





George this efflores

Unveiling of Pandit Jawaharla! Nehru's statue and Theerar Satyamurthi's statue – Commemoration Special

Pandit Nehru's statue at Madras:

India's first Prime Minister and the maker of Modern India Jawaharlal Nehru is being honoured by a 10 foot high bronze statue at Madras. The statue will be unveiled by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Thiru Rajiv Gandhi on 21.12.'87. A life sketch of the leader and a report.

Theerar Satyamurthi's statue at Pudukottai:

Theerar Satyamurthi, the inspiration of many national leaders, will be honoured at Pudukottai by a statue to be unveiled by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Thiru Rajiv Gandhi on 21.12.'87.

DR. M G R MEDICAL UNIVERSITY:-

The long standing desire of Tamil Nadu to have an exclusive Medical University will come true by the inauguration of "Dr.MGR Medical University" on 24.12.87.

Twenty Point Programme in TamilNadu:

TamilNadu has been on top in the country, in the implementation of the Twenty Point Programme. A detailed report from the Districts and the Government departments on the achievement.





Thiruvalluvar Year 2018

December, I-31, 1987 Karthigai - Markazhi

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Honoured

Jawaharlal Nehru, son of Motilal Nehru and Swarup Rani was born at Allahabad on November, 14th, 1889. He was educated at Harrow School, Trinity College, Cambridge Inner Temple. He acquired his M.A., at the Cambridge University and the Law Degree at the Inner Temple: Nehru married Kamala 1916. He started practising a lawyer at Allahabad under his father's guidance and became a secretary of the Home Rule League in 1918. Nehru became a member the All India Congress Committee in 1918. He joined the nonnon-cooperation movement violent under Gandhili in 1920. Nehru was imprisoned on several occasions for his political activities. He was elected General Secretary of the All India Congress Committee in 1929. Later, he took over from his father, Motilal Nehru, Presidentship of the Indian National Congress in 1929. Nehru was reelected President in 1936, 1937, and 1951-54. He was Vice-President Interim Government and and Minister of External Relations



Commonwealth Relations in 1946. Jawanarlal Nehru became India's first Prime Minister in 1947 and held the post untill his death in 1964.

Nehru has written many books that include, 'India and the World', 'The Unity of India', 'Soviet Russia', 'Eighteen Months in India', 'Auto biography', 'Glimpses of World history', 'Discovery of India, Independence and after.

"I really do not care what happens to my reputation or to me after I am gone. But if any people choose to think of me then, I should like them to say that this man with all his mind and heart loved India and the Indian people and they were indulgent to him and gave him of their love most abundantly and extravagantly." — Jawaharlal Nehru.







Late Prime Minister Pandit
Jawaharlal Nehru's ten-foot
bronze statue at Madras
will be un-veiled by the
Hon'ble Prime Minister,
Thiru Rajiv Gandhi.
The hon'ble chief Minister,
Dr.MGR will preside over
the function



Details of the statue of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to be unveiled

in Madras.

The 10 feet life size statue of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in standing posture releasing a pigeon, was designed and moulded by the eminent sculptor Thiru Maninagappa of Madras. The statue faces Meenambakkam and seems to greet the state of Tamil Nadu.

The 20 feet pedestal was designed in granite depicting the South Indian Style of Architecture sculptor Ganapathy Sthapathy, principal of the Government College of Architecture and Sculp-Mamallapuram. Α beautiful lawn in and around the monument been laid and as also four island, traffic have been laid. project has been at estimated cost of Rs.12 lakhs.

impressive The most site in the city has been selected for statue and any one who is visiting Madras City from the and from the South Madras will not miss the commanding view of the statue.

Details about Thiru Mani Nagappa,

the Sculptor.

Mani Nagappa's grand father was well known for granite works and wood carving. His father M.S. Nagappa was a renowned sculptor bronze who started casting South marble carving in British During time, the statues of colonial Rulers and Maharajas in bronze and marble were made by him. He was highly appreciated by the British Government and was bestowed with the prestigious title "Rao Bahadur". After Thiru Mani his death. Nagappa has been continuing his father's legacy for more than 40 years. He had done more than two hundred personalities of eminent statues over India and all abroad. the recommendation of late Thiru V.V. Giri, former President of India, he was invited bv the Sri Government of Lanka in to execute the statues of Buddha their national leaders connection with Buddha Javanthi celebrations.

Recently, he has done the statue of Kamaraj, measuring 14 feet height in bronze which was unveiled by the Prime Minister in Delhi.



Pandit Nehru's life in pictures

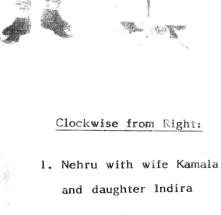


Clockwise from above:

- 1. Nehru with his parents, Motilal Nehru and Swarup Rani
- 2. With his sister
- 3. As a bab

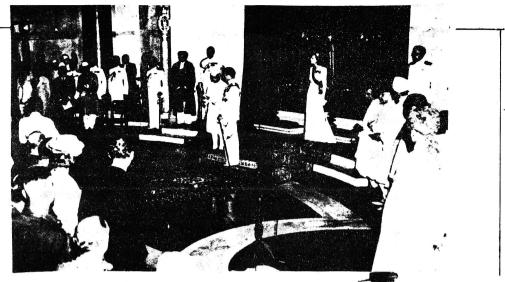






2. After graduation

3. At his wedding

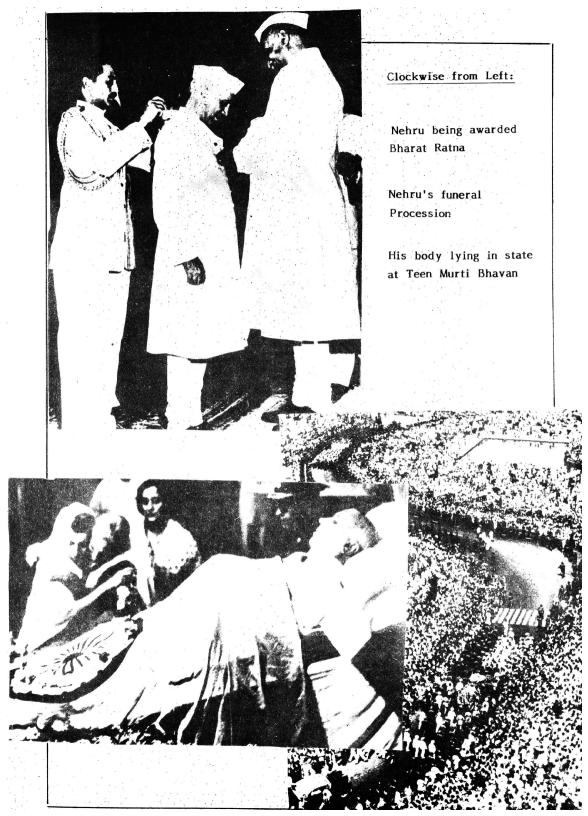


Clockwise from Top:

- Nehru being sworn in as India's first Prime Minister by Lord Mountbatten
- With daughter Indira, son in law Feroze Gandhi and grand son Rajiv
- With Lal Bahadur Sastri and Perunthalaivar Kamaraj









Theerar Satyamurthi -inspiration of national leaders

Thiru S. Satyamurti, the son of Thiru D.Sundara Sastrigal, Advocate was born on the 19th of August 1887 at Thirumayam, Pudukottai State. He was educated at the Maharajah's College, Pudukottai, Madras Christian College and the Madras Law College. His connection with the Indian National Congress

main object in these lectures was remove the then prevailing mis-apprehensions the in of the Britishers about India and the Indians. He kept his audiences spell bound by his eloquence. powers of oratory were such Col.J.Wedgwood was that have remarked "Satyamurti is

Theerar Satyamurthi's statue is being unveiled by the Honourable Prime Minister, Thiru Rajiv Gandhi on the 21st Dec.'87 at Pudukottai.

began in 1908 when he served as a volunteer. He was enrolled as an Advocate of the High Court in 1913. From 1914 onwards he became an ardent and active Congressman.

In 1919 he visited Great Britain and Ireland as a member of the Congress Party's Deputation. He spent nearly six months in those countries visiting almost all the important cities. During this period he addressed many meetings. His

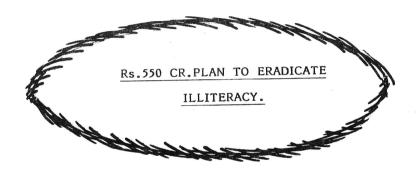
one of the best speakers in English beating even Lloyd George".

In May, 1925 he again went to England for doing propaganda work on behalf of the Swarajya party. He returned to India in September of the same year after a successful series of meetings addressed to the Independent Labour Party in England, Scotland and Wales and after interviewing many leading politicians.

He was a member of the Madras Legislative Council from 1923 to 1930. Since 1935 he had been an active member of the Central Legislative Assembly. His was a dynamic personality possessing high intellectual gifts, infinite industry, and rare powers of speech. He was a successful parliamentarian who could hold his own against the biggest of his opponents in debate. He was at his best in his work in the Legislature. He was the Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly.

Thiru S.Satyamurti was a member of the Senate and the Syndicate of the Madras University for several years besides being president of the Faculty of Fine Arts and a member of the Board of Studies in Indian Music. He was also connected with several music and sanskrit academies and Public institutions in South India.

Thiru Satyamurthi, the mentor of Perunthalaivar Kamaraj and the inspiration of many contemporary political leaders is being honoured by the unveiling of a statue at Pudukottai •



The Centre has earmarked Rs.550 crores to implement with "missionary zeal" programme to wipe out illiteracy in a phased manner.

Giving this information to the Consultative Committee meeting of Members of Parliament for his Ministry in New Delhi, on 3rd November, the Hon'ble Human Minister, Development Resource Thiru P.V.Narasimha Rao, said the National Literacy Mission (NLM) envisaged promoting functional literacy among the eight crore illitrates in the 15-35 age group by 1995. A target of three crores was to be achieved by 1990 and the remaining by 2000.

Of this sum Rs.340 crores would be the Central share and the remaining the States. The major expenditure would be in the field programme (Rs.325 crores) followed by continuing education (Rs.110 crores) and voluntary agencies (Rs.50 crores).

The break-up of the expenditure includes direct costs of research and development (Rs.30 crores) management and media support (Rs.25 crores) and launching mass programmes with the help of students and voluntary bodies (Rs.10 crores).

Courtesy: "The Hindu".



Dr. MGR Medical University a tradition in the making

At the dawn of independence, handful of universities were spreading education in India. In then existing Madras Presidency, the Madras University. the Andhra University and the Annamalai University were universities that carried the torch education. Madras University had in its fold all the colleges of Tamil Nadu including the Technical and Medical Institutions.

Independence witnessed the flowering of colleges and universities to carry and spread education in the nook and corners of India. Tamil Nadu was not an exception and later the state became an example. The new Universities that came into existence brought in an uniform standardization of education in Tamil Nadu as also an increase in the standards of education.

After the establishment of Anna University of Technology, and the Agricultural University, came the establishment of new Universities in Tiruchi, Coimbatore and the Tamil University at Thanjavur. These Universities adapt to the increasing changes in the modern world and attempt to make education relevant to the daily living of the people. Research, of course, became the life breadth of the Universities.

The Agricultural University was the catalyst of the Agricultural Revolution in Tamil Nadu and the Anna University of Technology is speerheading the technological revolution in Tamil Nadu. These revolutions have been possible because of the autonomous rights these Universities enjoy to further their own advancement.

The need for a Medical University has been widely discussed for the past ten years. The formation of Medical University was delayed because of certain detractors.

The Tamil Nadu Government has been in serious thought of about a Medical University since 1980. A committee under the leadership of Dr. Venugopal was set up to workout the feasibility of a Medical University in Tamil Nadu and to formulate the concept and conditions for such an University. The set purposes for the Committee are:

- Choice of site for the Medical University.
- Decide on the financial implications of the University.
- To chart out a plan for the University in consultation with the Indian Medical Council and other Universities.

 To discuss the UGC about the formation of the University as also about the financial aid.

To the above set purposes, the Committee was advised by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. MGR to add the Indian systems of Medicine such as Unani, Siddha and Ayurvedha as part of the curriculam of the proposed University.

After the Dr. Venugopal Committee sent its report to the Government, the Government of Tamil Nadu decided to set up the University after going through the report of the Committee. The main purpose of the University is to bring in a standardization of medical education in all the medical institutions in Tamil Nadu and to improve the standard of medical education in the state.

A law was brought in the Assembly for the establishment

of the University in early 1987 and was passed. The President of India gave his assent later and the University came to be established on September 24th, 1987.

The Medical University was named Dr. MGR medical University because Dr. MGR has always identified himself with the underprevileged, downtrodden and suffering masses.

Eight Government medical institutions, 3 private medical colleges, four government and two private Indian medicine institutions, one Government dental college, two Government and three private pharmacy institutions, one Government and a private nursing institution, one Government natural therapy institution and five private medical institutions offering higher education in medicine are the institutions to come under the authority of the Medical University.



- 1. In spite of political differences, everyone should unite for the defence and well-being of the country and co-operate with others to implement programmes for the common good.
- The unity and good of the nation should be given first importance and people should, therefore, rise above differences of caste, creed, language and province, and think more of the country as a whole.

FUNDAMENTALS OF SOCIAL

BEHAVIOUR

- Violence of any kind must be shunned and avoided. Violence creates hatred and is disruptive.
- 4. We should aim at equality of treatment and avoid feelings of high and low and touchable and untouchable.
- Women should be treated with respect and as comrades. They should not be kept in purdah or seclusion, but given opportunities to participate in national activities.
- Village and cottage industries should be encouraged, and as far as possible khadi should be used.

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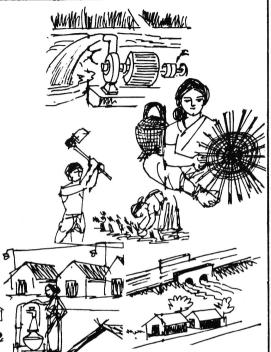
-Jawaharlal Nehru.

THE 20 POINT PROGRAMME

THIS PROGRAMME PROPOSES TO:

- Increase irrigation potential, develop and disseminate technologies and inputs for dry land agriculture.
- Make special efforts to increase production of pulses and vegetable oil seeds.
- Strengthen and expand coverage of Integrated Rural Development and National Rural Employment Programmes.
- Implement agricultural land ceilings, distribute surplus land and complete compilation of land records by removing all administrative and legal obstacles.
- Review and effectively enforce minimum wages for agricultural labour.





- 6. Rehabiliate bonded labour.
- 7. Accelerate programmes for the development of Scheduled Castes and Tribes.
 - 8. Supply drinking water to all problem villages.
- Allot house sites to rural families who are without them and expand programmes for construction assistance to them.
- Improve the environment of slums, implement programmes of house building for economically weaker sections, and take measures to arrest unwarranted increase in land prices.
- Maximise power generation, improve the functioning of electricity authorities and electrifyall villages.



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





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(An Undertaking of the Government of Tamilnadu)

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MADRAS 600 068

PHONE: 848932

TELEX: 41-6081 TNML IN

GRAMS: MINESALITE

DIPRIBLES ARIES



THE TWENTY-POINT PROGRAMME-1986



- 1. Attack on rural poverty.
- 2. Strategy for rainfed agriculture.
- 3. Better use of irrigation water.
- 4. Bigger harvests.
- 5. Esforcement of land reforms.
- 6. Special programms for rural labour.
- 7. Clean drinking water.
- 2. Health for all.
- 9. Two-Child norm.
- 10. Expansion of education.

- 11. Justice to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- 12. Equality for women.
- 13. New opportunities for youth.
- 14. Housing for the people.
- 15. Improvement of slums.
- 16. New Strategy for forestry.
- 17. Protection of the environment.
- 13. Cancern for the consumer.
- 19. Esergy for the villages.
- 20. A responsive administration.

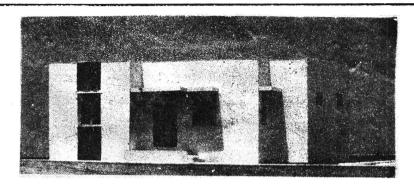


When the 20-Point Programme was first announced in 1975, I had cautioned you not to expect miracles. Then, as now, there is only one magic which can remove poverty — and that is hard work helped by a clear sense of purpose and discipline. Our national motto is "Satyameva Jayate" — Truth Alone Wins. In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

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

-Late Smt. INDIRA GANDHI

Anna District



Point No.9

RURAL HOUSING SCHEME IN ANNA DISTRICT.

In Anna district there are 4 Taluk and Divisional Rural Cooperative Housing Societies functioning as mentioned below:

- S.No. Name of the Head Quarters Societies
- 1. Dindigul Dvl. RCHS

Chinnalapatti.

2. Vedasanthur Tk

Vedasanthur

3. Palani Tk RCHS

Palani

4. Nilakottai Tk RCHS

Nilakkottai.

The affairs of these societies were managed by the departmental Inspector/Special Senior Officers. till 30.6.87 who were deputed on F.R.27 terms. Now the posts of Senior Inspector/Special Officers have been abolished with 1.7.87 FN. The Cooperative from

Sub-Registrar (Housing) who are hitherto attending supervision work of these Rural Housing Societies are suitably appointed to manage the affairs of these societies as part-time Special Officers in addition to their normal works.

The Taluk and Divisional Rural Cooperative Housing Societies are being financed by TamilNadu State Coop. Housing Society, the Apex society which in turn drawn its funds from HUDCO, New Delhi and the Government of TamilNadu, and as such it is only institutional finance.

Special Features:

1. The housing loan is provided as a long term finance upto 10,15 and 20 year: according to the age of the member viz. 55,50, and 45 years respectively.

HUDCO V SCHEME (86-87):

Under HUDCO V scheme a loan of Rs.4,500 per house was sanctioned to each non-Adi Dravidars beneficiaries. Under this scheme 250 houses under 20 point programme were allotted to Anna

District during 86-87. Construction Assistance for 250 houses under 20 Point programme was provided in Anna District during 86-87. The statement showing the Construction Assistance provided under Rural Housing Scheme in Anna Dist. during 86-87 given below.

All the houses under 20 Point Programme for Anna District have been completed.

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN.

Sericulture industry has proved to be a profitable industry for the small and marginal farmers in uplifting their income in Anna District.

In Anna District during 1986-87. 58 Scheduled Caste families have Mulberry taken up · Cultivation against the target of 45 Scheduled Caste families. Among those 58 families. 27 Scheduled Caste farmers were given a sum of Rs.2.765/as cutting subsidy to start the Mulbery Cultivation. Out of 58 Scheduled Caste families, 27 Scheduled Caste farmers were selected and they were trained in Mulberry Cultivation, and Silk Worm rearing for a period of one month. During the said training period Rs.100/was paid as a stipend amount. After completion of the one month training Rs. 400/- worth Silk Worm rearing tools were supplied to the trainees who take up Silk Worm rearing. The physical financial achievements are furnished in the Annexure.

ANNEXURE 1986-87.

PHYSICAL		FINAN	CIAL
rget	Achievement	Target	Achievement
			- W.
45	58	Rs.2,700	Rs. 2,765
27	27	Rs.13,500	Rs.13,500
	45 27	45 58	45 58 Rs.2,700

Life may change, but it may fly not Hope may vanish but can die not; Truth be veiled, but still it burneth Love repulsed, but it returneth.

-Shelley

Chidambaranar District

The Chidambaranar District came into existence from 20.10.1986. This district comprises of two Revenue Divisions with 7 Taluks and 12 Panchayat Unions. The population of Chidambaranar District is 1350851 and it's extent is 4635 Squire Kilometres.

The main occupation of the people of this district is Agriculture. In addition to this Harbour, Spic, TAC, Thermal Power Station Heavy Water Project two Spinning Mills and Dharangathara Chemical Works at Arumuganeri and one Spinning Mill at Koilpatti are the Major Industries. This pride of this district is that as against 15 Lakhs Tonns of Salt production per year in in our Country, this district alone contributes 12 Lakhs Tonns per year.

The following are the achievements under Twenty Point Programme during 86-87 in this district.

Point No.1: With a view to increase the Irrigation Potentiality and against the target of the 220 Hectares, 405 Hectares are brought under Irrigation which works out to 188%.

Point No.2: (a) Under Pulses production, as against the target of 8100 Tonnes 8200 Metric Tonnes were produced during this year which works out to 105%.

(b) As against the target 31.55 tonnes this district has produced 21 Metric Tonnes and this short fall is mainly due to the failure of Monsoon for the last three years.

Point No.3 (a): To assist the families and to increase the income of the families who are below the poverty line 7784 families

have been targetted for assistance during 86-87 comprising a subsidy component of 146.79 Lakhs.

Among those assisted are 4038 Scheduled Caste beneficiaries and 2693 Women.

Trysem Training:

To important training to the Educated Unemployed Youths in the rural areas trainings were organised under the following trades

- 1. Motor Winding
- 2. Automobile Repairing
- 3. Palmyra Products
- 4. Sericulture
- 5. Fishingnet
- 6. Radio Mechanism
- 7. Production of Articles from

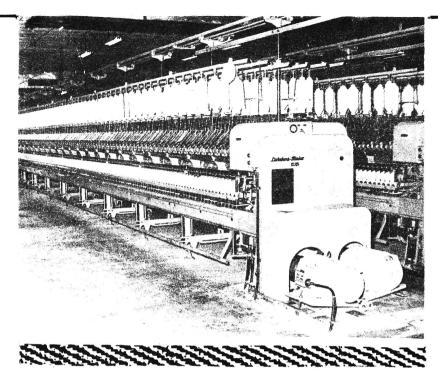
Banana fibre.

8. Electrification of Building

420 persons were trained at the cost of Rs.7.85 Lakhs.

Massive Agricultural Programme:

assist the Small Farmers, To and Marginal Farmers to improve their Irrigation facilities by digging new wells, deepening of wells. purchasing of Pumpsets, Oil Engines and Land Reclamation Schemes are drawn up covering a subsidy of Rs.20.73 Lakhs. Under the scheme improving irrigation fcilities 1039 persons were given assistance covering a subsidy of 14.20 Lakhs. Under Land Reclamation 1169 Agriculturists were given assistance covering subsidy of Rs.8.87 Lakhs. Among those assisted under above scheme, 546 are from Scheduled Caste Families.



National Rural Employment Programme:

To provide Employment opportunities to the Rural Unemployed, Schemes were formulated for the construction of houses for Adi Dravidars construction of Rural Sanitary Latrins, formation of Roads and Social Forestry under National Rural Employment Programme scheme. Under this scheme 621 Adi-Dravidar Quarters have been constructed at the cost of Rs.55.89 Lakhs. Rural Sanitary Latrine were constructed in 134 villages at cost of Rs.1.60 lakhs. With to provide water supply to the Colony 242 Deep Bore Wells were provided. In addition to this 47 Community Centres were constructed and 48 Roads were improved. Under Social Forestry 49.00 Lakhs seedlwere raised and 25 Lakhs seedlings were planted at the cost of Rs.20.41 Lakhs. As against the target of Rs.54.46 Lakhs given for providing Amenities to Scheduled Caste, a sum of Rs.54.48 Lakhs was spent and 6.38 Lakhs mandays were generated.

Rural Landless Employment Quarantee Programme:

Under the scheme of Rural Landless Employment Quarantee Programme 728 Adi Drawidar Quarters were constructed at a cost of Rs. 79.32 Lakhs. 238 Rural Sanitary latrine were constructed at a cost of Rs.3.58 Lakhs creating additional Mandays of 0.20 Lakhs.

Under Social Forestry 39 Lakhs Seedlings were planted at the cost of Rs.32.74 Lakhs and that created 2.67 Lakhs Mandays.

Point No.4:

357.33 acres of Surplus lands were assigned to the landless during 86-87 in this district as against the target of 350 Acres.

Point No.7:

As against the target of 2216 Scheduled Caste Families to be assisted 4553 Scheduled Caste families were assisted during this year.

Point No.8:

85 Problem villages have been provided with drinking water as against the target of 37 villages.

Point No.9:

- (a) As against the target of 5800 families to be allotted house sites, 6392 families were allotted house sites during the year.
- (b) Under construction assistance to be provided for the construction of Houses, 1464 houses were constructed as against the target of 1380.

Point No.10:

- (a) 9600 Slum Population have been covered during 86-87 as against the target of 6402.
- (b) Five families have been provided with housing assistance under E.W.S. House Scheme.

Point No.11:

1578 Agricultural Pumpsets were energised as against the target of 1500.

Point No.12:

- (a) As against the target of 28,57,000 seedlings to be planted 49,32,000 were planted.
- (b) As against the target of 600 Biogas Plants fixed for this district 601 Plants were completed during the year.

Point No.13:

Under Family Welfare Programme 10,754 were done as sterilisations against the target of 16,122.

Under I.U.D. 22,513 insertions were done as against the target of 5680 which works out to 396%.

As against the target of 3692 C.C. Users the achievement was 5940.

As against the target of 2158 of O.P. users the achievement was 2637.

Point No.14:

Six Primary Health Centres were established as targetted.

One sub Centre was also established during 86-87 as targetted.

Point No.15: C.D.S. Blocks:

The target fixed viz one was achieved.

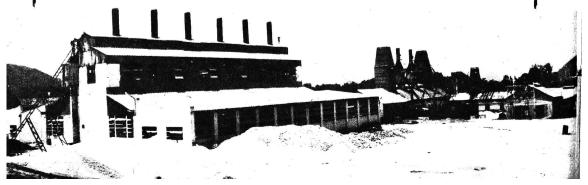
Point No.16:

As against the target of 8993 Children to be enrolled in School only 8500 Children were enrolled during 86-87.

(a) The target of 27,660 fixed under Adult Literacy was achieved.

Point No.18:

As against the target of 100 Small Industries to be set up during



Dharmapuri District



Point 1:

The topography of this District is interspersed with hillocks and surrounded by deciduous forests. The rainfall received during the rainy seasons are stored, by constructing smaller check dams, whereever feasible. This avoids wastage of rain water and available for agricultural purpose during non rainy season.

During the year 1986-87, irrigation potentials were created for 7,952 Hectares, as against the target of 7,915 Hectares, fixed by Government. Thus there was 100% achievements under this item.

Point 2 (a) (b): Steps taken to increase in the production of pulses and oil seeds:

Pulses and Oil Seeds under this head during 1986-87, against the target 39.00 Tonnes, 65.27 thousands of Tonnes of pulses was produced. The achievement works out to 167%.

Similarly 98.12 thousands of MTs of Oil Seeds production was made as against the target of 85.6 thousands of MTs fixed by the Government and 115% achievement was made under this item.

Point 3 (a): Intergrated Rural Development Programme:

I.R.D.P. is one of the poverty alleviation schemes. Under this scheme during 1986-87, 4,120 new poor families have been benefitted as against the target of 4,063 families fixed by Government. Similarly during this year 7,023 old families who have been benefitted. During the previous years also families been given financial aid,

(b) <u>National Rural Employment</u> Programme:

During the year 1986-87,11,66,000 Mandays was generated as against the target of 10,57,000 Mandays generation and 103% achievement was made under this item.

(c) Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme:

Under this scheme during 1986-87, 21,03,000 Mandays was generated against the target of 18,54,180 Mandays generation fixed by Government and thereby 113% of achievement was made under this item.

Point 4: Surplus Land Distribution:

During 1986-87, 21.32 Acres of surplus land have been distributed to the landless as against the target of 20 acres fixed by Government and 106.6% of achievement was made under this item.

Point 7: (a) & (b): Welfare Schemes for SCs/STs:

During 1986-87, 6,458 Scheduled Caste Families have been rendered financial assistance for their upliftment as against the target of 4,880 families fixed by the Government and 132% achievement was made under this item.

Similarly, during 1986-87, 1,000 Scheduled Tribe Families have been rendered financial assistance as against the target of 699 families fixed by Government and 143% achievement was made under this item.

Point 8: Drinking Waster Supply to the problem Villages:

During 1986-87, 403 problem villages have been supplied drinking water supply as against the target of 270 problem villages fixed by Government, and 149% achievement was made under this item.

Point 9: Allotment of House Sites to the Houseless in Villages and Construction Assistance Provided:

During 1986-87, 15,301 House Site Pattas have been issued to the poor landless people as against the target of 7,200 House Site fixed by Government and 212% of achievement was made under this item.

Similarly, 3,741 families have been assisted for the construction of houses as against the target of 500 families fixed by Government and 748% achievement was made under this item.

Point 11 (b) Energisation of Pump-sets:

During 1986-87, 2,619 pumpsets have been energised as against



the target of 2,514 pumpsets, and 104.7% of achievement was made under this item.

Point 12: Tree Planting:

During 1986-87, 13,42,383 saplings have been planted as against the target of 10,89,200 saplings fixed by Government and 123% achievement was made under this item.

Point 16: (a) Enrolment of childrens in Schools in the age group of 6 to 14:

During 1986-87, financial year, 17,471 childrens have been enroled in schools in the age group of 6 and 14 as against the target of 10,100 children fixed by the Government and 172.9% of achievement was made under this item.

(b) Adult Literacy:

During 1986-87, under Adult Literacy Scheme, 38,493 adult persons have been educated as against the target of 38,450 adult persons, fixed by Government and 100% achievement was made in the Adult Literacy Scheme.

Point 18 (b): Small Scale Industries Set Up:

In Dharmapuri District, during the year 1986-87, 339 new Small Scale Industries have been set up against the target of 200 Small Scale Industries, fixed by the Government and 173% achievement was made under this item.



Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr.MGR garlanded the leader of the Soviet Cultural Troupe to the USSR festival, Thiru Moisiyev on 14.12.87 at Madras.

Kamarajar District



The Twenty Point Programme commissioned in the year 1975 had as its cambitious purpose the improvement of the Economic status of the country. The re-defined Twenty Point Programme with modifications to the original plan came into effect from 14-1-1982.

The primary point of the Programme stresses on the increase in irrigation potential, develop and disseminate technologies and inputs for dry land agriculture. The target for the year 1986-87 was 338 hectares and as during the previous year Kamarajar Dist. did a wonderful work by providing 497.23 hectares with new irrigation facilities.

The Second point of the progrmme is for efforts to increase pulses and oilseeds production. Despite the unusually harsh drought conditions in the district, Kamarajar District overran the target in oilseeds production i.e., 14.100 tonnes by achieving 14.221 tonnes. The pulses production fell nominally to 7.519 tonnes against the target of 7.519 tonnes because of the adverse drought conditions.

The third point of the programme puts accent on strengthening and expanding the coverage of Integrated Rural Development and National Rural Employment Programmes. A sum of Rs.110 lakhs for the Integrated Rural Development Pro-

Rs.143 lakhs for gramme National Rural Employment Pro gramme and Rs.163 lakhs for the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, had been allotted for Kamarajar Dist. The total allotment the successful implementation of this point works out to Rs.5.5 crores. Under the N.R.E.P. total number of mandays generated during 1986-87 was 8,71,700 against target of 7,15,500 mandays of work to be generated. Similarly, under the programme of mandays generated 11.67.100 against the target mandays. The 11,25,950



of IRDP has been a cent percent success with its successful implementation that benefitted 6,944 families, which is inclusive of 2,794 new families.

Implementation of agricultural land ceilings and distribution of surplus lands are the goals of the Fourth Point of the 20 Point Programme. The Government's enforcement of the ceiling of 15 acres is being enforced and 56.22 acres of surplus lands have been distributed during 1986-87 against the target of 50 acres in Kamarajar District.

Kamarajar District has set a good example in accelarating the development of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. 4,825 scheduled caste families have been assisted, a two hundred percent increase on the target of 2,405 families during 1986-87. 43 schedule tribe families have been provided with the necessary assistance.

Protected drinking water supply is a necessity in dry districts like Kamarajar District. 40 Villages have been provided with drinking water supply during 1986-87.

The ninth Point directs the need for allotment of house-sites to the needy as also necessary



assistance for construction of houses. 16,373 house sites have been allotted against the target of 6,600 house sites, during 1986-87 in Kamarajar District. 2,275 persons have been provided with assistance for construction too. Improvement of the slum environment is an Urban priority as also the tenth point of the 20 Point Programme. 2,464 persons have been provided with better environment against the target of 2,314.

751 pumpsets have been energised against the target of 750 during 1986-87 in Kamarajar Dist. This is under the 11th Point of the Programme.

Vigourous pursuement of afforestation programmes as also an social and farm forestry, development of bio-gas and alternative





energy sources are the crux of the 12th Point in Kamarajar Dist. During 1985-86, 23,56,800 tree saplings were planted. The year 1986-87 saw a record planting of 48,26,080 saplings against the target of 32,44,000. 400 Bio-gas plants have also been set up.

Family Welfare receives high priority in Kamarajar District. 14,928 sterilisations have been done during 1986-87 against the target of 14,759. Family Welfare camps are held at regular intervals in the District.

The Fourteenth point is for augmenting health care facilities.

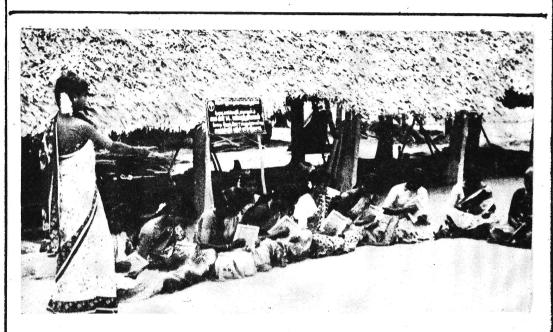
During the year discussion, 11 health sub-centres have been opened especially to control leprosy, T.B. and blindness in Kamarajar District.

Acceleration of welfare programme for women and children is the concern of the 15th Point of the programme. Two new Integrated Child Development Blocks have been added during 1986-87 in addition to the one that was in existence.

The 16th Point is on the spreading of elementary education and removal of adult illiteracy. In Kamarajar District 7,950 children in the age-group of 6-14 have been enrolled newly for elementary education in schools during 1986-87. 32,900 elders are also being provided with adult education.

Small and Village Industries are showing a remarkable growth in Kamarajar District which known through the length breadth of the land for its Small and Village Industries. 323 small industries have been up under the 18th Point of Programme, aginst the target 200 new industries.

North Arcot District



Point 16 Adult Education in North Arcot District

As per 1981 Census, the percentage of literacy in TamilNadu is 58%, 46.8 (Males Females 35%) where as in North Arcot the figure down to 40.8(Males 53%, Females 28%) and it occupies the 11th rank in the State. This state of affairs must change and so all personnels are working vigorously. The Districts of Madras and Kanyakumari hold the first and the second ranks in literacy.

The illiterates of the age group of 15-35 during 1986-87 in this district are as follows:

Males Females

4.1 lakhs 6.2 lakhs 10.3 lakhs

Total

The illiteracy is higher among the tribals of Jawadhi Hills and among the women belonging to the Scheduled and Backward classes. A separate scheme is to be launched by the Social Welfare Department for the tribals of the Jawadhi Hills.

At present the Rural Functional Literacy Programme sponsored by the Central Government is operating in 7 Blocks of the district. The probable annual cost of this scheme is about Rupees Six Lakhs. They have 600 centres in all, covering 18,000 illiterates. Further are 40 Continuous Education workers equipped with 40 cycles with steel trunks to carry Neo literature and journals the mobile library scheme to cater to the needs of literates. neo

There are 27 RFLP Projects run by the Central Government and it is not sufficient.

The Government of TamilNaduruns 137 Adult Education Projects.
There are 13 Projects covering 13 Panchayat Unions. The cost of a project per year is about Rupees Two Lakhs and each one covers 3000 illiterates.

The number of beneficiaries in North Arcot district from the year 1978 to 1987 are as follows:

Male Females Total 82,239 1,72,353 2,54,492 There is also the Non-Formal Education Scheme operating in Gudiyatham Match Industries, serving the child labourers. In December, 1987, 150 labourers are to be presented for the 8th standard Public Examintion.

In appreciating tremendous achievement of Tamil Nadu with International Level the UNESCO invited our Director to Paris and awarded "Krups Kaya" award for the great achievement in the field of Adult Education in 1982.

In 1982-83 and in 1983-84 Tamil Nadu won the First prize of 25 lakhs of rupees in the All India level for implementing the Adult Education Programme..

Bio-Gas in Salem District

Bio-gas scheme offers remarkable benefits to the villagers who are yet below poverty line. Attur Panchayat Union in Salem District has completed 184 plants against the Target of 120 Numbers during the year 1986-87. The percentage of achievement is 150%.

No doubt, the concessions extended by the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Co-operation of the local Public are the main causes for this successful achievement. The scheme has been mostly constructed in Manjini, Valayamadevi, Seeliampatty and Keeripatty villages of Attur Panchayat Union as the people of these areas came forward voluntarily realising the importance of the scheme.

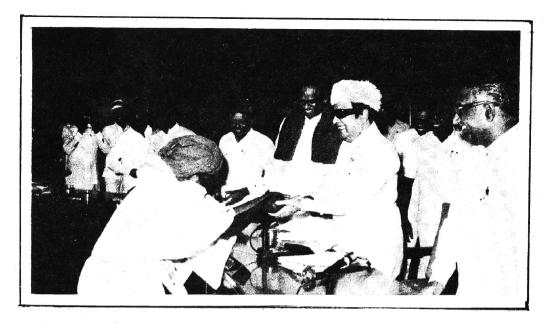
The people below poverty line who possessed 3 and below 5 animals are naturally preferring. The 3 CM plants. The Nationalised Banks sanction a loan of Rs.3305/to a beneficiary for 3 C.M. as well as Government sanction of Rs.2860/- as subsidy. The total cost of each plant is Rs.5555/-.

The scheme thus offers employment opportunities to the villages.

The women beneficiaries are given one day training in the operation and maintenance of the Bio-gas plants.

The target and achievement of Attur block during the year 1986-87 are as follows:

Physical		Financial	
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
120	184		



Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. met and listened to the grievances of the representatives of various Community associations at the Secretariat on 7-12-'87. Dr. M.G.R. also distributed dhoti and saree to the Narikkuravar couple who represented the Narikkuravar Community.



Pudukottai District

Construction Assistance to the weaker section in Rural area under 20 Point Programme.

The Division and Taluk Level Rural Co-operative Housing Societies in the Pudukkottai District are implementing the provision of construction Assistance to the Economically weaker section of the community in the Rural area under 20 Point Programme.

The annual income of the Beneficiary should be less than Rs.8400/ per annum to receive assistance under the scheme. He should also possess unencumbered House site not less than one cent.

The estimated cost of the house to be constructed is Rs.6,000/-. The plinth area of the house is 201 Sq.Ft. The 75% of the estimate cost namely Rs.4,500/- is advanced as loan to the beneficiary, and the balance of 25% (Rs.1,500/-) shall be met by the Beneficiary.

During the year 1986-87, 200 houses have been allotted to the Pudukkottai District under 20 Point Programme, and they have been Re-allotted to the above Four Rural Housing Societies at the rate of Fifty Houses each.

Point 11 in Tamil Nadu

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

TamilNadu Electricity Board has completed the Rural Electrifi-

pumpsets are in the state as on 31.3.1987.

All the Adi-Dravidar colonies (26,255) have been electrified. A new scheme 'One Light for one hut' was initiated in 1979 and 7.5 lakhs hut dwellers in the

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

cation programme by electrifying all the 15,731 inhabited villages in the State. The State leads all other states in the country in the matter of electrification of pumpsets. Out of 64 lakhs of pumpsets in the country about 11 lakhs

rural areas now enjoy the benefit of this scheme. With effect from 15.9.84 electricity is supplied free of cost to small farmers numbering about one lakh and to hut dwellers under 'One light for one hut' scheme.

Thanjavur District

Point No.8 in Thanjavur District

During the year 1986-87 it was programmed to provide drinking water supply to 115 problem habitations in Thanjavur District, under Point No.8 of 20 Point Programme and this was entrusted to the TWAD Board for implementation.



Provision of drinking water supply to all these 115 habitations have been completed by TWAD Board and the target achieved in full. The details of population benefitted and the expenditure incurred are given below:

1. (a) Total Popula tion bnefitted

75.664

31

- (b) S.C. Popu lation bene fitted .. 11,309
 - (c) S.T. Popu lation bene fitted ...
- Expenditure
 Incurred .. Rs.72.34 Lakhs.

Point 12 in THANJAVUR DISTRICT

BIO GAS SCHEME - THANJAVUR DISTRICT.

target of 1600 plants bу been fixed to the District the Director of Rural Development, Madras for the year 1986-87 under Bio-gas scheme. This district achieved the target. Divisional Development Officers and Block Development Officers have taken strenuous efforts with the fullest co-operation of the Bankers regarding sanction of works and construction to enable the district to achieve the target in excess. Apart from this, effectsteps have also been taken Chairmans to accellerate by the the schemes. The block has been fixed as 70 for the year 1986-87. As against the target of 70, the Panchayat Union Commissioner, Nidamangalam has achieved 112 plants for the year 1986-87.

Point 18 and 7 in

Thaniavur District.

The District Industries Centres, Thaniavur had organised intensive motivation campaigns at the following Panchayat Unions:

- 1. Thiruvaivaru
- 2. Thirukkattupalli
- 3. Needamangalam
- 4. Valangaiman
- 5. Aduthurai
- 6. Thittacheri
- 6. Thittacher:
 7. Vedaraniyam (two camps)
- 9. Madukkur.

As a result, The District Indus-tries Centre, Thanjavur had been able to register 407 Units in the Permanent Category under point 18 (b) of the Twenty Point Programme.

Out of the above 407 against the target of 400 units set for District Industries Centre, this 12 Units were started by the SC Entrepreneurs against the target of 10 Units, under point 7 (a) of 10 Units, under point 7 (a) of the Twenty point Programme.

LINEXPLORED TREASURE

LONDON (CEE-NFS): Despite the advances in modern science, only 1.7 million species of plants and animals have been discovered as yet. It is expected that the total is at least five million-it could be ten million, 30 million. Some estimates suggest that the unknown species could extend to even 50 million.

It is interesting to note that Britain has more botanists than there are plant species. There are 1,400 botanists but only 1,300 plant species in Britain. On the other hand, Colombia has a rich variety of 30,000 plant species. But, there are fewer than a dozen scientists--taxonomists and systematists--who are able to determine a new plant species.

The danger is that at the current rate of extinction, these species may be destroyed even before they can be labelled. Recent or near-future extinctions in three areas of the world--the of Madagascar, tropical forests Atlantic coast of Brazil Western Ecuador--could well be 130,000 in number.

This works out to an average rate of extinction of one plant species every three days. Norman Myers, the noted conservationist, states that almost 400,000 species are at the risk of extinction in 13 hot-spot areas of tropical forests including Western Amazon, Eastern Himalayas, Phillipines. (CEE-NFS).

Kanyakumari District



The Social Forestry Programme is implemented in Kanyakumari District from 1981-82 onwards. The details are as follows upto the end of 1986-87.

2. Block Planting: (1981-82 to 86-87)

Tank Bund Poramboke Plains Poramboke Hillocks **89.80 hec.** Fodder

The above plantations have been raised to meet the demand of the Public (i.e.) Fuel, Small Labour, Fodder, Green Manure and Other Minor Forest Produce of the Rural People.

3. Strip Plantations (1981-82 to (1986-87)

Total Length: 92.5 KM.

The above plantations are raised along Road sides, Railwayline, River Canal and Tank Bunds. Those avenues will provide fruits, Fod-

der, Green Manure, etc. The species are Tamarind, Neem, Pungam Naval, Soo.babul, Euc-Hybrid, Nelli, Kodukkapuli, Cassia Siamea etc.,

4. Tree Cultivation Incentive Programme (1981-82 to 1986-87)

Total No.of
seedlings
raised .. 2.71
Lakhs
Total No.of
Beneficia
ries .. 743

The above seedlings have been supplied to the Landless Marginal and Small Farmers for planting in the backyard of the house and in their marginal lands which are not suitable for Agriculture purpose.

5. Tree Cultivation Extension Programme (1981-82 to 1986-87)

Total No.of seedlings sold

to the other Farmers

.. 5.48lakhs

Total No.of persons Benefitted

.. 268

The above seedlings were sold to other farmers at concessional rate for planting in their marginal lands which are not suitable for Agriculture purpose. The seedlings are planted in field bunds and along the Boundary.

6. Forest Extension Centre.

It is proposed to Form the Forest Extension Centre at Nager-coil.

General:

i) One of the objects of the scheme is to involve the people in the implementation of the scheme. Hence 3 Social Forestry Committees have been formed at the rate of one committee for per village. The decisions taken at the committee meetings have been implemented in the programme villages. There will be one Village Social Forestry Worker in every programme village.

- ii) Under Tree Cultivation Incentive Programme preference has been given to the Adi-Dravidar and seedlings are supplied free of cost.
- iii) Adi-Dravida Colonies have been adopted every year and planting his done around their colonies.
- iv) Every year rural landless, Marginal and Small Farmers have been engaged for raising nursery, planting and other operations. Thus they got employment opportunities throughout the year especially unemployed people.
- v) The mature plantation (Tank Beds) are harvested after ten years and the Panchayat concerned got the 50% share. Another 50% share goes to Forest Department.
- vi) Rs.29,420.85p. to be disbursed to Two Village Panchayats as 50% share. This amount has to be utilised by the Village Panchayat for the Development activities in the concerned Villages.
- vii) Once in Three months District Social Forestry Committee Meeting at District Level is conducted by the Collector.



Kanyakumari District is a very small District with a population of 12.23 lakhs out of which 63% are educated. This district predominently Agrarian in nature and most backward in Industrial Development. Government have therefore declared Kanyakumari District as industrially backward and Central Government have extended the concession of 10% subsidy over investment of the Industrialists in plant and machinery and other fixed capitals. TamilNadu Government in their part have declared of Kanyakumari Thovalai Taluk District as Industrially backward Taluk and extended the concession of 15% investment subsidy for the in Thovalai Industries started Taluk.

Point 7 (a):

During the year 86-87, Four SC/ST entrepreneurs have been given Permanent certificate generating employment for 56 workers.

During the year 86-87, 19 Artisans have been issued with Handicrafts generating employment for 30 Artisans under 7(a) of the 20 Point Programme.

Similarly during the year, 2 SC/ST entrepreneurs have been given a bank loan towards working capital for setting up of Industries.

14 Cottage Industries of SC/ST enterpreneurs have been registered during the year 86-87 generating employment for 20 workers.

Point 18(B):

A target of 150 permanent Certificates have been fixed for the District Industries Centre, Nagercoil for the year 86-87 under point 18(B) of the 20 point programme. The District Industries Centre was able to achieve the target and established 266 permanent units during the year 86-87.

Self Employment:

Apart from these activities a target of 500 units was given for self employment loan to educated unemployed youth during the year 86-87. The District Industries Centre, Nagercoil has recommended 649 cases to the tune of Rs.122.16 lakhs and the bankers have sanctioned a loan of Rs.88.53 lakhs to 430 cases and disbursed a loan of Rs.59.26 lakhs.

The purest Treasure mortal times afford Is spotless reputation; that away, Men are but gilded loam or painted clay A jewel in a ten-times-barr'd-up chest Is a bold spirit in a loyal breast Mine honour is my life; both grow in one; Take honour from me, and my life is done.

Twenty Point Programme in

Tiruchi District

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES IN

TIRUCHY DISTRICT

The Twenty Point Programme envisages a scheme to help the Adi-Dravidars who are below the poverty line. According to the above scheme, subsidy for the purchase of milk animals is being sanctioned under two heads viz., Adi-Dravidar Welfare Scheme and Special Central Assistance.

A sum of Rs.1.666 lakhs was sanctioned under Adi-Dravidar Welfare scheme for Hindu Adi-Dravidar members and Rs.0.10 lakhs was sanctioned for converted christian Adi-Dravidar members during 1986-87 towards 33 l/3% subsidy for the purchase of 212 milch animals.

Similarly, a sum of Rs.6.247 lakhs was also sanctioned during 1986-87 towards 33 1/3% subsidy for the purchase of 750 milch animals by Hindu Adi-Dravidar members of milk co-operatives under Special Central Assistance.

The amount was accordingly released from Thadco, Villupurm and the entire amount of subsidy was utilised towards the purchase of milch animals for the identified scheduled caste beneficiaries.

The above schemes go a long way in improving the living standards of the Adi-Dravidars in the Listrict.

Rural Housing in Tiruchi District.

Rural Housing Scheme through Cooperative Department is being implemented every year since 1977-78.

The target fixed for the year 1986-87 was 300.

Every year the targets fixed were achieved without short fall.

Implementation of Scheme:

The beneficiaries are selected by the implementing Rural Housing Societies and project reports are sent to HUDCO through Tamil Nadu Cooperative Housing Society for approval. Only of the financial sanction is received from the HUDCO the societies starts implementing the scheme. The plinth area of the house is 201 Sq.ft. Estimated to work out for the construction of the house is Rs.6,000/- of which Rs.4,500/- is given as loan and the remaining portion is to be met by the beneficiary.

The loan given to the beneficiaries is recoverable in 10 years or 15 years or 20 years considering their age.

Consumer Protection in TamilNadu:

The Filling News

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

I. <u>Expansion of Public Distribution</u> System in TamilNadu.

expansion of the Distribution System aimed at equitable distribution of essential commodities started in Tamil Nadu 1978 during the vear with of the 'one village scheme'. During this year. the Government of Tamil Nadu took policy decision to cover entire state under Public Distribution System by opening fair price in each revenue village. Prior to the introduction of this 4441 fair price shops by cooperatives. run cooperatives opened 6718 new shops in the 12 districts allotted them. Full time shops were opened villages with population above 500 and part time shops in villages between population 100 500. In all 11,159 fair price shops in rural areas and 1492 fair price in urban areas were till September, by cooperatives 1984. With the view to enable public to get the essential commodities required bv without any hardship, an announcement was made bу the Hon'ble Chief Tamil Minister of 15.8.84, that each fair shop will function with 1000 family cards. In pursuance of this decision the cooperatives opened 1437 new fair price shops in rural areas

and 1584 fair price shops in urban areas by bifurcating the fair price shops with a card strength exceeding 1000, run both by the cooperative and Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation. 15672 fair price shops are now run by Cooperatives. District wise details of fair price shops are furnished.

- 2. Out of a total of about 120 lakhs family card holders in the State, the Cooperatives cater to the needs of about 94 lakhs family cardholders.
- 3. Out of the 15672 fair price shops functioning in Coop. sector 321, fair price shops exclusively cater to the needs of industrial workers.
- 4. No fair price shop is being run by the cooperatives exclusively to cater to the needs of the students hostels. However the cooperatives supply consumer goods to students hostels.
- 5. There are 2986 students cooperative stores functioning in the state to serve the students community both in colleges and high schools.

II. Distribution of text books:

The Cooperatives in the Stte also play a significant role in



the distribution of text book to students community. Besides involving themselves in the distribution of text books to schools under prematric schemes, the cooperatives also act as the distributors of text books to the private retailers also, in the state. Thus they are distributing text books through their 3032 retail outlets students studying in 36775 schools.



III. <u>Distribution</u> of <u>Concessional</u> note books:

In order to mitigate the sufferings of the student community due to the exclating cost of the Exercise Note Books in the open market, the state government entrusted the work of distribution of note books made of concessional paper to the cooperatives from 1.10.79.

IV. Consumer Protection:

Apart from providing facilities to meet the consumer needs under Public Distribution through a net work of consumers cooperatives steps have also been redress the consumer to grievences. Complaint cells functioning in the Office of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies and in the Consumers Coop. Wholesale Stores in Madras City to attend to the complaints from Public under Public Distribution the System. The consumers have to be supplied with unadulterated quality commodities for the prices paid by them. Therefore in order to safeguard the interests of consumers cooperatives exercise great in procuring commodities only after subjecting them into quality a test in their laboratories. testing quality laboratories have been set up by the cooperatives in Tamil Nadu.

Lands Reforms in Tamil Nadu

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

Point No.4 in TamilNadu.

Land Reforms TamilNadu (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961, (TamilNadu Act 58 of 1961) into force from 6.4.1960. came The ceiling for a family upto 5 members was fixed at 30 standard acres with an allowance of 5 stanacres for each additional member in the family subject to the overall ceiling of 60 standard ceiling was reduced The acres. provided exemptions and certain for in the Principal Act were withby Act 17/70 and other Acts. Amendment subsequent present Ceiling area for a family is 15 Standard acres and the overall ceiling area is limited to 30 standard acres.

The lands found to be in excess of the ceiling are acquired as surplus by the Government, after observing certain formalities. The surplus lands are being distributed to landless agricultural labourers and others according to the provisions contained in the TamilNadu Land Reforms (Disposal of Surplus lands) Rules, 1965. The assignment is made with reference to the following priority.

- (i) Person who has been cultivating the land on the date of commencement of the Act and who is completely dispossessed of the land;
- (ii) Persons whose holding is reduced below 3 acres of dry land and 1.5 acres of wet land;
- (iii) Landless agricultural labourers of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes attending to direct cultivation;

- (iv) Member of the armed forces;
 - (v) Repatriate from Burma or Sri Lanka;
- (vi) Landless agricultural labourers of other communities attending 'to direct cultivation;
- (vii) Cultivating tenant holding land of less than 3 acres of dry or 1.50 acres of wet land;

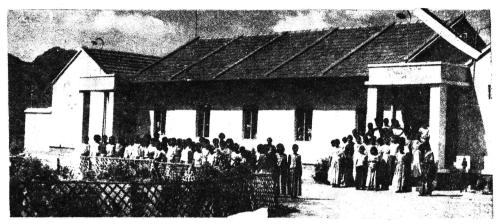
(viii)Co-operative farming Society.

The conditions of assignment include non-alienation for 15 years, payment of land value instalments regularly, engaging himself in direct cultivation of the land etc.

- (i) A sum of Rs.20 lakhs been provided for the year 1986-87 the centrally sponsored scheme for disbursement of financial assistance to the allottees surplus lands. The guantum of financial assistance is Rs.2500/per hectare, and it is in the form of an outright grant to the allottees. Eighty percent of the amount is given by way of manure through the Cooperative societies and the balance twenty percent of the assistance is given in cash. The entire amount of Rs.20 lakhs provided for the year 1986-87 was disbursed to the allottees of Ceiling surplus lands for the development of the lands assigned to them.
- (ii) A sum of Rs.20 lakhs has been provided for the year 1987-88 also under the said scheme and this will be utilised during this year fully.

Education in Tamil Nadu

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



Tamil Nadu, in 1986-87, 124 Primary schools and 87 middle schools were opened. 100% enrolment of the children of the age group 6-11 and 75% enrolment in the age group 11-14 is the target of the Central Government by the end of the 7th five-year Plan. But in Tamil Nadu 100% enrolment in the 6-11 age group and 25% in 11-14 group have been achieved and this is a heartening piece information. The additional enrolment in 1985-86 in the age group 6-11 is 2.84 lakhs. Among them 1.32 lakhs are girls which is in tune with the goal of the promotion of girls' education. To encourage the enrolment of girls in the age-group 6-11, an incentive prize scheme to 'Panchayats' and 'Block Developments' was instituted the Department of Education, Government of India. Under this Scheme, the Department of Education, Tamil Nadu bagged incentive awards to the tune of Rs.11.25 1983-84 and Rs. 12.25 lakhs in 1984-85. This amount lakhs in

is being utilised for providing the primary schools with facilities for drinking water and toilets for buying craft tools and constructing school buildings and craft sections.

To back this service in education a scheme of free supply of books, and school uniforms slates launched in 1985-86. To the beneof the Nutritious Noonficiaries Schools in Standards Meal textbooks worth Rs.11.54 free crores were supplied. These benefits reached 60 lakhs of pupils 1986-87. Tamil Nadu Textbook Society has contributed Rs.1.24 crores for this scheme. 5 lakhs of pupils of Standard I got slates free worth of Rs.11.52 lakhs. And the Uniforms suppled to 58.68 lakhs of of Std's. 1 to pupils 8 cost of Rs.51.81 Crores.

Because of these benefit programmes, the drop-out rate dropped from 40% in 1977-78 to 25% in 1986-87.

In three years from 1980 to 1983, school buildings were built for 4500 Panchayat Union Primary Schools at a total expenditure of Rs.30 Crores under the Self-Sufficiency Scheme. In the same way, Government primary schools and aided and Municipal Primary Schools had a Government grant of Rs.21 lakhs in 1986-87 for their buildings.

Further, since 1.6.1981 teachers and basic servants of the Pancha-yat Union Primary Schools have been Government Servants and they are administered by the Department of Education. 97826 incumbents have derived benefit out of this reform.

Since 1.6.1987, the teaching and non-teaching staff of Municipal administration have been inducted into Government service.

With regard to secondary education, in Tamil Nadu from the total population of 18.36 lakhs in the age-group 14-16, more than 50% viz 9.70 lakhs of boys and girls have had high school education in Standards 9 and 10 in 1986-87. In the same school year, 100 high Schools and 79 Higher Secondary Schools were opened.

Special Coaching classes in English mathematics and science are conducted for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Students. 57000 pupils of standards 8 to 10 in 500 high schools and 16000 pupils of Standards 11 & 12 in 300 Higher Secondary gained by this Special instruction.

In the expanding field of higher secondary education, as many as 1678 higher secondary schools offered a variety of Courses at the level.

No. of pupils in the General Course

Girls

Roys 1,70,612

1,04,270



No. of pupils in the vocational courses:

Boys 43,879 Girls 42,901

Total 3,61,662

A total of 3,61,662 students had their higher secondary education.

It is evident that, regarding vocational education, Tamil Nadu has been a fore runner to the other States in the Country.

One of the noteworthy features was that Secondary Grade Teacher Training Course was started exclusively for girls in the higher secondary schools in Tamil Nadu and 18,201 girls had their training.

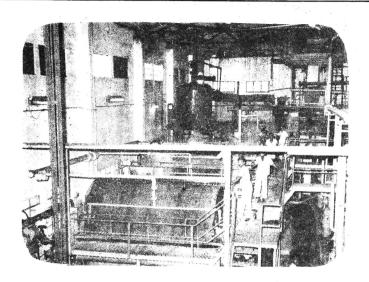
Apart from this, the computer Litracy Course, which is being implemented by Government of India recently, is offered in 16 Higher Secondary Schools in Madras 14 Schools in Coimbatore.

Government of Tamil Nadu has so far spent Rs.6.65 crores on laboratory equipment for Higher Secondary Schools. To build a classroom and a laboratory in 727 Government Higher Secondary Schools each, Government of Tamil Nadu has sanctioned Rs.15 crores.

In 1986-87, 58.68 lakhs of pupils of Standards 1 to 8 were supplied with chappals free and the total cost was Rs.10 crores.

Big scale revolution in Small scale industries

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



Under Point 18 (B), which pertains to the setting up of new small scale industries, a target of 6,000 new SSI units was fixed for TamilNadu for the year 1986-87 For this purpose, an unit which has actually gone into production on or after 1.4.86 was considered to be a new unit.

Under Point 7 (a) which pertains to setting up of new units by Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs, a target of 400 SSI units was fixed for the year 1986-87. Out of the above a total of 9,461 new units against the target of 6,000 units and 740 units by S.C. entrepreneurs out

of the target of 400 units were achieved in this State during that year, which was significant in that our achievement was more than I 1/2 times the target fixed.

Apart from the 9,61 new units set up during the year, an additional 480 units relating to the earlier period were also registered under SSI during this year. It may, therefore be seen that a total of 10,941 small scale industries were registered during this year, which generated an employment potential of 1,03,586 involving an investment of 13,193.40 lakhs of rupees.

Rural Development in Tamil Nadu

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

From 1986, the Rural Develop-Department has been implementing the Poverty Alleviation Programmes such as Integrated Rural Development Programme (I.R.D.P.), National Rural Employ-(N.R.E.P)Programme Rural Landless Employment Guaran-Programme (R.L.E.G.P). Adequate attention has also been paid developing non-conventional resources like bio-gas.

To fight the rural poverty to mitigate the hardship of individual families in the rural parts. have been implementing Integrated Rural Development gramme with avid interest. The families with an annual income of below Rs.6,400/- are identified and made eligible for assistance under the programme.

While the small farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans are eligible to get 33 1/3%. marginal farmers and others would get 25% as subsidy, subject the maximum of Rs.3,000/-. However, in the case of people falling under Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe categories, the optimum subsidy would be Rs.5,000/-. The subsidy part of it is to the loan account and the loanee has to pay back the loan in easy instalments.

2,58,823 families have been assisted during the year 1986-87. Out of them, 1,19,913 families belong to SCs and STs. The rate of assistance flowing from the

I.R.D.P. to SCs/STs has been continuously increasing vear after 1980-81. While since percentage of these beneficiaries 22% in 1980-81, it was a mere swelled to 46% in 1986-87. families assisted till the close of this year alone were 32,073.

The Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) is an integral part of Integrated Rural Development Programme. It is a training system which helps the rural youth in the age group of 18-34 to equip themselves with study and training with stipends for a better tomorrow.

Since 1981 and till 1985 training has been imparted to 1,49,805 youth consisting of men and women. Out of them 85,366 persons have business of their own. The TRYSEM has helped 44,471 persons to become wage earners. During 1986-87, training have been imparted to



13,177 persons. Of these trained persons, 3,977 have sought jobs by themselves.

The National Rural Employment Programme, another anti-poverty scheme, came into operation from October 1980. Construction of school buildings, panchayat offices, community centres, house for Adi-dravidars, formation and improvement of rural link roads, minor irrigation works are the important components of the N.R.E.P.

The number of works taken up under the National Rural Employment Programme since 1979-80 are as Follows: -

1979-80			۵	a	42,390
1980-81			0	J	38,226
1981-82			,		55,917
1982-83			4	a	57,213
1983-84			۰	٥	46,717
1984-85			9	0	29,013
1986-87	(so	far)	9	0	56,085

The details of the wage component are as follows:

1980-81.		345.50
1981-82		2629.00
1982-83		3782.58
1983-84		3473.94
1984-85		2789.28
1985-86	• •	4405.29
1986-87	• • •	5436.43

The objectives of the R.L.E.G.P is to give adequate employment for 100 days in a year to each of the landless agricultural family. The programme which commenced during the year 1983-84 has been a boon to the landless and agricultural labourers.

Since the begining of the programme in 1983-84 to the last year 53,421 houses have been constructed and given away to Adi-Dravidars. A notable achievement was that 34,038 houses were constructed in the year 1986-87 alone.

During the Fifth Five Year Plan 21,500 bio-gas plants have to be



installed. But we had installed 29,905 plants in the State. During the years 1984-85 and 1985-86, the targets had been exceeded and for the former year, we had succeeded in securing the second place at all India level and in the latter year we had the third place apart from getting commendation from the Government of India. During 1986-87, 19,335 plants have been constructed as against the target of 13,120.

Improved Smokeless Chulhas valued at Rs.50/- each are distributed free of cost in the rural areas.

78,291 smokeless chulhas have been constructed in the villages. This had earned Tamil Nadu, the Second place at the all India level.

This improvement in rural stoves helps us in maintaining a healthy rural environment and saving the fire-wood. As a result Tamil Nadu have constructed 1,01,555 chulhas during 1985-86 and secured first place in the country in this programme.

Increasing Irrigation Potential

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

acceptable by everyone that Agriculture is the back bone of the Nation. As irrigation plays maior role in Agriculture, the "Increasing irrigation potenhas been tial" placed as first point under New 20 Point Programme. In TamilNadu Irrigation potential is being created through major, medium and minor Irrigation (surface), minor Irrigation (Ground Water) Programme. The department of Agricultural Engineering is playing a major role in creation of irrigation potential through implementing the following schemes under minor Irrigation (ground water) Programme.

- i. Sinking of Private Tubewells
- ii. Filter Point Tubewells
- iii. Boring in wells
- iv. Deepening of wells
- (i) Sinking of Private Tubewells
 Scheme:

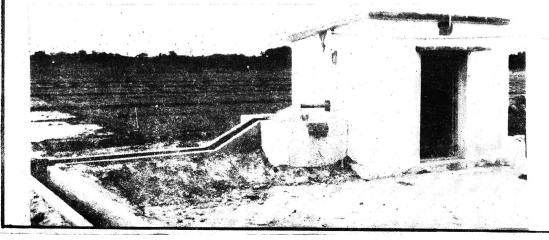
The department is sinking tubewells and borewells in the farmers land with the help of power drills and Hand Boring sets for tapping the Ground water for irrigation. Power drills like Hammer, Rotary, Percussion and Hand Boring Sets are made available in the department for serving the farmers. A well sunk under this scheme will irrigate 4.0 hectares of net area.

(ii) Filter Point Tubewells:

Filter Point tubewells are shallow tubewells sunk in alluvial formations where shallow aquifers are present. The filter point tubewells are directly connected with centrifugal pumpsets. There is a good potential for sinking Filter Point tubewells in Thanjavur part of Trichy and South Arcot Districts. A filter point tubewell will irrigate 2.0 hectares.

(iii) Boring in Wells Scheme:

In view of the gradual lowering of Water table observed in some



districts, the vield of water in the existing wells is diminishing. scheme is intended to This bore holes inside the well to tap augment aguifers to supply. To encourage the farmers, machinery like wagon/Inwell drills, Hole Equipments and Boring sets are made available the department for the farmers. Under this scheme a well in which bore holes drilled successfully will irrigate an area of 0.4 hectares.

(iv) Deepening of Wells Scheme:

taken up scheme is open wells in rocky areas by blastthe rock bed, new fissures and cracks are exposed and yield augmented. the wells is wells. the existing deepen Debris removers Blasting units. are made available to the farmers. The explosives (viz. Gelatine and required for blasting Detanators) stocked in are procured and magzines departmental explosive supplied to the farmers controlled rates against the licence issued by the district Collector. A well deepened will irrigate 0.4 hectares.

Ground water is a vital natural in any source nation more developing nation like India. TamilNadu harnessed has almost the available surface water potential fully and now dependent Ground water resources providing irrigation additional to areas and even to stabilise areas already get irrigated.

During the year 1986-87 government have created irrigation potenfor the additional 14.950 hectares as against programme of 14.000 hectares. In addition to this irrigation potenhas also been stabilised an area of 15,178 hectares as against the programme of 13,700 adverse hect. Due to seasonal conditions previled in some parts State, the this departmental units have been diverted Drought relief work for drinking purpose and as such progress aimed by this department been affected considerably. In many occasions this departmental activities under these programmes have been appreciated by farmers and by District Collectors.

How 'power'-ful is animal power

India's cows are not merely sacred; they have also proved to be very 'power' - ful!

-The animal power accounts for as much as 66% of the total energy utilised in India. The conventional sources of energy like coal and petroleum constitute only 14%.

The available energy from animal power consisting of 7 million bullocks, 8 million buffalos, 1 million horses and another million camels is

estimated at 60,000 million kilowatt hours, according to a report in 'Dairy India 1987'

Cattle dung in India has a fuel value equivalent to 35 million tonnes of coal or 68 million tonnes of food. One-third of this is used as fuel in rural houses, amounting to about 300 million tonnes of dung. Another 340 million tonnes goes back to the soil as organic fertilizer.



The freedom struggle in India was a unique liberation movement, naturally so with the country's vast size, large population spread over regions as varied as jungles in the hills to coastal fishing hamlets, backwardness and deep rooted traditions and regional spirit.

There were sporadic uprisings in the very early stages of British rule which were purely localised. Then came movements inspired by indomitable regional leaders who ventured about their domains to seek allies and enlarge the fighting force. There were the revolutionaries for whom nothing would do but 'an eye for an eye'.

With Gandhiji's arrival on the liberation scene the various movements of uprising snow balled into one great avalanche that took down the power of the mighty British Empire in its furious flow.

A free India gratefully remembers our leaders and heroes of the struggle. The stalwarts who straddled the national scene became bywords in every Indian home. Then there were the patriots who

Thirupur Kumaran a life that was an example

attained more glory in a provincial horizon. History books, archives, newspapers, journals, mimeographs and films have immortalised, the first group and most of the second category. But there are some names still remaining as feeble light under provincial bushels.

While the nation celebrates its 40th anniversary of Independence, it will be proper to tell the whole country about the sacrifices of some of the heroes in different regions. One such great freedom fighter was Tiruppur Kumaran of Tamil Nadu.

To an average Tamilian the name Tiruppur Kumaran suggests immense national love and a fierce sense of patriotism. This young man who laid down his life at the early age of 28 is better known as "Kodi Piditha Kumaran" (Kumaran with the flag).

N. Kumaraswami the son of a poor weaver belonging to the Mudaliar community was born in October, 1904. His father was Nachimuthu Mudaliar and mother Karuppayi Ammal. The family lived in Chennimalai near Coimbatore. Poverty prevented Kumaran studying beyond fifth standard.

He learnt the family profession of weaving and soon became an expert silk-weaver, under the tutelage of his maternal uncles at Pallipalayam. Soon he returned to his native Chennimalai and started his own business.

At the age of nineteen he married Ramayi in 1923. Finding his income from the business insufficient to meet the family's expenses, Kumaran moved to Erode in search of a more lucrative job. Finally in 1925 he joined a cotton factory in Tiruppur called O.K.S. & E.R.R. Company as a tally clerk. The factory was jointly owned by Chenniappa Mudaliar and Rangasamy Kaundar. Kumaran worked there for six years.

MAHATMA'S SPELL

Kumaran was keenly interested in Tamil works like Tirukkural, Tiruvachakam and found a lot of similarity in them with Gandhiji's doctrines. Soon he become a follower of the Mahatma. He evinced a great interest in the Satyagraha movement.

Being a satyagrahi, he always wore khadi. He and his wife Ramayi spun khadi during their leisure hours. He was influenced by the speeches of Rajaji and was very keen to join the Salt Satyagraha movement at Vedaranyam in 1930. But his parents and employers prevented him from doing so. A disappointed Kumaran had to console himself with a day's fast.

FLAG DEFIES DEATH

In 1932, Mahatma Gandhi was arrested. This had its repercussions all over India. In Tiruppur too, the young men wanted to organise a non-violent satyagraha

to condemn British atrocities in India. Kumaran decided to join the satyagraha. His father having passed away six months earlier, there was no one to stop him.

The British Government had already declared processions holding the Congress flag as unlawful. On January 10, 1932 ten volunteers, Kumaran among them, clad in Khadi and holding Congress flags started in a procession towards the Railway station.

Police surrounded the volunteers and dispersed them after a lathi charge. Kumaran, more enthusiastic than the others, refused to let go of the flag. The police concentrated all their lathis and showered blows on him. He was severely injured including an injury to the skull. Police were able to remove the flag from his hand only after he lost consciousness totally. Kumaran was removed to the hospital with two others where he succumbed to his injuries.

Though nobody taught him heroism and nationalism, he stuck to his mission like Casa Bianca who stood on the burning deck of a ship, obeying his father's command, to the end. Probably that is why before he left for the procession he settled all his accounts with the dhoby, barbar etc.

Though childless and only 27 years old this young man gave his life in a spirit of silent patriotism:

AMBEDKAR'S LAST WORDS

"My final words of advice to you is educate, agitate and organise. Have faith in yourself. With justice on our side, I do not see how we can lose our battle. The battle to me is a matter of joy. The battle is in

the fullest sense spiritual. There is nothing material or social in it. For, ours is a battle not for wealth or for power, It is a battle for freedom. It is a battle for the reclamation of human personality".

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