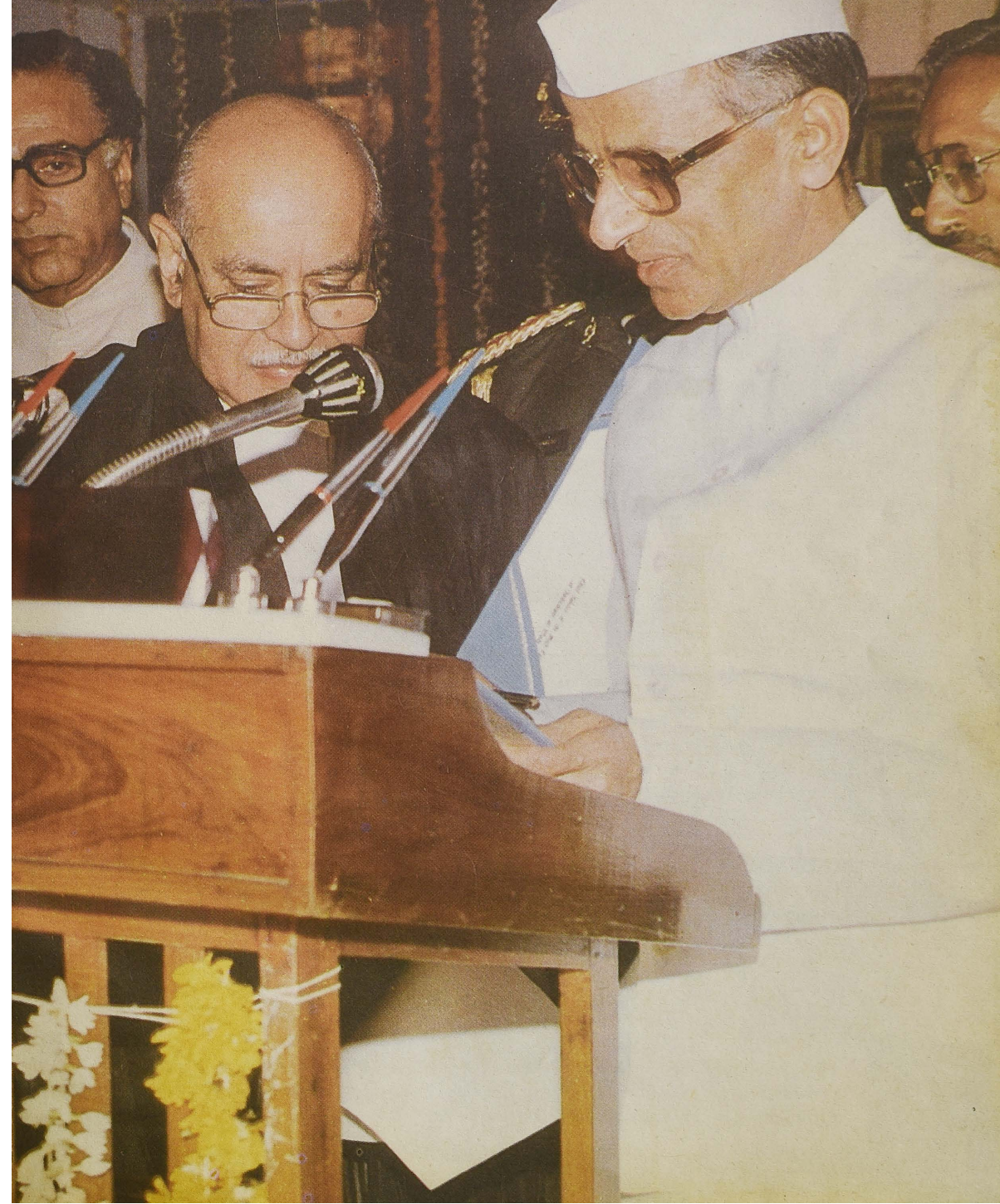


Tamil Arasu

MARCH 1991 Re.1





His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru Bhishma Narain Singh presided over the Conference of District Collectors and Senior Police Officials at Secretariat on 16th February, 1991.

TAMIL ARASU

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A Monthly Journal of Government of Tamil Nadu

Thiruvalluvar Year 2022

Maasi - Panguni

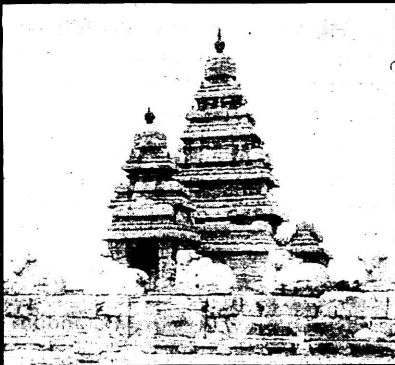
MARCH - 1991

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- ★ New Governor Sworn-in.
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—*Thiru.Bhishma Narain Singh*
Governor of Tamil Nadu

- ★ Bio-Data of the Advisers.
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- ★ Personal Accident Benefits Scheme to Small Savings Investors.
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— *Dr. N.Kala*
Mother Teresa Women's University.



PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT'S RULE IN TAMIL NADU

NOTIFICATION

G.S.R. 54(E) - The following Proclamation by the President is published for general information:-

Whereas, I, R. Venkataraman, President of India am satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the Government of Tamil Nadu cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of India (hereinafter referred to as "the Constitution");

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by article 356 of the Constitution and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I hereby proclaim that I -

(a) assume to myself as President of India all functions of the Government of the said State and all powers vested in or exercisable by the Governor of that State;

(b) declare that the powers of the Legislature of the said State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament; and

(c) make the following incidental and consequential provisions which appear to me to be necessary or desirable for giving effect to the objects of this Proclamation; namely:-

(i) in the exercise of the functions and powers assumed to myself by virtue of clause (a) of this Proclamation as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for me as President of India to act to such extent as I think fit through the Governor of the said State;

(ii) the operation of the following provisions of the Constitution in relation to that State is hereby suspended, namely:-

so much of the proviso to article 3 as relates to the reference by the President to the Legislature of the State;

so much of clause (2) of article 151 as relates to the laying before the Legislature of the State of the reports submitted to the Governor by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India;

articles 163 and 164;



so much of clause (3) of article 166 as relates to the allocation among the Ministers of the business of the Government of the State;

Article 167 and so much of clause (1) of article 169 as relates to the passing of a resolution by Legislative Assembly of a State;

clause (1), and sub-clause (a) of clause (2), of article 174, articles 175 to 178 (both inclusive); clauses (b) and (c) of article 179 and the first proviso to that article and articles 180 and 181;

so much of article 186 as relates to the salaries and allowances of the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly; articles 188, 189, 193, 194, 195 and 196; clauses (3) and (4) of article 199;

so much of clause (3) of article 202 as relates to the salaries and allowances of the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly; articles 208 to 211 (both inclusive) the proviso to clause (1) and the proviso to clause (3) of article 213; and

so much of clause (2) of article 323 as relates to the laying of the report with a memorandum before the Legislature of the State;

(iii) The Legislative Assembly of the said State is hereby dissolved;

(iv) any reference in the Constitution to the Governor shall in relation to the said State be construed as a reference to the President, and any reference therein to the Legislature of the State, shall in so far as it relates to the functions and powers thereof, be construed, unless the context otherwise requires, as a reference to Parliament, and, in particular, the references in article 213 to the Governor and to the Legislature of the State shall be construed as references to the President and to Parliament respectively:

Provided that nothing herein shall affect the provisions of article 153, articles 155 to 159 (both inclusive), article 299 and article 361 and paragraphs 1 to 4 (both inclusive) of the Second Schedule or prevent the President from acting under sub-clause (i) of this clause to such extent as he thinks fit through the Governor of the said State;

(v) any reference in the Constitution to Acts or laws of, or made by, the Legislature of the said State shall be construed as including a reference to Acts or laws made, in exercise of the powers of the Legislature of the said State, by Parliament by virtue of this Proclamation, or by the President or other authority referred to in sub-clause (a) of clause (1) of article 357 of the Constitution, and the Tamil Nadu General Clauses Act, 1891 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1891), as in force in the State of Tamil Nadu, and so much of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (10 of 1897), as applies to State laws, shall have effect in relation to any such Act or law as if it were an Act of the Legislature of the said State.

NEW DELHI,
The 30th January, 1991.

R. VENKATARAMAN,
President.

NEW DELHI,
The 30th January, 1991.

R.K. BHARGAVA,
Home Secretary.

MADRAS-9,
The 30th January, 1991.

T.V. ANTONY,
Chief Secretary.

ORDER.

New Delhi, dated January 30, 1991.

G.S.R. 55(E) - The following Order by the President is published for general information:-

In Pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the Proclamation issued on this the 30th day January, 1991, by me under article 356 of the Constitution of India, I hereby direct that all the functions of the Government of the State of Tamil Nadu and all the powers vested in or exercisable by the Governor of that State under the Constitution or under

any law in force in that State, which has been assumed by the President by virtue of clause (a) of the said Proclamation shall, subject to the superintendence, direction and control of the President, be exercisable also by the Governor of the said State:

NEW DELHI,
The 30th January, 1991.

R. VENKATARAMAN,
President.

NEW DELHI,
The 30th January, 1991.

R.K. BHARGAVA,
Home Secretary.

MADRAS-9,
The 30th January, 1991.

T.V. ANTONY,
Chief Secretary.

NEW SELF-EMPLOYMENT SCHEME FOR WOMEN

The Government of Tamil Nadu (Department of Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme) have issued orders sanctioning a sum of Rs.2.25 lakhs towards the Margin Money Assistance, Stipend, Training cost and maintenance of Auto-rickshaw for 30 women for self-employment in the Districts of Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore, Trichirapalli and Salem, as owner auto-rickshaw Drivers.

Provision has been made for Margin Money Assistance of 15% at the rate of Rs.6,000/- per Auto-rickshaw, which works out to Rs.1.80 lakhs for 30 Auto-rickshaws. The cost of stipend, training and maintenance of Auto-rickshaw for 2 months has been worked out as Rs.1,500/- per beneficiary, which comes to Rs.45,000/-. The balance of 85% of the value of the Auto-rickshaws viz. Rs.10.20 lakhs would be obtained as loan from TIIC (Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation) and the Auto-rickshaws would be purchased and handed over to 30 women. These autos would be owner-driven vehicles. Necessary permits and licence would also be issued to them for running the Autos on completion of training.

The scheme will be implemented by the Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department in 90-91 budget year.

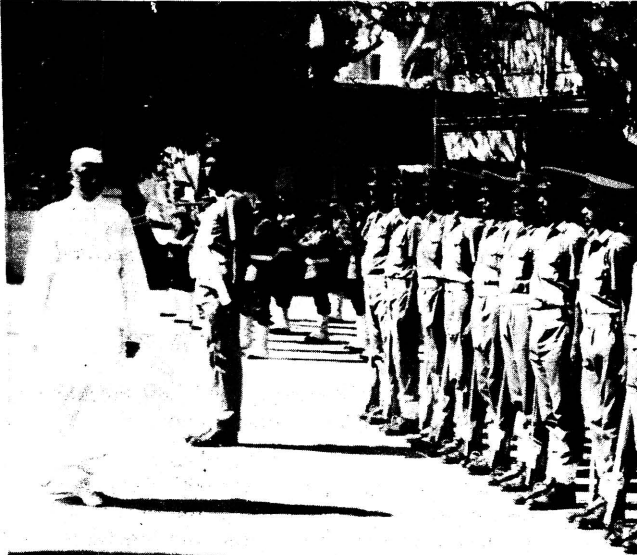
NEW GOVERNOR SWORN-IN

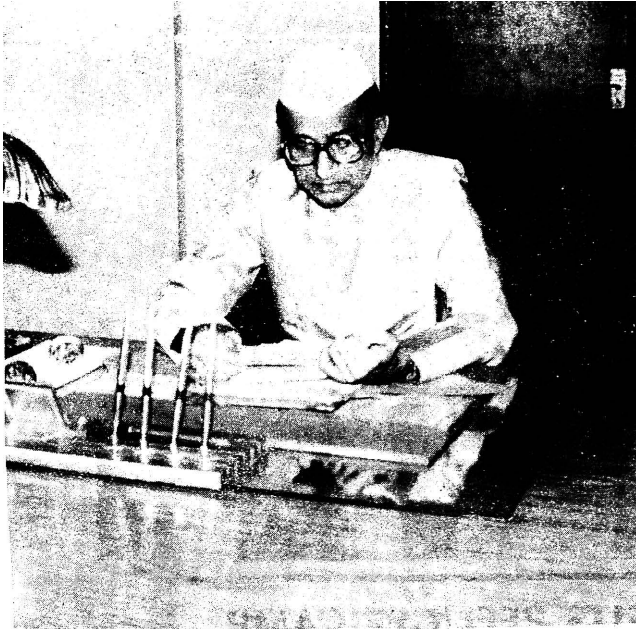


Thiru. Bhisma Narain Singh was sworn-in as the New Governor of Tamil Nadu at a simple function held at Rajaji Hall on 15th February 1991. The Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, Dr. A.S. Anand administered the oath of office to the new Governor. Earlier, the Chief Secretary to Government, Thiru. T.V. Antony, I.A.S., read out the warrant of appointment from the President of India.

The Governor arrived Rajaji Hall in a ceremonial drive. The Advisers Thiru V. Karthikeyan, Thiru V. Ramachandran and the Chief Secretary to Government received him.

After the swearing-in Ceremony, the Judges of the High Court, Members of Parliament, Commissioners and Secretaries to Government, the Heads of Consular Missions in Madras and other VIPs were presented to the Governor. ●





THIRU. BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH GOVERNOR OF TAMIL NADU BIO-DATA

Name	: BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH
Father's name	: Thiru. RADHA PRASAD
Date of Birth	: July, 13, 1933.
Place of Birth	: Palamau in Bihar.
Permanent Address	: 1. P.O. Udaigarh, P.S. Chhatrapur, District Palamau, BIHAR. 2. Hamidganj P.O. Daltonganj, District Palamau, BIHAR.
Educational Qualification	: B.A. from Banaras Hindu University.

Positions Held

1950 - Took active part in the development of Panchayat Raj Institutions in Palamau District, Bihar; made member of the team for the study of Community Development Programme in India.

1953-54 - Joint convenor of Youth Congress in the Banaras Hindu University. Secretary, Bharat Sevak Samaj, B.H.U. Unit.

1957-72 - Member, Senate of the Ranchi University.

1958-59 - General Secretary, District Congress, Palamau and Member, Pradesh Congress Committee.

1967 - Director, Bihar State Co-operative Marketing Union.

1967 - Feb. 1984 - Member, All India Congress Committee.

1967-1969, 1969-72, 1972-1976 - Member, Bihar Legislative Assembly.

1969 - Chairman, Kutku Dam Nirman Samiti of Bihar Vidhan Sabha.

1969 - Member, Estimates Committee of Bihar Legislative Assembly.

March to June, 1971 - Minister of State for Education, Government of Bihar.

March 1972-73 - Minister of State for Mines and Geology, Government of Bihar.

November 1973 to April 1974 - Minister of State for Food Supply and Commerce, Government of Bihar.

1974-75 - Chairman, Bihar State Co-operative House Construction on Financing Society.

1974 - Chairman, Bihar State Credit and Investment Corporation.

April, 1976 - Elected to Rajya Sabha.

1977 - Deputy Chief Whip, Congress Parliamentary Party in Rajya Sabha.

1978 - February 1984 - Invitee, Congress working Committee and Parliamentary Board.

1980-82 - Chief Whip and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. For two years, ably stewarded the conduct of official legislative business in Parliament when the ruling party did not have majority in Rajya Sabha.

Till March 1980 - Additional charge of the Ministry of Communication.

October 1980 - Minister of Labour.

From 20th October 1980 - Minister of Works and Housing.

1982 - Overall charge of the construction of Sports Infrastructure for the 9th Asiad which was completed in record time.

April, 1982 - Re-elected to Rajya Sabha.

Jan. & Feb. 1983 - Minister, Food and Civil Supplies.

April 1984 - Governor, Assam and Meghalaya. Played an important role in bringing about peace and understanding in Assam which led to signing the historic Assam accord between Central and State Government and A.A.S.U.

From May 31, 1985 - Governor of Sikkim.

From July 17, 1986 - Governor of Sikkim.

1987 - First Governor of Arunachal Pradesh.

Travel Abroad - Nepal, Hongkong, Philippines, Indonesia, Singapore, Japan, Australia, Kuwait, Greece, France, Belgium, Holland, U.K. Scotland and U.S.A.

Favourite pastime and Recreation - Horse-riding, Music, Dance and Drama - especially Tribal Folk Dances.

Special Interests - Gandhian constructive programme and the welfare of weaker sections, particularly the tribal population.



THE GOVERNOR VISITS REFUGEE CAMP

The Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru Bhishma Narain Singh visited the refugee camp at Mandapam on 21st February 1991. He also talked to the refugees and made enquiries. The Governor distributed household articles to the refugees.

The Governor made an aerial survey of the coastline in Ramanathapuram District.

The Governor said that the Tamil Nadu Government had spent Rs.16.56-crore on the rehabilitation of refugees. Of this, Rs.13-crore had been reimbursed by the Centre. There are 1.22 - lakh refugees in over 250 camps in 19 Districts of Tamil Nadu. He said the Centre and the State are ready to extend all possible help to the refugees. The Governor added that all their demands would sympathetically be considered.

The Governor was accompanied by Thiru C.N. Ramdas, I.A.S. Co-ordinator of Refugees Rehabilitation, Tmt. Gariyali, I.A.S. Director of Rehabilitation and Thiru Chellamuthu, I.A.S., Collector of Ramanathapuram District. ●





HIGHEST PRIORITY TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

By

Thiru. Bhishma Narain Singh
Governor of Tamil Nadu

*Advisers,
Chief Secretary,
Director General of Police,
Secretaries to Government,
District Collectors,
Range Deputy Inspector Generals,
Superintendents of Police and
other officers.*

At the outset I would like to extend my best wishes to all of you assembled here to-day for this Conference of Collectors and Superintendents of Police. We have on the agenda several issues to be discussed. During President's Rule, officers shoulder an extra responsibility of responding sensitively enough to the problems of the people. It should be our common endeavour to ensure that the quality of life of the people in all aspects shows positive improvement.

Maintenance of Law and Order

Let me set out some issues which require urgent attention. I have every confidence that, given the

proper direction, Collectors and Superintendents of Police will ensure the maintenance of law and order without any fear or favour. Tamil Nadu has a good tradition of an efficient administration, capable of preventing the outbreak of any major law and order problem. The activities of Tamil militants from Sri

militancy in any form will have to be nipped in the bud. This concern essentially pertains to the maintenance of law and order and the security of life and property in the State. Certain steps have been taken very recently to curb the activities of these militants. It is the responsibility of District Collectors and Superintendents of Police to take severe action in ensuring that such groups do not pose any threat to the maintenance of law and order. They should not also be permitted to participate in activities such as smuggling, dealing in arms and explosives, operation of illicit wireless and communication sets and posing threats to the citizens of Tamil Nadu.

I do not have to emphasise the need for continued vigilance over

I would like every Collector to take it up as a challenge to see that the Public Distribution System functions efficiently. The Officers available in each District should be required to make purposive inspections to prevent hoarding, uncalled for rise in price of commodities and any attempt to exploit the public. Constant vigilance on the price front is necessary.

Lanka, particularly those belonging to LTTE have been a cause of considerable concern. While we shall continue to provide shelter, relief and medical assistance to over one lakh Tamil refugees from Sri Lanka,

communal forces which tend to seize any opportunity to create a law and order situation. Tamil Nadu's record of being one of the best examples of a secular State should be preserved.

General Elections to Legislative Assembly

Another immediate task is the preparation for the general elections to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly. The election date may be announced at a short notice. This places a major responsibility on the administration to immediately make adequate arrangements. Starting from the preparation of electoral rolls, the organisation of men and material for the conduct of elections and the peaceful conduct of the poll, all would need considerable advance planning.

Petroleum Products

The impact of the Gulf war on the Nation's economy has been causing concern. Conservation of fuel has to be given utmost attention. We should do our best in the national interest to save precious foreign exchange by following a policy of restraint in the use of petroleum products.

Public Distribution System

The steps taken in the last few days to tone up the functioning of the Public Distribution System and make available essential commodities have shown good result. Further steps should be taken to prevent hoarding of essential commodities. With the main harvest of paddy now in progress, adequate stocks will be built up to ensure efficient distribution of rice throughout the year through the fair price shops. It is not enough that a system exists, it is essential that it is constantly monitored and

corrective action taken immediately. I would like every Collector to take it up as a challenge to see that the Public Distribution System functions efficiently. The Officers available in each District should be required to make purposive inspections to prevent hoarding, uncalled for rise in price of commodities and any attempt to exploit the public. Constant vigilance on the price front is necessary.

The failure of the North East

It is of utmost importance that all plans and programmes which have been drawn up are implemented promptly and the benefits reach the people. Non-development and wasteful expenditure should be curtailed and programmes which confer real and lasting benefits to the people should be undertaken with utmost speed.

monsoon has resulted in scarcity of water supply in some districts. Additional funds for undertaking works to provide drinking water will be made available immediately. Collectors should ensure that these relief works are taken up promptly and are executed to give immediate benefit. Repair of existing hand pumps should also be given the highest priority. The Zonal Commissioners will be requested to undertake tours to see that these works are taken up immediately.

It is of utmost importance that all plans and programmes which have been drawn up are implemented promptly and the benefits reach the people. Non-development and wasteful expenditure should be curtailed and programmes which confer real and lasting benefits to the people should be undertaken with utmost speed. The pace of implementation of the Annual Plan of Tamil Nadu for the current year, which is Rs.1450 crores should be stepped up so that the Plan for the current year is completed without any shortfall.

Agriculture and Rural Development Programmes

I would like to place particular emphasis on schemes in the agriculture, rural development and social services sectors. It will be our endeavour to give a new thrust to programmes in these sectors so that there is genuine improvement in the quality of life of the poor. The Annual Plan for the coming year will be formulated keeping this central objective in mind.

Rice Production Programme

Let me turn to a few important programmes which should be given special importance. Agriculture continues to be the main stay of our rural population. National programmes namely the Intensive Rice Production Programme and the National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture provide the means for improving agricultural production. Collectors should take personal interest in the



implementation of these programmes.

Grievances Day for Farmers

I would also like to draw attention to the need for quick responses to grievances of farmers. Very often the delivery systems of major programmes leave much to be desired. The personal dynamism of a Collector can ensure that these systems function efficiently. I would like the Collectors to hold the prescribed monthly grievances day for farmers regularly and take up all issues with a problem solving approach. The response to farmers' problems should be improved.

Tribes will be revived and 2000 wells will be taken up at once. The Collectors should personally involve themselves in all aspects of the Jawahar Rojgar Yojana so that every rupee provided reaches the poor.

Nutritious Meal Programme

Tamil Nadu has been in the forefront in the Country in planning and implementing a major Nutritious Meal Programme for both pre-school children and school children. This programme which covers 84.8 lakh children through 68,000 Centres needs to be given adequate emphasis. I under-

and adequate funds will be provided for this purpose. Collectors should take special interest to ensure that the Centres are run in good hygienic conditions and the quality of food is maintained.

Family Welfare Programme

Programmes for the benefit of women and children require special attention. Our plans and programmes will not have the desired impact without a well thought out family welfare programme. Maternal health and infant survival programmes should be given the utmost priority.



Rural Employment

The Jawahar Rojgar Yojana is the main programme to provide rural employment with an outlay of Rs.172.33 crores. It also enables the creation of durable assets. It should be the effort to ensure that under this Programme such schemes are taken up that enable a better quality of life to the rural poor. I am glad that a programme for farming 455 percolation ponds has been launched in the current year at a cost of Rs.6.64 crores. This is of greatest importance in conserving water and ensuring ground water recharge. The Collectors should take special efforts to ensure that the sites for these ponds are properly chosen and they are completed quickly. The programme of sinking irrigation wells free of cost for Scheduled Castes and scheduled

stand that many of the Nutritious Meal Centres have not been maintained properly. An immediate programme of repairs and renovation of these Centres will be taken up. Utensils will be replaced regularly

Drinking Water Supply

I would also like to briefly touch upon the need for prompt execution of drinking water supply schemes. I find a large number of

The District Administration has to be responsive to the needs of the people. I understand that various systems like the grievances day procedure, mass contact programme and meetings are being held to respond more effectively to the needs of the people. I wish to emphasise that merely having these systems is not adequate. It is the way these procedures are conducted that is relevant. The Administration should act speedily and with justice and any partisan approach will be dealt with severely. To ensure this a system of purposeful inspections down the line should be revived.



schemes are in progress to cover different towns and villages. A crash programme to provide drinking water supply to all the habitations without even a single source of protected water supply will be taken up at once and executed along with the drought relief works. Special efforts will be taken to secure immediate realisation of the benefits of the drinking water supply schemes under execution.

Schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Schemes for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes merit special attention by Collectors. Different programmes have been launched with special central assistance. I am glad to know that a special meeting has been held this week to expedite the sanction of loans by banks under the Scheduled Caste Entrepreneur Scheme. Collectors should take special interest in the implementation of this scheme. Collectors should also take special interest to see that various welfare programmes for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are executed promptly.

District Administration

The District Administration has to be responsive to the needs of the people. I understand that various systems like the grievances day procedure, mass contact programme and meetings are being held to respond more effectively to the needs of the people. I wish to emphasise that merely having these systems is not adequate. It is the way these procedures are conducted that is relevant. The Administration

should act speedily and with justice and any partisan approach will be dealt with severely. To ensure this a system of purposeful inspections down the line should be revived.

Highest Priority to Economic Development

The implementation of several projects and programmes to ensure the rapid economic development of Tamil Nadu has to be accorded the highest priority. Without public tranquility no such progress can

however be secure. We should all strive and strain our utmost to ensure public tranquility. With these few initial thoughts I have great pleasure in inaugurating this conference. I do hope your deliberations will be meaningful and purposive.

(Governor's address in the Collectors' Conference at Secretariate on 16th February 1991)

MARKETING ASSISTANCE TO FARMERS

In order to avoid distress sales and for ensuring remunerative price to the farmers, the regulated markets are giving short term loans to small and marginal farmers against the security of agricultural produce like paddy, groundnut, millets, gingelly, sunflower and plantation crops. Under this scheme 50% of the value of produce stored in Market Yard godowns is given as loan subject to a maximum of Rs.10,000/-. The agricultural produce will be kept in the godown of the regulated markets for a maximum period of six months. No separate warehousing charges are collected from the farmers. No interest is collected for the loan for the first month. However, interest at 10% per annum is charged towards the loan amount for five months from second to sixth month. During the year 1990-91, it is expected that about 1500 would avail of the produce loan facilities. Upto January 1991 about 820 farmers have been benefited.

Thiru Vedagiri Karthikeyan, son of a Village Munsiff P. Vedagiri Mudaliar was born in Ponmar Village of Chengai-Anna District on 7th October, 1924; He obtained a First Class B.A., (Honours) Degree, a rare achievement in those days. His other qualifications are: Selected for I.A.S., through the first competitive examination held in 1947; He participated in International Conference Seminar on Tamil Studies in Kualalampur, Malaysia (April 1966), International Seminar on Agricultural Development Planning at West Berlin organised by German foundation for developing Countries (July, August 1966), Regional Seminar on Ports and Harbours in Singapore (September, October 1968).

Posts held - Secretary, Board of Revenue (Land Revenue) and Food Production, 22nd April 1958 to 15th November, 1960 - Director of Agriculture, 16th November 1960 to November 1963; Additional Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, December 1963 to 28th February, 1964; Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras from 1st March 1964 to 10th March 1965; Officer on Special Duty in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, Government of India, New Delhi from 22nd March, 1965 to 20th July, 1965; Director of Tamil Development and Additional Secretary, Public, Madras from 2nd August 1965 to 10th November, 1965; Additional Secretary Food and Agriculture Department, Madras from 10th November 1965 to 27th December, 1965; Secretary to Government, Agriculture Department, Madras, 28th December, 1965 to 13th March 1967; Secretary to Government, Food Department, Madras, 14th March 1967 to 12th May 1967; Chairman, Madras Port Trust, Ministry of Shipping and Transport, Government of India from 29th June, 1967 to 2nd March, 1970; Special Secretary to Government, Industries Department, Madras from 2nd March, 1970 to 2nd September, 1972; Fifth Member, Board of Revenue, Madras from 20th November, 1972 to 18th May, 1975; Fourth Member, Board of Revenue, Madras from 19th May 1975 to 3rd September 1975; Third Member, Board of Revenue, Madras from 4th September 1975 to 31st January, 1976; Second Secretary to Government Madras from 1st February, 1976 to 11th March 1976; Chief Secretary to Government and Vigilance Commissioner, Madras from 12th March, 1976 to 15th February 1977; Adviser to Governor of Tamil Nadu, Madras from 16th February 1977 to 29th June 1977; Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, 30th June 1977 to 21st August 1981; Chairman, State Planning Commission, Tamil Nadu, Madras from 21st August 1981 to 31st May 1984; Chairman, Tamil Nadu Regional Branch of the Indian Institute of Public Administration in 1979; Chairman, Chief Adviser, Institute of Techno-Economic Studies, Madras in January 1985; Member of the Syndicates of Annamalai and Bharathidasan Universities; President

Thiru V.Karthikeyan I.A.S., (Retd.) **ADVISER TO GOVERNOR OF TAMIL NADU**



of Chinmaya Mission, Madras. He has visited many countries in Europe (including U.K.), U.S.A., Hongkong, Bangkok, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore and Srilanka; Has translated into Tamil, Murray D. Lincoln's "Vice President in charge of Revolution" as 'Vivasaya Puratchi' in 1965; Has been speaking and writing on Major Public issues for several years. He was the recipient of 'For the sake of Honour Award' of the Rotary Club of Madras West in 1981 as a Distinguished Administrator.

Thiru V. RAMACHANDRAN I.A.S., (Retd.)

ADVISER TO GOVERNOR OF TAMIL NADU



Thiru Viswanathan Ramachandran was born on 21st March, 1931; He obtained his M.A., and then M.Sc., (Madras University) and M.P.A. (Harvard University, USA); He was selected to IAS in 1954 and retired from service in 1989. Married; Wife Padma Ramachandran is also a Member of the Indian Administrative Service and at present she is the Chief Secretary to Kerala Government.

Other activities (all honorary) served as Chairman in Kerala State Industrial Development

Corporation, Centre for Management Development, Kerala Minerals and Metals Limited, Carbon and Chemicals India Ltd., and as Honorary Fellow of Centre for Development Studies; specialisation: Development issues and Administration and Management.

Posts held: From 1954 May to 1956 June, Two-year training; From 1956 July to 1963 March, Sub-Divisional Officer, Under Secretary/Deputy Secretary, District Collector and Head of a Department; From 1963 March to 1969 March, Additional Secretary and later Secretary to Government for Planning and Finance; From 1966 to 1967, at Harvard for M.P.A.; From 1969 March to 1972 August, Chairman, Kerala State Electricity Board; From 1972 September to 1978 September, Joint-Secretary to Prime Minister of India; From 1979 October to 1980 August, Managing Director and later Chairman, Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation and Commissioner of Public Enterprises; From 1980 August to 1984 September, Commissioner for Economic Development and Public Enterprises and Member, State Planning Board, Government of Kerala; From 1981 June to 1984 September, also the Government of India's nominee on the United Nations' Working Group of Government Experts on the Right of Development, Geneva; From 1984 September to 1987 October, Chief Secretary to Government of Kerala; in addition, Commissioner for Economic Development and Public Enterprises, Member of State Planning Board, Chairman of the Public Enterprises Board, Member of Public Enterprises Selection Board; From 1987 October to 1989 March, Special Adviser to Government of Kerala and also Chairman of Public Enterprises Board and of Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation.

Published scores of papers on development matters; Prepared Reports for State Government; (a) "Measures to be taken for democratic decentralisation to district and lower levels" (2 volume—1988) (b) Measures to step up Industrial Development in Kerala (1988) (ii) for Government of India: (a) Report on Inservice training of IAS Officers (1990) (b) Report on SAIL Government Interface (1990).

Another report on internal structure and working of SAIL is under preparation.

PORTFOLIOS OF ADVISERS

Thiru V. KARTHIKEYAN I.A.S. (Retd.) Adviser (K)

1. PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

Public
Elections
Indian Administrative Service
District Revenue Officers
Census
Ex-Servicemen
Indians Overseas
Refugees and Evacuees.

2. ADI-DRAVIDAR AND TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Adi-Dravidar Welfare
Hill Tribes
Bonded Labour

3. AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Agriculture
Agricultural Refinance
Agricultural Engineering and
Service Co-operative Societies
at the Block, District and
Apex Level including
the Federation.

4. BACKWARD CLASSES AND MOST BACKWARD CLASSES DEPARTMENT

Backward Classes and
Most Backward Classes

5. EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Education including

Technical Education
Official Language
Science and Technology
Sports and Youth Service Corps

6. HOME, PROHIBITION AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT

Police
Prohibition including grant of
Liquor permits and Excise
Courts
Prisons
Motor Vehicles Act
Beggars Home
Orphanages
Correctional Administration
Cinematograph Act

7. HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Housing
Town Planning
Slum Clearance Board
Urban Development
Accommodation Control

8. INFORMATION AND TOURISM DEPARTMENT

Tourism
Tourism Development
Corporation
Information and Publicity
Film Technology
Stationery and Printing
Government Press

9. LAW DEPARTMENT

Law.

10. LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Legislature

11. MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND WATER SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

Municipal Administration
Water Board

12. PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS DEPARTMENT

General Administration
Prevention of Corruption

13. REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Revenue
District Revenue Establishment
Deputy Collectors

14. SOCIAL WELFARE AND NUTRITIOUS MEAL PROGRAMME DEPARTMENT

Social Welfare including
Children and Women's Welfare
Nutritious Noon Meals.

15. TAMIL DEVELOPMENT AND CULTURE DEPARTMENT

Tamil Culture
Archaeology

Thiru V. RAMACHANDRAN I.A.S. (Retd.) Adviser (R)

1. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

Animal Husbandry
Fisheries
Fisheries Development Corporation
Milk

2. COMMERCIAL TAXES AND RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS DEPARTMENT

Commercial Taxes
Registration
Stamp Act

Wakf
Registration of Companies
Hindu Religious and
Charitable Endowments

3. CO-OPERATION, FOOD AND CONSUMER PROTECTION DEPARTMENT

Food
Price Control and
Civil Supplies Co-operation
Food Production
Debt Relief
including Legislation
on Moneylending and
Legislation on Chits
Rural Indebtedness

4. ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS DEPARTMENT

Forest
Cinchona
Environmental Pollution Control

5. FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Finance

6. HANDLOOMS, HANDICRAFTS, TEXTILES AND KHADI DEPARTMENT

Handlooms
Textiles
Khadi Board

Bhoodan
Gramadan

7. HEALTH, INDIAN MEDICINE AND HOMOEOPATHY AND FAMILY WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Public Health
Medicines

8. INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

Industries
Electronics
Iron and Steel Control
Newsprint Control
Rural Industries including
Village, Cottage and Small
Industries

9. LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT

Labour
Employment and Training
Legislation on Weights and
Measures

10. PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Planning
Statistics

11. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Public Works
Minor Irrigation including
Special Minor Irrigation
Programme Works
Highways
Electricity

12. RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Rural Development
Panchayats
Panchayat Unions

13. TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

Transport
Nationalised Transport
Ports

TAMIL NADU NCC CADETS WIN LAURELS

The girls and boys belonging to the National Cadet Corps, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands could hardly conceal their joy as they stood around the gleaming trophies they had won in the recent

competitions held during the Republic Day Celebrations in New Delhi. As a jewel in their crowning achievements, the contingent won the third position in the stiff fight for the coveted "Prime Minister's Inter-Directorate Championship Banner".

Apart from team achievements, a number of cadets won medals for individual performances.

Ashwini Narayanan, IInd year student of Stella Mary's College, was adjudged the all India best girl cadet (Senior Wing); Kevin Gomez, IInd year student of Loyola College, was adjudged the all India best Naval Cadet; Both of them received Gold Medals from the Prime Minister at Delhi on 27th January 1991.

Cadet D.Anbarasu of Tagore Arts College, Pondicherry was adjudged the best Senior Division Cadet for Control Aeronautics; Cadet O.Selvam and K.Sivasankar were adjudged the best Ship-Modellers.

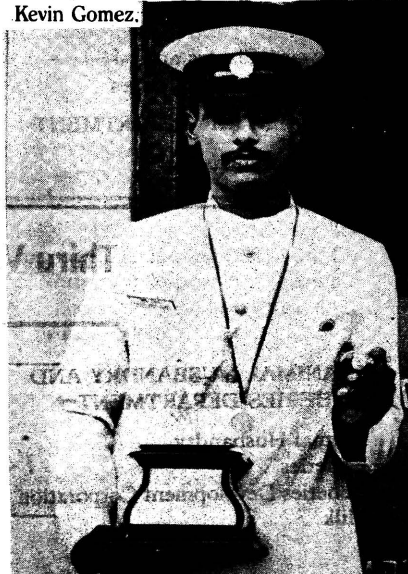
For their glorious achievements, the

complete contingent was given a warm reception by the Deputy Director, NCC, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Commodore N. Susindranath and other officers of the Directorate of NCC.

Ashwini Narayanan,



Kevin Gomez,





Mamallapuram Dance Festival, Craft Mela and Food Festival

As part of the 'Visit India Tourism Year 1991', the 10-day Mamallapuram Dance Festival, Craft Mela and Food Festival in Tamil Nadu was inaugurated by Thiru V.Karthikeyan, Adviser to the Governor of Tamil Nadu on 9th February in front of the 'Arjuna's Penance', the 1500 year old bas relief at Mamallapuram.

The Adviser switched on focus lights on the monolith depicting Arjuna's Penance. The Craft Festival, featuring folk and traditional artistes and craftsmen from different States, was organised by the Madras Craft Foundation, whereas the Dance festival, featuring various dance forms of India was organised by the Association

of Bharathanatyam Artistes of India (Abai); Department of Tourism, Government of Tamil Nadu was the Co-organiser of the festival. This unique festival was sponsored by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India Development Commissioner, Handicrafts and the South Zone Cultural Centre, Thanjavur. Two such festivals will be celebrated in each State.

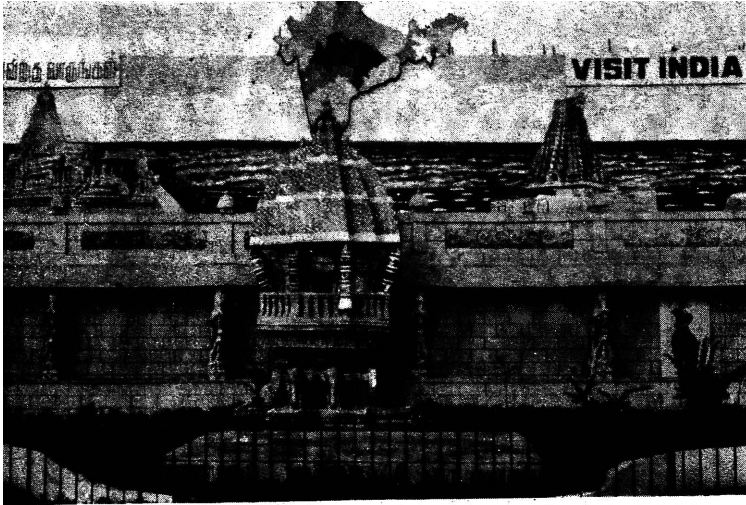
Tmt.Jayanthi, IAS, Secretary, Information and Tourism Department, welcomed the gathering. Thiru. Krishnaswamy Rajeevan, IAS, Collector of Chengai-Anna District, Thiru P.Selvam, IAS, Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation, Thiru Kanchi Panneerselvam, M.P., Tmt.Deborah Thiagarajan,

President, Madras Craft Foundation and Tmt.Lakshmi Viswanathan, Vice-President, Association of Bharathanatyam Artistes of India (Abai) offered felicitations. Tmt.P.Sivakam, IAS, Director of Tourism, Government of Tamil Nadu, proposed the vote of thanks.

The Adviser, Thiru V.Karthikeyan, in his inaugural address, said that festivals of this kind are arranged to attract more and more tourists from abroad, to increase foreign exchange and to expose the artistic treasure of the country to the foreign nationals. He remarked that the very name "Mamallapuram" reminds one of the wonderful sculptures not to be found elsewhere; the rock carvings, the elephant on a single rock - all these invaluable treasures must be preserved. Our Magnificent Art induces one to say that all of us are Indians.

The function ended with Bharathanatyam performances by Thiru. V.P. Dhananjayen and Party and Tmt.Lakshmi Viswanathan and Party.





The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation is organising the India Tourist and Industrial Trade Fair every year. This year, the Fair was inaugurated on

focus the attention of the people of this State, visitors from outside the State and Foreign tourists as well on the multi-attractions of the various tourist-spots of Tamil Nadu

The exhibits in the pavilions help the people understand easily the latest advancements of our State and Country made in various fields of Science and Technology.

Participants:

The participants in this year's Fair include 23 Departments of the State Government, 11 State Government Undertakings, 6 Departments of Tourism from other States, Handloom Societies and private sectors. The shopping arcade consists of 208 participants from all over the country. This year the various Government Departments have put up their own exhibits in a grand manner.

In the permanent 'Arignar Anna Kalai Arangam' -Daily cultural programmes of Drama, Dance and Light Music are being held.

17th INDIA TOURIST AND INDUSTRIAL TRADE FAIR

5th January 1991 and it will be held for about 90 days. The site, where the Fair is conducted extends to an area of about 22 acres on both the banks of the river cooum in Madras. The Fair highlights the achievements of the Government in various fields. The popularity of the Fair may be seen from the fact that year after year lakhs and lakhs people visit the Fair.

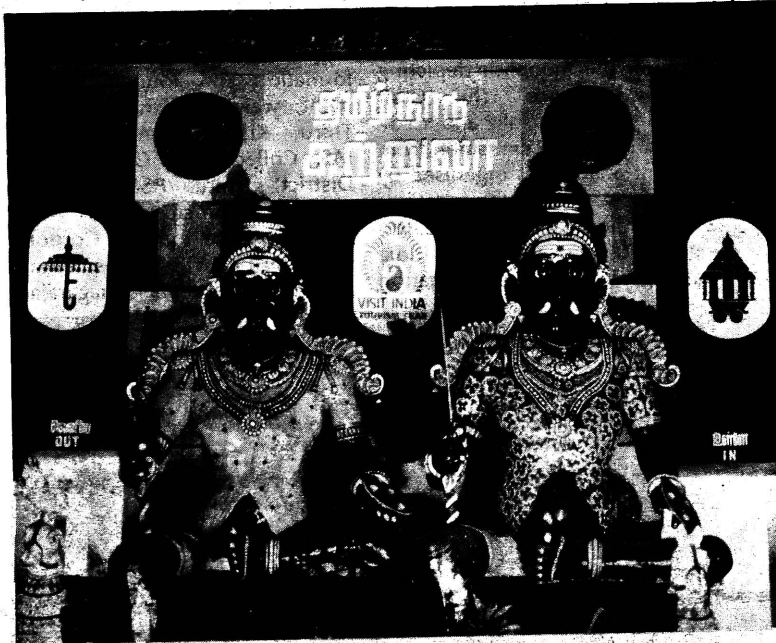
The 17th India Tourist and Industrial Fair this year has been planned in unique style. The year 1991 being "VISIT INDIA YEAR", the exhibition has attempted to portray the leading tourist attractions in the State, as part of the Fair.

The Primary objective of this Fair is to portray vividly the various steps taken by the Tamil Nadu Government to improve the social and economic status of the people, and the progress made in the various fields. The Fair also aims to

and provide them with information and entertainment. The Fair is usually held every year during the peak tourist season of January-February

Other State Cultural Programmes:

On behalf of the South Zone Cultural Centre (S.Z.C.C.), cultural programmes by South Zone artistes



are being conducted for 15 days. This was a special programme which was much appreciated last year.

Annai Indira Children's Amusement World:

Like last year, this amusement world has been created over a large area to enable children to play and simultaneously acquire knowledge. The park has been designed exclusively to attract children of different ages. Daily cultural programmes and magic shows are conducted here.

M/s.Madras Refineries Ltd. have fabricated a Science & Technology Park in the Children's Amusement World. This complex has been designed to impart scientific knowledge to children in an entertaining manner.

This year's Fair also includes Snake Park, Aquarium, Giant Wheel and Merry-go-rounds, Children's Train, Horse Rides, etc.

Shopping Arcade:

Colourful textiles, handicrafts,

sports goods and kitchenware from several States are grouped in shops in this complex.

The Fair has provided employment to 20,000 people and around 2,000 cultural artistes have got opportunities to do performances.

Entrance Ticket-Lucky Draw:

Last year, prizes for entrance tickets were given on daily draw. This year the prizes are being planned in 2 categories for Adults

and Children. Special events such as Craft Mela, Display of Vintage Cars, Cultural Programmes, Toy Fair, Dog Show, Food Fair, Book Fair and Horticultural Show are also conducted during the Fair.

Vintage Car Rally:

This was held for the first time. About 30 Vintage Cars participated in the Rally on 19.1.91.

Crafts Mela is sponsored by the South Zone Cultural Centre. This event is also being held for the first time. Around 200 artisans from several States participated in the Mela.

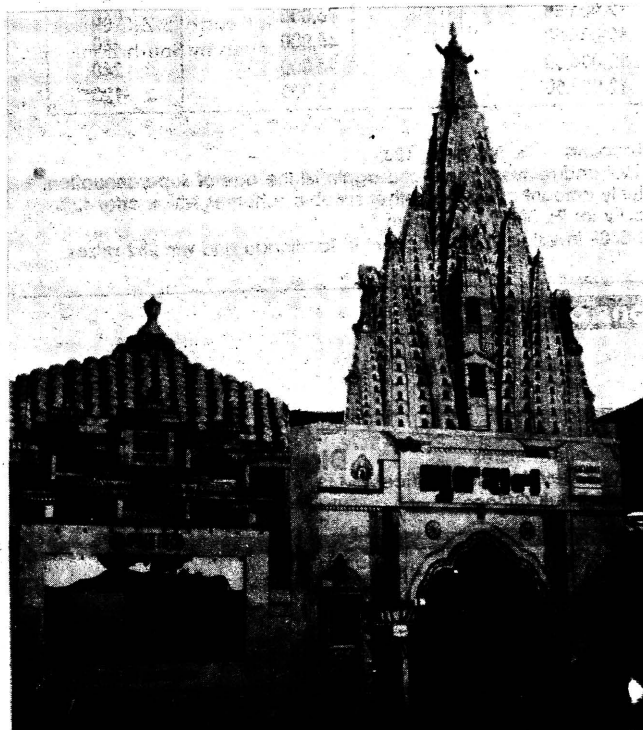
Another 'first-time' event, Periyar Technology and Science Centre displayed several important scientific equipments like weight of an individual in different planets, foldable mirror and revolving table.

Mini-Planetarium:

The Birla Planetarium, Adyar has re-created this mini-version, for the first time in India. Details of the Sun and other Stars are available here- a boon for students.

Other State Tourism Departments:

Other State Tourism Departments, Pondicherry, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka participated in the Fair. Last year, around 30 lakh people visited the Fair. This year, the estimated number of visitors to the Fair is about 50 lakhs.





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AGE GROUP	Daily Deposit to be made for 5 years	Maturity value in 5 years (of Rs. 5/- per day deposited in R.D.)	Maturity Amount (At the age of 58)	Monthly Pension
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
18-23	5	12,004.50	7,68,000	7,680
23-28	5	12,004.50	3,84,000	3,840
28-33	5	12,004.50	1,92,000	1,920
33-38	5	12,004.50	96,000	960
38-43	5	12,004.50	48,000	480
43-48	5	12,004.50	24,000	240
48-53	5	12,004.50	12,000	120

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Free Gift Coupons available

At Madras:

Madras Collectorate, Madras-600 005
All Taluk Offices
Corporation of Madras, Ripon Buildings,
Madras-600 003
All Circle Offices and
Directorate of Social Security, Kuralagam,
Madras-108.

In Districts:

All Collectorates
Block Development Offices
and Taluk Offices.

For Further Details:

Director of Small Savings
143, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002.
Phone: 840223/846209



FUNCTIONS OF THE DIRECTORATE OF EXSERVICEMEN'S WELFARE

With the tradition of honouring men-at-arms dating back to 2000 years, a separate Directorate of Exserviceman's Welfare is functioning as a Department of the Government of Tamil Nadu entrusted with an important task of rehabilitation and resettlement of 20 lakhs exservicemen and their dependents who have settled in Tamil Nadu, in addition to about 5000 serving soldiers of Tamil Nadu origin who retire from services at a young age every year and return to their home state with high hopes of a comfortable Resettlement.

At the District level, the District Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Boards are functioning effectively under the Presidentship of the District Collectors. The Secretaries of the D S S & A Boards are the Deputy/Assistant Directors of Exservicemen's Welfare. In Tamil

Nadu, all the 21 Districts have D S S & A Boards. The functioning of the organisation have been kept under close scrutiny by the two State Level Committees of the Tamil Nadu Soldiers', Sailors and Airmen's Board and Amalgamated Funds and new proposals have been approved from time to time and implemented. Similarly, the Committees at the District/Taluk levels are active, meet periodically and act as forums for two-way dissemination of latest orders, concessions and schemes and for ascertaining problems of exservicemen population.

Flag Day is organised each year and collections are being made on that day as per the policy and procedure laid down by the Tamil Nadu Standing Flag Day Organisation Committee presided over by His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu/ The amount of these

collections which were to the tune of Rs.1700 lakhs in 1981 has now increased to Rs.1.18 crores. Such is the generosity of the people of Tamil Nadu and their concern towards the Welfare of Exservicemen. Flag Day collections is the main source of income to the Tamil Nadu Exservices Personnel Benevolent Fund which is utilised for the various welfare schemes for the exservices population.

In order to augment the resources of the Flag Day fund, the Department has undertaken construction of Jawans' Bhavan and Jawans' Market which not only provide accommodation to visiting Exservicemen, but also function as shopping complexes through which rental revenue is realised/ So far 7 Jawans' bhavans and 2 Jawans' Markets in 7 Districts have been constructed with three under construction and the con-

struction of two more are to commence shortly. These assets also increase in value and as years pass by, they will be able to return substantial amounts which could be well spent on the welfare of exservices population. In 14 districts, Exservices Centres are functioning for providing amenities to Exservicemen and their dependents who visit the Headquarters for various purposes. The offices of the Deputy/Assistant Directors of Exservicemen's Welfare are housed in these centres. There are recreational facilities with Television sets and reading rooms which function also as information centres to them making available all the concessions and benefits extended to them and on the procedures for applying for sanction of pension and other grants.

The main thrust of the Departments of Exservicemen's Welfare can be classified under the following headings:

- a) Employment
- b) Self-Employment
- c) Financial assistances and other welfare activities.

EMPLOYMENT

On being sanctioned the co-sponsoring powers by the Government to the Directorate of Exservicemen's Welfare and their District Offices to sponsor exservicemen against Reserved vacancies, "Special Employment Cells" are functioning under these offices. So far 8426 exservicemen have been placed till December 1989 and a total of 16,089 exservicemen are on the Live Register.

A Special monitoring cell is constituted by the Government of Tamil Nadu to ensure fulfilling of the reserved vacancies not only in the field of employment but also in other fields such as reservation to the dependents of exservicemen in professional/technical Colleges etc.

EMPLOYMENT ORIENTED TRAINING

In order to assist exservicemen and their dependents, the Directorate of Exservicemen's Welfare has been organising training for preparing exservicemen for the Banking Services Recruitment Board Examination with the co-ordination of the Training Institutions of the Nationalised Banks and the banking Services Recruitment Board, Southern Region. In 1990, about 250 exservicemen were benefitted by the pre-examination coaching classes conducted at Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and Madurai. The exservicemen are also given stipend and free lodging during the training period. Exservicemen are also given training in repairing and servicing of TV/VCR to take up employment/self employment in respective fields. About 50 exservicemen are undergoing training in computer system, which will boost their employment opportunities. Women dependents of exservicemen are given training in assembling of community radio sets and stitching of leather garments and on completion of the training they are assured of employment.

SELF EMPLOYMENT

Though certain percentage of vacancies are reserved for exservicemen in Central and State Government vacancies and every effort is made to get them employment in various sectors, it is not practicable to commensurate with their qualification and experience

within the state or nearer to their homes. Hence exservicemen are encouraged to take up self-employment ventures and all the possible assistance are rendered to them.

SEMFE - I

The Self Employment for Exservicemen scheme introduced in the country with the co-ordination and assistance of the Industrial Development Bank of India and State Financial Corporations has got off to a very good start in Tamil Nadu, and so far 472 exservicemen have been sanctioned loans to the tune of Rs.1561.58 lakhs for setting up Small Industries and Transport Operations. Special Entrepreneurial Development training programme with the assistance of the Small Industries Service Institutes are held periodically to motivate and educate exservicemen to take up self employment ventures under this scheme. 10% Of the Industrial Sheds/Plots are reserved for exservicemen and those allotted are given 95% of the cost of the shed or Rs.25,000 as grant.

SEMFE - II

Introduced with the slogan "FROM ARMS TO FARMS" so far 52 Exservicemen have been sanctioned loans to the tune of Rs.12.87 lakhs for agriculture and Cottage Industries.

PEXSEM (Preparing Exservicemen for Self Employment)

Tamil Nadu was one of the states in the country to be selected by the Government of India for implementing this scheme and the Government of Tamil Nadu have agreed to share the expenditure on this scheme on 50:50 basis with the Government of India. So far 60% exservicemen have been trained under this scheme out of which 200 exservicemen have been sanctioned loans to the tune of Rs.33.10 lakhs and a subsidy amount of Rs.5.16 lakhs.



BLISS - (Bank Loan Interest Subsidy Scheme)

Prior to 1978, the Department was extending direct loans at concessional rates and a sum of Rs.48,001 lakhs were disbursed. However, since 1978 after the introduction of the Bank Loan Interest Subsidy Scheme where interest subsidy is given for the loans upto Rs.75,000/- taken from the Nationalised Banks for starting of expanding business ventures, about 3,042 exservicemen personnel have secured loans to the tune of Rs.375 crores from the Nationalised Banks and Financial Institutions assisted by interest subsidy from the Amalgamated Funds to the tune of Rs.11.00 lakhs.

LUMPSUM GRANTS

For exservicemen and widows who may not be in a position to secure loans, small amounts as grants are made available to them from the Exservices Benevolent Fund for starting Petty Trades. Prior to 1987, 397 personnel were given grants to the tune of Rs.2.10 lakhs and considering the increase in the cost of materials the quantum of loan per individual was enhanced depending on the trade and Rs.6.00 lakhs per year was set apart for this grant exclusively. So far, 959 exservicemen benefitted to the tune of Rs.6.00 lakhs under this scheme.

TAILORING

14 Tailoring Institutions to train widows and women dependents of exservicemen are functioning under the control of Directorate of Exservicemen's Welfare. Based on the economic criteria, such trainees are also given sewing machines either free of cost or at 50% subsidy at the end of the training to enable to earn money by self-employment. These women dependents trained in tailoring and benefitted by stitching uniforms under the Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon-Meal

scheme. About 525 women dependents were able to stitch 1,90,063 sets of uniforms and earn a sum of Rs.4.89 lakhs.

TYPEWRITING AND SHORTHAND INSTITUTIONS

2 Typewriting and Shorthand Institutions to train exservicemen and their dependents to undertake the technical examination of Government of Tamil Nadu are also functioning under this Department. Scholarships are also given to those who undergo training in the Government Recognised Institutions.



TEXCO LIMITED - (Tamil Nadu Exservicemen's Corporation Limited)

The Tamil Nadu Exservicemen's Corporation Limited has been formed with an authorised share capital of Rs.50.00 lakhs. The Memorandum and Articles of Association has been formed with the basic philosophy that trained man-power is available from amongst exservicemen in every conceivable trade and that they should be capable of undertaking various ventures utilising these

talented youngmen. Some of the initial ventures undertaken by the Corporation are manning the priced parking areas of the Corporation of Madras, selling of bus passes for the students and tickets for long distance buses and taking over of Kumbakonam Metal works which was a sick unit totally. About 500 exservicemen and their dependents have gained employment by these ventures undertaken by the TEXCO Limited.

WELFARE ACTIVITIES AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCES

Welfare activity is a dedicated non-quantifiable item of work. Exservicemen, Widows and their dependents approach the authorities with multifarious problems, some seeking help, some seeking advice and assistance from various other departments. These works require co-ordination with various departments and solving the problems to the best of ability of the District Officers.

Financial Assistances through various sources are secured by the District Officials to those who are in distress.

TAMIL NADU EXSERVICES PERSONNEL BENEVOLENT FUND

Monthly monetary assistances are given to destitute old age exservicemen and widows, exservices personnel suffering from loss of sight, TB, Leprosy patients and cancer patients. They get a life time grant of Rs.100/- per month. Destitutes and widows of II World War veterans are given a life time monthly financial assistance of Rs.150/- per month.

Marriage grants of Rs.1,000/- each are given to spend on wedding of one daughter of an exserviceman or widow; Scholarships and stipends are paid for the various courses to the dependants of exservicemen from the Amalgamated Funds and Benevolent Funds.

In order to ensure proper final rites when an exserviceman dies, a funeral grant of Rs.500/- is paid.

Some of the other financial assistances rendered to the exservicemen population from the benevolent funds are Immediate Relief Grants, Interim Relief till the sanction of family pension to the widows, Annual Maintenance Grant and House Construction Grants to war widows, Pocket Money to exservicemen undergoing treatment in TB Sanatoriums, Leprosy Centres and Cancer Institutes for nutritious food, special training and grants to purchase artificial limbs to disabled exservicemen, grants to purchase spectacles, dentures and hearing aids to needy exservicemen and their dependents and a sum of Rs.20,000 to the exservicemen who undergo major surgeries like bypass surgery and kidney transplantation.

The widows of exservicemen who own a house and reside in the same are exempted from payment of house tax which is reimbursed from the welfare funds.

GENERAL

Tamil Nadu has many firsts to its credit concerning welfare activities to the exservicemen population.

An Old Age Home for destitute Military Pensioners, first of its kind in the country, has been constructed at a cost of Rs.6,29,931 at Vellore. The Pensioners who are staying in the Home are to pay a minimum of Rs.100 per month for boarding and lodging and the rest of the expenditure is being met from the Tamil Nadu Exservicemen Personnel Benevolent Fund.

Tamil Nadu have been first in honouring exservicemen by inviting exservicemen to reception and tea by His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu at the State Level and by the Collectors at the District levels as a part of the Flag Day celebrations.

Cash Grants to Territorial Army Personnel Enhanced

Territorial Army Personnel hailing from this State are being sanctioned cash grants by the Government of Tamil Nadu as follows:

(i) Cash grant of Rs.2,500/- to Officers who are awarded T.A. Decoration; and

(ii) Cash Grant of Rs.1,500/- to Junior Commissioned Officers and other Ranks who are awarded T.A. Medal.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have decided to enhance the cash grant for T.A. Decorations from Rs.2,500/- to Rs.3,000/- and the cash grant for T.A. Medal from Rs.1,500/- to Rs.2,000/- in future.

We have been the first to depict the activities of the Departments of Exservicemen's Welfare by means of a float in the pageantry of the Republic Day Parade at Madras and it is worth mentioning that this Department won the first prize for its float in 1987 and 1989 Republic Day Pageantries at Madras.

A sum of Rs.8 lakhs has been contributed from the Tamil Nadu Exservicemen Benevolent Fund towards the construction of 12 bedded wards for Exservicemen in 17 Taluk Headquarters hospitals.

A special Employment News Bulletin is broadcast by the All India Radio, Madras on every Saturday exclusively for exservicemen. Periodical telecasts in Door Darshan and broadcasts in All India Radio are undertaken by the Senior Officials of the Directorate highlighting the various welfare measures undertaken to alleviate the distress of exservicemen population. A recent question/answer programme in which the Secretary, Rajya Sainik Board and the Joint Director of Exservicemen's Welfare answered the written questions sent by exservicemen and dependants on welfare matters and assistances through the All India Radio broadcast was well

received and acclaimed by the exservicemen population.

Tamil Nadu was the first to utilise the services of the exservicemen in Election Bandobust duties in General Election in 1984, 1989, the Assembly Election in February 1989 and for the elections to the local bodies in 1986. About 15,000 to 26,000 exservicemen were mobilised depending on the requirement and the exservicemen received between Rs.45 to 82 lakhs as remuneration.

Involvement of Exservicemen and their dependants in the National Literacy Mission drive is other notable achievement. In two districts identified as most backward in literacy about 1,200 exservicemen and their dependants are involved in this programme as Animators and Block Commandants. Apart from being involved in a very important social cause, they also receive suitable remuneration for their efforts. The services of about 521 exservicemen were utilised to erect tents in the Sri Lankan Refugees Colonies which was achieved in a record time and suitable remuneration were paid to them.

Thus the Welfare work of the Department of Exservicemen's Welfare continues.



Anniversary Celebrations of TAMARAI

The first anniversary celebrations of Tamil Nadu Arasu Medical Science and Research Institute (TAMARAI), at Porur, was held on 4th February 1991. The Adviser to the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru V. Karthikeyan, I.A.S. (Retd.) participated in the function

and distributed prizes to students for their academic achievements.

The Adviser, in his address, said that the staff of TAMARAI would get pay on par with the staff of Government Institutions and orders to this effect would be issued shortly. He also said that the

Government was spending a sizable portion of the budget on Medical and Health services. Referring to a plea made to develop TAMARAI into a centre of excellence, the Adviser said that the Government "will certainly have to find the money to make it comparable with the institutions in the Country".

Thiru Jagmohan Singh Kang, I.A.S., Health Secretary to Government, presided over the function. The Health Secretary said that the request for a grant of Rs.115-crore for the development of TAMARAI in the first phase had been submitted to the Central Government for getting external aid. He hoped that TAMARAI would take up research in the much needed area of preventive and promotive aspects of Medicine.

Dr. B. Ramamurthy, President of National Board of Examinations and Dr. (Tmt.) Lalitha Kameswaran, Vice-Chancellor of Dr. M.G.R. Medical University offered felicitations.

Dr. C.N. Deivanayagam, Dean of TAMARAI submitted the annual report. Thiru L. Alagusundaram, student president, welcomed the gathering. Dr. N. Madanagopalan, Director of TAMARAI proposed the vote of thanks.

IMPROVED WATER SUPPLY IN DEFECTIVE LOCATIONS

Daily water supply has been restored to the city from 9.11.1990 at the rate of 50 mgd. The works on Madras Water Supply Project with Krishna Water source have been commenced and will be on substantial scale in the year 1991-92. The present level of 70 litres per capita will be raised to 100 litres when the scheme is completed. The entire Madras City will have sewerage system. Outlay for 1991-92 for this project is Rs.47.83 crores.

With daily water supply and after taking up several improvement works, the number of defective streets which were 1,210 earlier have been brought down to 88. At present in defective water supply locations Metro Water is supplying water by filling 1,775 steel tanks.



TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD TUTICORIN THERMAL POWER STATION TENDER NOTICE

For and on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board sealed tenders are invited for the following work, so as to reach the undersigned on or before the due date prescribed.

Description	:	Supply of 1 no. 220 Volts, 1400 AHR Battery System at T.T.P.S.
Specification No.	:	EEP. 78.
Cost of Specification	:	Rs.100/- (within Tamil Nadu) Rs.110/- (Outside Tamil Nadu)
Earnest Money Deposit	:	Rs.12,000/- (Rupees Twelve thousand only)
Due date and time for receipt of Tender	:	12.00 Hours on 54.1991.
Time of opening of Tender (Envelope-A)	:	15.00 Hours on 54.1991.
Place of opening of Tender	:	At the Office of the Superintending Engineer/ Purchase & Administration/Tuticorin Thermal Power Station/Tuticorin-628 004.

Copy of specification can be obtained by remitting the cost either by cash or by Money order to the Assistant Accounts Officer/Cash/Tuticorin Thermal Power Station/Tuticorin-628 004 duly noting the specification No.EEP.78 and sending the cash receipt or Money order receipt as the case may be to the Superintending Engineer Purchase & Administration/Tuticorin Thermal Power Station/Tuticorin-4 with a requisition furnishing the complete postal address. Tenders should be submitted in triplicate to the undersigned before the due date and time mentioned.

If the specification is required by post an extra amount of Rs.15/- has to be sent.

The tender could be purchased at the Office of the Superintending Engineer/Purchase & Administration/T.T.P.S./Tuticorin-4 between 9.30 a.m. and 4.00 p.m. on any working day.

Tenders received from those who have not purchased the specification will not be opened. Tenders received after the due date, and time will be summarily rejected. The Board will not be responsible for the loss of the copy of specification or for the delay in postal transit.

Copies of the specification will be available for sale from 11.3.1991.

Copies of the Specification will not be available for sale on the due date for submission of tenders.

(M. EKAMURTHY)
SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER-P&A-TTPS.

**TUTICORIN THERMAL POWER STATION,
TUTICORIN-628 004.
TELEX: 434-208.**

DIPR/21VOC/91-SUSAKADS.

Tamil Nadu Water Supply Schemes

Thiru V. Ramachandran, Adviser to Governor said top priority would be given to improve Drinking water supply, particularly in areas hit by acute water scarcity in Tamil Nadu. A crash programme has been taken up to improve the Drinking water situation in the State, by the Tamil Nadu Government. The Government will be spending Rs.45 crore in the next three months to bring about a better water supply position.

These works would include renovation and restoration of existing sources including tanks and lakes. Steps would also be taken to maintain hand pumps which were in disrepair.

The Government has sanctioned Rs.10 crores for improving Drinking Water Supply in areas where rains have failed. Works will be taken up in the drought affected Districts of Dharmapuri, Salem, Dindigul, Quaid-e-Millath, Periyar, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukottai, Coimbatore, Tiruvannamalai, Sambuvarayar, North Arcot, Ambedkar, Ramanathapuram and South Arcot. About 1,500 borewells will be sunk in these districts at a cost of Rs.5 crores. A sum of Rs.1 crore has been earmarked for water supply through lorries, and Rs.4 crores for construction of open wells, deepening of wells, flushing of borewells, provision of feeder lines and replacement of pumpsets.

Telugu Ganga Project: The Tamil Nadu Government has released an instalment of Rs.15 crores to Andhra Pradesh towards the works on Telugu-Ganga Project to bring Krishna water to Madras. The Adviser said another remittance of Rs.15 crores would soon be released. Tamil Nadu has so far released Rs.122 crores as its share of the expenditure for the implementation of the project to provide 15 tmc ft of water to Madras.

At a meeting of officials of the Governments of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh held on 2.2.91 it was agreed to draw up a detailed action plan, componentwise for completing the project works to achieve partial benefits 1990-93. Tamil Nadu's commitment for the projects is Rs.252.05 crores at 1988-89 rates.

Prices: Thiru V. Ramachandran, Adviser to Governor said steps have been taken to contain prices of essential commodities including vegetables and this could be done on commodities by higher release, free movement and assured supply. Though the price of certain vegetables showed a declining trend, the cost of other commodities have gone up. Therefore the sale of vegetables at a fair price through agencies such as co-operatives is under active consideration of the Government.

The Adviser said the Government is taking steps to improve the industrial scenario in the Tamil Nadu. Besides urging the Union Government for early clearance of Central projects including the Naptha Cracker Unit the Tamil Nadu Government has finalised new schemes such as Salem Magnesite and cleared a number of files awaiting approval for a long time. The Government has cleared about 70 applications for quarrying on lease black granities which have been pending after the completion of auction formalities. All these would give greater employment opportunities for the people. Steps have been taken to reopen the Standard Motors Factory at Vandalur which remained closed for several months. The Adviser to Governor also said that the supply of coal to Thermal Power Stations in the State had improved. The Government will not allow the position to deteriorate.

Now that the Gulf war ended, the fuel availability would improve soon.

WORLD BANK PROJECT- EXTENSION OF WATER SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM TO UNSERVED AREAS IN MADRAS CITY.

Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board is implementing a World Bank Aided Project at an estimated cost of Rs.150.80-crore to improve the City Water Supply and Sewerage systems. The project is scheduled to be completed by 1993-94. The Government have so far invested Rs.50-crore for implementing this project. Based on details collected in the field by Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board there are still about 350 more streets without water mains at present and many representations are continuously received from the public for providing water mains in the unserved streets. The Government have now accorded administrative sanction to the works for extension of Water Supply Distribution System to the unserved areas in Madras City at an estimated cost of Rs.4-crore under the on-going World Bank Project. These works will be undertaken by Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board in the current year itself.

PERSONAL ACCIDENT BENEFITS SCHEME TO SMALL SAVINGS INVESTORS

The Government of Tamil Nadu have announced the "Personal Accident Benefits Scheme to Small Savings Investors" for the investment made in Small Savings Scrips from 1.1.91 to 31.3.91. The Scheme will be implemented in Tamil Nadu in Co-ordination with the United India Insurance Company Limited, Madras (Subsidiary of General Insurance Corporation, a Government of India Insurance Company). The Personal Accident Insurance Linked National Savings Mobilisation, a unique, first of its kind in India, will be implemented by the Government of Tamil Nadu to extend "Personal Accident coverage to the investors in National Savings Scrips" and to promote Savings habit through National Savings Schemes. The Investors in National Savings Scrips will be offered a "personal accident coverage policy" by the United India Insurance Company. The premium will be payable by the Government of Tamil Nadu on behalf of the Investors.

Schemes eligible:

The Insurance coverage will be available for one year from the date of entry into the following schemes:

1. Kisan Vikas Patra
2. National Savings Certificate VIII Issue
3. National Savings Scheme 1987
4. 15 Years Public Provident Fund
5. Post Office Monthly Income Scheme
6. Post Office Time Deposit
7. Deposit Scheme for Retiring Government Employees 1989.

Policy Period:

The policy period will be one year from the date of purchase of the certificate/investment in account. The investment in above Small Savings Scrips in Tamil Nadu from 1.1.91 to 31.3.91 can be offered this benefit.

Scheme Benefit:

The Policy would cover the investors against personal accident and the benefits are as under:

Investment amount	Amount of Personal Accident benefit	Premium payable by Government of Tamil Nadu Insurance
Rs.1,000 - 10,000	Rs.20,000/-	Rs.6/- p.a.
Rs.10,001 to 20,000	Rs.30,000/-	Rs.9/- p.a.
Rs.20,001 and more,	Rs.50,000/-	Rs.15/- p.a.

Benefits (Accident benefits)

- a) Death only - 100%
- b) Loss of two limbs, two eyes or one limb and one eye - 100%
- c) Loss of one limb or one eye-50%
- d) Permanent total disablement from injuries other than those named above - 100%
- e) Permanent Partial disablement-percentage depending upon the disablement. All benefits arising out of accidents through external means; all other benefit policies will be available concurrently.

Delivery of policy:

It is proposed to deliver "the Personal Accident coverage policy" of United India Insurance Company to Small Savings Investors along with the payment of 1% incentive cheque by the Director of Small Savings/District Collectors/Personal Assistants to Collectors (Small Savings).

Extension of Gift Coupon Scheme upto 31.3.91.

The Gift coupon Scheme introduced by the Government of Tamil Nadu for the Small Savings investments from 1.6.90 to 31.12.90 has now been extended from 1.1.91 to 31.3.91.

Issue of Gift Coupons in Madras City:

The draws for 'A & B' Series were already conducted and the arrangements are being made to conduct Draws for C & D Series.

Extension of 1% incentive to investors upto 31.3.91.

The payment of 1% incentive to investors ordered by the Government

of Tamil Nadu for the investment made in Tamil Nadu from 1.6.90 to 31.12.90 has now been extended upto 31.3.91.

Tax benefits

The investment in NSC VIII Issue/PPF and National Savings Scheme, 1987 offers Income Tax benefit under section 88 and 80 CCA of Income Tax Act.

Small Savings Collection:

The Small Savings Gross Collection in Tamil Nadu is Rs.570.73/- Crore upto January 91.

The Government of India grants ¾th of total collection as long-term loan to States and the State utilises it for Development activities and for implementing Social Welfare programmes.

Triple benefits

The Government of Tamil Nadu now offers triple benefits to Small Savings Investors in Tamil Nadu to boost Small Savings collection and to promote savings habit among the public.

- (i) Gift Coupon Scheme
- (ii) 1% incentive Scheme and
- (iii) Personal Accident Benefit Scheme.

The Public/Agents/Investors are requested to avail the above benefits offered upto 31.3.91 by the Government of Tamil Nadu by investing in Small Savings Scrips in Tamil Nadu.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

3.2.1991

★ Construction of a 10 storied building for housing the Madras Collectorate on Rajaji Salai at a cost of Rs.6.32- crore, and construction of the Panchayat Illam, nine storied building for housing the Rural Development and Local Administration Departments, at a cost of about Rs.4- crore are to be taken up soon. Another major work to be taken up in Madras is the construction of ESI staff quarters at a cost of Rs.1.25- crore on Perambur Road.

8.2.1991

★ The Government of Tamil Nadu had approved water supply scheme to 13 urban town panchayats and two municipalities for 1990-91 at an estimated cost of Rs.13.52- crore for installation and Rs.5.3- crore for maintainance annually. The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board will take up the implementation of these schemes on a priority basis.

11.2.1991

★ Contributions to the Employees, Family Pension Scheme, 1971, and the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976, are to be paid in respect of all employees in receipt of wages upto Rs.3,500 instead of Rs.2,500 with effect from November 1, 1990.

13.2.1991

★ The Government of Tamil Nadu has sanctioned Rs.2.25- lakh as margin money, assistance, stipend, training cost and maintenance of autorickshaws for 30 women for self employment in Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchy and Salem as Owner-cum-Driver. The Scheme will be implemented by the Department of

Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme before March 31.

★ The State Government has approved the construction of a permanent anicut across the Araniar river at a cost of Rs.1- crore. This permanent anicut will be located above the syphon to be constructed across the Araniar for carrying Krishna water under the river bed. Whenever there is no flow in the canal, the water from the anicut can be released in the canal for maintaining supply to the Metrowater system.

16.2.1991

★ The Tamil Nadu Government has allocated Rs.10- crore for undertaking relief works in areas facing Drinking water scarcity. The Chief Secretary to Government, Thiru TV. Antony, IAS said the programmes to be taken up would include sinking of borewells, extension of pipelines and deepening of wells.

A crash programme to provide Drinking water supply to about 6,000 habitations without even a single source of protected water supply would be taken up immediately. In the next three months 2,000 borewells would be installed. The Chief Secretary to Government Thiru TV. Antony, IAS said the Governor has sanctioned Rs.1- crore for the renovation of Nutritious Meal Centres in the State. He said the Government would make a special allocation of Rs.1.5- crore for repairing hand pumps which were not working.

19.2.1991

★ A Rs.130- crore project being implemented by the State-owned Tamil Nadu Magnesites Ltd., (TAN-MAG) in Salem is now being turned into a joint sector venture with the induction of a prominent

Calcutta-based private sector group.

20.2.1991

★ The Tamil Nadu Government has sanctioned Rs.22- lakh for the construction of five Bridges in Chidambaranar District, according to the District Collector Thiru Anser Ali, IAS. Under the Jawahar Employment Scheme for the Adi-Dravidars, 1,022 houses out of 1,100 had been constructed so far. About Rs.1.3- crore had been sanctioned for maintenance of irrigation tanks in the Districts which had received incentives to the tune of Rs.14- lakh under the Small Savings Schemes, he said.

21.2.1991

★ Decentralisation of the Storage and Distribution system and a cyclic replacement of worn-out distribution pipes will be the main features of the Rs.350- crore programme to be launched by Metro water this year. This will be phase I of the Krishna water supply scheme for Madras, to be implemented by Metro Water with the Public Works Department charged with the responsibility of bringing the Krishna waters to the Poondi reservoir. This massive expansion and renovation project will be funded by the World Bank.

23.3.1991

★ The Revenue Secretary, Thiru A.M. Swaminathan, IAS said that, the Government of Tamil Nadu has so far acquired 652 hectares of land under the Urban Land Ceiling Act, of which 201 hectares have been allotted to various organisations.

24.2.1991

Coverage of Horticultural crops in Tamil Nadu doubled to 12,000 acres during 1990-91, according to the Director of Horticulture, Thiru N.Sadasivam. The Department will take intensive steps to give a fillip to rising pomegranate by supplying quality planting material ('Ganesh' variety).

MARKETING ASSISTANCE SCHEME PURCHASES BY DGS&D IN THE STATE FROM SSI UNITS

The Director-General of Supplies and Disposals (DGS&D), A government of India organisation is responsible for making purchases for Government Departments. They make purchases to the tune of Rs.3,200-crore in a year. The share of Southern Region particularly in Tamil Nadu in the overall purchases has been quite poor. The State Government has been concerned about this poor share for quite some time and took up the matter with the Government of India. As a result of the representations received from the State Government, the Government of India have recently opened a Regional Office of the DGS&D at Madras having powers of registration of suppliers and floating tenders.

With a view to giving a further push in this direction, a meeting was convened by the Secretary, Industries on 26.2.1991. The Director, DGS&D, Chairman and Managing Director, SIDCO, Industries Commissioner & Director of Industries & Commerce and representatives

of the Small Scale Industries Associations attended the meeting. The reasons for the poor share were discussed thread-bare in this meeting and on the basis of the discussions, the following important decisions were taken:-

(a) It was felt that lack of awareness of systems and procedures of the DGS&D on the part of the entrepreneurs was one of the major causes. A decision has therefore been taken to have a series of Seminars in all important District Headquarters to create an awareness among the industrialists. The Tamil Nadu Small Scale Industries Association (TAN-SIA) has agreed to take a leading role in organising the Seminar. A proper course material and methodology would be evolved. SIDCO will be coordinating the Seminars. All the Districts will be covered in the next three months.

(b) If SIDCO participates in the tenders of the DGS&D on behalf of the Small Scale Industries, the inspection procedure is waived. It was, therefore, decided that

SIDCO would enlarge its activity in participating in the tenders of the DGS&D.

(c) Another problem faced by the industrialists is non-availability of drawings and specifications for the various tenders floated. The Regional Office of the DGS&D has agreed to make these drawings available. SIDCO has also agreed to purchase these drawings and specifications and make them available to interested parties.

(d) SIDCO has agreed to activate their office at Delhi to keep track of the tenders floated by DGS&D and Defence.

(e) It was also decided to have an indepth study of the products which are purchased by DGS&D at present and identify prospective industries that can supply these products, who will be encouraged to register with the DGS&D.

(f) The Industries Commissioner & Director of Industries & Commerce has agreed to motivate the industrialists to get ISI Certification by meeting a portion of the cost of such certification.

(g) The Regional Office of the DGS&D will be giving information about the tenders to SIDCO, Tamil Nadu Small Scale Industries Associations and registered industrialists on a regular basis.

(h) It was also decided that SIDCO would act as a nodal agency for inter-action between industry and DGS&D to sort out any field level problems quickly.

It is hoped that these measures would in the long run increase the share of Tamil Nadu in the DGS&D purchases. ●

SPECIAL OFFICERS TO 98 MUNICIPAL COUNCILS

The term of Office of the present Chairmen and Councillors of the 98 Municipal Councils in Tamil Nadu is due to expire on 3.3.1991 Noon. An Act has already been enacted by the Legislative Assembly to appoint Special Officers thereafter. Now under the above Act, the Government have appointed the Commissioners of the Municipalities as Special Officers of the respective Municipal Councils with effect from 3.3.1991 Noon ending 10.4.1991.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

If Development is to be real, it must be 'total' in which women's development cannot be separated or viewed in isolation from the development of the whole community.

It is noted that women constitute the group at the bottom of the ladder in many developing countries in respect of Employment, Poverty, Education, Training and Health status. Further vast ocean of women labour force is untouched by unionisation by

**Dr. N. KALA, M.A. Ph.D.,
Mother Teresa Women's University
Madras.**

The importance of women's education was very aptly reflected in the report of the University Education Commission 1948. "If Education has to be limited to men or women, it should be given to women, for then it would more surely be passed on to the next generation: Education is one of the most powerful engines in liberating women from the yoke of the past.

are woefully under-represented in the decision making bodies of their countries; be in the universities, chambers of commerce or industry or legislative bodies or at any level - the Village Panchayat, the District Council, State Assembly or National Parliament - because of discriminations against them and the nature and quantum of work given to them.

Disparity in employment

Evidence of the male - female



legislation, by Government and by Society.

"The lot of the rural women is one of drudgery, discrimination and denial of their basic rights and needs. They are condemned by a society based on inequality of the sexes despite what the constitution has to say and despite our great Gandhian heritage to suffer in solitude while contributing their labour to the up keep and running of the household, and it was felt that illiteracy is the root of the present sorry state of rural women."

Illiteracy

Women's Education especially in the rural areas, has not made any spectacular progress.

Under-Representation

More importantly even at the end of 20th century, women are doing almost all the world's domestic work, are earning less than men for similar work, are growing about half the world's food and outnumber men in the world's illiterate population and all these discriminations are likely to continue. Significantly women

disparity in unemployment comes forth both in industrial market of economics and the Third World. In most countries since 1970, official records show women's unemployment rates significantly above men's. Even in advanced country like Sweden women's unemployment rates are 13 per cent higher than men's. It is much higher in France, Italy and Japan.

***"All ideals revolve round one fundamental ideal.
It is that we should give the people a good, clean
and fair life"***

Anna

Malnutrition

Large number of children suffer from malnutrition, one of the main reasons for which is stated to be mother's poor Health. Anaemia among rural women is estimated to be 60% to 80%.

Who takes decision

Urban women have different type of problems. It is contended that Education and Economic productivity would automatically enhance the status of women and invest them with decision making authority in a family. In reality this has not happened. Education and Training have equipped women to be economically productive but that skill has not brought economic independence to them. They rarely have control over their earnings and assets. A working wife is expected to hand over her entire income to the husband or parents-in-law who decide to how and where to spend it - capacity to earn is only an added qualification and the bride is still expected to bring dowry.

Equal rights

It is true that legally and constitutionally Indian women have been given equal rights with men. But few are aware of these rights, fewer is still are in a position to exercise them.

In the overall picture, women in rural areas have suffered neglect. A heavy injection of funds in rural schemes of Agriculture, Water resources, Education and Health care, Dairies, Co-operative Society and the like is what is called for, if the growing imbalance is to be reduced.

Women and Plans

Welfare Programmes oriented towards the welfare of women and children found a place in the first five year plan of the Country and in the sixth and seventh plan

"The lot of the rural women is one of drudgery, discrimination and denial of their basic rights and needs. They are condemned by a society based on inequality of the sexes despite what the constitution has to say and despite our great Gandhian heritage to suffer in solitude while contributing their labour to the up keep and running of the household, and it was felt that illiteracy is the root of the present sorry state of rural women."

separate chapters have been provided on women's development. In 1971 Government of India appointed a committee on the status of women in India (CSWI) to comprehend the extent of changes in the women status and rights to suggest measure's "which would enable women to play their full and proper role in the building up of the Nation". On the basis of the Report of the Committee on the status of women in India, Parliament urged the Prime Minister to "initiate a comprehensive programme of legislative and administrative measures aimed at removing as far as possible the economic and social injustices, disabilities and discrimination to which Indian women continue to be subjected". Again the declaration of International Women's Decade in 1975 brought into focus the importance of bringing women as part of development. With the women of rural India constituting 77 percent of the total women in the Country, the need to integrate these women into development as an essential prerequisite for overall development has been highlighted by policy makers and development planners.

Various Committees

There are various committees/conferences and other in

stitutional arrangements organised to co-ordinate and advice on the development activities of women.

1. The National Committee on Women under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister to be assisted by a Women's Welfare and Development Bureau in the Department of Women and Child Development Act as a nodal point to coordinate policies and programmes and initiate measures for women's development.

2. Special Committee to advise on Adult Education Programme set up by the Ministry of Education made significant contributions for the improvement of the programme.

3. The National conference of women made recommendations in the field of Employment, Health, Education, Political participation, etc.

4. The Indian Association for Women's Studies organised conferences to contribute to the progress of women.

5. The National Research Development Corporation has set up number of Technology-cum-Training Centres at selected focal points all over the Country in addition to the publishing of a compendium of an appropriate technologies for women.

6. The National Dairy Development Board also contributes to the income generating activities of women.

7. The Committee for Employment set up by the Ministry of Labour and the Committee for implementation of legal and served women's interests.

8. A National Plan of action was formulated by the Ministry of Social Welfare which suggested a series of measures for the betterment of women including those Unemployed.

Programmes for Welfare of Women

In order to benefit the rural

women in various fields like Social, Educational, Health, Economic, Political etc. and to integrate them into the process of development, concerted effort was made at various levels i.e., Central Ministries, State Governments, Planning Commission, Non-Governmental Organisations, Social Service and Research Agencies, etc. through various programmes. An illustrative list of such programmes are:

1. **Mahila Mandals** of the Department of Rural Development and Rural Welfare Projects of Central Social Welfare Board provide a wide network of services which include educational, instructional, recreational, welfare and income generating activities with a large number of workers, mainly women at the village level.

2. **Integrated Rural Development Projects (IRDP):** This programme oriented towards rural development and poverty eradication is a credit-linked subsidy scheme and provides credit for agriculture, sericulture, cooperation, animal husbandry, horticulture, village industries, etc.

3. **Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA):** Recognising that the benefits of IRDP are impacted to only a fringe of the women in rural areas, the programme of DWCRA was brought into existence with the objective to help rural women and children derive benefit from development programme already in existence.

4. **Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS):** With a view to providing child care facilities, a priority need of the rural women, ICDS programme was launched with a package of service like Anganwadis, Health Services, Nutrition etc.

5. **The other programmes are:** The Minimum Needs Programme (MNP)

6. **Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)**



7. **National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)**

8. **Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Scheme (RLEGS)**

9. **Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK)**

10. **Drought Prone Areas Programme/Development**

11. **Programme of the Central Social Welfare Board**

12. **The Awareness Generation Project for Rural Women** is oriented to develop leadership qualities among rural women and to involve them in developmental activities.

A number of **Social enactments** were put on the statute books, for removing various constraints which hindered the progress of women. Some of them affecting women: Include Hindu Marriage Act, Special Marriage Act, Child Marriage Restraint Act, Code of Civil Procedure, Dowry Prohibition Act, Factories Act, Equal Remuneration Act, Maternity Benefit Act, Criminal Law Act, etc.

Women in the five Year Plans

Women share a two-fold burden on the domestic front and the other on the economic front in the socio-cultural and economic development of the Country. In spite of their vital and substantial contribution, they are underestimated and discriminated against, in all walks of life.

A series of social legislations have been enacted from time to time for raising the status of women in the Country. During the Plan period, general as well as special programmes have been taken for the welfare of women and also to meet their special requirements. The threefold strategy of Education, Employment and Health has been rightly recognised by the planners to raise the women in the socio-economic ladder of the Society.

Women in First Five Year Plans (1951-1956) envisaged welfare measures for women. To spread the welfare measures, a lead body

**Who swells the revenue, spreads plenty o'er the land
Seeks out what hinders progress, his the workman's hand**

(The Kural-512)

the Central Social Welfare Board (SWB) was established in 1953 which symbolized the welfare approach to women's problem. Although rural women came within the purview of the Community Development Programmes, they were not specifically catered to as a target population and a large majority of poor rural women thus remained untouched.

Second Five Year Plan (1956-1961) was closely linked with the overall approach of intensive agricultural development. The Plan stated that women should be protected against injurious work, should receive maternity benefits and creches for children. It also suggested speedy implementation of the principle of equal pay for equal work and provision for training to enable women to compete for higher jobs.

Third Five Year Plan (1961-1966) pin pointed female education as a major welfare strategy. In social

welfare, the largest share was provided for expanding rural welfare services and courses of education.

The Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-1974) continued the emphasis on women's education. The basic policy was to promote women's welfare within the family as the base of operation.

The Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-1979) emphasized the need to train women in need of Income and protection and to equip women with skills and knowledge to perform the functions of housewife (including Child care, Nutrition, Health care, Home Economy etc.) This Plan coincided with the International Women's Decade and the Report of the Committee on the Status of Women. An immediate outcome of the National Plan of Action was the setting up of the Women's Welfare and Development Bureau in 1976 under the Ministry of Social Welfare.

The Sixth Plan The Government appointed the working group on

Employment of Women. This Plan was influenced by the SWB report of 1975. It devoted a whole chapter to women and development. For the first time, a shift was perceived from welfare to development approaches for women.

The Seventh Five Year Plan operationalised the concern for equity and empowerment articulated by the International Decade for Women. For the first time, the emphasis was qualitative, focusing on inculcating confidences among women, generating awareness about their rights and privileges.

The Eighth Plan

In one-day Consultation on "Building in Women's Development in the VIII-th Plan", held in Madras on 24-8-1989 certain issues were presented.

Employment and Income Generation Services. Technical Training - including Development of entrepreneurial skills etc. were presented.

These recommendations and suggestions made under this perspective plan is expected to be implemented in VIIIth Plan for women's development which will ensure equal status and rights to Indian women.

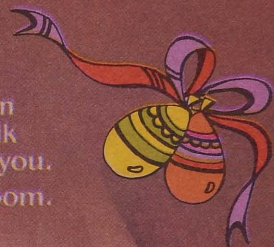
INTEGRATED DRYLAND FARMING PROGRAMME

Integrated Dryland Farming Programme (IDFP) is a new scheme being implemented with State funds from 1990-91, at the total cost of Rs.1.5 crores with the objective of increasing productivity of dry crops and to improve the economic state of the dryland farmers. 300 locations each with an area of 100 Ha. have been identified to demonstrate the dry farming technologies such as summer ploughing, application of enriched Farm Yard Manure, double cropping, fodder development, Integrated Pest Management Technology and top dressing of fertilisers. These 100 Ha. units are serving as

demonstration units and help in disseminating the technologies to the adjoining areas. The scheme is greatly liked by the farmers in all the Districts and is proving very beneficial to dryland farmers. Physical target of 30,000 Ha. has been achieved for operations such as summer ploughing and application of enriched farm yard manure by 31.12.90. Very good progress has been made in other items. 34,653 farmers have also been trained under this programme. Out of Rs.1.5 crores sanctioned for this scheme, a sum of Rs.1.24 crores has been spent upto January 1991.

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