programme for the current year is given below:—

Category	Target for 1984-85	Achievement upto 31-3-1985
1. Social Forestry Plantation in ha.	40,000	38,249
2. Farm Forestry Number of Seedlings to public in lakhs.	270	441.460
3. Afforestation (Number of seedlings in lakhs)	1,050	1106.860



**Promote family planning on a voluntary basis as a people's movement.**

**In order to accelerate pace of achievement of sterilisation the several steps as indicated below, have been taken:-**

- (i) With a view to providing adequate facilities to the family welfare acceptors in hospitals, orders have been issued during August 84 for the provision of 10 addl post partum beds to taluk hospitals without construction.
- (ii) Laparoscopic sterilisation is a simple method and is widely popular amongst the accepted mothers. With a view to maximise the No. of sterilisations under this method, orders have been issued for the procurement of 90 laproscops for use in Govt. Taluk hospitals.
- (iii) Camps are being organised by the District Collectors utilising the services of private medi-

cal practitioners and Government doctors. With a view to enable the Collectors to meet the camp expenses, the Panchayat unions, Municipalities and Corporations of Madurai and Coimbatore have been

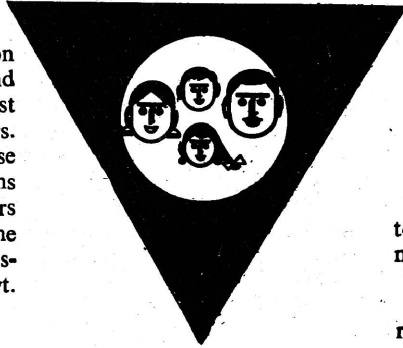
permitted to contribute amounts to the Collector's Family Welfare Discretionary Fund.

- (iv) Cash incentives to doctors and para-medical and other workers involved in sterilisation operations have been either enhanced or newly extended.

- (v) The Government have sanctioned the renovation and remodelling of IUD/Vasectomy rooms into Tubectomy operation theatres in 35 Primary Health Centres during 1984-85.

The programme is monitored constantly and bottle-necks removed expeditiously.

With all the above measures, the State has surpassed the target of 475000 sterilisations fixed by the Govt. of India and achieved 5,04,000 sterilisations during 1984-85.



**Substantially augment universal primary health care facilities, and control of leprosy, T.B. and blindness.**

Tuberculosis continues to be one of the major health problems in our country. In order to check and control the spread of this disease, 'TB Control', has been included in the Prime Minister's new 20 Point Programme. Targets have been fixed for detecting new TB patients and for doing sputum examinations in Primary Health Centres. The targets are aimed at intensifying TB case detection so that maximum number of TB patients can be detected and cured.

Free diagnostic and domiciliary treatment facilities for TB patients are available in all the Govt. Hospitals, Govt. Dispensaries and Primary Health Centres throughout Tamil Nadu.

The TB case detection target set by the Govt. of India is almost fully achieved every year as can be seen from the Table below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of new Target</i>	<i>TB patients Achievement</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1982—83	70,000	88,820	127
1983—84	87,500	93,437	106
1984—85	99,325	92,627	93

As the target is steadily increased every year the percentage of achievement appears to come down. But it can be noted that the number of new TB patients diagnosed is showing an upward trend every year.

As regards the target fixed for sputum examinations to be done in Primary Health Centres persistent efforts are being taken to stop up sputum case-finding in Primary Health Centres. There is no qualified Laboratory Technician in Primary Health Centres. The services of Laboratory Assistant (appointed for Malaria Scheme) are utilised for sputum

examination also. He is trained by the District TB Officer, in the technique of sputum examination. Though only about 30 to 35 of the sputum examination target is being achieved in Primary Health Centres, sputum case-finding in Primary Health Centres level is picking up. The over all performances monitored every month and instructions are issued for stepping up TB case-finding.

**LEPROSY ERADICATION PROGRAMME IN TAMIL NADU.**

The Prime aim of National Leprosy Eradication Programme is to detect and treat all



cases early, convert positive cases into negative, prevent deformity, reduce development of new cases among children.

#### GENERAL SURVEY: .

Annually about 13 million population are examined to identify cases. The details of population examined, cases detected and new case detection rate are furnished below:-

Year	population examined in lakhs	Cases detected	New cases detection rate per thousand
1980	97.6	29,968	3.0
1981	105.3	25,475	2.4
1982	132.38	32,866	2.4
1983	131.7	25,797	1.96
1984	139.13	24,605	1.8
1985 (Upto Jan85)	5.2	1,139	2.1

#### SCHOOL MEDICAL CHECK UP:

Children are the vulnerable section of the populations prone to Leprosy. School Children are examined manually in the urban and rural areas from 1978 onwards, and the No. of School Children examined year-wise, cases detected and prevalence from 1980 to 1984 are furnished below:-

Year	Children examined	New cases	Old cases	N.C.D per 1000	Prevalence per 1000
1980	18,06,851	9,741	14,630	5.4	13.5
1981	25,27,355	12,380	15,916	4.9	11.2
1982	46,78,890	16,095	28,916	3.4	9.6
1983	52,09,801	13,369	28,774	2.6	8.1
1984	57,16,194	14,864	35,560	2.6	8.8

#### EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEY:

About 5,000 population in each Sub-centre is being surveyed in February-March every year from 1977 onwards to

know the trend of leprosy. Based on Epidemiological survey prevalence and incidence of leprosy are furnished from 1980-1984:-

Year	Prevalance per 1000	Incidence per 1000
1980	15.0	1.7
1981	14.3	1.4
1982	14.4	1.0
1983	14.4	1.0
1984	13.8	1.1

#### URBAN LEPROSY CENTRE:

63 Centres have been created to serve the urban areas to detect and treat cases. Slums are taken up for survey.

#### TRAINING PROGRAMMES:

There are 5 Training Centres, one under Government 3 under Voluntary Institutions, one under Central Government.

They train doctors, Leprosy Inspectors, Non-Medical Supervisors, Technicians, Physiotherapy Technicians and District Leprosy Officers. In addition, Silver Jubilee Clinic Saidapet, also imparts training for doctors.

#### WELFARE:

A few patients are given pension by the State Government. Ex-servicemen suffering

from leprosy are provided with cash allowance to continue treatment. Government employees are sanctioned special leave salary. Indigent patients attending clinic are provided with Micro Cellular Rubber Chappals, Dhoty, Saree etc.

#### MULTI DRUG REGIMEN PROGRAMME IN NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT:

MDRP has been introduced with the following objectives:

1. Early cure of the disease preventing relapse, deformity and dapsone resistance.
2. Interruption of transmission of infection in the community by killing the germs in index cases much more faster than before with this treatment.
3. Treatment of dapsone resistors and persistors.

North Arcot has been chosen for MDRT under SIDA and WHO. The Programme was launched in May, 1984. The District has a population of 45.1 lakhs (1981) and 2759 cases have been brought under Multi Drug Regimen as on January 1985. The attendance in the above programme is 94.9 percent.

#### MDRT UNDER DANIDA:

In August, 1984, DANIDA has started Multi Drugs Regi-

men for 365 patients in Government Leprosy Control Unit, Rasipuram. DANIDA is providing drugs, vehicles, fuel and Health Education Materials. 1141 patients have been screened and 414 have been found fit to receive MDR and the treatment will be started in April to May, 1985.

The following Leprosy Institutions are functioning in the State of Tamil Nadu as on date.

1. Leprosy Control Units	59
2. Treatment & Study Centre	1
3. S.E.T. Units	56
4. Leprosy Training Centres	5
5. Temporary Hospitalisation Wards	39
6. Temporary Hospitalisation Ward (under construction)	8
7. Temporary Hospitalisation Wards to be taken up for construction	5
8. Voluntary Organisation	32
9. Voluntary Organisation (full aided)	..
10. Reconstructive Surgery Units	9
11. Urban Leprosy Centres	63
12. District Leprosy Officer's Office	14
13. Research Centre (C.L.T. & R.T.J.)	1
14. Sample Survey & Assessment Unit	1
15. Government Rehabilitation & Promotion Unit (under construction)	1

The Achievement of Government Free Eye Camp Scheme under National Programme for Control of Blindness.

The Government Free Eye Camp Scheme which was started in July 1972 for rendering medical relief to the blind

people and to remove blindness from those who are blind due to cataract has been continued for the year 1984-85 also.

Under this scheme there are five Ophthalmic Units attached to the following Hospitals covering of the Districts assigned to them.

1. Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras	2 Units	Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Dharmapuri.
2. Raja Mirasdar Hospital, Thanjavur	1 Unit	Thanjavur, Tiruchi, Pudukottai.
3. Coimbatore Medical College Hospital, Coimbatore	1 Unit	Coimbatore, Salem, Periyar, The Nilgiris.
4. Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai	1 Unit	Madurai, Ramnad, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari.

Each of these units is provided with vehicles and equipments. For the successful implementation of the scheme and to render good attention to the patients at the camp, Government are allowing an expenditure of Rs. 954/- to each optical patient to provide medicine, diet spectacles etc., Proposal to enhance the rate to Rs. 450/- is also under the consideration of Government

To make the scheme more attractive to the public the following arrangements have also been made.

1. The mobile eye camps are conducted for a period of 7 to 10 days depending upon the number of cases attending the camps and also throughout the year to cover the entire State of Tamilnadu.

2. In each camp not more than 400 operations are to be performed.

The heads of medical institutions are empowered to purchase and supply temporary

spectacles as well as permanent spectacles at a cost of Rs. 3/- to 5/- and Rs. 5/- each respectively. Temporary spectacles are supplied to the patients before they leave the camp, while permanent spectacles are supplied after six weeks after re-examining the vision of the patients.

5. Government have allowed the Mobile Ophthalmic Units to meet the expenditure towards medicine and spectacles and permitted the District Collectors to disburse a sum of Rs. 40/- per cataract operation to cover diet charges etc. to the Voluntary Organisations for performing the eye camps with the help of Mobile Ophthalmic Units.

The target of cataract operations for Government Free Eye Camp has been fixed as 50,000 for the year 1984-85. The target fixed and achievements made under Government Free Eye Camp scheme during the past four years are given below:



Year	Target	No. of Camps held	No. of cataract operations performed.
1981—82	40,000	83	21,471
1982—83	40,000	94	21,991
1983—84	50,000	58	20,509
1984—85	50,000	109	18,627

For the successful implementation of the scheme, Government have allotted a sum of Rs. 52.50 lakhs as Budget Estimate for 1984-85.

In addition to the above, Under the National Programme for Control of Blindness, one Mobile Ophthalmic Unit has been established at Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai during 1980 for which assistance is being received from the Government of India. Government of India have also supplied equipments and vehicles for the Mobile Ophthalmic Unit. This unit has performed 693 cataract operations during 1981-82, 488 during 1982-83, 483 during 1983-84 and 171 during 1984-85. Further the Ophthalmic Department in Madurai has also been upgraded under National Programme. Equipments have been supplied by the Government of India for the upgraded ophthalmic Department in Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai.

2. Government have sanctioned the establishment of Mobile Ophthalmic Unit each at Tirunelveli Medical College, Tirunelveli during 1982-83 and at Raja Mirasdar Hospital, Thanjavur during 1983-84 respectively and sanctioned Rs.4/- lakhs for purchase of Vehicle and equipments. The Central Mobile Ophthalmic Unit at Raja Mirasdar Hospital, Thanjavur has conducted 27 operations in March 1985. Government have also sanctioned the upgradation ophthalmic departments in Tirunelveli

Medical College, Tirunelveli during 1982-83 and in Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur during 1983-84 for which Government of India have allocated Rs. 5/- lakhs and Rs. 3 lakhs respectively for the purchase of equipments.

3. Fourteen Hospitals at Srivilliputhur, Sivaganga, Kanadukathan, Palani, Aranthangi, Pollachi, Mettur Dam, Krishnagiri, Coonoor, Koilpatti, Tiruchendur, Kuzhithurai, Gobichettipalayam and Kumbakonam have been identified under the National programme in phased manner.

4. 45 Primary Health Centres in Ramnad, Pudukkottai and Madurai Districts have been identified under National programme. Assistance has been received from the Government of India towards the provision of equipments at these identified primary health centres and for training the Medical Officers. 82 Medical Officers of these identified Primary Health Centres were given training in Ophthalmology at the Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai. In the second phase another 30

Primary Health Centres in Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Tiruchi and Kanyakumari districts have been identified for implementing this programme.

5. Ophthalmic Assistant Training course of 2 years duration has been started in Madurai Medical College, Madurai and at Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur. Five batches of Trainees were recruited for training at Madurai Medical College, Madurai while three batches of 15 candidates each were recruited in Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur during 80/81 and 81/82 and 82/83. The first batch of candidates recruited in Madurai Medical College, and Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur have completed their training and they will be absorbed in the identified Primary Health Centres.

6. Government of India have allocated Rs. 3/- lakhs for the year 1984-85 for granting assistance to Voluntary Organisations for organising eye camps independently at the rate of Rs. 60 /- per operation subject to a ceiling of Rs. 12,000 per camp and Rs. 40/per operation if they utilise the services of Central or State Mobile Ophthalmic Units. This amount has been distributed to the District Medical Officers for disbursing the same to Voluntary Organisations.





**POINT: 15**

**Accelerate programmes of welfare for women and children and nutrition programmes for pregnant women, nursing mothers and children, specially in tribal, hill and backward areas.**

health education etc. to 70 children and 30 pregnant and lactating mothers. Preventive measures like immunisation of children were also taken. Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme provides nutritious noon meal to more than 68 lakhs of children. This programme not only provides nutritious supplement, but also provides new avenues of employment to the weakest section of women, widows and destitutes.

**Accelerated Programmes for welfare of women and children and Nutrition Programmes for pregnant women, nursing mothers and children specially in tribal, hill and backward areas:-**

All the 36 ICDS Blocks started during the VI Five Year Plan were maintained during 1984-85. In each ICDS there are about 100 anganwadis and each anganwadi provide health supplements,



## POINT:16

**Spread universal elementary education for the age-group 6-14 with special emphasis on girls, and simultaneously involve students and voluntary agencies in programmes for the removal of adult illiteracy.**

In 1955-56 the allocation for elementary education was Rs. 6.58 crores and it has increased to Rs. 196.93 crores in 1984-85, and Rs. 230.76 crores in 1985-86. Including the allocation of Rs 60 crores for nutritious meal under Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme through the total allocation on elementary education works out to Rs. 256.93 crores i.e. 63.91% of the total outlay on education.

### Achievements of Tamil Nadu:

Tamil Nadu invests on education nearly 20 to 25% of the Revenue expenditure.

Tamil Nadu has reached by 1979-80 itself the targets set forth by Government of India, to be achieved before the end of the 6th Five Year Plan 1984-85. The following table will vividly indicate this.

Percentage of enrolment in Tamil Nadu :

<i>Details</i>	6-11 <i>age group</i>	11-14 <i>age group</i>
	<i>Percentage</i>	
The target fixed by Government of India, to be achieved before 1984-85	95.00	50.00
The Achievement of Tamil Nadu 1979-80	94.64	59.68
1984-85	98.66	72.18

The achievement in respect of enrolment percentage at

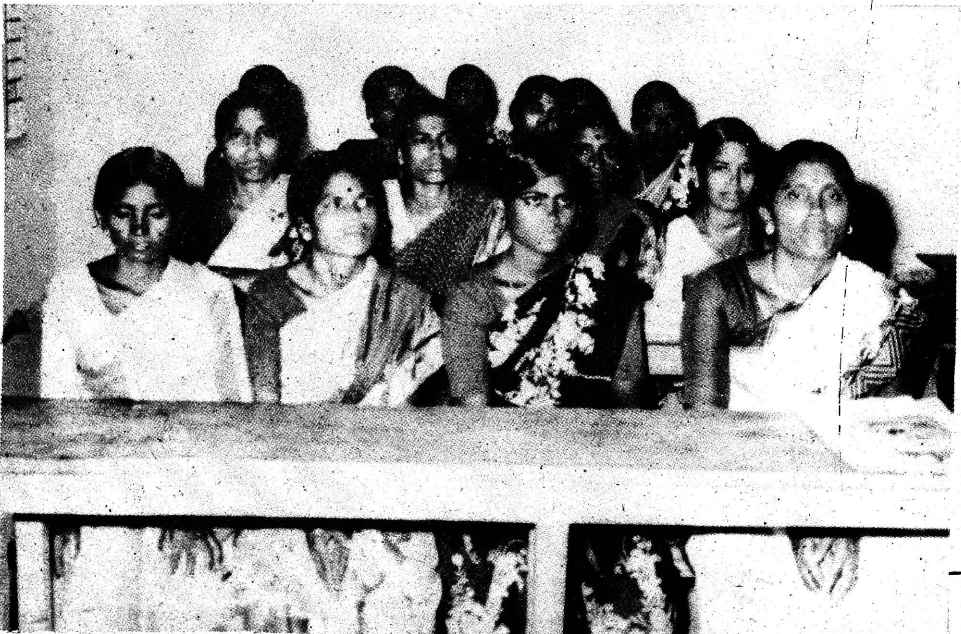
middle level is far higher than the target. The achievement is 22.18 percentage points higher than 50 per cent target.

The additional enrolment for 6-11 age group is 8.15 lakhs and for 11-14 age group it is 5.52 lakhs.

The percentage of additional enrolment of girls for 6-11 age group is 48.82 and for 11-14 age group is 47.66. These percentages are higher than the percentages of enrolment of girls at present (83-84) (6-11 age group it is 45.82% and for 11-14 age group it is 39.37%)

**Target in 20 Point Programme and achievement :**

The target set forth under Point 16 of 20 Point Programme, for enrolment in 6-14



age group is 2.25 lakhs of pupils for 1984-85.

Tamil Nadu is a pioneer in the implementation of the Adult Education Programme. The programme was first implemented in 61 Panchayat Unions in 1980. The fifth phase of the programme was started in March 1984. From October 1983 the programme was implemented in 54 Panchayat Unions. Under these programmes there are 11,500 centres now. Under the Rural Functional Literacy Programme and States Adult Education Programme there are now 19,600 centres in Tamil Nadu.

**State Adult Education Programme :**

**(a) 61 Panchayat Unions :**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>No. of learners</i>
1980-81	1	207924
1981-82	2	199520
1982-83	3	206841
1983-84	4	198021
1984-85	5	196368

**(b) 54 Panchayat Unions :**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>No. of learners.</i>
1983-84	1	172005
1984-85	2	167088

**Education of Women under the programme:**

The percentage of illiteracy among women is greater than that of men. Special emphasis has been laid on the education

of women also under this programme. Centres exclusively for women have been opened in large numbers.

The following statistical data will give a clear picture of the steady increase in the number of women benefitted by the various schemes.

**State Adult Education Programme :**

**(a) 61 Projects**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>No. of learners (women)</i>
1980-81	1	104302
1981-82	2	122919
1982-83	3	129386
1983-84	4	132198
1984-85	5	165246

<i>Year</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>No. of learners.</i>
1983-84	1	102542
1984-85	2	147526

**Education of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe :**

Emphasis has also been made on the education of the disadvantaged Section of the society, especially the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes.

**State Adult Education Programme :**

**(a) 61 Projects :**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>S.T.</i>	<i>S.T.</i>
1980-81	1	75759	
1981-82	2	107228	5573
1982-83	3	110608	5751
1983-84	4	93991	2702
1984-85	5	96316	2319

**(b) 54 Projects :**

1983-84	1	139542	1365
1984-85	2	81409	2332

From 1980, more than eleven lakhs of Scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes have been benefitted by the various Schemes. The Directorate of Non Formal Education always gives priority in the education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Centres have been opened in areas where there is concentration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

**Special Programme in Industrial areas :**

Special mention has to be made about the centres started in Industrial areas for the age group 6-14. Government of Tamil Nadu have sanctioned 100 centres. There are now 73 centres. The remaining 27 centres will be started soon in



suitable areas. The learners in these centres are prepared for the VIII Standard (ESLC) Public Examination.

### Post Literacy Centres :

There are 2726 Post Literacy Centres which help the areas to pursue their study after the literacy course. This will help them not to lapse into illiteracy.

### Special awards :

Tamil Nadu has the distinction of getting the following awards in the implementation of Non Formal Adult Education.

1. Literacy Award (Nedezya Krupskaya Award for 1981)
2. National award for enrolment of women in 1982-83, and 1983-84 (Rs. 25 lakhs for each year)

This target has been surpassed by achieving an additional enrolment of 2.98 lakhs in the age group 6-14. The major factor behind the success is Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme.

The Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme which is appreciated by all is very effective in fighting against socio-economic constraints arising out of poverty. Since all poor children in the schools are provided with nutritious meal, no more children are withheld to take out their livelihood. Further the nutritious meal provided at the critical period of growth, helps the development of the intellect too. This will have impact in educating the number of drop outs:

In 1977-78 the rate of drop outs for the age group 6-11 was 40 and it has come down to 26% in 1983-84. It will slide



down further because of provision of nutritious meal.

### All India Awards :

The Central Government is implementing from 1983-84 the scheme of giving cash awards for the Best performance in enrolling Girls of age group 6-14 in I—VIII Stds. Tamil Nadu has received the following awards in 1983-84 for achievements in 1982-83.

	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
Best Panchayat awards for 15 Panchayats	3.75
Best Block award for 11 Blocks	5.50
Best District award for 2 districts	2.00
Total	11.25

The Government have sanctioned the utilisation of the award amount for provision of drinking water, toilet facilities, Crafts equipments and workshop sheds in elementary schools.

### Nursery Schools and Elementary Education :

In Tamilnadu 4140 nursery sections are functioning in children's welfare centres. In addition Child Welfare Organisers in 5000 centres have been trained in 1984-85 and another 5000 will be trained in 1985-86.

Sanction has been accorded for opening 10,000 nursery sections in Child Welfare Centres.

### Free Books, slates and Uniforms :

Every year nearly 13 lakhs of children in standards 1 to 3, receive free books. First standard students receive slates also. It is planned to provide free books and uniforms to all deserving children in stds. 1 to 8 from 15th September 1985. This scheme will also be a boon in the effective implementation of the scheme of Universalisation of Elementary education.

### Life Oriented Education :

Education has to be practical oriented to make the education system more productive. The Chief Minister's Scheme of Life Oriented Education is to be implemented in a phased manner in all stages and this will help to improve universalisation of elementary education.

### ADULT EDUCATION UNDER THE 20 POINT PROGRAMME:

Education is the important wealth to be acquired by any individual.

The Sixteenth point in the Twenty Point Programme stresses the need for education for all and especially the adult illiterates.

## POINT :17:

**Expand the public distribution system through more fair price shops, including mobile shops in far-flung areas and shops to cater to industrial workers, Students' hostels, and make available to students, text books and exercise books on a priority basis and to promote a strong consumer protection movement.**

### **Expansion of Public Distribution System:**

In Tamil Nadu, the expansion of Public Distribution System started during the year 1978 with the advent of the one village one shop scheme. During this year the Government took a policy decision to cover the entire state under Public Distribution System by opening fair price shops in each revenue village. Prior to the introduction of this scheme 4441 fair price shops were run by Cooperatives. The Cooperatives opened 6718 new shops in the 12 districts allotted to them. Full time shops were opened in villages with population above 500 and part time shops in vil-

ages with population between 100 to 500. In all 11159 fair price shops in rural areas and 1492 fair price shops in urban areas were run by cooperatives till September '84. Consequent on the announcement made by the Chief Minister of TamilNadu on 15.8.84 that each fair price shop will have 1000 family cards, the cooperatives opened 1437 new fair price shops in urban areas and 1413 new fair price shops in rural areas by bifurcating the fair price shops which were having card strength exceeding 1000, run both by the cooperatives and Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation. 15501 fair price shops are now run by cooperatives.

Out of about 120 lakhs

family cards in the State the cooperatives cater to the requirements of about 91 lakhs family cards.

The cooperatives effect supply of non-controlled commodities to 650 students hostels. About Rs.20 lakhs worth of goods are being supplied to these hostels every month and approximately 50,000 students are benefited. There are 4986 students cooperative stores functioning to cater to the needs of the students community both in colleges and high schools.

### **Distribution of text books:**

The Cooperatives in this State except Madras City are distributing text books through their 3032 retail outlets to students studying in 36,775 schools. In Madras city the TamilNadu Text Book Society itself undertakes, the distribution of text books. The particulars of text books distributed to the students during the academic years 1980-81 to 1984-85 are furnished below.

Year	Value of books (Rs.in lakhs)
1980-81	555.00
1981-82	569.00
1982-83	535.00
1983-84	696.00
1984-85	1006.30



## Distribution of concessional note books:

The State Government has entrusted the work of distribution of concessional note books to the cooperatives from 1.10.79. The particulars of concessional notebooks distributed by the cooperatives during the years from 1980-81 to 1984-85 are furnished below:

Year.	Value of note books (Rs.in lakhs)
1980-81	191.00
1981-82	283.00
1982-83	366.00
1983-84	150.00
1984-85	178.73

## CONSUMER PROTECTION:

Based on policy announcement made by the Minister for Cooperation in the budget session of the Assembly in the year 1982-83 proposals have been sent to the Government in Registrar's letter Rc. 253247/81 Rc 5 dated 11.11.82 with a panel of names to non-official advisory committees to advise and assist the consumer cooperatives for the effective implementation of Public Distribution System. These advisory committees will comprise housewives as majority members.

The following functions have been suggested for the committees.

(i) The members of committee can inspect the retail outlets, check the quality and quantity of the commodities issued in the shops and offer their suggestion to the chief executives of the cooperatives.

2. The committee will look into the grievances of the consumers. Essentially, the com

mittee will function as a force to protect the consumer interest and take all possible efforts to shape proper policies and action on the part of consumer co-operatives in the State to serve the interests of consumers effectively.

Government have also appointed vigilance committee for every fair price shop in the State.

## Expansion of Public Distribution System:

It is well-known that essential commodities like Rice, Wheat, Wheat products, Sugar, Palmolein and Kerosene are being distributed through family cards under Public Distribution System in Tamil Nadu in the interest of the public. The defects in the System, whenever noticed are being rectified so as to ensure more usefulness to the public.

The Quantum of Rice distributed was reduced in 1983 on account of failure of monsoon rains. After the improvement in Food position in Tamil Nadu the level of quantity, reduced was restored again with effect from 15.9.84. i.e. 4 Kg. of Rice per adult per month and 3 Kg. of Rice per Child per month or 20Kg. of Rice per card per month, whichever is less. Further one Kg. of free Rice is being distributed to those big families, drawing 20 Kg. of Rice per month; The Government is incurring an expenditure of Rs. 9.8 crores. per annum due to the 1 Kg. free Rice Scheme.

The issue price of Rice was fixed in 1981. The Government of India had subsequently enhanced the procurement prices of Paddy. The procurement price of Paddy-Fine variety was Rs. 99 per quintal in 1981;

The present rate is Rs. 141/- per quintal; However no revision was made in the issue price of Rice under Public Distribution System; A subsidy of about Rs. 80 Crores per year is being paid to the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation to compensate the above monetary loss incurred.

The object of the Government is to protect the interest of the Public only. Therefore Government have ordered for the bifurcation of retail outlets having more than 1000 family cards, by opening new shops. 18,009 shops were functioning in Tamil Nadu on 1.1.84. Due to opening of additional shops 20,723 shops are now functioning. As per the Government's policy of one shop per every revenue village, all families in Tamil Nadu have been covered under public Distribution System. The style of functioning of Public Distribution System in Tamil Nadu becomes an example to the entire country. The Co-operatives, organised for Industrial Workers have also brought under public Distribution system. Through such retail outlets, Industrial Workers are getting their rationed articles at controlled price with least difficulty. Essential Commodities at economic rate are also being distributed to the student's hostels attached to the educational institutions. These are being distributed through the retail outlets nearby the institutions.

The essential requirement of students like text books, exercise books are also being distributed at controlled prices through Co-operative Stores. It is worth mentioning that text books and note books valued about Rs. 12 Crores were distributed through the fair-price shops during the year 1984-85.

The quantum of items distributed under Public Distribution System during the year 1984 is as follows;

Rice	9.18 lakh tonnes
Wheat	1.00 ..
Sugar	2.40 ..
Palmoleinoil	45,000 Tonnes.
Soyabean oil	10,000 Tonnes.
Sunflower oil	8,000 Tonnes
Kerosene	6 lakh K.L.



While essential Commodities are distributed under Public Distribution System, steps have also been taken to encourage the Consumer Protection move-

ments in the interest of the public. Accordingly, Vigilance Committees have been formed for every retail outlet. These Committees are to supervise the smooth functioning of the shops. Further it is under consideration to form such Committees to create an awareness among the Public. Complaints regarding fair price shops under Public Distribution System are rectified then and there by taking immediate action against the persons involved, if such cases are brought to the notice of any officer in Civil Supplies or this office over phone. The Complainants are also informed of the steps taken on their complaints.

With a view to maintain a stable economy of the public and making available the commodities at reasonable prices the Essential Commodities Act 1955 was promulgated. Sale at higher prices, hoarding of essential Commodities, etc. are considered, as social evils. Therefore various control orders were issued to ensure the availability of essential Commodities. Different commodities are brought under order with effect from 1.4.84 and in enforced. The following orders are in force at present.

1. Tamil Nadu Essential Trade Articles (Regulation of Trade) order, 1984.
2. Tamil Nadu Sugar (Regulation of Trade) Order, 1981.
3. Tamil Nadu Kerosene (Regulation of Trade) Order, 1973.

The following control orders have also been issued for the welfare of the general public and are in force at present.

1. The Tamil Nadu Essential Commodities (Display of stocks and Prices and Maintenance of Accounts ) Order, 1973.
2. The Tamil Nadu Scheduled Articles (Prescription of Standards) Order, 1975.

As a result of these orders, close watch is done as to whether the traders are selling their

commodities at fair prices, whether the commodities are adulterated etc.

The above orders are enforced by the officers of the Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department as well as the Civil Supplies (Food Cell-C.I.D.), and separate wing under Police. During the year 1984, they detected 526 cases of hoardings, 511 cases of smuggling, 85 cases of Black Marketing, 375 cases of non display of stocks and prices, and 128 cases of other offences. Commodities valued at Rs.1.26 crores were seized in this connection apart from seizure of vehicles valued at Rs.1.76 crores. A total number of 442 persons were arrested and prosecution launched against them for violation of the provisions of Control Orders mentioned above. As a result of taking adequate control measures, offences like smuggling, black marketing, hoarding of food articles etc. have been arrested to a great extent apart from paving way for availability of essential commodities at fair prices and without any difficulty.

**Liberalise investment procedures and streamline industrial policies to ensure timely completion of projects. Give handicrafts, handlooms, small and village industries all facilities to grow and to update their technology.**

The development of handicrafts sector is one of the important subjects covered under 20 Point Programme. The THDC Ltd was formed in 1973 to give a special impetus and a new direction for the promotion and development of handicrafts in the State by rendering technical and developmental assistance to the artisans and by marketing the handicrafts. With the above objectives the THDC have been engaged in the production of handicrafts in its production centres and sale of handicrafts through the net work of show rooms.

To increase the sale of handicrafts, to popularise Handicrafts of Tamil Nadu in other States and among the foreign tourists and also to benefit the craftsmen, the corporation has organised a number of exhibitions at important Metropolitan Cities within and outside Tamil Nadu. In addition, the corporation has also participated in the exhibitions organised by Government local bodies etc.

at various places. Apart from the above, the corporation has also conducted special sale campaign including discount sales through its showroom, where large No. of artisans displayed their products. The corporation also encouraged the sale of handicrafts on consignment basis for newly introduced products or for the articles marketed for the first time. To enable artisans to derive the benefits, the corporation arranged for publicity campaign for general and special crafts. During 84-85 the sale of handicrafts was Rs. 232/- lakhs. as against the sale of Rs. 224.00 lakhs during 83-84

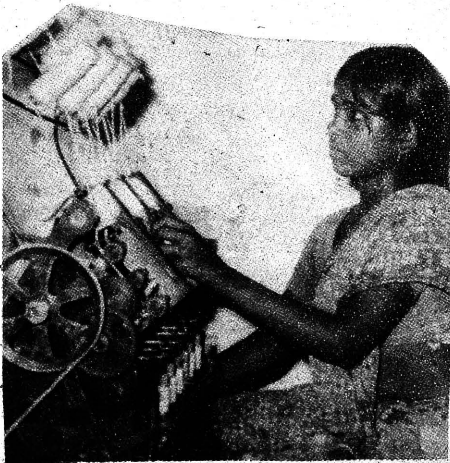
With a view to provide marketing facilities to the handicrafts products of rural artisans, the Corporation purchased handicrafts articles directly from the artisans to the value of Rs. 150/- lakhs approximately. About 3000 rural artisans were benefitted to large extent by the above scheme.

Handicrafts worth Rs. 701 lakhs were produced in the production centres of the Cor-

poration during 84-85. The production was at Rs. 68.00 lakhs during 83-84. In its production Centres, the Corporation has provided employment for about 250 artisans in addition to the regular employees of the Centre. The benefits like Employment Provident Fund, Group Insurance, lump sum payments towards medical allowance, payment of bonus etc. were extended to the artisans working in the production centres on piece-rate basis.

One of the objectives of the Corporation is to impart training in various crafts mainly for the survival of the existing strong crafts and also for the revival of the decaying crafts. Under this programme, training was not only imparted in the strong crafts like Metal ware, but also in the weak crafts like Palm leaf, Korai, Cane and bamboo, so that, those weak crafts are kept alive for the future.

So far 1196 candidates were trained in various crafts. During 84-85, 67 candidates completed training and 36 candidates were continuing the training. The corporation deputed 16 scheduled castes candidates to undergo training in Diamond Cutting at Indian Diamond Institute, Surat, with the financial assistance provided by the Government. The proposal of this Corporation to open a branch of Indian Diamond Institute at Tiruchy is expected to provide training in Diamond Cutting and later on employment for artisans practising this craft.





## POINT : 19

**Continue strict action against smugglers, hoarders and tax evaders and check black money.**

With a view to maintain a stable economy of the public and making available the commodities at reasonable prices the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 was promulgated. Sale at higher prices, hoarding of essential commodities etc are considered as social evils. Therefore various control orders were issued to ensure the availability of essential commodities; Different commodities are brought under this order with effect from 1.4.1984 and is enforced.

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### This is Government :

"If the fields are rich with crops, there will be joy in Government offices, if comradeship smiles in the factories, if the production increases and justice and contentment prevail the state of the country would improve. If those in the markets see to it that procurement and sales are carried on honestly price increase and hoarding would be extinct. The living conditions of the people would improve. If the student in the educational institutions get themselves trained, fully realising that they are there only to work for the uplift of the country, then the country would progress. Combination of all these is Government. Government is not that which is run in some buildings alone. The Government of a country depends on the household traditions."

Improve the working of the public enterprises by increasing efficiency, capacity utilisation and the generation of internal resources.

There are 12 State Transport Corporations in Tamil Nadu operating 9153 buses over 26.46 lakh Kms. every day carrying about 87 lakh passengers. Thanthai Periyar Transport Corporation got the productivity award of the National Productivity Council at the All India level. Tiruvalluvar Transport Corporation and Pandiyar Roadways Corporation received awards at all India level from Association of State Road Transport Undertakings for the best vehicle productivity and best city services respectively. Cheran Transport Corporation also bagged a price for best innovation. The Union Planning Commission has ranked the Tamil Nadu Corporations as second best in the country.

ITEM	1983-84	1984-85
1. Fleet strength as on last date	8461	9153
2. Fleet utilisation percentage	91.70	92.39
3. Bus utilisation Km/Bus/Day	327	333
4. Breakdown per 10000 Kms.	0.53	0.43
5. Accidents per lakh Kms.	0.97	0.62
6. K.M.P.L. Diesel	3.86	3.93
7. Km.run per condemned tyre	109177	115455
8. Staff ratio: Men/bus	7.40	7.36
9. Profit/Loss (Rs. in crores)	-3.04	-2.35
10. Cash Generation (Rs. in crores)	27.00	32.34

Improvement in the physical and financial performance during 1984-85 may be seen from the table.

All Transport Corporations have started Driver Training Schools and I.T.'s in their headquarters.



NEW TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME

ACHIEVEMENTS AT A GLANCE

STATEWISE PERFORMANCE

STATES	Category of performance				Total point	Total score	Maximum score possible	Percentage.
	A	B	C	D				
1. Andhra Pradesh	11	3	3	—	17	42	51	82.4
2. Assam	10	—	6	—	16	36	48	75.0
3. Bihar	9	1	6	—	16	35	48	73.0
4. Gujarat	14	—	2	—	16	44	48	91.7
5. Haryana	10	1	3	—	14	35	42	83.3
6. Himachal Pradesh	10	1	2	—	13	34	39	87.2
7. Jammu & Kashmir	2	1	11	—	14	19	42	45.2
8. Karnataka	12	—	5	—	17	41	51	80.4
9. Kerala	12	—	3	1	16	39	48	81.3
10. Madhyapradesh	10	—	7	—	17	37	51	72.6
11. Maharashtra	17	—	—	—	17	51	51	100.0
12. Manipur	10	1	2	1	14	34	42	81.0
13. Meghalaya	3	—	6	1	10	15	30	50.0
14. Nagaland	2	—	5	1	8	11	24	45.8
15. Orissa	11	—	6	—	17	39	51	76.5
16. Punjab	10	—	2	1	13	32	39	82.1
17. Rajasthan	16	—	1	—	17	49	51	96.1
18. Sikkim	6	—	6	—	12	24	36	66.7
19. Tamil Nadu	17	—	—	—	17	51	51	100.0
20. Tripura	5	—	11	—	16	26	48	54.2
21. Uttar Pradesh	13	—	4	—	17	43	51	84.3
22. West Bengal	4	—	12	—	16	25	48	50.0

(Extract taken from Union Planning Commission's Circular No.10(5) 85 TPP dated 24.4.1985)



# The White Revolution

Milk Production has traditionally been a subsidiary occupation to the farmers in Tamil Nadu. To improve milk production and marketing in our State, Dairy Development Department was established during 1958 in Tamil Nadu. The first modern Dairy was set up in 1963 at Madhavaram followed by another Dairy at Madurai in 1967. Setting up of modern dairies, chilling centres, adoption of improved method of transport of milk, establishment of bulk vending units, provision of technical inputs such as Animal Health care, Artificial Insemination Programme, vaccination against Foot and mouth disease are some of the important measures undertaken in recent years.

A number of chilling Centres were established from time to time in order to facilitate the procurement of surplus milk from rural areas and to undertake intermediary processing before despatch to the main dairies at Madras and Madurai. The entire commercial activi-

ties relating to procurement, processing as well as marketing of milk and bi-products were handed over to the State Owned Corporation, namely Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation in the year 1972, which has since been converted as a Co-operative organisation, namely, Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation Limited in the year, 1981. The Department is now mainly concerned with the organisation and administration of co-operatives at the village level and district level throughout the State besides attending to statutory items of work as provided under the Co-operative Societies Act.

### The Progress in the Organisation of Milk Producers' Societies :—

(a) 5,356 Primary Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies have been formed and are functioning in Tamil Nadu. This includes 584 societies which have been formed during 1984-85. It is proposed to organise 400 new Milk

Producers' Co-operative Societies during the year 1985-86.

### Plan Schemes implemented by the Dairy Development Department :—

#### (1) Milk Procurement Teams

In order to improve Milk Production in the Non-Operation Flood Districts of Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari Districts Milk Procurement Teams have been established. In the remaining 9 Districts, funds under Operation Flood II Programmes were utilised for Dairy Development activities. Out of the six Non-operation Flood Districts, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Pudukottai are included under Operation Flood II Programme with effect from 1st April 1985. During the Sixth Plan period, 11 Milk Procurement Teams were sanctioned for the Non-Operation Flood Districts. They have organised 656 Milk Producer's Co-operative Societies so far and 144 societies during 1984-85 on the "Anand Pattern"



**Salient features about Milk Co-operatives :—**

**(a) Primaries:—**

(i) Number of active primary milk co-operatives in Tamil Nadu	5,502
Primary Milk Producer's Co-operative Societies	5,356
Milk Supply Co-operative Societies	106
Co-operative Dairy Farm	2
Milk Consumers' Co-operative Societies	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,502</b>

(ii) Number of members in the Milk Co-operatives 14.65 lakhs

(iii) Paid up share capital of the societies Rs. 244.15 lakhs

**(b) Unions :**

(i) Number of District Milk Producers' Co-operative Unions	15
(ii) Number of Milk Supply Unions	10
(iii) Number of members in Milk Unions	25,388
(iv) Paid up share capital in the Unions	Rs. 215.49 lakhs

**(c) Production and sale of Milk — (In lakhs of litres)**

(i) Daily average milk production	10.06
(ii) Daily average local sales	2.73
(iii) Daily average supply to Tamilnadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation/Unions	7.33

Under Fodder Development Scheme, select Milk Co-operatives are sanctioned subsidy at Rs. 500 each for propagation of seed materials and to supply the same to their members. Subsidy of Rs. 200 per acre is also given to a member of a Milk Co-operative to raise fodder. During the year 1984-85, fodder subsidy of Rs.23,715 has been sanctioned to 51 Milk Co-operative Societies to benefit 239 members.

**Loan Assistance to Co-operatives :—**

Loan assistance to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs has been given to the Milk Co-operatives towards purchase of Milk cans, equipments, coolers, vehicles and constructions of Laboratory and godown during 1983-84. For the year 1984-85, similar loan assistance to the extent of Rs. 4.80 lakhs has been sanctioned. It is proposed to sanction a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs during 1985-86 for the above purpose.

# The Tourism Industry



Tamil Nadu has immense tourism potential to cater to the varied tastes of tourists, both domestic and foreign. Despite this, Tamil Nadu's share of international tourist arrivals is not proportionate, when compared to other areas in the country. It is therefore imperative that concerted efforts are made to increase the State's share of international tourist arrivals by at least 50 per cent during the Seventh Plan period from the present 20 to 23 per cent. There is a vast scope to attract more domestic tourists also to Tamil Nadu. To achieve this end, there is a need to provide and strengthen the necessary tourist infrastructural facilities in the State. The Government of Tamil Nadu constantly review the needs of the tourists at different centres in the State and implement schemes suitably in an integrated manner for tourism promotion in the State. The Department of Tourism of the State Government is engaged in Tourism development and promotional work while the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation (an undertaking of the State Government) functions as the executing agency of the tourism schemes and is also involved in tourism commercial activities by provision of boarding, lodging, transport and recreation facilities.

The vast reservoir of tourism resources of Tamil Nadu—natural, historical, religious, cultural, archaeological, seaside resorts and wildlife sanctuaries—is extremely conducive for developing tourism as a thriving industry. The tourism promotion policy during the Seventh Plan period is so designed as to exploit these resources with a view to increase the tourist traffic and to make the stay of the tourists happy and pleasant. The major facets of the strategy for tourism promotion during the Seventh Plan period are—

- (1) Development of infrastructural facilities in places of international and national importance in order to attract more foreign tourists and tourists from other parts of the country to the State;
- (2) Development of places of local tourist importance for encouraging local population to visit nearby places for rest and relaxation;
- (3) Adoption of modern and scientific technique in communication for tourism promotion and publicity;
- (4) Improving basic facilities like accommodation, transportation, etc. particularly for the budget and the low income group tourists by providing

necessary assistance to Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation; and

(5). To encourage private sector agencies and non-resident Indians living abroad to contribute their share for building up of tourist infrastructure in the State.

## Declaration of Tourism as an 'Industry'

Considering the vast potential for development of Tourism in the State the Government of Tamil Nadu has decided in principle to accord to 'Tourism' the status of an 'Industry' so that various concessions and advantages that are now available to other industries could be made available to the various segments of tourism industry also. This decision of the Tamil Nadu Government follows the recommendation made at the Meeting of the National Development Council held at New Delhi in July 1984 under the Chairmanship of the then Prime Minister Thirumathi Indira Gandhi and reiterated by the Government of India recently in January 1985. This major decision of the Government would positively generate greater tourism promotion activity in the State and facilitate the private sector to play a vital role with increased investments in tourism schemes.

**Joint Sector Projects and Participation by Non-Resident Indians.**

To facilitate accelerated development of Tourism Promotion schemes in the State, it has been decided to implement tourism projects by the Government in the joint sector with the participation of private entrepreneurs.

The Government of Tamil Nadu will encourage investments by Non-Resident Indians living abroad in the tourism promotion schemes, in the State. This will, not only motivate additional investments in the tourism industry in terms of Foreign Exchange but will also make available the foreign technical know-how and expert management in the provision of tourism infrastructural facilities of international standards.

**Development of Places of National Importance.**

Master Plans have been prepared by this Department during the last four or five years for the integrated development of places of national importance as mentioned below:—

	<i>Total estimate</i> (Rs. in crores)
Mamallapuram	6.00
Rameswaram	28.00
Kanniyakumari	16.00
Udhagamandalam- Mudumalai	28.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>78.00</b>

The Government of India was requested to extend massive assistance for implementing the Master Plans and also to seek financial assistance from international financial institutions. The Government of India was also requested to

seek financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 28.00 crores from World Bank, etc., for implementing important schemes at the above four places. However Government of India, Department of Tourism have informed that they could not extend assistance on a massive scale as their own budgetary resources are very limited and that the schemes recommended for World Bank assistance did not qualify as per the terms and conditions of the World Bank. However due to the persistent request of this department, the Government of India, Department of Tourism have sanctioned assistance to the tune of Rs. 21.71 lakhs for the two schemes during 1984-85.

(Rs. in lakhs.)

(i) Landscaping at Mamallapuram	15.32
(ii) Water sports facilities at Muttukkadu near Madras	(1) 6.39
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.71</b>

We have been accommodating selected schemes from the Master Plan in our Plan Programmes of various Departments of the Government. This Department is also taking up on its own certain schemes which cannot be accommodated by other Departments, in addition to those of Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation. The following are the schemes implemented by this Department:—

**Mamallapuram.**—The major items of works which have been taken up by this Department are as follows :—

**(1) Open - air - Museum—**

Formation of an Open-air Museum at Mamallapuram depicting the cultural heritage of the State has been planned by the Government with a view to expose visitors to the rich cultural heritage of TamilNadu. The ultimate cost of the project is estimated to be around Rs. 68.00 lakhs. A high level committee constituted by the Government has selected 47 themes to be sculptured and these have been approved by the Government. A sum of Rs. 27.09 lakhs has already been sanctioned. The work is in progress.

**(2) Sound and Light Project—**

In pursuance of the recommendations made in the Master Plan, the project for installation of a sound and light spectacle near Five Rathas area was formulated at a total cost of Rs. 47.00 lakhs. It was proposed to meet this on a sharing formula as follows:—

	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
Department of Tourism, Government of India	20.00
Department of Tourism, Government of Tamil Nadu	20.00
Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation	7.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.00</b>

But, the Government of India have now informed that they are not in favour of this project. It is therefore proposed by this Government to instal the Sound and Light spectacle in the proposed Open-air Museum.

**Development of Places of Local Tourist Importance.**

**(a) District Excursion Centres:**

With a view to promote domestic tourism, the Government of TamilNadu have launched a scheme in the year 1980 to develop two centres in each district into District Excursion Centres. The salient feature of the scheme is the provision of certain basic amenities at the selected centres viz., drinking water, and toilet facilities, parking facilities for vehicles, restaurants and rest sheds, etc., to cater to the needs of the tourists visiting these centres. The Government of Tamil Nadu have accorded top priority to this scheme designed to promote domestic tourism that would benefit the budget tourists. The State owned transport undertakings in the State have come forward to release a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs to each centre from out of their surplus funds. As on date altogether the Transport Corporations have contributed Rs. 13,50,000 towards the development of District-Excursion Centres. The Government is also embarking on a policy of pooling the resources of various Government departments and relevant agencies to obtain finances from their sectoral outlays.

During 1983-84, the Tourism Department have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs towards the development of the following five places into District Excursion Centres to promote domestic tourism:—

(i) Sithanavasal (Pudukottai district).

(ii) Bhavani-Kooduthurai (Periyar district).

(iii) Gangaikonda Chola - puram (Tiruchirappalli district)

(iv) Thirumoorthy Hills (Coimbatore district).

**(v) Papanasam (Tirunelvel district).**

During 1984-85, Rs. 8.00 lakhs was sanctioned towards the development of the following four places, as District Excursion Centres, to promote domestic tourism:—

(i) Kolli Hills (Salem district)

(ii) Elagiri Hills (North Arcot district).

(iii) Grand Anicut (Thanjavur district).

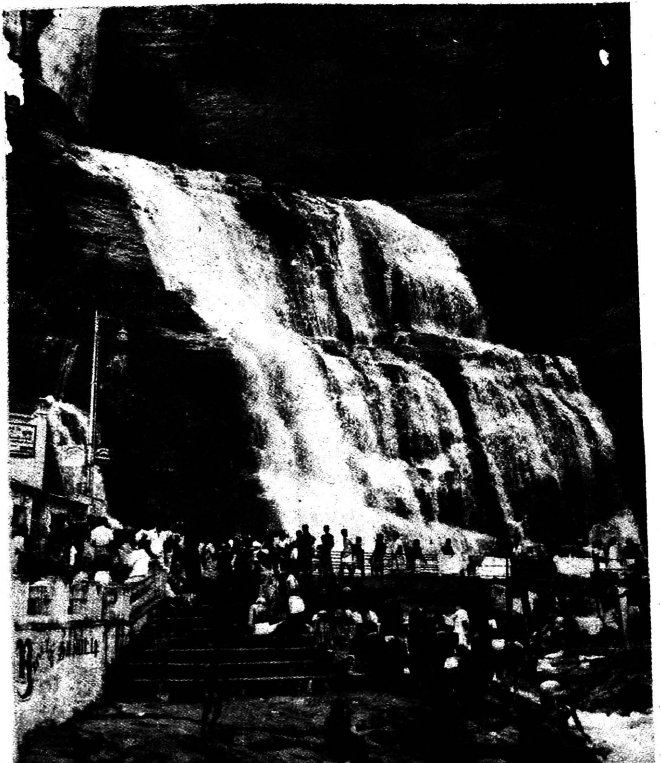
(iv) Pilavakkal (Kamarajar district).

In Kanniyakumari district, Pechipparai Dam area has been developed and introduced as a District Excursion Centre on 11th September 1984. In the course of the ensuing years more District Excursion Centres will be introduced to domestic tourists.

During 1985-86, it is proposed to identify and develop a few more centres into District Excursion Centres and a sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the purpose.

**Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation ;**

Development of Tourism by Government of Tamil Nadu has two aspects, one, the promotional activities undertaken by the Department of Tourism and the other, provision of basic amenities to the tourists through its agency, Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation. Apart from giving share capital and loan assistance to the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation for their programme, this Department is also entrusting schemes to the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation for execution.





During the Sixth Plan period a sum of Rs. 181.40 lakhs has been given to the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation towards share capital contribution and loan assistance.

The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation was set up in the year 1971 initially to concentrate on developing two main activities, namely, provision of accommodation facilities and operation of coach tours. Over the years, the Corporation has made rapid strides in increasing its area of activities. The transport and accommodation facilities offered by the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation have become much sought after by the tourists visiting Tamil Nadu. The turnover of the Corporation has increased to about Rs. 400 lakhs.

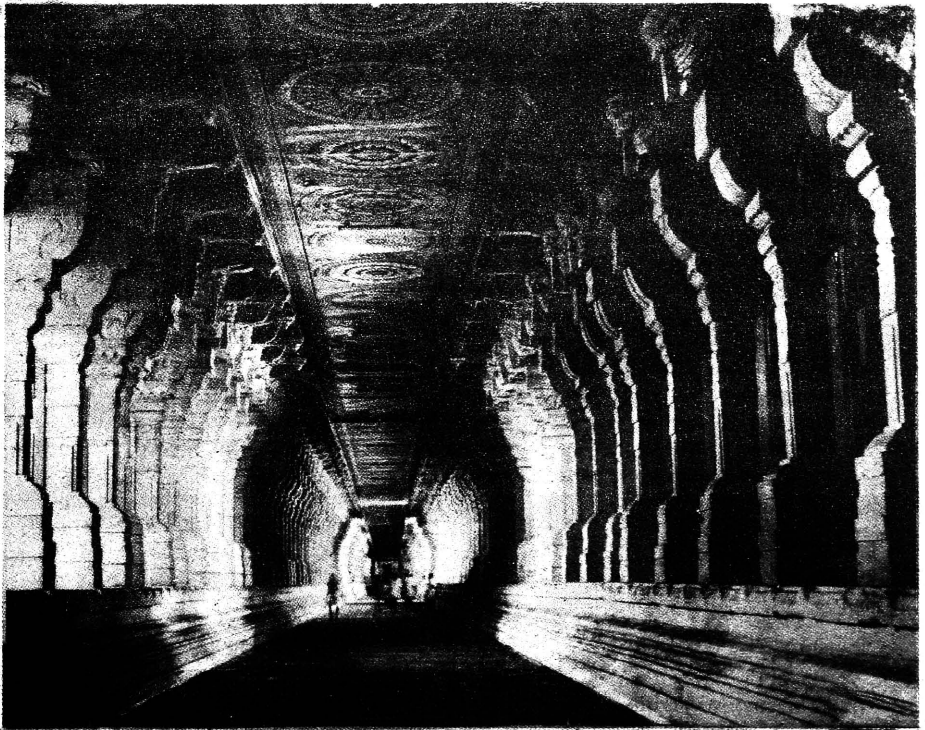
The Coach tours have become very popular and have attracted appreciable number of foreign tourists, mainly from South East Asian countries. Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation has overseas selling agents at Singapore and Kuala Lumpur.

#### **International Tourist Complexes in Tamil Nadu :**

In order to attract foreign tourists in larger measure, the Beach Resort Complex of Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation at Mamallapuram will be upgraded to International standards with greater amenities. At Muttukkadu and Thiruvadanthai on the road to Mamallapuram, new International Resorts are being planned, which will be among the best in the world. In Madras, near Valluvarcottam an International Tourist Centre,

depicting all facets of Tamil Culture is proposed. Also, in the place of the Old Law College Hostel, a new hotel complex is being planned to cater to budget tourists. These proposals, which are under active consideration of the Department of Tourism, will approximately cost about Rs.25crores. When they materialise, the proportion of foreign tourists visiting Tamil Nadu will increase manifold.

Apart from the schemes mentioned, plans are being prepared for more and more places to develop tourism potential. Studies are on hand to assess the beneficial impact of Tourism on local economy, especially on the life of the weaker sections. New efforts will be undertaken based on the findings of the studies, to promote tourism, blending with preservation of the Environment and Ecology.



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# Rapid Industrial

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## Growth

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## Tamil Nadu

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Is the criticism in some quarters that Tamil Nadu had slipped to the 13th or 14th position in Industrialisation among the states in India correct? Is it substantiated by facts?

According to the annual survey of industries in 1978-79, nine major states accounted for 82.5 percent of the total value added under manufacturing sector Tamil Nadu with a share of 10 percent took for the third rank. In 1977-78, also Tamil Nadu held the same rank.

During 1978-79 also Tamil Nadu occupied the third place with a share of 10 percent of employees, 10.8 percent of total input. 10.6 percent of the gross output and 10 percent of the value added by manufacture.

According to official figures, the industrial production index with 1970 base at 100 rose to 138.3 for All India compared to 143.1 for Tamil Nadu in 1977. This has reached 172 for All India and 213.3 for Tamil Nadu by 1982. This shows that Tamil Nadu, with its consistently higher growth than the All-India figure, has been moving much faster in the industrial field than the All-India average and majority of the States in India.

The pace of Industrialisation in the State, it is said by experts, would have been much faster if the

Central sector investment in Tamil Nadu was not low. The Central sector investment in the state, is low when compared to the past 10 years. The State has now been earnestly urging the Centre to correct this regional imbalance early.

The number of units registered under the Factories Act in the State has increased from 6,215 in 1970 to 8,570 in 1976-77, 9,743 in 1979-80 and 11,920 as on December 31, 1983.

The consumption of power for Industrial purposes which was of the order of 3,051 million units in 1976-77 rose to 4,501 million units by 1981-82.

Tamil Nadu continues to stand first among all the states in the country in respect of reimbursement obtained from the Government of India as capital subsidy for new units as well as expansion of existing units.

Between 1977, and 1984, 600 new large and medium industries have come into being.

The number of registered small scale units which stood at 18,789 in 1978 went up to 49,920 at the end of March, 1984 and to 60,259 at the end of March 1985, registering a growth of over 200 percent during these seven years.

Prior to 1977, there were only two Industrial complexes of the SIPCOT (State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu). Now five Industrial complexes are being set up at the rate of one each in Gummidipoondi, Tuticorin, Cuddalore, Pudukkottai and Manamadurai.

Tamil Nadu does not have a no-industry district. As the districts in the State are quite large, it has suffered compared to other States having smaller districts. The Tamil Nadu Government has, therefore, taken up the matter with the Government of India requesting them that only taluks or blocks should be taken as the unit for declaring 'no-industry areas' rather than districts as the size of the taluk or block is likely to be uniform through out the Country.

The Single window concept introduced for small scale industries has recently been extended to medium and large scale industries also. In spite of these, complaints are still being heard that procedural delays caused by the statutory and other authorities hamper the quick commissioning of industries. Steps are being taken upto gear up the single window machinery now.

*Courtesy:*  
**The Indian Express**  
13th June 1985.



# YOUR SEARCH FOR COLORFUL PRINTS

ENDS AT

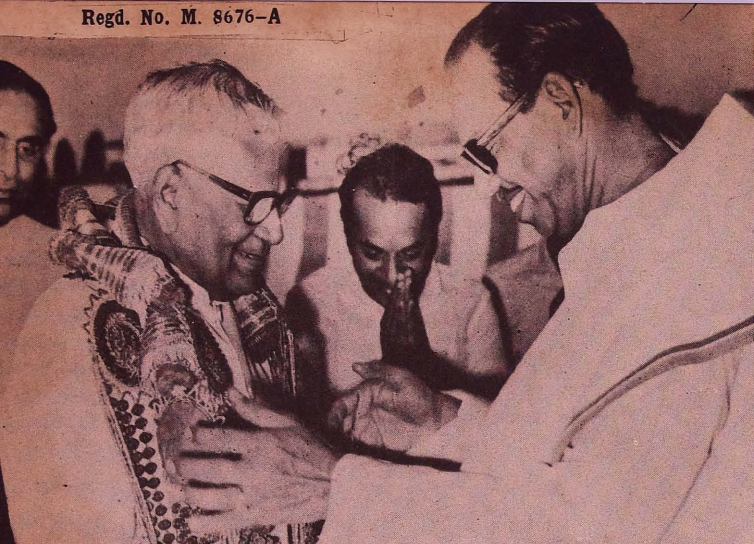
Co-optex  
Bright and  
beautiful  
of colour

*Co-optex*

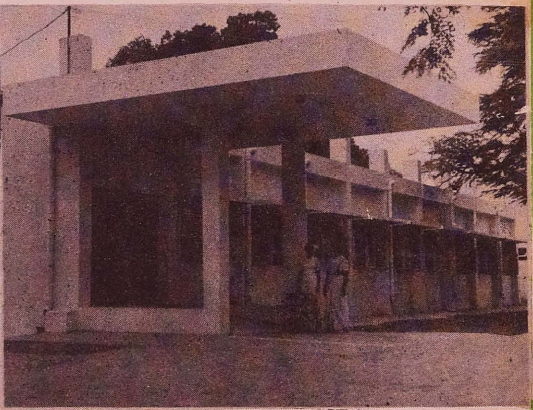
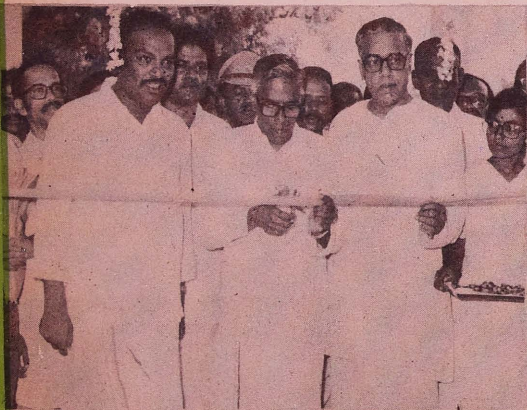
prints. Rich variety enchanting  
fresh in a wealth of colours  
and designs.



*Co-optex*  
HANDLOOMS



His Excellency, the Vice President, Thiru R. Venkatraman being received by Hon'ble Finance Minister Navalar Dr. Nedunchezhiyan at Madras on 10-8-85.



Hon'ble Information Minister, Thiru RM. Veerappan inaugurated the 43 bed new building of Kanchipuram Government Headquarters Hospital on 10-8-85. Hon'ble Minister for Health, Dr. H.V. Hande presided.

Hon'ble Minister for Khadi, Tmt. Vijayalakshmi Palanichamy welcomed the Chairman of the Central Khadi Commission, Thiru Thomas at the Khadi-Kraft Centre on 10-8-85.

