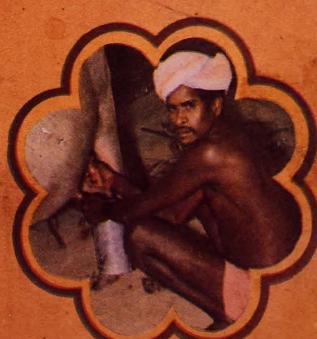


Tamil Arasu



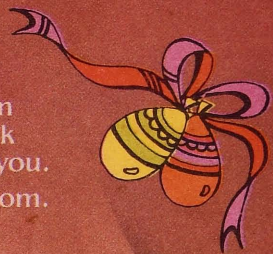
JULY 1986 Re. 1

TAMILNADU GOVERNMENT
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Co-optex
Handlooms

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TAMIL ARASU

In scope this month

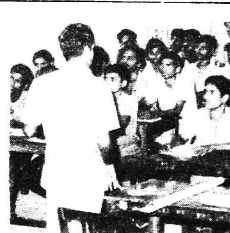
The Star behind the star Performance.

A profile of "The Star behind The Star performance" of the Tamil Nadu Government. A reproduction of the doctorate citation by the Madras University on the Chief Minister given in 1983.

The Star Performance

Tamil Arasu presents you The STAR PERFORMANCE. A glance at some of the choicest achievements of the Tamil Nadu Government since 1977.

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Thiruvalluvar Year 2017

THE STAR PERFORMANCE (1977 - 1986)

THE STAR

behind the Star Performance

Dr. M.G.R.

Hon'ble Chief Minister

When Thiru M. G. Rama chandran, endearingly known to us as M.G.R. was born in 1917 at Kandy, hunger, squalor and poverty were the enervating conditions his family was forced to endure. Subsequent to the death of his father and other family members, M.G.R.'s family settled at Kumbakonam, but the problems of the family did not permit young Ramachandran to pursue his education beyond the primary stage at Anayadi school. To support the family M.G.R. first joined work in the Madurai Original Boy's Dramatic Company and later in the Uraiyur Moideen Drama Company for paltry salaries. Rivalries, jealousies and partialities amidst the actors of these companies brought home to his mind the perversities to which man's motives are liable.

It was against these abnormal conditions of life that several pieces of morals rendered by his mother had struck roots in young M.G.R.'s mind. It was because of her grooming that M.G.R. began to imbibe two characteristic attitudes in his life, viz., fostering the qualities of being human and resisting the tendencies that degrade a human being.

M.G.R. began to cultivate good habits from his very early life. He used to be simple, soft-spoken, gentle, patient, courageous and wished to learn from others. He had always believed in truth, friendliness, duty, discipline, mercy and sacrifice. His innate trait has been to "forgive and forget" even those who committed treachery and deceit against him. Equal respect to those who praise and condemn him, equal dignity for physical and mental labour, and equal courtesy to the rich and poor—these were his forte from his younger days. He staunchly believed that progress is possible through reforms and that sincere service to the poor is the gateway to the kingdom of God.

M.G.R. proceeded to Madras in the early thirties with the fond hope of conquering the emerging, new world of cinema. Between 1934 and 1976 most of his 136 films had become thunderous popular hits. Since most of his films depict his own personal experiences in life, his idealism and remarkable humanism, they had all become extremely ideological. M.G.R. has personally held that Art is always for the sake of the people and had eagerly used that medium to fight

superstitions, conservatism and outmoded practices. In the process of film making, M.G.R. had also excelled himself in direction, stagecraft, dialogues and other details of filmic art. Befittingly the Government of India had honoured him with the highest award "Bharat" for his acting in RIKSHAKARAN in 1972.

When riches came his way, M.G.R. began to help the poor directly. He was always the first to give disaster reliefs, to support several orphanages, hospitals, and schools, and to help his colleagues in the film industry and outside. This has earned him the affectionate epithet philanthropist par-excellence. Truly, the reciprocity of his love for the society and in turn, its love for him, is the secret of his success in mass relations.

His association with the D.M.K. and especially with Anna from 1953 onwards, opened up a new phase in M.G.R.'s life. M.G.R. has taken to Anna and the friendship between the two grew. Because of his cooperation with the D.M.K. as its propagandist, organiser, financier and electoral strategist, M.G.R. became a political force within the D.M.K. in his own right. He

was elected to the Assembly in 1967 and 1971 from Parangimalai Constituency. However, following his differences with the D.M.K., M.G.R. founded the A.I.A.D.M.K. in 1972 to

preach the ideals of Anna and Humanism.

"None should suffer like me" is the motto of M.G.R.'s life. When the A.I.A.D.M.K. was voted to power in 1977

and 1980 Assembly Elections, M.G.R. as the Chief Minister, fulfilled some of the aspirations of the poor people by launching such schemes as 50% reservation of seats in educational institutions and in Government employment for the backward communities; special component plan for the Adi-Hindus; the tribal sub-plan for the Scheduled Tribes; several social welfare schemes for the helpless women; Nutritious Meal Programme and Integrated Child Development Services for the rural communities; and the scheme of "Employment" to one member a family" for the weaker sections; and Unemployment allowance for the educated youth. Further, he has been playing an instrumental role for facilitating the rapid growth of education both in quantity and quality in Tamil Nadu, by creating new universities- Anna University of Technology, Bharathiar University, Bharathidasan University and the Tamil University.

His distinct and significant contribution to Tamil Culture and language have been evidenced by the successful conduct of the Fifth World Tamil Conference at Madurai, the introduction of the Periyar scripts and the sanction of liberal financial aid to those who sacrificed their lives for the cause of Tamil, and to artists, writers and Tamil poets who faced indigent circumstances.

Thus M.G.R. has been fighting for the cause of humanism. He did not hesitate to use films and politics for this purpose. Therefore he has become the Makkal Thilagam, Puratchi Thalaivar and Ponmana-Chemmal of the Tamils. In fact Rajaji had called him a "Crusader like Arjuna"; Periyar described him as a "Man with large heart"; and Anna admired him as a "Poem with serene beauty and emotion".



THE PERFORMANCE

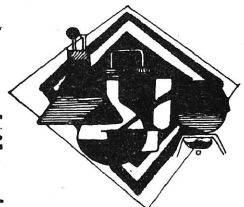
PLAN SCHEMES.

Tamil Nadu enjoys the fine reputation of implementing the Five year Plan programmes effectively and has achieved all Plan targets. The increased plan outlay, by the Planning Commission for Tamil Nadu for 1986-87 is because of the State's satisfactory performance in 1985-86.

Tamil Nadu enjoys the fine reputation of implementing the Five-year Plan programmes effectively and has achieved all Plan targets. As against the outlay of Rs. 3,150 crores for the Sixth Plan, the State had spent Rs. 3,675 crores.

In the first year of the VII Plan for the State, the expenditure is anticipated around Rs. 1,050 crores as against an approved outlay of Rs. 960 crores. In the second year of the plan i.e., for the year 1985-86, the Annual Plan will cost Rs. 1,153 crores.

The Annual Plan for 1986-1987 has 'Power' as a major thrust with an outlay of Rs. 387.36 crores. The break-up for the other sector of the Annual Plan is: Water supply and Sanitation Rs. 125 crores; Social Welfare and nutrition Rs. 110.42 crores; Agriculture Rs. 94.44 crores; Rural development Rs. 47.89 crores; Irrigation and flood control Rs. 77.94 crores; Industry and minerals Rs. 54.38 crores; Transport Rs. 57.75 crores; Science, technology and environment Rs. 1.68 crores; General economic services Rs. 3.98 crores; Education, art and culture Rs. 60.15 crores; Health Rs. 26.76 crores; Housing Rs. 47 crores; Urban Development Rs. 33 crores; Information and Publicity Rs. 60 lakhs; Welfare of SC, ST and Backward classes Rs. 15.50 crores; Labour and Employment Rs. 3.99 crores; General Services, Stationery and Printing Rs. 4.98 crores. The increased Plan outlay, by the Planning Commission for Tamil Nadu is because of the State's satisfactory performance in 1985-86.



THE PERFORMANCE

AGRICULTURE

Tamil Nadu's Sugar yield of 100 metric tonnes per hectare is a world record. About 35 lakh acres in Tamil Nadu have Sugar Cane grown on them.

Agriculture is the mainstay of Tamil Nadu's economy. The yield of rice amounting to **2.5** metric tonnes per hectare is **among** the highest in the Indian Subcontinent.

At the end of the Sixth plan period, Tamil Nadu achieved a production level of 69.17 lakh metric tonnes of rice and other cereals, 3.42 lakhs metric tonnes of pulses and 13, 425 lakh metric tonnes of oilseeds.

For the Seventh plan period, the targets of production level are 105 lakh metric tonnes of food grains, 6 lakh metric tonnes of pulses and 18.98 lakhs metric tonnes of oil seeds.

Tamil Nadu's sugar yield of 100 metric tonnes per hectare is a world record. About 35

lakh acres in Tamil Nadu have sugar cane grown on them.

Cotton is grown in 2.8 lakhs and is expected to yield 6 lakh bales.

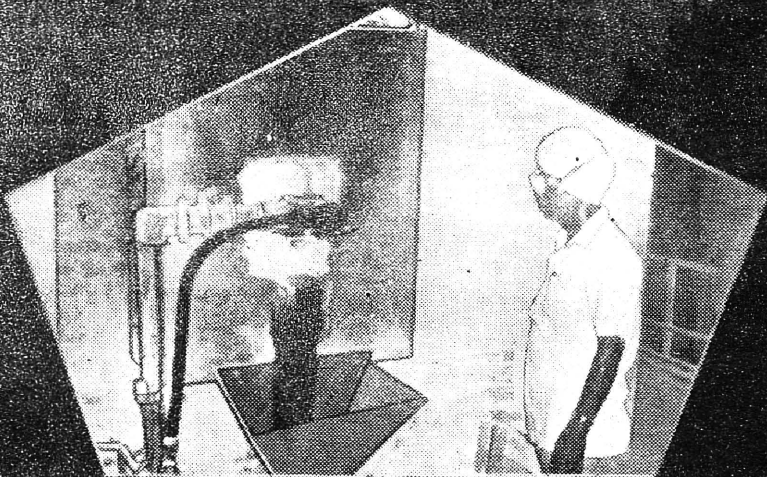
23 grant orchards prepare quality grafts of fruit plants that are supplied at nominal rates to farmers.

Despite the drought in 1984-85, efforts to increase production of pulses and vegetable oil seeds are a success. Against a target of 14.67 lakh hectares of cropped area for oilseeds there was a 5 percent increase and the production saw an increase of 12 percent. Tamil Nadu produced 3.7 lakh tonnes of pulses, over an area of 10.4 lakh hectares, thereby breaking growth records.

20,723 fair price shops cater to the needs of people in Tamil Nadu. 11,965 thousand card holders are benefited by essentials. Tamil Nadu warehousing corporation manages 123 godowns in 43 centres. Rs. 403.64 lakhs has been earned as profit since 1980.



AN 80 CRORE PROJECT IN SUPPORT OF A GREAT FUTURE...



**Coming up from the producers of
one-third of the country's magnesite.**

Established in 1979, Tamilnadu Magnesite Limited, a Government of Tamilnadu Undertaking stand today as leaders in magnesite production in the country.

Producers of the best quality magnesite, they are now all set to launch an 80 crore project. A project that will yield magnesite of international standards and thereby enable the country earn valuable foreign exchange, reducing imports.

This in addition to generating further employment in the rural areas.

Used primarily for refractory bricks in steel plants, magnesite is also used in animal feeds, fertilizers and railway and mosaic flooring.

With a present monthly production of 10,000 MT, Tamilnadu Magnesite Limited is all set to achieve higher targets in the future.



**Tamilnadu Magnesite
Limited,**

(A Govt. of Tamilnadu Undertaking)
119, Greenways Road, Fairlands,
Salem-636 004.

THE PERFORMANCE

INDUSTRIES

Tamil Nadu is a torch bearer of industrialism in India.

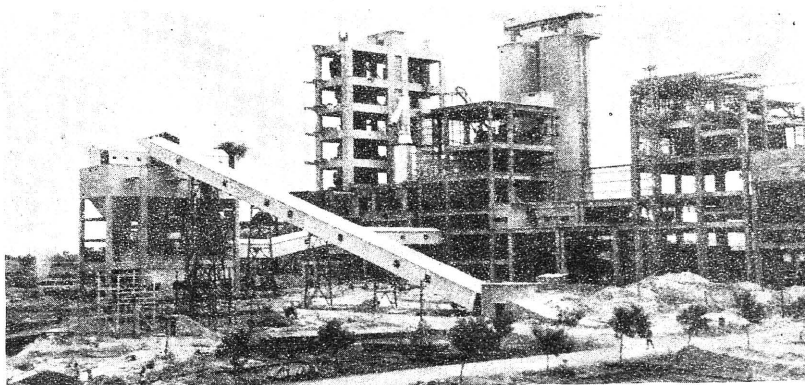
The State's industrial growth during the past seven years had been steady, the tempo of growth maintained by a host of favourable factors such as power availability, supply of crucial inputs, the peaceful labour situation and the turnover of the farm sectors. According to the Annual survey of industries, the share of Tamil Nadu in the value added in the factor sector is about 10%.

Tamil Nadu is first among states in India in respect of reimbursement obtained from the Government of India as capital subsidy of new units as well as expansion of new units.

With about 1650 medium and large scale units and about 64,000 small scale units, Tamil Nadu is ranked high in terms of industrial production. The state accounts for nearly one fourth of the spinning capacity, nearly one fifth of cement, caustic soda and nitrogenous fertilizers and one tenth of the nation's production of sugar, bicycles and calcium carbide. Tamil Nadu produces 60% of safety matches, 77% of finished leather and accounts for 60% of the country's leather export.

Industrial progress in TamilNadu is by its ideal climate for industries to prosper. Abundant skilled manpower, a fine transport system, good power situation and the States Governments' encouragement created vast scope for industrial activity.

Tamil Nadu accounts for nearly one fourth of the spinning capacity in India, one fifth of cement, caustic soda and nitrogenous fertilizers and one tenth of the nation's production of sugar, bicycles and calcium carbide. Tamil Nadu produces 60% of safety matches and 77% of finished leather.





TAMIL NADU MINERALS LIMITED **MADRAS – 600 005**

(An Undertaking of the Government of Tamilnadu)

TAMIN exports Black and Grey Granite Blocks to Foreign countries like Japan, West Germany, U.K., Italy and Australia.

TAMIN GRANITES, a 100% Export Oriented Unit of Tamin, on commissioning its commercial production, now exports polished slabs, wall panels of 2 to 3 cm thickness and monuments of 10-15 cms thickness.

TAMIN also offers the following important Industrial Minerals from their Mines for supply within the country and for exports to the required specification of the consumers/industries.

1. INDIAN STANDARD SAND	:	As per I.S. 650/1966
2. LIMESTONE	:	Chemical Grade + 91% average CaCo ₃
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5. ROSE QUARTZ	:	Semiprecious variety
6. SILICA SAND	:	+99.7% SiO ₂
7. FIRE CLAY	:	Refractory Grade 32.1% Al ₂ O ₃
8. RAW GRADED VERMICULITE	:	Volume expansion on heating 14 times (average)
9. EXFOLIATED VERMICULITE	:	Golden Yellow in colour
10. LIMESHEEL	:	average CaCo ₃ + 94%

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TAMIL NADU MINERALS LIMITED,
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MADRAS – 600 005.

FACTORY :

TAMIN GRANITES
MANALI – PONNERI ROAD
MANALI
MADRAS 600 068

PHONE : 848932
TELEX : 41-6081 TNML IN

GRAMS : MINESALITE

DIPR/26231/363/86 - 27/SAS

THE PERFORMANCE

SOME PRIMARY INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS OF THE GOVERNMENT

Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO) has floated a Rs. 23 crore industrial explosives Ltd. This unit is the third of its kind in the country. Commercial production has already begun on the 700 acre site in North Arcot District.

A Rs. 22 crore detonator project and Rs. 23 crore ammonium nitrate acid project, both promoted by (TIDCO) are also coming up in the region.

The Myiladuthurai co-operative sugar Mill set up at a cost of Rs. 1,777 lakhs will commence production by the end of 1986.

Tamil Nadu Magnesites Ltd. (TANMAG) is implementing a project costing Rs. 80 crores for the beneficiation of magnesite. A plant for chemically beneficiating the magnesite from mined ore is to be started in 1987 at a cost of 28.7 crores.

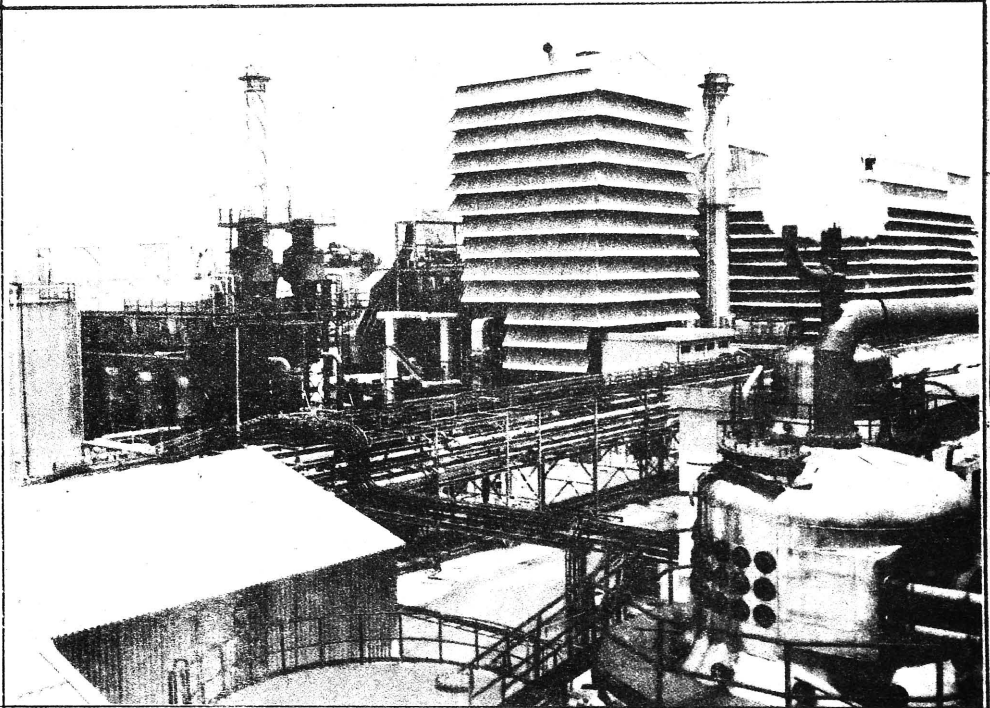
Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Ltd.

at Pugalur is one of the unique plants on earth for its raw material is sugarcane bagasse for manufacturing newsprint, printing and writing paper.

The Ariyalur cement plant, a unit of the Tamil Nadu Cement Corporation, is expanding its capacity. A letter of intent has been applied for setting up a new cement plant in Palayam in Madurai District.

The Electronic Corporation of Tamil Nadu (ELCOT) has set up projects such as the Aluminium Electrolytic capacitor manufacturing unit at Hosur, communication systems project at Madras and the Digital electronics watch project at Madras.

The Tamil Nadu Government, has provided about 158 acres of land for first stage of Government of India's Export Processing Zone at Madras. 300 acres of land will further be provided to the 370 units that are coming up.



THE PERFORMANCE

EDUCATION

In 1983-84 itself, Tamil Nadu had more than half of the 1600 vocational training institutions in India. Out of the 3.32 lakh higher secondary students in Tamil Nadu, 61,502 were studying in vocational courses.

Education has gained utmost priority in the State and Tamil Nadu has the second highest percentage of literates among States. Since the present government came to power, innumerable portals of education have been opened. New universities such as the Bharatiya University at Coimbatore, Bharathidasan University at Tiruchirappalli, Alagappa University at Karaikudi, Tamil University at Thanjavur, Mother Teresa University for Women at Kodaikanal and Anna University of Technology at Madras were opened. To improve the number of trained personnel in the State, self-financing Medical colleges, Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics are encouraged apart from increasing the seats and facilities at the Government institutions.

Tamil Nadu now has 193 colleges of Arts, Science and Commerce. Before the commencement of the Sixth Five-Year Plan (in 1979-80)-1,36,000 students were studying in these colleges. Now the strength has touched two lakhs.

In 1985-86, alone as many as 85 new high schools and 49 new higher secondary schools were opened.

The State has attached great importance to vocationalization of education. In 1983-84 itself, Tamil Nadu had more than half of the 1600 vocational training institution in India. Out of the 3.32 lakh higher secondary students in Tamil Nadu, 61,502 were studying in vocational courses. Vocational courses have been introduced in 969 out of the 1,541 higher secondary schools.

During the year 1984-85, 355 new elementary schools were opened.

With an outlay of Rs. 468 crores, Education in the state accounts for 20 per cent of the revenue expenditure in 1985-86. School education accounts to Rs. 384 crores.

740 school improvement conferences have been conducted since the inception of the programme. About 13 lakhs of poor pupils in Standards 1-3 are given text books free. This scheme costs Rs. 1.6 crores every year. During the current year (1985-86) the Government has extended the scheme to poor children studying in Standard 1 to 8. Apart from this 36,533 schools have book banks that benefit 13 lakh of pupils. 1,123 high schools have been equipped with science laboratories.



THE PERFORMANCE

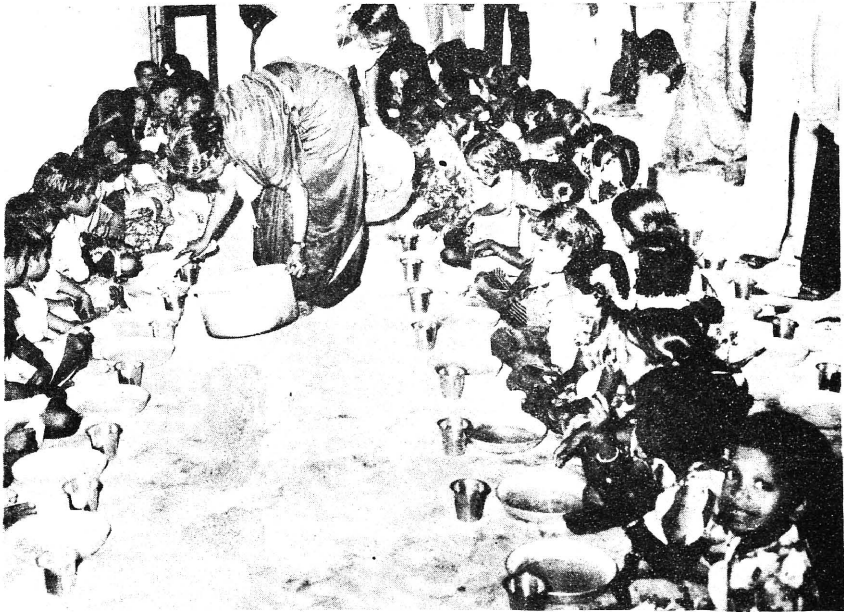
NUTRITIOUS MEAL

On 1st July 1982, Tamil Nadu pioneered the Nutrition noon meal programme, now acclaimed internationally, as a welfare project. Tamil Nadu takes care of all the basic needs of children starting from nutritional support and health back up to free provision of clothes and text books. Presently 88.88 lakh children are benefited by the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal programme and 58.10 lakh children benefit by the free supply of school uniforms.

The Rs. 180 crore Chief Minister's nutritious Meal Programme has created additional benefits to people at large. Within two months after the implementation of scheme, 1.64 lakh children have been additionally enrolled in schools. Another impressive benefit is the employment opportunity provided by the scheme to 1,05,802 women, thereby being hailed as the single largest employment programme for women in Independent India. Children upto 10 years of age receive scientifically prepared tooth powder, free of cost.

The Nutritious Meal programme has been extended to exservicemen and exservicemen's widows who draw pension. About 63,000 people are served by this.

On 1st July 1982, Tamil Nadu pioneered the Nutrition Meal Programme, now acclaimed internationally as a welfare Project. Presently 88.88 lakh children are benefited by the Chief Minister's Noon Meal Programme. The Scheme also provides employment to 1,05,802 women, thereby hailed as the single largest employment programme in India.



THE PERFORMANCE

CO-OPERATIVES

Tamil Nadu's Co-operative movement is believed to be the best in the country. Co-operatives have reached every and nook corner of the State and cater to the needs of the farmer, the worker, the artisan and the consumer.

The Cooperatives play a significant role in supporting the farmer, the worker, the artisan and the consumer.

For every group of three villages, an Agricultural Cooperative society is in existence. There are 4,655 cooperative societies in Tamil Nadu along with 183 Primary Co-op Land Development banks.

The Co-operative Societies have had great success in improving their funds and reserves that will facilitate easy loans to the needy. In 1976-77, the total funds were Rs. 159.89 crores. This saw an increase of 326 percent totalling Rs. 666.80 crores during 1985-86.

On account of various natural factors, Rs. 88.32 crores worth of short term loans were converted to medium term loans. Rs. 3314

crores worth medium term loans were rephased to be repayable by five years duration. Long term loans worth Rs. 45.90 crores were either postponed or restructured.

The Consumers-co-operatives numbering 3,839 primary Co-operative stores had a retail sales of Rs. 605 crores during 1985-86. The sale during 1985-84 was Rs. 285 crores.

It has been decided that no fair price shop will have more than 1000 cards and shops with more card holders are being bifurcated. 11,159 ration shops are being managed by cooperative societies.

7.25 lakh huts have been electrified. 10,74 10,74,184 pumpsets and 26,211 Adi Dravidar tenants are receiving powers.



THE PERFORMANCE

TRANSPORT

10,201 buses, 5,230 bus routes, 75,700 employees
14 bus transport corporations, 187 bus depots, a
daily coverage of 32 lakh kilometres and an
average of 9.2 lakh passengers describe the
Tamil Nadu's state transport system.

Tamil Nadu's transport system takes the
cake among all the systems in India. This has
been proved, repeatedly, by the seventeen
national awards showered on the state transport
systems. The national awards in 1985 are:

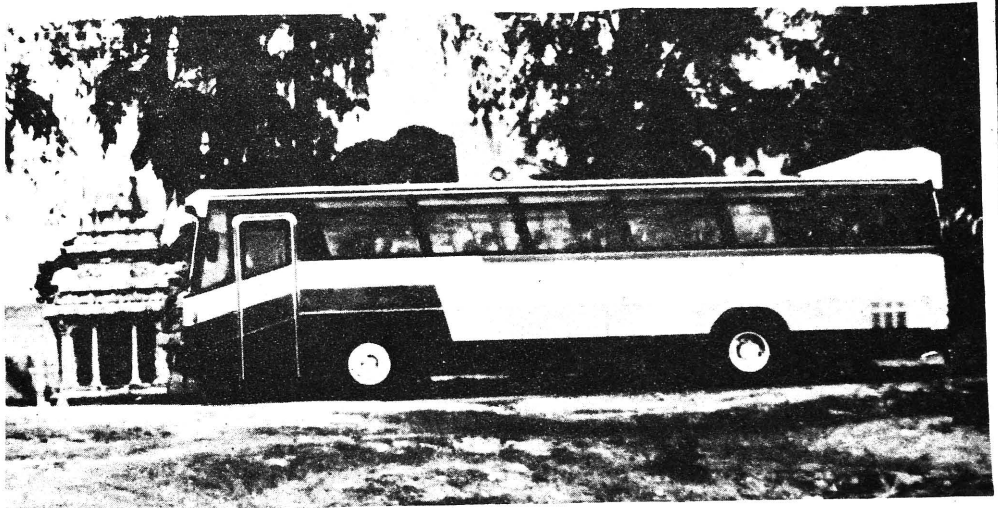
Outstanding Metropolitan Transport
Productivity increase among buses
Outstanding productivity
Award for employing the handicapped

The statistics that describe the growth of
Transports in Tamil Nadu, are staggering. From
4974 buses in 1977, today, there are 10201 buses

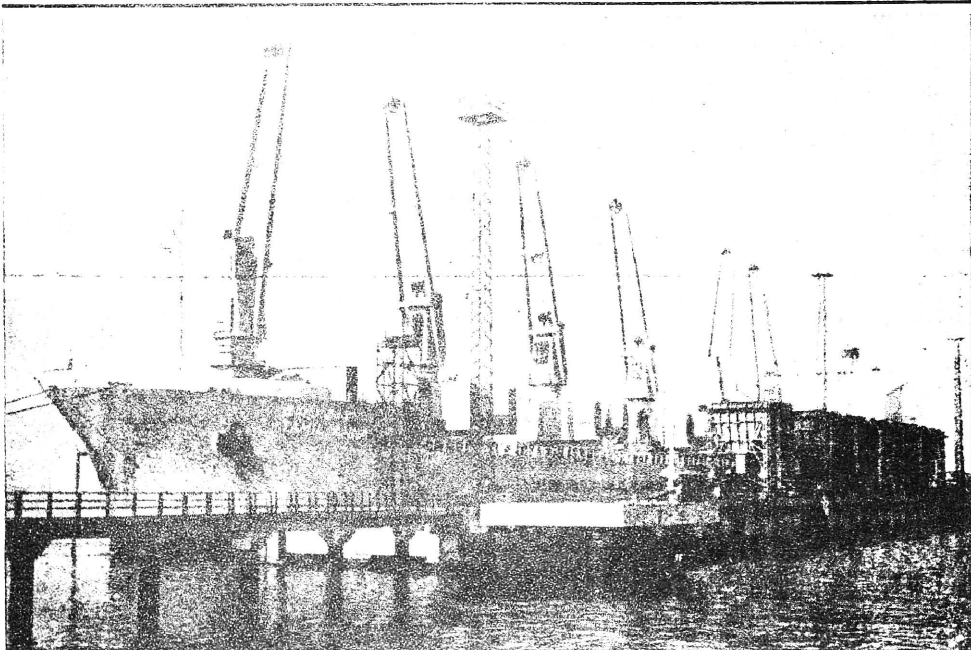
run by the State, 5230 bus routes, 75700 emp-
loyees, 14 bus transport corporations, 187 bus
depots, a daily coverage of 3.2 lakhs kilo-
metres and an average of 9.2 lakh passengers
every day are some of the growth statistics.

Tamil Nadu came up with the first sleeper
coaches in India, aro dynamically desiged
Jeeva Jet buses and the articulated bus with
a large passenger capacity.

It must be kept in mind that the fares for
the travelling public is among the minimum
in India.



Like the port after which it's named,
Poompuhar Shipping Corporation
itself has made some history.



Centuries ago, the port city of Poompuhar in Tamilnadu was bustling with ships, sailors and hectic commercial activity.

It made history, exporting the famous silks and spices of India to far-off countries around the world.

At Poompuhar Shipping Corporation, we've made a bit of history ourselves.

We're the largest movers of coal along the Indian coast: 24.50 lakh tonnes of coal in 1985-86.

All the way from Haldia and Paradeep to thermal stations in Tamilnadu.

Moreover, we've acquired our own 39,990 DWT bulk carrier, mv TAMIL ANNA, from Japan to speed up the transport of coal and to economise our operations. Two more bulk carriers will be delivered before the end of 1986.

To streamline unloading, we have our own specially trained personnel and other facilities.

This enables us to maintain a very high rate of coal discharge comparable to international norms.

In fact, we offer integrated shipping and handling services that no other shipping company offers!

Now, isn't that making history?



Poompuhar Shipping Corporation Limited
304/305 Anna Salai Teynampet Madras 600 018

THE PERFORMANCE

POWER.

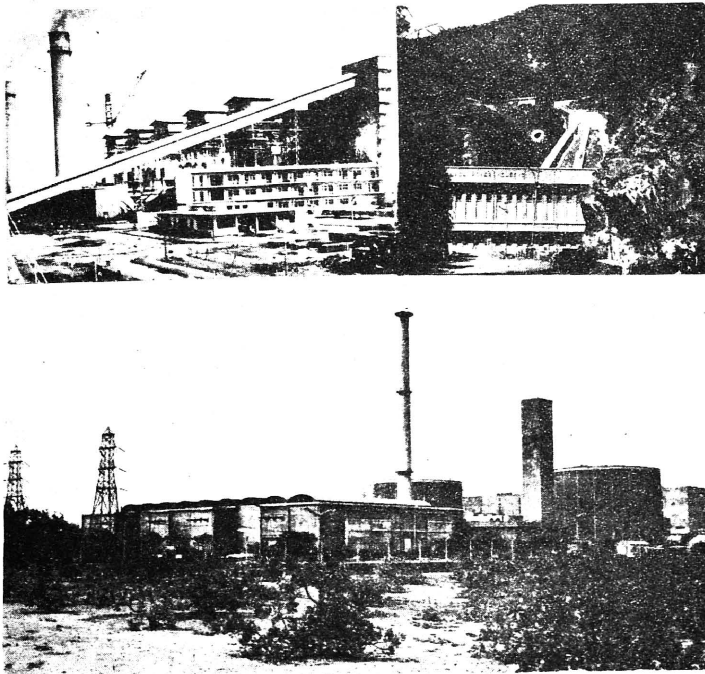
The availability of power in the year 1984-85 was increased to 13,731 million units from 10,377 million units in 1983-84. But the demand is ever increasing.

It is worthwhile to note that at the beginning of the first Five year plan (1951-56), only 2,430 villages in Tamil Nadu were electrified. The fact that all but a handful of villages have been electrified now is no mean achievement.

In the Seventh Plan allocations, the State has earmarked more than 30 per cent. on power development amounting to Rs. 2,000 crores. An additional installed capacity of 1,416 MW will be commissioned during the plan period.

The increased pace of development has necessitated such increased allocation and the power shortage could not be completely wiped out. For example, the availability in the year 1984-85 was increased to 13,731 million units from 10,377 million units in 1983-84, but the demand is ever increasing.

Over a period of year, 15,654 villages have been electrified till March 1984. It is worthwhile to note that at the beginning of the first Five Year Plan (51-56) only 2,430 villages were electrified. The fact that all but a handful of villages have been electrified is no mean achievement.



THE PERFORMANCE

HOUSES FOR EVERYBODY

During the Sixth Five Year Plan, the Tamil Nadu cooperative housing society had sanctioned Rs. 5440 lakhs as loans for constructing 1,86,523 houses. Of these, 1,53,453 houses are for the Adi-Dravidars.

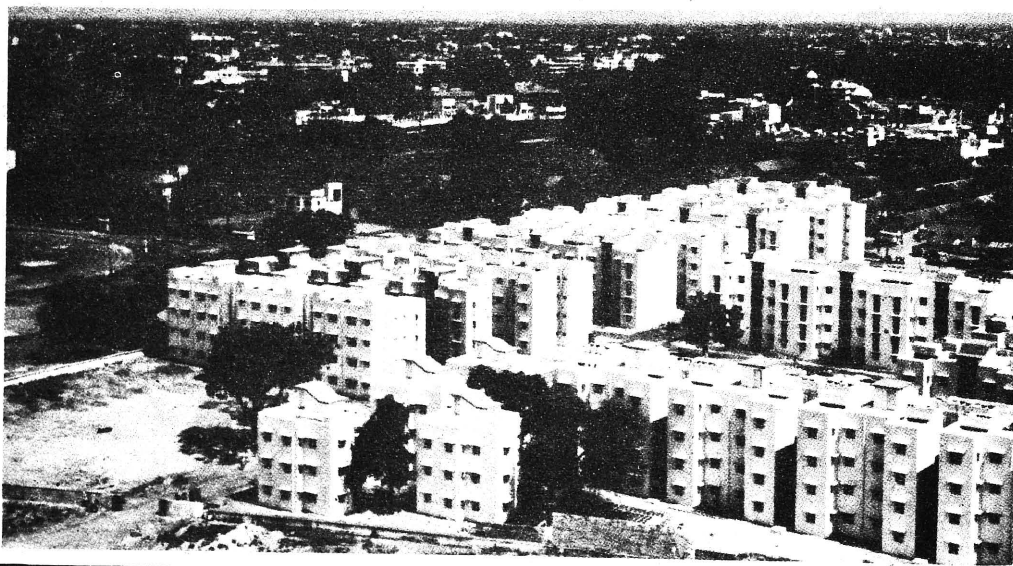
Housing especially for the economically downtrodden has been one of the primary policies of the Tamil Nadu Government.

20,081 houses for the middle income and upper income group were constructed by 1985 March. 3,761 houses were further constructed by February, 1986.

The Government servants rental housing scheme has completed construction of 15,464 houses. 1961 houses were further constructed by February, 1986.

The activities of the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board have been extended to 43 cities apart from Madras. A scheme to provide housing for people living below the poverty line and a low cost housing scheme are being created.

During the sixth five year plan, Tamil Nadu co-operative housing society had sanctioned Rs. 5,440 lakhs as loan for constructing 1,86,523 houses. Of these, 1,53,453 houses are for the Adi-Dravidars.



THE PERFORMANCE

LABOUR WELFARE

Handloom workers have to their benefit the Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Act that deals with Employer - Employee relationship, Regularisation of Service, Health and other benefits. This is the first Act of its kind that provides so much benefits to an unorganized sector.

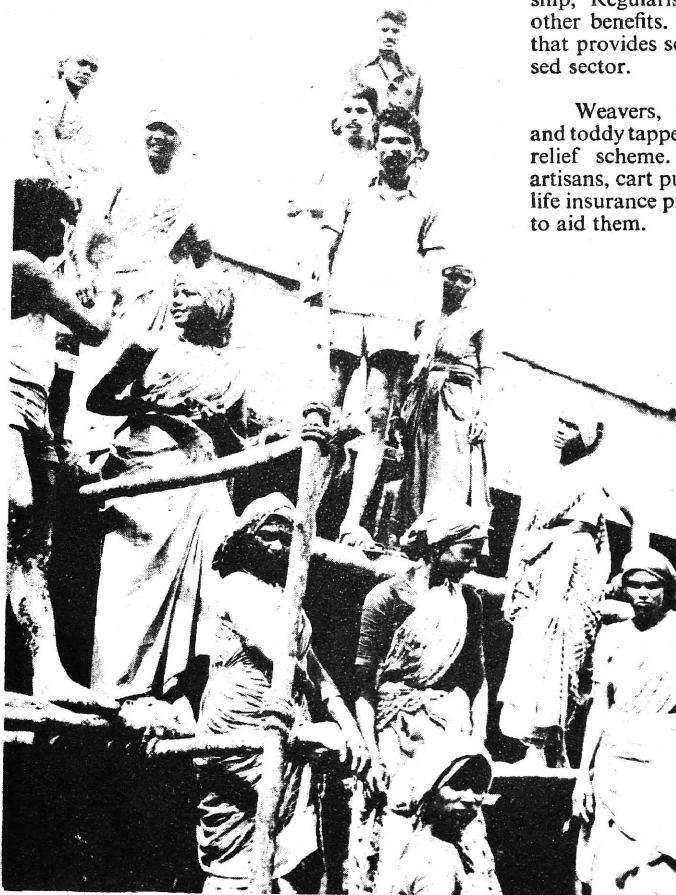
Any labourer who has worked continuously for 480 days during a period of 24 months will be made a permanent employee, by an act brought into force since 4.1.82

Labourers who have been suspended from service are being paid dearness allowance by another thoughtful law of the Government.

During labour disputes and also during lock outs of industries, the labourers are helped by aid from the Chief Minister's Relief Fund.

Handloom workers have to their benefit the Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Act that deals with the Employee Employee relationship, Regularisation of Service. Health and other benefits. This is the first Act of its kind that provides so much benefits to an unorganised sector.

Weavers, workers at Match industries, and toddy tappers are provided with an accident relief scheme. Construction Workers, rural artisans, cart pullers, and the like have a special life insurance programme and a pension scheme to aid them.



I wish all success in
our march towards
the goal of a world —
where life lengthens,
fear dies,
joy deepens,
love intensifies and
man regains his dignity.

—Perarignar Anna

THE PERFORMANCE

EX-SERVICEMEN'S WELFARE

Seven Jawans Bhavan have been constructed at Tiruchirapalli, Vellore, Salem, Coimbatore, Thanjavur, Madurai and Sivakasi at a cost of Rs. 59 lakhs. These Bhavans earn sizeable revenue that are used for ex-servicemen's welfare.

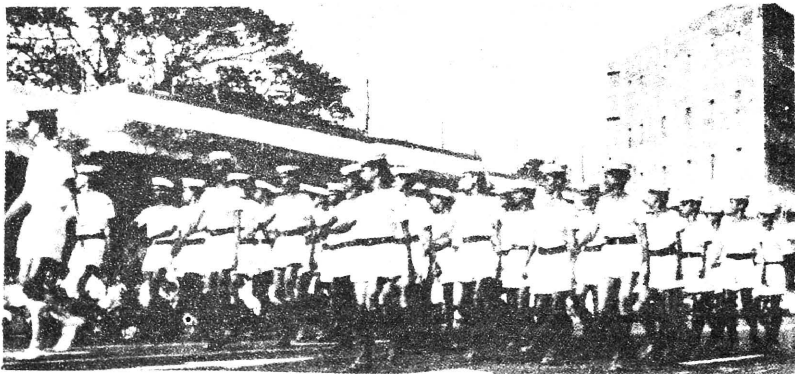
Every year, Flag day is celebrated with utmost seriousness in Tamil Nadu. A committee called the Tamil Nadu standing Flag day organisation committee headed by the Governor of Tamil Nadu organises the 'Flag Day' and donations to the welfare of Ex-servicemen are collected. Towards the Flag day celebrations in 1983, a sum of Rs. 30,75,066.03 has been collected against the target of Rs. 23,35,000. For the year 1984, the committee has set a target of Rs. 31,00,000 and as on 18.11.85 a sum of Rs. 34,70,887.32 has been received at the Directorate.

The Flag collections are the source of income to the Tamil Nadu and Services 'Personnel Benevolent Fund'. During the year 1984-85, 3100 exservicemen and their dependants have

been given financial assistance amounting to Rs. 7,33,362.90 by way of various grants such as monthly pension, lumpsum grant, marriage grant, pocket money to TB/leprosy patients, Immediate relief grant, Funeral grant, fire floor relief, scholarship to the children of Ex-servicemen, training to women dependants of Ex-servicemen and their dependants, etc.

Five tailoring units for training women dependants of deceased / retired/released service personnel are managed by the Tamil Nadu Ex-services Personnel Benevolent-Fund. Jai Jawan stalls numbering 237 have been set up throughout the State for the rehabilitation of disabled Jawans, war widows and deserving exservicemen under the self-employment scheme. Three typewriting and shorthand institutes are functioning at Madras, Thanjavur and Nagercoil for the Ex-servicemen and their dependants. 12-bedded exclusive wards are kept for ex-servicemen in 14 taluk headquarters hospitals. An old age home for destitute military pensioners that can accommodate 58 persons has come up at Vellore, North Arcot district. A printing-cum-book binding training unit for training women dependants of exservicemen has been established at Chengalpattu. An ex-servicemen car park unit has been organised at Madras for engaging ex-servicemen to collect fees for parking fees. Exservicemen's aid is sought in the State for election bandobust duties.

Seven Jawans Bhavan (shopping complexes) have been constructed at Tiruchirapalli, Vellore, Salem, Coimbatore, Thanjavur, Madurai and Sivakasi at a cost of Rs. 59 lakhs. These Bhavans earn sizeable revenue that are used for ex-servicemen's welfare.



THE PERFORMANCE

RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS

A Rs. 5 crore fund to provide revenue to poor temples, a Rs 1 crore fund to finance renovation of village temples and another Rs. 1 crore fund to provide scholarships to the children of temple workers and reimburse their medical bills are unique in the history of temples in India.

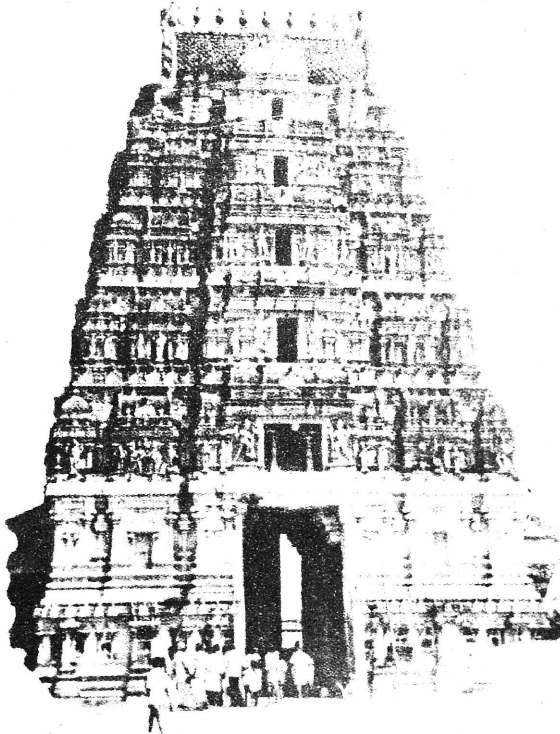
'Religious Endowments' have been playing a pivotal role in improving the life of people. 44 educational institutions, 201 libraries, 20 hospitals & 35 orphanages are being sponsored and managed by this department.

Since 1981, 472 temples have been renovated at a cost of crores of rupees and 'Kumbabishekams' have been conducted.

109 Kalyana Mandapam, 58 Rest houses, 231 cottage and 951 rooms for pilgrims have been constructed. 36 Kalyana Mandapams are being constructed.

A Rs. 5 crore fund to provide revenue to poor temples, a Rs. 1 crore fund to finance renovation of village temples and another Rs.1 crore fund to provide scholarships to the children of temples workers and reimburse their medical bills, are unique in the history of temples in India.

Under a scheme of conducting the marriage of the poor and the downtrodden, 1245 marriage have been constructed at a cost of Rs.9,61,280 since August 1981. This include the marriage of 979 Adi dravidars.



THE PERFORMANCE

HANDLOOMS

One third of the handloom workers are in Tamil Nadu producing one third of the National output valued at Rs. 170 crores. Tamil Nadu's Handloom exports account for two third of the Indian handloom exports.

Handloom development in Tamil Nadu is a model. One third of the handloom workers in India are in Tamil Nadu producing one third of the National output valued at Rs. 170 crores.

Tamil Nadu's handloom exports account for two third of the Indian Exports.

1950 handloom weavers cooperatives are in existent in Tamil Nadu in 1985, compared to 872 cooperatives in 1977. The number of spindles during the same period increased to 7.75 lakhs from 1.82 lakhs. The sale of handlooms have now increased to Rs. 155.29 crores from the sale valued to be Rs. 41.50 crores earlier in 1977.

The salary of an average handloom worker has been raised to Rs. 1300 in 1985 compared to the salary of Rs. 600 in 1977. This proves that the urban handloom worker in Northern India gets lesser salary than his counterpart in Tamil Nadu.

An insurance scheme for handloom worker in the private sector, an impressive housing scheme for handloom workers that has provided 3027 houses till 1985, and a trust to improve the social and economic status of the worker are some of projects that help Tamil Nadu retain its eminent position in the field.



THE PERFORMANCE

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

Tamil Nadu is the leading state in the production of articles by village industries and the runner up in production of khadi in India.

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6,45,000 people are employed by the Tamil Nadu Khadi & Village Industries Board. By the end of 1986, another 21,000 will be added to this figure.

The production of Khadi in 1984-85 is valued to be Rs. 844-57 lakhs while the sale of articles by village industries is Rs. 10,583 lakhs.

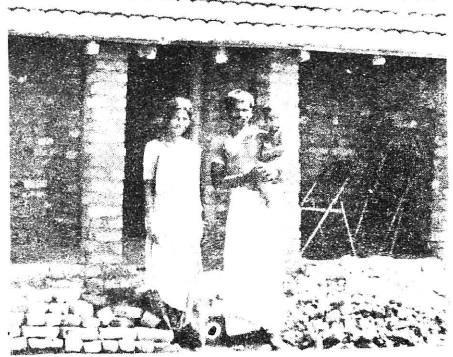


THE PERFORMANCE

INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE

One of the singular achievements of the Tamil Nadu Government was the creation of the Department of Institutional Finance in July 1983 for monitoring the preparation and the implementation of long term and annual credit plans for the districts and for the State. This department is also mobilising bank loans for assisting the weaker sections of society.

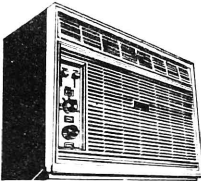
In 1983-84 and 84-85, a number of programmes were implemented to extend loans. In 1983-84, about 5 lakh persons received loans and in 84-85, more than 6 lakh persons received loans. A target of 8 lakh persons to be reached is being implemented in the current year.



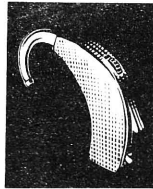
SIDCO FORTE: MARKETING SUPPORT TO SSI PRODUCTS

SIDCO assists in a big way to market SSI products.

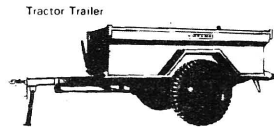
SIDCO establishes contracts with the purchasing departments/organisations both Central and State on behalf of SSI. Scope for supply against DGS & D orders is immense.



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Ammonia Printing and Developing Machine



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THE PERFORMANCE

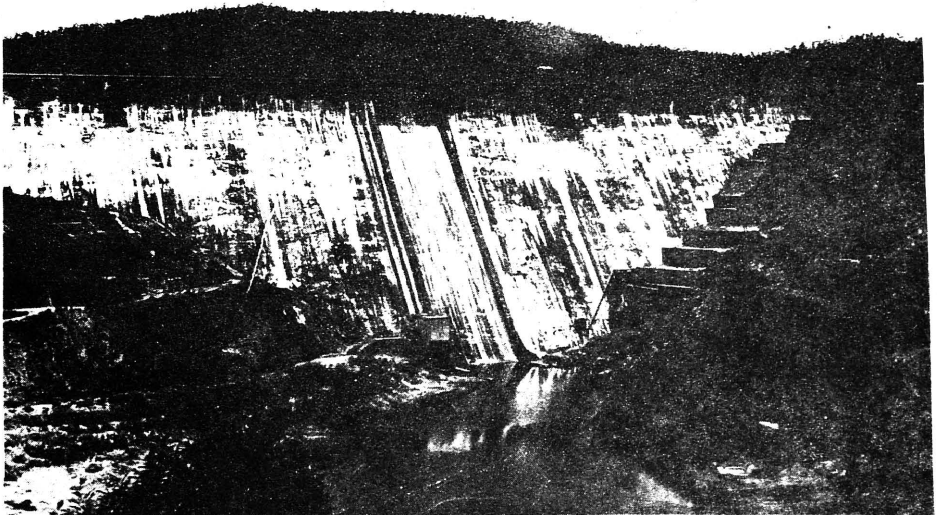
IRRIGATION

Numerous irrigation projects such as reservoirs, canals, anaicuts, restructuring and expansion of existing Dams have been completed.

If agriculture is the life line of any economy, irrigation is the life force of agriculture.

The projects that were completed after 1977 include the Kundaru and Karuppanadhi reservoirs in Tirunelveli District, P.T.Rajan Canal System, reservoirs in Marudhanadhi, Karadhamanadhai and Periyar - Vaigai in Madurai District, Palaru-Purundhalaru reservoir systems in Anna District, Kulluru Sandhai and Vembakkottai reservoir systems in Kamarajar District, Cauvery Upper Anaicut, Upparu reservoir systems in Tiruchy District, the restructuring of Thirukovilur dam in South Arcot, Varattu Pallam, Kundari Pallam reservoirs in North Arcot District and the expansion of Parambikulam-Aliyar Dam in Coimbatore District.

The Telugu Ganga Project to bring Krishna waters to Madras is under execution. Efforts are being taken to bring Kerala water to satisfy Madurai's need for drinking water supply.



THE PERFORMANCE

DRINKING WATER

The Government has now decided to fulfill the needs of 10,900 colonies at a cost of Rs. 275 crores, with an aid of Rs. 100 crores from the centre.

More than 100 lakh people are receiving safe drinking water in Tamil Nadu. In 1976-77, a survey on the drinking water needs of people was undertaken and the quality and availability of water in the State was undertaken. Soon after, 18,167 colonies were designated as 'problem areas' and priority was given to them in providing drinking water supply.

In 1977-78, 1140 colonies were provided water at a cost of Rs. 7.15 crores. During the

sixth five year plan (1980-85) 11,614 'Problem' colonies and new colonies were provided with drinking water supply at a cost of Rs. 198.03 crores.

At the beginning of the 7th Five Year Plan, 13,023 colonies are in need of drinking water supply. The Government has decided to fulfil the needs of 10,900 colonies to a cost of Rs.275 crores ,with aid of Rs. 100 crores from the centre.



THE PERFORMANCE

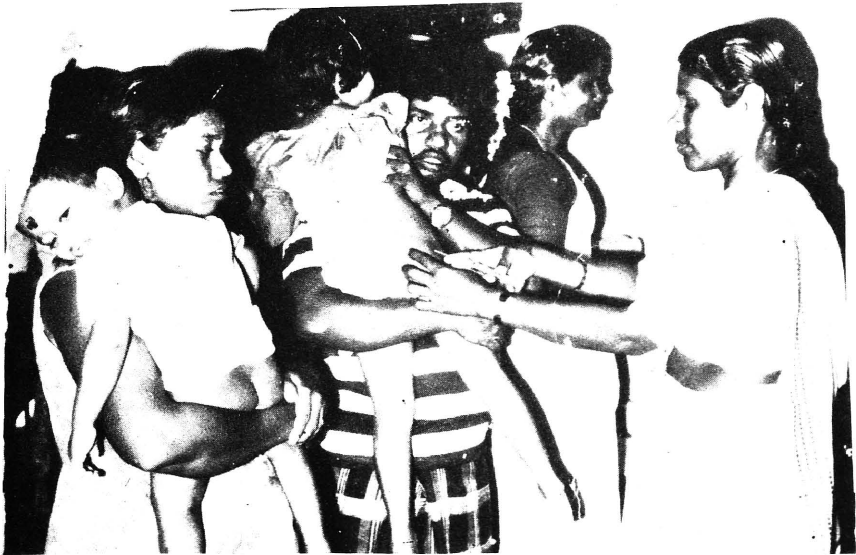
HEALTH

Tamil Nadu is committed to attaining the goal of "Health for all" by 2000 A.D. by provision of comprehensive Health Care Services.

Tamil Nadu is committed to attaining the goal of 'Health for all by 2,000 A.D.'s through the universal provision of Comprehensive Health Care Services, which lays considerable stress on the preventive, promotive and rehabilitative aspects of health delivery, especially among the rural masses at their door-step and in which various health care parameters are to be achieved. In order to achieve the above objective it is proposed to establish one sub-centre per 5,000 population, one Primary Health Centre for every 6 sub-centres (30,000 population) and one Community Health for 1,00,000 population.

The Rural Health care facilities are provided by maintaining the Primary Health Centres already functioning and by establishing additional Primary Health Centres, organising Mobile Health Teams, Mini Health Centres and establishing of Upgraded Primary Health Centres to offer specialist services. In Tamil Nadu, 434 Primary Health Centres are functioning as on 31st December 1984, out of 436 Primary Health Centres sanctioned. Out of 434 Primary Health Centres now functioning

383 Primary Health deliver preventive, promotive, curative and Family Welfare Services, while the 51 additional Primary Health Centres established render curative and Family Welfare Services. The 30 Primary Health Centres which were upgraded into Community Health Centres provide specialists services with the employment of 2 Post Graduate qualified doctors, one with M.S. qualification and the other with D.G.O. qualification, together with operation facility, X-ray facility, biological and Pathological Laboratory facilities and facility to admit 30 inpatients. Each of the above upgraded Primary Health Centre will serve as a referral centre for every four surrounding Primary Health Centres. Additional buildings for the 23 Community Health Centres (upgraded Primary Health Centres) are nearing completion. During the first year of the 7th Five-year Plan period (i.e. 1985-86) it has been proposed to establish 2 Community Health Centres (Upgraded Primary Health Centres). A total number of 1,315 posts of Assistant Surgeons are sanctioned and posted to all the 434 Primary Health Centres. Siddha wings are also attached to selected Primary Health Centres and they are functioning.



THE PERFORMANCE AT A GLANCE

YESTERDAY

1977

2,17,589

House Site Pattas

7,645

Sub-Urban Housing - Drinking
Water facilities

4.96

Supply of rice at subsidised prices
(Lakhs tons)

9,287

Fair Price shops

3.35

Daily Milk Production (Lakhs litres)

138

Rural dispensaries

382

Primary Health Centres

24,215

Number of beds in Hospitals

189

Number of villages provided with
transport facilities

35.12

Number of passengers travelling in
buses (lakhs)

365

Number of schools constructed

1.31

The number of students studying in
Adi-Dravidar Welfare Schools(lakhs)

4849

Number of students studying in
Scheduled Tribes Boarding Schools

38

Technical Training Centres

5160

The number of Students studying in these
Technical Training Centres

TODAY

1986

10,27,926

22,496

13.23

20,723

10.75

7,295

651

31,235

7,374

92

7,119

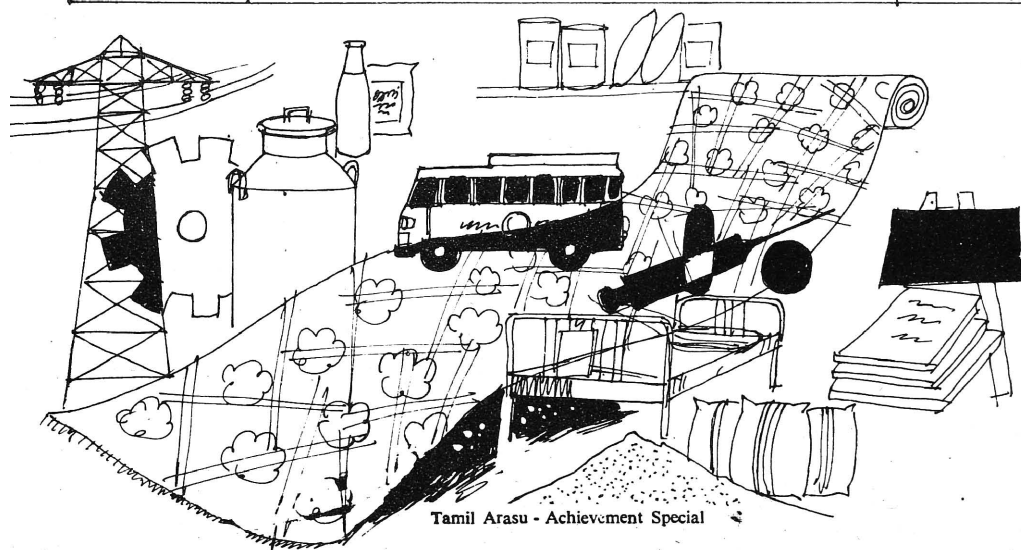
2.26

10,795

129

22,425

2,325	Number of students studying in Engineering Colleges	5,700
297	Industrial Co-operative Societies	597
872	Weavers Co-operative societies	1,607
1,663	Milk Producers Co-operative societies	5,535
18,789	Number of Small Scale Industries-granted licences	72,979
8,001	Number of Major Industrial Units Registered	11,920 (83-84)
5,19,445	The number of employees working in these industrial units	7,82,912
8.350	Power stock (Million units)	13.731
6.485	The Unit of power consumed (in Million units)	13.663
7.60	The Production of handloom clothes (in million metres)	206.59
63.37	The production of food stuffs (Metric Tons in lakhs)	69.17
72.158	The value of industrial production (Rupees in lakhs)	174.925 (82-83)



Tamil Nadu is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Family Welfare Programme since 1956 purely on a voluntary basis with the full support of all the political parties and the religious groups as a people's movement. Many voluntary organisations also involved in this programme.

The success of the implementation of the programme in Tamil Nadu is indicated by the following demographic data:

<i>Growth rate in 1971-81 Percent</i>					
<i>Year</i>	<i>Tamil Nadu</i>		<i>India</i>		<i>Tamil Nadu</i>
	<i>Birth rate per 1000</i>	<i>Death rate per 1000</i>	<i>Birth rate per 1000</i>	<i>Death rate per 1000</i>	<i>Infant Mortality rate per 1000 live births</i>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1977	29.3	13.7	33.0	14.7	113.5
1978	23.9	12.8	33.3	14.2	99.6
1979	29.1	12.0	33.2	12.8	98.5
1980	27.1	10.9	33.5	12.5	99.8
1981	26.1	10.9	33.9	12.5	81.2

THE SUCCESS OF FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME IN TAMILNADU

Couple Protection Rate

India	25.00
Tamil Nadu	17.50

The couple protection rate in Tamil Nadu is also going up from year to year as may be seen from the following:

1981-82	28.9
1982-83	30.2
1983-84	34.2
1984-85	39.0
1985-86	43.5
(provisional)	

The objective is to bring down the growth rate further by increasing the percentage of eligible couples protected, concentrating at the same item in reducing the birth rate, death and infant mortality. Our plans aim to reduce the birth rate and death rate to 21 and 9 respectively for per thousand in the year 1990 as against the target set for the nation in the National Health Policy for the year 2000 AD.

The following statement shows the achievement under



sterilisation programme with reference to the targets fixed for the period from 1977-78 to 1987-86.

Year	Target	Achievement	Percentage of achievement
1977-78	3,50,000	1,11,587	31.9
1978-79	2,76,700	2,16,428	78.2
1979-80	2,82,000	1,57,642	55.9
1980-81	1,82,000	1,38,831	76.2
1981-82	1,82,000	1,88,828	103.4
1982-83	2,92,000	2,66,279	91.2
1983-84	3,99,099	4,96,780	124.5
1984-85	4,75,000	5,25,431	110.6
1985-86	4,75,000	5,13,990	108.2

It may be seen from the above that Tamil Nadu has exceeded the target for sterilisation during the years 1981-82, 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1986-87.

The target and achievements in the Family Welfare programme under the various methods for the year 1985-86 is as under:

Family Welfare Method	Target fixed	Achievements (provisional)	Percentage
Sterilisation	4,75,000	5,13,990	108.2
I.U.D.	1,68,000	1,92,120	114.4
C.C.Users	2,00,000	1,77,214	88.6
O.P.Users	76,000	47,885	63.0

For the year 1986-87 the Government of India have set the following targets for Tamil Nadu for the permanent and temporary methods.

Method	Target allotted for 1986-87
Permanent Method:	
Sterilisation	5,60,000
Temporary Methods:	
I.U.D.	2,00,000
Oral Pills	76,000
C.C.Users	1,30,000

While the success achieved under the sterilisation programme has been not only significant but also consistent over the years, we are now trying to improve the performance under the temporary methods as well. So far 943 Lady Health Visi-

tors have been trained in the technique of inserting I.U.Ds. The programme is being continued and all the Lady Health Visitors and A.N.Ms. with five years experience will be trained in the technique of IUD insertion before the end of 1986-87.

The Government of Tamil Nadu firmly believes that as far as possible all terminal sterilisations and IUD insertions should be done on an institutional basis. With a view to achieve this, the bed strength in the hospitals for the post partum programme is being progressively increased as indicated here under:

1982-83: 300 beds at the rate of 20 in each District Headquarters Hospitals.

1983-84: 3745 beds at the rate of 25 in each District Headquarters Hospitals.

1984-85: 100 beds in District Headquarters Hospitals.

1985-86: 200 proposed beds in Headquarters Hospitals and Primary Health Centres.

There is a distinct preference among the women acceptors for the traditional tubectomy. However, in view of the ease with which the laparoscopic sterilisation is conducted and the preference of large number of women for this method of sterilisation, with the avowed objective of conducting sterilisation in the institutions, Govt. have supplied 144 out of the 263 laparoscopes to the Government and local body hospitals; 116 have been donated by the Government of India; 3 have been donated by private agencies. Teams of Doctors are being trained as a continuous process to handle these laparoscopes.

The State Government have also a programme of providing 140 Primary Health Centres with operation theatres in order to enable them to undertake female sterilisation in addition to male sterilisations.

To involve as many Private Medical Practitioners as possible in the implementation of the Family Welfare programme the Govt. have delegated powers to a committee headed by the Collector to accord recognition to voluntary agencies for private practitioners as approved surgeons. The private medical practitioners undertaking sterilisation in these approved surgeries are eligible for a remuneration of Rs. 50 per case while the remuneration for insertion of I.U.D. is Rs. 5 per case. Private Medical Practitioners who are members of the Indian Medical Association have been allowed upto 31st October 1985 a remuneration of Rs. 50 per case for under-

taking laparoscopic operation in Govt. Hospitals with their own Laparoscopies.

To expedite disbursement of compensation amount to the legal heirs of the deceased on account of sterilisation complications, the Collectors have been empowered to sanction the amount of Rs. 10,000 per case as per G.O.Ms. No.296 (Health) dated 20.2.85

URBAN FAMILY WELFARE CENTRES

Government Medical Institutions, Local Bodies and Voluntary Organisations run Urban Family Welfare Centres in the State. Almost all urban areas eligible for Urban Family Welfare Centres according to 1971 census have been provided with Urban Family Welfare Centres. The following statement shows the number of Urban Family Welfare Centres under the various agencies:

	Type-I	Type-II	Type-III	Total
Government	83	23	63	169
Local Bodies		6	75	81
Voluntary Organisations	1	2	13	16
Total	84	31	151	266

During 1985-86 Taluk Hospitals have been upgraded as Sub District Hospitals with the implementation of Post-partum programme.

GREEN CARDS AND COMMUNITY AWARDS

The suggestion of the Government of India to issue green cards to acceptors has been implemented by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The emphasis is on providing follow up medical care to the acceptors as well as their children by frequent visits by the Peripheral health workers to their families. The green cards distributed to the acceptors will entitle such visits to their families by the peripheral health workers.



We have also evolved a system of difference kinds of awards to the workers who have achieved the targets and the committees which have involved themselves in the family welfare programme and fulfil the expectations of the Government. The awards are likely to be distributed very shortly.

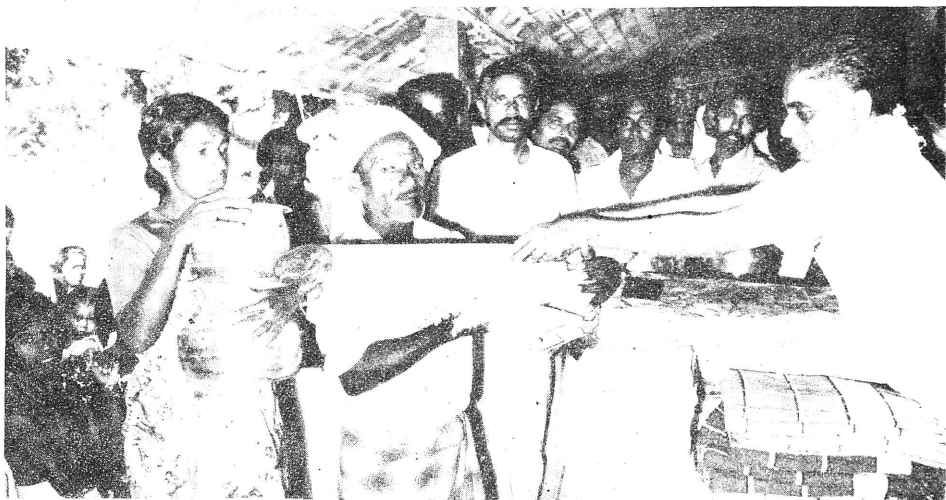
DAIS TRAINING

The traditional or indigenous Dais play a very important role in the life of the village community as they are close to the mothers and also assist them in a very large percentage of deliveries occurring in the rural areas. The Dais exert

considerable influence on the mothers over child bearing, child rearing and also acceptance of the Small Family Norm by them. 32,847 Dais have been trained in the State upto 31.3.1986.

MEDICAL TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY

The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971 was passed to reduce the mortality and morbidity among pregnant women resulting from clandestine abortions. Though the Act is mainly a health care measure, it also supplements family welfare programme when the women undergo Medical Termination of Pregnancy, if they are motivated to accept the "Planned Family Norm". At present, facilities are available in 165 Government Medical Institutions and 47 Private Medical Institutions and other organisations for undertaking Medical Termination of Pregnancy.



ASSISTANCE TO THE REFUGEES FROM SRI LANKA

Due to the ethnic violence in Sri Lanka since July '83, persons of Indian origin are coming to India as refugees. Most of them come by sea and arrive at Rameswaram Seaport while a few arrive by air at Tiruchirapalli/Madras/ Trivandrum airports. On arrival, they are received by the officials of the Revenue Department and given Coffee/Tea/Milk. Medical check up is given and they are inoculated against cholera and other infection diseases. After the customs formalities, they are supplied with free meal, and lodged in the choultries at Rameswaram. In a day or two, they are sent to the Transit Camp, Mandapam by train.

2) All Refugees who are admitted in the camps are provided with the following Relief assistance:-

- i) Free residential accommodation with electricity and water supply.
- ii) Cash doles for maintenance at the rate of Rs. 110/- per adult and Rs. 55/- per child.

iii) Supply of rice at the subsidised rate of 57 paise per Kilo gram.

iv) A pair of dresses for each member in the family.

v) Mats and blankets for all adults.

vi) Cooking utensils at an average cost of Rs. 620/- per family.

3) The Government of India have permitted the grant of all the above relief assistance to the Refugees coming to India from 24.7.1983. Details of refugees from Sri Lanka arrived in India upto 22.5.86 are as follows :—

Total number of refugees arrived in India	1,26,277
Number of destitute Refugees admitted in camps.	32,142
Number of Refugees staying outside the camps.	94,135

4) As the Refugees are expected to go back to Sri

Lanka when normalty is restored in the island, only the destitutes among them are admitted in the camps and given the above relief assistance. Due to the sudden increase in the influx of Refugees from 5.2.1985, many temporary refugee camps were opened in almost all the Districts to provide accommodation and relief assistance to them. There are 170 camps at present in Tamil Nadu including the Transit camps at Mandapam and Kottapattu.

5) Construction of houses for the Refugees:

The Transit Camp at Mandapam in Ramnad District was set up on a small scale to provide temporary short duration transit accommodation to the repatriates coming from Sri Lanka under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement 1964. Due to the large arrival of refugees, the accommodation capacity in the camps was found to be quite inadequate and therefore construction of new tenaments was taken up as detailed below:

i) 200 new Temporary houses at Mandapam Camp at a cost of Rs. 9.065 lakhs have been completed by the Public Works Department.

ii) 500 new houses at Mandapam Camp at a cost of Rs. 92.50 lakhs. This work has been completed by the Tamil Nadu State Construction Corporation.

iii) Construction of another 700 new houses at a cost of Rs. 112/- lakhs at Mandapam camp has been sanctioned and entrusted to the Tamil Nadu State Construction Corporation. Out of this 200 houses have been completed and the remaining 500 houses are under various stages.

iv) In addition to the above, repair works to 141 existing houses at a cost of Rs. 8 lakhs and 160 houses at a cost of Rs. 5.30 lakhs were sanctioned and have been completed.

v) In the Transit Camp at Kottapattu, construction of 100 new houses at a cost of Rs. 6.23 lakhs was sanctioned and completed by the Public Works Department on 31.8'85. Refugee families have occupied these houses.

vi) Sanction was accorded for the construction of 100 new



houses at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs at Mappilaioorani near Tuticorin in Tirunelveli District. The work has been completed by the Public Works Department and Refugee families have occupied the houses.

vii) The outright purchase of 792 ready built houses constructed at Vilangudi in Madurai District by the Tamil Nadu Housing Board has been sanctioned in G.O.Ms.No. 918 Public (Rehabilitation) Department dt. 30.4.'86. Follow up action with the Housing Board is being pursued.

viii) Construction of 1000 thatched sheds at a cost of Rs.10 lakhs at Vedaranyam, Naga-

pattinam and Pillayarpatti in Thanjavur District has been sanctioned and the work is in progress.

6) Some voluntary organisations have come forward to provide succour to the Refugees to supplement the efforts of the Government:-

i) The C.S.I.-C.T.V.T., Madras is imparting training in Carpentry, electrical wiring, Tailoring etc. to the Refugees in Mandapam Camp.

ii) The Catholic institution "MAITHRI" is running a school inside Mandapam Camp.

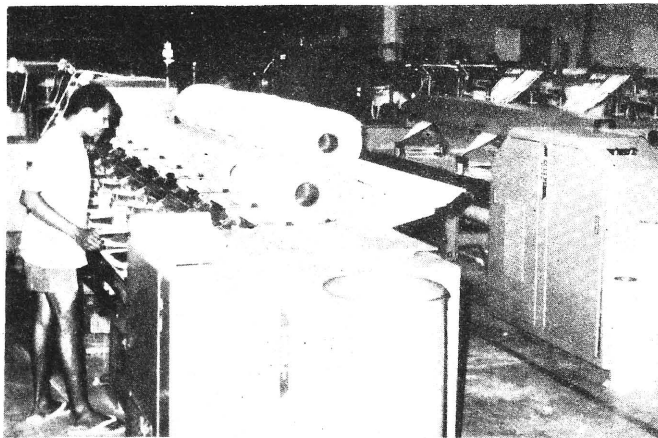
iii) Ramakrishna Mission Ashram is supplying morning tiffin/snacks to the children in Mandapam Camp. A school has been separately opened in the camp at Kottapattu for the Refugee children.

iv) The Y.M.C.A. is supplying "Play materials" to the children in Mandapam Camp and looks after their physical 'fitness'.

v) In addition to the above, some philanthropic/social service organisations supply dress and food articles to the refugees staying in the Refugee camps in the other Districts.

vi) The Textile Committee, Bombay and Madras have donated 30190 pieces of clothes for free supply to the Refugees.

7) The Government of India bear the entire expenditure on the grant of relief assistance to the Refugees and the construction of houses for them. The State Government have spent a total sum of Rs. 326.81 lakhs on Relief assistance and Rs. 356.66 lakhs on the construction programme (total Rs. 683.47 lakhs) during the period from 27.4.83 to 31.3.86. The Government of India have so far released a total amount of Rs. 651.36 lakhs towards the expenditure incurred by the State Government.



Tamil Arasu

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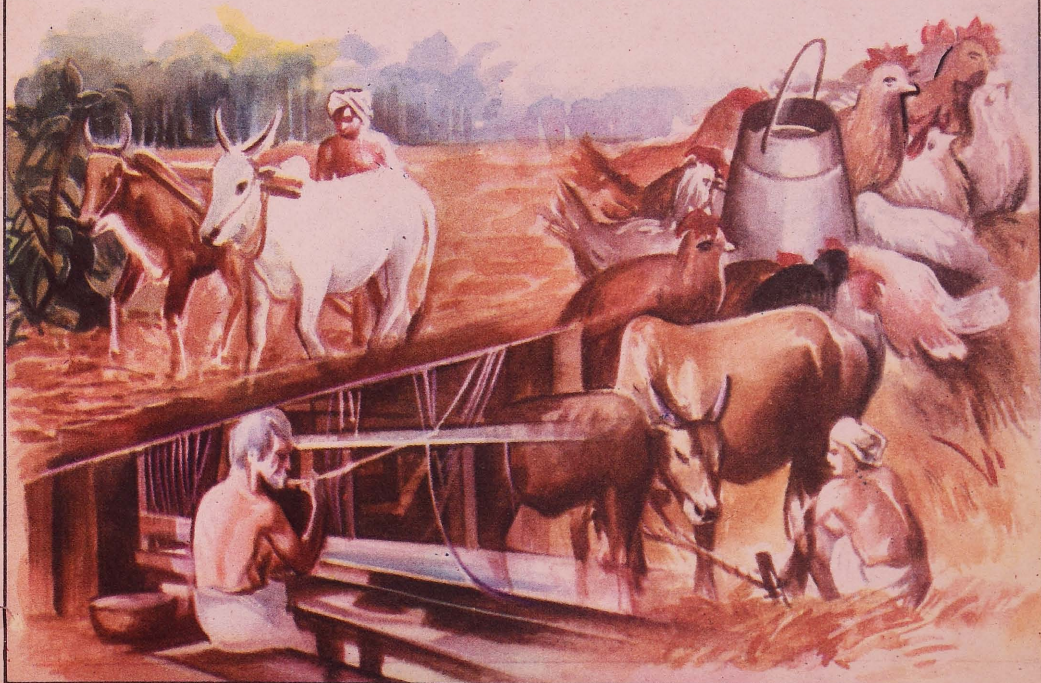
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BUILDING UP INDUSTRIES AND GROWING IN PERFORMANCE

- ★ Setting up of large and medium scale industries in Public and Joint Sector mostly in industrially backward areas.
- ★ Investing in the share capital of Joint Sector.
- ★ Assisting the large and medium scale industries in the Joint Sector in obtaining technical collaboration, selection of equipment and the plant site to secure letters of Intent, important approvals, term loans etc.
- ★ Liaise with State and Central Govt. Departments and Financial Institutions to secure letters of Intent, important approvals, term loans etc.
- ★ Providing Employment for 15,520 persons in 41 projects at an investment of Rs. 600 crores.
- ★ Creating Employment for 12,000 persons in 10 projects at a further investment of Rs. 400 crores.

E.V.K. SULOCHANA SAMPATH
Chairperson

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