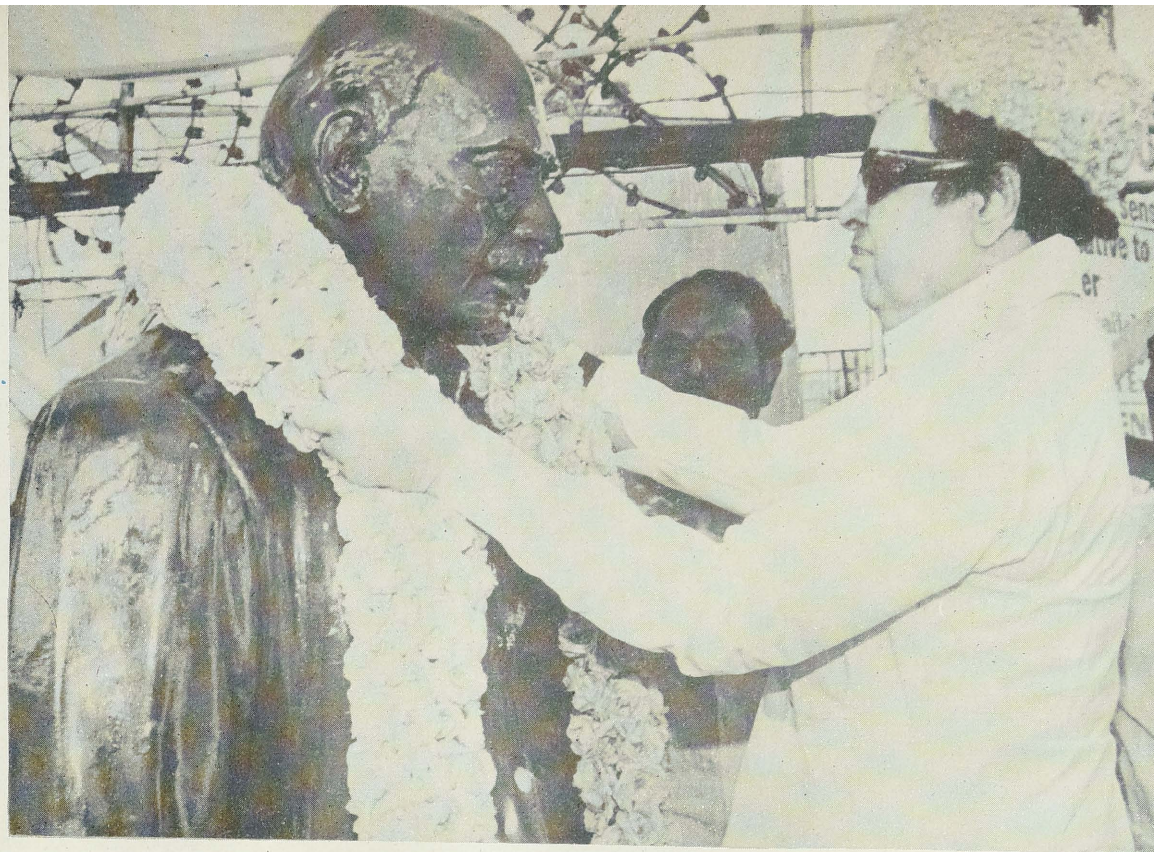




Tamil Arasu

July 1-31, 1987 Re. 1



On the 15th July 1987, the 85th Birth Anniversary of Perunthalaivar Kamarajar, the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. garlanded his statue at Madras.

TAMIL ARASU

In Scope this Month..

Indo-Sri Lanka agreement

President's address

A place in Guinness Book

'Madras Gardens'

Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy

Health care for the Rural

Award for Children's Literature



Thiruvalluvar Year 2018

July 1987

Aani-Aadi



Eighth President of the Indian Republic

Thiru R.Venkataraman was elected the eighth President with an overwhelming three-fourths majority in the electoral college. Thiru R.Venkataraman is the fourth Vice-President who moved into Rashtrapati Bhavan.

President of India Thiru Ramaswamy Venkataraman was born on 4th December, 1910 at Rajamadan village in Thanjavur District.

After obtaining his M.A., in Economics from Madras University and Law degree from the Madras Law College, Thiru Venkataraman entered the Bar in the

early thirties. He did his apprenticeship under the late Thiru M.R.Venkataraman, a leading advocate at the time. When Thiru M.R.Venkataraman gave up his legal practice to join the Communist Movement, his office was taken over by Thiru R.Venkataraman and Thiru S.Viswanathan, now a leading industrialist.

Like many stalwarts of the independence struggle, Thiru Venkataraman came to public life on the twin planks of law and labour.

The people of Tamil-Nadu see him as a

friend of the poor and the oppressed. He was popular as a trade union activist and an able administrator.

Great leader K.Kamaraj took him into his Ministry in 1957. Thiru Venkataraman remained a close aide of Kamaraj till 1975 when Kamaraj died.

His contribution to the Congress Parliamentary party has been outstanding. He made efforts to reframe Article 31 of the Constitution relating to property rights. This was one of his major contributions towards the

people's Constitutional rights.

Thiru Venkataraman's much appreciated contribution was in the field of nationalisation of the country's textile units. His formula was accepted by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

His contribution to the growth of industrial sector in TamilNadu is unique. He spared no efforts to put the State of TamilNadu on the industrial map of TamilNadu.

He became a member of the Planning Commission following the fall

of the Congress Government in 1967.

He was returned to the Parliament in 1977. The late Indira Gandhi who came to power in 1980, made him the Finance Minister. Later he became the Defence Minister. He was elevated to the country's Vice-President in August 1984.

He travelled widely and was the delegate to the United Nations General Assembly in 1953, 1955 to 1958 and 1961. He was also a member of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal from 1955 to

ENDOWMENT TO ENCOURAGE DEBATING ABILITY AMONG STUDENTS

Tamil University, Thanjavur has instituted an endowment of Rs. 1,00,000 for the purpose of encouraging the debating ability in Tamil among the students of the colleges in Tamil Nadu.

Under this endowment, Tamil debating competition will be conducted. Two rolling cups, one in the name of Thiru Vi. Ka. for women students and the other in the name of Marai Malai Adigar for men students will be presented every year, during September on the month on which the Tamil University was founded.

RS. 10 LAKHS GRANT FOR THE PUBLICATION OF GREATER TAMIL LEXICON

The Ministry of Human Resources (Formerly Education Ministry) has announced a grant of Rupees 10 Lakhs for the Publication of the Greater Tamil Lexicon in ten volumes. For each of the ten volumes, its support will be Rs. One lakh each.

The University Grants Commission has permitted three Summer Courses, two workshops, three seminars and one refresher course.

The Summer Courses will be conducted by the Computer, Drama and Siddha Medicine Departments which will be of four weeks duration each. Two workshops, one for Lexicography and another for Coining Technical Terminology will be conducted for one week duration each. Seminars on Microprocessor Facets of Temple Cities and Language Education, and one refresher course on Changing Patterns in Social Systems will also be conducted.

The approximate total grant for the year 1986-87 will be Rs. 5 lakhs.

1979 and its President from 1968 to 1979.

Honourable Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. has conveyed his greetings to Thiru R.Venkataraman on his election as the President of India. In his message he said: 'Heartly congratulations on your massive victory in the Presidential election. It is a victory of the democratic forces and it has demonstrated to the world the strength of the Indian Democracy the solidarity of its people, their unshakable faith in the ideals fostered by Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi and Thiru Rajiv Gandhi and their firm support to the forces of national integration. You stood for these ideals in your long public life and worked for the welfare of the people with total dedication, selflessness and simplicity. You lent dignity to the offices you had held both at the centre and in TamilNadu. You enhanced India's prestige in several international forums including the United Nations'.

"Your election to the highest office of the Indian Republic is thus a natural culmination of your eventful public life and is a most fitting tribute to your selfless service. It is a matter of supreme pride for the people of TamilNadu and I am profoundly happy in sharing this pride with them".



The Nation needs Consolidation and Confidence

The following is the text of the President Thiru R. Venkataraman's address after assuming office.

"Thirty-five years ago when, as a member of the Parliament of India I watched, in this very hall, the swearing-in of Dr. Rajendra Prasad as the President of the Republic of India I did not imagine that the nation will one day confer the same honour on me.

The Presidentship of India was not one of the dreams of my adulthood. Those who participated in the freedom struggle never dreamt that they would achieve freedom during their life-time and hold the reins of Government in their hands. To them patriotism was its own justification and work its own reward. I bow my head in reverence to those soldiers of freedom-known and unknown-whose sacrifices have enabled your fellow citizen to rise to this position today.

In the galaxy of freedom fighters, my predecessor Giani Zail Singh is a shining star. The nation will always remember his contribution

to the freedom struggle and to the post-independence governance of the country. His heart is truly rooted in the soil and the people of India and I wish him a long and happy life of continued service to the nation even after retirement.

I am deeply conscious of the honour bestowed on me by the people of India. I however look upon the Presidentship of India not as an office of pomp and pageantry but as a post of duty that calls for the highest standards of honesty, sincerity and objectivity. As I enter this office today in all humility, I wish to assure the nation that I shall endeavour to deserve the trust and confidence reposed in me.

In the discharge of my responsibilities, namely, to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution, I shall strive to follow the illustrious tradition set by eminent Presidents like Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Dr. Radhakrishnan and Dr. Zakir Hussain. I will neither fail to exercise the duties and functions attached to this high

office, nor stray beyond the powers enshrined in the Constitution by the founding fathers.

Looking at the world around us, one finds that most of the newly independent countries which adopted a democratic form of Government have lapsed into dictatorships. Today, India is a democratic oasis in a desert of dictatorships. It is the bounden duty of every citizen to ensure that the system of Parliamentary democracy which we have worked successfully for four decades remains a permanent feature of our political system.

The nation is on the threshold of the fortieth anniversary of our freedom. We can be justifiably proud of our achievements during these four decades. Thanks to the policy of planned development, a great transformation has occurred in our land. We are today a nation that counts, a nation that holds the attention of the rest of the world.

But even as we register progress, formidable challenges—some old and some altogether new—confront us. Communal violence shares the ground that we walk on. Religion and language are used as instruments of disruption. Anti-social elements try to destroy the fruits of freedom. We may recall the impassioned lines of the great Tamil poet, Subramania Bharati.

Thanneervitto valarthom? Sarvesa,
ippayirai—
Kanneeraal kaathom, karuha thiru-
vlamo

'With tears, not war, this plant
of freedom we reared
Is it your pleasure, Lord, it should
be seared?

Further on he said:

Isn't sweet freedom the best of
your fruits?

Will you not guard it against heart-
less brutes?"

The great Hindi poet, Maithili-
sharan Gupta has made an equally
fervent invocation.

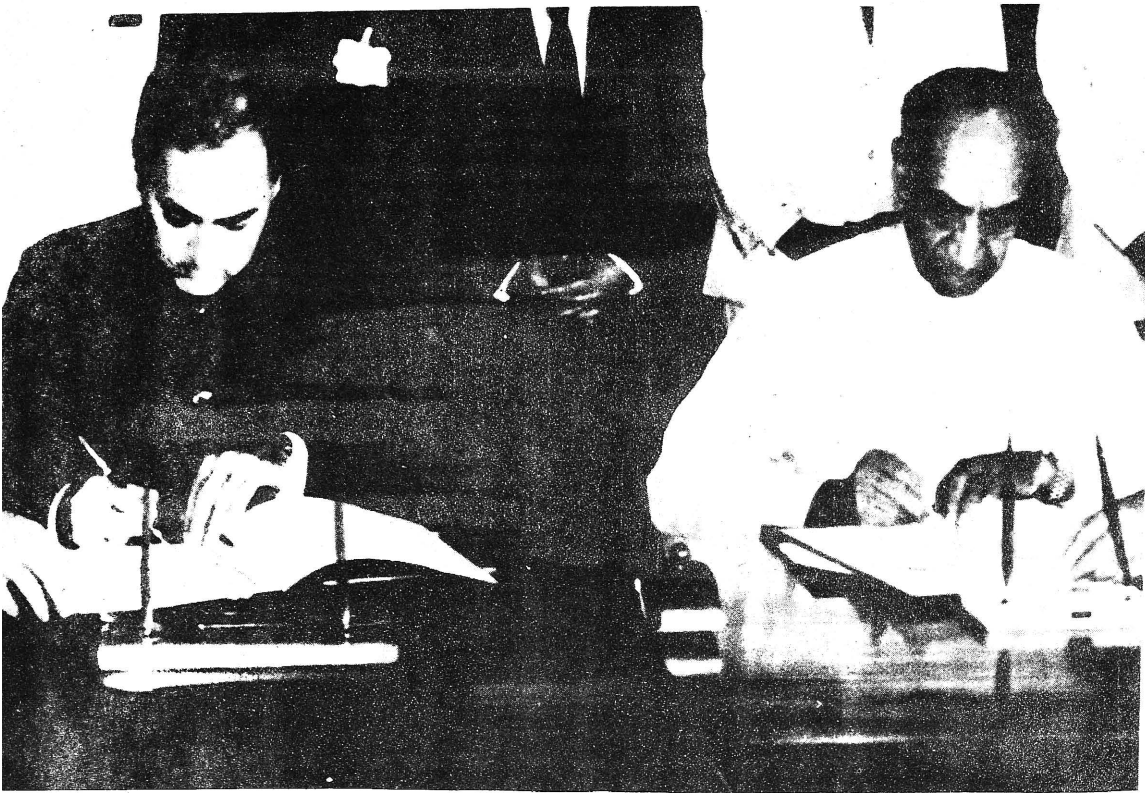
Tamilnadu Police has had a long history of conspicuous performance. Today more than ever the Tamilnadu Police are keenly aware of their responsibility and they continue to fulfil their duties with a spirit of service and zeal. The total strength of TamilNadu Police as on 1st January 1987 is 63,974. A total of 3,252 executive posts, 23 ministerial posts were created during the year.

'May every heart with sympathy
burn, and I to seek your, and you
my affection, learn'.

We must bear in mind that the spectre of violence and hatred is the diabolical handiwork of but a few individuals. The vast masses of our people—the sincere, hard-working and simple men and women of India—are totally and fundamentally opposed to violence. They have long known that violence never solves problems. Peace is both natural and essential to us. We cannot afford to waste time, energy or materials on internecine quarrels. I have no doubt that howsoever grim the prospect may sometimes seem the people of India will emerge triumphant from their ordeals.

The nation needs, at this hour, consolidation and confidence. A consolidation of its gains, and the building of mutual confidence. Too many institutions and relationships have suffered an erosion of confidence. This cannot but have disastrous consequences. It will be my constant endeavour to play my due role in clearing mistrust, in strengthening the foundations of mutual understanding, the confidence and in building bridges of respect between people and institutions. I appeal to all fellow citizens of this ancient land to march with firm-unwavering steps towards the goal of a peaceful and prosperous India.

May I conclude with the lines that Mahatma Gandhi used to cite in his daily prayer: "Sabko sanmati de bhagwan".



The Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, and the Sri Lankan President, Mr. J. R. Jayewardene, signing the historic agreement.

A Historic Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement

India and Sri Lanka signed an agreement on 29.7.1987 at Colombo that provides for a set mechanism to safeguard the interest of the Tamil minority. It envisages a role for India in its implementation and most important of all, takes into account the security concerns of India in the region. As important as the agreement is its annexure and the letters exchanged by the Prime Minister of India, Thiru Rajiv Gandhi and the President of Sri Lanka, Thiru Jayewardene.

The text of the Indo-Sri Lanka agreement is as follows:-

The President of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, His Excellency Thiru J.R. Jayewardene, and the Prime Minister of the Republic of India, His Excellency Thiru Rajiv Gandhi, having met at Colombo on July 29:

Attaching utmost importance to nurturing, intensifying and strengthening the traditional friendship of Sri Lanka and India, and acknowledging the imperative need of resolving the

ethnic problem of Sri Lanka, and the consequent violence and for the safety, well-being and prosperity of people belonging to all communities in Sri Lanka.

In this context

1. desiring to preserve the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Sri Lanka;

Have this day entered into the following agreement to fulfil this objective.

2. acknowledging that Sri Lanka is a multi-ethnic and a multi-

lingual plural society consisting, inter alia of Sinhalese, Tamils, Muslims (Moors) and Burghers;

3. recognising that each ethnic group has a distinct cultural and linguistic identity which has to be carefully nurtured;

4. also recognising that the Northern and the Eastern Provinces have been areas of historical habitation of Sri Lankan Tamil speaking peoples, who have at all times hitherto lived together in this territory with other ethnic groups;

5. conscious of the necessity of strengthening the forces contributing to the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Sri Lanka, and preserving its character as a multi-ethnic, multilingual and multireligious plural society, in which all citizens can live in equality, safety and harmony, and prosper and fulfil their aspirations;

6. resolve that:

Since the Government of Sri Lanka proposes to permit adjoining provinces to join to form one administrative unit and also by a referendum to separate as may be permitted to the northern and eastern provinces as outlined below.

1. During the period, which shall be considered an interim period, (i.e. from the date of the elections to the Provincial Council, as specified in para (7), to the date of the referendum as specified in para (2), the Northern and Eastern Provinces as now constituted, will form one administrative unit, having one elected Provincial Council. Such a unit will have one Governor, one Chief Minister and one Board of Ministers.

2. **Referendum:** There will be a referendum on or before 31st December, 1988 to enable the people of the Eastern Province to decide whether:

a) The Eastern Province should remain linked with the Northern Province as one administrative unit, and continue to be governed together with the Northern Province as specified in para (1) or

b) The Eastern Province should constitute a separate administrative unit having its own distinct Provincial Council with a separate Governor, Chief Minister and Board of Ministers.

The President may, at his discretion, decide to postpone such a referendum.

3. All persons who have been displaced due to ethnic violence, or other reasons, will have the right to vote in such a referendum. Necessary conditions to enable them to return to areas from where they were displaced will be created.

4. The referendum, when held, will be monitored by a committee headed by the Chief Justice, a member appointed by the President, nominated by the Government of Sri Lanka; and a member appointed by the President, nominated by the representatives of the Tamil speaking people of the Eastern Province.

5. A simple majority will be sufficient to determine the result of the referendum.

6. Meetings and other forms of propaganda, permissible within the laws of the country, will be allowed before the referendum

7. **Polls in three months:** Elections to Provincial Councils will be held within the next three months, in any event before 31st December 1987. Indian observers will be invited for elections to Provincial Councils of North and East.

8. The Emergency will be lifted in the

Eastern and Northern Provinces by August 15, 1987. A cessation of hostilities will come into effect all over the island within 48 hours of the signing of this Agreement. All arms presently held by militant groups will be surrendered in accordance with an agreed procedure to authorities to be designated by the Government of Sri Lanka.

Consequent to the cessation of hostilities and the surrender of arms by militant groups, the Army and other security personnel will be confined to barracks in camps as on 25 May 1987. The process of surrendering of arms and the confining of security personnel moving back to barracks shall be completed within 72 hours of the cessation of hostilities coming into effect.

9. The Government of Sri Lanka will utilise for the purposes of law enforcement and maintenance of security in the Northern and Eastern Provinces the same organisations and mechanisms of Government as are used in the rest of the country.

10. **General amnesty:** The President of Sri Lanka will grant a general amnesty to political and other prisoners now held in custody under the Preven-

tion of Terrorism Act and other Emergency laws, and to combatants, as well as to those persons accused, charged and or convicted under these laws. The Government of Sri Lanka will make special efforts to rehabilitate militant youth with a view to bringing them back into the mainstream of national life. India will cooperate in the process.

11. The Government of Sri Lanka will accept and abide by the above provisions and expect all others to do likewise.

12. If the framework for the resolutions is accepted, the Government of Sri Lanka will implement the relevant proposals forthwith.

13. The Government of India will underwrite and guarantee the resolutions, and cooperate in the implementation of these proposals.

14. These proposals are conditional to an acceptance of the proposals negotiated from 4.5.86 to 19.12.1986. Residual matters not finalised during the above negotiations shall be resolved between India and Sri Lanka within a period of six weeks of signing

this Agreement. These proposals are also conditional to the Government of India cooperating directly with the Government of Sri Lanka in their implementation.

15. **Conditions:** These proposals are also conditional to the Government of India taking the following actions if any militant groups operating in Sri Lanka do not accept this framework of proposals for a settlement, namely,

a. India will take all necessary steps to ensure that Indian territory is not used for activities prejudicial to the unity, integrity and security of Sri Lanka.

b. The Indian Navy Coast Guard will cooperate with the Sri Lankan Navy in preventing Tamil militant activities from affecting Sri Lanka.

c. In the event that the Government of Sri Lanka requests the Government of India to afford military assistance to implement these proposals, the Government of India will cooperate by giving to the Government of Sri Lanka such military assistance as and when requested.

d. The Government of India will expedite repatriation from Sri Lanka of Indian citizens to India who are resi-

dent there, concurrently with the repatriation of Sri Lankan refugees from TamilNadu.

e. The Governments of Sri Lanka and India will cooperate in ensuring the physical security and safety of all communities inhabiting the Northern and Eastern Provinces.

1. The Government of Sri Lanka shall ensure free, full and fair participation of voters from all communities in the Northern and Eastern Provinces in electoral processes envisaged in this Agreement. The Government of India will extend full cooperation to the Government of Sri Lanka in this regard.

The official language of Sri Lanka shall be Sinhala, Tamil and English will also be official languages.

This agreement and the annexure thereto shall come into force upon signature.

In witness whereof we have set our hands and seals hereunto done in Colombo. Sri Lanka, on this the twentieth day of July of the year one thousand nine hundred and eighty seven, in duplicate, both texts being equally authentic.

Annexure to the agreement:

1. His Excellency, the Prime Minister of India

and His Excellency the President of Sri Lanka agree that the referendum mentioned in paragraph 2 and its subparagraphs of the agreement will be observed by a representative of the Election Commission of India to be invited by His Excellency, the President of Sri Lanka.

2. Similarly, both heads of Government agree that the elections to the provincial council mentioned in paragraph 2.8 of the agreement will be observed by a representative of the Government of India to be invited by the President of Sri Lanka.

3. His Excellency, the President of Sri Lanka, agrees that the Home Guards would be disbanded and all paramilitary personnel will be withdrawn from the Eastern and Northern provinces with a view to creating conditions conducive to fair elections to the council.

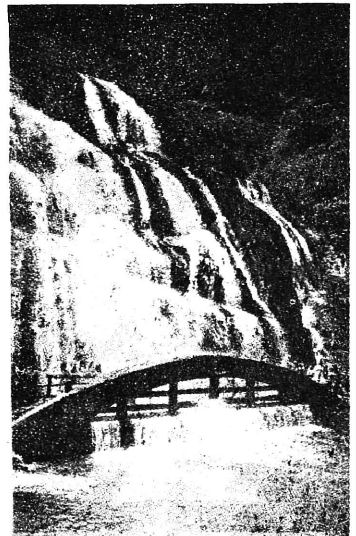
The President, in his discretion, shall absorb such paramilitary forces, which came into being due to ethnic violence, into the regular security forces of Sri Lanka.

4. The Prime Minister of India and the President of Sri Lanka agree that the Tamil militants shall surrender their arms to authorities agreed upon to be designated by the President of Sri Lanka. The surrender shall take place

in the presence of one senior representative each of the Sri Lanka Red Cross and the Indian Red Cross.

5. The Prime Minister of India and the President of Sri Lanka agree that a joint Indo-Sri Lankan observe group consisting of qualified representatives of the Government of India and the Government of Sri Lanka would monitor the cessation of hostilities from 31 July 1987.

6. The Prime Minister of India and the President of Sri Lanka also agree that in terms of paragraph 2.14 and Paragraph 2.16 (C) of the agreement, an Indian peace keeping contingent may be invited by the President of Sri Lanka to guarantee and enforce the cessation of hostilities, if so required.



Courtmallam - Waterfalls



'Madras Gardens'

Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr.M.G.R. laid the foundation stone for a five-star hotel-cum-amusement complex on 16.7.1987 near Kannappar Thidal in North Madras. This complex will be called as 'Madras Gardens'. This will be promoted jointly by the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation and a group of Non-residen-

tial Indians settled in United States. At a colourful function, after unveiling the foundation stone, Dr.M.G.R. symbolically placed a bit of cement mix at the base of the stone. He was presented with a silver place and a gold plated trowel, used for the occasion.

The Honourable Chief Minister acknowledged the greetings of the crowds.

In this welcome address Thiru V.V. Swaminathan, Hon'ble Minister for Tourism, said the joint sector project marked the beginning of a series of Non-residential Indians-Tourism Development Corporation ventures to promote tourism. He also said that after the assumption of office by Dr. M.G.R. as Chief Minister, TamilNadu's developmental activities have been varied and enlarged to a greater extent. The annual income of our State which was Rs.607 crores in 1977 has increased considerably to Rs.2,638 crores in 1987.

Thiru Palani G.Periasamy said that nearly 30 Tamil Non-residential Indians settled in United States had responded to the Chief Minister's invitation to participate in development activities in the State of TamilNadu. The Hotel-cum-amusement complex estimated at cost Rs.20 to 25 crores would be ready in about 30 months.

A group of United States Consultants had visited the site, the old zoo, to design the structures and the Bombay architects would finalise the plans. A Belgian firm would take up construction work and a Japanese expert had been called in to landscape the area retaining all the trees and scenic beauty. It is estimated that the hotel will provide employment to about 800 persons.

AN ILLUSTRIOUS WOMAN OF INDIA



She graduated there with honours and medals and received her M.B.&C.M. degree in 1912. Thereafter, for a year she worked as House Surgeon in the Government Maternity Hospital in Madras and later went to England for Post-Graduate study. On her return she started practice and was a specialist in women's and Children's diseases.

Not satisfying with a successful medical career, she deemed it her duty to contribute her capable share to the women's movement which was getting into its swing in Madras under the brilliant direction of Dr. Annie Besant. She became a member of the women's Indian Association in 1917 and added power and prestige to its efforts to deal with the system of Devadasis among other problems.

Among the builders of modern India, Dr. S. Muthulakshmi Reddy has an honourable place. She has, in a life devoted to the service of others, broken new ground. All along, her main sphere of work has been in helping women and children. She has combined the zeal of the missionary with the personal touch of a loving Indian Mother, the stern demand for equal rights for women with a selfless performance of duty first. She was the Director of the Avvai Home and Orphanage which she founded. She was also the Chairman of the Governing Body of the Cancer Institute, Adyar.

Born in 1886 in Pudukottai, Dr. Mrs. Reddy acquired her early education mostly by private study tutored by her own father Thiru S. Narayanasami. Her mother Thirumathi Chandrammal was only 16 years old when she was born. Her mother had given birth to eight children but lost four of them all small infants. Young Muthulakshmi went to the Co-educational Intermediate College in Pudukkottai and after passing out, joined the Madras Medical College.

Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy became the first woman member of the Madras Legislative Council and sat there from 1926-1930. She was unanimously elected by the council members to officiate as its Deputy President. She took a leading part in the legislative programme of the council and saw to the enactment of two Acts for the abolition of the Devadasi system and for laws to close brothels and protect minor girls. She brought amendments to the children's wards. She was also an active campaigner for the Sarda Act which was passed by the Central Legislature. Dr. Mrs. Reddy also became the first Elder woman of the Madras City Corporation for two years where she interested herself in beggar problems, child-education and child welfare.

On her way from London to India in 1926, she represented India at the Paris Congress of the women's international Alliance, as a delegate from India. In 1933, again she visited America and attended the international women's conference in Chicago. Since Dr. Besant's death, she had become the President of the Women's Indian Association and also of the Madras Branch of the A.I.W.C. In 1930, she was elected President of the All India women's conference.

A deepening crescendo of protest against the very existence of the British in India shook the whole country and under Mahatma - Gandhi's dynamic leadership, the civil Disobedience Movement spread from end to end of India. Hundreds of resignations from Government jobs and limbs of Government such as the Legislature took place all over India. Mrs. Reddy resigned her membership of the Legislative Council in 1930 as a protest against the arrest of Gandhiji and devoted herself to the work sponsored by the Indian National Congress, including the propagation of Khadi.

Dr. Mrs. Reddy was felicitated on the recognition accorded to her by the Government of India by conferring on her the title

"Padma Bhushan" (1956) at a function held at Rajaji Hall on 24-3-56. Thiru Sri Prakasa, then Governor and Thiru K. Kamaraj, then Chief Minister of TamilNadu paid tributes to the remarkable and unique personality of Mrs. Reddy.

In 1936 Dr. Mrs. Reddy with her family members settled in Adyar to establish a home for homeless Orphan Children and destitute girls and women. Soon after many of the poor came to them for medical aid and so they opened a free dispensary. That was the early beginnings of the **AVVAI RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE**. On 18th June, 1943 Dr. Mrs. Reddy lost her husband, Dr. T. Sundara Reddy. They had two sons named Ram Mohan and Krishnamurthy.

Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy, with years of service to the people behind the continued to give her best in her own quiet way. The welfare of women and children claimed first place in her heart. She devoted a vast deal of attention to the running of the **AVVAI HOME** and **ORPHANGE** founded by her in 1930.

At the age of 82, on 22-7-1968 she died in the Adyar Cancer Institute.

TO Believe.....Or Not To Believe.....

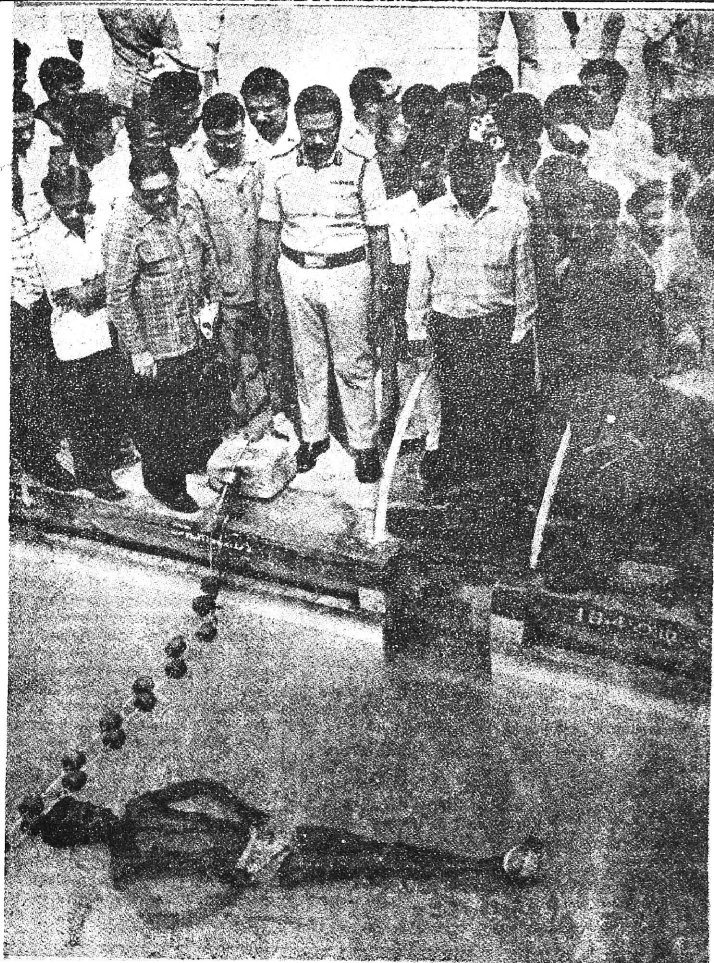
THE GREAT PYRAMID of Cheops contains more than Five million tons of stone. It is 481 feet high and covers more than 13 acres.

The British Houses of Parliament cover Eight acres, have more than 1000 rooms, over 100 staircases and Two miles of passage.

According to the Mayans of Central America, Time began in 3113 B.C.

MILOS OBRENOVIC, formerly a pig dealer, became ruler of **SERBIA** in 1817.

The Armistice ending the first World War was signed on the 11th day of the 11th month of 1918.



Thiru R. Shanmugam is 31 year old, a head constable attached to the Protection of Civil Rights Wing at Vellore in North Arcot District. Wearing trunks and coating his weary body with olive oil and vaseline and tying a small air-filled balloon covered in a net onto his left ankle, the slim figure went down the 10 x 12 foot water spread with a depth of 16.4 feet delineated by a corked line exactly at 9.45 AM.

Like a fish he slid down for a while before floating on his back with effortless ease.

A native of Santhavalas in Polur taluk in North Arcot, Shanmugam learnt swimming in village wells even before he was seven. Thiru Shanmugam joined as constable in 1975 and became head constable nine years later. He was selected for the Prime Minister's Security service in June, 1987. But the irresistible desire to create a world record in floating brought him back to Vellore.

A place in Guinness Book

A TamilNadu Policeman has floated on water without swimming for over 50 hours. Thiru R. Shanmugam, head constable, had found a place in the Guinness Book earlier for water treading for 81 hours and 25 minutes

four years ago at the Anna Swimming Pool at Madras.

On 9th July, 1987 Thiru R. Shanmugam ventured to smash the international record by floating on water, without swimming for 50 hours.

Thiru S. Sripal, Inspector General of Police, who inaugurated the event said the rare feat of Shanmugam symbolised the country's eagerness to catch up with the sports World and win many a laurel. Thiru Sripal conveyed the good wishes of the Chief Minister and Presented a purse of Rs.5000 on the latter's behalf.



Rural Co-operative Housing

The Tamil Nadu Cooperative Housing Society which is the apex institution in the State level is the agency through which the schemes are implemented. Housing Cooperatives in the State function under a two tier system i.e. the Apex society at the state level and the Primary societies in the urban areas and rural areas.

Rural Housing Scheme for the Economically weaker section:

Taluk and Divisional level Rural Cooperative Housing Societies were organised from the year 1978-79 with a view to accelerate construction of houses in rural areas by economically weaker section. 104 such societies are functioning now covering the entire state. Under this scheme financial assistance is being provided to the persons who are classified as Economically weaker section i.e. whose family income does not exceed Rs.700/- per month

ad who live in rural areas. The beneficiaries under this scheme should construct houses with plinth area of 201 sq.ft. according to the type design approved by the Government at an estimated cost of Rs.6,000/- each in plains and Rs.7,500/- in hill areas and Rameswaram, Islands. Required funds to implement the scheme are obtained from the Housing and Urban Development Corporation, New Delhi, and the State Government. The HUDCO provides 50% of the ceiling cost of a house for each beneficiary the Government provides 25% of the ceiling cost and the balance amount is to be met by the beneficiaries themselves and houses constructed by themselves. The loan is repayable in 20 years in 40 half yearly instalments.

PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS:

Total amount of loan sanctioned from the year 1978-79 upto 31.3.87

for the Rural Housing Scheme was Rs.74.12 crores; besides a capital subsidy of Rs.12.91 crores and interest subsidy of Rs.14.49 crores and total number of houses constructed was 2,24,292. The year-wise break up details are furnished below:-

For Adi-Dravidars, State Government paid a capital subsidy of Rs.1000/-. Out of the total assistance of Rs.4,500/- for each beneficiary, and the interest payable by them was subsidised by the State Government. As Adi-Dravidars are provided grants through

<i>Year</i>			<i>Loan given</i>	<i>Capital subsidy</i>	<i>Interest subsidy</i>	<i>No. of houses constructed.</i>
(Rs. in crores)						
FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIOD						
1978—79	..	..	2.21	..	..	3151
1979—80	..	..	16.40	0.33	..	14381
SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIOD						
1980—81	..	..	8.35	1.63	0.75	42082
1981—82	..	..	10.41	2.55	0.50	36326
1982—83	..	..	8.28	2.68	2.86	40092
1983—84	..	..	7.44	3.51	2.83	40016
1984—85	..	..	8.46	1.57	2.29	28007
SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIOD						
1985—86	..	..	6.29	0.64	2.65	14051
1986—87 (upto 31st March 1987)	..	..	6.28	..	2.61	6186
Grand Total	..	..	74.12	12.91	14.49	2,24,292.

The tremendous achievement made during the last ten years can be very well appreciated when compared to the achievement made during the preceding period of twenty years (i.e.) from the year 1958-59 when Rural Housing Scheme was entrusted to Rural Housing Cell under the control of a Superintending Engineer in which an insignificant number of 8161 houses were constructed involving an expenditure of Rs.3.52 crores, against 2,24,292 houses constructed between 1978-79 and 1986-87 (upto 31.3.1987).

Till the year 1984-85, financial assistance was provided to Adi-Dravidars and non Adi-Dravidars.

the THADCO and schemes like NREP and RLEGP for construction of houses the assistance is restricted to Non Adi-Dravidars only from the year 1985-86 and hence no capital subsidy is paid during 1986-87. Government continues to subsidise the interest for the loans already provided to Adi-Dravidars till 1984-85.

URBAN HOUSING

The Tamil Nadu Cooperative Housing Society Limited is obtaining funds from L.I.C. and providing loans to urban Housing Societies which in turn provide loans to their members. The quantum of loan varies from Rs.10,000/- to Rs.20,000/- in village Pancha-

yat areas and Rs.25,000/- to Rs. 80,000/- in Urban areas depending upon the repaying capacity of the borrower. The pattern of financial assistance is as follows:-

The loan carried an interest of 14.5% including 1% for Group Insurance. Loan is repayable in a period of maximum 15 years in equated monthly instalments.

(Village Panchayat area).

Income Group	Family Income per month.	Maximum loan amount.
	Rs.	Rs.
E.W. Sections	Upto Rs. 350	36 times of monthly income subject to the maximum of Rs. 10,000.
L. I.G.	Rs. 351 to Rs. 600	36 times of monthly income subject to the maximum of Rs. 15,000.
M. I. G. & Higher Income Group.	Rs. 601 to Rs. 3000.	36 times of monthly income subject to the maximum of Rs. 20,000.

Urban areas).

Income Group.	Income of the borrower p.m.	Maximum loan amount.
	Rs.	Rs.
E.W.S.	upto Rs. 350	36 times of monthly income or Rs. 10,000 whichever is less.
L.I.G.	Rs. 351 to Rs. 600	36 times of monthly income or Rs. 18,000 whichever is less.
M.I.G.	Rs. 601 to Rs. 1500	48 times of monthly income or Rs. 50,000 whichever is less.
H.I.G.	Rs. 1501 to Rs. 4000	48 times of monthly income or Rs. 80,000 whichever is less.

THE FINANCIAL AND PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

So far, from 1976-77 to 1986-87 the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Housing

Society has provided financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 169.32 crores to construct 65,65 houses in urban areas upto

Tamilnadu Electricity Board

One sixth of the electrified pumpsets in India are in Tamil-Nadu. During the years 1983-84, 84-85, 85-86, Tuticorin Thermal power plant has increased its plant load factor by 51%; 65% and 76% respectively, and was awarded the medals for 'out standing productivity by the Govt. of India in 1984 and 1986. Ennore Thermal Power plant has also won similar awards during 1985-86.

31.3.87. The break-up details are furnished below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Loan amount disbursed.</i>	<i>No. of houses constructed.</i>
FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIOD		
	(Rs. in crores).	
1976—77	5.61	2,945
1977—78	2.27	4,631
1978—79	8.24	6,631
1979—80	14.32	7,954
SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIOD		
1980—81	8.47	3,630
1981—82	14.78	6,670
1982—83	17.43	7,177
1983—84	16.00	5,457
1984—85	25.76	7,472
SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIOD		
1985—86	31.03	8,062
1986—87	25.41	5,226
(upto 31-3-1987)	169.32	65,855



The achievement made in providing funds for construction of houses in urban areas also is very significant. During the last ten years (i.e.) 1976-77 to 1986-87 (upto 31st March 1987) financial assistance has been provided to the extent of Rs.169.32 crores

for construction of 65,855 houses against an amount of Rs.29.91 crores provided for construction of 22,601 houses in the preceding period of about seventeen years i.e., from the year 1959 (when the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Housing Society was started) upto the year 1976.

Health care for the rural

INTRODUCTION:

In Tamil Nadu out of the Total population of 480 lakhs, 330 lakhs live in villages. Providing Health Care facilities to these Rural population is most important for the development of Socio- Economic aspects of the country. The concern of the Government is reflected in the provision of Primary Health Centres and their sub-centres in organising Mobile Health Teams and in establishment of Mini Health Centres, upgradation of Primary Health Centres and in establishing additional Primary Health Centres.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES

At the beginning 1977-78, 383 Primary Health Centres, 54 Mini Health Centres run by Voluntary organisations and 24 Mobile Health Teams were functioning in Tamil-Nadu. According to the Alma Ata declaration, a large number of Additional Primary Health Centres are to be opened to meet the requirements of the increased population by 2000 A.D. The ultimate aims of the Government is to establish Additional Primary Health Centres in a phased manner so that one Primary Health Centre is available for every 30,000 population. The definite policy of the Government is to establish more Primary Health Centres in addition to the 383 Primary Health Centres already functioning. Based on one Primary Health Centre for 30,000 population, the following Additional Primary Health Centres were opened during the past 10 years.

Before 1977	..	383
1. 1981-82	..	405
2. 1982-83	..	407

3. 1983-84	..17	..	424
4. 1984-85	..12	..	436
5. 1985-86	20	..	456
6. 1986-87	5	..	461

Thus the total number of Primary Health Centres have been raised from 383 to 461. Besides this Government have ordered for the conversion of 196 Government Rural Dispensaries into that of Primary Health Centres during 1985-86.



UPGRADED PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES

For the First time Government have ordered for the Upgradation of 15 Primary Health Centres for the year 1981-82 and 15 Primary Health Centres in 1982-83. The Upgraded Primary Health Centres will provide X-Ray Plant, Bio-clinical and Pathological Laboratory, Blood Bank and Operation Theatre with an inpatient ward of 24 beds. Thus the Upgraded Primary Health Centres will serve as a referral Hospital, where the services of specialists viz. One Assistant Surgeon with M.S. Qualification and one Assistant

Surgeon with D.G.O. Qualification will be available to the General public. These Upgraded Primary Health Centres are meant to offer almost the same facilities as in a Taluk Hospital serving as a referral centre to a group of four Primary Health Centres.

1980-81	..	50
1981-82	..	50
1984-85	..	9
Total		273

MOBILE HEALTH TEAMS:

The Government introduced a new scheme to provide Health Care services to the villages at their door steps from 1977-78 in the shape of Mobile Health Team on details below:

1977-78	..	24
1978-79	..	100
1979-80	...	100
1981-82	..	25
1984-85	..	25
Total		274

MINI HEALTH CENTRES:

Mini Health Centres are organised with the objective of encouraging Voluntary agencies to deliver comprehensive Health Care services to the population on a co-operative basis.

For this purpose Mini Health Centres have been established from the year 1977 as follows:

Year		No. of Mini Health Centres
1977-78	..	54
1978-79	..	50
1979-80	..	60

Out of these 273 Mini Health Centres only 269 Mini Health Centres are functioning.

NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR PREVENTIVE CONTROL OF BLINDNESS SCHEME:

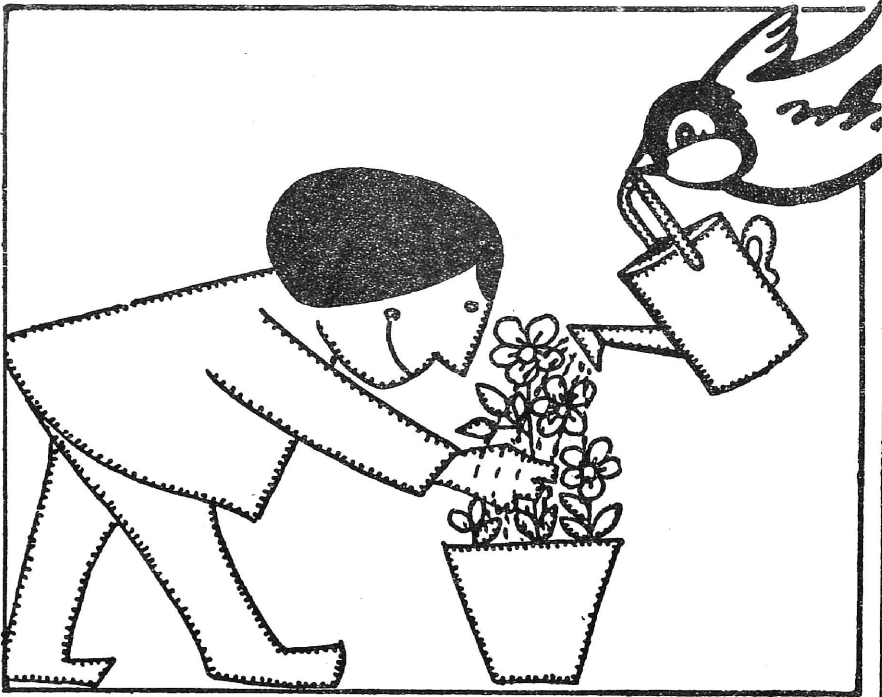
The National Scheme for the prevention and control of Blindness was implemented in 45 Primary Health Centres situated in the backward areas of Ramnad, Madurai, Anna, Pudukottai, Kamarajar and Pasumpon Muthuramalingam Districts. The Government of India have provided Central Assistance in the form of equipments. Under this scheme eye medical care and Eye treatments and educating the rural people in the eye care has been provided in the Primary Health Centres. This scheme initially started during 1979-80 in 45 Primary Health Centres and subsequently extended during 1983-84 to 30 Primary Health Centres and in 1984-1985 to 20 Primary Health Centres. Now the above scheme is rendering services in 95 Primary Health Centres in all.

The height of fashion in the 17th century was to tint the lips with Green or Black.

Before the 13th century, the use of buttons to fasten your clothing was taken as an indication that you led a loose life.

Aborigines at Pulikara in the GIBSON DESERT, AUSTRALIA, saw the first white man in 1969.

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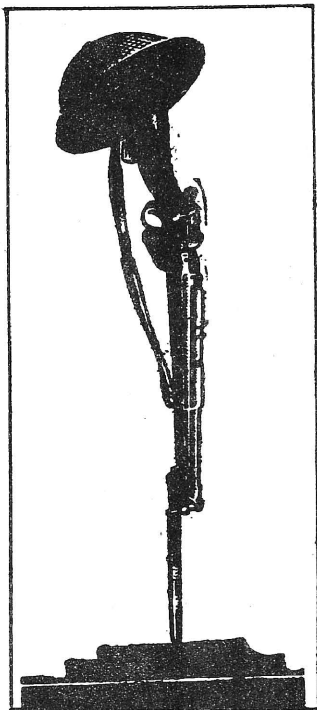
**THE TAMILNADU
STATE CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD.,**
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**Planned Savings and Planned Family
Make Life Happier**

Saluting the Patriots



The people of Tamil Nadu have evinced keen interest in the welfare of ex-servicemen who have even sacrificed their lives in guarding the frontiers from external aggression and who have time and again come to the rescue of public during natural calamities. The Flag Day collections which were in the order of Rs.17.00 lakhs in the year 1977 has now increased to Rs.69.99 lakhs in the year 1986. Contribution by people to this noble cause has been recognised at All India Level. The Government of India's trophy for the maximum collection, instituted in the year 1985, was bagged by Tamil Nadu in the year of inception itself. We continue

to retain the trophy for 1986 also. The other trophy for the best collections which is based on the population and the GNP has also been bagged by Tamil Nadu for the year 1986. This achievement of winning both the trophies by one and the same State is a unique feature. The Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu regularly inaugurates the Flag Day Collections with a personal contribution of Rs.5,000/-.

Considering the plight of the widows of defence personnel who retired prior to 1.1.1964 and who were not eligible for family pension under the pension rules, Tamil Nadu was the first State to grant financial assistance of Rs.50/- per month to them for their life. Nearly 1,500 widows benefitted under this scheme with an annual commitment of approximately Rs.9.60 lakhs since 1980.

In the field of encouraging ex-servicemen to seek self employment, the Bank Loan Interest Subsidy scheme (BLISS) was introduced in the year 1978. Upto 31.12.1986 1,543 ex-servicemen have availed a total loan of Rs.119.26 lakhs and Rs.3.08 lakhs have been released as interest subsidy.

To augment the Police force to ensure peaceful conduct of the December 1984 Public elections, nearly 15,000 ex-servicemen were mobilised and were appointed as Special Police Officers. They carried out their duties meticulously and the polling was smooth without any incident. Similarly, for the Local Body Elections during February 1986, about 18,000 ex-servicemen were mobilised.

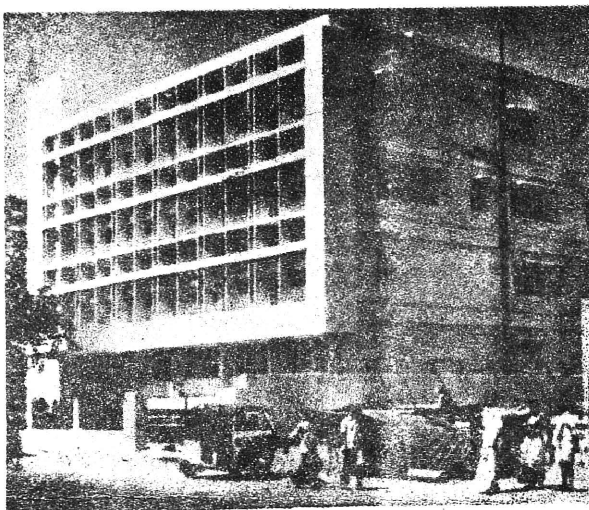
For the elections in Andhra Pradesh during March 1985, on requisition from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, 3,000 ex-servicemen were made available for appointment as Special Police Officers.

Ex-servicemen have been appointed as "Special Police Officers" to undertake night patrolling duties in the cities of Madras, Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirapalli, Madurai and in the jurisdiction of Chengalpattu East and West. Nearly 574 ex-servicemen are engaged.

To regulate the traffic and in order to make available parking spaces and at the same time to assist the Corporation of Madras in raising revenue the "Paid Parking System" was introduced. The Corporation of Madras has entrusted the Car parking system to the Directorate of Ex-servicemen's Welfare. Nearly 160 ex-servicemen and their dependants have been able to secure employment under this scheme. The annual turnover is in the order of approximately Rs.10.00 lakhs. These ex-servicemen and their dependants are paid Rs.225/- per month per shift and 10% of the collections as incentive.

To encourage able bodied youngmen to join the Armed Forces and to coach them, training camps were organised by the Government. These training camps were of 60 days duration at the end of which these boys were screened by the defence recruiting organisations. These camps were also organised and run for Adi Dravida boys. 4,478 boys were trained in these camps and 3014 were selected to join the Armed Forces. The total expenditure has been in the order of Rs.20.52 lakhs.

His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu honours the veterans by inviting them to a Tea, hosted by him, on the lawns of the Raj Bhavan every year on the eve of



the Flag Day. Similarly the District Collectors host tea at their district Headquarters. Tamil Nadu is the first State to introduce this "Tea hosting" which has been an annual feature since 1978.

Special Employment Cells with the powers to sponsor ex-servicemen against reserved jobs were created in the Directorate of Ex-servicemen's Welfare and in the District Offices with effect from 1st April 1982. These Cells are also responsible for the primary registration of ex-servicemen. Up to 31.12.1986, 5,448 ex-servicemen have been placed in various jobs.

Tamil Nadu was one of the 6 States selected by the Government of India for implementing the scheme of Preparing Ex-servicemen for Self Employment (PEXSEM). The expenditure on this scheme is shared on a 50:50 basis with Government of India with effect from 1st April 1986. The ex-servicemen are trained under the scheme in the trades of their choice and at the end of the training they are granted subsidy of Rs.3,000/- or 33 1/3% of the loan to be sanctioned by the Nationalised Banks. So far 268 ex-servicemen have been trained.

277 Jai Jawan Stalls have been established at commercially viable locations through out the State at a total cost of Rs.13.85 lakhs.

The Government runs 12 tailoring institutions to train the women dependants of ex-servicemen. Courses of one year duration are conducted at the end of which the students appeared for examinations conducted by the Directorate of Employment and Training. To impart necessary technical skill to undertake proper stitching a condensed courses of 6 months duration are conducted. Upto 31.12.86 nearly 5,200 women dependants have been trained. In the year 1986-87 the task of stitching uniforms under the Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme was undertaken and 133 women dependants were able to stitch 58,388 set of uniforms.

Coaching classes are being conducted from the year 1982 and ex-servicemen have been trained to appear for competitive exams. The ex-servicemen are paid a stipend of Rs.300/- per month during this training period. The total expenditure has been in the order of Rs.43,850/.

Monthly monetary assistances are given to destitute old age ex-servicemen and widows, ex-services personnel suffering from loss of sight, T.B. Leprosy patients and Cancer patients; they get Rs.100/- per month.

Marriage grants are distributed to celebrate one daughter's wedding at the rate of Rs.1,000/- each. Scholarships and stipends are paid for the various courses from the Amalgamated Funds and Benevolent Funds. The State Government has brought the ex-services personnel on par with the serving defence personnel in the matter of scholarships for their dependants, with the provision that such assistance is given to those whose income is less than Rs.5,000/- per annum.

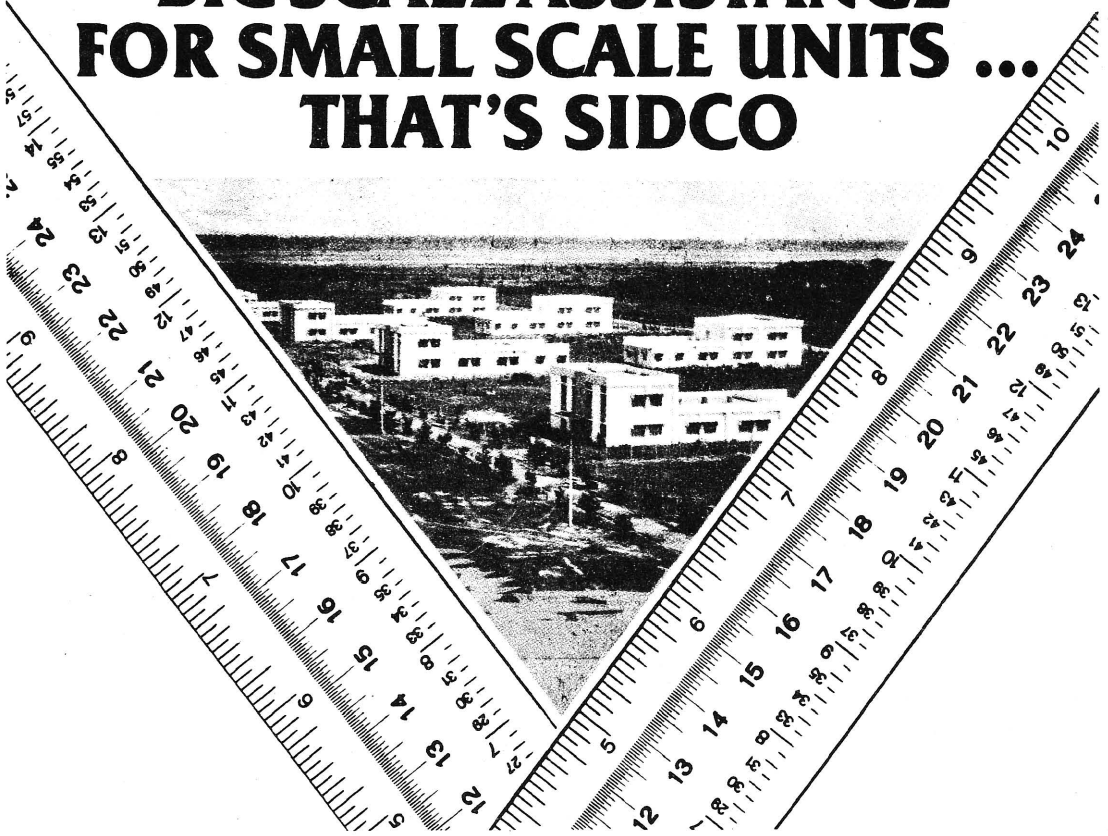
To ensure proper final rites when ex-servicemen die a funeral grant of Rs.500/- is paid depending upon the need.

During the 10 year period ending on 31.3.1987 a total sum of Rs.229.91 lakhs have been spent from out of Tamil Nadu Ex-services Personnel Benevolent Fund and Rs.97.45 lakhs have been spent out of Amalgamated Funds.

Tamil Nadu Ex-servicemen Corporation has been formed and registered under the Companies Act 1956 with the aim of providing necessary assistance to the ex-servicemen in planning, formulating, securing of financial assistance, commencement and conduct of various business enterprises. It is a State Government Public Sector Undertaking with an authorised share capital of Rs.50.00 lakhs. They are also eligible to draw an interest free loan of Rs.25.00 lakhs from the Tamil Nadu Ex-services Personnel Benevolent Fund.

To augment the resources to the Flag Day Funds and the Tamil Nadu Ex-services Personnel Benevolent Fund, Jawans Bhavans have been constructed. The Directorate of Ex-servicemen's Welfare Complex at a cost of Rs.45.00 lakhs was completed in 1985. Jawans Bhavans have been completed at Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai, Thanjavur, Sivakasi, and Vellore at a cost of Rs.72.87 lakhs. A shopping complex has been also built at Vellore at a cost of Rs.9.51 lakhs. The Government have sanctioned construction of Jawans Bhavan at South Arcot at a cost of Rs.27.00 lakhs. The District Ex-services Centre for Chengalpattu District has been sanctioned and is to be constructed at Saidapet at a cost of Rs.19.25 lakhs. A rest house at Kodaikkanal is under construction at a cost of Rs.5.70 lakhs.

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SIDCO's package includes:

- Infrastructural facilities - workshops and developed plots in industrial estates
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Award for Children's Literature

Thiru P.V. Giri has won the National award for the most outstanding Children's Literature in the 24th National Prize Competition.

The award carries a cash prize of Rs.5,000 and a citation. National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi is the authority for the award. Thiru P.V. Giri won the award for his book "Nila Choru"

Thiru P.V. Giri, also a journalist, had earlier won the UNESCO's Certificate for Children's literature, the Gold Medal for the A.V.M.Trust, a premier award of the TamilNadu Government and the award for excellence in journalism given away by the VGP Trust.

Thiru P.V. Giri works at the Tamil Arasu, the official journal of the TamilNadu Government.

Free training for Scheduled caste Drivers

Under the Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes the Government sanction subsidy to Hindu Adi Dravidars for economic activities such as Job oriented training courses, group projects etc., to employ them continuously as per the Government of India guidelines.

It has been brought to the notice of the Government that Scheduled Caste drivers were not available in sufficient number to fill up vacancies reserved for them in State Transport Undertakings. The drivers are trained by State Transport Undertakings in heavy vehicle

driving for which a fee of Rs.2,000/- is charged for each candidate. Scheduled caste candidates may not apply for this training as they may not be in a position to pay the prescribed fee of Rs.2,000/-. The Government have, therefore, sanctioned a sum of Rupees four lakhs as 100% subsidy from Special Central Assistance for training 200 Hindu Adi Dravidar candidates at the rate of Rs.2,000/- per trainee during 1987-88 in State Transport Undertakings so that they could be absorbed in State Transport Undertakings after training. This will help to fill up the reserved quota for Scheduled Castes in State Transport Undertakings.

Transports

Tamil Nadu leads India by having provided 34 buses for every one lakh population. There are 15,067 buses in Tamil Nadu of which 10,273 are nationalised buses.

The classics

The Corporation is having 14 numbers of Production Centres and 17 numbers of Sales Showrooms in and outside Tamilnadu.

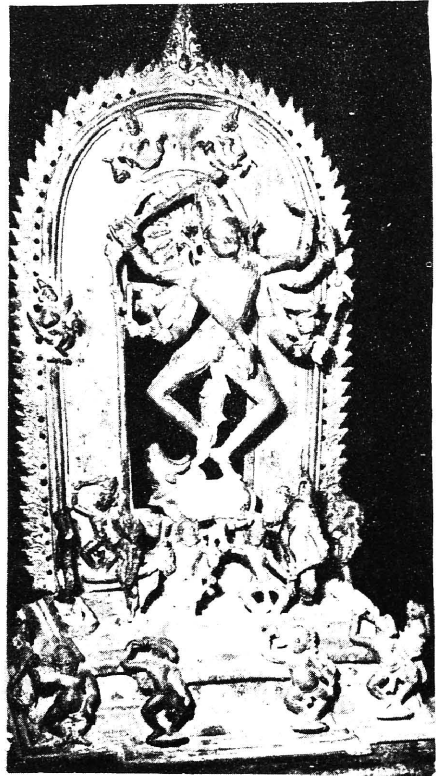
(i) The main objectives of the Corporation are:

a) To set up marketing and Sales Outlets for Handicrafts in the various places.

b) To develop and to promote Handicrafts in all its aspects.

c) To provide financial, technical, marketing development or any other assistance and guidance to any establishment, Undertaking or enterprises which is likely to facilitate or accelerate the development of Handicrafts.

(ii) The Corporation has continued to give the main thrust towards providing marketing assistance to artisans through its various outlets in Tamilnadu and



in other States in accordance with the objectives of the Corporation.

14 Handicrafts Production Centres in Tamil Nadu

(iii) The Corporation is having an Authorised Share Capital of Rs.175.00 lakhs out of which Rs.174.36 lakhs are paid up capital which includes Rs.109.193

lakhs from State Government, Rs.64.500 lakhs from the Central Government and the balance of Rs.0.670 lakhs from Artisans and Industrial Cooperatives Societies.

The details of the performance of the Tamilnadu Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd., are noted below:—

I. SALES

Year	Achievement (Rs.in lakhs)	1981—82	1982—83	1983—84	1984—85	1985—86	1986—87
1977—78	141.48	63.37	74.12	67.72	70.43	79.26	79.26
1978—79	175.23	88.30					
1979—80	139.03						
1980—81	143.91						
1981—82	191.39						
1982—83	227.16						
1983—84	218.10						
1984—85	231.40						
1985—86	292.57						
1986—87	300.47						
	2,060.74						

III. EXPORT SALES (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Achievement
1977—78	..
1978—79	..
1979—80	6.93
1980—81	9.10
1981—82	10.45
1982—83	8.62
1983—84	5.00
1984—85	7.97
1985—86	3.55
1986—87	1.83
	53.45

II. PRODUCTION (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Achievement
1977—78	23.26
1978—79	30.17
1979—80	41.68
1980—81	40.20

Moreover the Corporation has been entrusted with some major prestigious works by Temple authorities in and outside Tamilnadu as detailed below:

	Estimated cost
1. Udipt Mutt Temple Car	Rs. 4.22 lakhs
2. Brass Grills work at Tirupathi Tirumala Devasthanam, Tirupathi	Rs. 9.66 lakhs
3. Silver Rishabavahanam work to Meenakshi Sundareswarar Temple, Madurai.	Rs. 6.00 lakhs

17 Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Sales Showrooms in India

Involving the Rural Potential

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

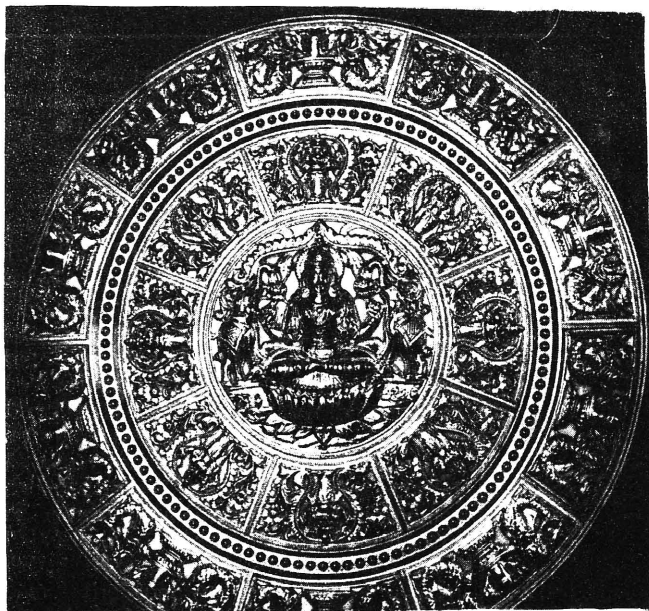
Tamil Nadu is the pioneer State for implementing the Khadi and Village Industries programme.

In order to cross poverty line of the villages several special schemes were formulated and implemented during these 10 years. For instance, the Board has arranged for giving training to unemployed youths in Villages, distributed tools and implements, constructed worksheds, organised Industrial Cooperative Societies, arranged self employment through Bank finance and rendered technical assistance to the Villagers. It has been considered that the following Industries under Village Industries schedule stands first at All India Level.

- i. Village Oil Industry
- ii. Palmgur Industry
- iii. Manufacture of Toilet & Laundry Soap Industry
- iv. Beekeeping Industry
- v. Manufacture of Polyester Khadi.

During 1977-78, the Board was producing Rs.24 crores worth of articles under Khadi & Village Industries. This has now been risen upto Rs.140 crores. The upward trend is 583%.

Next to Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu stands second in Khadi and Tamil Nadu stands first in Village Industries at all India level.



In 1977 the department provided employment opportunities to only 3,33,157. This has now rise upto 7,94,263 as follows:

i. Adi Dravidars ..	93,710
ii. Hill Tribes ..	9,355
iii. Women Folk ..	2,04,873
iv. Others ..	4,86,325

Total ..	7,94,263
----------	----------

Besides receiving the Financial assistance from Khadi & Village Industries Commission a sizeable financial assistance has also been received under Integrated Rural Development Programme, Special Component Programme, Cluster Development Programme, Hill Area



Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme, Western Goat development programme and other special scheme, for implementing various programmes.

Of the above schemes, this scheme worth of Rs.584 lakhs are under consideration by the Government. These schemes are intended for the welfare of the Adi-dravidars providing employment through 2,643 persons.

Before 1977, the Board was receiving financial assistance from Khadi and Village Industries Commission. From 1977 the Board is getting the financial assistance both from Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the Government.





In order to improve the living standard of thousands of rural craftsmen who have been engaged in traditional occupations by earning small incomes and living below poverty line, steps were taken for improving their trades and augmenting their incomes by arranging to secure bank loans to them. Under the scheme for promotion of self-employment of the youth trained in TRYSEM scheme (Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment) 3423 rural youth were assisted in setting up self-employment ventures by securing a loan of Rs.,1.39 crores as on 12.12.86.

The scope for salaried employment has not been always abundant. Because of this limitation, the jobseekers have to be motivated towards self-employment, channelise them to take up self-employment pursuits, to assist them in securing bank loans for setting up ventures of their choice and skill. With the above objectives in view, a Self-Employment Promotion Cell was set up at Vellore in North Arcot District with effect from 5.9.1983. This unit has assisted 1774 persons to launch self-employment ventures by securing a bank loan to the tune of Rs.0.95 crore as on 31.3.87. A similar Cell was set

up in Coimbatore with effect from 23.4.1985. This Cell has assisted 891 persons to start self-employment units by securing a bank loan of Rs.1.57 crores.

A series of measures have been initiated to promote self-employment. Significant among them are the much appreciated House Service Booths set up in 7 places in Madras city in the shortest possible time, Horticultural Training, Dish-washing Scheme in Star Hotels and the House Keepers' Training course for women.

The Government decided that the scope of employment should be widened to those jobseekers registered with the Employment offices and equality of opportunities must be provided to them in the private sector also. Accordingly the Government ordered by the end of 1978 that all private sector institutions and organisations receiving aid from the Government must fill up the vacancies occurring in their establishments by getting a panel of names from the Employment offices. Consequent on the implementation of this scheme, the number of vacancies noticed to Employment Offices which stood at 55812 in 1978 increased to 67188 in 1986.

In order to streamline the operations of Employment Offices and to modernise them, the scheme of computerisation of the operations of their Employment Offices has been introduced. Under this scheme the preliminary steps have been completed and this modern scheme is to be implemented shortly in the District Employment Office at Adyar.

The Thermal Generation in the ten year period has multiplied three fold from 2176 million units in 1976-77 to 6129 million units in 1986-87.

At the end of 1976-77 the total thermal installed capacity was 540 MW, 840 MW additional thermal capacity has been added since then.

NOTICE

The Government decided to impart intensive Training in Tamil for the TamilNadu Government Servants belonging to Linguistic Minorities to enable them to complete successfully at the Second Class Language Test conducted by the TamilNadu Public Service Commission. The training is conducted by the Department of Tamil Studies in Foreign countries' Tamil University at the International Institute of Tamil Studies, Taramani, Madras-20 (Central Polytechnic Campus, Adyar). Two courses have so far been conducted from 13.10.1986 to 28.10.1986 and from 16.4.1987 to 30.4.1987 at which 151 Government Servants were trained. The next training will be conducted during September-October 1987.

2. The Government Servants who are yet to pass the Second Class Language Test conducted by TamilNadu Public Service Commission, may submit their applications through their Heads of Offices to the Commissioner of Training and Secretary to Government, Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Training-II) Department. An Advance Copy may also be sent to the Commissioner of Training to save delay in transmission.

3. The Heads of Departments/Head of Offices are also requested to bring the above advertisement to the notice of the Government Servants belonging to Linguistic Minorities, who have yet to pass the required test and are working under their control and forward their applications to Government before 1.9.1987.

4. A model form of application is given below:-

- (i) Name and Designation of the Officer ...
- (ii) Name of the Heads of Department/
Head of Office under whose control
he/she is working ...
- (iii) Date of Birth ...
- (iv) Date of entry into service ...
- (v) If, previous attempt has been made to
pass the test, particulars thereof ...

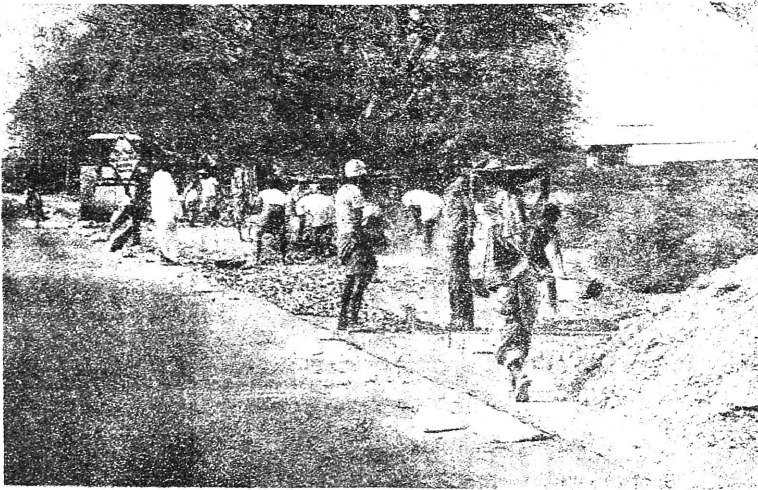
Signature of Applicant

The finest roads

The Highways and Rural works Department is in charge of (i) Maintenance of Government Roads (ii) Upgrading the existing Government roads to suit the present day traffic and (iii) Promoting the infrastructure of road development particularly in Rural Tribal, Coastal and backward areas. The above goal is being achieved broadly under the Plan Schemes and Non-Plan Schemes.

PLAN SCHEMES

This includes (A) State Schemes such as State Roads Programme, Other Roads Programme, Rural Roads Scheme (N.M.P) Tribal sub-plan and (B) Central Sector Scheme of Hill Area Development Programme in the Nilgiris District and Western Ghat Development Programme.

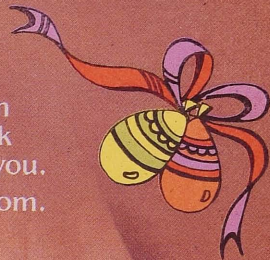


The second phase of improvement to the National Highway provides for the widening of the road on either side. Here the work is in progress on a stretch between Tindivanam and Vikkravandi.

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E.V.K. SULOCHANA SAMPATH
Chairperson

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