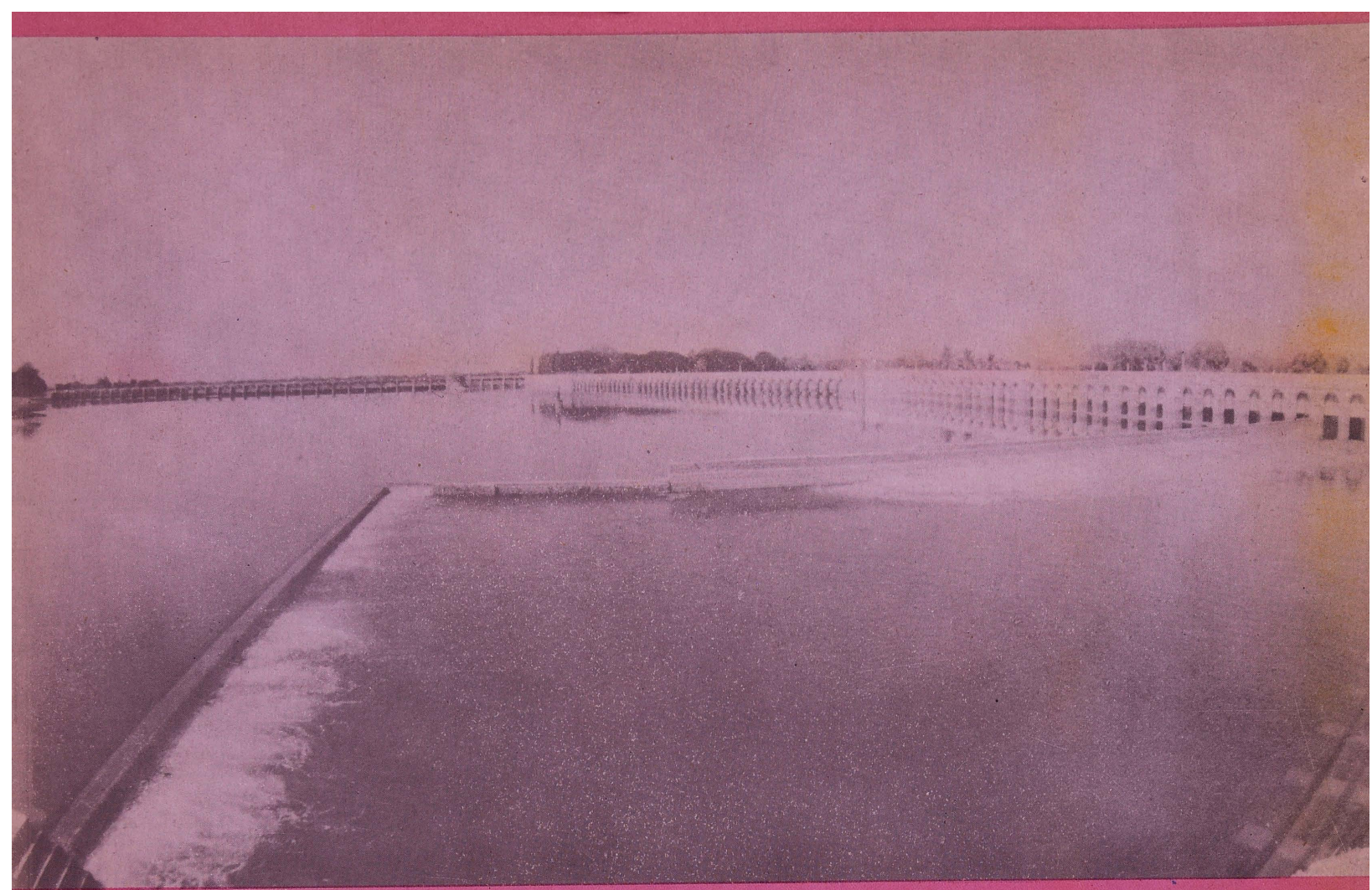


Tamil Arasu

APRIL 1991 Re.1





2000 years old Grand Anicut built by
the great Chola King, Karikalan.

BIRTH CENTENARY OF DR. AMBEDKAR

TAMIL ARASU

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Born **Died**
14.4.1891 **6.12.1956**

Dr. B.R. AMBEDKAR

(1891-1956)



Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar was born on 14th April 1891 of Mahar (Hindu untouchable) parents, Ramji Maloji Sankpal (Father) and Bhimbai (Mother) at Mhow (Mahu in ex-Indore State). His father was a military Subedar and was a Kabirpanthi devotee. The family hailed from a village, Ambad, in the old Taluka Dapoli of Ratnagiri District and moved from one military camp to another. Bhimrao was the fourteenth child of his parents and he used to joke that he was Chavadava Ratna, suggesting he was born to beat others. Economically poor, the family was respected by the neighbours.

Marriage

Bhimrao married Ramabai in 1905 when he was 14 and she was 9. She was from a poor Mahar family and illiterate. She died in 1935. Bhimrao married a second time, Dr. Sharada Kabir (later named Savita) in 1948. She was from a Saraswat Brahmin family of Bombay.

Early Education

Ambedkar had his early education in Satara. He matriculated in 1908 from the Elphinstone High School, Bombay and graduated in 1912 from the Elphinstone College. In 1913 he went to the U.S.A. on a Baroda State Scholarship and joined the Columbia University from where he took his M.A. in Economics in 1915 and Ph.D in 1916.

Education in England

In 1916 he went to England and joined the London School of Economics and Political Science and also the Gray's Inn. He was working for his M.Sc., in Economics and was also preparing for the Bar.

But in 1917 he had to discontinue his studies on the expiry of his scholarship and return to India. Back in India he taught at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, as Professor of Economics from 1918 to 1920. Having saved some money and with financial assistance from some of his friends he went to England again in 1920 to complete his studies. He obtained the M.Sc. Degree in 1921 and was awarded the D.Sc Degree in 1923. In the same year he was also called to the Bar.

Legal Practice

He started Legal practice at the Bombay High Court in June 1924 and from that time started his active public career, as a social worker, a politician, a writer and an educationist. Even before that, however, he had given clear indications of what he considered to be his life's mission. From December 1919 to 1920 he had brought out a Marathi fortnightly,

the Mooknayak (Leader of the Dumb). In January 1919 he had also given evidence before the Southborough Reforms (Franchise) Committee, claiming political rights for the Depressed Classes of India.

The Bahishkrit Hitkarini Sabha

In July 1924 he started an organisation in Bombay named the 'Bahishkrit Hitkarini Sabha' for the normal and material progress of the untouchables. Between 1925 and 1930 he set up four boarding houses in the Bombay Presidency for untouchable students. For propagation of the same cause of improving the condition of the untouchables he started a Marathi fortnightly, the Bahishkrit Bharat, in April 1927 and a weekly, the Janata, in November, 1930. In September 1927 he started the 'Samaj Samata Sangh' for preaching social equality among the untouchables and the caste Hindus. Inter-caste marriage and inter-caste dinner formed impor-

tant parts of the programme of the organisation. As the organ of this body he started another paper, the Samata, in March 1929.

Satyagraha

Not content with mere preaching and writing to secure justice for the untouchables, Ambedkar took to the path of fighting agitation. In December 1927 he led a Satyagraha to establish the civic right of the untouchables to draw water from a public tank, "Chavdar Talen", at Mehad, District Kolaba. The Hindus claimed the tank as a private property and a prolonged litigation followed. Ambedkar won the case in the Bombay High Court in March 1937. He led another Satyagraha in March 1930 to establish the right of the untouchables to enter the famous temple of Kalaram at Nasik. The Satyagraha was withdrawn in March 1934.

During this period, besides his leadership of the Depressed Classes, his eminence as a jurist also gained wide recognition. In 1928, he was appointed a Professor in the Government Law College and subsequently the Principal of the College. In 1935 he was made Perry Professor of Jurisprudence, a coveted distinction.

Leader of the Depressed Classes

In Politics he early established his position as the leader of the Depressed Classes. He was a nominated member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly from 1926 to 1934. During this period he introduced several Bills for the welfare of the peasants, workers and untouchables. They were however, not passed because of the opposition of the orthodox sections. In recognition of his claim as a leader of the Depressed Classes, Ambedkar was nominated as a delegate to three Round Table Conferences in London (1930-33) and served on some of the Committees till 1934. His demand for

separate electorates for the untouchables was opposed by Gandhi at the meeting of the Minorities Committee of the Second Round Table Conference (November 1931), as Gandhi felt that it would permanently divide the Hindu Society. Gandhi declared that he would resist such a move with his life. The communal Award, announced on 17th August 1932, conceded separate

and he named them Harijans which came into popular use to denote this particular section of the Hindus.

Conversion to Buddhism

Ambedkar could not reconcile himself to this political compromise which did not eliminate the social stigma attached to the Harijans. On 13th October 1935 he made an announcement in a



His Excellency the President of India, Thiru. R. Venkataraman conferred the award "Bharat Ratna" posthumously on the Father of the Indian Constitution, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, at a special investiture ceremony in New Delhi on 14th April 1990. This picture shows, the President greeting Tmt. Ambedkar who received the award.

electorates for the untouchables. Gandhi went on fast unto death on 20, September 1932 and finally on 24th September the Poona Pact was made in the Yerwada Jail which provided for reservation of seats for the untouchables in the general constituencies. Gandhi claimed the untouchables as an integral part of the Hindu society

Public meeting at Yeola, District Nasik, that the untouchables would leave the Hindu fold altogether and accept some other religion, as he felt that within the Hindu fold they would never get recognition of social equality. He first turned to Sikhism during 1938-40 but his efforts proved fruitless. However the Khalsa Col-

lege in Bombay emerged out of this movement in 1940. Finally, on 14th October 1956 he embraced Buddhism and advised his followers to accept the new faith. He himself gave 'Deeksha' to lakhs of followers in Nagpur. It must be noted, however, that this sudden mass conversion was only superficial. It did not alter the real conditions of the Harijans and many of them reverted to their earlier faith in course of time.

Ambedkar's great organising ability was clearly demonstrated by the foundation of the Independent Labour Party of India in October 1936 which captured all the seats in the Legislature in Bombay Presidency reserved for the Scheduled Castes (the Official designation of the untouchables under the Act of 1935). In April 1942 he cast his net wider and formed the Scheduled Castes Federation as an All India political Party. From July 1942 to March 1946 he was a member of the Governor-General Executive Council and took advantage of this opportunity to promote the interests of the Scheduled Castes/Tribes. He secured adequate funds from the Central Government for their education and reservation of posts in the Central and Provincial Government Services for them. Among his own efforts to promote the interests of the Scheduled Castes may be mentioned the foundation in July 1945 of the People's Education Society which started a number of Colleges in the Bombay Presidency for Scheduled Castes Students.

A National Leader

In spite of his opposition to the Indian National Congress which he regarded as dominated by caste Hindus, during the transfer of power in 1946-47 his eminence as a National Leader was fully recognised and he was nominated by the Congress to the Constituent Assembly. He also joined the Nehru Cabinet as Law Minister. He

*"Fraternity is
only another name of Democracy."*
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee to frame the Constitution of India and piloted the Bill successfully, winning encomium from all. He also drafted the Hindu Code Bill so well that he was called the Modern Manu. However, Orthodoxy prevailed and the Bill was opposed in camera by some of the Cabinet Ministers. His health also deteriorated and he resigned from the Cabinet in September 1951. He lost his election to the Parliament in February 1952, but was nominated by the Bombay Legislature to the Council of States in May 1952. He lost his second election to the Parliament in 1953. Ambedkar's interest in Buddhism is illustrated by his participation in the World Buddhist Congress in Ceylon (1950), Burma (1954) and Nepal (1956). In 1955 he founded the 'Bharatiya Buddha Mahasabha' for the spread of Buddhism in India.

Author of many Books

A prolific writer, he was the author of many books of which only a few may be mentioned here: 'Caste in India-Their Mechanism, Genesis and Development' (May 1916); 'The problem of the Rupee' (December 1923); 'Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India' (1927); 'Thoughts on Pakistan' (1941, next two editions: 'Pakistan or Partition of India'); 'Ranade, Gandhi and Jinnah' (1943); 'Who were the Shudras and how they came to be the fourth Varna in the Indo-Aryan Society?' (1946); 'Thoughts on Linguistic States' (1955).

Ambedkar had a buoyant and dynamic personality. He was tall and stout. At home he put on simple Indian dress but in public he

was always in immaculate western dress. He was a great lover of books. His personal library collection was very rich and he was proud of it.

National Politics

His bitter experience in his early days made him a relentless critic of the Hindu Society. He would oppose the caste Hindus whenever and wherever he had to face them. His erudition and fighting spirit made him a formidable enemy of the caste Hindus. From 1924 to 1934 his role was agitational. He led numerous Satyagrahas for asserting the rights of the untouchables. From 1930 he entered the arena of national politics. He opposed the policy of the Indian National Congress and particularly its demand for independence. He wanted foreign rule to continue to safeguard the interests of the lower classes of the Indian society. His role in politics was resented by the nationalists who, however, recognised his brilliance. It was after independence that he showed his abilities at their best.

His Achievements

His achievements in framing and piloting the Indian Constitution and in preparing the Hindu Code Bill were unique. They made the nationalists give up their former prejudices against him and recognise him as one of the foremost national leaders. Even then Ambedkar will be remembered in history specially as the emancipator of the untouchables.

On the morning of 6th December 1956, Dr. Ambedkar passed away. His death removed from the political scene a figure, which had prominently played for over thirty years a varied, vital and valiant role in the affairs of the Nation.

Source:
Dictionary of National Biography
by Thiru S.P. Sen.



FATHER OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

"Dr. Ambedkar had played a most important part in the framing of India's Constitution. No one took greater trouble and care over Constitution making than Dr. Ambedkar."

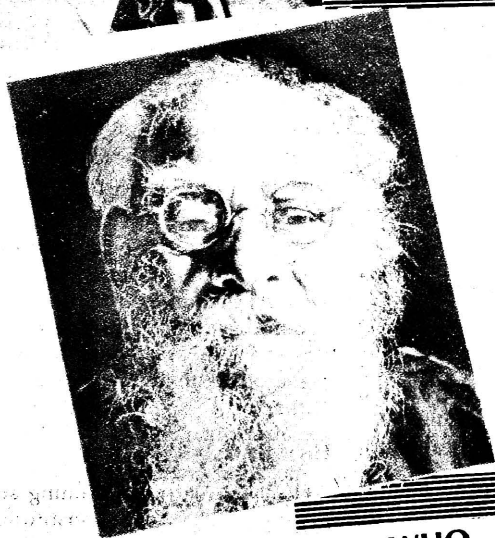
-Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.



A PEERLESS LEADER

Though Dr. Ambedkar is said to be the leader of the depressed classes, he was a great rationalist to be emulated by others. He expressed and exposed what others feared to do. He was a great Rationalist, Scholar and Revolutionary Social Reformer who, accomplished great things.

- Thanthai Periyar



AN INDOMITABLE LION WHO FOUGHT AGAINST INJUSTICE

Dr. Ambedkar lived in a farthest corner of this land. But, in Tamil Nadu with immense pleasure we used to remember him by unveiling his portraits and naming associations and reading rooms after him.

He was born in an unfamiliar place; became a great scholar; assumed high offices; accepted greater responsibilities but still he had deep love for the community he hailed from. With a zeal to uplift the community from the deplorable conditions he did yeoman service. He was an indomitable Lion who fought for social justice. That is why his name is dear to us



- the descendants of the Justice Party which stood for the same cause.

- Anna



Dr. AMBEDKAR AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

The Centenary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar has rightly been declared as the year of "Social Justice" by the Government. Dr. Ambedkar, as Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly gave to the Country the form of a Sovereign Democratic Republic based on Adult franchise.

The Historic Necessity

India, before Independence denied equality to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes; furthermore, women were almost non-persons. Dr. Ambedkar understood this situation prevalent in the Indian Society, for he himself suffered from tyranny of social injustice in his life. He was a Historic Necessity to crusade against the social injustices being meted out to the depressed classes. He symbolised the dialectical demand for social democracy without which any democracy said to have been attained would prove meaningless. His speeches, writings, and Mass Movements reflected the fire in him which rages on still through all the deprived millions of the Country. He played an active role to fight against injustice and his contribution for their uplift is embodied in the Constitution. The Directive Principles of the Constitution, containing social aspects, direct the State to strive to minimise the inequalities economically and to eliminate inequalities in facilities and opportunities not only among individuals but also among different groups of people.

Social Justice

The concept of Social Justice is as old as society itself. The desire of a man or a group of people to dominate over others has been the Chief source of all social tensions.

In India, Social Injustices find their roots mostly in economic

dependence. Freedom in India means economic independence. Many of the social exploitations are associated with economic dependence. Many institutional reforms were planned to provide the downtrodden people the economic independence which would lead to elimination of social injustice.

Ours is a highly heterogeneous society; the forces of modernisation have not even touched the remote areas and have not even been accepted into some layers of our society. However, as a result of the modernisation, the underprivileged have to some extent awakened to their rights but still denied them by the privileged. In our Country large sections of the population are condemned to sub-human existence and kept back from the mainstream of national life. These deprived people were even denied basic rights and subjected to the worst kind of discrimination. Dr. Ambedkar reacted strongly to these injustices.

Dr. Ambedkar's Contribution

Having adopted a system of Parliamentary Democracy, a Country like India could not ignore the condition of the downtrodden sections representing more than one fifth of its population while striving for progress. It was a situation calling for concrete attempt to secure for them social and economic justice through constitutional legislative and other means. Dr. Ambedkar proved himself to the gargantuan task of spearheading the glorious achievement of drafting the Constitution.

He himself was a victim of these Social Injustices. His bitter experience, his awareness of the plight of the oppressed and his academic brilliance- all these factors contributed much to the suc-

cessful drafting of the Constitution. The Constitution provided necessary legal and institutional framework of privileges and reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Welfare State

All Societies endeavour for the welfare of the human being. A Welfare State is one that is free from discrimination of any sort and that provides facilities and opportunities for decent living to all its citizens. Recognising the severity of the social injustice being done to the section of the society considered untouchables, the Government decided to launch a systematic programme to uplift the deprived population. The observance of "Social Justice Year" is merely a reaffirmation of the legacy left by Dr. Ambedkar.

The concept of Social Justice as detailed in the Constitution suggests that the sufferer in the society should have full rights and opportunities. It was sought more vigorously than anyone by the Father of our Constitution, Dr. Ambedkar.

As Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said, "I trust this Constitution itself will lead us to the real freedom that we have clamoured for and that real freedom, in turn, will bring food to our starving peoples, clothing for them, housing for them and all manners of opportunities of progress, the ideal of the Constitution is a Welfare State devoid of any injustice, political or socio-economic. Such have been the noble thoughts and dreams of the Founding Fathers, the Framers of our Constitution, in particular Dr. Ambedkar.

Not only Government but everyone should come forward to help the poor and weaker ones to achieve their legitimate rights. An ideal society should strive to maximise the welfare of the least privileged, as visualised and championed by Dr. Ambedkar. ●



ACTION PLAN FOR A CLEANER, BETTER CITY OF MADRAS

The Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru Bhishma Narain Singh, reviewed the functioning of the Corporation of Madras, Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board, Slum Clearance Board and Madras Metropolitan Development Authority at a meeting held on 3rd March, 1991. The meeting was attended by Thiru V. Karthikeyan, I.A.S., (Retd.) Adviser to the Governor, Thiru T.V. Antony, I.A.S., the Chief Secretary to Government, Thiru P. Bhaskaradoss, I.A.S., Secretary, Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department, Tmt. Jayanthi, I.A.S., Secretary, Information and Tourism Department, Thiru V. Manivannan, I.A.S., Special Officer, Corporation of Madras, Thiru M. Abul Hassan,

I.A.S., Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, Thiru A.P. Muthusamy, I.A.S., Chairman, M.M.D.A., Thiru P.C. Cherian, I.A.S., Chairman, Slum Clearance Board and other officials of the Government.

The Governor announced various time-bound schemes as part of an action plan to improve civic amenities in the Madras city and stressed to give priority to areas such as Water Supply and Sewerage, Roads, Noon Meal Centres and Milk Supply.

City Conservancy Drive:

The Governor instructed the officials to take speedy action to fulfill the needs of the city people. The Governor explained in detail the various projects; he said a "City Conservancy Drive" would

be launched this month. The existing conservancy fleet of Madras Corporation with 419 lorries/tippers would be increased to 519 and furthered to 524 later.

This intensive 'City Cleaning Drive' would cover all streets neglected so far. Another landfill site would be located soon to meet the challenge; 80 Tractor Trailers from 'ENCOPED' would be utilised to intensify the 'Clean City Drive'.

Public Conveniences:

As regards the public conveniences, pay and use latrines, in the city, the Governor said that a sum of Rs.4 crores would be spent for completing 165 new Public Conveniences; water supply would also be made available to all the public.

conveniences to keep them clean. 65 special toilets already constructed, mainly in the slum areas, would be put to use. The Corporation and Metro Water should work together in this task.

Schools and Noon Meal Centres:

The Governor has also announced that Rs.15 lakhs would be spent for repair and renovation of Corporation School Buildings and Noon-Meal Centres. This scheme will be completed before the Tamil New Year's Day. Scouts and Guides would be involved in white-washing the noon-meal centres and schools and keeping them clean.

Water Supply:

The Governor said that in order to make the daily water supply a permanent measure, works have been intensified on the Telugu-Ganga scheme. Out of the 640 streets in the city with defective water supply, 560 streets are now receiving water supply owing to a crash programme undertaken. The remaining areas would continue to receive water through the fleet of 125 lorries.

The Governor announced two major programmes for improving water supply. Rs.4 crores would be spent to ensure better water supply by rehabilitating the existing water mains. Another Rs.4 crore programme would be implemented to provide piped water to the 350 streets which are without water-mains at present.

Sewer system:

A new programme at a cost of Rs.7.2 crores would be implemented from 1st April to ensure better sewerage to private streets, covering more than 700 private streets and 5 lakh people would be benefited. In addition a Rs.70 lakh Scheme to provide sewers in public streets and another Rs.6.1 crore programme to upgrade sewers by improving pumping stations and treatment plants, would be undertaken.

Under drought relief, 2,500 borewells will be drilled in 11 Districts which have received deficient rainfall. The Governor instructed to speed up these works and complete them within the next two months. He instructed Zonal Officers and Collectors to supervise the drought relief works. The Zonal Commissioners will undertake tours of the drought affected Districts and oversee the relief works within the next weeks.

Roads:

With regard to the Roads, the Governor said that a Rs.13.5 crore-special programme would be taken up to cover 1184 lanes, 821 narrow roads and 240 Bus route roads. Rs.5 crores have been allotted to take up repairs on the roads affected during heavy rains in October, 1990.

The Governor said that a new Milk Dairy with a capacity of 4 lakh liters per day, at a cost of Rs.12 crores would be established immediately at Sholinganallur in the city suburb. Several other schemes for better civic amenities in the city would also be undertaken.

The Governor urged the Corporation Officials to make necessary arrangements for issuing of Birth, Death Certificates etc., without delay.

The Governor reviewed the activities of Municipalities, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board and Metro Water Board again on 8th March 1991 along with the two Advisers, the Chief Secretary and Senior Officers of the concerned Departments.

Municipalities

The Governor instructed that the Special Officers of Municipalities should follow financial discipline

and avoid misuse of funds in implementation of schemes. The supervisory officers have been asked to intensify inspection of schemes and to take severe action against those responsible for any malpractices.

Rural Water Supply

There are 77,163 rural habitations in the State. Of these about 5,885 do not have water supply. During 1990-91, a target of 5,200 habitations have been fixed for provision of water supply. So far 3,965 habitations have been achieved. All the 5,885 habitations will be covered during the calendar year 1991. In 1991-92, the allotment under rural water supply will be Rs.52 crores.

The Governor reviewed the progress of rural water supply schemes and instructed to speed up these schemes, with special reference to drought affected Districts.

Drought Relief

Government have sanctioned Rs.10/- crores now for undertaking drought relief works. The Governor instructed that there should be better coordination between the implementing agency viz. TWAD, and the Village Panchayats and Rural Development Department.

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Metro Water Board

The Governor reviewed the Water Supply schemes executed by Metro Water Board. Particular attention was paid on the progress of the Transmission and Distribution Project of Krishna Water Scheme.

A project already approved at a cost of Rs.505 crores has been posed to the World Bank and other financial institutions for funding the project. By implementing this project, the per capita supply will increase from 70 lpcd to 100 lpcd by 1993. In the first phase, 400 mld of Krishna Water will be received, treated and distributed. Special attention will be paid on rehabilitation of distribution network and strengthening sanitation infrastructure.

Rural Development Department

The Governor also reviewed the progress of implementation of works in the Rural Development Department. He reviewed the appointment of Special Officers for Panchayat Unions and Panchayats.

He said the appointment of Special Officers has placed a great responsibility on these officers to ensure efficient and effective delivery of various programmes to the people. At the same time, special steps should be taken to ensure that there was no leakage of funds. There may be a tendency for officers to make indiscriminate expenditure on capital works which are not of an urgent nature. This should be closely watched and strictly supervised. The Governor also reviewed the progress of works under various schemes under I.R.D.P., J.V.V.T., etc. and expressed satisfaction with the progress of the works. The expenditure under J.V.V.T. was 91 per centage of the target. Out of a total allocation of Rs. 185.46 crores Rs.168.33 crores.

The Governor announced various time-bound schemes as part of an action plan to improve civic amenities in the Madras city and stressed to give priority to areas such as Water Supply and Sewerage, Roads, Noon Meal Centres and Milk Supply.

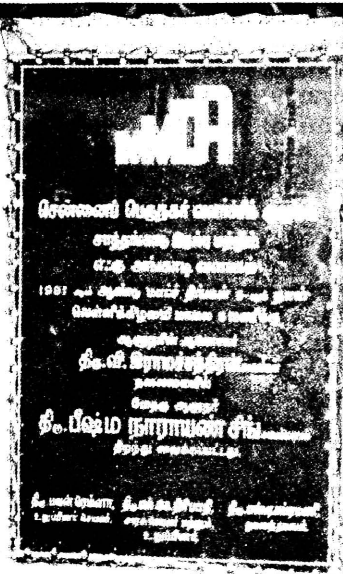
had been utilised upto January 1991. He desired greater emphasis on minor irrigation works. He also reviewed the Rural Water Supply Programme and suggested that special steps should be taken to keep all hand pumps and power pumps in a working condition. Surprise inspections should be taken up.



DR. AMBEDKAR - The Chief Architect of the Constitution

A Constituent Assembly was formed in 1946 to frame a Constitution for India. Various Committees were appointed by the Constituent Assembly for the effective accomplishment of framing the Constitution. The most important of the Committees was the Drafting Committee to frame the Draft Constitution. It was constituted on 29th August 1947. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee. The other Members of this Committee were Thiru.N.Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Thiru. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, Thiru. K.M.Munshi, Thiru. Sayid Mohammad Saadulla, Thiru.N.Madhava Rao and Thiru.D.P.Khaitan. After the death of Thiru.D.P.Khaitan, Thiru T.T.Krishnamachari became a Member. The Chairman and the members of the Drafting Committee are called the 'Fathers of the Constitution'.

The Drafting Committee completed the Draft Constitution in February 1948 and submitted before the Constituent Assembly. The Draft Constitution was placed before the public for six months. At last Dr.Ambedkar introduced this on 4th November 1948 in the Constituent Assembly. The Indian Constitution as settled by the Constituent Assembly was adopted on 26th November 1949. The Constitution of free India came into force on 26th January 1950.



New Wholesale Iron and Steel Market at Sathangadu

The Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru Bhishma Narain Singh, inaugurated the new Rs.17-crore wholesale Iron and Steel Market Complex at Sathangadu, near Manali, on 8th March 1991. The market has been set-up on a 203-acre site by the Madras Metropolitan Development Authority (MMDA); and 883 plots would be provided to Iron and Steel Traders soon to move in from the crowded city markets. The Complex has got necessary infrastructural facilities too such as Post Office, Administrative Building, amenities building, Police Station, Automobile workshop, Banks and facility for having a Telephone Exchange, etc.

Thiru V.Ramachandran, Adviser to the Governor, presided over the inaugural function. Thiru S.A. Subramani, I.A.S., Vice-Chairman, MMDA welcomed the gathering. Thiru K.T. Shanmugam, President, South India Iron and

Hardware Merchants' Association spoke on behalf of the traders. Thiru L.K. Tripathy, I.A.S., Secretary, Housing and Urban Development Department proposed a vote of thanks.

The Governor handed over the lease-cum-sale agreements to traders. In his inaugural address, the Governor said:-

"I am indeed very happy to be here this evening and inaugurate this extremely spacious Iron and Steel Market Complex. This function is the second Government sponsored public function I am attending since I took over as the Governor of this State. At the outset, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the people of Tamil Nadu for the warm and hearty welcome they have extended to me. I would like to assure the people of the State that I will endeavour to do my best for the wellbeing of all sections of the people of the State.

I am told that this is one among the many relocation projects aimed at shifting of the wholesale trade activities from George Town, so as to decongest the city core and also to create modern and well planned markets.

Looking into the past, many developing countries evinced very little interest in spatial matters in the sixties. But the relentless growth of their population and the tendency for the people to concentrate in large urban centres have generated much concern about city planning. India, particularly Tamil Nadu, which is the second largest urbanised State in India, is also very much concerned with orderly growth of the Urban Centres, particularly the Metropolitan City, Madras.

The urban agglomeration of the St.George Fort with 'White Town' within and 'Black Town' without was the genesis of this Metropolis. Under the British Rule, it grew into

a moderately large town, by swallowing many of the neighbouring villages. Triplicane was the first such addition in 1676 followed by many other villages. Sathangadu, where this prestigious market complex is built now, was added to the Metropolis in 1708. Though Calcutta became the Capital of Britain's Indian Empire, Madras still proposed into a Cosmopolitan Metropolis by the generations of immigrants.

Madras turned 350 years old in July 1989 and its population grew from the moderate 84 lakhs in 1941 to a staggering 40 lakhs today. The city which had earlier only the Fort, the Fort and the Court as its hub of activity, now has sprawled to many square kilometers of area mainly along the three radial corridors accommodating many more activity centres.

As befitting growing metropolis, there is constant change in the city's looks, its perspectives, ambience and life-style. Despite these changes, the city once known for its graciousness and spaciousness, vestiges of things past still survive midst all the symbols of metropolitan growth; thanks to the conscious and constant urban planning efforts of Government of Tamil Nadu from early twenties. Many projects have been formulated and implemented by the Government of Tamil Nadu for the orderly growth of the city.

The World Bank assisted programme from 1977 have seen many major programmes under

Shelter, Traffic and Transportation etc., being implemented. Many shelter schemes such as Sites and Services Scheme to provide housing for weaker sections of the society and slum upgradation schemes to improve the economic and environmental conditions of the areas where lakhs of poor people live have been implemented in the past. Several transportation schemes taken up so far aimed at improving the mobility and safety of the urban poor. Construction of Inner Ring Road, pedestrian subways and foot path, vehicular grade separations on important roads and rail crossings and augmentation of bus fleets are a few to mention. Metro Rail Project, Expansion of Madras Air Port, Development of container Terminal are a few projects undertaken by the Government of Tamil Nadu, have planned a few relocation projects such as shifting the Wholesale trade in perishables to the outskirts and development of truck and bus terminals at the periphery of the city and they are under progress. Railways on their part are planning to develop a second Coaching Terminal in the fringe area.

The development of the New Town at Maraimalai Nagar and the Urban Node at Manali are also aimed at achieving planned dispersal of population. The Madras Export Processing Zone (MEPZ) set up by Government of India adjudged as one of the best efforts of its kind in providing economic impetus and employment growth in the region. Similarly the Aromatic Complex

proposed at Manali is also likely to generate substantial employment opportunities. The long term needs of transportation is proposed to be met by construction of a Circular Railway and the National Bypass in the years to come. As a continuing planning exercise, I understand that various sectoral needs of the Madras Metropolitan Area have been assessed by Madras Metropolitan Development Authority and a Master Plan is being drawn up to accommodate the growth of the metropolis in the coming twenty years.

Coming to this project which I am now inaugurating, I should say that this has been envisaged as one of the measures to decongest the city and provide better facilities to the trade and to the city in general. This will relieve to a great extent the congestion in George Town. I am extremely glad to know that this project is a joint venture of the Government of Tamil Nadu, MMDA and the traders themselves. I should specifically congratulate the trading community for their active participation in the planning and implementation of this impressive project. I must also congratulate MMDA for all the efforts taken in planning and implementation of the project and I wish many more such endeavours should come up from MMDA in future. I hope this project along with similar relocation projects to follow, will go a long way in decongesting the city core and making the city more livable and also providing better facilities for expansion of trade also. In this process, I congratulate all those who are involved directly or indirectly in this great effort and wish them every success in all their future endeavours in building a better Madras.

I once again express my happiness in inaugurating this Iron and Steel Market and dedicating it to the people of this great city." ●

"We have to be determined to defend our independence with the last drop of our blood".

-Dr.B.R. Ambedkar.

The Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal headed by Justice Chittatoshi Mookerjee and comprising other members Justice S.D. Agarwal and Justice N.S. Rao visited the Cauvery Delta in Thiruchirappalli and Thanjavur Districts. On a three day tour beginning on 25th March, the Tribunal first visited Mettur reservoir, Mukkombu (Upper Anicut), the 2000 years old Grand Anicut built by the great Chola Emperor Karikalan and lower Anicut at Anaikkarai.

When the Tribunal members went next on a tour on road covering the Cauvery Delta in Thanjavur District they were accorded a hearty welcome everywhere. A historic episode also went on record - a mammoth human chain covering the entire route of more than 600 kms and consisting more than 15 lakh people from all sections and ages stood in silence displaying empty pots and placards demanding Cauvery Water. This heart-rending and astonishing human chain, rather a 'human wall' was said to have made the Tribunal members remark that the human chain was the longest and the most touching they had ever seen.

At various places enroute, the Tribunal also received memoranda and heard the sorry plight of the delta farmers. Due to non-

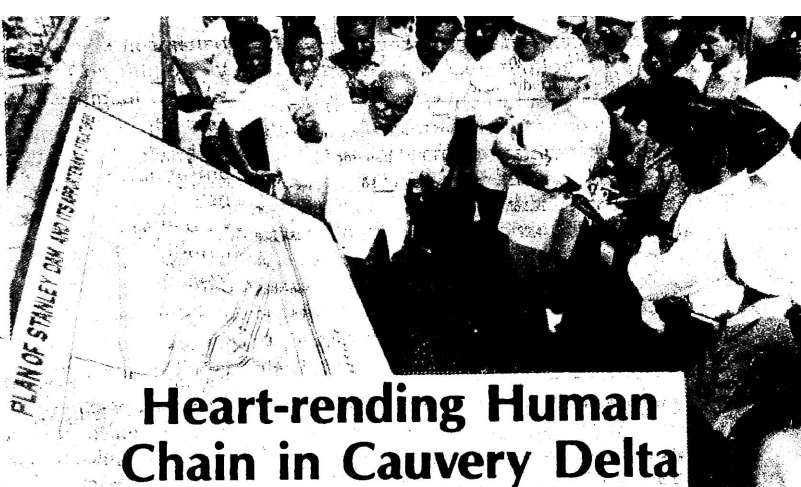
availability of Cauvery Water for irrigation, the annual loss in food production in the Delta was around 200 crores, they were told. The farmers found it impossible for cultivation that the two-crop area of 5 lakh acres had decreased to a mere 70,000 acres last year. The total delta area covers around 12 lakh acres.

On 27th March, the Tribunal members took a two hour aerial survey of the entire Delta in Thanjavur District by helicopter. They covered Srirangam, Kollidam, Chidambaram, Sirkazhi, Coastal Nagapattinam, Vedaranyam, Muthupet, Adirampattinam, Aranthangi and Thanjavur.

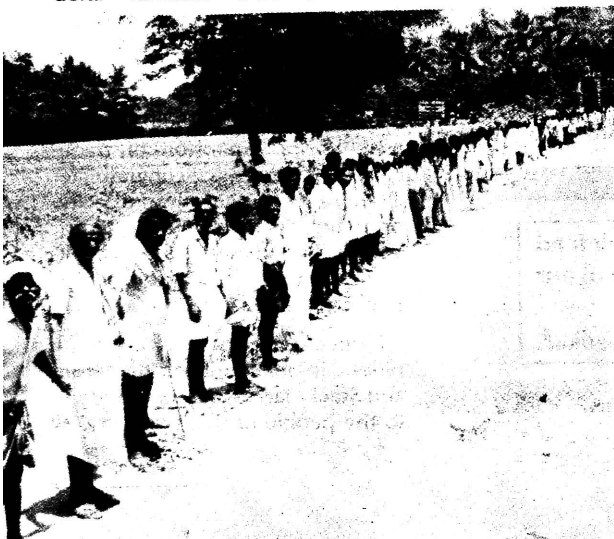
Expressing their anguish, the delta farmers, as a finale staged a

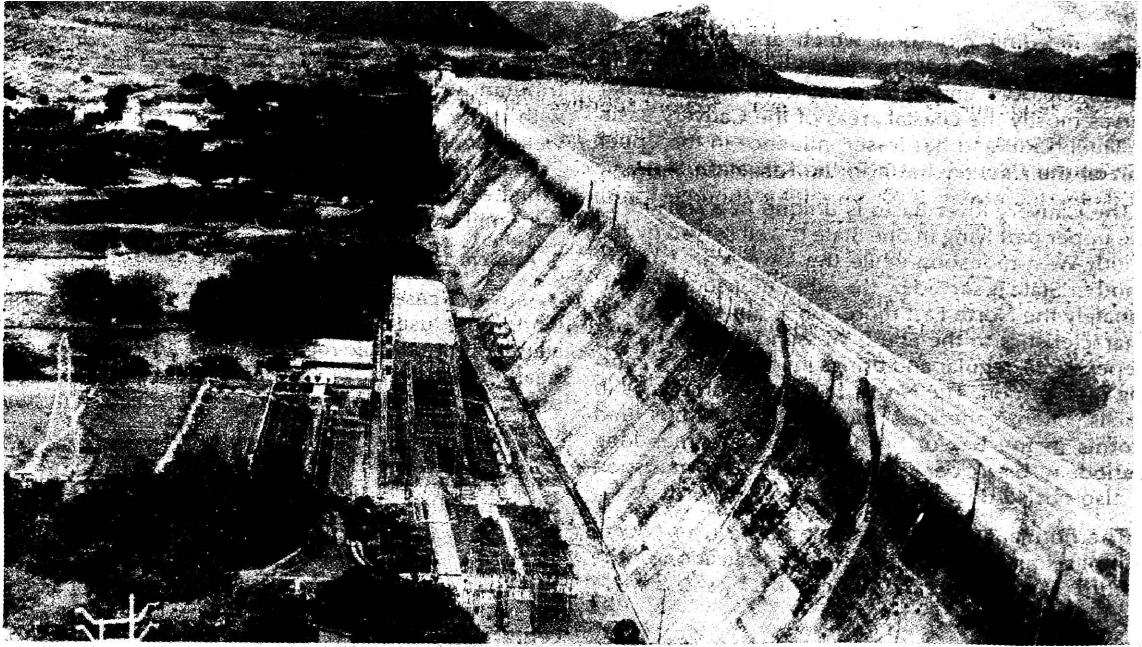
massive rally in Thanjavur on 27th March, in which over 5 lakh people participated. The enormity of the strength of delta farmers and the severity of their problems must indeed have struck a vital note.

The Tribunal members were received and accompanied on tour by Thiru V. Karthikeyan, Thiru V. Ramachandran, Advisers to the Governor, Thiru V. Murugaraj I.A.S., Secretary, Public Works Department, Thiru Vivek Harinarayan I.A.S., Collector of Thanjavur District, Thiru A. Mohanakrishnan, Chairman, Cauvery Technical Cell and representatives of Karnataka and Kerala State Governments.



Heart-rending Human Chain in Cauvery Delta





THE CAUVERY WATER — BASIC FACTS

1. The River Cauvery

The River Cauvery adored and deified by the people of Tamil Nadu rises at Thalaicauvery on the Brahmagiri range of hills of the Western Ghats in the Coorg district of the State of Karnataka. Flowing down the hills and through the Deccan plateau in the Karnataka State, it enters Tamil Nadu State above the Mettur Reservoir. In its course through Karnataka, the river receives a few important tributaries like the Hemavathi, the Harangi, the Lakshmanathirtha, the Kabini, the Swarnavathi, etc., all of which have their sources in the hill ranges of the western ghats. Shimsha and Arkavathy are some of the other tributaries which drain the uplands of the State on the left of the river.

Passing through the ranges of the hills in the Eastern Ghats, the river flows south below Mettur and receives tributaries Bhavani, Noyyal and Amaravathi to its right. Below the confluence of Amaravathi, the river flows towards east to join the Bay of Bengal. Rushing down through rapids and cascades in the Coorg district of Karnataka and thereafter in the steep slopes in the plateau region, the river crosses eastern ghat ranges through deep gorges and narrow courses. Below the confluence of the tributary Bhavani, the bed slope eases and river tends to widen its course and lessen its depth. Above Upper Anicut in Trichy district, the river is as wide as even 2 km and is known as Agenda Cauvery in this

reach. With reduced velocities the sediment load carried with the flow gets dropped, the bed rises with sand and alluvium deposits and the river splits. While the major split is at Upper Anicut with the Coleroon branching off towards north, the river again divides itself into two viz. Cauvery and Vennar at Grand Anicut. Each of these two arms divide and subdivide into a number of distributaries as they pass down the Grand Anicut with the result as the flows enter the Bay of Bengal they pass through 36 such branch rivers otherwise called distributaries over a wide area called the Cauvery Delta, with the sea front of about 125 km. The main river Cauvery retains its name and runs into the Bay of Bengal as a narrow stream near Poompuhar.

The total length of river is 800 km of which 320 km lies in Karnataka, 64 km serve as the common boundary between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and 416 km lie in Tamil Nadu State.

2. The Monsoons - The Rainfall - The Yield in the Cauvery Basin

The South West Monsoon which hits the western tip of the Country around the 1st of June spreads over to cover practically the entire part of the Cauvery basin in Karnataka by about the middle of June. Most part of the basin in Tamil Nadu State lying in the rain shadow region gets poorer benefits from this South West Monsoon. This monsoon generally continues upto September end.

The receding monsoon which appears in Tamil Nadu as the north east monsoon by about the middle of October and extends to end of December serves mostly the coastal areas of the Cauvery Basin of Tamil Nadu and has lesser influence in the upper part of the Cauvery basin in the Karnataka State.

The Cauvery River Basin is unique in a sense that the upper part lying in one State is well served by the South West monsoon while the lower part lying in another State is served by the other monsoon. Unfortunately the North East monsoon is not similar in its characteristics to the South West monsoon which is dependable, regular and brings in intense rains causing high run off. The North East monsoon comes in spells often generated through depressions and storms in the Bay of Bengal with sometimes long periods of break between the spells. This monsoon is also not so dependable and frequently fails.

The normal annual rainfall along the river course from its source to the sea gives an indication of the nature of catchment and its potential by way of yield in the basin along its route.

Thalai Cauvery	6000 to 8000 mm
Bhagamandala (9 km below)	6000 mm
Mercara	3265 mm
Coorg (District average)	2725
Krishnarajasagara (Mysore)	810 mm
Mettur Reservoir	762 mm
Upper Anicut	969 mm
Grand Anicut	859 mm
Thanjavur	970 mm
Thanjavur delta (Average of 9 representative stations)	1122 mm
Nagapattinam (Coastal town)	1367 mm

The variability in the incidence of rainfall between the two parts of the basin in the two different States may also be seen from the fact that the average number of rainfall days in a year in the Karnataka part is 76 days whereas in Tamil Nadu it is only 55. Further the topography of the basin is such that in the Upper part in the Karnataka State location of storages to hold the heavy run off generated by the South West monsoon is possible while the run off from the cyclonic rainfall received from the North East monsoon over the coastal belt in Tamil Nadu is only useful to the extent of the day-to-day requirements of the crop at the time of occurrence with the rest spilling into the sea unutilised. The flat terrain in the lower part of the basin does not permit holding the run off in any storages. This is true of all deltas, subject to, cyclonic storm.

The total catchment of the Cauvery Basin is 81,155 sq.km of which 34,273 sq.km lie in Karnataka State and 44,016 sq.km lie in Tamil Nadu State. Also the upper parts of three major tributaries viz. the Kabini, the Bhavani and the Amaravathi lie within the present

State of Kerala and these total to 2,866 sq.km. By reason of the fact that the Cauvery and many of its tributaries take their sources in the Western Ghats with heavy incidence of rainfall, the contribution of yield from the parts lying in the Kerala and Karnataka States is higher. The contribution of yield per sq.km is higher in those regions than the yield per sq.km in the Tamil Nadu catchment.

3. Ancient irrigation in the Cauvery Basin

As is the case in most of the river systems in the world, the use of river waters for irrigation first started in the deltaic region of the Cauvery Basin. Irrigation in the Cauvery Delta is thus of an ancient origin and is said to be as old as the irrigation in the Indus Basin. Development of the irrigation in other eastern basins like Krishna and Godavari came much later. Alluvial nature of the soil, the flat terrain carrying a number of branches of the river in shallow depth with adequate flows from June to January have all been conducive for the development of irrigation and cultivation of paddy in the Cauvery Delta. It appears as though even in the beginning of the second century AD there were a number of braided courses of the river systems and the excavated channels carrying the flood waters on to the lands for irrigation. Since the river carries sediments and continuously deposits them over the lands the flow courses get obstructed and in the process there is accretion in land and the river bed with the result sometime in the second century AD, Cauvery arm appears to have breached to join the northern arm viz. Coleroon through the breached course now called Ullar leaving the irrigated lands of the Delta high and dry. It was only to close this breach that the then Ruler of the area Karikalachola embarked on the mighty endeavour of building a stone anicut across this breach so as to restore the flow to pass through the deltaic region. This structure now called the Grand Anicut is considered to be the most ancient structure in the world built across a sandy river still functioning giving enormous benefits to the Delta. Of course this anicut has been improved over the years with the



"I want all People to be Indian First,
Indian Last and Nothing else but Indian."
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

addition of shutters for the vents, a bridge spanning the piers etc. During the British period in the middle of last century some more improvements like the provision of head regulators to the Vennar Cauvery branches at the Grand Anicut and the construction of regulator across Coleroon arm and a bed dam across Cauvery arm at the Upper Anicut was taken

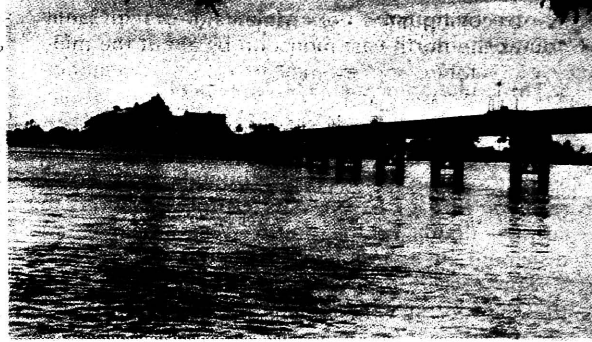
up. This had ensured the diversion of the flows required for the irrigation for the Delta at the Upper Anicut itself by restricting and regulating the flows into Coleroon and avoiding the heavy floods entering into Cauvery by scouring the bed of the Cauvery arm. Around 1836, a major anicut was also constructed across Coleroon which is now called the Lower Anicut to stabilise the irrigation in and around the Coleroon arm north of the Delta. In recent times, a vented barrage has been constructed across the Cauvery arm at Upper Anicut downstream of the bed dam. Now, we have a series of structures starting from the Cauvery and the Coleroon barrages at the Upper Anicut, the Grand Anicut with the head regulators on the Cauvery and Vennar branches and the Lower Anicut down below well provided with necessary gates to regulate the flows that enter the Coleroon from the Aganda Cauvery at Upper Anicut and from the Grand Anicut both at times of normal flow and at times of floods. We are sufficiently equipped to utilise the waters available for the Delta to the maximum extent possible for irrigation purposes allowing only the heavy floods that occur once in a way to be spilled through the Lower Anicut to the sea.

As the Delta irrigation developed, irrigation on the banks all along the river Cauvery also developed through diversion by temporary barriers (Korambus). These temporary barriers were replaced by anicut constructions over a long period of time. We can thus see that irrigation through the river channels taking off from the River Cauvery and its tributaries which is again of ancient origin both in the State of Karnataka and in the State of Tamil Nadu is still flourishing.

A map in Annexure 'A' shows the ancient irrigation in the river basin as existed around 1900. These areas have been irrigated by natural flows of the river and by virtue of the topography and the nature of the soil, people in the area have been utilising the waters over a long period of time for growing wet crops. They have acquired prescriptive rights over the waters they have been using for centuries and have a claim for their protection whenever further use of the waters are planned in any other part of the river basin.

4. The 1892 Agreement

When Mysore embarked on construction of irrigation works on a large scale for extension of new irrigation by around 1890 in Cauvery as well as other



basins in their territory, there was apprehension in the then Madras Presidency that the unilateral or uncontrolled expansion of irrigation in the Mysore territory will affect the supplies to the established irrigation in the Madras Presidency. The matter was taken up by the then Madras Government with the Mysore Darbar.

As a result of correspondence, discussions and negotiations between the two States between 1890 and 1892, "Rules defining the limits within which no new irrigation works are to be constructed by the Mysore State without previous reference to the Madras Government" were framed and agreed upon by the two Governments in February 1892. These rules constitute what is known as the 1892 Agreement. These rules apply to the Cauvery and other rivers which emanated or passed through the Mysore State to flow into the Madras Presidency and these have been listed in the Schedule 'A' annexed to the Agreement.

According to the 1892 Agreement, when the Mysore Government desires to construct any new irrigation reservoir across the Cauvery and its five tributaries mentioned in Schedule 'A' of the agreement viz., Hemavathi, Lakshmanathirtha, Kabini, Swarnavathi and Yagachi (upto Belur Bridge) (Yagachi is a tributary to Hemavathi) or any new anicut across the Swarnavathi, Yagachi (upto Belur Bridge), Cauvery below Ramasamy Anicut or Kabini below Rampur Anicut, then full information regarding the proposed work shall be forwarded to the Madras Government and their consent shall be obtained prior to the actual commencement of work. The Madras Government shall be bound not to refuse such consent except for the protection of the prescriptive rights already acquired and actually existing. The nature of such right and mode of exercising it in every case shall be determined in accordance with the law on the subject of prescriptive right to use of water and in accordance with what is fair and reasonable under all the circumstances. If any difference of opinion arises between the two Governments in any case in which the consent is sought for, the same shall be referred to the final decision either of arbitrators ap-

pointed by both the Governments or of the Government of India.

5. The Evolution of the 1924 Agreement

There were no storage structures across the Cauvery until the beginning of the 20th century. Even as Madras was considering proposals for a storage reservoir across Cauvery in its territory for storing the surplus floods of the South West monsoon and distribute them evenly through out the irrigation season, Mysore proposed a storage reservoir across the Cauvery at Kannambadi and sought the prior consent of Madras under the provisions of the 1892 Agreement. Detailed studies made by Madras revealed that the Mysore Project as formulated would affect the interests of Madras and hence Madras declined to give consent. Mysore had urgent need to ensure steady supply of water to the Power House at Sivasamudram which was feeding the Kolar Gold Mines and therefore wanted permission in the first instance for the construction of a smaller reservoir of 11 TMC capacity, but with wider foundations so as to permit of its being raised to the full height to store 41 TMC if it was ultimately held that such a reservoir was permissible under the 1892 Agreement. Madras gave its consent for the smaller reservoir on the assurance by Mysore that the fact of providing a wider foundation for the dam than was necessary would not be pressed as grounds for justifying a larger reservoir and that the rules of working of the reservoir would be settled on the lines suggested by Madras. Mysore proceeded with the work in September 1911, but failed to honour the assurances given.

Difference arose between the two Governments on the flows to be maintained in the river at Upper Anicut for the protection of the prescriptive rights of Madras and the mode of ensuring such flows. The dispute was referred to Sir Henry Griffin a Judge of the Allahabad High Court for arbitration with Mr.M.Nethersole, the then Inspector General of Irrigation as assessor in 1913. The award was passed in 1914. Eventhough Madras appealed against this award to the Government of India, the Government of India ratified the award in April 1916. There upon Madras appealed to the Secretary of State against the decision of the Government of India. The Secretary of State decided in 1919 that there was a prima facie case for entertaining the appeal of Madras and gave Mysore the option of appealing against the cancellation of the ratification of the award, or settling the case out of Court by negotiations with Madras or by fresh arbitration. Mysore preferred to have the dispute settled by negotiations with Madras. After prolonged negotiations an agreement was reached between the two Governments on 18th February 1924 and this is known as the 1924 Agreement.

The 1924 Agreement was concluded mainly in fulfilment of the terms of the 1892 Agreement in respect of the construction of Krishnarajasagara for which Mysore sought the consent of Madras. However sharing of the waters for further development in the basin as agreed upon by the two Governments at that time was also incorporated in the agreement. Madras consented to the construction of Krishnarajasagara by Mysore with a capacity of 44.827 TMC to irrigate 1.25 lakh acres of new ayacut subject to the condition that the reservoir shall be operated strictly in accordance with the Rules of Regulation appended to the Agreement as Annexure I. The States agreed to share the waters for further development as follows:

a) Madras to construct the Mettur Dam with a capacity of 93.50 TMC and extend irrigation to new area of 3.01 lakh acres.

b) Mysore to construct new reservoirs of an aggregate effective capacity of 45 TMC on Cauvery and its tributaries mentioned in Schedule A of the 1892 Agreement and extend irrigation to a new extent of 1.10 lakh acres subject to the condition that

i) the impounding in these reservoirs shall be so regulated as not to make any material diminution in the supplies due to Madras (as contained in the Rules of Regulation for the Krishnarajasagara forming Annexure to the 1924 Agreement)

ii) The Mysore Government should furnish full particulars and details of such reservoir schemes and of the impounding therein to the Madras Government to enable them to satisfy themselves that the conditions stipulated in the agreement will be fulfilled.

c) Madras Government shall be at liberty to construct new irrigation works on the tributaries of the Cauvery in Madras and should the Madras Government construct any new storage reservoir on the more important tributaries like the Bhavani, Amaravathi or Noyil, the Mysore Government shall be at liberty to construct as an offset, a storage reservoir on one of the tributaries of the Cauvery in Mysore, of a capacity not exceeding 60% of the new reservoir in Madras, provided that the impounding in



"Social and Religious Problems have a bearing on Political Constitutions".

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

such reservoirs shall not diminish or affect in any way the supplies to which the Madras Government and Mysore Government respectively are entitled to under this Agreement or the division of the surplus water which it was anticipated will be available for division at the time of review of certain clauses of the Agreement, at the expiry of 50 years.

The agreement stipulates that the provision of the 1892 Agreement shall continue to operate except in regard to matters covered by the 1924 Agreement.

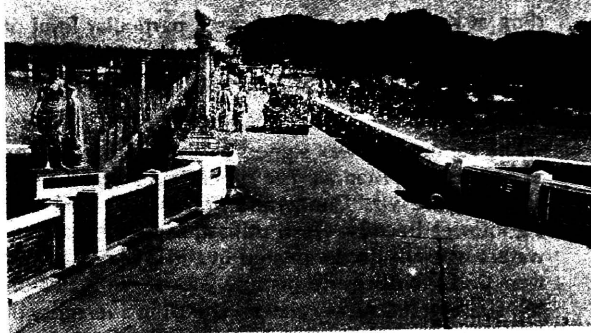
One of the important conditions of the 1924 Agreement embodied in clause 10(xi) of the Agreement is that the limitations and arrangements embodied in clauses 10(iv) to 10(vii) "shall at the expiry of fifty years from the date of execution of these presents be open to reconsideration in the light of the experience gained and of an examination of the possibilities of the further extension of irrigation within the territories of the respective Governments and to such modifications and additions as may be mutually agreed upon as the result of such reconsideration." This clause has clearly excluded the sub-clauses 10(i) to (iii) from the condition laid out above and these sub-clauses deal with the construction of the Krishnarajasagara dam and the "regulation of discharges through and from the said reservoir strictly in accordance with the Rules of Regulation set forth in the Annexure-I which Rules of Regulation shall be and form part of this Agreement". The sub-clauses 10(i) to (iii) of this Agreement are therefore permanent and are not subject to review or reconsideration at any time.

The 1924 Agreement is the result of several years of mutual discussion and negotiations undertaken on the express wish of the Mysore Darbar to get the dispute, settled through negotiations. It is seen that these negotiations and mutual discussions have been between the Engineers of the States, Administrators and also at the level of the Maharaja of Mysore and the Governor of Madras. Joint gaugings have also been undertaken to derive certain correlations between the quantum of flow at the different points along the river. But one philosophy that has been freely advocated and accepted by both the parties through the negotiations and is underlying in the evolution of this agreement is

a) that the existing irrigation in any part of the basin will be fully taken care of before planning any other scheme in any other part of the basin and

b) that there will be a fair and equitable share of the further prospects of irrigation in the basin.

It is by way of ensuring the full protection to the existing irrigation a large part of which lies in the Cauvery Delta below the Upper Anicut, the Rules of Regulation of the Krishnarajasagara Reservoir were framed. These Rules specify the manner in which the



day to day flows that enter the Krishnarajasagara Reservoir has to be shared between the two States, the quantity that is due to the Madras State being released from the Krishnarajasagara Reservoir and then only the quantity that the Mysore Government is eligible to hold being impounded in the Krishnarajasagara Reservoir. Though this sharing is defined by the adoption of an engineering formula it can be explained in simple language as below:

Madras is entitled at Upper Anicut for its customary use a certain quantum of flows. Of course that quantum varies each month depending on the requirements on the field. That quantum to be ensured at the North Gauge of the Cauvery Dam at Upper Anicut is specified as follows monthwise:

Month	At Upper Anicut		Corresponding flow at KRS (Cusecs)
	Gauge (Ft.)	Corresponding flow (Cusecs)	
June	6½	29800	18625
July	7½	40100	25063
August	7½	40100	25247
September	7	35000	21875
October	6½	29800	8940
November	6	25033	8894
December	3½	8913	2674
January	3	6170	1851

The inflows at Krishnarajasagara Reservoir are to be released on a day to day basis such that these readings at the north gauge of Cauvery Dam are ensured subject to the availability of flows and the quantum of flows available at Krishnarajasagara over and above this can be impounded for use in the Mysore State. In other words, impounding in Krishnarajasagara should be done only when the natural flows received at Krishnarajasagara are in excess of the customary uses that have developed downstream over the centuries and after releasing the limits prescribed for such uses. The flows that are prescribed to be maintained at Upper Anicut have been termed as limit flows for the month concerned. The impounding formula that has been derived and is under use, provides for total release of the inflows upto a certain quantum of the inflow, full impoun-

ding at Krishnarajasagara above a particular level of inflow quantities and partial release and partial impounding between these ranges of inflows.

The Agreement was signed by the representatives of Mysore and Madras. The other States in the basin at that time viz. Coorg and Travancore were not signatories because fresh utilisation of the Cauvery waters was not contemplated in these States at that time and there was no dispute with these States on the sharing of Cauvery waters. The Union Territory of Pondicherry was also not a party to the Agreement; but an assurance was given by the then British Government to the French Government that the interests of the ayacut in French territory would be taken care of since the ayacut that lies in their territory is only an enclave in the tail end of the Delta.

6. Irrigation Development in the Basin till 1956:

Mysore State

The Kannambadi Dam was completed as contemplated in the 1924 Agreement forming the Krishnarajasagara Reservoir with an effective capacity of 44827 Mcft. The project which was earlier started as a low dam was completed to the specifications prescribed in the 1924 Agreement and commissioned in the year 1929. Thereafter the Mysore Government also implemented a few more schemes like the Kanna, Bairamangala, Markanahalli and Shimsa Canal etc. They enlarged the area under Minor Irrigation too.

However no work was taken up by the Mysore State to go in for construction of reservoirs to a total capacity of 45 TMC and extension of ayacuts thereby to an extent of 1.1 lakh acres permitted by the 1924 Agreement.

Madras State

Similarly the Mettur Reservoir contemplated in 1924 Agreement was completed in the year 1934 by the Government of Madras. This storage had given the benefit of regulating the supplies to the Cauvery fed channels and the Delta according to the needs which during the pre-Mettur days were frequently suffering from flood damages and lack of supplies at crucial periods of crops. The existing ayacuts under the river channels below the Mettur Reservoir and in the Cauvery Delta were thus well stabilised and there could be also an increase in the intensity of crop. Similarly under the Coleroon arm the area under the Lower Coleroon Anicut System also got the benefit of stabilisation and increase in the intensity of crops.

The 1924 Agreement entitled the Government of Madras to a new area of irrigation under the Cauvery



"The Emancipation of the Mind and the Soul is a necessary preliminary for the Political Expansion of the People."

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

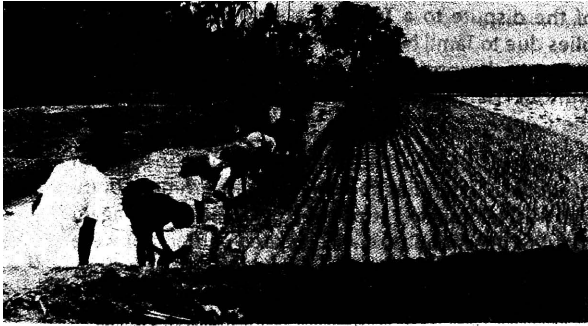
Mettur Project upto 3.01 lakh acres. The dam and the Canal system of this project were completed by 1934. It took some time for the ayacut to develop and later it was seen that the new area that could be served by this Canal system was only 2.56 lakh acres. Another Canal taking off from the Mettur dam itself was excavated to irrigate 45,000 acres in the Salem-Periyar Districts. Both the Canals together made up the new ayacut area to 3.01 lakh acres limited by the 1924 Agreement.

The Madras Government also built a reservoir across the tributary Bhavani by implementing the Lower Bhavani Project. The Bhavani Sagar was completed in the year 1953 to irrigate an extent of 2.07 lakh acres partly wet and partly dry. The Statement A below gives the development of irrigation in the States of Tamil Nadu, Mysore and Kerala over the period from 1901 to 1956. It may be seen therefrom that the total area under irrigation in the basin increased from 18,736 lakh acres to 27,721 lakh acres the major step up being due to the implementation of Krishnarajasagara and the Mettur Reservoir Projects contemplated in the 1924 Agreement.

7. Irrigation Development in the Basin After 1956

As a result of the States' Reorganisation in 1956, Kerala emerged as one of the basin States. The erstwhile State of Travancore became a part of Kerala and the erstwhile State of Coorg became a part of Karnataka. The Kollegal area and the Malabar area of the erstwhile Madras State became a part of Karnataka and Kerala respectively. The legal position is that the 1892 and the 1924 Agreements continue to be binding on the respective successor States.

After the States Reorganisation, Karnataka wanted to take up new schemes in the Cauvery basin. It proposed Kabini Reservoir as an offset to the Bhavani Reservoir of Tamil Nadu and Hemavathi against the 45 TMC reservoir capacity for irrigation of 1.10 lakh acres of new ayacut permitted under the 1924 Agreement. Suvarnavathi was proposed as an offset to the Amaravathi Reservoir of Tamil Nadu. Construction of



Harangi Reservoir was taken up under the plea that Harangi is not finding a place in the Schedule A of 1892 Agreement and that in accordance with the provisions of the 1892 Agreement Karnataka was entitled to construct reservoir across any non-scheduled stream without reference to Madras.

8. The Cauvery Dispute and the Efforts to Resolve

Karnataka failed to adhere to the conditions of the 1924 Agreement in respect of these projects. Full details of the projects were not furnished and the Rules of Regulation for these new reservoirs were not framed and agreed upon so as to ensure that the flows due to Tamil Nadu were not diminished, as required under the 1924 Agreement. Hence, Tamil Nadu withheld consent for these projects. Government of India also did not accord clearance for these projects; but Karnataka proceeded with the construction of these projects despite the several protests lodged by Tamil Nadu. In the absence of clearance by the Government of India, the expenditure on the projects is stated to have been met from the State funds.

Discussions were held at the level of the Chief Ministers of the basin States under the auspices of the Union Minister for Irrigation from 1968 onwards to resolve the dispute that has arisen because of the unilateral action of the Karnataka Government in constructing reservoirs and creating ayacut and canal system etc. much beyond their eligibility but no agreement could be reached during the discussions. Karnataka declined to give any assurance to adhere to the 1924 Agreement and was continuing the works on their new projects. The Government of Tamil Nadu in their letter dated 17.2.1970 requested the Government of India to refer the Cauvery Waters Dispute to a Tribunal. The Government of India convened meetings of the Chief Ministers of the Basin States to examine the scope for a settlement. Since no agreement could be reached in these meetings and there was no indication of the constitution of a Tribunal by the Government of India, Tamil Nadu filed a suit in 1971 in the Supreme Court praying for issue of directions to the Government of India to constitute a Tribunal for settling the Cauvery issue.

While the suit was pending in the Supreme Court, the Prime Minister of India took the initiative and arranged for another meeting of the three Chief ministers and the Union Minister for Irrigation and Power from 29.05.72 to 31.05.72. During these discussions, the Chief Ministers agreed for constituting a Cauvery Fact Finding Committee which would collect all data pertaining to availability and utilisation of flows in the Cauvery basin. It was also agreed by the Chief Ministers that pending final settlement of the problem no State would take any steps to make the solution of the problem difficult either by impounding or by utilising the waters of the Cauvery beyond what it was on 31.05.72. Tamil Nadu on the advice of the Prime Minister withdrew its case from the Supreme Court.

9. The Cauvery Fact Finding Committee:

The Cauvery Fact Finding Committee appointed by the Government of India consisted of a retired Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, a retired Chief Engineer of Punjab, a retired Agricultural Commissioner of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and a retired Judge. The Committee gave its Report on the 15th December 1972, and an Additional Report on 14th August, 1973.

Salient details of the findings of the Cauvery Fact Finding Committee are as below:

(i) Ayacut & Utilisation:

	Tamil Nadu	Karnataka	Kerala	Total
Ayacut as on 1972 (Lakh Acres)	28.208*	6.825	0.534	35.567
Lakh ha.	11424	2.764	0.216	14404
Utilisation (TMC)	566.60	176.82	5.00	748.42

* Includes 0.43 lakh ac. (0.174 Lakh ha.) in Pondicherry State.

(ii) Yield (TMC)

	Yield of the Cauvery at 50% dependability	75% dependability	90% dependability
Krishnarajasagara	2194	1878	1676
Mettur	5074	4514	4142
Lower Coleroon			
Anicut	740.0	670.0	623.0

Systemwise ayacut in the Basin in Tamil Nadu is given in Statment B enclosed.

10. Negotiations and their Failure

The data compiled and presented by this Committee were accepted by the Chief Ministers in the meetings convened on 29.4.73 and 9.10.73. From the above data, it could be seen that as on 1971-72, the combined utilisation in all the basin States was even more than the total yield and there was therefore no surplus for sharing.

However, the Government of India came up with the suggestion that further extension of irrigation would be possible by effecting savings in the present uses. Further discussions continued on this basis.

The Government of India formulated two draft proposals one in 1974 and another in 1976 for consideration of the Chief Ministers of the basin States. In both these proposals the basic principle of protection to the existing ayacut which is the very essence of 1924 Agreement was not given due consideration. Hence these proposals were not acceptable to Tamil Nadu.

In the meanwhile, from 1974 onwards, Karnataka started unilaterally abrogating the 1924 Agreement and intercepting the flows legitimately due to this State year after year and impounding the same in their reservoirs and letting down only the surplus. Also the works on the disputed projects were continued without interruption and the ayacuts under these projects were progressively being developed and increased. The Government of Karnataka were taking special efforts to complete these projects expeditiously by allocating larger funds in their budget.

Though Tamil Nadu in its letter dt.29.05.75 reiterated its demand to refer the dispute to a Tribunal it continued to extend active cooperation in all the efforts made by the Government of India towards arriving at an amicable settlement through negotiations. A number of meetings of the Chief ministers of the basin States held under the auspices of the Union Minister besides bilateral discussions between the Chief Ministers of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu could not bring about a settlement. Finding that such prolongation of the dialogue was only delaying the settlement of the dispute to the detriment of Tamil Nadu, the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu declared in the meeting convened by the Union Minister at Bangalore on 16.6.86 that the negotiations had failed and requested the Government of India to refer the dispute to a Tribunal. An application to refer the dispute to the Tribunal was made to the Government of India on 6.7.86 invoking the clauses of the Inter State Water Disputes Act 1956.

11. The Constitution of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal

Thereafter, the Government of Tamil Nadu supported the prayer of the Tamil Nadu Cauvery Neer-pasana Vilaiporulgal Vivasayigal Nala Urimai Padugappu Sangam made in their writ petition filed in the Supreme Court in 1983 requesting for issue of directions to the Government of India to refer the dispute to a Tribunal. The Members of Parliament representing Tamil Nadu presented a memorandum on 04.12.86 to the then Prime Minister seeking his personal intervention to cause immediate reference

of the dispute to a Tribunal and to secure the supplies due to Tamil Nadu as well as cessation of further work on the projects embarked upon by Karnataka without the concurrence of the co-basin States and the Centre.

Keeping Tamil Nadu's request for the constitution of a Tribunal pending for long, the Government of India was telling the Supreme Court now and again that the possibilities of a negotiated settlement were being explored. Bilateral discussions were held by the Governor of Tamil Nadu during President's rule in September, 1988 with the Chief Minister of Karnataka, in pursuance of the directions of the Supreme Court; but these discussions also failed to bring about a settlement or narrow down the difference.

The Union Minister for water Resources convened a meeting of the Chief Ministers of the basin States on 05.04.90 at New Delhi. This was followed by bilateral discussions between Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka on 19.4.90 at Madras, with the intention of convening one more meeting of Chief Ministers of the basin States, if a consensus was reached at the bilateral meeting. However, no consensus could be reached in the bilateral meeting of Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. When the case in the Supreme Court came up for final hearing on 24.04.90, the position was explained before the Court and the Government of India left the matter to be decided by the Court. The Supreme Court in its judgement delivered on 04.05.90 issued directions to the Government of India to fulfill its statutory obligation and notify in the official gazette within a period of one month, the constitution of an appropriate Tribunal for the adjudication of the water dispute.

The Government of India in their Notification No.21/190-WD dated 02.06.90 constituted the "Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal" with head quarters at New Delhi consisting of the following Judges nominated in this behalf by the Chief Justice of India;

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|----------|
| i)Thiru Justice Chittatosh Mookerjee | | |
| Chief Justice of the | | |
| Bombay High Court | ... | Chairman |
| ii)Thiru Justice S.D. Agarwal | | |
| Judge of the | | |
| Allahabad High Court | ... | Member |
| iii)Thiru Justice N.S. Rao | | |
| Judge of the | | |
| Patna High Court | ... | Member |

On the same day, the Government of India also referred the Water Dispute regarding the inter State river Cauvery, and the river valley thereof, emerging from letter No.17527/K2/82.110 dt.6th July, 1986 from the Government of Tamil Nadu for adjudication.

Thus under the pretext of preferring a negotiated settlement, Karnataka stalled the Constitution of Tribunal for over 20 years. The Government of India which did nothing to halt the new unauthorised constructions in Karnataka in spite of repeated references from Tamil Nadu failed to constitute the Tribunal on the plea that they had not formed "an opinion that the water dispute cannot be settled by negotiations." Finally, the constitution of Tribunal could be done only after the Supreme Court gave directions to the Government of India.

12. Injury caused to Tamil Nadu irrigation

In the intervening years, Karnataka has embarked on several other projects also like the Yagachi Project, Varuna Canal Project and several other smaller schemes. The ayacut and utilisation which was 6.83 lakh acres and 177 TMC in 1971-72 is reported to have increased to 13.78 lakh acres and about 300 TMC as in 1990-91. Karnataka has proposals to increase the ayacut and utilisation still further in a big way. As a result of Karnataka's unauthorised interception of the flows due to Tamil Nadu, the inflows into Mettur have been progressively coming down. The availability of supplies to the established ayacut in Tamil Nadu has been not only reducing year after year but also becoming belated and uncertain. As a result, the traditional double crop lands in the Delta have been able to raise only a belated single crop and that too with great difficulty and risk. Though an increasing trend in productivity has been maintained on account of the improved seeds, fertiliser application, use of pesticides and improved agronomic practices there has been reduction in the yield on account of lack of adequate supplies. There are also large extents lying fallow on account of inadequacy of supplies. The total food production in the Delta has come down drastically. Kuruwai which is the most productive crop in the cropping pattern adopted in the Delta, could not be raised for many years on account of poor and belated inflows into Mettur. This has caused considerable distress especially to the small farmers and lakhs of landless agricultural labour.

The steep fall in the inflows into Mettur brought out in the Table below will clearly indicate the consequent stress the farmers and the farm labourers are subjected to year after year and the unpredictable conditions in which they have to do the farming.

Making the individual a slave of labour in the Associated Activity is that he feels its success as his success, its failure as his failure is the real thing that binds men and makes a society of them.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

	(in TMC)			
	June to September	October to December	January to May	Annual
38 years' average 1934-35 to 1971-72 as compiled by CFFC	253.50	93.90	29.70	377.10
1974-75 to 1983-84 10 years	201.10	75.10	29.10	305.30
1984-85	182.20	81.05	21.11	284.36
1985-86	92.47	45.20	20.61	158.28
1986-87	96.84	63.25	27.27	187.36
1987-88	25.87	57.43	20.60	103.90
1988-89	119.62	33.44	28.31	181.37
1989-90	93.19	54.96	27.50	175.65
1990-91	82.54	40.29		

Restoration of the flows of the Cauvery in accordance with the provisions of 1924 Agreement is imperative to relieve the suffering in the Delta and revive the agricultural economy in the region and this, and only this, can be the burden of our song.

13. The Proceedings before the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal:

The Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal had its first sitting on the 28th July, 1990. The Government of Tamil Nadu filed a petition seeking interim arrangements and praying for directions to the State of Karnataka not to impound or utilise waters of the Cauvery river beyond what it was on 31.05.72, as agreed to by the Chief Ministers of the basin States and the Union Minister for Irrigation and Power and pass an order of injunction restraining the State of Karnataka from undertaking any new projects, dams, reservoirs, canals etc. and/or from proceeding further with the construction of projects, dams, reservoirs, canals etc. on the course of River Cauvery or its tributaries except with the consent of the State of Tamil Nadu or the directions of the Hon'ble Tribunal. Since Karnataka refused to release any waters for even the Samba Crops (the first crop season was already lost) Tamil Nadu filed an emergent petition before the Tribunal on 17.11.90 to direct Government of Karnataka to release 20 TMC of water from their reservoirs to save the standing crops in Tamil Nadu. The Union Territory of Pondicherry also filed an application on similar lines and seeking release of water for 1990-91 irrigation season.

When the petition for interim orders and the emergent petition for release of waters came up before the Tribunal, Karnataka and Kerala maintained that the Tribunal has no jurisdiction to pass interim orders. The tribunal reserved its judgement and ordered that if any agreement was reached between the two States on release of waters to the Standing crops in Tamil Nadu, the same may be reported to the Tribunal. The Karnataka cabinet which met on 15.12.90 decided not to release any waters to Tamil Nadu even on humanitarian grounds.

The Hon'ble Tribunal in its judgement on the petitions for interim arrangements on 05.01.1991 held that Tamil Nadu's petitions for interim orders injunction are not maintainable in law, since under the Inter State Water Disputes Act, 1956, the Tribunal has no powers to give any interim relief, unless the issue of grant of interim relief is specifically referred to the Tribunal by the Government of India under Section 4 of the Act.

The Government of Tamil Nadu filed a Special Leave Petition against the orders of the Tribunal, in the Supreme Court of India on 10.01.1991. The Special Leave Petition has been admitted and is posted for hearing by a three Judge bench on 19th March, 1991. However, no orders have been passed on the interim application seeking immediate release of water from Karnataka reservoirs and stay of the projects in Karnataka.

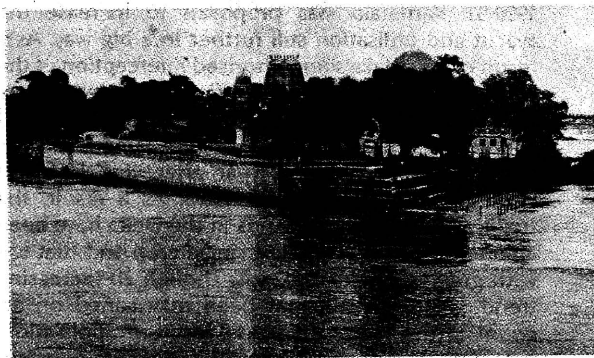
In the meanwhile, the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and the Governor of Tamil Nadu (after imposition of President's Rule in Tamil Nadu) addressed the Chief Minister of Karnataka requesting him to release waters to save the standing crops. They also addressed the Prime Minister of India requesting him to prevail upon the Chief Minister of Karnataka to release waters to save the standing crops in the Cauvery Delta. The Prime Minister also wrote to the Chief Minister of Karnataka in this regard and when the later met him at New Delhi during the Irrigation Ministers' Conference in January, 1991 impressed upon him the need to release waters to save the standing crops without insisting on any conditions. But the Chief Minister of Karnataka has stated in his letter dated 03.02.91 addressed to the Governor of Tamil Nadu that the storage in Karnataka reservoirs is poorer than what it was during this time last year and reiterated his offer to release waters subject to the condition that Tamil Nadu should withdraw its petitions requesting for interim order both before the Tribunal and the Supreme Court and also agree to supply power in exchange for water and that the supply of water should not be treated as prescriptive right or a precedent.

Tamil Nadu could not accept the conditions which were designed to deprive Tamil Nadu of its rights. Though the Government of Tamil Nadu took all efforts to get some waters to prevent damage to the crops; it considered that the acceptance of conditions stipulated by Karnataka would cause irreparable prejudice to the rights of Tamil Nadu for Cauvery waters. On account of the refusal of Karnataka to release waters, the crops over an extent of about 1.00 lakh acres suffered total damage and crops over an extent of 3.00 lakh acres suffered partial damage.

The States filed their respective Statements of Case

before the Tribunal on 18.09.1990. Tamil Nadu in its Statement of Case has explained in great detail the provisions of the 1892 and 1924 Agreements and the violation of these provisions by Karnataka and prayed for a declaration that these Agreements must form the basis and context of adjudication of the present water dispute. Directions to Karnataka to act in accordance with the provisions of these Agreements have been prayed for. The damages caused to Tamil Nadu over the years since 1974 when the Karnataka chose to abrogate the existing Inter-State Agreements have been detailed in the Statement of Case.

Karnataka in its Statement of Case has contended that the "alleged" agreements entered into by the vassal State of Mysore with Madras are no Agreements at all and they are not in any way binding on Karnataka. It has been contended that the interests of the new State of Karnataka of which the erstwhile Mysore forms a part were substantially



changed and enlarged and Karnataka is entitled to its share on the basis of equitable apportionment and no rights can be claimed by Tamil Nadu except on the basis of equality of right and equitable apportionment of waters. It has prayed for determination of the availability of waters on the basis of long term and upto date data including the availability of ground water in the Cauvery delta in Tamil Nadu and equitable apportionment of the waters ignoring the "alleged" agreements of 1892 and 1924.

Kerala in its Statement of Case has maintained that it is a State newly created as a result of the Reorganisation of States and it is not bound by the Agreements of 1892 and 1924. Kerala has also maintained that though it contributes about 20% of the total yield in the basin, the erstwhile Malabar area in the basin has remained completely neglected and undeveloped and Kerala needs a minimum of 99.8 TMC as its share for development in the manner it chooses, including diversion outside the basin for power generation.

Counters to the Statement of the Case have been filed by Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala by the 5th

of March '91. Pondicherry has sought time to file their counter.

14. Tribunal's Visit to the Cauvery Basin Areas

In the meanwhile, the Tribunal finalised its programme to visit the Cauvery basin areas in Karnataka. The visit to Karnataka and Kabini area in Kerala took place between 19.02.1991 and 25.02.1991. Tour of the basin areas in Tamil Nadu from Mettur Dam to the Delta and some adjacent areas including the Karaikal area of the Union Territory of Pondicherry has been fixed from 23.03.1991 to 29.03.1991.

The purpose of visit of the Tribunal is to acquaint itself with the features of the basin so that they can understand and appreciate the problems and the issues involved when they are placed before them in the hearing that is to follow. The visit also provides them an opportunity to understand the needs of the people in the different parts of the basin.

As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, it is necessary to apprise the Tribunal about the injury that has been caused to the age-old ayacut in Tamil Nadu by the deprival of the accustomed flows in Cauvery from 1974 on account of Karnataka's unauthorised interception of the flows due to this State and impress on them the need for rendering justice by ensuring strict adherence to the provisions of 1924 Agreement.

In explaining these, the need for affording full protection to the existing irrigation practice viz double crop cultivation according to practice which will only go to meet the increasing food needs of the people of the State will have to be highlighted so that the Tribunal will fully appreciate the problems involved.

The limited scope for effecting economies in the present water use and the need for extending irriga-



"Rights are real only if they are accompanied by remedies."

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

tion within the State by whatever economy is effected by this State in the water use will have to be explained.

In explaining the further requirements of waters, the limited water resources of the State and the fact of its being exploited already to the maximum possible extent, will have to be emphasized and need for appropriate allocation in the sharing of surplus waters in the basin will have to be stressed.

15. A few Points to Ponder

a) Cauvery is the only major river for Tamil Nadu. Karnataka has Krishna (including the Tungabhadra) the tributaries of Godavari and several west flowing rivers as well besides Cauvery. Kerala has many west flowing rivers carrying surpluses to the Arabian Sea.

b) 34% of the geographical area of Tamil Nadu lies in the Cauvery basin. Cauvery basin in Karnataka is only 17% of its geographical area. In the case of Kerala, it is only 74%

c) The surface water potential of Tamil Nadu is very meagre. Surface water potential per capita in Tamil Nadu is 0.026 M.Cft (This assumes availability of flow in Cauvery as per 1924 Agreement) Surface water potential per capita in Karnataka is 0.093 M.Cft. Surface water potential per capita in Kerala is 0.10 M.Cft. Average per capita potential for India 0.09 M.Cft.

d) 85% of the canal irrigated area in Tamil Nadu is dependent on Cauvery flows.

e) Density of population in Tamil Nadu is about twice that in Karnataka.

f) Tamil Nadu depends largely on Cauvery for its food production.

g) Tamil Nadu is deficit in food.

h) Per capita food production in Karnataka is higher than that in Tamil Nadu.

i) Population below poverty line is higher in Tamil Nadu than in Karnataka.



"Democracy is not merely a form of Government. It is primarily a mode of associated living of conjoin communicated experience. It is essentially an attitude of respect and reverence towards fellowmen."

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar



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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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TAMIL NADU BUDGET 1991-92

Consequent on the proclamation issued under Article 356 of the Constitution on the 30th January 1991, the powers of the Legislature of the State of Tamil Nadu are exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament. The statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of Tamil Nadu for the financial year 1991-92 is, therefore, being placed before the House.

REVISED ESTIMATES, 1990-91

The Revised Estimates for the current year place State's tax and non-tax revenue at Rs. 3,418.20 Crores showing an increase of Rs.360.96 crores over the budget estimates mainly due to considerable additional mobilisation of resources under Commercial Taxes and State excise revenues. The State share of Central taxes duties and Grants-in-aid from the Government of India is Rs.1,557.46 Crores in the Revised Estimates compared to Rs.1,340.22 crores in the Budget. The expenditure on revenue accounts is Rs.5,266.32 crores in the Revised Estimates compared to Rs.4,814.09 crores in the Budget Estimates, the increase of Rs.452.23 crores being mainly due to payment of bonus to Government employees, payment of salaries to teaching staff in the municipal schools taken over by the State Government and the result of the implementation of pay scale and pension revisions.

However, since the additional mobilisation of receipts is higher than the estimated increase of expenditure in the revenue account by Rs.125.96 crores, the deficit of Rs.416.63 crores estimated in the Budget will turn into a deficit of Rs.290.67 crores.

On the capital account, the receipts are now estimated at Rs.2,119.95 crores compared to Rs.1,773.59 crores in the Budget. Taking into account the transactions in the Public Account and the opening deficit, the current year is expected to close with a deficit of Rs.179.10 crores compared to deficit of Rs.510.10 crores estimated in the Budget.

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1991-92

The revenue receipts are estimated at Rs.5,585.03 crores showing an increase of Rs.609.38 crores over the Revised Estimates for the year 1990-91. The State's tax and non-tax receipts estimated at Rs.3,897.99 crores are higher than the Revised Estimates of 1990-91 by Rs.479.79 crores. The State's share of Central taxes/duties and grants-in-aid from the Government of India is Rs.1,687.04 crores which is more than Revised Estimates for

the year 1990-91 by Rs.129.58 crores. The expenditure on revenue account is estimated at Rs.5,955.03 crores.

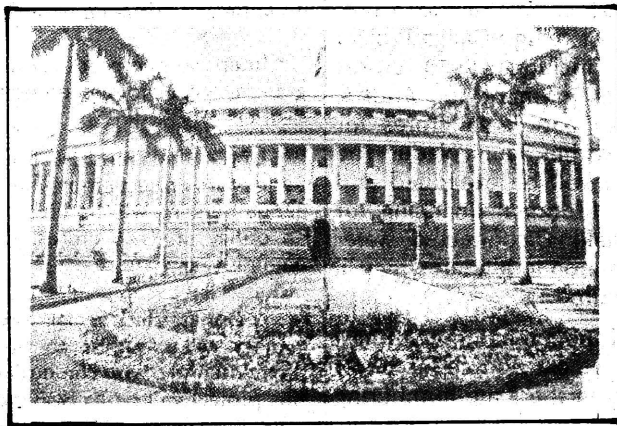
On the Capital account, the receipts are placed at Rs.1,795.04 crores and expenditure including loans and advances at Rs.1,632.35 crores. Taking into consideration the Revenue Account, the Capital Account and the Public Account, the Budget for the year 1991-92 relating to transactions gives a deficit of Rs.128.21 crores. Taking into account, the opening deficit of Rs.179.1 crores, the year 1991-92 closes with a final deficit of Rs.307.31 crores.

VOTE ON ACCOUNT

While as required, the Annual Financial Statement for the year 1991-92 has been laid before the House and the connected Demands for Grants are also being circulated to the Hon'ble Members along with the other Budget papers, I am, at this stage, seeking a 'Vote on Account' for the first six months of the financial year 1991-92.

BUDGET — HIGHLIGHTS

The approved Plan outlay for 90-91 is Rs.1450 crores. This includes an outlay of Rs.100 crores on Power with assistance from the Power Finance Corporation. R.E 90-91 provides for a Plan outlay of Rs.1488 crores. B.E. 91-92 provides for implementation of the approved Plan outlay of Rs.1600.42 crores. Besides this Plan outlay of Rs.1600.42 crores in 91-92 there is an additional outlay of Rs.100 crores with support from the Power Finance Corporation.



Hence comparably the increase in Plan outlay is from Rs.1350 crores in 90-91 to Rs.1600.42 crores in 91-92 or alternatively from Rs.1450 crores in 90-91 to Rs.1700.42 crores in 91-92.

* The closing deficit has been brought down from (-) Rs.510.10 crores in the Budget Estimates 1990-91 to (-) Rs.179.10 crores in the Revised Estimates 1990-91.

* The closing deficit in the Budget Estimates 1991-92 is estimated to be (-) Rs.307.31 crores.

* The Budget Estimates 1991-92 provide for a Plan Outlay of Rs.1,600.42 crores.

* The Plan outlay of Rs.1450 crores in the Budget Estimates 90-91 will be exceeded and the Revised Estimates 90-91 provide for a Plan outlay of Rs.1488 crores.

* In 90-91 the total Plan outlay on Power Sector is Rs.457 crores including the outlay of Rs.100 crores based on financing from the Power Finance Corporation. In 91-92 the total outlay will be stepped up to Rs.525 crores consisting of a Plan outlay of Rs.425 crores and an additional outlay of Rs.100 crores with assistance from Power Finance Corporation.

* Plan outlay on water supply schemes has been stepped up from 166 crores in 90-91 to Rs.199 crores in 91-92.

* Plan outlay on Agriculture and allied services will be stepped up from Rs.160 crores in 90-91 to Rs.184 crores in 91-92.

* Plan outlay on Irrigation and Flood Control will be stepped up from Rs.74 crores in 90-91 to Rs.94 crores in 91-92.

* Plan outlay on Industries and Minerals has been stepped up from Rs.92 crores in 90-91 to Rs.114 crores in 91-92.

* Plan outlay on Education has been stepped up from Rs.37 crores in 90-91 to Rs.76 crores in 91-92.

* Plan outlay on Housing and Urban Development has been increased from Rs.96 crores in 90-91 to Rs.111 crores in 91-92.

* Plan outlay on Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and other Backward Classes has been stepped up from Rs.41 crores in 90-91 to Rs.59 crores in 91-92.

* Plan outlay on Social Welfare and Nutrition has been increased from Rs.79 crores in 90-91 to Rs.91 crores in 91-92.

* Plan outlay on Roads and Bridges has been stepped up from Rs.62 crores in 90-91 to Rs.76 crores in 91-92.

* Special emphasis has been given to the augmentation and conservation of water resources, in view of its scarcity. The budget provides for a total of Rs.89.03 crores for urban water supply programmes and Rs.61.51 crores for rural water supply programmes.

* Rs.75 crores has been provided for Telugu-Ganga Project which includes Rs.50 crores towards payment for Andhra Pradesh and Rs.25 crores for work within Tamil Nadu. The project will be expedited and the institutional financing for undertaking connected water distribution in Madras City will be secured.

* All the habitations not having a single source of water supply in the State numbering

5885 will be provided water supply at a cost of Rs.12 crores in the coming year.

* Rs.33.70 crores is being provided for the Accelerated Rural water supply programme.

* Special attention is being given to restoration and renovation of the existing irrigation sources and a new programme will be launched for adoption of better water management techniques with an outlay of Rs.5 crores.

* Greater emphasis is being given to the popularisation of drip/sprinkler irrigation.

* A provision of Rs.10 crores has been made for the second phase of E.E.C assisted Tank Modernisation Project.

* A new minor irrigation sources restoration combined with water management techniques programme with an outlay of Rs.5 crores will be started.

* Rs.130 crore 7 year World Bank assisted Tamil Nadu Agricultural Development Project will be launched in the coming year. A provision of Rs.10 crores has been made in B.E 91-92 for this purpose.

* New Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture will be implemented in 34 Blocks in the coming year.

* Intensive rice production programme will be implemented in 10 districts.

* Under the World Bank aided Sericulture Project employment to 32,500 persons will be given with an outlay of Rs.4.5 crores in the coming year.

* SIDA assisted social forestry project will continue to be implemented in 91-92. The outlay on this project will be Rs.19.55 crores.

* All the balance 1184 Animal Husbandry centres will be provided with frozen semen insemination facilities.

* Sheep Development project in 5 districts will continue to be implemented with an outlay of Rs.2 crores in 91-92.

* An integrated marine fishing programme with NCDC assistance to provide Catamaran, Vallams and other equipment to fishermen in 5 districts will be launched.

* 3000 New houses for fishermen will be constructed in the coming year.

* Under the Rural Minimum Needs Programme, primary school buildings, rural roads serving the habitations with a population of below 1000, repairs and renovation of irrigation tanks, rural information systems, rural water supply works, health Subcentres, construction of Noon Meal centres etc., will be taken up. The plan outlay for the Rural Minimum Needs Programme will be Rs.30 crores in the coming year.

* 222 MW of new power capacity will be created in the coming year.

Immediate action to develop 300 MW of new power capacity in the first phase based on gas in Cauvery basin will be taken.

* 3 New Industrial Growth Centres will be established in the districts of Periyar, Thanjavur and Thirunelveli Kattabomman. Each growth centre will have an outlay of Rs.30 crores and cover an extent of about 1000 acres. Budget provides for Rs.4 crores for this project.

* Electronic City will be established at Sholinga Nallur near Madras. This project will involve a total cost of Rs.40.6 crores.

* A new Industrial Information Centre and another Centre for training Entrepreneurs will be established.



"Discrimination is another menace which must be guarded against if fundamental rights are to be real rights."

"The soul of democracy is the doctrine of one man, one value."

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

* Budget provides for Rs.37 crores for payment of rebate claims to Weavers Co-operative Societies. This will enable prompt clearance of rebate claims.

* 1500 new posts of Secondary Grade Teachers will be created.

* A project for improvement of Polytechnics with assistance from World Bank will be launched.

* 15,000 serviced sites at a cost of Rs.32. crores under the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project will be provided in the coming year.

* Slum improvement work to benefit 25,000 families at a cost of Rs.8 crores will be taken up in the coming year under the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project.

* 4096 families of pavement dwellers will be resettled in Madras City.

* A shelter upgradation programme to benefit 1,00,000 house owners will be undertaken.

* Rs.1 crore provided for replacement of utensils in the Tamil Nadu Nutritious Meal Programme.

* Iron-fortified salt will be introduced to strengthen the nutritious meal programme.

* Renovation of kitchen in nutritious meal centres will be completed before the commencement of the next academic year.

* For Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 40 new hostels will be opened in the coming year.

* 2000 wells free of cost will be given to Scheduled Castes farmers under the Jawahar Rojgar Yojana.

* 75,000 free house sites will be provided to Scheduled Castes by acquiring lands.

* 50 new hostels will be opened for Backward Class, Most Backward Class and Denotified Communities.

* 63 hostels/buildings will be completed for backward and most backward classes at a total cost of Rs.64 crores in the coming year.

* International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) assisted project for women will be extended to South Arcot and Salem Districts in addition to Dharmapuri District. In the coming year 7500 women will be covered.

* 7 lakh persons will get employment for an average of 100 days under the Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (Jawahar Velai Vaippu Thittam). The total outlay for this programme is Rs.172 crores.

(The Union Minister for Finance Thiru Yashwant Sinha presented the Tamil Nadu Budget in Parliament on 5th March 1991.)



FACTS AND PREVENTION OF HEART ATTACK

— Dr. C.V. BHIRMANANDHAM,
Professor of Cardiology,
Kilpauk Medical College and
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Government Royapettah Hospital
Madras.

Hearth is a pump which pumps out blood constantly to various organs of the body. It requires enough oxygen and other nutrient materials to function efficiently and effectively.

What is heart attack?

Heart attack (Ischemic heart disease) is due to the imbalance between the oxygen supply and oxygen demand of the heart. The oxygen supply of the heart is reduced due to reduction in the blood supply to the heart which in turn is due to narrowing and hardening of the blood vessels to the heart.

Heart attack (Ischemic heart disease) is one of the commonest cause of death in modern era. Its incidence increases with increasing sophistication of life, increased stress and strain and increased intake of dietary fats.

How to suspect heart attack?

Patients with heart attack commonly have pain in the centre of the chest compressive in nature associated with excessive sweating. Sometimes the chest-pain may spread to the left hand or to the back of the chest.

Patients may not be able to tolerate the chestpain and may be restless.



Patients may have nausea or vomiting associated with chest-pain and sweating.

Patient may have difficulty in breathing.

In some, heart attacks may occur without chestpain. These are known as painless heart attacks.

Sometimes suddenly patient may die due to heart attack.

Is it possible to prevent the killer disease?

The answer is yes in majority of the cases, by modifying the risk factors.

Is it related to age?

To a certain extent. It is commonly seen after the age of 40. But below the age of 40, it does occur.

Is it genetic?

Yes. There is a strong evidence that this runs in families.

What all are the risk factors?

Three cardinal risk factors are:

1. High cholesterol in the blood
2. High blood pressure
3. Smoking.

Other possible risk factors are:

1. Emotional stress
2. Diabetes
3. Excess weight
4. Sedentary living
5. Disorders of endocrine organs
6. Oral contraceptives.

Prevention of Heart attack:

AIM is to prevent heart attack wherever possible.

Certain factors like genetic factor in the production of heart attack cannot be altered.

Prevention of heart attack should be started in the second decade of life because the problem of narrowing and hardening of the blood vessels start in the second decade of life and progresses till it ends in heart attack or death.

How to prevent?

1. Avoid excessive intake of fats and restrict chocolates, icecreams, milk products, animal fats and oils rich in saturated fatty acids.

2. Calorie intake should be adjusted to maintain the ideal body weight prescribed by the LIC of India.

3. Carbohydrates intake should be complex and in natural form such as vegetables, fruits, cereals, grains rather than refined sugar.

4. Avoid excess salt intake.

5. Avoid excess softening of drinking water. Trace elements present in hard water protects the heart.

6. Oils rich in polyunsaturated fatty acids protect the heart by reducing blood cholesterol.

7. Regular dynamic exercises like walking, jogging, running, cycling, skipping are advised.

8. Static exercises like weight lifting, bull worker etc., should be avoided since these can precipitate heart attack.

9. Prolonged breath holding and straining at stools can precipitate heart attack and that should be avoided.

10. Smoking narrows the blood vessels of the heart and should be avoided.

11. Blood pressure must be kept under good control.

Diet and Prevention of heart attack:

Avoidance of excessive intake of fats and restriction of fat containing high cholesterol and saturated fatty acids and encouraging fat/oil containing poly unsaturated fatty acids help in prevention of heart attack.

Fat intake is restricted to 20-35% of total calories of which 1/3 is saturated, 1/3 poly saturated and 1/3 mono unsaturated fatty acids.

Do not over restrict fat as it may be harmful.

The ratio of polyunsaturated fatty acid to saturated fatty acid should be 1.5 : 1 or 1:1

Adequate intake of polyunsaturated fatty acids decreases serum cholesterol by 20-25%.

Excess poly unsaturated fatty acid may not reduce cholesterol level further.

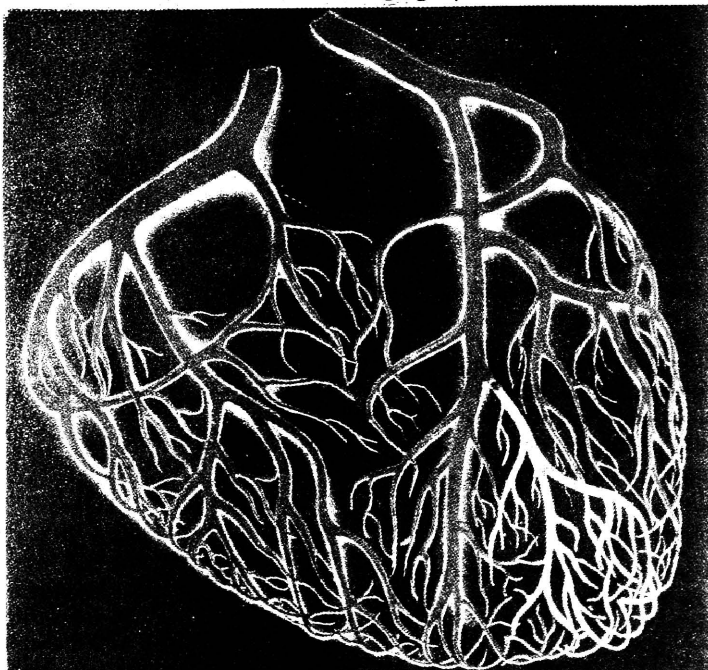
Cholesterol intake in diet per day should be less than 300 mg.

Diet rich in Cholesterol

Vegetarian	Non-Vegetarian
Whole milk	Organ meat
Milk products	Brain
Ghee	Kidney
Butter	Liver
Cheese	Spleen
Coconut	Heart etc.,
Coconut oil	Yellow of egg
Cashewnut	Beef
Badham	Pork
Date fruit	Crab
Other dried fruits.	Prawn

Kind of Oil	% of saturated fatty acids (bad for heart)
Sunflower oil	6
Cotton seed oil	22
Gingelly oil	13
Groundnut oil	19
Palmolein oil	47.5
Ghee	64
Vanaspathy	61
Coconut oil	91

From the analysis of the details given above, it is clear that ghee, vanaspathy, coconut oil should be avoided. The preferable oils for cooking are sunflower oil and gingelly oil.



Analysis of edible oils

Kind of Oil	% of polyunsaturated fatty acids (good for heart)
Sunflower oil	67
Cotton seed oil	43
Gingelly oil	39
Groundnut oil	21
Palmolein oil	8.5
Ghee	4
Vanaspathy	2
Coconut oil	2.5

High cholesterol and heart attack

The ideal level of blood cholesterol is less than 180 mg per 100 ml. Levels above 220 mg/100 ml are prone for heart attacks and levels above 260 mg/100 ml are considered to be a high risk population.

There is a strong association between high cholesterol and occurrence of heart attacks in the young - below the age of 55 years.



Blood cholesterol is influenced by dietary cholesterol and dietary intake of oils rich in saturated fatty acids.

Intake of oils rich in polyunsaturated fatty acids reduces blood cholesterol level.

Blood cholesterol can be reduced by modifying the diet and by exercise.

High blood pressure and heart attack

High blood pressure hastens the narrowing and hardening of blood vessels and heart, brain and kidney.

The incidence of heart attack increases in proportion to high blood pressure.

When heart attack occurs in individuals with high blood pressure the damage is more, death occurs sooner and sudden death is common.

Silent heart attacks are common in high blood pressure individuals.

Smoking and heart attack

Smoking is an evil which produces heart attack, cerebral stroke, lung cancer etc.,

Nicotine in the tobacco releases certain hormones in the body which in turn increases the clotting capacity of blood, raises the blood pressure and increases the narrowing of blood vessels.

There is greater mortality and morbidity with cigarette smoking compared to cigar and pipe smoking.

Heart attack before the age of 40 is more common in smokers when compared to non smokers.

Exercise and heart attack

Sedentary living increases the risk for heart attack. Exercise

decreases the blood cholesterol level, gives sense of well being and improves exercise tolerance.

Dynamic exercise as mentioned already (ex. jogging, walking briskly, swimming, running etc.,) are beneficial and static exercises are harmful (ex. weight lifting, bull worker etc.,)

The type and duration of exercise should be prescribed by the physician.

Points to be noted

Active participation in a relaxed environment.

Minimum duration of exercise - 30 minutes. 3 to 5 times a week.

Exercise should be sufficient to increase the heart rate by 30-50 minute.

Do not over do exercise.

Diabetes and heart attack

Diabetes increases the hardening and narrowing of blood vessels of heart, brain, kidney etc., Uncontrolled diabetes accelerates the above process and increases heart attack. Silent heart attacks are more common in Diabetes. Diabetes increases the cholesterol level in blood and increases the tendency to heart attack.

Alcohol and heart attack

Alcohol increases the hardening and narrowing of blood vessels to various organs including the heart. Alcohol intake tends to increase the blood pressure and interferes with efficient pumping of heart. Hence excessive intake of alcohol to be avoided.

Sex and heart attack

Avoidance of sexual intercourse for a period of 3 months after an attack of heart attack is advised.

During sexual intercourse the heart rate and blood pressure increases and the emotion and excitement involved increases the oxygen demand and precipitates heart attack.



Progress of Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies in Tamil Nadu

— S.M. Sukumari, M.A., M.Phil.,
Fatima College, Madurai.

The Handlooms in Tamil Nadu is a labour-oriented household industry and is the biggest provider of employment. There are 5.56 lakhs handlooms giving employment to 30 lakhs of people. The looms are found concentrated in the Districts of Salem and Periyar and also at Tiruchengode.

Growth of Co-operative Societies, Looms and Membership

Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies have made considerable progress in Tamil Nadu. The number of weavers cooperative societies has increased from 700 in 1974-75 to 1673 in 1988-89. The membership has gone up from 1.67 lakh in 1974-75 to 4 lakhs in 1988-89. The number of looms covered also shows an increase from 1.63 lakhs in 1974-75 to 3.97 lakhs in 1988-89. The State participates in the share capital subsidy towards interest on working capital loan and provides share capital assistance for admission of weavers into cooperative fold in order to enlarge the cooperative coverage of weavers and looms.

The plan outlay has been increased from Rs.658 lakhs during 1956-61 to Rs.2,474 lakhs in 1982-83. The Cooperative Societies play an important role in preventing the exploitation of Weavers by Master-Weavers in the private sector.

Structure and Administration:

There exists a two tier cooperative structure with Co-optex as the Apex level organisation and Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies at the base level. Administration of societies is in the hands of the Director of Handlooms at the State level and Assistant Director of Handlooms at the District level. Each society is administered by the Board or a Special Officer. Central Credit is provided by NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development) to co-optex and primaries through State and Central Co-operative banks.

Functions: Cooptex supplies yarn and procures cloth from primaries. The primaries issue yarn to weaver members and pay

wages for weaving. The primaries sell the cloth partly directly to consumers and partly through cooptex. Handloom sales are promoted through rebate during festival seasons and by holding exhibitions. The main functions of the societies are production and sale of handloom cloth. The societies also undertake welfare schemes for weaver members.

The total production by primaries in 1987 was 868048 million metres.

The Rebate amount on the sale of handloom cloth was over Rs.1,000 lakhs during the sixth plan period.

Product Mix:

The items produced and sold include Sarees, Dhooties, Towels, Lungies, Shirts, Bed spreads, Carpets, Pillow-cases and kerchieves. Items like bed spreads and carpets can be woven only on handlooms. These items are produced using yarn of different categories like cotton, art silk, silk and blended yarn. Production of sarees and cotton items predominates over the rest. Handloom products of Tamil Nadu are famous for their colour and design as it comes from traditionally trained artisan weavers.

The Handloom industry is producing Janatha Sarees and Lungies with central subsidy to meet the clothing needs of weaker sections of the society. Further production of Janatha sarees give employment to rural weavers, both men and women.

Welfare Schemes:

To improve the socio-economic conditions of weavers, two welfare schemes are implemented in the State namely Work-shed-cum-Housing scheme and Savings and Security Scheme.

Weaving being a household industry, the weavers require more

space to accommodate two or three looms. In urban areas, the rents are increasing and with their meagre earnings the weavers are unable to pay rent to meet the food expenses. Under such a situation, provision of own house is of utmost importance. Sixth Plan target for construction of house-cum-workshed was 5,000 and that of Seventh Plan was 10,000. During the Sixth Plan the cost of construction of each house was estimated at Rs.12,000. The State provided subsidy of Rs.1,000; HUDCO provided a loan of Rs.9,700 and the beneficiary paid Rs.1,300. The loan was repayable in 20 years with 7 percent interest.

Savings and Security Scheme of 1975 (previously Contributory Thrift Fund Scheme) provides social security to full time weavers who work in the cooperative sector. The number of weaver beneficiaries has increased from 70,000 in 1980-81 to 1,25,000 in 1986-87. The member's contribution is 6 paise per Rupee of his wages; State Government pays 3 paise and LIC pays an equal sum (6+3=9 paise). The member is given an insurance cover of Rs.3,000 under Group Insurance Scheme. The amount accrued along with interest can be withdrawn on his death or withdrawal from society due to old age.

Problems and Solutions:

The cooperative sector of handloom industry faces a number of problems. There are idle societies and idle looms due to lack of capital. The capital position of some societies are weak. The primaries are unable to provide regular supply of yarn to weaver members and give employment throughout the year. There is shortage of hank yarn. There are 18 cooperative spinning mills in the State but the yarn problem persists. In the case of marketing, the handlooms face competition from the mill and powerloom sec-

tor. Regarding the weavers, they clamour for increased wages due to rise in the cost of living index. They are forced to go and work under master weavers when they are unable to get yarn.

The primaries should be viable units and need revitalisation. There is need for strengthening the capital position of societies by easy credit flow. Regarding yarn supply, the Central Government should look into internal demand and export only surplus yarn. The

Handloom sector can be made competitive by a suitable textile policy and extending the Rebate period.

To conclude, the Handloom sector has to keepup with the modern trends in adopting production and marketing techniques, lessen the cost, pushup sales, and assure fair wages and regular employment to the Handloom Weavers and pave the way for further progress. ●

TAMIL NADU STANDS 'TOPMOST' IN JAWAHAR VELAIVAIPPU THITTAM

Tamil Nadu stands 'Top Most' in the performance of Rural Development Programme funded jointly by the Centre and the State, as per the latest review of the Government of India during 1990-91. Rs.172.24 crores have been allocated under Jawahar Velaivaippu Thittam, Rs.49.41 crores under Integrated Rural Development Programme and Rs.27 Crores under the State Government's Rural Basic Services Scheme. Collectors have been instructed to ensure that physical and financial targets are achieved and programmes completed by the middle of March 1991.

This year, special emphasis was laid on road works, panchayat buildings and school buildings, 1,600 kms. of roads at a cost of Rs.23.29 crores for black topping and 2,300 kms. of roads at a cost of Rs.20.97 crores for metalling have been taken up. 689 number of school buildings and 2,000 number of panchayat buildings have been taken up for construction during the year.

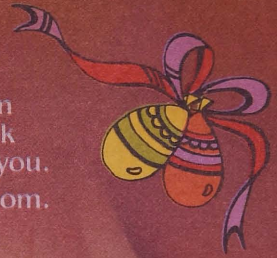
A major programme also undertaken by the Rural Development Department is the construction of 47,000 houses for SC/ST which has been successfully completed. It is proposed to take up an additional 10,000 houses during the current year itself for which the Government of India have been approached for concurrence and release of funds.

1,720 irrigation wells for SC/ST beneficiaries have been sanctioned and are under execution.

455 percolation ponds at a cost of Rs.6.64 crores have also been taken up in 310 sites. The works are in progress and action is being taken to complete the entire programme expeditiously. ●

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