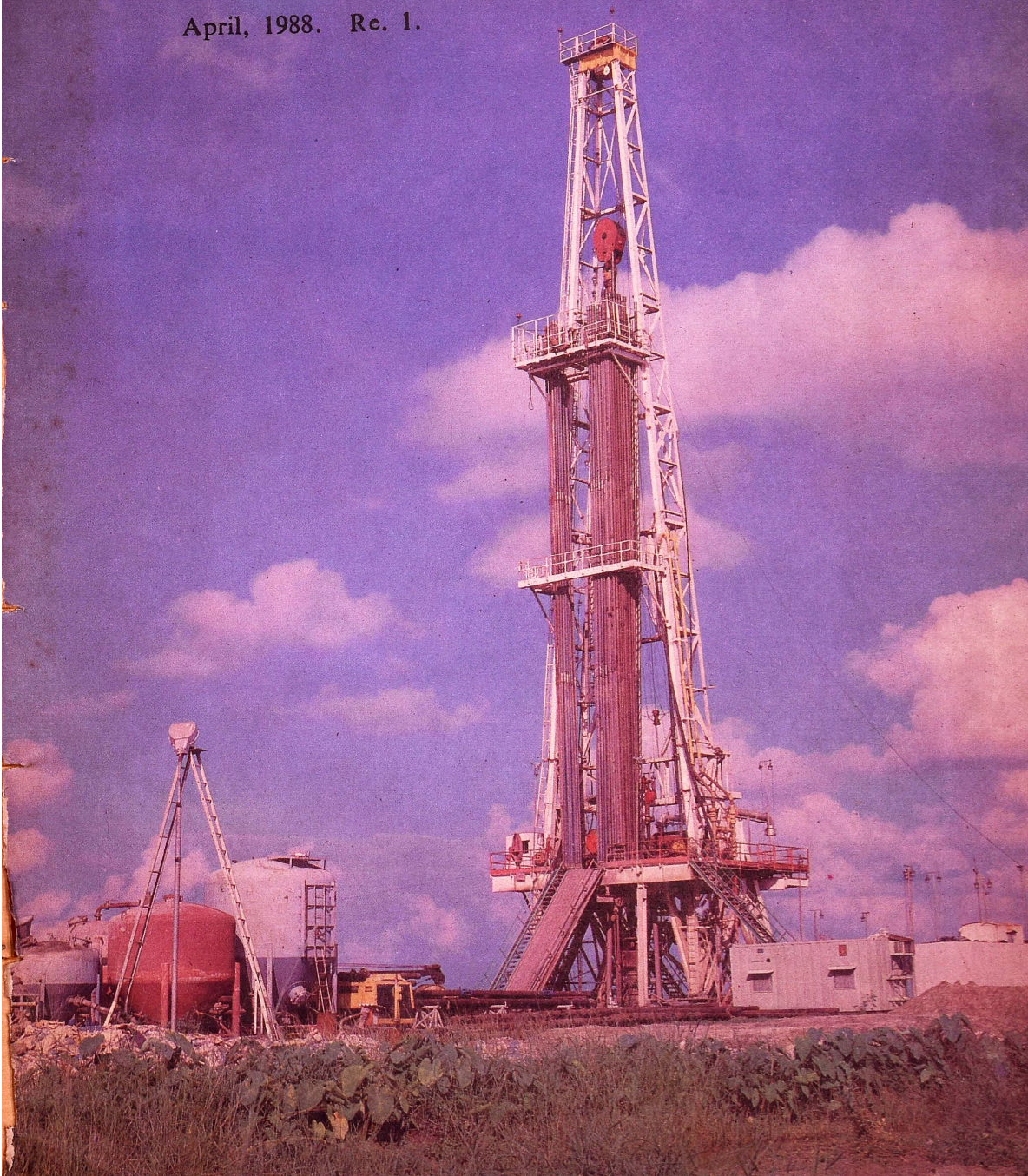
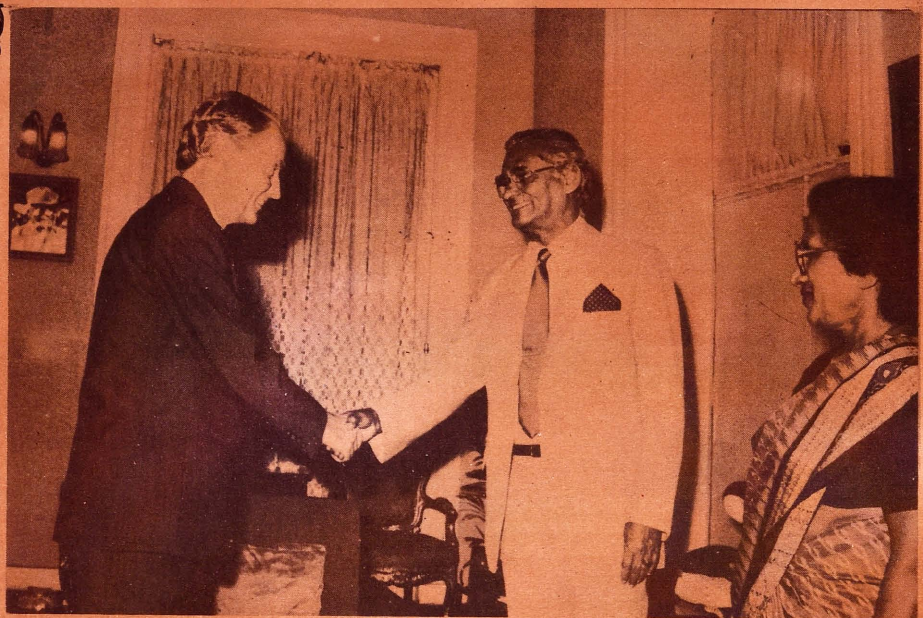


Tamil Arasu

April, 1988. Re. 1.





Swedish Ambassador His Excellency Mr. Orjan Berner called on His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu Dr. P. C. Alexander at Raj Bhavan on 4th March, 1988.

Dr. S. S. Sidhu, Adviser to the Governor distributed tools to the weaker sections of people at Madurai on 29th February, 1988.



BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF TAMILNADU FOR

1988—89.



Sir,

I rise to present the Revised Estimates for 1987-88 and the Budget Estimates for 1988-89 of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

At the very outset, may I pay my tribute to the late Bharat Ratna Shri M.G. Ramachandran—M.G.R.—who adorned the office of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for more than 10 years. From a very humble background he rose to become the Chief Minister of the state by dint of his gift of leadership, his compassion for the poor, the underprivileged and the handicapped and his commitment to his ideals. He believed strongly in the integrity and unity of the nation and worked ceaselessly towards achieving a modern, secular and united India.

As a mark of our shared commitment to the uplift of the poor—a cause dear to the heart of the departed leader—we have decided that all the social welfare schemes, including the noon meal scheme, introduced by M.G.R. would be implemented efficiently by the present State Government.

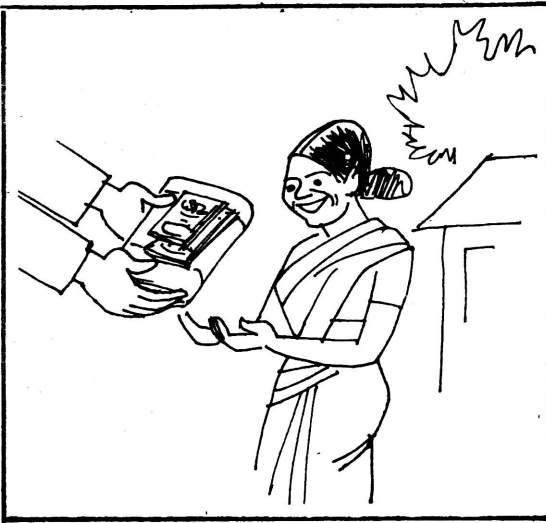
After the introduction of the President's Rule Government have been taking energetic steps to tone up the administration so that machinery of the State can act more effectively in the implementation of projects and schemes and be far more responsive to the people's needs. Adequate powers have been delegated to the administration and the supervisory procedures have been strengthened. An earnest effort is being made to fulfil the Annual Plan for 1987-88. In particular, the Public Distribution System is being streamlined to ensure that consumers get essential supplies in time and in quantities which they are entitled to. The results of the efforts taken for tuning up the State administration will be evident in the months to come.

The drought has been severe and has left behind a serious burden on the farming community. The State Government have shown, in the last few weeks, their readiness to respond promptly to the genuine grievances of farmers who have borne the brunt of the drought. Government have postponed by six months the payment of electricity dues by farmers and ordered reconnection of power to agricultural pumpsets even where only part payment has been made. There will be no distraint of property for collecting revenue and cooperative loans.

**Budget Presented by the Hon'ble
Union Minister for Finance Thiru
N.D. TIWARI in the Lok Sabha
on 17th March, 1988.**

We are continuing the existing welfare measures and development schemes. In addition, we have recently taken certain vital decisions and have identified some thrust areas. In some of these areas, new schemes are being introduced and implementation of current schemes improved. In particular, at the instance of our Prime Minister, more emphasis is being given to the welfare schemes directly benefitting the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Under the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes, about Rs. 150 crores will flow during the year 1988-89 towards their welfare schemes. Apart from this, an integrated package to benefit S. Scheduled Castes for drinking water supply schemes and link roads for their habitations, as well as a new-design Fire Proof Housing Scheme called "Kamaraj New Harijan Housing Scheme", is being introduced at a total cost of Rs. 27 crores.

Tamil Arasu
Thiruvalluvar Year 2019
April, 1988. Re. 1.



Rural women have been suffering various hardships over the years. We shall pay special attention to improving their welfare. 19,000 destitute women and widows will be sanctioned old age pension and sarees—thus clearing the long pending waiting list. An additional sum of Rs. 3 crores will be set apart to provide employment opportunities for about 25,000 women. For the young village women, we propose to start centres where young unmarried girls as well as recently married girls would be taught the basics of health, hygiene and nutrition, apart from upgrading their skills in the local crafts. They will be trained to engage themselves in productive occupations and, in particular, unmarried girls will be encouraged to postpone marriage and recently married girls postpone child-birth. As an incentive, the State would be contributing a sum of money which will be handed over in one lumpsum to each trainee at the end of a 2 year period. Further, a sum of Rupees one crore is being set apart for special schemes for the handicapped.

Government recognise the role of youth and propose to set apart adequate resources for the welfare of the youth of the State. We propose to introduce the 'Jawaharlal Nehru Science Talent Book Scheme' for college students from the academic year commencing in June 1988. Under this scheme, science text books will be supplied free to about 3,000 students admitted to science degree courses in 1988-89. Further, we propose to organise a number of rural camps for college boys and girls. In these camps, the students will interact with the villagers, learn about their problems and aspirations and educate the villagers on subjects like health, hygiene, local administration, national integration etc. The students, would also be required to contribute some physical labour for creation of rural assets. The students would be entitled to have some academic credit for their work in such camps.

We are aware of the various problems being faced by large, medium and small industries in the State. These problems will be considered on a priority basis and solu-

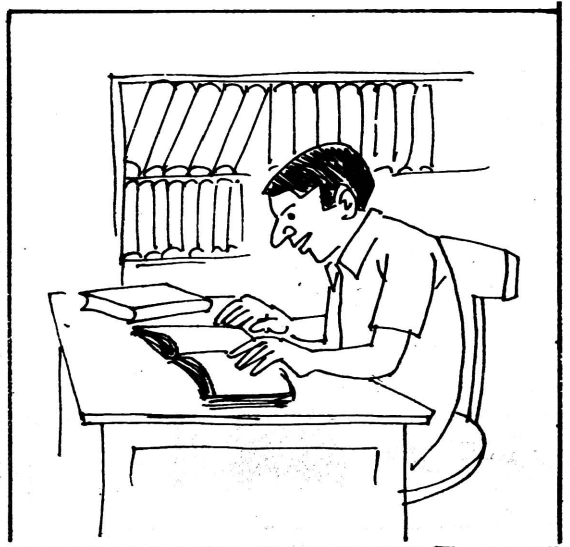
tions found as soon as possible. Special attention will be given for the rehabilitation and strengthening of small scale and medium industries. In particular, the problems of the sick units in the small scale sector will receive prompt attention of the Government and every effort will be made to arrange integrated assistance to such units. Steps will also be taken to create the right climate for promoting new investments, accelerating the pace of industrial growth and expansion of employment opportunities in the State.

Tamil Nadu is well known for its handloom industry. A number of welfare schemes for handloom weavers are already being implemented. We have also recently allotted 7 million additional units of power from the State Grid to Spinning Mills. Together with other measures, the allotment of additional power has had the immediate effect of reducing the price of yarn supplied to the handloom weavers. Viscose yarn will also be supplied at reduced prices. During the next year we propose to reactivate the Handloom Weavers' Housing Scheme and put up 2000 new houses for the weavers.

In order to encourage the local capital goods, ancillary and electronic industries, we propose to rationalise the sales tax rates applicable to them.

The Government would like to give high priority for the development of Tamil language and culture. We propose to speed up the preparation of a revised edition of the Tamil Encyclopaedia. The Oduvars in temples who have been singing religious hymns find it difficult to continue their tradition due to penury. In order to help them, we propose to sanction a monthly pension of Rs. 250 to one hundred Oduvars above the age of 60.

We propose to strengthen and expand the existing scheme of assistance to Tamil authors for publication of their works so that at least 50 new books—novels, drama and anthologies of short stories or poems—are published every year.



We also propose to introduce a new scheme for sanction of financial assistance to writers to bring out translations of Tamil literary works in other languages so as to realise the dream of poet Bharathi who said and I quote “தேமதுரத் தமிழோசை உலகமெலாம் பரவும் வகை செய்தல் வேண்டும்” (We shall spread the sweet sound of Tamil language throughout the world).

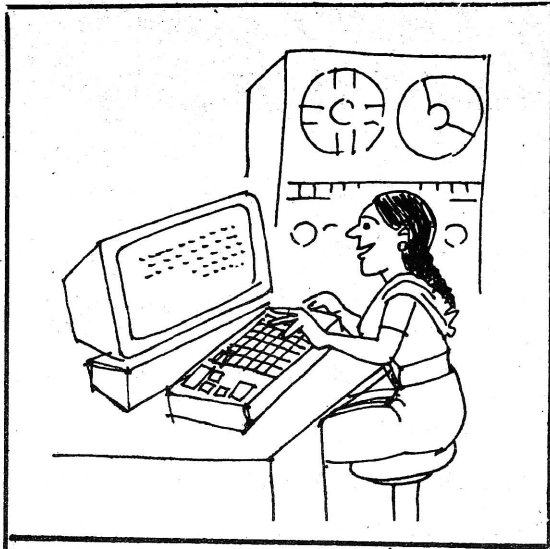
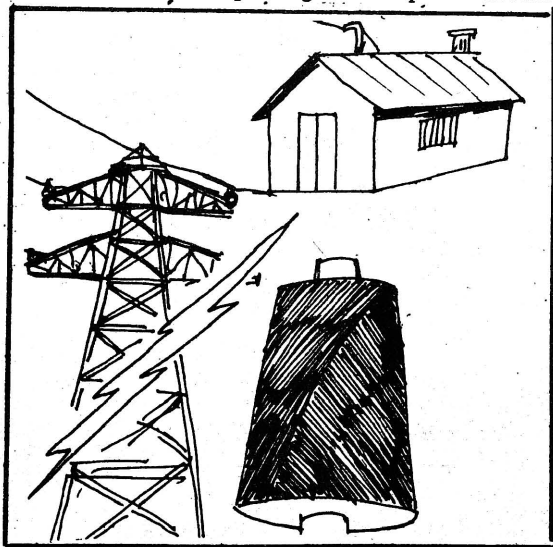
We also propose to render assistance for the completion of the work on Kamban Manimandapam and for the installation of the statue of Mother Tamil at Karaikudi.

With a view to improving the lot of the pensioners drawing minimum pension, we propose to increase the minimum pension so that all pensioners are assured of minimum sum of Rs. 350 per month inclusive of all allowances.

Apart from the above new initiatives, the Budget provides for increased outlays under Water Supply, Education and Health. Drinking water supply will be a major thrust area directed to ensure at least minimum levels of water supply to the public in rural areas, municipalities and Madras city. We propose to introduce Computer Science courses in Industrial Training Institutes and Science Colleges and advanced courses in Computer Science in three Engineering Colleges. 110 new primary health centres will be opened during the coming year. Further, a number of programmes for hospital buildings and improvement of hospital facilities are also envisaged in the Budget.

REVISED ESTIMATES 1987-88

Now let me turn to the details of the estimates. The Revised Estimates show total revenue receipts of Rs. 2945 crores and the expenditure on revenue account of Rs. 3250 crores thus resulting in a revenue deficit of Rs. 305 crores. Taking into account the capital receipts at Rs. 882 crores and capital expenditure at Rs. 894 crores and after incorporating the net public account



transactions, the current year is expected to show an overall deficit of Rs. 216 crores. This will be covered to the extent of Rs. 13 crores by drawing down cash balance and the balance of Rs. 203 crores is carried forward.

BUDGET ESTIMATES 1988-89

During the year 1988-89, the revenue receipts are estimated at Rs. 3188 crores and revenue expenditure at Rs. 3405 crores resulting in a revenue deficit of Rs. 217 crores. On the Capital account, the receipts are estimated at Rs. 710 crores and expenditure at Rs. 700 crores. Taking into account the anticipated closing deficit of the current year and the transactions under Public Account, the overall deficit for 1988-89 is estimated at Rs. 124 crores and the cumulative deficit at the end of 1988-89 is expected to be Rs. 327 crores. However, we expect the deficit to come down to some extent through better collection and buoyancy of taxes and reduction of non-developmental expenditure.

PLAN OUTLAY

The State Plan outlay for 1988-89 has been fixed at the ambitious level of Rs. 1457 crores, a step up of 16.5 per cent over the current year's Plan of Rs. 1250 crores. The Annual Plan provides for an outlay of Rs. 502 crores for the Power sector, Rs. 136 crores for Agriculture and allied services, Rs. 247 crores for Water Supply, Housing and Urban Development, Rs. 118 crores for Social Welfare and Nutrition, Rs. 84 crores for Transport and Communications and Rs. 69 crores for Industry and Minerals.

VOTE ON ACCOUNT

The Annual Financial Statement for the year 1988-89 has been laid before the House and the connected demands for grants are also being circulated to the Hon'ble Members along with other Budget papers. I am, however, at this stage, seeking only a 'Vote on Account' for the first six months of the financial year 1988-89.

Benefits of the **TAMIL NADU BUDGET**

A Budget provision of Rs. 1,457 crores has been made for the Annual Plan 1988-89 as approved by Union Planning Commission.

Energy sector will have its outlay increased from Rs. 408 crores to Rs. 502 crores.

For Roads and Bridges, the Plan Outlay has been enhanced from Rs. 45 crores in 1987-88 to Rs. 56 crores in 1988-89.

The Budget allocation for some important sectors have also been enhanced as compared to the current year as may be seen below :

- (i) Agriculture — From Rs. 141 crores to Rs. 151 crores
- (ii) Water Supply — From Rs. 148 crores to Rs. 160 crores
- (iii) Social Welfare — From Rs. 92 crores to Rs. 97 crores
- (iv) Education — From Rs. 597 crores to Rs. 690 crores
(Major increase is due to increase in Government assistance to aided educational institutions, local bodies and universities for their educational activities)
- (v) Medical & Public Health — From Rs. 228 crores to Rs. 258 crores
(Major increases are due to opening of new primary health centres, higher provisions for ESI schemes, leprosy control programme and for the requirements of hospitals, dispensaries and medical institutions)
- (vi) Industry — From Rs. 54 crores to Rs. 65 crores

A provision of Rs. 10 crores has been made in the Budget for free supply of foot-wear to school going children and poor working mothers in rural areas.

For free supply of uniforms to students, a provision of Rs. 15.5 crores has been made in the Budget.

For supply of text-books free of cost to students, a provision of Rs. 7.6 crores has been made.

A total provision of Rs. 177 crores has been made for the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme.

The Madras City Water Supply will get a provision of Rs. 56 crores, including a provision of Rs. 30 crores for Krishna Water Supply.

The Budget provides for opening of 110 new primary health centres.

The major highlight of the Budget 1988-89 is the special thrust given to the welfare of scheduled castes in the State. A sum of Rs. 150 crores would flow into the Special Component Plan for the welfare of scheduled castes in the State. Over and above such normal provisions, Rs. 27 crores have been additionally provided for link roads, water supply schemes and fire proof housing schemes for scheduled caste habitations in the State.

The closing deficit for the current year 1987-88 and next year 1988-89 are estimated to be Rs. 203.62 crores and Rs. 327.36 crores respectively.



ANNA UNIVERSITY

EIGHTH CONVOCATION

ADDRESS

by

THIRU K.R. NARAYANAN

Minister of State
Science & Technology, Atomic Energy,
Space, Electronics & Ocean Development
New Delhi

*Mr. Chancellor, Mr. Pro-Chancellor, Mr. Vice-Chancellor,
Graduates of the Year, Ladies and Gentlemen,*

I am very grateful to the Anna University for the honour it has bestowed upon me by inviting me to participate in its Eighth Convocation. May I, first of all, congratulate and offer my good wishes to the students who are receiving their degrees today and stepping into a new and challenging stage of their life and career. This University, bearing the name of a great social revolutionary and a visionary of modernization, is one of the new temples of learning of new India symbolising the spirit of change that is sweeping India without, however, sweeping us off our feet. Thiru Annadurai was a relentless fighter against social evils and injustices, superstitions and obscurantist attitudes and practices that had kept Indian society in a state of frozen immobility. He was one of those who directed the dry light of reason to our social system and encouraged scientific approach in regard to national development as well as in life generally. Today when we are turning more and more to science and technology for the development of our nation and the transformation of our society, this University named after him has a significant role to play.

Science, Jawaharlal Nehru once said, has destroyed many a god, but has itself assumed the pose of a god. It is gradually unravelling the mystery of things, the nature of the world in which we live, the nature of the atom and the gene on the one hand and, on the other, the interacting forces, or as the poet and the philosopher would put it "the laws that leap the sky", regulating the universe. Shakespeare talked of "the art" "which does mend nature—change it rather," adding, "but the art itself is nature". One can say the same of science. It is mending and changing nature, creating a second nature

of new materials, products and processes in fundamental and spectacular ways. But the science itself is nature, for in the final analysis, nothing is made out of nothing; things are only mended, changed, transformed in so many myriad ways and in whatever fantastic forms. This is particularly so in the new world of science where the distinction between physics, chemistry and biology—indeed even the distinction between mind and matter—has been almost abolished. My Professor of Logic and Scientific Method, Prof. Karl Popper, used to define mind and matter in the following way: "Mind—No matter; Matter—Never mind".

In India the scientific pursuit originated in philosophical questionings and metaphysical speculations. This is the background for the assertion in the Scientific Policy Resolution of 1958 that "It is an inherent obligation of a great country like India with its traditions of scholarship and original thinking and its great cultural heritage to participate fully in the march of science, which is probably mankind's greatest enterprise today". The Resolution also declared the aim of the Government's scientific policy as "to secure for the people of the country all the benefits that can accrue from the acquisition and application of the scientific method". At the same time it had emphasized, with wisdom and foresight, that "technology can only grow out of the study of science and its applications". Under the leadership of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi India is today giving encouragement to both basic sciences and technology for the people.

It is necessary to have this twin approach both for fundamental and practical reasons. The gap between pure science and its applications in technology has been narrowing very rapidly, and also the highest technologies, the so-called frontier technologies are today having direct



applications in tackling the common problems of the common people. One may recall that Michael Faraday on his discovery of the phenomenon of electromagnetic induction was demonstrating the induction of electric current before a group of distinguished British citizens when a Member of Parliament asked him: "What was the use of this phenomenon?" Faraday replied: "Some day you will be able to tax the applications of electromagnetic induction". Since those days the gap between a scientific discovery and its utilisation has reduced drastically not only in raising revenue for the Government but in providing enormous profits for private enterprise. Besides, the interplay between science and technology has become more intimate, science giving rise to technology and technology generating science.

In India we are pursuing today with intensified and coordinated efforts the pursuit of both basic sciences and applied sciences and technologies. The vast infrastructure and manpower that we have built up over the last forty years enable us to make important breakthrough in theoretical sciences and in applications, not only in the modern sector of industry but in agriculture, in rural development and in education, health and other social services. I have a sensation that Indian science and technology has today reached the stage of criticality when with larger R&D funding, more autonomy and freedom, greater incentives to young scientists, and more disciplined coordinated efforts, it can produce results that are significant in scientific terms and palpable and visible to the people in a practical sense. It is in this perspective that we have embarked upon basic projects like research and development in super-conductivity, parallel processing and super-computers, medium range weather forecasting, and

far-reaching programmes in biotechnology, while continuing our very successful adventure in nuclear, space, and ocean sciences and technologies. It is also in this perspective that we have undertaken a series of Technology Missions involving some of the high technologies impinging upon the basic needs of the people like drinking water, literacy, communications, immunisation and edible oils, and capable of transforming the conditions and the quality of life of millions of our people in the rural areas.

Education, in my opinion, is the key to the success of these immense undertakings in science and technology and in national development. I am referring not only to higher education but to general and elementary education. We have today in India, even with our low rate of literacy, about 250 to 300 million people who are literate which is the size of the populations of the super-powers, and perhaps 80 to 100 million who may be said to belong to the so-called modern sector of the economy, which is the population size of the bigger developed countries of the world. Such magnitudes of educated people can no doubt make an impact not only on our own vast country but on the world. But how much greater would have been this impact if this vanguard in our society had a literate nation behind it! Moreover, would it be possible for the educated and the elite sector in India, however large it may be, to continue to flourish indefinitely if the majority of nearly 450 million people are deprived of the blessings of literacy. It is possible to argue, indeed it is correct to do so, that literacy, and for that matter, even education is not culture or wisdom or knowledge, but it must be recognized that without it there cannot be any progress, certainly any scientific-technological progress for any country. As the size of the modern sector

is so large in absolute terms, the growing prosperity of that sector may give it the sensation of extraordinary growth and expansion for the nation as a whole which would be a dangerous sort of illusion. If the modern sector is not to become a vulnerable bastion beleaguered by the majority of the ignorant and the deprived in the country it is necessary for it to involve itself in the advancement of the people and integrate its destiny with that of the educationally and economically deprived. One cannot talk meaningfully of advances in science and technology, of bringing its fruits to the people, of creating the awareness of science and spreading the temper of science among the people unless we can educate the people at least to the level of literacy. This is the rationale of the emphasis on elementary education and adult education in the New Policy on Education formulated by the Government of India. In this context it is important for us to recall that the Education Code of Japan introduced as early as 1872 had adopted the policy that, "There shall in future be no community with an illiterate family, nor a family with an illiterate person", and that in the post-war period Japan had taken a decision that educational planning would form the main aspect of economic planning. There could be no better model for us to follow in this field.

I may add here that what is important is not just education but the kind of education that we are going to impart to our people. It has been recognized that our educational system has not been planned purposively from the point of view of social and economic objectives. The system of education has acted as a cause of alienation between the educated and the masses resulting in the current phenomenon of internal and external brain-drain. In spite of Mahatma Gandhi we have neglected the need for linking studies in schools and colleges with social reality, physical labour, and craft and industrial training as an integral part of general education. What we have been doing is to educate a person in a manner that would alienate him from his social and economic environment, and then at the end try unsuccessfully to reorient his outlook or to provide inducements to him to work in rural areas or in areas of social priority.

In regard to science education, before the students come to centres of excellence like the Anna University it is essential that they should be introduced to computer and other technological devices very gradually but on a wide scale from the school stage onwards. CLASS and the audio-visual programmes being implemented under the New Policy on Education are intended to achieve this objective. In an undeveloped rural society like that of ours infinite patience and subtle capabilities are required on the part of the teacher for the dissemination of basic scientific knowledge and familiarity with technological devices among rural boys and girls. Even in North America some surveys conducted show that in elementary schools the majority of microcomputers stand idle, and in secondary schools only 15 per cent of teachers use computer with any regularity in spite of the computer revolution that is taking place in education. I have no doubt that in future the computer will play an important role in educa-

tion in India and it is necessary that we begin this process right now introducing students to this new aid to learning and training teachers in the use of it. As regards the popularisation of science among the people apart from the work being done at the governmental and voluntary organisations' levels we could usefully think of introducing a system of scientific extension work as part of the implementation of programmes of rural development which all have one or other aspect of science and technology involved in them. Colleges, Universities and laboratories can play a useful role in such extension work in their own geographical surroundings. Such work is essential for generating in the rural population a minimum of capacity to benefit from these programmes. Without such widespread popularisation, science and technology might become yet another factor in the gap between the well-to-do and the educated, and the poor and the illiterate in our society.

As I said earlier India has made great strides in the advancement of science and technology, thanks to the vision and foresight of our political leadership, the high calibre and organising capability of our top scientists, and the availability of a large pool of promising young scientists in the country. We have achieved world standards in the quality of research in our best universities, institutes and laboratories. But we have yet to raise the general standard of our research and to realize the fullness of our potentialities, especially in integrating closely the activities of the university, the laboratory, the industry and the Government. In particular, the university must be made to emerge as the central focus of scientific research by the proper education and training of youth, laying more emphasis on fundamentals without neglecting current and future applications, evolving a problem-solving approach keeping in mind the inter-disciplinary nature of science and the merging of the boundaries of scientific technological pursuits including the boundaries of social sciences, and utilizing facilities of new educational technologies such as audio-visual aids, computers etc.

I may emphasize here that, in the ultimate analysis, it is not enough that we make marvellous scientific discoveries and inventions and understand about their applications for the benefit of mankind. Einstein once said: "Concern for man himself and his fate must always form the chief interest of all technical endeavours, concern for the great unsolved problems of the organization of labour and the distribution of goods—in order that the creations of our minds shall be a blessing and not a curse to mankind". With this concern for man in mind, Einstein once wished, "May the new theorems of mathematics never find applications". As you go home with the bright prizes of your degrees in hand, you must reflect on this, not only on the question of applications but perhaps on the priorities of research, including the expenditure of vast amounts on projects which logically and inevitably, will end up as a curse for mankind. You must also reflect upon whether the scientist as a responsible citizen of the world should not insist upon working on projects and programmes which cry out for funds and priority attention and which will be a blessing for mankind.

ALLOCATION OF SUBJECTS AMONG ADVISERS

1. Dr. S.S. Sidhu Adviser (S)

Indian Administrative Service and other All India Services;
High Court Judges and District Judges;
Public;
Police;
Courts;
Prisons;
Passports;
Elections;
Accommodation Control;
Cinematograph Act;
Motor Vehicles Act;
Prohibition including grant of liquor permits and Excise;
District Revenue Officers;
Revenue;
Deputy Collectors;
General Administration;
Law;
Prevention of Corruption;
Legislature;
Information and Publicity and Film Technology;
Molasses;
Newsprint Control
Tourism; and
Tourism Development Corporation;
Transport, Nationalised
Transport and Transport Corporations;
Ports and Highways.

2. Thiru G.V. Ramakrishna, IAS, Adviser(R)

Agriculture;
Agricultural Engineering
Wing and Agro Engineering;
Agricultural Refinance;
Agro Service Co-operative Societies;
Animal Husbandry;
Cinchona;
Commercial Taxes;
Co-operation;
Dairy Development;
Electronics, Science & Technology;
Finance;
Fisheries;
Forests;
Food and Price Control;

Institutional Finance;
Large Scale Industries;
Milk;
Mines and Minerals;
Municipal Administration;
Planning;
Textiles;
Town Planning;
Water Supply (Both Metro and TWAD)

3. Thiru A. Padmanaban, IAS, Adviser(P)

Adi Dravidar Welfare;
Backward Classes;
Beggar Home;
Electricity;
Bhoodhan and Gramdhan;
Bonded Labour and Hill Tribes;
Census;
Correctional Administration;
Debt Relief including legislation of Money Lending and Chits;
Education; Archaeology;
Employment and Training;
Environment Pollution Control;
Ex-Servicemen;
Government Press and Stationery and Printing;
Handlooms;

Health;
Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments;
Housing and Slum Clearance Boards;
Indian Overseas;
Iron and Steel Control;
Irrigation including Minor Irrigation;

Khadi;
Labour;
Legislation on Weights and Measures;
Nutritious Meals;
Official Language;
Orphanages;
Panchayats and Panchayat Unions;

Public Works Department and Establishment matters relating to Public Works Department;
Refugees and Evacuees;
Registration of Companies;
Registration Stamp Act;
Rural Development and Rural Indebtedness
Rural industries including Village, Cottage and Small Industries;
Social Welfare and Women and Children Welfare;
Statistics;
Tamil Development-Culture Wakf;
Youth Service corps.

ANIMAL LOUDMOUTH LOUDER THAN JET

SAN JUAN (CEE-NFS): A Puerto Rico tree frog called coquis can make sounds louder than a jet plane.

A tiny scrap of flesh and bone not more than 5 cm long and weighing only three-tenths of an ounce, the frog is capable of notching up a croak of 108 decibel loudness-louder than a low-flying jet or a subway train.

Says Peter M. Narins of the University of California who has studied the animal for 15 years, 'a whole forest full of croaking coquis is deafening.'

The puny croaker's clarion call is a two note whistle which shouts out its name ko-KEE. Besides being amazingly loud, the call is surprisingly complex. Only the males make the sound and it conveys different meanings to males and females. The 'ko' part warns competing males to keep away while the higher pitched 'kee' is an invitation to females to come near.

The shy brown frog is by far the most abundant native animal of Puerto Rico, in addition to being the loudest. It is found nowhere else, except for small introduced populations in the United States.



Honourable Prime Minister and Members of the
National Development Council,

I would like to thank you for the opportunity given to me to present the views of Government of Tamil Nadu on this occasion. Before I do so I would like to recall and place on record the services of the late Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. M. G. Ramachandran for the people of the country as a whole and the people of Tamil Nadu in particular. During his stewardship of the Government of Tamil Nadu for a decade, Dr. M. G. Ramachandran provided the much needed stability to the administration, ensured harmonious relationship between the Centre and the State and initiated several measures for the welfare and development of the poorer sections of the population.

Speech of

His Excellency Dr. P.C. ALEXANDER,

Governor of TamilNadu

at the National Development Council
on 19th March 1988.

Brief Appraisal of Seventh Plan Performance

2. The total Seventh Plan outlay for the State had been fixed at Rs. 5750 crores as against the total plan expenditure of Rs. 3645 crores in the Sixth Plan. I am happy to state that the expenditure in the first two years has been more than the outlay provided and the same trend is likely to be continued in the third year also. In the three years of the Plan period the total expenditure is likely to be Rs. 3420.87 crores which accounts for nearly 60 per cent of the initial plan outlay. At this rate, we expect the total Seventh Plan expenditure to be of the order of Rs. 6792 crores which will be more than twice the outlay of Rs. 3150 crores for the Sixth Plan.

3. In the Seventh Plan, special emphasis has been laid on provision of social and community services and power development. These two sectors account for more than 70 per cent of the total outlay. These priorities have been kept in the first two years of the Plan. But the outlays of individual programmes under various sectors have undergone modifications depending upon the performance in the individual sectors and periodic additional demands and needs that arose during implementation.

4. The performance of the State economy during the first two years of the Seventh Plan was in overall terms consistently good. The State income registered a positive growth of 6.3 per cent in 1985-86 inspite of the severe set back in agriculture. In the industrial sector, the production performance has been quite impressive. In the first two years of the Plan the targetted growth of the Seventh Plan had been achieved although circumstances were not uniformly favourable. Even though nothing definite can be stated about the remaining years of the Seventh Plan at this stage, based on the trends of the first two years it can be said that the expected growth for the rest of the plan period is achievable.

Agriculture

5. Let me now briefly indicate sectorwise our performance. As already mentioned the State had to pass through severe adverse seasonal conditions in the initial years of the Seventh Plan. We had less rain-fall than the normal, for four successive seasons starting from North-East monsoon of 1985. In 1986, both the South-West and North-East

monsoons were below normal. In 1987, the South-West monsoon was below normal. The North-East monsoon of 1987 was mostly normal except in a few areas where it was below normal. In this context, I would like to gratefully acknowledge the assistance given by the Government of India towards drought relief. As a result of the drought, the total acreage under paddy, the principal crop in the State fell down sharply. As against a normal extent of 24 to 25 lakhs hectares under paddy, the acreage in the first three years of the Plan has been 22.64 lakhs, 19.18 lakhs and 19.77 lakhs hectares respectively. Consequently agricultural production fell below the target level. Against a target of 63 to 64 lakh tons of rice production in the first two years of the Plan the actual achievement was only 53.7 and 53.3 lakh tons. However one saving grace in the otherwise gloomy picture was that the reduction in area did not result in a corresponding fall in the yield of crops. This was because the per acre yield of crops has been noticeably going up over the years. For instance, the per acre yield of rice which was 2,138 kg. per hectare in 1984-85 went up to 2,372 kg. in 1985-86 and 2,780 kg. in 1986-87. Despite this encouraging trend in production, it is doubtful whether the target fixed for the terminal year of the Seventh Plan, viz., 75 lakh tons of rice production can be achieved. I fully agree with the concern expressed by the Union Planning Commission in their mid-term appraisal regarding the fall in agricultural production and their views that the objective in the remaining years must be to achieve the 5 per cent rate of growth in the agricultural sector and to meet the unfolding unemployment problem in the rural economy.

I am also glad that the Union Planning Commission and the Government of India, taking note of the actual performance achieved in the two years have since revised the target of the terminal year for Tamil Nadu as 59.15 lakh tons of rice. I can assure you that this target will be achieved and if the monsoon is favourable we will also surpass the target substantially.

Irrigation

6. One of the essential ingredients for stable agricultural production is assured irrigation. Due emphasis was laid on this sector in the Plan and a provision of Rs. 330 crores was made for irrigation and flood control in the Seventh Plan as against Rs. 204 crores in the Sixth Plan. It was targetted to create a potential of 10,980 hectares through special minor irrigation programmes and desilting-cum-reclamation schemes. During the first two years of the plan a potential of 4,525 hectares has been created and we will be able to achieve the target in the remaining three years. Regarding the achievement in tapping ground water resources for irrigation through private tube wells, filter point tube wells, deepening of existing wells, etc., our progress in the first two years has been quite encouraging and we will be able to achieve the target of 67,500 wells in this sector. On major irrigation the Seventh Plan envisages creation of additional irrigation potential of 47,520 hectares. We are confident of achieving this target. However there is normally a gap between the potential created and the actual realisation. In order to narrow down this gap emphasis will be made on operation and maintenance aspects and modernisation of the irrigation sources.

Allied Sectors

7. Under the sectors allied to Agriculture namely Forest, Fisheries and Dairy, the achievement in the first two years has been quite encouraging and we should be able to realise the target fixed for these sectors.

Power

8. Turning to infrastructure development, I am happy to mention that our emphasis on power sector in the Plan has borne fruit. As Members are aware Tamil Nadu is a power deficient State and there is urgent need to increase the installed capacity of power generation. In the Seventh Plan, an addition of 1,416 M.W. of installed capacity was envisaged. Out of this 260 M.W. was targetted to be commissioned in the first two years. Against this our achievement has been 345 M.W. I am also happy to inform that the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board has exceeded the target in the field of pump sets energisation and rural electrification also. We however, now find that the initial outlays of Rs. 2000 crores envisaged in the State Plan may not be adequate. The cost of the on-going schemes has escalated considerably over what was anticipated when the Seventh Plan was drawn up and consequently the provision made in the Plan for these schemes are expected to be more than what was provided for.

Industry

9. Till a few years ago, Tamil Nadu was among the more industrialised states in this country.

However of late, the State has lost the momentum for industrial growth and is trailing behind a number of other States. Lack of power has, in the main contributed to the relative stagnation in industry and resultant sickness in many units. The State Government is taking active measures to create the right climate for the revival of industrial development in this State, by devising a package of measures for removing constraints and encouraging industries in which the State has a comparative advantage. It is however essential that the Central Government also recognises the need to step up Central investments in industries in Tamil Nadu. The State which had 8 per cent share of Central Public Sector investments in 1969-70, has only 5 per cent of Central investments in industries at present.

Transport including Roads

10. Under the Transport Sector also our achievement has been quite good. I would like to make particular mention of the performance of the State Transport Undertakings which has been commended by the Union Planning Commission in their recent study of the State Transport Undertakings in all the States. With about 11,500 buses in the State Sector and 5,000 buses in the Private Sector, Tamil Nadu has a very high bus intensity in the country both in terms of population and area served. Regarding provision of rural roads also we will be able to reach the target of connecting all habitations with more than 1,500 population (1981 Census) by an all-weather road before the end of the Seventh Plan period.

Education

11. Turning to Social Services Sector, I am happy to state that our performance in Education, Water-supply, Nutrition, Housing, Health and Family Welfare sectors has been encouraging. In Education the target fixed by Government of India for the Seventh Plan, viz., 100 per cent enrolment in the age-group of 6—11 and 75 per cent in the age-group of 11—14 has been achieved already. Creation of infrastructure facilities has also been going on smoothly. One area of weakness is in providing science laboratories in schools. In the remaining years, we hope to set right this imbalance.

Vocational Education

12. To promote vocational education a special scheme called "The Chief Minister's Scheme of Life Oriented Education" has been conceived. The scheme envisages the vocationalisation of school education at all stages and strategies are being worked out for a thorough revision of school curriculum and syllabi in accordance with the philosophy. The Centre for Life Oriented Education has been started in the Gandhi Gram Rural Institute for preparing the Curriculum courses and syllabi and for monitoring.

Water-supply and Sanitation

13. Under Water-supply and Sanitation our target was to cover 10,900 habitations in rural areas. We have achieved the proportionate target in the first two years and hope to complete the remaining villages in the coming years of the Plan. However, our performance in water-supply to urban areas has to be

improved and we will be addressing ourselves to this issue with greater urgency in the remaining years of the Plan.

Housing

14. The two major areas of activities under the Housing sector are the provision of house-sites for the rural poor and assistance to them for construction of houses. As against the Plan target of 9.44 lakhs sites the achievement in the first two years is 3.57 lakhs. With sustained efforts, we will be able to reach the target in this sector also.

Public Health

15. The Public Health system has been working fairly well in the State, as can be seen from the fact that the infant mortality rate declined from 113 per thousand live births in 1971 to 78 per thousand live births in 1984. Our achievement in the provision of sub-centres has been good, while the progress in the provision of primary health centres has been tardy. We will take necessary steps to achieve the target fixed under this head in the Plan.

Nutrition Programme

16. I would like to make special mention about the Nutrition Programme in the State, with its focus on the physical and mental growth of children. The programme also takes care of nutritional needs of pregnant and lactating mothers. A special mention has to be made in this context of the nutritious meal programme for the school children introduced by the late Chief Minister Dr. M. G. Ramachandran which is

perhaps the largest State sponsored feeding programme in the world. Nearly nine million children are covered in about 66,000 centres. This programme has significantly reduced the drop out rate at the primary level by 22 per cent. We propose to enlarge the scope of this programme by giving it a new focus on health of the children.

Poverty Alleviation Programmes

17. We have performed well in the special programmes conceived for amelioration of the weaker sections of the society, like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employees Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). In the first two years of the Plan under IRDP we have helped 4.7 lakh families. During the current year we will be helping another 2.6 lakh families. We have also achieved the target of mandays of employment in both the years under NREP and RLEGP.

I agree with the assessment of the Union Planning Commission that greater attention under IRDP will have to be paid on selection of viable schemes, meeting the credit and raw materials requirements and marketing needs of the beneficiaries. So also the observations of the Union Planning Commission on National Rural Employment Programme and the need for provision of maintenance of assets created under it are quite valid. Regarding the proposal to merge the NREP and RLEGP, it has been since announced by Government of India that a thorough review would be undertaken of the various employment and area programmes to examine the possibility of having a comprehensive programme. We welcome this

announcement and await the results of the review. Our performance under the Twenty Point Programme has also been generally good excepting one item—Tree plantation. The adverse seasonal conditions are partly responsible for the poor performance. However, we will take necessary steps to rectify this situation.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

18. One area where I would like to draw particular attention is the welfare of SC/STs. The population of SC in Tamil Nadu as per 1981 census is 88.81 lakhs and that of ST is 5.20 lakhs together consisting 19.42 per cent of the total population. In order to raise the social, educational and economic standards of these people, special schemes had been formulated. These schemes are intended to supplement the social and economic programmes in the general sectors. The basic approach in regard to planning for welfare of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe has been that the allocation in this sector are only an additional part of the total efforts to be made for promoting their social and economic well-being. The major programmes are aimed at improving educational levels. Educational development is sought to be achieved by giving facilities to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes by way of scholarships and stipends, books, clothing, mid-day meals and other incentives at higher levels, by way of hostel accommodation. A total Plan outlay of Rs. 105 crores has been made in the Seventh Plan and in the first three years itself an expenditure of Rs. 53.75 crores has been incurred.

New initiatives taken after President Rule

19. Finding that the pace of progress made so far in the matter of SC/ST welfare to be slow, it has now been proposed to give an added thrust in this sector. An additional provision of Rs. 27 crores has been made in the Annual Plan for 1988-89 mainly to undertake schemes and programmes for the welfare of these weaker sections. Under a special programme called "Kamarajar New Harijan Housing Scheme", it is proposed to construct fire proof houses, at a cost of Rs. 10,000 per house, for 8,000 SC families. A sum of Rs. 8 crores has been proposed for this. Another sum of Rs. 9 crores has been proposed for providing village link roads to ensure that Adi-Dravidar habitations have proper road facilities. We are also keen that all Adi-Dravidar habitations should have their own drinking water source and towards this end it is proposed to create such facility in the remaining years of the Plan and a provision of Rs. 10 crores will be made for this purpose during 1988-89.

In so far as programmes for the welfare of SC/STs are concerned, I would like to suggest for the consideration of this August Assembly, adoption of the norm that provision of any basic infrastructure facility to a village like link roads, electricity, water-supply, etc., should be deemed to have been completed only if the SC/ST habitations within a village has also been provided the facility. This suggestion has been made to prevent provision of a particular facility to a village totally by ~~passing~~ of the separate habitations of the SC/STs when new facilities are provided.

Adoption of this criterion will go a long way in ensuring that these habitations are not left out of the main stream of development.

Destitute women and physically handicapped people constitute another substantial section of the society needing special assistance from the State. A provision of Rs. 30 crores has been made in the Seventh Plan for this Sector. The expenditure in the 3 years of the plan has been of the order of Rs. 20.69 crores. Finding the allotment so far made to be inadequate we have now planned to provide in the annual plan 1988-89, another Rs. 4 crores for the welfare of physically handicapped and poor women, with special emphasis on scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Under the physically handicapped we would like to concentrate on deaf and dumb children particularly in the pre-school stage. To promote employment opportunities for the women it is proposed to evolve new schemes for the self-employment for atleast 25,000 beneficiaries in the coming year.

I would also like to indicate some of the other initiatives we have proposed to undertake :

(i) We are proposing to introduce a new scheme for the training of rural young women for a period of two years during which they will be imparted skills in useful occupations besides a basic education in health, family welfare and nutrition. At the end of the training period the scheme contemplates payment of a lumpsum grant to those who postpone their marriage or postpone the child birth as the case may be during this period.

(ii) We have also proposed to hold rural camps for the college students for better interaction between the rural community and the educated youth. These camps will enable the educated youth to understand the problems of the villagers first hand and also utilise their energies to create communal assets wherever necessary.

(iii) In order to promote science education among the youth, it is proposed to introduce a scheme of supply of free scientific text-books to meritorious college students under a scheme called "Jawaharlal Nehru Science Talent Text-Book Scheme".

(iv) Tamil Nadu is the only State where the entire Public Distribution System is run solely by the Co-operatives. Recently we have taken a number of steps to improve the working of the system to ensure that all the cardholders are assured supply in time of their entitled quantities of essential commodities. It is also proposed to revamp the co-operative structure in the State by enforcing the provisions of the new Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act 30 of 1983 to hold election and usher an era of democratisation and professionalisation of the Co-operatives.

(v) A massive cleaning campaign has also been undertaken in Madras City with a specified target for intensive conservancy measures in the divisions of the Corporation. During the campaign it has also been proposed to evict all unauthorised encroachments on the roads and streets.

Problems of Madras City

20. Madras City is one of the major metropolitan cities in the country, and at present has a population

of about four millions. As a result of continued neglect and lack of attention this City, which has one of the finest beaches in the world and many other natural advantages, is now languishing for want of basic civic amenities. The important areas to which we are now giving utmost priority are

Water-supply

(1) The City has no nearby perennial river course and has a historical dependence on 3 or 4 lakes which get filled during the North-East monsoon. The vulnerability of the City water-supply has been severely exposed owing to the successive failure of the North-East monsoon during the last 3 years. This fact along with the reduced storage capacity of the lakes and the growing population of the city has brought down per capita level of water availability levels to 7 gallons per capita per day which is rarely seen in large cities anywhere in the world. A major effort has been made to cope with the situation by tapping underground water, but the limits to the exploitation of this source have also been reached. A few years ago the Krishna Water Project, also called Telugu-Ganga Project, was conceived as a long-term solution for the water needs of the City. Although the Government of Andhra Pradesh made a good beginning and work was going apace, difficulties were created in the last two years owing to water disputes raised by the other riparian states along the Krishna river. The Tamil Nadu Government has paid Rs. 47 crores for the execution of this Project by Andhra Pradesh and a provision of Rs. 30 crores has been made in the budget for 1988-89. If the 4 million people of the City of Madras are not to continue to

be at the mercy of the North-East monsoon for their drinking water, it is of the utmost urgency that the Krishna Water Project is cleared by the Central Government and its completion expedited by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. It is my earnest appeal that the Central Government should act fast in the matter.

(2) Nearly 25 per cent of the population of Madras lives in slums. This has been not only a matter of hardship to lakhs of people but also a cause of environmental degradation in the city. We are now giving the utmost importance to the improvement of slums and for the provision of housing and other amenities for slum dwellers. The Seventh Plan provides for only Rs. 25 crores for these schemes. Special financial assistance from domestic and external sources is also essential for this purpose.

(3) In Madras City there are 3 water ways flowing through thickly populated areas. These are the Adyar and Cooum rivers and the Buckingham canal. While in the normal course these waterways and their banks should be used as parks and areas for recreation, in actual fact they have become major environmental hazards with encroachment by slum dwellers living in unhygienic conditions and polluting the water ways. A major project is under preparation for the cleaning of the water ways and for their renovation with assistance from the British Overseas Development Agency. I request the Government of India to process the proposal expeditiously initially for the preparation of the Project Report and thereafter for implementation of the Project with assistance from the British Government.

Central Projects

21. Before I conclude I would like to draw the attention of the Council to the need for speedy completion of some of the major Central projects now being undertaken in the State and also clearance of new projects. Foremost of these is the Mass Rapid Transit System in Madras City. We would request larger budgetary allocations to this important project so that it could be completed as per original schedule. We are happy to note that the broad-gauge line between Karur and Dindigul will be completed during 1988-89. However this project will be of greater use if the broad-gauge line is extended to Madurai City. We would thus request a larger allotment to ensure the extension of broad-gauge line to Madurai City before the end of the Seventh Plan.

As for new projects, I would request speedy clearance for the second atomic power station in Tamil Nadu at the site recommended by the Nuclear Power Corporation in Kudangulam in Tirunelveli—Kattabomman District. We have reserved the land for the project and have assured all assistance to the Government of India for locating the plant at this site. An early decision in this matter would go a long way towards improving power generation in the State.

Another project of urgent need is the establishment of a thermal power station at Cuddalore based on sea borne coal and development of Cuddalore port for this purpose. To improve the power situation in the State we have urged the Government of India to expedite the third

mine cut at Neyveli and also for a larger share of power from the second mine cut based power houses at Neyveli.

Two other important projects pending Central clearance are the Zirconium and Titanium Metal Project in the Chidambaranar District and the Opto-Optical Electronics Sights Project in the Nilgiris District. The former is pending finalisation with the Department of Atomic Energy and the latter is pending with the Department of Defence Production.

Another important item to which I would like to draw attention is the constitution of a Tribunal for adjudication of Cauvery Water Dispute. Early reference of the dispute to Tribunal and passing of the award by the Tribunal will considerably improve agricultural prospects in the Cauvery delta. The modernisation work in the Cauvery delta with World Bank assistance could not be taken up as the World Bank insists an assurance to the effect that adequate water will be available for the project area to be modernised before the project is taken up for appraisal. An early reference to the Tribunal and a quick decision by it will greatly help the State to undertake this project.

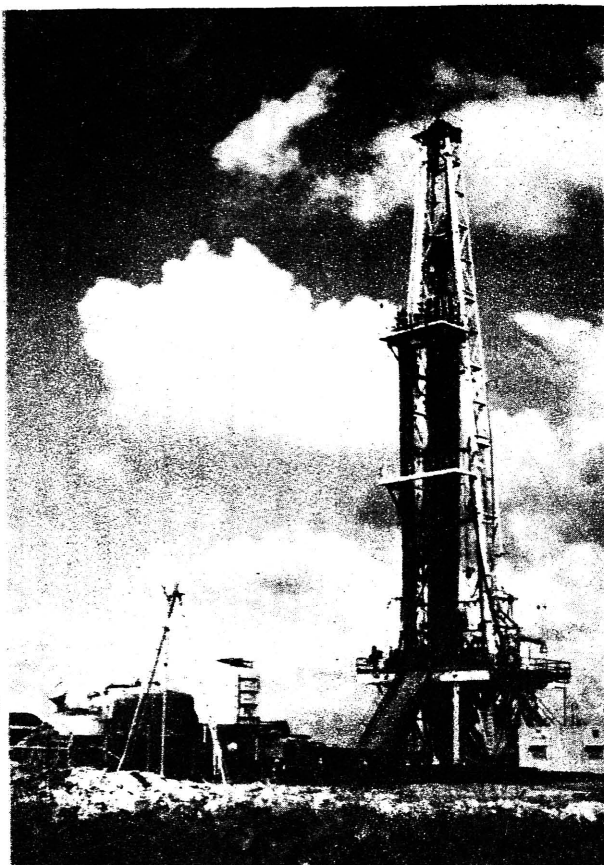
“True nobility consists in doing the right voluntarily and deliberately.”

“The golden rule of conduct is mutual toleration.”

—GANDHIJI

Oil Wells at Narimanam in the Cauvery Basin

Cover Story



Introduction.

The Cauvery Basin occupies an area of about 25000 sq.kms. in the onland, covering the State of Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Pondicherry with an offshore component of 23000 sq.kms. upto 200 M isobath.

The Basin is transgressed by North west-Southwesttrending ridges, dividing it into many sub-basins.

Extensive Geoscientific Surveys were carried out since 1959 onwards. This include the Geological, Gravity-magnetic and Seismic surveys. The exploratory drilling started in 1964 at Karaikkal-1.

Presence of hydrocarbons in the first well, though not significant from commercial view point, has given the desired exploration lead. Subsequently, quite a few wells were drilled to assess the geological and

stratigraphic aspects of the Basin for pickingup further leads in various sub-basins. The integration of all these efforts, has led to increase activity during the VI and VII Plan Periods. The strike rate also has, positively, improved and efforts are on to delineate some of these areas.

Exploratory drilling was extended to offshore in 1979 and ONGC's first well in Porto-Novo prospect off Pondicherry proved to be gas bearing in 1980. This was followed by an oil strike in PH-9-1 in Palk Bay, in 1981.

Production Profile:

The prospects which have been put on production and the likely areas for delineation are as follows:

1. Narimanam Prospects:

This prospect is located in Thanjavur District of Tamil Nadu. Three

wells were drilled so far and the fourth one is under drilling, currently. All the three proved to be hydrocarbon bearing and this is the first strike to be put on production to bring the Southern Region on the oil map of India as a producing area.

The Narimanam-1 well was put on production on 15.2.86 with a well head installation and Narimanam-3 was connected on 22.8.87. The small installation known as EPS is in existance and additional storage facility is added to it, for the present.

A few more delineation wells apart from exploratory wells over the satellite prospects are planned to hastenup the evaluation of this prospect.

2. Kovilkalappal Prospect:

This prospect is also situated in Thanjavur District south of Nari-

manam. Two wells out of four, drilled so far, proved to be hydrocarbons bearing. The prospect appears to be having more gas than oil, as per present indications.

Kovilkalappal-1 produced oil and gas but could not be put on production as the amount of dissolved gas was quite high. Kovilkalappal-4 was put on production with an EPS similar to the one at Narimanam-1 in May '87.

The complexity of the pay development has not enabled, yet, the full potential of this prospect and a few more delineation wells are planned for evaluation. The gas production from this well and Kovilkalappal-1 which was not put on EPS so far will be substantial enough for effective utilisation and the efforts are on to identify consumers. (The gas production is estimated to be around 50000 cu.m/day). Once this is finalised, Kovilkalappal-1 may also be connected to supply gas, as it is hoped that evaluation

may reach a stage wherein commitments can be made.

3. Bhuvanagiri Prospect:

This prospect is located at a distance of 10 kms. WNW of Chidambaram in North Arcot district in Ariyalur-Pondicherry Depression. Bhuvanagiri-2, the first well to be drilled on this prospect has produced oil and gas and was put on production with an EPS in December 1987.

Thus it can be seen that three Early Production Systems (EPS) are in operation in Cauvery at present, producing on an average 75-80 tonnes/day of oil.

Expenditure till date and in future:

ONGC has spent Rs. 260/- crore in Cauvery Basin, both onland and offshore and plans to spend about Rs. 200/- crores in the coming two years of VII Five Year Plan. This is apart from about Rs. 200/- crores to be spent by IIEP between 1986-

1993, under Indo-Soviet agreement.

Conclusion:

Thus it can be seen that ONGC is planning to establish a production potential of 0.2 MMT of oil and oil equivalent/annum by the end of 1989-90.

The gas for planning purpose can be considered to be around four lakhs cum.m./day.

In the coming two to three years, all this established potential may be available around Narimanam, Kovilkalappal and Nannilam areas in Thanjavur District; Bhuvanagiri and the nearby prospects in South Arcot District.

The VIII Five Year Plan is in formative stage during which the ONGC efforts are to be further augmented for establishing a production level of about 0.8 MMT of oil and oil equivalent by terminal year.

REVIVAL OF

SICK SMALL SCALE UNITS

The Government of Tamil Nadu have taken up as a crash programme the revival and rehabilitation of sick small scale industrial units in the State in the next couple of months. Thiru A. Padmanaban, I.A.S., Adviser (P) held a meeting of the Officers of the State Industries Department, Representatives of Commercial Banks, Reserve Bank, Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India (IRBI) and State Financial Institutions like Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporations (TIIC) and Small Industries Development Corporation (SIDCO). Adviser impressed on the banks and the State financial institutions to participate whole-heartedly for the success of the programme for identifying immediately the package of rehabilitation measures and more

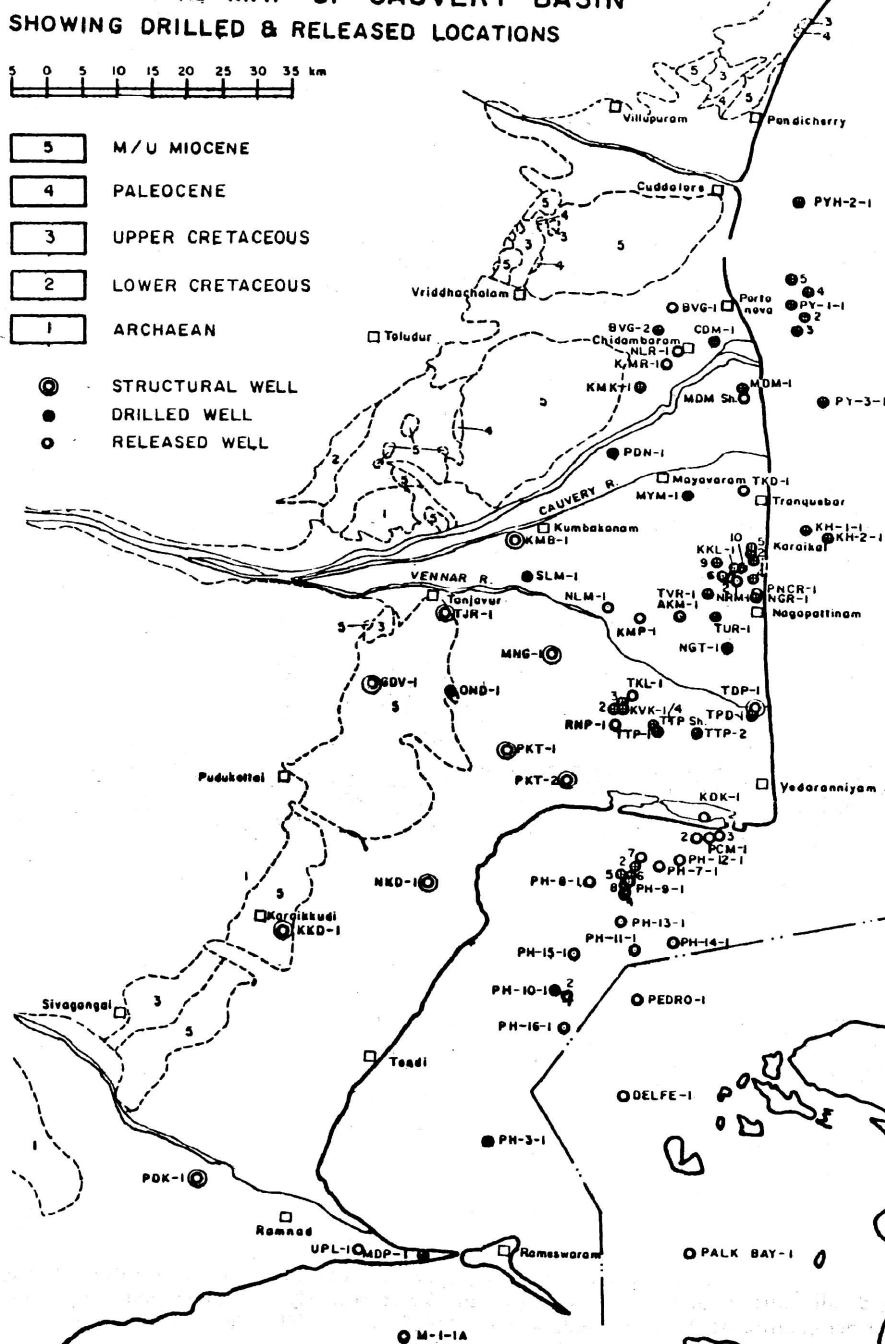
importantly implementing the agreed package without any reservation of delay. The representatives of Banks assured the Adviser of their full co-operation and also apprised him of the task already begun as part of the programme. It was agreed that all the banks would furnish district-wise details of units already identified for revival in an eight-week time frame-work for undertaking the task of rehabilitation of these units. From the State Government's side Adviser assured speedy sanction of margin money for such revival and consideration in the matter of arrears of dues to the State Government. Adviser hoped that with the co-operation of all concerned it would be possible to take up rehabilitation of at least 1000 units in the first phase of the programme.

A similar exercise would be under-

taken at the initiative of State Industries Promotion Corporation (SIPCOT) in respect of medium and large-scale undertakings.

KAMBAN EXPRESS

The new Express of the Southern Railway has been named after the great Tamil Poet Kambar and it was flagged off from Karaikkudi station, Madurai Division by the Hon'ble Minister of State for Home Affairs, Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Thiru P. Chidambaram on October 2, 1987. The train's name was suggested by the Hon'ble Minister himself since its route from Karaikkudi to Madras links Kambar's birth place, Thiruvalundur and the place where the poet was buried, Nattarasankottai.





The Family Welfare and Maternal and Child Health Services in Tamil Nadu

Family Welfare Programme is being successfully implemented in Tamil Nadu in a well-planned manner on a purely voluntary basis, with the active participation of the people, voluntary and service organisations, Government employees and public and private sector enterprises. There is no coercion or compulsion at any level. Tamil Nadu stands in front in achieving the target and has been a recipient of National award among the "B" group states for the past 3 consecutive years in 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87. In addition, this state has been awarded 1.92 lakhs and 2.5 lakhs for best achievement during campaign period.

The Director of Family Welfare is the head of the State Family Welfare Bureau, who is overall charge of all activities of the Family Welfare Department and all officers and staff come under her control. At the District level, there is a District Family Welfare Bureau in each district, headed by the District Family

Welfare, Maternity and Child Health Officer in the cadre of civil surgeon.

There are 383 Rural Family Welfare Centres and 268 Urban Family Welfare Centres. Apart from these, there are 7558 Sub Centres each covering about 5000 population.

There are 13 voluntary organisations (urban centre attached) functioning both in urban and rural areas of the State and rendering Family Welfare services to the public.

According to 1981 census, the population of Tamil Nadu was 4.84 crores with a growth rate of 17.5% over the 1971 population. Tamil Nadu recorded the lowest growth rate (17.5%) of population compared to other states in India. The birth and death rates for Tamil Nadu for 1985 were 24.8 and 9.5 respectively. The infant Mortality Rate was 80 per 1000 live births.

The National health policy aims

at achieving the net reproduction rate of unity by the year 2000 AD. In Tamil Nadu, the objective is to achieve the same goal by the year 1991-92. For this objective the birth and death rates have to be brought down to 21 and 9 respectively.

The couple protection rate is 46.3 (as on March 1987). By March 1988, it is expected that couple protection rate will exceed 50%. The rest 10% have to be covered in the next 4 years (1988-89 to 1991-92) covering 2.5% every year to reach 60% by 1991-92. The strategy is more on non-terminal methods.

Tamil Nadu has been a top-ranking state in implementing the Family Welfare Programme (1980-81-1987-88). The spectacular success is mainly due to the full support of the people, political parties, various religious groups, voluntary, and service organisations, Government servants, employers and employees of private sectors. Though sterilisation is the

most preferred methods of contraception, there has been an increasing trend in the acceptance of temporary methods particularly I.U.D.

To arrest the population growth immediately and to improve the standard of living of the masses, the Family Welfare Programme has to be integrated with other Government schemes, such as Rural Employment Programme, lands for cultivation, allotment of house sites and lands, bank loans etc.

Popular Committees have been formed in 17 districts by involving official and non-official members. Green card scheme has been introduced in Tamil Nadu.

The green cards are being issued to all those acceptors who had undergone sterilisation operations with "two living children": 6 lakhs of green cards were printed and distributed to all districts. As per Government of India guidelines, photos of both wife and husband are pasted in the green cards before issue. Only green card holders were given priority treatment in the hospitals.

There are three Health and Family Welfare Training Centres functioning at Egmore in Madras, Salem and Gandhigram. The principals and faculties of these training centres are imparting in service training to Medical and para Medical staff working in the rural and urban centres. Training is given to Doctors and para Medical staff in the Teaching and non-teaching hospitals.

Besides this, so far 33,215 dais have been trained since inception of the dais training programme.

Special schemes:

At present 97 post-partum centres are functioning in this state. These are 9 in teaching hospitals, 18 in district head quarters hospitals, 4 in voluntary organisations, 4 in local bodies and 62 at sub-district level. 212 centres are approved for doing medical termination of pregnancy. PAP smear test facilities are available in R. M. Hospital, Thanjavur and Tirunelveli Medical College Hospital, Tirunelveli.

Renovation and remodelling of labour room into tubectomy opera-

tion theatre have been sanctioned in 124 panchayats upto 1985-86. Government of India have conveyed their approval of this scheme for 20 PHCs in the current year 1987-88.

Out Reach system in urban slum areas:

To improve the out-reach service in the Family Welfare Maternity

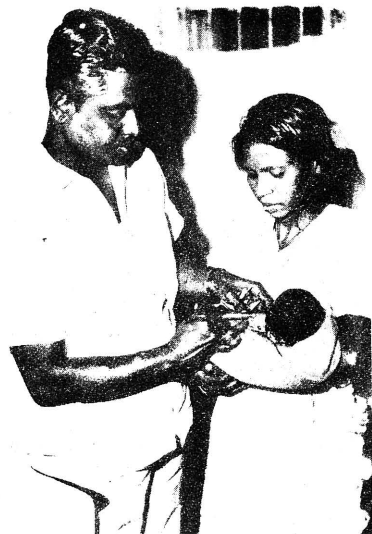
Type A (Below 5000)	Type B (5000- 10000)	Type C (10,000 -25000)	Type D (25000 -50,000)	Total	City Family Welfare Bureau in madras
1	5	19	75	100	2

and Child Health and Primary Health care services in the urban slum and congested areas, out-reach scheme has been introduced.

At present, Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu have sanctioned the following types and number of urban health posts and city Family Welfare Bureau.

Mass Education and Media Activities

"The Mass Education and Media activities and inter-personal extension education play a very vital and essential role in creating awareness, motivating eligible couples to adopt small family norms. Mass Education and extension Education scheme is headed by State Mass Media Officer, in the rank of Additional Director of Family Welfare (Mass Education). The Mass, education and Media activities are implemented hand in hand with service programmes for achieving the targets. The slogan "One Family one heir" has made commendable impact in the rural TamilNadu. Film shows, Exhibitions, Hoardings, Rural and Urban audience programmes and press advertisements are systematically launched as a media Programme.



This department is fully co-operating with Television Centre and All India Radio. Apart from this, under outdoor publicity, methods like, stickers, wall paintings, Metal boards, posters and folders etc. are used for propagation of Family Welfare messages. One minute video quickies for telecasting on the Television and for commercial screening throughout Tamil Nadu on subjects like child marriage, women's education, Polio-vaccine, Triple Antigen, Mother's milk, spacing methods Economic explosion, maternal and child health care were produced and being screened through Television and Commercial theatres.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES.

High priority is given for providing qualitative Maternity and Child care, especially to the poor and needy who live in urban slums, tenements, villages and hamlets and thus reduce morbidity and mortality among the mothers and children who constitute 70% of the total population. With this objective in view, 8058 Health sub-centres and 698 PHCs have been established in rural areas.

There are 128 Maternity Homes and 373 Maternity Centres in urban

Towns. These institutions provide the ante-natal, natal and Post-natal care and infant and child care.

“The pregnant mothers are registered as early as in the 12th week of pregnancy and given periodic check-ups at their residence as well as in the Maternity and Child Health clinics by the Maternity Assistants

and Multi purpose Health workers (female) and Health Supervisors (female). Those mothers (high risk) requiring special attention are referred to higher medical institutions.

The ante-natal services include T.T. immunisation, Nutritional anaemia, prophylaxis with iron and Folic Acid Tablets in the last 100 days of pregnancy as per the I.C.M.R. recommendations, weight monitor-

ing and health and nutritional education activities.

The native Midwives (Dais, (TBAS) are trained in providing quality care and hygienic delivery assistance to the mothers.

It is hoped that the State may achieve the targets in the field of Family Welfare and Maternal and Child Health activities during the current financial year 1987-88.



A meeting to mark March 8, the Day of International Women's Solidarity, was held at the Soviet Cultural Centre on 9 March, 1988.

Tmt. Ackama Alexander, wife of Dr P.C.Alexander, Governor of Tamil Nadu graced the occasion with her presence. Tmt. Amangeldieva Puvatbibi, Minister for Publishing, Printing and the Book Trade of Turkmenian Soviet Socialist Republic greeted the Indian women.

The Turkmenian Minister said, “Though I have come from far way Turkmenia to our sister State Tamil Nadu, I find a lot of common

things between our States. Our people love India and this culture very much. Indian films are very popular in Turkmenia. Indian music is a must for any important programme. Our cultures bind our hearts. Soviet people and Indian people are working together for peace in this world”.

Tmt. Y.G.Parthasarathy, Senior Principal and Secretary, Padma Seshadri Bala Bhavan Senior Secondary School, recalled her visit to the Soviet Union 20 years ago and said, “Wherever I went, I could see the spontaneous love of Soviet people towards India. I found the Soviet

educational system very advanced and introduced some of them in my school”. She expressed the hope that Women's Day would be celebrated widely in India, and menfolk would take up the household work at least for one day.

Tmt. Cherepov, wife of Thiru V.G. Cherepov, Soviet Consul in Madras also addressed the meeting.

Tmt. Vyjayanthimala Bali, M.P. distributed aids to the physically handicapped and loans to the depressed women and weaker sections, on the occasion.

“Satisfaction lies in the effort, not in the attainment.”

“It is given to woman to teach the art of peace to the warring world, thirsting for that nectar.”

—GANDHIJI.

The cultural programmes presented by Soviet children were enjoyed by all. An exhibition of drawings by children on the life of Soviet women was organised.



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MADRAS – 600 005

(An Undertaking of the Government of Tamilnadu)

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GRAMS : MINESALITE

UNION BUDGET for the UPLIFT of ALL SECTIONS

Assistance to marginal farmers in drought-prone areas:

The programme of rural electrification has enabled countrywide utilisation of ground water for irrigation with the help of electric pump sets. However, some of the poorer farmers have often been unable to afford the one time cost of pump set installation. A special programme to be called Jaldhara will be launched to assist marginal farmers in drought-prone areas. This scheme will provide them the benefits of pump sets for irrigation on nominal rental/lease charges. It is proposed that during 1988-89 the benefits of this scheme will be provided to about fifty thousand farming families.

A massive programme for extending single point light connections to rural families:

To improve the quality of life of rural families below the poverty line, including Harijan and Adivasi families a massive programme to be called Kutirjyoti for extending single point light connections to households of their families is proposed. The programme will meet the one-time cost of internal wiring and service connection charges. In 1988-89, five lakh households are proposed to be covered by this programme. The cost of both the Jaldhara and Kutirjyoti will be met through a combination of grants and loans to the State Electricity Boards by the Rural Electrification Corporation.

National Housing Bank to give a special thrust to Rural Housing:

High priority for the housing sector and the decision to set up a national housing bank with initial capital of Rs. 100 crores has been announced. Necessary legislation has been passed last year and the bank will become operational shortly. In order to give a special thrust to rural housing, the Reserve Bank of India, along with some financial institutions, will make a special additional contribution of Rs. 100 crores to the national housing bank. This entire additional amount will be used for promotion of rural housing in several ways, including setting up of specialised rural housing savings and loan institutions, if necessary.

In this context, it is also proposed to extend the role of the land development banks to cover the field of housing finance for farmers. These banks exist in most districts, have strong apex bodies and deal directly with the rural population. They can also mobilise resources for housing finance. The State Government will be requested to carry out necessary legislative measures to permit land development banks to undertake housing finance.

A new programme of housing for small and marginal farmers with monthly income upto Rs. 700 is being launched by Housing and Urban Development Corporation. Under this programme, HUDCO will provide assistance, upto specified amounts, at low rate of 7 percent interest repayable in 22 years for building or improving a house. Assistance will also be given for improvement of old homes, for example, change of roof from thatch to tile.

A new scheme, called the "Village abadi environmental improvement scheme" will be launched by HUDCO this year. Projects involving expenditure upto Rs. 2,000 per family in villages with population not exceeding 5,000 for improving rural abadi infrastructure like drainage, sanitation etc. will be supported. The equity base of HUDCO will be suitably strengthened to help finance these programmes.

Fire Insurance Protection to poor families in Rural areas:

Landless labourers, artisans and other very poor families in rural areas face acute financial distress when their huts and belongings are destroyed by fire. It is proposed to launch a new scheme to provide fire insurance protection to them. The Government of India will bear the entire premium cost. The scheme will be implemented by the General Insurance Corporation of India and its four subsidiaries.

Social Security Fund for weaker and vulnerable sections:

The Life Insurance Corporation of India, which has done so much to spread insurance culture throughout the length and breadth of our country, will be setting up a separate "social security fund" with a corpus of Rs. 100 crores. Certain changes are being made in the income tax payable by the Life Insurance Corporation of India to make this possible. The fund will be used for financing Life Insurance schemes for weaker and vulnerable sections of the population at subsidised rates. The creation of such a fund will provide a solid foundation for extending insurance cover to the toiling sections of our society, for example, landless labourers, handloom workers, rickshaw pullers, drivers etc. who work on daily wages or whose employment is casual. In respect of these group insurance schemes, 50 per cent of the premium will be adjusted from the newly created social security fund, the balance 50% of the premium being payable by the beneficiaries concerned.

Group Insurance Schemes for the benefit of artisans, tailors, barbers, masons, Carpenters:

Group Insurance schemes will also be introduced for groups with regular incomes like primary school teachers, cooperative milk producers and workers in shops and commercial establishments. Schemes will also be formulated for the benefit of artisans, tailors, barbers, masons, carpenters and other similar groups.

While the Integrated Rural Development Programme extends benefits to the families of the poor, these families face hardship in the event of sudden death of the head of the family. To give greater security to the family, a group insurance scheme of the LIC is proposed to be introduced to cover around 3 to 4 million families under IRDP assistance every year with effect from April 1988. The insurance cover will be Rs. 3,000 with double benefit in case of accidental death.

INTEREST CUT ON FARM LOANS

In a major concession to the farming community, Union Finance Minister Thiru N.D. Tiwari announced lowering of interest rates on crop loans.

The rate of interest on crop loans up to Rs. 7,500 is being reduced by one and a half per cent to two and a half per cent.

The interest rate will now be 10 per cent for loans upto Rs. 7,500 against the prevailing levels of 11.5 per cent and 12.5 per cent.

For loans above Rs. 7,500 and upto Rs. 15,000 the interest is being reduced to 11.5 percent from present rates ranging from 12.5 per cent to 14 per cent.

Direct finance to agriculture by public sector banks will be raised to 17 per cent of the advances by them.

Availability of credit to agriculture will increase by Rs. 3000 crore in 1988-89.

The Finance Minister said, the reduction of interest rates would benefit crores of agricultural borrowers from co-operative sector, regional rural banks and commercial banks, and provide the much needed relief to the farming community affected by the drought and flood.

Besides, government is asking the fertiliser companies, both in public and private sectors to give a discount of 7.5 per cent over the notified prices for the coming kharif and rabi sowings.

This would reduce the price of a bag of urea by around eight rupees and eighty paise.

Union Finance Minister Thiru N.D. Tiwari announced a number of additional concessions aimed at further growth of the electronics industry. Customs duty on moulds, tools and dyes required by the electronics industry is proposed to be reduced further from 60 per cent to 30 per cent advalorem.

Machinery and instruments required for the manufacture of rural automatic exchanges based on indigenous technology will attract a lower rate of duty of 30 per cent.

EXCISE RELIEF ON CONSUMER ARTICLES

Excise duty in respect of electric bulbs exceeding 60 watts is reduced from Rs. 14.50 per bulb to Rs. 1.00 per bulb. So far, electric bulbs upto 60 watts have been exempted from Excise Duty.

Toys, like toy scooters, toy pedal cars, dolls, toy musical instruments, scale models, recreational models, etc. and inexpensive pencil sharpeners will be completely exempted from Excise Duty.

Domestic electric appliances such as frying pans, electric kettles, water-boilers, toasters and automatic irons will be fully exempted from Excise Duty.

Excise Duty on wall clocks and quartz clocks and parts thereof will be reduced from 15 per cent to 5 per cent advalorem.

Excise Duty on tableware items like jugs, cups, plates, bowls etc, manufactured by automatic process will be reduced from 40 per cent to 25 per cent advalorem and those manufactured by the semi-automatic or mouth-blown processes to 20 per cent advalorem.

The formulation and bulk drugs which are specified in category I of the Drug (Prices Control) Order will be totally exempted from Excise Duties. Intermediates for these drugs will also be fully exempted from Excise Duty.

The existing Excise Duty exemptions in respect of specified cardiac drugs and anti-TB, anti-Malaris, anti-Leprosy and anti-Diabetic drugs will continue. Two anti-Cancer drugs and an important life-saving drug are proposed to be added to the list of exempted drugs.

There will be nominal Excise levy of five per cent on bulk drugs except those covered by category I of Drugs (Prices Control) Order. The import duty on 235 specified drug intermediates will be reduced from 115 per cent to 90 per cent advalorem.

SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Government proposes to set up a National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation to play catalytic role in schemes for employment generation and pilot programmes to be taken up by State level corporations and other agencies.

The new corporation will work with nationalised banks in improving the flow of financial assistance.

An amount of Rs. 50 crore is provided for the budget for the Corporation.

The special Central assistance for tribal sub-plan for 1988-89 is Rs. 185 crore. For Scheduled Castes, special component plans are being formulated to provide economic strength and occupational mobility. Rs. 180 crore has been provided as special Central additive to special component plans for 1988-89.

TAX RELIEF FOR SALARIED CLASS

The Union Budget 1988-89 proposes to provide relief to income tax payers in salaried income groups, by raising the standard deduction to thirty-three and one-third per cent of the salary subject to an enhanced ceiling of Rs. 12,000.

This means that a person having a salary of up to Rs. 27,000 per annum will have to pay no income tax at all.

BENEFITS FOR HANDLOOMS AND TEXTILES SHOWERED BY UNION BUDGET

1) The subsidy on Janatha Cloth produced in the Handloom Sector has been enhanced.

Present subsidy Enhanced subsidy

Rs.2/-per Sq.metre Rs.2.75 per Sq.
metre.

2) Excise duty on cotton yarn upto 35 counts reduced by 10% of the existing rates. Regarding the yarn above 35 counts the excise duty reduced by 3 paise per count per kg. The above concession means reduction upto a maximum of 28.5% depending on the count of yarn.

NOTE: Hank yarn is already exempted from excise duty and hence the above concession is applicable to cone yarn.

3) Reduction in Excise Duty on Polyester Filament Yarn used by Handloom Industry. The reduction is upto 50%.

4) Duty on Polyester Filament Yarn reduced from Rs. 83.75 to 53.75 per kg. (May be in respect of Powerlooms and Mills.)

5) Excise duty on Nylon Filament Yarn reduced from Rs. 70 to 40 per kg.

6) Excise duty on Acrylic fibre reduced from Rs. 10 to Rs. 8 per kg. Customs duty on these items are also reduced.

7) Import duty on Acetate Filament Yarn reduced from 60% to 45%.

8) Excise duty on Viscose and staple fibre cleared for blend with cotton has been reduced from Rs.7 to 5 per kg.

9) Concessional duty rates reduced to Rs. 10 per kg. for Polyester Filament yarn to NTC for manufacturing fabrics under duty credits scheme.

NOTE: This scheme is known as SULABHA

10) Duty on Manmade fibre yarn proposed to be reduced. This will

help powerloom sector to a greater extent.

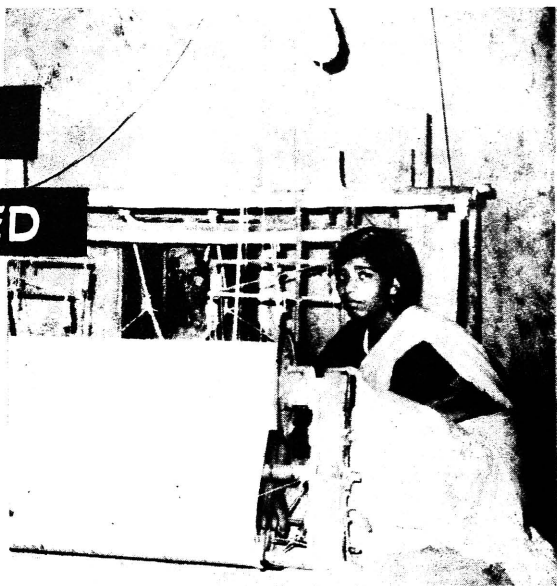
11) Duty on Polyester Staple fibre reduced from Rs. 25/- to Rs.15/- per kg.

12) Handloom Woollen fabrics processed by approved independent processors are exempted from Excise Duty.

13) Raw Wool imported by certain specified handloom agencies have been exempted from Customs Duty.

14) Excise Duty on certain Textile Machineries required for Modernisation of mills reduced from 15% to 5%.

15) Customs Duty on certain specified machineries for Garments, hosiery and Woollen industries has been reduced to 35%.



YARN PRICES: ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

(1) Southern India Mills Association has agreed to supply 5,000 bales of plain reel cotton yarn by the member mills to the Director of Handlooms and Textiles every month for a period of two months in the first instance at a price of Rs. 12/- per bundle of 4.54 Kgs. less than the ruling market price. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board has been requested to make additional power supply to the mills at the rate of 17.5 units per bundle of 4.54 Kgs. supplied under this scheme.

(2) South India Viscose Ltd. has agreed to supply a quantity of 25 tonnes of viscose filament yarn per month to Cooptex for distribution to the actual users at 10% below the price fixed for dealers. As a result of this, the total price reduction for the quantity of 25 tonnes per month supplied by the South India Viscose Ltd. through Cooptex, would be about 16% to 18%, depending upon denier of the yarn.

(3) The Government have released Rs. 10 crores as rebate dues (Rs. 4.39 crores to Cooptex and Rs. 5.61 crores to primaries).

(4) The Government have sanctioned Rs. 14 crores to cooptex for payment to Cooperative Societies for the supply of sarees and dhoties/lungies made by them for distribution to landless agricultural labourers. The amount will be paid shortly.

(5) The Government of India have been requested already to delegate certain powers to the Director of Handlooms and Textiles to control the stock, movement etc., of yarn and cotton under the Essential Commodities Act. This is to prevent hoarding of yarn and cotton by the traders.

PRICE OF ART SILK YARN (per Kg. including Taxes) after 10% reduction of prices by South India Viscose and after the reduction in excise duty on supplies to Cooperatives.

Denier	Quality	Price in Feb. 88	Net Price	Total reduction
75	I	110.29	91.26	19.03
	II	109.89	90.72	18.97
100	I	85.55	71.67	14.18
	II	84.75	70.68	14.07
120	I	71.10	59.49	11.61
	II	70.00	58.50	11.50
150	I	62.16	51.94	10.22
	II	61.66	51.50	10.16
300	I	50.18	41.16	9.02
	II	49.68	40.72	8.96
450	I	40.78	34.20	6.58
	II	40.53	33.98	6.55

The total reduction is 16% to 18%

(6) The Government of India have also been requested to ban export of yarn and supplement by the import of yarn.

AVERAGE OPEN MARKET
PRICE OF YARN (KOVAI MARKET)

(Price per bundle)		
Count	10.2.88	9.3.88
20s	157	142.00
40s	235	189.00
60s K	312	258.00
80s K	334	317.50
2/17 NF	178	157.00

As a result of various steps taken by the Government, the prices of art silk have come down as seen in the Annexure I, and the prices of cotton have also come down as seen in the Annexure II.

The official machinery is being geared up to prevent hoarding of yarn and cotton by agent and dealers.

The prices will be still lower by Rs. 12.00 per bundle (Rs. 13.20 per bundle in respect of 2/17s) when SIMA supplies yarn under the arrangement with Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.



THIRU G.V. RAMAKRISHNA, I.A.S.,
Adviser to Governor of Tamil Nadu

Born on: 27.3.1930

Qualification: M.Sc.(Mysore)
M.P.A.(Harvard)

Married; two children.

Played tennis, golf, cricket and billiards.

Hobbies are music, gardening and reading.

Thiru Ramakrishna joined the Indian Administrative Service in 1952 and is currently Adviser to the Governor of Tamil Nadu.

Brief particulars of his career and experience are as follows:

- 1957-59 Under Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Ministry of Iron and Steel.
—Steel plants, steel imports and steel allocation.
- 1960-61 Collector and District Magistrate, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh.
- 1961-66 Managing Director, Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation
Managing Director, Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation.
—Industrial promotion, technical collaboration, financing and management of industries.
- 1966-68 Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.
—UNDP, bilateral technical assistance.

1968-71 Director, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

—IMF matters, World Bank projects in agriculture, power, telecommunications, family planning, industries, irrigation, etc.

1971-72 Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

World Bank and IMF matters. Foreign exchange budgeting and allocation to Ministries and major projects, defence, foreign exchange coordination of all external assistance, consortium matters, Debt relief, and External Assistance accounts.

1972-76 Minister for Economic Affairs, Embassy of India, Washington, D.C.

—Economic matters relating to World Bank and IMF. Bilateral economic relations with the U.S. Assistance to Indian delegations to the U.N. on economic matters, such as oil price increase, and General economic development matters.

1976-77 Secretary to Government of Andhra Pradesh, Department of Housing, Municipal Administration and Urban Development.

Matters relating to housing, Municipal Administration and Urban Development.

1977-81 Additional Secretary to Government of India, Department of Industrial Development.

—Industrial Policy, Industrial and capital goods licensing, Foreign collaboration, sick industries, public sector undertakings in rubber, paper, cement, electrical and miscellaneous industries.

1981-83 Adviser, Planning Commission.

—Rural Development, Land Reforms, Rural Energy, State Plans of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Punjab.

1983-84 Secretary to Government of India, Department of Coal; Member Secretary, Advisory Board on Energy; Chief Secretary to Government of Andhra Pradesh.

1984-85 Member-Secretary, Committee on Financial Year. Secretary, Commission on Centre-State Relations.

1985-88 Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

March 88 Adviser to the Governor of Tamil Nadu.

He had been associated for several years and at various levels, with all aspects of economic development and in particular with industrial development in India. This includes experience of—

- (a) bilateral and multilateral economic and technical assistance.
- (b) industrial policy at the national level.
- (c) industrial development at the State level.
- (d) promotion of joint ventures including negotiations for foreign collaboration and investment agreements.
- (e) survey of industrial possibilities in backward regions.
- (f) development of small scale industries and the design of incentives and assistance for their development.

In November 1977 he was appointed by the Government of India to head a Committee of Industrial Licensing

and foreign collaboration policies and procedures. The recommendations of this Committee have been largely accepted and implemented.

Has experience of bilateral and multilateral economic and technical assistance for a wide range of activities in India.

Has attended, as member of the Indian delegation, several important International meetings, such as the Commonwealth Senior Officials meetings, Finance Ministers' meetings, World Bank and IMF Governors meetings, UNDP Governing Council, the UNIDO General Conference and ESCAP meetings.

Has served on several Committees and on the Board of Directors of Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India—a leading industrial financing institution of India.

TANCOF WINS NATIONAL AWARD FOR SECURING THE BEST AWARD OF NATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY COUNCIL

Tamil Nadu Cooperative Oilseeds Growers' Federation Limited has won the prestigious National Productivity Award for the year 1986-87 and also secured the Best Productivity Performance Award in the category of State Cooperative Oilseeds Growers' Federations at the National level. This is a rare distinction conferred on TANCOF as a recognition

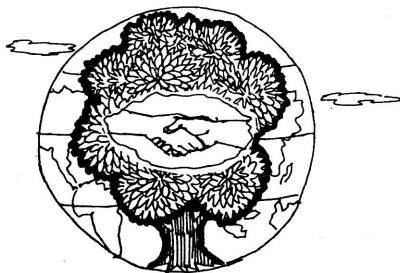
of its committed principles of increasing productivity in the fields of the Oilseeds Growing farmers besides TANCOF's factories producing edible oils and also in helping to achieve objective of the Prime Minister's Technology Mission of edible oilseeds of becoming self-sufficient in Edible Oils by 1990.

The National Productivity Council is a National level organisation which confers the awards on Industries and Public Sector Units who contribute in increasing the productivity

in their respective fields. The Productivity awards for Agricultural sector are sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, in line with the suggestion of Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Thiru Rajiv Gandhi. In view of its predominant role of importance in the Indian economy. The awards are given for 11 groups consisting of State Agro Industries Corporation, Bio-Fertiliser, Dairy Development, Dry Land Agriculture, Horticulture Development, State Oilseeds Federations, Fisheries Marketing Federations and Poultry Development.

Ours is a Very Small world

And the only world we have



keep your world clean & green



The Maximum quantity of water drawn per day is increased to 630 lakhs litres from 340 lakhs litres per day. This can be increased to 1014 lakhs litres per day depending upon the requirements. 10 years back, there were only 18832 House service connections and 526 public Fountains in the Municipality. Now there are 42957 house service connections and 784 Public Fountains in the city limits. Apart from this, there are 6861 well water connections in the city.

ROAD WORKS

The maintenance of roads (Total Length 450.108 km) and formation of new roads have been executed during the past 10 years from 1977-78 to 1986-87. Moreover 58 main roads at a cost of Rs. 2,23,21,000 have been formed.

BUILDING WORKS

As there was no facility for buses plying in various routes to have a central terminal and as the passengers were finding it extremely difficult to reach their destinations, a town bus stand has been constructed at the Junction of Dr.Nanjappa Road. Three Shopping Complexes have been constructed in the important roads

Achievements of Coimbatore Corporation

The Coimbatore Municipality was upgraded into that of Corporation with effect from 1.5.81. Year after year the basic amenities such as providing protected water supply, forming of roads, construction of drains and providing street lights are increased. The population of the city has also been increased to 7,04,514 as per 1981 census. The expenditure for basic amenities are met from the income from house tax, profession tax, Licence fees, water charge lease items and subsidy granted by the Government from time to time. The approximate income is Rs. 12,30,41,190 and the expenditure Rs. is 12,65,54,454.

WATER SUPPLY

The Industrial City of Coimbatore has been enjoying protected water supply since 1928, under the caption of Siruvani Water Supply Scheme. The original cost of the scheme was estimated to Rs. 16.16 crores and it has been revised to Rs. 21.65 crore subsequently. The Scheme is executed with the loan assistance of L.I.C. and the Government through the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board as a deposit work. Under this scheme the protected drinking water has been supplied for the whole Corporation area.

namely at Dr. Nanjappa Road, Avinashi Road and at Oppanakara street.

Due to the increase of children population 26 works pertaining to the construction of additional class rooms in the schools have been executed for the need of the additional students. Two daily markets have been constructed at Satyamangalam road and Mettupalayam road. In addition to the existing public latrines, 11 pay and use, 6 Delux Toilets have been newly constructed in the important roads of the city. Under this the total income to this

Corporation is Rs. 9,95,800/- Sheds have been provided for the shelter of the animals in the ZOO of V.O.C. Park. One Rostrum has been constructed at V.O.C. Park for conducting Public Meetings. To avoid the traffic congestion a Car Park has been provided adjacent to Hotel Guru in Big Bazaar Street. An expenditure of Rs. 1,85,61,000/- has been incurred for carrying out the above works.

UNDER GROUND DRAINAGE

The Corporation has undertaken a comprehensive drainage scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.77 crores. The work has been executed by the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board on behalf of the Corporation with the loan assistances of L.I.C. and Government. There are three stages of works. All works in the first Zone has been completed and are in use. Works in the II and III Zones are under progress.

TREE PLANTING

14,500 saplings were planted along the road margine, in Park, School campus and other Corporation institutions. A sum of Rs. 9.00 lakhs has been incurred for this.

FLOOD RELIEF WORKS

Due to the Floods during 1979-80 the damaged roads has been renewed at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs.

ACCELERATED SLUM IMPROVEMENT SCHEME:

24 Slum areas have been provided with the basic amenities such as road, drains and water supply at a cost of Rs. 50 lakhs. Number of people benefitted in this scheme is 35,000.

EDUCATION

The Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation is maintaining 9 Higher Secondary Schools, 12 High Schools, 15 Middle Schools, 64 primary and 1 Deaf & Dumb Special School, totalling to 101 Schools. Computer course have been introduced in two Higher Secondary Schools. The Tamil Nadu Government have



sanctioned Rs. 51 lakhs towards Secondary Education advance teaching grant.

Under the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme, 95 school feeding centres are being maintained by the Corporation and 35,957 Children are benefitted under this scheme.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The 213 additional rubbish carts were purchased and put into use along with the existing number of rubbish carts. 150 bulls, 500 night soil drums and 5 lorries were purchased and put into use after 1976-77. Moreover four more power tillers were purchased during 1981-82 to remove the rubbish from lanes. 9566 Tubectomy operations and 3113 Vasectomy sterilisation were done in family welfare centres functioning in this Corporation.

TOWN PLANNING

Master Plan - As required under Town and Country Planning Act 1971 Master Plans to an extent of 1,333sq. km. has been prepared.

129 Detailed Development plans have been notified within Coimbatore Corporation area. Action is being taken to acquire the land early.

LAND ACQUISITION

A sum of Rs. 19.36 lakhs has been remitted towards the cost of acquisition of lands for the construction of school, additional school building and formation of roads etc. Action is being taken to acquire the land early.

LAYOUTS

120 Layouts were approved and Development charges of Rs. 87.77 lakh were collected so far.

REVOLVING FUND SCHEME:

As permitted by the Government, 8 layouts have been taken up to provide amenities under Revolving Fund Scheme. A loan of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Government for improvements to Town Bus Stand.

Formation of Scheme road AA and A1-A1 in detailed Development plans 9 and 10, Formation and Development of Park at Syrian Church road.

ELECTRICAL UNDERTAKING

Street lights are maintained in better manner to provide adequate light during night time. During the year 1986-87, 11,53,38,320 units of energy were purchased from Tamil Nadu Electricity Board for distribution. 19 numbers of New Sub-Stations were erected so far.

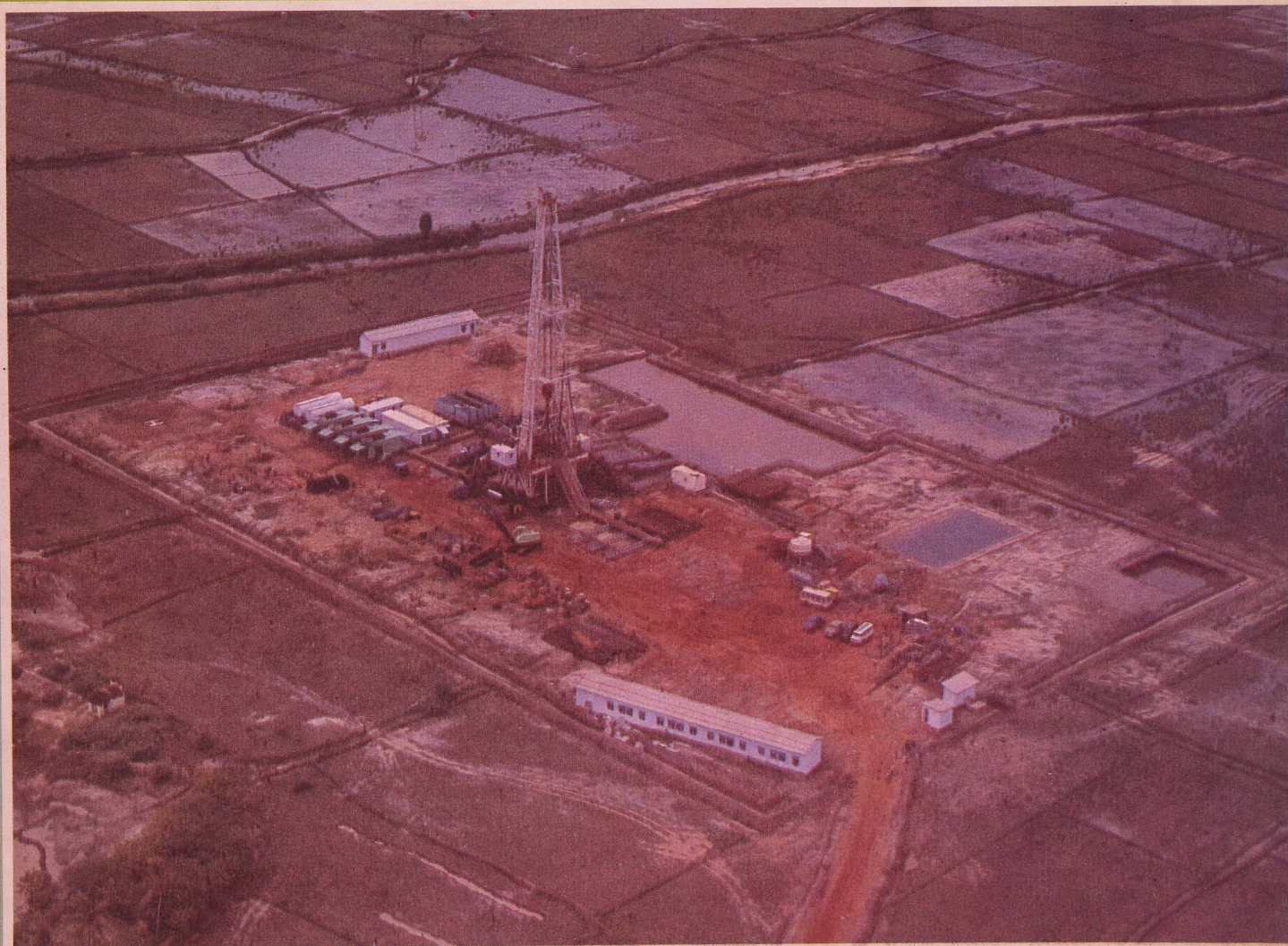
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Narimanam Oil Wells - Aerial View