

# Tamil Arasu





WE SEEK TO SERVE





# Tamil Arasu

## In These Four Years

THE TAMILNADU GOVERNMENT HAS—

### Accelerated Agriculture :

Production of Foodgrains to the tune of Rs. 63.5 lakhs tons.

### Extended Electricity Everywhere:

All the villages in Tamil Nadu will be electrified by 1972. So far 40,005 villages have been electrified.

### Launched Schemes to bring Drinking Water from Distant Places:

Veeranam Scheme of Rs. 21.3 crores, to bring drinking water to Madras City. Protected water-supply schemes have been extended to 27 towns in 1969 at Rs. 197 lakhs. Rs. 6 crores have been allocated for the year 1970-71.

### Implemented Industrial Schemes:

Salem Steel Plant, Harbour Project and Salt based industries of Tuticorin Petro-Chemical industry, Fertilizers Plant, etc. Licences have been issued to 88 industries after 1967 and letter of intent for 40 more, in all worth Rs. 110 crores of capital structure.

### Taken Immediate Measures to solve Unemployment Problem:

6,000 absorbed as Teachers, 2,400 as Engineers and 1,000 as Police personnel.

### Distributed Lands to the Landless:

3.5 lakhs of acres of land have been given to the landless for cultivation purposes.

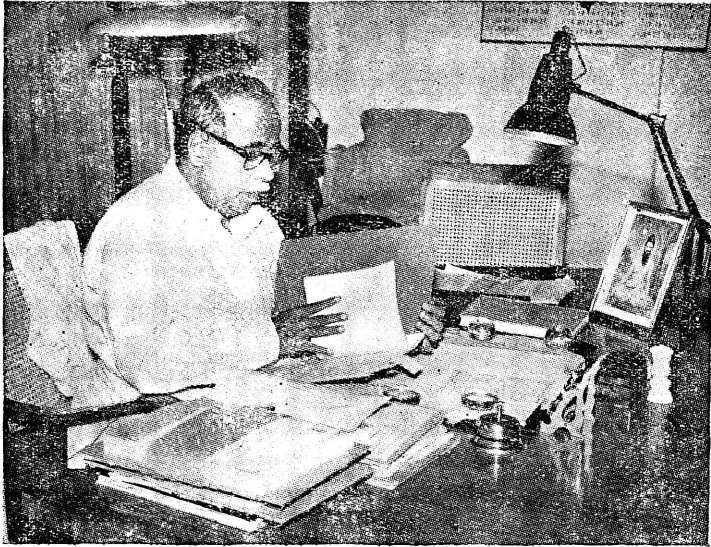
### Set up A New Board for Slum Clearance:

Multi-storeyed buildings are coming up in the places of Slums. Thanks to the Slum Clearance Board. Rs. 40 crores allotted for a phased programme.

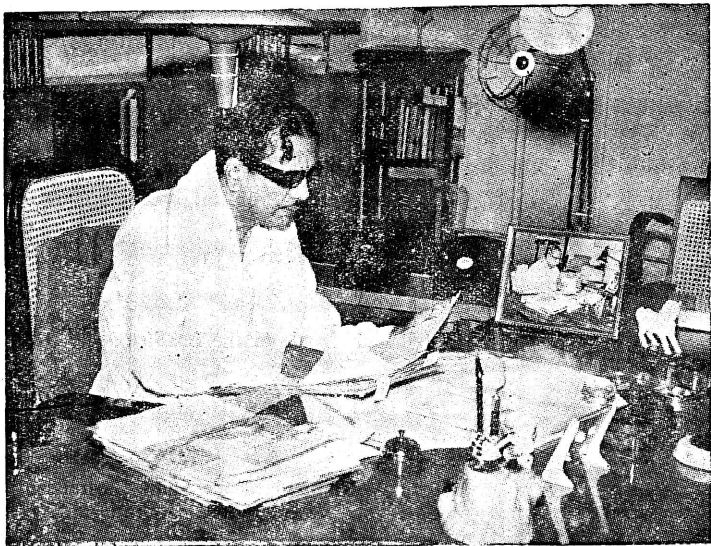
And Much More.....







A Bright new Chapter of our history was unfolded when Anna formed the Government in Tamil Nadu on 6—3—1967. Thiru. M. Karunanidhi took over as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on 10—2—1969.





## ACHIEVEMENTS OF OUR GOVT.

**A**grarian problem solved peacefully.

**B**ackward class welfare secured.

**C**auvery water for Madras.

**D**econtrol of food trade.

**E**mployee - employer relationship smoothened.

**F**ree Education up to Pre-University level.

**G**reen revolution geared up.

**H**arijans' interests well protected.

**I**ndustrialisation at rapid speed.

**J**ust rights of the State defended.

**K**ist abolition to small holders.

**L**and ceiling lowered.

**M**ills closed were reopened.

**N**axalite menace nipped in the bud.

**O**pposition parties held at high esteem.

**P**ress freedom given to the maximum.

**Q**uick relief during drought and floods.

**R**ehabilitation of Ceylon Tamilians done.

**S**alem steel plant commissioned.

**T**uticorin Harbour Project nearing completion.

**U**nemployment solved through apprenticeship scheme.

**V**iolence at all levels curbed.

**W**elfare measures to public servants.

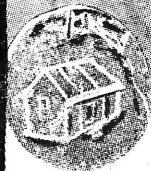
**X**cellent relationship between State and Centre.

**Y**our State named as Tamil Nadu.

**Z**ealous in enforcement of prohibition.

**Budgets without new taxes.**

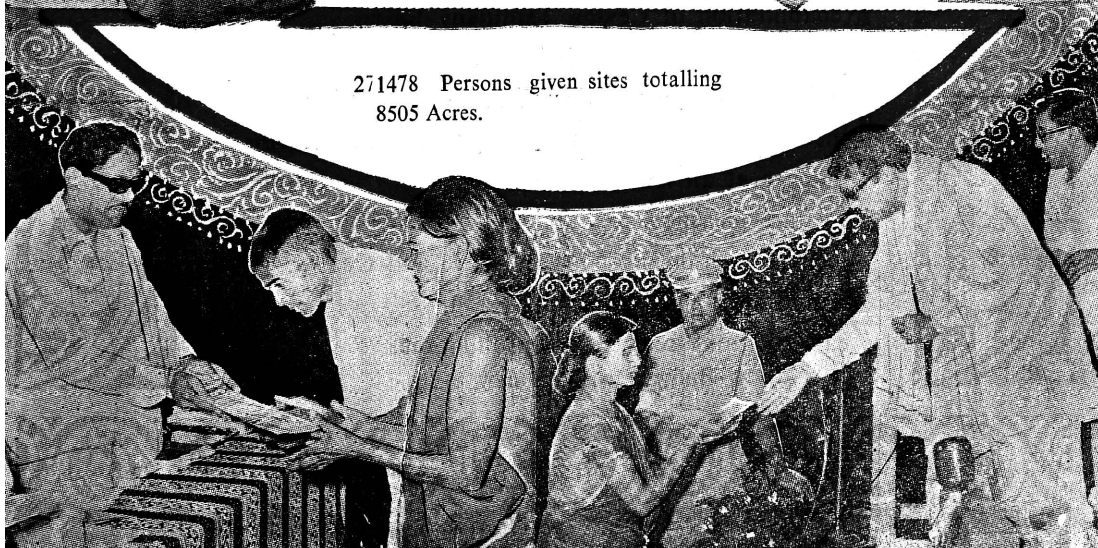




## Land And House Sites for the Poor

191641 Persons given Patta for 380 764 Acres.

271478 Persons given sites totalling 8505 Acres.



# Tamil Nadu marches on

Since India became a sovereign democratic Republic in 1950, we have gone through four General Elections covering the entire country and embracing millions of our population. Now, as the Prime Minister put it, "there comes a time in the life of a nation when the Government of the day has to take an unusual step to cut through difficulties in order to solve the present problems with which the country is beset". On the dissolution of the Lok Sabha, mid-term poll is to be held now throughout the country. Parliamentary Democracy envisages such processes. In Tamil Nadu, the Legislative Assembly was dissolved on the 5th January, and elections are to be held to the Legislative Assembly along with those for Lok Sabha.

Our Constitution embodies the united resolve of the people of India to secure for all citizens, social, economic and political justice; liberty of thought,

## ASSESSMENT OF ACHIEVEMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR

SARDAR  
UJJAL SINGH

expression, belief, faith and worship; equality of status and of our leaders, justice—social, economic and political—which is the basis of our Constitution is still a goal to be fought for and attained. As we are the masters of our own destiny, they have decided to go to the people and seek a fresh mandate from them for supporting and implementing the socialistic and secular programmes and policies. I do hope that in Tamil Nadu the elections this time, as before, will be peaceful, free and fair, true to the democratic spirit and healthy traditions of the people.

I shall now briefly review our development activities. It is a matter for great satisfaction that food production in Tamil Nadu increased from 57.6 lakh tonnes in 1968-69 to 63.5 lakh tonnes in 1969-70. In view of the special efforts taken during the drought period to create additional irrigation potential, production of all crops has increased consi-



derably. Further, high-yielding varieties programme was in operation in over 30 lakh acres in 1969-70, exceeding the target of about 25 lakh acres. The area of double-cropping also increased from 6.6 lakh acres in 1969-70 to 12 lakh acres in 1970-71. A crash programme of sinking tube-wells and filter-points is in operation. Tamil Nadu leads the whole of India in the matter of pumpsets energised, with the figure of nearly 4,96,000 as on 1st October last. With a view to helping groups of small farmers to have common wells and pumpsets, the Government have recently initiated the organisation of Lift Irrigation Societies and about 400 of such societies have so far been organised.

For tapping underground water, several schemes like sinking of private tube-wells, repairing of wells and issue of long-term loans by Primary Land Development Banks, have been formulated. So far about 3-1/2 lakh acres of land have been distributed to the landless poor. The Pandiar-Punnupuzha Hydro Electric scheme which is under execution, is expected to add 44-crore units of power to the State grid.

On the industrial front, the outstanding event to which reference may be made was the inauguration of Salem Steel Plant in September last. It is a land-mark in the history of industrial development of Tamil Nadu. So far, 14 closed textile mills in Coimbatore have been re-opened, and nearly 10,000 employees are benefitted. The

## CRASH PROGRAMME OF TUBE WELLS

## 14 SICK MILLS RE-OPENED

## A SERIOUS PROBLEM

Madras Fertilizers is expected to go into production this year. Plans have been formulated for the establishment of Nagpal Petro-Chemical Plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 5 crores. Facilities are also offered for starting ancillary units around big projects.

The explosion of population is a serious problem. If the unregulated growth of population is not restricted, all our efforts to increase production will be thwarted and our economy will be adversely affected. It is, therefore, necessary that the people should extend their wholehearted co-operation in making the Family Planning Programme a success. It is a pity that the seriousness of the problem is not being fully realised. The Government and the people have to treat it as a matter of top priority. Closely allied to this is the problem of unemployment too. In the Central, State and Private Sectors, increased employment opportunities should be offered to the educated unemployed. In Tamil Nadu, a recruitment Board has been appointed to select Engineers and Diploma holders for apprenticeship. In this occasion, the Crash Programme, recently launched by the Government of India costing Rs. 50 crores annually to realise rural unemployment, is to be welcomed. It is expected to benefit 4.2 lakh persons. Our district in each State will be selected under this Scheme to provide work to one member of each family in which no one is employed.

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

**PROVISIONS  
FOR  
HARIJAN  
AND  
BACKWARD  
CLASSES  
WELFARE**

Among the many social welfare measures, mention may be made that a provision of Rs. 519 lakhs has been made for the welfare of Harijans in 1970-71. Harijans now occupy a second place in priority for distribution of lands. About 1 crore and 15 lakh persons have been given house-site pattas. A provision of Rs. 314 lakhs was made in 1969-70 for the welfare of Backward Classes. A Slum Clearance Board has been constituted to clear the slums. Several schemes of assistance to repatriates from Burma and Ceylon have been formulated. Enhanced pay granted to the employees of the Electricity Board costing Rs. 4 crores to the Government and the recent implementation of the recommendations of the Second State Pay Commission which would involve an additional commitment to the State Exchequer of Rs. 21 crores will, I am sure, be hailed by the employees numbering about 6 lakhs including Government servants, teachers, transport workers, village officers and staff of local bodies.

**ASSISTANCE  
TO CEYLON  
AND BURMA  
REPATRIATES**

**BOLD  
ECONOMIC  
POLICIES  
TO BE  
PURSUED**

The problems of rising prices and unemployment have to be tackled with progressive and dynamic economic policies which may provide incentive to investment and result in increased production. I do hope that the energies of the Governments at the Centre and the State level will be bent towards that direction in the new year.

Let us resolve to work hard, with a spirit of unity and discipline for the prosperity and well-being of our mother-land.



**GOD  
EXISTS  
IN  
THE  
SMILES  
OF THE  
POOR**



# THE PROMISING INDUSTRIAL SCENE



## IN TAMIL NADU

It has been recognised that the welfare of the people can be assured only through rapid industrialisation. We have, therefore, laid considerable stress on the development of industries—major industries as well as small industries—both in the public and private sectors. A few crucial indicators of the progress which we have achieved may help in an assessment of the impact of our programmes. The contribution of mining and manufacture to the income of our State at 1960-61 prices has increased from Rs. 980 million in 1950-51 to Rs. 3,325 millions in 1969-70. The percentage of contribution of mining and manufacturers to the total State income has risen rapidly from 12.6 per cent to 25 per cent.

This is despite natural handicaps we face on account of our none too abundant natural resources. The bulk of the mineral deposits in the State consists of limestone, lignite, magnesite, Illeminite and gypsum. We should make special mention of the large deposits of lignite in South Arcot district about 100 miles south of Madras City. The identified resources are estimated at 2,000 million tonnes and spread over in an area of 256 sq. kilometres. One mine has already been opened here and this will assure an output of 6.3 million tonnes per annum, and will prove adequate for the 500 M.W. power capacity already created here. We are now contemplating the opening of a second mine cut so as

to enter to the large demand of power which would inevitably arise in the wake of rapid industrial development and modernisation of agriculture. The known iron ore (magnetite) deposit in Tamil Nadu (nearly 350 million tonnes and more) are mainly concentrated in Salem district about 200 miles south-west of Madras. We have proposed to make a start on the exploitation of these deposits with the setting up of a pelletisation plant at Kanjamalai near Salem. Since these deposits of iron ore have low sulphur and phosphorous content, the prospects are bright for setting up of a viable plant for the manufacture of special steel. A plant for manufacturing special steel at Salem has been sanctioned and work will commence shortly.

# DEFIANT STEPS

## TOWARDS FOOD SURPLUS

**F**OOD has become a surplus commodity — an exportable surplus—in Tamil Nadu in the short span of four years, since 1967. How did this come to happen? Good season? Not entirely, we had to reckon with a bad drought in 1968-69. High-yielding varieties? Not as high as wheat is the opinion of experts. Then how did the miracle of comfortable surplus from a chronic deficit in food occur? It was all because of the fact that there was a determined bid on the part of the Government newly ushered into power in 1967 to rid the land of shortage of food. This needed not

only determination but also enough power to devote itself completely to the task. Fortunately for the Tamil Nadu Government the Fourth Plan came to be shelved and the era of annual Plans vesting large powers of initiative in the hands of State Government was there in 1967-68, and in two succeeding years.

Taking full advantage of this rare initiative — unfettered by a rigid Plan Schedule — the Tamil Nadu Government put into practice some dynamic techniques to raise food production. One was the raising of a second crop in about 2.2 lakh

acres in the Cauvery irrigation area which had up till then raised only a single crop. The second was a massive energising of pump-sets, 51,746 pump-sets in a single year, 1967-68, which served to raise the consumption of power for agricultural purposes from 772 million units in 1966-67 to 997 million units in 1967-68. A monumental achievement of the year 1967-68 was that the sharp rise in prices of foodgrains and other essential articles was arrested, though the seasonal conditions were as bad as in the year 1965-66, and yet food production was of the order of 60 lakh tonnes. And Tamil Nadu was the first State



# ERA OF INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE

to lift food controls and say good-bye to 'Miss-A-Meal' and other such counsel of despair.

With new levels of achievement digging 14,266 new wells, commissioning 2,488 fitter point tube missioning 2,488 fitter point take wells solely financed by Government to increase food production, it became abundantly clear that agricultural productivity responds quickly to large-scale investment. It also became clear that it will be difficult to provide all the investible funds necessary for pushing through programmes of minor irrigation and land development in the private sector through normal budgetary outlays and that resort should be had increasingly to institutional finance for implementation of such programmes. An important beginning therefore has been made in the annual plan for 1968-69 with entrustment of the responsibility for financing such programmes to land mortgage banks and Agro-Industries Corporation. These institutions, apart from drawing on the resources provided by the Central and State Governments as part of the plan will also tap the resources of public sector financial institutions such as the Reserve Bank, Life Insurance Corporation and Agricultural Refinance Corporation and also commercial banks for financing specific programmes of agricultural development such as sinking of wells and installation of oil engines, electric motor pump-sets and purchase

of tractors, power tillers and other agricultural equipments. The procedures for disbursement of loans by land mortgage banks have been streamlined so as to enable it to fulfil a bigger programme without difficulty.

The level of Food Production was further stepped up to an all-time high of 62.61 lakh tonnes in 1969-70; out of which rice alone accounted for 45.32 lakh tonnes. This represents an increase of 22% over the production in 1966-67 viz., 51.05 lakh tonnes. For the year 1971-72 plans have been drawn up to still further step up the production to the order of 71 lakh tonnes. The increase in food production is possible by the adoption of:

- (1) increasing the irrigation potential by repairs and renewals of large numbers of minor irrigation sources and by providing

special encouragements for digging new wells and deepening old wells by commissioning additional power drills and air-compressors;

- (2) by conversion of more single crop area into double crop and multiple cropping;
- (3) by large scale extension of High Yielding Varieties Programme to cover an area of 40 lakh acres.
- (4) institutionalisation of credit and supplies of agricultural machinery.

STARTING with a small extent of 5.27 lakh acres during 1966-67 and 12.80 lakh acres during 1967-78 an extent of 17.10 lakh acres was covered with High Yielding Varieties Programme during 1968-69. An ambitious target of 24.75 lakh acres was fixed for 1969-70. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the actual extent covered under this programme during the year 1969-70 was 30.47 lakh

## The Promise and the Fulfilment

At the Chief Ministers' Conference held on 9-4-67, Thiru Annadurai offered to contribute to the Central Pool of Foodgrains 3 lakhs tonnes of rice if only the Centre would give the State a loan of Rs. 10 crores. During October-November 1967 the Civil Supplies Department procured 2 lakhs tonnes of rice, double the quantity procured from the 2nd crop in the previous year. By Jan. 1968 Anna had complied with all requests from the centre to send food to Kerala. This was the first proof of Anna's dynavision in Agriculture. He made the promise in April and fulfilled it in October the same year!

acres far in excess of the target. Encouraged by the spectacular results achieved under paddy under this programme in 1969-70, it has been planned to bring 37.50 lakh acres which represents more than half the entire paddy area of the State under High Yielding Varieties of paddy during 1970-71.

(Unique in India)

The launching and successful implementation of this programme was a unique one in the whole of India and this coincided with the four year period of the new government which was animated by burning desire to fulfil its promise in the shortest possible time.

An area of 36.67 lakh acres under paddy and 2.06 lakh acres under hybrid millets have so far been covered against the target

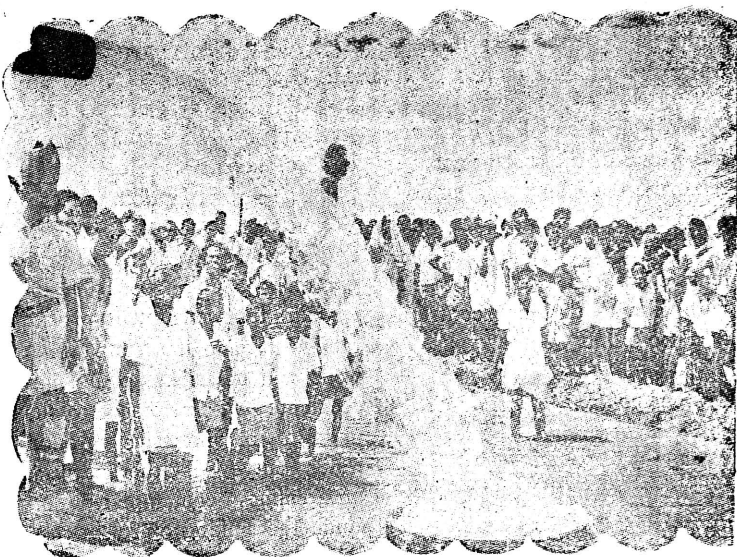
of 37.50 lakh acres under paddy and 2.50 lakh acres under hybrid millets in 1970-71. The progress

of the area covered and production thereon from 1966-67 are furnished below :—

Year	Paddy	Hybrid Millets (Area in lakh acres)	Total
1966-67	4.75	0.53	5.28
1967-68	11.99	0.81	12.80
1968-69	15.69	1.41	17.10
1969-70	28.21	2.25	30.46
1970-71	35.67	2.06	38.73
(1-4-70 to 26-12-70)			

#### Production (in 000 tonnes)

Crops	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Paddy	3,791	3,846	3,659	4,532
Cholam	558	525	465	575
Cumbu	304	287	253	310
Ragi	323	309	286	337
Maize	8	11	9	14





Realising the limited scope available for net area in Tamilnadu, the Government has been taking steps to increase the production from unit area.

Multiple Cropping Programme is one of the schemes that is receiving considerable attention. Proposals are under-way for selecting 3 Pilot Blocks in intensive working of the scheme with liberal financial contribution from the Centre.

#### *Achievements in Multiple Cropping Programme.*

Year	Area in lakh acres
1967-68	2.15
1968-69	5.33
1969-70	9.95

The experience since 1967 has pointed to the need for proper water management even in areas commanded by major irrigation systems. It has now been established that the extension of multiple cropping and consequent increase in production can be assured only through programmes which combine utilisation of ground water along with flow irrigation. The essential conditions for the successful fulfilment of the other programmes for augmentation of agricultural production such as high yielding varieties programme and increase in consumption of fertilisers can be created only through better water management in established irrigation systems and through extension of facilities for lift irrigation.

The fourth plan envisages the sinking of 70,000 simple wells, 10,000 private tube-wells, boring of 4,000 wells, deepening of 4,000 wells, sinking of 10,000 filterpoint tube-wells and 50 State tube-wells. In the Thanjavur delta alone, with a view to supplement flow irrigation and thus permit extension of double cropping area, a special programme for sinking of 5,000 filterpoint tubewells, 1,000 private tube-wells and 80 state tube-wells will be taken up and implemented with reference to the findings of intensive ground water survey. Other special programmes contemplated include the sinking of 2,000 wells in Coimbatore district, 2,000 wells in Salem district, 800 wells each in North Arcot district and also of sinking of 1,500 private tube-wells in Ramanathapuram district and 1,000 private tube-wells and 20 community wells in Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli districts. These programmes will be supported through extension of power for lift irrigation

#### *The Anna Farm*

The implementation of the programme for extension of high yielding strains has necessarily to be supported by well thought out schemes for increased distribution of improved seeds. At present, the extent under paddy is of the order of 65 lakh acres, while the extent under major millets is about 38 lakh acres. Since the general policy is to replace the seeds of

more than three generations, it will be necessary to ensure that at least one-third of the area, i.e., about 20 lakh acres is covered by new improved strains every year. At the rate of 20 kilogrammes per acre, the requirement of seed every year will thus work out to 41,700 tonnes. Corresponding to this, the requirement of primary seeds will be 2,780 tonnes. For the purpose of ensuring adequate supply of primary seeds, the 230 seed farm units already started will be augmented with an additional area of 525 acres at Novlock and 200 acres at Bhavani-sagar. An area of 3,000 acres has been developed for a State seed farm at Kudumiamalai, called Anna Farm. At present there is a seed processing unit in the co-operative sector at Thiruvarur. A unit for millets is under construction at Novlock State seed farm. It is proposed to set up 10 more seed processing units in the State.

#### *Pest Control.*

Pest Control measures are extended progressively to more and more areas. The achievements from 1967 onwards are as follows:—

Year	Area covered in Lakh acres.
1967-68	40.50
1968-69	43.08
1969-70	52.27
1970-71	84.30
(upto 30-11-70)	

To ensure quality control over the pesticides and fungicides.

# BIGGEST AERIAL SPRAYING

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TAMILNADU



supplied through the Departmental Agencies 5 Pesticides Testing Laboratories are functioning at Koilpatti, Coimbatore, Aduthurai, Madurai and Kancheepuram.

The most dramatic achievement is in the method of aerial spraying for crop protection. The biggest programme so far seen in the country has been proposed for 1970-71 when 13 lakh acres will be given this means of protection.

The farmers and Government of Tamilnadu have realised the need to take timely and effective plant protection measures

to prevent the losses from pests and diseases to cultivated crops. Groundnut crop was treated by aerial spraying year after year with considerable success.

During the year 1968-69, a total area of 2.87 lakh acres comprising groundnut, paddy and cotton were plant protected, by aerial spraying.

During the next year due to drought conditions an area of 1.86 lakh acres of paddy alone was covered.

A really big programme has been drawn up for the year 1970-71 perhaps the biggest programme that any State in the country has undertaken so far aiming

to cover 3 lakh acres under groundnut, 8 lakh acres of paddy and 2 lakh acres of cotton, collecting only Rs. 5 per acre as fees from the ryots.

The following statement shows the progress in the consumption of fertilisers in the State:—

Nitrogen. Phosphate. Potash (In Lakh metric tonnes.)			
1966-67	0.85	0.44	0.32
1967-68	0.96	0.30	0.30
1968-69	1.13	0.35	0.31
1969-70	1.48	0.42	0.33

The following targets have been fixed for 1970-71.

(In Lakh tonnes.)		
Nitrogen	1.80	Metric tonnes
Phosphate	0.60	Do.
Potash	0.50	Do.

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Phone: 22854.

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It is recognised that the stepping up of consumption of fertilisers would call for corresponding increase in the availability of credit. Arrangements are being made to obtain a line of credit for the co-operatives from Reserve Bank so as to enable them to trade in non-pool fertilisers as well as in pool fertilisers. It is expected that out of a total short-term loan of Rs. 60 crores, the co-operatives will be able to set apart at least Rs. 12 crores for financing purchase of fertilisers. The sale of non-pool fertilisers through private dealers will also result in fertilisers being available in larger quantities at all points. So much so, Tamil Nadu is considered the most fertiliser-conscious State in India.

Simultaneously with the stepping up of consumption of chemical fertilisers, attempts to increase the coverage under green leaf manure urban com-

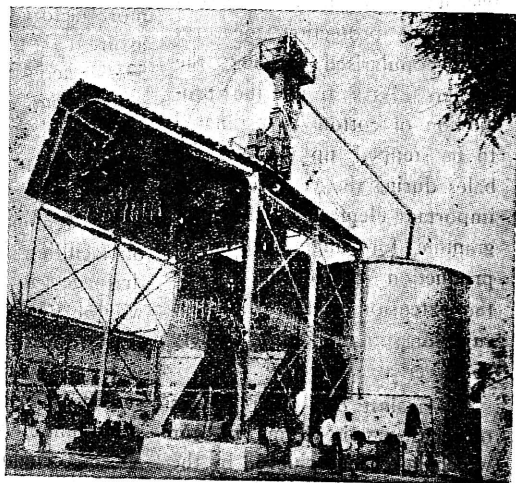
post, nightsoil compost and rural compost are under way. The programmes under green manure envisage a total coverage of 74 lakh acres.

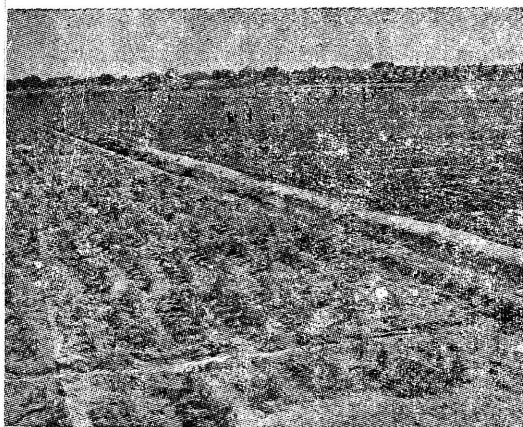
For the first time a systematic programme of action for augmentation of production of pulses within the State has been launched. It has been estimated that the total requirements of pulses in Tamil Nadu by the end of the fourth plan period will be of the order of 6.80 lakh tonnes, against which the current level of production is only one lakh tonnes. It is therefore proposed to take up a programme on high priority basis for introduction of important varieties of pulses to cover as large an area as possible by purchase of redgram seeds from outside or within the State. A programme will also be undertaken for seed multiplication of improved varieties of seeds in the next two to three years so as to cover one-third of the existing area under pulses.

It is therefore proposed to establish a research station at Bhavanisagar for taking up intensive research work on pulses. It is proposed to bring about 15 lakh acres under redgram in dry lands as a mixture with groundnut and about 2.5 lakh acres under irrigated groundnut and millets. It is also proposed to bring about additionally 2 lakh acres under blackgram and an additional 1.5 lakh acres under greengram. These schemes will raise the level of production of pulses to 2.39 lakh tonnes.

Among the other crops, the most important are cotton, sugarcane and groundnut. The area under cotton has remained steady at about 10 lakh acres in the last few years, while the production however has gone up steadily and reached a level of 4.5 lakh bales by the end of 1968-69. Out of the total area of 10 lakh acres under this crop, only about 2.5 lakh acres

The first export of foodgrains authorised by Tamil Nadu Government was taken over by Union Food Minister in October 1967. Alongside is the picture of the mechanical dryer which made the second crop possible.





A view of Anna Farm

now have facilities for irrigation. Even of this irrigated extent, only about 2 lakh acres have been covered by the package programme, as bulk of the remaining area is scattered. It is clear that any significant improvement in the level of production of cotton is linked with extension of facilities for irrigation.

In areas where Package Programme is implemented in Tamil Nadu, improved seeds are multiplied and distributed, and package of practices and intensive plant protection measures are popularised among the farmers. As a result the production of cotton is estimated to be stepped up to 4.9 lakh bales during the year 70-71. An important element in the programme for augmentation of production of cotton will be the extension of the M.C.U. 4 superior summer cotton variety to larger areas.

As against 8.85 lakh tonnes of sugarcane in terms of gur which has been achieved by the

end of 68-69, the state aims at an increase in production up to 11 lakh tonnes. The additional production will be achieved through both intensive cultivation and increase in the area under sugarcane. The area under sugarcane will be raised from 2.3 lakh acres to 2.6 lakh acres. The various programmes for improving productivity will raise the level of production from an average of 31 tonnes per acre to about 35 tonnes per acre. The package programme which now covers only 5 centres will be extended to 8 more factory areas so as to assure a total coverage of 52,000 acres. In addition, 5 zonal farms will also be opened with a view to evolve ideal agronomic practices and varieties suitable for each agro climatic region. The provision of facilities for irrigation and drainage in sugarcane areas will also be given importance in the fourth plan. It is proposed to sink 900 wells in sugarcane areas on a phased programme, with a separate special engineering cell. To



Cattle threshing grain

facilitate quick movement of cane from cane fields and transport of sugarcane to sugar factories, it is necessary to improve existing roads and form new ones. A provision of Rs 3 crores has been made in the fourth plan for intensification of the programme of construction of roads in sugarcane areas and other sugarcane development schemes. The Tamil Nadu Government not being content with the past achievements have geared all the organisations in charge of both factory and other areas for the year 71-72 to realise the production goal of 11.00 lakh tonnes of Gur. Mention must be made in this regard that progressive attention has been made to utilise the cess fund for the building up of network of roads in rural areas in the vicinity of factory in order to build up the infra-structure and thereby benefit the sugarcane growers amply. This feature of utilising the cess fund is being continued with greater vigour.

**- PROGRESS ON THE DISBURSEMENT OF LOAN UNDER INTENSIVE MANURING SCHEME**

Sl. No.	Name of the District	1966-67 (Rupees)	1967-68 (Rupees)	1968-69 (Rupees)	1969-70 (Rupees)	1970-71 Target (Rs.)
1.	North Arcot	6,11,420-72	65,52,220	53,87,240	1,66,26,226	90,00,000
2.	South Arcot	10,63,033-86	24,35,476	75,26,530	1,47,97,649	1,25,00,000
3.	Chingleput	18,99,403-69	21,56,277	21,10,889	69,56,354	54,00,000
4.	Thanjavur	12,71,412-23	21,93,784	29,35,589	45,99,750	65,00,000
5.	Trichirappalli	22,72,436-39	25,99,721	53,45,167	68,92,253	84,00,000
6.	Ramanathapuram	1,10,715-00	10,14,970	11,99,950	15,00,450	41,25,000
7.	Madurai	3,69,164-71	2,12,969	2,59,500	9,20,079	21,00,000
8.	Tirunelveli	12,93,863-23	10,39,267	16,96,955	24,77,738	68,26,000
9.	Kanniyakumari	65,475-00	61,275	2,30,220	2,27,480	2,86,000
10.	Coimbatore	20,12,843-59	4,42,129	9,04,775	26,93,971	35,40,000
11.	Dharmapuri	3,06,580-48	15,24,835	16,33,534	32,33,483	23,33,000
12.	Nilgiris	3,515-00	5,000	7,000	14,000	20,000
13.	Salem	6,63,253-45	2,80,000	3,00,004	7,49,927	14,70,000
Total		1,19,43,117-35	2,05,17,923	2,95,37,353	6,16,89,360	6,25,00,000





The emphasis of industrial policy in Tamil Nadu has been particularly on the promotional role of Government in the growth of industries. With this in view, we have constituted the Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation to deal with industrial ventures in the large scale as well as in the medium sector undertakings. It has taken up on hand the 1200 ton per day Cement Plant at Alangulam, the Continuous Steel Casting Plant at Arkonam and the Pilot Cement Plant at Dalmiapuram financing them entirely from its resources. The Corporation has also commissioned feasibility studies with renowned consultants for establishing a few other industries. The Corporation has also undertaken the working of the Salem Steel Project. A general indication of the State's industrial growth is seen in the fact that the contribution of industries to the State's income has been increasing rapidly. From 20 per cent of State income in 1966-67 it has risen to 25 per cent.

#### **FERTILIZER PROJECT:**

With a view to develop a fer-

### **SALEM STEEL**



#### **Kalpakkam Atomic Power**



#### **TUTICORIN COMPLEX**



#### **ALL INDUSTRIAL GOALS ACHIEVED**

TIDCO applied to the Government of India for issue of a 'Letter of Intent' for a Fertilizer Project in the joint sector. The Government of India have issued a 'Letter of Intent' for the project and this has been transferred to Southern Petro-Chemical Industries Corporation in which TIDCO will be contributing Rs. 200 lakhs in the share capital. The new Company is going ahead with the implementation of the project.

#### **(2) SODIUM HYDRO- SULPHATE FACTORY:**

The Government of India have issued a 'Letter of Intent' to TIDCO to set up a factory for the manufacture of Sodium Hydrosulphite of 3,300-tonnes per annum. A new company under the name of "Tamil Nadu Chemical Products Limited" will be a subsidiary of TIDCO wherein TIDCO will be having the major shares. The plant is likely to be set up in Karaikudi in Ramanathapuram District.

#### **(3) TYRES AND TUBES:**

The Government of India have issued a 'Letter of Intent' to TIDCO for setting up a factory for the manufacture of 3,00,000 tyres and tubes per annum. This project is to be set up near Tiruppattur in Ramanathapuram District in the joint sector. Action is being taken to register a separate subsidiary company of TIDCO to implement this project.

#### (4) SODA ASH AND

##### AMMONIUM

##### CHLORIDE :

The Government of India have issued a 'Letter of Intent' for setting up a factory for the manufacture of Soda Ash and Ammonium Chloride with a capacity of 66,000-tonnes per annum each. This factory will be set up near Tuticorin and to be implemented by a subsidiary company of TIDCO in the joint sector.

#### (5) SALT INDUSTRY:

The TIDCO has obtained a detailed project report on the Salt Industry and prospects for development of Salt Industry in Tamil Nadu. Based on the recommendations TIDCO has applied to the Government of India for issue of a licence for setting up of a factory in Mariyur swamp in Ramanathapuram District for manufacturing industrial grade salt of 2,50,000 tonnes per annum. The licence is awaited.

To utilise the resources and enterprises of both the State and the Private Sector, Government have proposed to undertake as joint venture with the Singer Sewing Company for the manufacture of Domestic and Industrial Sewing machine, with M/s. Vummudiars Limited, to manufacture of stainless steel sheets. It is also proposed to have joint ventures in regard to manufacture of Seamless tubes. Auto-

mobile Tyre and tubes and water meters. This concept of joint sector envisages representation of the Corporation on Board of Directors on the large industrial companies who draw money from the Corporation and also participate in the equity capital of the Government floated companies. The Tuticorin Fertiliser Project is a first joint venture finalised by the Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation with Southern Petro-Chemical Industries Corporation. The stable industrial climate in the State has attracted 80 private industrial units comprising Rs. 400 crores in capital to spring up in Tamil Nadu.

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation is functioning as a State Financial Corporation so far as this State is concerned, its main activities being grant of long term loans, under-writing of shares, issue of deferred payment guarantees to the machineries supplied, guarantee of loans with other banks, etc. It has been able to augment its resources by issue of bonds and by suitable arrangements by Industrial Development Bank and Reserve Bank of India. Since its inception in 1949, it has provided financial assistance to industries upto Rs. 62.48 crores by loan, underwriting of shares and issue of bonds, etc.

The Government have also established another Corporation called the "Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation" with a view to giving im-

petus to small-scale industries with the main objectives of effective procurement and equitable distribution of essential raw materials, offering technical consultancy to new entrepreneurs, besides attending to export promotion and supply of machines on hire purchase.

With a view to running the units on commercial basis and to infuse higher productivity and flexibility in administration, the Government have established Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation with an authorised share capital of Rs. 10 crores. This Corporation confines its activities to production like structurals, leather goods, ceramic ware wooden furniture besides specialised facilities in the fields forging and heat-treatment and tool and dye making. In spite of several handicaps it has stepped up its production, the total sale in 1970 reaching Rs. 649 lakhs.

The Government have been keen on developing the petrochemical complex in and around Manali which is situated about 15 miles North of Madras City where an extent of about 1,800 acres have been acquired for the purpose. Two public sector undertakings have already come up, namely the Madras Refineries Ltd., at a cost of Rs. 45 crores and Madras Fertilisers Limited at a cost of Rs. 63 crores. Several other industries namely the Corbon Black Project of Messrs. Kamani Brothers, Nylon Tyre Cord project of the D. C. M., Polyester Fibre Pro-

ject of Indian Organic Chemicals, the Transformer Oil Project of Nagpal Ambadi Petroleum Refining Limited are also coming up there.

The Government have also decided to set up an Integrated Housing Colony in the Manali industrial complex to meet the needs of industries that have been coming up in the future. A block of about 420 acres has been acquired in the nearby villages in Idayanchavadi, Kadappakkam and Sadayankuppam. The total estimated cost of the colony will be round about Rs. 1.92 crores. The expenditure is being initially met by the State funds and will be subsequently reimbursed by the Government of India.

The concept of Industrial growth is also based on the industrial estate programme which provides for integrated development of medium and small-scale industries through mutual co-operation and assistance. About 1,200 acres of land have been acquired in Ambattur and have been developed and provided with all basic amenities like water-supply, drainage, sewage, street-lights, etc. These plots range from 1 acre to 12 acres. These plots are made available for allotment on conditional assignment basis. The condition for the repayment has also been liberalised to attract private entrepreneurs.

The establishment of Functional Industrial Estates such as

leather, ceramics, electricals, etc., has paved the way for increasing the output and marketing as well as for creating quality consciousness, so as to lift the products to International Standards. Side by side the Government have also encouraged Co-operative agencies to set up Industrial Estates by giving loan assistance. Private Industrial Estate, at Tiruvottiyur for supply of components to Enfield India and another Estate at Coimbatore and another at Vyasarpadi are functioning as Co-operative Industrial Estates.

In the field of textiles, the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation Limited was set up with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 crores mainly for the purpose of running such of those textile mills which may be handed over to the Corporation for running by the Government of India. The State Government's subscriptions is the tune of Rs. 40 lakhs. The Corporation has been appointed as Authorised Controllers for four sick mills in Coimbatore district and two more mills are proposed to be taken over. Our State has 181 spinning mills and

24 composite mills with an installed capacity of 2,830,600 spindles in the spinning mills and 1,270,716 spindles in composite mills with an installed looms totalling 9,127 looms. These mills on an average produce 1,522 lakhs of yarn per year and 1,596 lakhs meters of cloth per year. These 12 Co-operative Spinning mills have with them a production of 105.70 lakhs kgs. of yarn. These mills have been established with the object of supplying yarn to Weavers Co-operative Societies. This Government have so far invested a sum of Rs. 184.08 lakhs and extended guarantees to the tune of Rs. 668.13 lakhs.

There are seven Co-operative Sugar Mills in State out of which six are under production and the other one at Dharmapuri is under erection. These Sugar mills have a total share capital of Rs. 2.63 lakhs and the Government also contributed to the extent of Rs. 2.04 lakhs.

Two more Co-operative Sugar mills are to be set up in North Arcot district and one in Coimbatore district for which letters of intent have been received from Government of India.

#### Technical Skill in Tamil Nadu

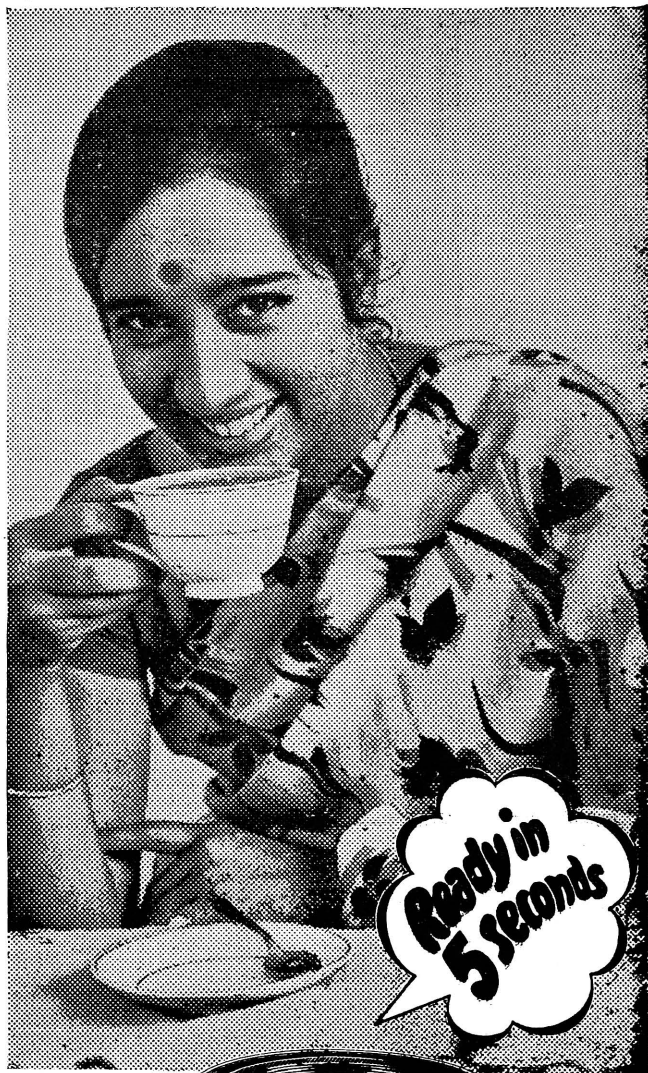
The annual production of Engineers in Tamil Nadu is nearly 2,000, while the Polytechnics turn out 3,000 diploma-holders every year. Our Craftsmen Training Institutions have an annual intake of nearly 14,000 and the courses have been designed on a careful assignment of the skill-wise manpower needs of the various potential industries in our State.



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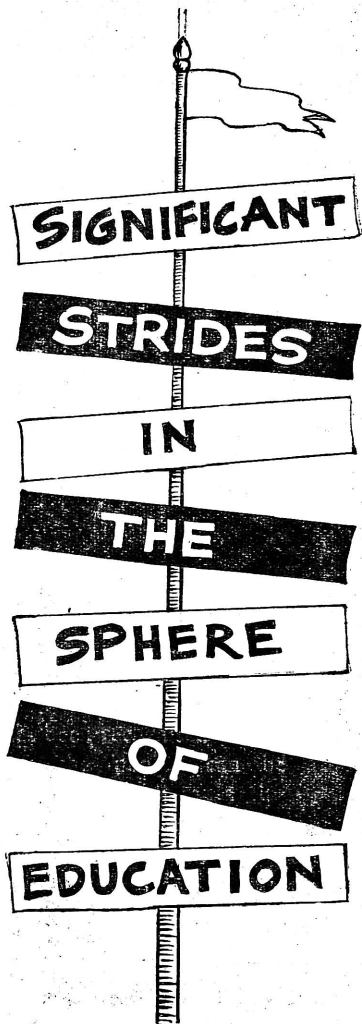
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The Tamil Nadu Government has achieved a great success in its endeavour to give secondary education to all the students. It has opened a number of new schools in all the villages and towns. Tamil Nadu Government has allotted Rs. 66.83 crores for 1970-71 for general education. This amount exceeds the amount set apart in 1966-67 by 23 crores. The following statistical figures indicate the interest taken by the Tamil Nadu Government in the field of General Education.

Year	Amount allotted for General Education
1966-67	Rs. 43.86 crores.
1967-68	Rs. 53.56 "
1968-69	Rs. 57.51 "
1969-70	Rs. 65.39 "
1970-71	Rs. 66.83 "

As a result of this increased allotment for the field of general education the number of Primary Schools, High Schools and Colleges has considerably increased. In addition to this a few schemes have been implemented to provide more facilities to both the students and the teachers.

Since 1966-67, 724 new Primary and High Schools have been opened. The following table reveals the progress made in the field of education.

Year	Primary Education		High School Education		Collegiate Education	
	No. of Students	No. of Primary Schools	No. of High Schools	No. of Students	No. of Colleges	No. of Students
1966-67	31,157	50,72,093	2,372	13,04,110	105	91,590
1967-68	31,422	53,67,327	2,449	13,49,930	116	1,10,652
1968-69	31,712	54,27,290	2,513	14,31,032	126	1,29,628
1969-70	31,823	55,24,730	2,580	14,46,739	141	1,52,791
1970-71	31,881	56,74,296	2,635	14,86,341	161	1,65,856

It is the Tamilnadu Government that came forward to abolish the higher grade salary that was being given to 12,500 secondary grade teachers and sanction in its place the 'Secondary Grade' salary befitting their educational qualification.

Allowances and amenities such as House Rent Allowance, City Compensatory Allowance, and free Medical Treatment have been granted to teachers for the first time, only by the Tamil Nadu Government. Pension is given to the retired teachers.

By way of increasing employment opportunities in proportion to our capacity at the level of state, arrangements have been made for giving employment to 21,700 primary grade teachers, 6,430 teachers in high schools, and 3,244 teachers in the colleges during the last four years.

The High School teachers were also made eligible to receive the Government awards since 1969-70.

In the last three years 432 new houses were constructed for the teachers and for this year, there is a scheme to construct 86 houses at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs for the benefit of teachers.

In order to increase the grade and status of the teachers, Inspection training classes were held.

In the year 1970-71 arrangements have been made under a revolutionary scheme for giving employment to 6500 teachers and 2400 diploma-holders in Engineering.

In the last four years the Government has given Rs 60 lakhs to primary and higher elementary schools for purchasing scientific instruments and Rs. 5 lakhs has been sanctioned for establishing libraries.

During the past four years the Government has sanctioned a total grant of Rs. 91.59 lakhs for providing science laboratories

in schools each at a cost of Rs. 40,000. In 1970-71, 66 schools have gained the grant for laboratories.

The maintenance grant for aided primary and higher elementary schools has been raised from 10% to 12% and in the same way, the grant in respect of schools run by Municipalities has been raised from 50% to 66-2/3%.

At present 18 lakh students are benefited by Midday Meal scheme.

In addition to the mid-day meal, the poor school children up to the XIII standard are given free books and other necessities. In addition, free clothing is given to poor school children. In the last four years Rs 31 lakhs has been spent for this purpose.

Further, 115 school improvement conferences were held during the last four years. As a result the schools received materials valued at Rs. 3.45 crores.

#### **Scholarship to the children of Freedom Fighters.**

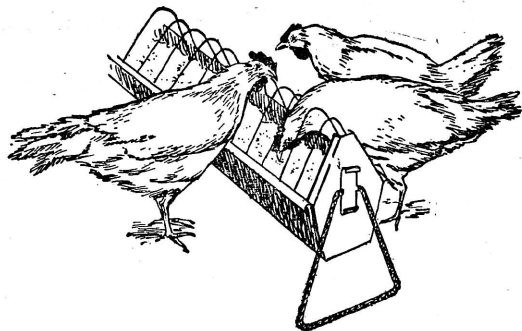
The number of awards available under the scheme of Scholarships to the children, Step children and grand children by predeceased sons of freedom fighters studying in P.U.C. and College classes (Arts and B.T.) are 103. A sum of Rs. 31,641 has so far been incurred upto 31-12-1970 towards the sanction of scholarship to the children of freedom fighters.

At present 20 evening colleges are functioning in the State, to afford opportunities to the employed to acquire degrees and expand their prospects.

The special feature of the States' endeavour in spreading education is the fact that the study upto P.U.C. is made free to all the students.

The total number of Training Colleges as on 1970 is 23 (Government 7 and aided 16). The total number of scholars in Training Colleges is 2882.





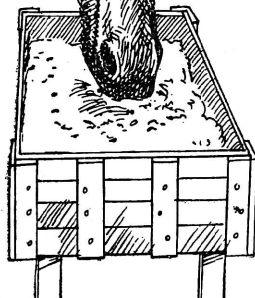
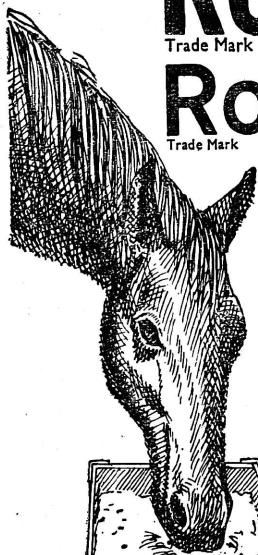
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# **Harijan welfare** **New strategy**

No Government in India will flaunt with pride its achievement in the promotion of the welfare of Harijans and backward classes, for it is a duty cast on them by the Constitution. The Tamil Nadu Government was able to distinguish itself by devising new strategies calculated to afford emotional and psychological fulfilment to these communities.

These tactical measures have earned for the Government encomiums from eminent leaders on the one hand and on the other, have enabled the members of these neglected communities to come into their own.

For instance, medals have been instituted for marriages between Harijan and non-Harijan young people. At the other end of the scale is the fact that 11,635 wheel barrows have been supplied to local bodies for the use of members of scheduled castes engaged in conservancy work. The strategy is thus one which aims at psychological upliftment as well as mitigation of the noxiousness of their trade. Part-time tutors are appointed in Harijan Hostels to coach up the students; to improve the chances of Harijans entering Service careers in larger numbers, coaching is given to Harijan students appearing for I.A.S. and I.P.S. examinations as also for group IV examinations of Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission.

The Harijan Welfare department runs as many as 831 schools and 457 hostels for the benefit of students belonging to these communities spending more than Rs. 2 crores. per year.

There has been a progressive increase in the number of scholarships for higher studies provided by State and for higher studies provided by State and Central Government, enumerated below :

## **(i) Scholarships Awarded by the Government of Tamil Nadu**

Year.	No. of students benefited.	Amount spent
1967-68	2,67,400	Rs. 68. 25 Lakhs
1968-69	2,89,973	Rs. 74. 75    "
1969-70	3,60,539	Rs. 82. 16    "
1970-71 (upto 30-11-70)	3,68,054	Rs. 74. 29    "

## **(ii) Scholarships Awarded by the Government of India**

1967-68	7,673	Rs. 38. 39    "
1968-69	9,472	Rs. 48. 36    "
1969-70	11,644	Rs. 56. 75    "
1970-71 (upto 30-11-70)	14,553	Rs. 56. 17    "

## **Electrification of Harijan Colonies**

The Harijan Welfare Department subsidises, the capital cost of electrification of the Harijan Colonies where the return falls short of ten per cent of the capital cost. Upto 1966-67, only 2,362 Harijan Colonies were electrified. During the 3-year period ending with March 1970 as many as 2,103 Harijan Colonies were electrified. It is proposed to electrify 5,000 colonies in the year 1970-71 providing subsidy of Rs. 31 lakhs.

By a recent order the Government will be paying the electric consumption charges for lighting Harijan Colonies.

## Provision of House Sites

House sites are allotted to Harijans who do not possess house site. If Government promboke lands are available, they are allotted to poor Harijans. If not, lands of the private parties are acquired by paying compensation to the owner and then assigned to the poor Harijans. The entire cost of acquisition of the site is borne by the Government and layouts are formed in the acquired sites with roads and common amenities. Each Harijan family is assigned 5 cents of land for construction of house. Total number of house sites assigned, extent and the expenditure incurred are as detailed below :

Year.	No. of houses assigned.	Extent. (Acres-cents.)	Expenditure. Rs. in Lakhs
967-68	11,166	815.60	29.88
968-69	10,816	566.81	16.96
969-70	6,643	679.81	25.34
670-71 (upto 30-11-70) 677	—	—	13.23

## Drinking water wells and pathways

The drinking water wells in Harijan Colonies are deepened and pathways to burial grounds and other sanitary amenities are provided from the funds of the Government of Tamil Nadu. The expenditure incurred in this regard is as follows :

Year.	Expenditure.
1967-68	Rs. 17.78 Lakhs.
1968-69	Rs. 14.39 „
1969-70	Rs. 16.77 „
1970-71 (upto 30-11-70)	Rs. 14.11 „

New wells constructed for the benefit of Harijans are as detailed below :

Year.	No. of wells	Expenditure.
1967-68	106	Rs. 5.48 Lakhs
1968-69	359	Rs. 5.82 „
1969-70	250	Rs. 7.92 „
1970-71 (upto 30-11-70) 212		Rs. 3.70 „

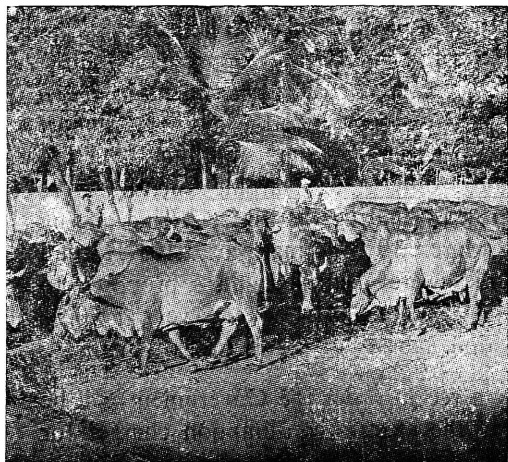
## Housing for Scheduled Castes

The Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing a scheme for housing of scheduled castes from 1970-71 with the following pattern of assistance.

Single house	:	Rs. 940/- (Rs.250/- loan)
Twin house	:	Rs. 1805/- (Rs.500/- loan)

\*Maintenance of these community centres are as follows :

Year.	Expenditure.
1967-68	Rs. 1.66 Lakhs
1968-69	Rs. 1.78 „
1969-70	Rs. 1.83 „
1970-71 (upto 30-11-70)	Rs. 0.99 „



## Houses to Sanitary workers

Under this scheme sanitary workers are provided with houses. Each house costs Rs. 1,500/- of which 50% i.e. Rs. 750/- is given as subsidy from the Government. The other portion of Rs. 750/- is sanction as loan to the local bodies which cannot meet the expenditure from their own funds. The progress made under this scheme is as follows :

Years.	No. of houses provided.	Expenditure.
1967-68	44	Rs. 0.81 Lakhs
1968-69	1253 completed ()	Rs. 6.01 „
	868 progress ()	
1970-71		Rs. 3.98 „

Schemes for the economic upliftment of Harijans include, business loans, trade loans, free supply of tools appliances subsidised supply draught bulls etc.

The order of priority in the matter of assignment of lands to Harijans for cultivation purposes has been revised. The priority for Harijans has been fixed next to serving and ex-military personnel.

In villages containing considerable extent of land available for occupation, specific areas have been set apart for

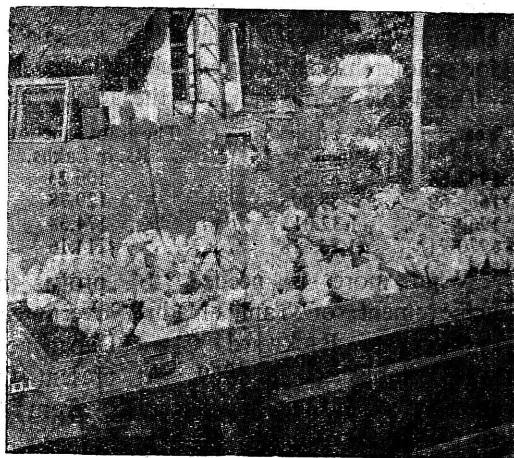
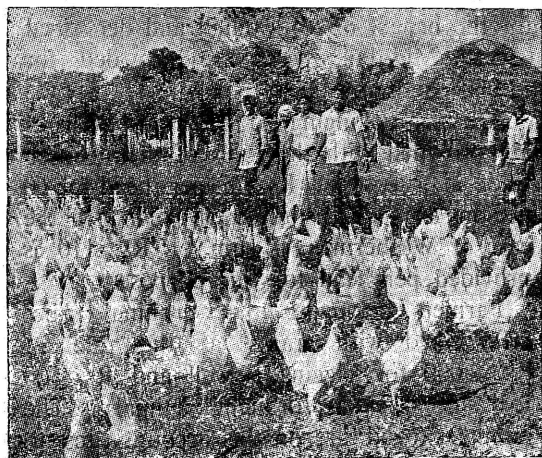
assignment for cultivation to the Scheduled Castes. As there has been poor response in claims for assignment by the Harijans, the Government issued the following instructions in December 1968

A list showing survey numbers and the extent of the lands reserved for Harijans should be displayed on the notice board of the local Panchayat and the village "Chavadi", if any, and also in the office of the Welfare Officers so that the Harijans of their own accord or through some educated persons known to them, may apply for such lands.

All the encroachments by non-Harijans on lands reserved for Harijans should be evicted.

In future, wherever there are encroachments by non-Harijans on lands reserved for Harijans, encroachments should be evicted during the same fasli.

Even in respect of assignment of lands in the non-reserved area, the Harijans are to be given preference over other landless poor persons.





# WELFARE OF

# THE BACKWARD CLASSES

The fundamental aim of the Government is to improve the living conditions of the people belonging to scheduled castes but the other Backward Classes, have also to be helped to secure their rightful place in Society.

For the first time, in 1969, the Government appointed a separate commission for the Welfare of the Backward Classes.

In order to get educational scholarships, the students should have obtained 45 to 50 marks in the previous examinations. Now this limit is reduced to 40 marks and this had greatly helped the Backward Class students.

The habit of scholarships being limited to the budget allocation has been given up and all backward class students who are eligible for scholarships are given scholarships.

The Table below indicates the achievement

Year.	No. of persons benefited.	The grant sanctioned Rs. in Lakhs.
1967-68	65,262	106.25
1968-69	88,006	129.78
1969-70	1,32,013	174.38
1970-71	1,84,818	214.16

What more is needed to prove the achievement of Tamil Nadu Government. A separate Backward Class Department was established in 1969. At present the number of hostels has increased from 48 to 67.

Scholarships for studying Law, Pulavar

Post graduate studies were limited by number each year. This limitation was removed as soon as the present Government took over. If a student belonging to the Backward Class has passed with 40% marks and the annual income of his family is less than Rs. 2,000 he is eligible for the scholarships.

Year.	No. of Hostels	No. of students staying in Hostels
1967-68	48	4598
1968-69	48	4598
1969-70	48	4598
1970-71	67	6103

The Department is running 270 schools for the benefit of ex-criminal and denotified tribes. Mid-day meals are provided for 31,000 children.

Artisans belonging to Backward Classes are provided with the tools of their chosen trade at a cost of Rs. 75 per head for 60 persons in each district every year. In the case of Washermen a sum of Rs. 110 is provided per head for this purpose.

Farmers belonging to ex-criminal tribes are helped with grants at the rate of Rs. 2,000 for digging a well and Rs. 500 for purchase of draught animals. The annual expenditure on this account runs to Rs. 2.58 lakhs in the current year.

The present Government has forged a "triple alliance" with Government, the husband and the wife as the three equal partners on the one hand to nourish and nurture the child while on the other to prevent further child-births. More stress is therefore laid on surgical methods of Family Planning as it is simple and effective. A net-work of 506 institutions have been designated by Government for conducting family planning operations free of cost.

In order to educate mothers immediately after delivery to accept some method or other of the Family Planning, the Government have sanctioned a scheme of Post-Partum Service in 10 Medical Institutions with necessary staff and expenditure. To afford better facilities to mothers undergoing this operation, the Government have sanctioned the construction of 20 bedded ward with an Operation Theatre in 5 Hospitals. Wards will be put up in more number of Hospitals shortly.

## **TRIPLE ALLIANCE FOR EFFECTIVE FAMILY PLANNING**

Family Planning programme has been so devised as to be both intensive and extensive. To this end, there are 374 Family Planning Centres each headed by a woman medical officer with necessary subordinate staff. Under each of these 374 centres there are several sub-centres to extend family planning while attending to maternity and child health, as part of the "Triple Alliance" benefit. There are 1870 such sub-centres. In urban areas, for every 50,000 population one Urban Family Planning Centre is opened; there are 296 such Centres.

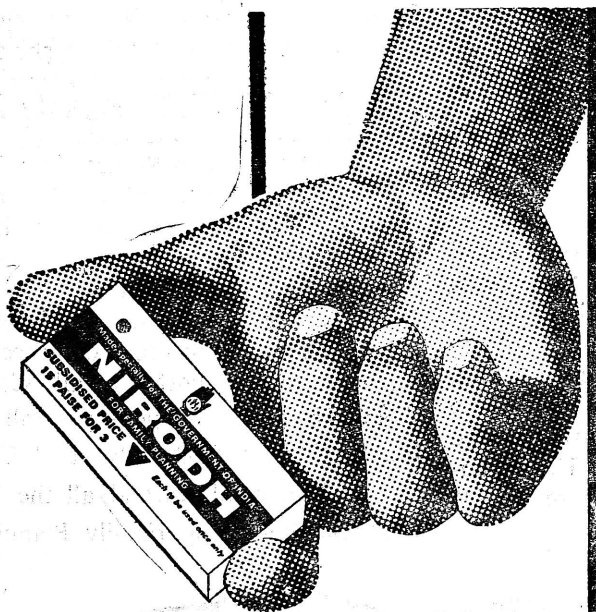
Married couples with less than 2 children are advised to adopt contraceptive method of Family Planning. Eligible fathers and mothers are advised about the use of the conventional contraceptives like Condoms (Nirodh), foam-tablets, diaphragms and jellies. These conventional contraceptives are supplied free of cost at all Government Hospitals and Dispensaries all Primary Health Centres, Maternity and Child Welfare in Municipalities and all the Voluntary Organisations doing Family Planning work.



The main difficulty in finding suitable staff to run the Family Planning Institutions in rural areas is lack of residential accommodation. To obviate this difficulty, the Government have sanctioned the construction of 5 Staff Quarters in each of the 374 Rural Family Planning Centres, at a cost of Rs. 217 lakhs.

## Achievements

Sterilisation method has proved to be a popular method. So far, 18,77,416 fathers and 86,970 mothers have undergone sterilisation operation. I.U.C.D. method has been adopted by 95,570 mothers so far.



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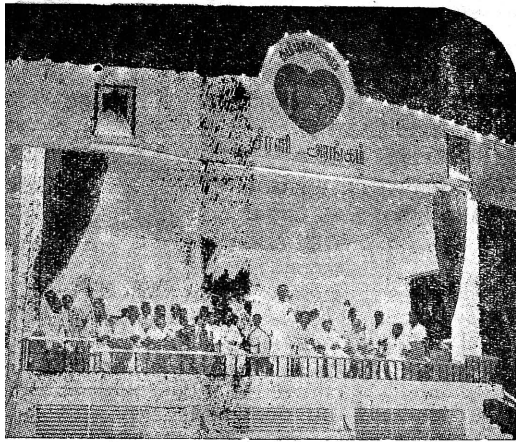
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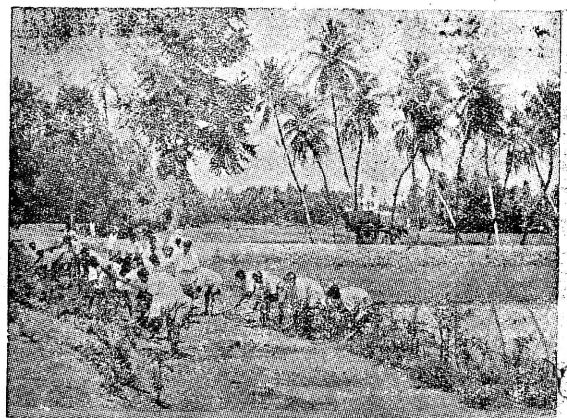
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# THOSE TWENTY DAYS

M. KARUNANITHI

## BACKGROUND OF PARIS

Within an hour of leaving Zurich, the plane had reached Paris City. To receive us at the airport had come the Indian residents of Paris, Officials of the Indian Embassy and the Air India, and Representatives of the French Government. From the aerodrome we drove straight to Hotel George.

Paris is the pleasureground of Europe. It is the homeland of Fine Arts like Drama and Dance. From Painting to the art of Make-up, the fashions designed by the artists and craftsmen of Paris spread throughout the world.

Just as there is a Tiber for Rome, a Rhine for Bonn, a Thames for London, a Nile for Egypt (and of course a Cooum for Madras), the river Seine wends its way through the centre of Paris. Its crystal-clear flow of water and the spectacle of pleasure-boats afloat on the river would convert into an admirer, even one devoid of aesthetic sensibilities.

Tall and stately buildings are a plenty in Paris. Just as Benito Mussolini beautified Rome, it was Napoleon. III who had a

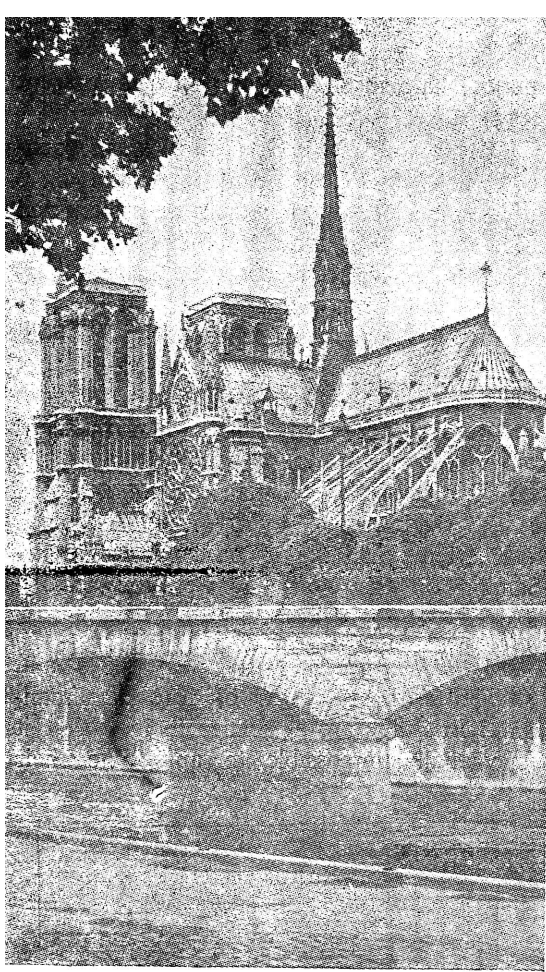
major share in shaping Paris to its present form.

During world war II, a stage was reached when this City Beautiful would have been subjected to an attack and shattered as a result. But those of the Government who could not even bear to think of Paris being destroyed, announced that the German armies could march in without any impediment and that there was absolutely no need for the invaders to demolish the City before capturing it. And thus did Paris escape unscathed. For four years the city was under German occupation and it was wrested back by the militant citizens thereafter, when the Allied troops that had landed on the continent were enroute to Paris.

Mansions touching the very skies and studded with sculptures of rare workmanship! But they are at such a height that it is virtually impossible to appreciate their



Victor Hugo



Cathedral of Notre Dame

artistic excellence. It is being facetiously said there, that the sculptures are only for the delectation of fairies perambulating the empyreal highways, and not for us on **terra firma!**

One such building is the Cathedral of Notre Dame. The term "Notre Dame" means 'our Lady' and it refers to Virgin Mary. This Cathedral is located on an islet in the centre of the Seine. Construction, it is said, was commenced in the year 1163 but the work could be completed only by the year 1240. It is against the background of this marvellous temple which is 430' in

length and 170' in breadth that Victor Hugo wrote his immortal classic **Hunchback of Notre Dame**.

The Indian students in Paris accorded me a reception in the India House. I could see that quite a few of them were Tamilians. Indian families also joined the students who had got up the function. I was overjoyed at being able to see so many TAMILIAN families, on the soil of Paris. Among those present were Rev. Thaninayagam who strives tirelessly for the spread of Tamil, Professor Billiyosa, the Director of India House, and Thiru Pushpadas, Secretary in the Indian Embassy. The speech of the student-leader, in choice Tamil, came as honey to my ears.

Impelled by their desire to provide an India menu, these student-gems who had come thousands of miles away from their motherland for the purpose of higher education, served food cooked by themselves, to us and the Parisian friends. While partaking of the refreshment, I was reminded of the poem recorded to have been composed by Avvaiyar when she availed of the hospitality of Angavai and Sangavai.

*seasoned with Ghee to the full-  
What they've served me is ambrosia  
miscalled a dish of greens!  
O'won't bangles adorn  
the hands that served this food!*

After the party, we started out for a visit to the house where Victor Hugo had been residing. A simple board was there conveying the information, "It was here that Victor Hugo lived" and at sight of it, I was thrilled to the core. Set in peaceful environment, that dwelling of austere appearance is blazoning forth the glory of Victor Hugo to this day.

Victor Hugo was born in the year 1802. His father was J. L. S. Hugo and his mother Sophie. Victor used to compose exquisite poems, very early in his life. In due course he came to hold the French people in his thrall, through his passionate verse and he got to be known as the leader of the French youth. To start with, he had faith in the monarchical form of Government but later, his desire was for the establishment of an Equal Society. He served as a Senator for a few years.

When Napoleon III came to power, Victor Hugo became **persona non grata**; fleeing to Jersey, he spent about 18 years there in solitude. His book 'Chatiments' is one containing thoughts that mount a virulent assault on Imperialism. His poems of the year 1856, are a lava of emotion, presenting the tragic story of the death, by drowning, of his daughter and son-in-law.

Is it not a fact that even a great Poet is a slave to affection? No wonder, he has feelingly recorded the untimely death of his daughter and son-in-law, who were in the prime of life. When I thought of all this, the poem in **Puranaanooru** came to surface in my memory that threnody in which the daughters of Pari look at the full moon a month after their Parambu hill had been taken away from them by their enemies; and looking at the moon bemoan the upheaval in their status, within that short space of time.

"Then, when the same full moon  
shone bright in the sky,  
our father was with us;  
and our hill too  
had not been taken  
by aliens.

But now, when the same full moon

shines in the same sky,  
monarches with conquering drums  
have annexed our hill,  
and our father too, alas,  
is not with us!"

Perhaps it is the tradition of the world that one who engages himself in politics and one who devotes his days to poetry and classics, would have to confront opposition in public life and complications in private life!

It was a storm that raged in Victor Hugo's love-life too. His parents would not consent to his marrying the girl Adle whom he loved with all his heart. His father was a high-placed Officer in Napoleon's Army, and his mother belonged to the Nobility. And so they would not accord their consent to their son's marriage with one who was of an ordinary family-background.

True love, however, knows no defeat; nor can opposition ever daunt its course. Is not the power of true love found entwined with the epic life-stories of Romeo and Juliet, Amaravathi and Ambikapathi, and the like?

Steeled in his determination to wed only the girl he loved, Hugo too waited up to the last. The epistles he addressed to his sweet heart are deathless literature bringing out and emphasising the pure nature of love.

Victor Hugo has also written plays of high literary merit, novels dealing with social problems and songs kindling patriotic fervour. With Reform as background and Social Justice as basis, his novels portray the sufferings of the poor people, on account of the disparities in society. A



vivid example is provided by his book **Les Miserables** which is appropriately acclaimed as among the most outstanding novels of the world. Literary excellence of a steady level pervades almost all his works, be it poems, plays or novels.

But what came as precious nostrum to the French people in the grip of poverty was the writings of Jean Jacques Rousseau who was born in Geneva but migrated to and settled down in France. Rousseau's writings inflamed the people, kindled their ardour they were such as to convert even a coward into a warrior bold; in effect, they sowed the seeds of the French Revolution.

When he was an infant, Rousseau elicited unflattering comments such as these: "Soon after he was born, his mother closed her eyes in eternal slumber. Within a few years, his father had to quit the soil of his birth and go into exile. Who knows how many heads more would roll on account of this boy!"

True enough prognostication! For, because of him, at a later date, quite a few heads did come to roll, in France.

The dominant head rolled, of the Monarch who said in derision; "You call this a Revolution? It is a mere Revolt and nothing more!"

The arrogant head rolled, of the Queen who asked in seeming artlessness: "Why don't they eat cake if they cannot afford bread?"

The authoritarian heads rolled, of the barons who snarled: "What, have cringing dogs come to the stage of demanding the right to rule the land?"

Rousseau who could be said to have been the **fons et origo** of the terrible

Revolution, had left his motherland at the age of sixteen itself. Throwing up his job as engraver, he wandered here and there and reached Paris at last in the year 1741. The disparities he saw there, in whatever direction he turned, squeezed his very heart. The cruelty that prevailed, of prosperity for a few and poverty for the many, set him cogitating.

The barons who were on top of opulence were exempt from tax-paying and they lived in pride. And the poor people, crushed by the exploitation of these barons, languished further, through having to carry the tax-burden too, on their slender shoulders. Looking at all this, Rousseau's heart simmered. 'Man is born free; and everywhere he is in chains! Two thousand years ago, Valluvar had thundered "All human beings are the same, as regards their birth". But when his voice took shape as thoughts of Rousseau in the 18th century, France was startled.

At sight of the book **Social Contract** which was a compilation of his thoughts, the French Government trembled, the religious establishments were scared and as for the King and the barons, they were taken aback, to say the least.

Those were the times when the people were being deluded with the axioms that the King was but a manifestation of the almighty God. Rosseau's theory that Government was only a contract between the Rulers and the ruled and that if the latter so desire, they could control the former and even remove them altogether had a profound impact on the people. They who had been living in fear based on the tenet, 'If the king who is a Deputy of God were to err,' Who are we to censure him? Had

their illusion dispelled and were awakened. The poverty-stricken, who had been enduring injustice and living in submission, shed their conservative outlook and started to view the King, the priests and the barons from a new angle.

To the people who were throbbing with a new spirit, Rousseau gave three slogans. "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity".

Yes, these three cadences coalesced with the heart-beat of the poor people. The moment was drawing near, when Revolution was to flower.

In a manner to terrify the barons and set them wondering, "Oh, how could those who have been starving for days, develop this new energy? and in a manner to put them to dismayed flight from the soil of Paris itself, the proletarian army surged all over the streets of the City. All those who opposed the Revolutionaries were guillotined peremptorily.

To inspire Italy there was a Mazzini and to show the way to that country was a Garibaldi. But as far as France was concerned, the country had secured a Mazzini in the shape of Rousseau, but a Garibaldi was nowhere in sight.

From the year 1789 when the French Revolution erupted, to the year 1804 when Napoleon crowned himself 'Emperor of Europe,' confusion and instability of Government persisted in France. It was only after the advent of Napoleon that the country advanced rapidly and it was not until then that the poverty-stricken people could step on to prosperity.

If the power of Hugo's pen was of immense service to the Literature of France, the writings of Rousseau started a regular conflagration of Revolution—thus did I reflect as I looked at the great Victor's dwelling once again and heaved a deep sigh. We then returned to our Hotel, as dusk fell

(To be continued)

## the living past

The imprint of Time left on impressive buildings like the Taj Mahal is more easily discerned in written records. In place of mute memorials, eloquent books speak to one and all. The past is preserved in documents and books for posterity to show how and where history is imperishable. The same can be a guide to the future also.

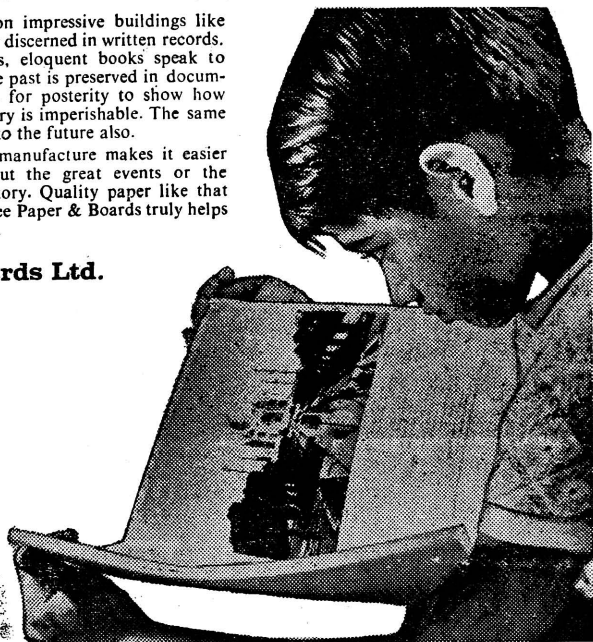
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# Apprenticeship TRAINING under The Apprentices Act

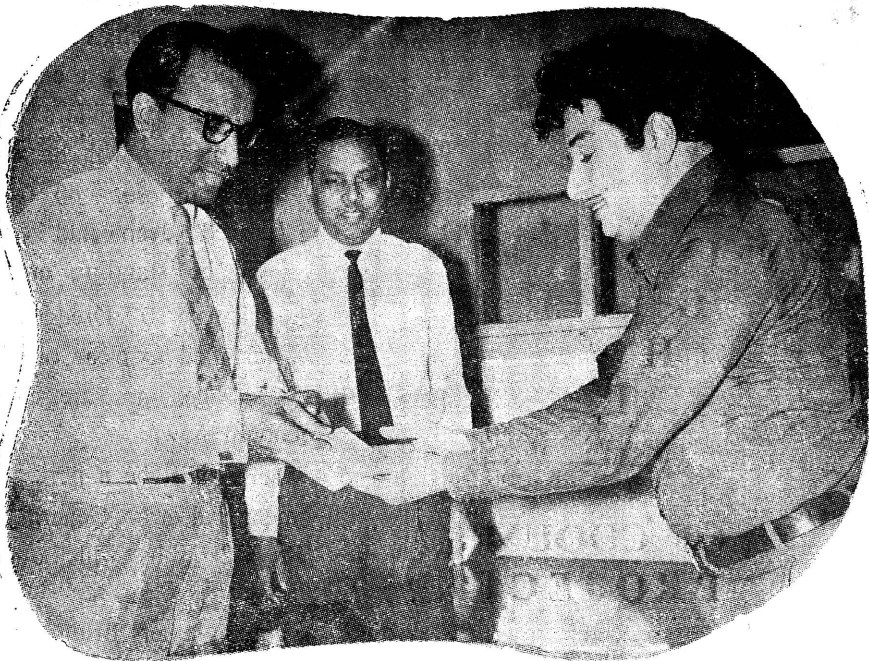
Under the Apprentices Act 1961 which is implemented from 1-1-63, 195 industries such as engineering, chemicals, textiles, printing etc., have been brought under its purview and 54 trades have so far been designated for the purpose of apprenticeship training. The establishments having facilities to implement the apprenticeship training programme have to recruit and train certain number of apprentices as assigned by the State Apprenticeship Adviser under Section 8 (3) of the Apprentices Act. The period of apprenticeship training in most of the trades is 3 years. During the period of apprenticeship training, they will be paid stipend not below the minimum specified in the Apprenticeship Rules. Ex-I.T.I. passed out trainees will be given credit for the period of training undergone by them in the Industrial Training Institutes towards apprenticeship training to the extent admissible. The minimum educational

qualification prescribed for most of the trades is study up to two standards below Matriculation Examination or an equivalent examination and the minimum age is 14 years but there is no upper age limit. The fresh candidates should also satisfy the physical standards as laid down in the Apprenticeship Rules.

The next admission session is February/March 1971. The Ex-Industrial Training Institute passed out trainees and others who possess the requisite qualifications are hereby advised to contact the District Employment Officer or the Principal of the Industrial Training Institute as the case may be so that they may be sponsored for apprenticeship training to the establishments where vacancies exist or in which vacancies may arise.

*Issued by:*  
**The Director of  
Information & Publicity.**

# S M A L L S A V I N G



## S H O W B I G A C H I E V E M E N T S

### SMALL SAVINGS—Achievements

The Government of Tamil Nadu has been playing a significant role in mobilising Small Savings Collections. Efforts are being made to spread the movement over a wide cross section of the people. The actual collections, viz the investments made under Small Savings Scrips are steadily growing as the figures below indicate :

1967-68	Rs. 38.54 Crores
1968-69	Rs. 38.12 "
1969-70	Rs. 40.34 "
1970-71 (upto November, 70)	Rs. 25.03 "

The actual collections are steadily on the increase due to the efforts of the Tamil Nadu Government and Officials of the Savings Organisation.

A significant feature in Small Savings collections in this State from 1-1-69 onwards is the lump sum contributions secured from many firms outside the State.

About Rs. 10 lakhs from Bombay, Bengal and even Orissa State have been secured for investment in Tamil Nadu in 1970.

For the first time a Private Unit deposited amounts running to the tune of Rs. 16 lakhs in May, 1970

Even the Pay Roll Savings Scheme is showing steady improvement.

During the year deposits under C.T.D. has gone up by 4 lakhs as on 1-12-70 when compared to the figures of previous years.



# H I G H L I G H T S

## OF COOUM PROJECT

1. Rs. One Crore Ten Lakhs and Fifty Thousand was set apart in July 1967. Out of this Rs. 94 lakhs for cooum reconstruction work and Rs. 16.5 lakhs to rehabilitate the slum dwellers on the banks of the river.
2. Length of the river from the village Satharai to Madras Beach is 41 miles. Water catchment area 112 sq. miles, annual rainfall 41 inches.
3. Daily about 2000 tons of sand is washed a shore by the high waves at the point where Cooum enters sea. To clear the accumulating sand a Sea Bridge will be constructed :

Length of the bridge—134½ feet, out of which 107 feet will be projecting into the sea.

34 concrete pillars each of 67 feet height will be erected for this purpose. 60 feet will be dugged deep and only 7 feet will be standing out. On this bridge, 10 Dredgers will be installed to clear off the sand.

4. 51 sewage lines are connected to cooum now.
5. There will be a park from war memorial to General Hospital. Rs. 12 lakhs will be a spent for this.
6. From Napier Bridge upto Nungambakkam Railway Bridge Boats will be operated.
7. The width of the river at Nungambakkam will be 75 feet (depth 5 feet) and near the sea its width will be 150 feet (depth 10 feet).
8. On both sides there will be a foot path 10 feet wide from Nungambakkam Rly. bridge.
9. 6 lakhs cement slabs are required to be fixed on the sides of the river.
10. 941 families on the bank side are to be provided with alternate accomodation. So far 154 houses have been constructed and given to them.
11. At Namasivayapuram a Dhoby kana will be constructed.



# STATE TRANSPORT

## A WELFARE SCHEME

services for Women, Industrial Workers and also for Children.

Physically handicapped persons are specially recruited and given jobs. Employees of the private operators who were displaced on account of the taking over of the routes by the department, are absorbed by the department, on application provided they are found suitable.

### *Labour Welfare :*

There is a large labour force, and Government is interested in improving the economic conditions of workers for their efficient discharge of duties and contentment. With this object in view, periodical increase of Dearness Allowance, City Compensatory Allowance, House Rent Allowance, Hill Allowance, Winter Allowance were extended to the applicable employees.

Incentive bonus based on production, Attendance bonus, overtime wages are given to the workers. The workers are also given the benefit of the Workers Education Scheme of the Government of India.

The Tamil Nadu State Transport Department is one of the large departments of the Government employing over 20,000 workers and owning over 2,000 vehicles having state-wide operations connecting all District Headquarters with the State Capital. Its operation extends to the neighbouring states of Kerala, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Pondichery.

The total assets of the department amount to Rs. 20 crores approximately.

### *Transport as a Welfare*

The Transport Service is provided by the Government as a Welfare Scheme. This is reflected in the fare structure which is very low when compared to other Metropolitan cities. The city fare is about the lowest in the country.

Though nearly 80% of the city routes are uneconomical

the department is operating these services with a view to providing cheap transport to the weaker sections of the community.

The Government has not revised the fare during the past three years though the cost of operation has increased considerably. In fact the Government reduced the fares in express routes from 6 paise to 5 paise per mile.

The department collects concessional fare from the Students for their travel in the city buses. Similarly, the department hires out buses to several Educational and Cultural Institutions at concessional tariff. The Blind and the maimed persons are permitted to travel free in the city buses during their period of treatment. The department is operating special

Canteens were opened in all the depots for the benefit of workers.

Rest rooms have been constructed for the benefit of running staff of the department.

138 Tenements in Vyasarpadi and 50 tenements at Kodambakkam Pudur have been allotted by the Housing Board for the employees of the department.

The Tamil Nadu State Transport Department has acquired lands at Tondiarpet, Nemilichery village near Chrompet Coimbatore and at Needakara village, Nagercoil for providing housing colonies for the workers of the department. Steps are also being taken to get land in important mofussal centres like Thanjavur etc. The construction work has commenced in Chrompet and Nagercoil. The Housing Board will be taking up the construction work shortly in other places.

Medical Officers are in attendance for the benefit of workers and their families.

Employees involved in accidents are paid compensation as per the rules.

#### *Honesty Awards :*

With a view to encouraging the running staff to be honest in the matter of restoration of lost properties of the passengers the department has introduced a Honesty Award Scheme. The honest conductors are given cash rewards in the form of Small Savings Certificate with a citation at a public function

#### *Special Awards :*

Employees exhibiting outstanding abilities or outstanding services are given special awards. *Tamil and Tirukkural :*

During 1967, the name of the department which was painted in English in buses was changed to Tamil. All buses carried the portrait of Saint Thiruvalluvar with a couplet from his famous work 'Thirukkural'.

During the Second World Famil Conference the department made elaborate arrangements for the benefit of the delegates and other observers and visitors.

Similarly, during the Indian International Trade and Industries Fair at Anna Nagar between January and March, 1968 the department ran specials from various parts of the city.

Since 1967, the tempo of Nationalization has increased and the following types of bus routes are nationalised :

- (i) All routes of 75 miles and above, both ordi-

nary and express services;

- (ii) All routes radiating from or terminating in Madras City irrespective of length; and
- (iii) All routes in Kanyakumari district including those which are radiating from oterminating in that district.

#### *Specials for fairs and festivals :*

The Government further decided that all future development of the above said routes should be done exclusively by the department. As a policy it was decided that the routes will be taken over from the private operators as and when the permits expire. The first route which was taken over under the above policy is from Madras to Arani and it is operated by the department from 1st August, 1967. Since then, several routes have been taken over and operated by the department. In pursuance of the policy, 431 services were taken till 31-12-'70.



## Implementation of Labour Laws:

The key-note of the labour policy of this Government is to maintain peace in industry by encouraging settlement of disputes through collective bargaining between labour and management and intervening through the machinery set up under the Industrial Disputes Act whenever bilateral discussions fail. It is also the objective of this Government to enforce labour laws both in public and private sectors without any discrimination. It is the policy of this Government that the conciliation machinery should not only resolve disputes when they arise, but also use its good offices to improve the industrial climate by anticipating possible causes and areas of friction which are likely to develop and dealing with them in an appropriate manner. With a view to secure speedy disposal of industrial disputes and to provide quicker relief for the working class, the Government have recently strengthened the conciliation machinery by sanctioning five additional posts of Labour Officers, thus increasing the number of Conciliation Officers in this State from 14 to 19 with effect from 1st July, 1970. During the first eight months of this year 1,455 disputes were settled by conciliation apart from thousands of minor disputes informally disposed of.

The Government, through the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation took over four Textile Mills



which had been closed down on the ground of financial difficulties

### *Special Services:*

Following the recommendations of the High Power Committee constituted by the Government of Tamil Nadu to look into the affairs of the Textool Company Limited, Coimbatore, the Government took over the management of this Company through a newly constituted Board of Directors and also declared it as a relief undertaking under the Tamil Nadu Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) Act, 1969 with effect from 14th August, 1970 with a view to reorganise its working and help it to tide over its present crisis and its attendant problems of low level of employment and large outstandings by way of lar action is in progress in respect of Southern Structural Limited, Madras.

--In order to advise the Government in matters of labour policy and helping them to deal with labour problems, the State Labour Advisory Board which is a tripartite consultative body is functioning at the State level.

This Board met thrice (23rd May, 1970, 8th July, 1970 and 26th July, 1970) during this year and discussed important problems relating to labour such as Cost of Living Index, Employees' State Insurance medical benefits as well as possible amendments to Factories Act and Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act.

The Code of Discipline has been ratified by the All-India Organisations of Employers and Workers even at the time of its inception: By the efforts of the officers of the Labour Department, 2,116 Trade Unions, 260 managements and 24 local bodies have signified their acceptance of the Code of Discipline in writing.

The Field Officers of this Department have contacted the managements of the Industrial Establishments employing 250 and more workers in connection with setting up of Joint Management Councils in their establishments.

### *Cost of Living Index:*

Dearness Allowance for labour in industrial undertakings is by



and large linked to the Madras City cost of living index. During the year, the Government decided that the cost of living index for the working class in Madras City for 1960, as recommended by the Export Committee be corrected by an addition of 13.2 points bringing the average cost of living index for 1960 to 476 points and that after correction the index should be switched over from 1936 series to the 1960 series compiled by the Director of Labour Bureau with 1960 as base year, with effect from 1st February 1970. The need for changing the base year from 1936 to a more recent year had been felt by the Government of India for the purpose of compiling an All-India Index Number and they requested this Government to adopt the index compiled by the Director of Labour Bureau, Simla, with 1960 as base year and this was done after applying a suitable correction factor to 1936 series. The question of having the same 1960 base year for the compilation of cost of living index of mofussil centres like Coimbatore, Madurai, Nagercoil, Cuddalore and Tiruchirappalli was considered by the Government in consultation with the State Labour Advisory Board and they have now ordered that the cost of living index for these places be switched over to 1960 base year from that of 1935-36 after adopting necessary correction factors from 1st October, 1970.

### *Provision of Holiday on "May Day":*

The Government also recently amended the Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act to provide for a paid holiday on May Day which is a red-letter day for labour. This is in addition to the 8 paid holidays already provided for under this legislation.

### *Labour Welfare Fund:*

The Committee on Labour Welfare set up by the Government of India in 1966 has recommended the constitution of a Labour Welfare Fund in each State on a statutory basis. The National Commission on Labour also has lent its support to the idea of constituting statutory Labour Welfare Funds.

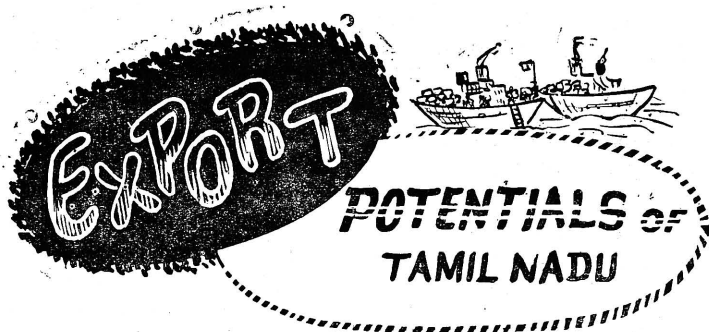
### *Industrial Nutrition Programme:*

Proper nutrition is a vital need for industrial workers and their families. A new scheme to supply high protein vitaminised food to pre-school children and expectant and lactating mothers among the industrial population in the State has been launched in this State by the Labour Department of this Government in collaboration with 'CARE' Organisation. This is the first venture of its kind in India.

Initially factories which have canteen facilities and/or industrial housing colonies are being brought under the scheme. It is also being extended to other factories. At present 78 factories are covered by the programme, benefitting 26,195 women and children.

### *Factories Act Administration:*

In keeping with the avowed policy of promoting productivity in Industries by ensuring good working conditions in factories, the Factory Inspectorate enforces strictly the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 and allied Acts concerning safety, health and welfare of workers. Further, with a view to reducing the incidence of accidents in factories intense propaganda through the medium of accelerated courses and visual aids is being carried on. To promote safety consciousness among the Workers Safety Courses are being conducted by the Factory Inspectorate for the benefit of the workers, managerial personnel, etc. Award and Reward Scheme have been constituted under which shields and cash rewards are given to the managements who accomplish higher percentage of reduction in accidents. Cash rewards are also given to workers who give best suggestions on safety and poster designs on safety.



# EXPORT

## POTENTIALS of TAMIL NADU

The Export Potential Survey of Tamil Nadu is the third in the series of similar State surveys undertaken by Indian Institute of Foreign Trade. As in the case of first two Surveys, viz., Andhra Pradesh and Mysore, the Tamil Nadu Survey has examined the existing resource base of 72 products selected for the Survey and has assessed their potential for augmenting exports.

Tamil Nadu has emerged as one of the leading industrially developed States, ranking next only to Maharashtra and West Bengal. Considering that it is not richly endowed with natural resources, its industrial development bears testimony to the foresight and dynamism of its entrepreneurs. The State occupies a place of pride in heavy as well as light engineering industries, and chemical and mineral-based industries. An investment of Rs. 360 crores in the public sector undertakings located in the State has given further impetus to its industrial development.

### *Exports from Tamil Nadu*

Tamil Nadu has been a traditional exporter of vegetable, tan-

ned leather, handloom fabrics, spices, curry powder and plantation products like tea, coffee and cinchona. Total-exports from the State during 1967-68 were estimated at Rs. 71 crores as against Rs. 1,200 crores from the country as a whole. Traditional items like EI tanned leather, textile yarn and thread, tea and coffee, senna leaves, and palm fibre together accounted for nearly 60 per cent of the estimated exports. Since the problems and prospects of traditional exports are fairly well-known, these items were precluded from the purview of the Survey. The Survey was confined to 72 selected items, which had till then received comparatively less attention. The surveyed items contributed Rs. 21 crores to the exchange earnings of the State in 1967-68. It is estimated that exports of these items can be stepped up to Rs. 84 crores by 1973-74. Overall exports from Tamil Nadu are likely to increase from Rs. 71 crores in 1967-68 to Rs. 142 crores by 1973-74.

The estimates of current exports as well as projections of exports are based on both direct and indirect exports from

the State. Indirect exports of the surveyed items have been estimated on the basis of the discussions held with the surveyed units and export organisations located both within and outside Tamil Nadu. A similar approach has been adopted in assessing the export potential of unsurveyed items.

### *Export Promotion Machinery :*

In order to achieve the export target of Rs. 84 crores in respect of the surveyed products, it has been considered essential to develop adequate machinery for export promotion at the State level. The Survey Team has, therefore, stressed the need for energising the State Export Advisory Board and setting up a full-fledged Directorate of Export Promotion and an Export Corporation. The proposed Export Corporation is envisaged to undertake exports of products from small and medium-scale units as well as help the associate units in the procurement of necessary raw materials, finance, technical know-how and necessary market intelligence.

### *Major Problems.*

Agricultural sector promises the maximum increase in exports. It is estimated that exports from this sector will rise from Rs. 2.13 crores in 1967-68 to Rs. 29.90 crores in 1973-74. The items offering good prospects are cashew, groundnuts, de-oiled groundnut cake, de-oiled rice-bran, chillies, turmeric and cinchona products.

**Cashew:** Tamil Nadu accounts for 13 per cent of the all-India production of cashewnuts estimated at 160,000 tonnes. Its share in all-India exports has, however, been only marginal. Crude and unhygienic processing of cashew at Panruti, the main cashew processing centre, is responsible for poor performance on the export front. The Survey has, therefore, recommended that the State Agro-Industries Corporation should establish a few modern cashew processing plants at Panruti to overcome the handicap. It is estimated that, with the setting up of the proposed processing plants, exports of cashew from Tamil Nadu would increase to 2,800-3,000 tonnes worth Rs. 3.5 crores per annum as against 856 tonnes valued at Rs. 90 lakhs at present.

**Groundnuts:** Tamil Nadu is a major producer of groundnuts. In 1967-68, it contributed 8.85 lakh tonnes to the all-India production of 58.29 lakh tonnes. Since exports of groundnut and groundnut oil were banned between 1964 and 1967, data on exports from Tamil Nadu are not available. With improvement in the supply position, it is estimated that exports of 24,000 tonnes of groundnut kernels (HPS) worth Rs. 4.28 crores would be feasible by 1973-74. To ensure adequate availability of groundnut for export from the State, the Survey has recommended that the State Government should propagate the cultivation of improved varieties

of groundnut like "Asiriya Maitunde" and "TMV-7" in at least 10 to 15 per cent of the area covered under Groundnut Export-Orient Programme, because the varieties presently grown in the State are not suitable for export markets. To encourage the growers to take to the cultivation of new varieties, the State Government should assure adequate irrigation facilities and supply of good seeds. The Government should also consider procuring a part of production accruing under Groundnut Export-Oriented Programme for export.

#### *De-Oiled Groundnut Cake:*

The output of groundnut cake in the State was estimated at 2.28 lakh tonnes in 1967-68, which represented 40 per cent of the all-India production. Current production was, however, reported to be very small primarily because 30 to 35 per cent of the oilcakes are used as cattle-feed. There is an urgent need to stop this wasteful consumption of oilcakes and divert it to oil extraction industry. The State Government should, therefore, launch a publicity drive to familiarise the farmers with the available substitutes for oilcakes. It is expected that about 2 lakh tonnes of oilcakes would, thus, become available to extraction industry, and by 1973-74 exports of de-oiled cake from the State could be pushed up to Rs. 18 crores per annum.

**De-Oiled Rice-Bran:** Even though Tamil Nadu produces

42.9 lakh tonnes of rice annually, rice-bran is not widely used for solvent extraction, so the question of its export from the State did not even arise. The Survey has, however, estimated that if rice-bran is properly utilised, exports of de-oiled rice-bran can be built up to the tune of 35,000 tonnes, valued at Rs. 80.5 lakhs, per annum by 1973-74. For this, it is necessary to ensure the availability of quality rice-bran to the solvent extraction units, for which the State Government should encourage setting up of modern rice milling units in areas where there are no sheller type rice mills at present. Besides, it should be ensured that the solvent extraction plants are located near the rice mills so that they get fresh bran with higher oil content.

**Chillies:** Tamil Nadu produces nearly one-fifth of the total chillies produced in India. In 1967-68, its output of chillies amounted to 94,000 tonnes. Exports of chillies from the State, estimated at Rs. 1.5 crores in 1967-68, represented over 60 per cent of all-India exports. It is estimated that exports of chillies can be stepped up to Rs. 2.60 crores by 1973-74. This could be made possible by encouraging cultivation of chillies on larger areas as well as improving yields per hectare through the use of improved varieties of chillies and other inputs. Formation of export marketing groups of exporters of chillies is likely to go a long

way in promoting exports from Tamil Nadu.

**Turmeric:** The State accounted for 20 per cent of the all-India production of turmeric in 1967-68. Its share in the country's exports during the same period was 25 per cent. Export of turmeric from the State is likely to touch 15,000 tonnes by 1973-74 as against 281.43 tonnes in 1967-68. To achieve the projected level of exports, the Survey has recommended that adequate steps should be taken to provide the necessary inputs in terms of fertilisers, irrigation facilities, improved seeds, etc., to the farmers. There is a need to introduce short-duration, high-yielding strains of turmeric, which should be pest and disease-resistant too. The Survey has also recommended the formulation of a national price policy for turmeric with a view to stabilising its production which has been declining steadily in Tamil Nadu as well as in the rest of India in recent years.

**Cinchona Products:** Of the total of 60 tonnes of quinine salts manufactured in the country in 1967-68, Tamil Nadu accounted for 68 per cent. Its share in the export of cinchona products at Rs. 70 lakhs comprised 65 per cent of total exports from India. Considering the extension plans of the Government Quinine Factory, it is estimated that export of cinchona products from the State would reach Rs. 1 crore by 1973-74. In order to meet effectively competition from Indonesia, it

is suggested that the State Government, may examine the possibility of importing semi-processed quinine from Indonesia for re-export after processing. Indonesia is reported to be dumping semi-processed quinine in world markets at rock-bottom prices.

#### *Marine Products :*

Tamil Nadu accounted for 15 per cent of the marine fish catches in the country during 1967. Its catch is likely to rise from 1.2 lakh tonnes in this year to 3 lakh tonnes in 1973-74. Dry fish, Shark fins and fishmaws constitute the bulk of exports from the State. Tamil Nadu offers good prospects for setting up fish processing units, especially for shrimps. Exports of the surveyed marine products are likely to go up to Rs. 7 crores as against Rs. 1 crore at present. For achieving the projected level of exports, it would be necessary to extend fishing operations in the deep sea with bigger and mechanised boats. It would also be necessary to undertake an oceanographic survey in the off-shore waters.

#### *Animal Products :*

Apart from hides and skins, two important animal by-products currently being exported from Tamil Nadu are (i) animal casings, and (ii) crushed bones.

In 1967-68, India exported 473 tonnes of animal casings valuing Rs. 2.45 crores. Tamil Nadu's share in the country's exports of animal casings amounted to only 60 tonnes valued at Rs. 11 lakhs.

The Survey has estimated that the State exports of animal casings can be built up to Rs. 30 lakhs by 1973-74 provided adequate measures are taken to collect and preserve intestines of slaughtered animals. With a view to avoiding waste, it is also necessary to provide facilities for immediate cleaning of intestines near the slaughter-houses. Mechanisation of gut cleaning is also desirable.

With exports of crushed bones at 3,000 to 4,000 tonnes per annum, Tamil Nadu contributes about 5 per cent to all-India exports of this product. Exports of crushed bones from Tamil Nadu can be stepped up to nearly 6,000 tonnes by 1973-74 if efforts are made to streamline the collection machinery.

Even though EI tanned leather was excluded from the purview of the Survey, a limited study was made with a view to suggesting ways and means of diverting tanned hides and skins to leather finishing industry. Liberal imports of tanning and finishing materials are necessary prerequisites for encouraging large-scale exports of finished leather from the country. Besides, machines like certain coating and automatic spraying and dyeing units should be freely licensed for import. There is also a need to modify the system of export incentives so as to generate larger exports of finished leather as against EI tanned leather.

#### *Mineral Products*

Considering the resource base of minerals, chemicals and allied



products in the State and their likely contribution to the overall supply position in the country, the following minerals, mineral-based products and chemicals and allied products are likely to figure prominently in the State exports.

**Ilmenite:** All-India production of ilmenite in 1967-68 was estimated at 42,000 tonnes as against the reported deposits of 52 million tonnes. Tamil Nadu's share was estimated at 76 per cent of which nearly 90 per cent was exported. Internal demand for ilmenite, currently of the order of 10,000 tonnes, is estimated to go upto 1.35 lakh tonnes by 1973-74. If expansion plans of the existing units materialise, export surplus of the order of 55,000 tonnes would be available by 1973-74. Besides, nearly 33,000 tonnes of beneficiated ilmenite will also be available for export.

**Polished Stones :** Tamil Nadu's share in the exports of polished stones from India, estimated at Rs. 38 lakhs in 1967-68, was negligible. For the State to make an impact on the exports of polished stones from the country, it would be essential to equip units located in the State with the latest sawing and polishing machinery and calibration equipment with a view to producing thinner slabs (under 3" thickness) with different permissible accuracies. It is also considered essential to introduce mechanical handling of polished stones both at quarry and at factory site.

**Insulators:** Though India has been exporting insulators for a long time, they were exported from Tamil Nadu for the first time in 1968-69. It is estimated that their exports would increase from Rs. 45,000 in 1968-69 to Rs. 3 lakhs in 1973-74. It would, however, be necessary to import ball clay, which is reported to be in short supply. In the long run, it is suggested that the Neyveli Lignite Corporation should further examine the possibility of upgrading the indigenous clay so as to obviate the import of ball clay. Another problem relates to uneconomical ocean freight rates. At present, these rates work out to nearly 70 per cent of the f.o.b. value. The Survey has also stressed the need to diversify the production mix so as to manufacture and export polycone post insulators, LT Glass insulators, etc., for which demand abroad is reported to be sizable.

**Refractories:** Tamil Nadu's share in the all-India production of 8 lakh tonnes of refractories in 1967 was reported to be of the order of 15 per cent. Present exports of refractories from India amount to Rs. 2 lakhs only. It is estimated that about 25,000 to 30,000 tonnes (worth Rs. 65 lakhs) of dead burnt and calcined magnesite refractories will become available for export by 1973-74 from Tamil Nadu. To achieve the target, it is necessary that the State Government should take immediate steps to recover magnesite concentrates from

rejected lumps, which have high silica contamination. This would necessitate mechanisation in the mines as well as in the chipping process to remove silica encrustation from magnesite. Heavy ocean freight rates constitute another important problem, which needs a solution.

**Cement:** With an installed capacity of 2.2 million tonnes, Tamil Nadu is perhaps the largest cement-producing State in the country. In 1967, Tamil Nadu produced 1.9 million tonnes of cement as against the all-India production of 11.3 million tonnes. Tamil Nadu's production is expected to increase to 3.3 million tonnes by 1970-71. In 1968-69, Tamil Nadu accounted for nearly half of India's total exports of cement and clinker. The Survey has highlighted the need to improve productivity in limestone quarry operations, which was considerably low due to the absence of systematic mechanisation. This has been attributed to the units resorting to selective mining of both limestone and gypsum deposits. It is suggested that the State Government should ensure that the leases are properly worked out and selective mining is resorted to only when the rock formation is totally uneconomical for further exploitation.

To promote cement exports from Tamil Nadu as also from the rest of the country it is suggested that the subsidy of Rs. 6 per tonne may be pooled and utilised to subsidise inland

freight charges on export cargo. Among the other measures suggested for promoting cement exports, the Survey has recommended that possibilities of exporting clinker, to be processed in the importing countries preferably on a joint venture basis, may be explored. The item may as well be included in our bilateral trade agreements.

### **Chemicals and Allied Products**

*Sodium Chloride:* The State accounts for about 15 per cent of the all-India production of salt though its share in the all-India export of salt has been negligible. The Survey has estimated that export of salt from the State can be increased to 2-3 lakh tonnes by 1973-74. The Survey has gathered that the quality of Tuticorin salt in terms of sodium chloride content would be acceptable to the foreign buyers. The f.o.b. price is, however, uncompetitive owing mainly to high charges of handling and transportation. The Survey suggests that by mechanisation of salt works and recovery of by products it may be possible to reduce the unit cost of production by 25-30 per cent.

*Essential Oils:* Reviving sandalwood oil industry, streamlining ancient industries based on Jasmine and Geranium, and processing their oils into aromatic chemicals would generate exports to the tune of Rs. 60-70 lakhs per annum by 1973-74. Sandalwood oil industry in the State is, at present, at a distinctly disadvantageous position vis-

a-vis units elsewhere in the country. It is suggested that the State Government may set up a public limited company with the equity participation of the existing sick units in the State. There is a need to undertake steps to eradicate spike disease, which is threatening the existence of sandalwood plantations in the State.

There is ample scope for extending Jasmine and Geranium plantations in the Nilgiris and Yercaud ranges and for fostering the development of an oil extraction industry. Aromatic chemicals like Rhodinil and Geraniol can be obtained from the oils of Jasmine and Geranium by fractionation for which ready export markets exist. This measure would also result in import substitution of aromatic chemicals. In this context, it is suggested that the State Government should set up a public limited company for undertaken plantations of Geranium and Jasmine on about 2,000 acres of land and set up an oil extraction plant. The initial investment in setting up a vertically integrated unit is estimated at Rs. 15 lakhs as fixed capital and Rs. 12 lakhs per annum as recurring expenditure. The investment is likely to yield an annual revenue of Rs. 65 lakhs.

*Paints and Varnishes:* In 1967, production of paints and varnishes in Tamil Nadu was of the order of 3,500 tonnes against the all-India production of 18,000 tonnes. In the exports of ready-mixed paints, lacquers, synthetic enamels, varnish paints, etc., the

State's contribution was of the order of Rs. 7.18 lakhs against the all-India earnings of Rs. 1.41 crores during the same period. The Survey has estimated that the State exports would increase to Rs. 15 lakhs by 1973-74.

### **Engineering Products**

In spite of the pivotal position of Tamil Nadu in the industrial map of India, exports of engineering products from the State have not been commensurate with its industrial development. In relative terms, however, Tamil Nadu accounted for 10 per cent of India's exports of engineering products in 1967-68, i.e., Rs. 4 crores out of all-India exports amounting to Rs. 40 crores. Only a few items from the State like power-driven pumps, bicycles and parts, small tools, heavy structurals and automobile components have entered the export field. Though a substantial production base exists for a number of other items, efforts to locate export markets for them have not yet been made.

For the purpose of the present Survey, a dozen of engineering items were selected. These were transformers, electrical switchgears, relays, heavy structurals, textile/sugar/cement mill machinery, commercial vehicles, diesel engines, electric motors, power-driven pumps, bicycles and parts, automobile components, and domestic electrical appliances like water-heaters and electric irons.

Besides all-India problems like shortage of steel, pig iron, non-

ferrous raw materials with the exception of aluminium, the engineering industry in the State faces problems connected with the locational disadvantage of being distant from steel plants, shortage of wagons to transport raw materials from mills to factories, etc. The engineering industry in the State is not fully aware of the export prospects available for their products in the overseas markets. This is attributed mainly to its concentration in medium and small-scale sectors.

**Transformers:** The production of transformers in Tamil Nadu was of the order of 11.0 lakh KVA in 1969 against 58.3 lakh KVA in the country as a whole. Exports from the state contributed substantially to all-India exports (Rs. 2 lakhs as against Rs. 6.87 lakhs respectively). It is estimated that exports of transformers from the State would go up to Rs. 10 lakhs by 1973-74. The industry is experiencing acute shortage of steel sheets of 3 mm., 5 mm. and 6 mm. thickness. Copper is also reported to be in short supply. Since the cold rolled grain oriented steel from Hindustan Steel Ltd. would be available only with effect from 1974, it is suggested that import of requisite steel sheets should be allowed to the industry.

**Electrical Switch-Gears:** In 1968-69, India exported electrical switch-gears worth Rs. 69.44 lakhs, of which exchange earnings amounting to Rs. 3.5 lakhs were contributed by Tamil Nadu. It has been estimated that ex-

ports of electrical switch-gears from the State would reach the level of Rs. 10 lakhs in 1973-74 provided adequate publicity is given to the product in overseas markets.

**Relays:** The State is producing quality relays, which have captured a substantial part of the domestic market. The item offers good prospects for export. A few export orders have since been secured by the industry. Units are, however, experiencing difficulty in procuring high conductivity copper strips, aluminium strips, rods and bars of 99.9 per cent purity, HRCA and CRCA steel sheets of 10, 12 and 14 gauges, enamel copper wire, etc.

**Heavy Structurals:** Against the existing capacity of 650,000 tonnes in the country, industry in the State is in a position to fabricate 75,000 tonnes of structurals per annum. The State's share in the exports from India (Rs. 4 crores) in 1967-68 has been Rs. 12 lakhs. The Survey envisages the exports of heavy structurals from the State to touch Rs. 50-70 lakhs by 1973-74. The Survey is of the opinion that floor prices for different categories of structurals meant for export should be fixed with a view to avoiding *inter se* competition, for this would enable the industry to achieve a breakthrough in exports of structurals from the State to markets in the Far East and the Middle East.

**Cotton Textile Machinery:** Even though Tamil Nadu accounts for an annual production of Rs. 2 lakhs worth of cotton

textile machinery out of a total estimated production of Rs. 1,700 lakhs, exports from the State in 1968-69 were negligible. India's export of cotton textile machinery was of the order of Rs. 143.99 lakhs during the same period. The Survey has estimated that the State can export cotton textile machinery amounting to Rs. 50-75 lakhs by 1973-74, provided sophisticated production techniques are adopted and a large capital investment is made. The industry also needs to be helped in procuring its requirement of raw materials like cold-rolled sheets of thinner gauges, EN9K and EN 31 steels and seamless tubes. There is also a need to improve quality of the machinery.

**Sugar/Cement Mill Machinery:** Here again, Tamil Nadu's contribution to all-India exports of Rs. 7.5 lakhs in 1968-69 was negligible, though it accounted for a production of Rs. 10 lakhs in the total of Rs. 1,200 lakhs during the same period. In the case of cement mill machinery, the State contributed Rs. 50-60 lakhs in the all-India estimated production of Rs. 930 lakhs in 1968-69. Data on exports of cement machinery from the country are lacking. The industry can be induced to offer exports of sugar mill machinery and cement mill machinery amounting to Rs. 70 lakhs and Rs. 50 lakhs respectively by 1973-74, provided the difficulties experienced in obtaining raw materials and components such as, seamless tubes, valves, boiler quality plates, steel-rolled sections and ENS

rounds are overcome. There is a need for the industry to explore the export possibilities of complete cement plants to the countries in the South-East Asia and the Middle East.

**Commercial Vehicles:** The all-India production of commercial vehicles in 1967 was reported to be 31,454. Against this, Tamil Nadu manufactured 4,991 commercial vehicles. Similarly, out of the all-India exports of Rs. 2.42 crores, commercial vehicles exported from the State fetched Rs. 20.16 lakhs only. The major problem standing in the way of export promotion of commercial vehicles from the State pertains to high production costs. The Survey is of the opinion that if manufacturing costs are pruned, it would be possible to step up exports of commercial vehicles to Rs. 3.30 crores by 1973-74. The Survey has also suggested that the possibilities of exporting vehicles with built-up bodies or with bus body-kits may be explored. Besides, there is an urgent need for looking into the ocean freight structure applicable to this item. The Survey has suggested that the Freight Investigation Bureau may examine the problem and take up the matter with the Conference Lines concerned.

**Diesel Engines:** Both in respect of production and exports, the State's share has been negligible. As against a total of 1.25 lakh diesel engines produced in the country, a little over 9,000 were made in the State. Similarly, the State's share in national

exports amounting to Rs. 31.2 lakhs in 1968-69 was Rs. 1.5 lakhs only. Anticipated export of diesel engines from the State by 1973-74 is placed at Rs. 4.5 lakhs.

**Electric Motors:** Tamil Nadu's share of the all-India production of over 5 lakh h.p. was 34,600 h.p. Exports from the State amounted to barely Rs. 10,000. The Survey has found that the industry is not quite competitive.

In view of the preference of foreign buyers for "Thermally Protected Motors" with "E" class insulation, the industry will be well advised to take up their production. This would not only give a fillip to the exports of electric motors from the country but would also save foreign exchange currently spent on importing material for class "A" insulation. The Survey has also suggested that the Industry should undertake manufacture of fractional horse-power motors, as there is much demand for them both in the domestic as well as in foreign markets. Exports are likely to touch Rs. 2 lakhs by 1973-74.

**Power-Driven Pumps:** Contributing about Rs. 20 lakhs to the all-India exports of power-driven pumps worth Rs. 48.48 lakhs in 1967-68, the industry is well established in the State. Exports are estimated to go up to Rs. 70 lakhs by 1973-74. However, there is an urgent need to improve the quality of the pumps manufactured in the State.

**Bicycles and Parts:** Exports from the State, representing 16 per cent of all-India exports,

were estimated in 1968 at Rs. 51 lakhs. The industry offers good scope for promoting exports. It is anticipated that exports by 1973-74 would touch the level of Rs. 85 lakhs. There is, however, an urgent need to develop new markets, as the position in the existing markets is likely to deteriorate with the rapid development of local bicycle-manufacturing industry in the importing countries.

**Domestic Electrical Appliances:** Exports of domestic electrical appliances like water heaters and electric irons from the State have been negligible. However, the industry is equipped to undertake manufacture of these items and is expected to effect exports worth about Rs. 5 lakhs by 1973-74. Raw materials shortage is the only problem impeding the development of industry.

**Automobile Components:** The Survey was confined to wheels, valves, pistons, electrical parts, brake and clutch assemblies and suspension units. Excellent export possibilities reportedly exist, provided detailed market studies are undertaken in the potential overseas markets. The industry is equipped to export automobile components to the tune of Rs. 72.5 lakhs by 1973-74.

**Small Tools:** Among the small tools, twist drills and diamond tools hold promise for higher exports from the State. Exports can be pushed up to Rs. 30 lakhs by 1973-74, provided steps are taken to supply imported high-speed steels and carbon steels to the industry.



The Survey has revealed that the State Government imposed a sales-tax levy of 7 per cent *ad valorem* on diamond tools under the impression that diamond tools belonged to the category of precious stones. This seems to be an erroneous situation and, therefore, needs to be rectified at once.

**Cotton Fabrics:** Tamil Nadu is a leading manufacturer and exporter of handloom fabrics. Its exports of these fabrics fetch foreign exchange worth Rs. 5 crores per annum. "Lunghi" is the main item of export. The industry is experiencing difficulty in obtaining its requirements of quality yarn and dyeing materials like hydrosulphite of soda. The Survey has suggested that if the necessary inputs are assured to the industry, export of cotton fabrics from the handloom sector can be stepped up to Rs. 7 crores per annum by 1973-74. It has also been suggested that there is an urgent need to form consortia of exporters to avoid *inter se* competition which is reported to be impeding exports of this item.

**Silk Fabrics:** Though the present export of silk fabrics from Tamil Nadu is of the order of Rs. 35 lakhs only, the industry has the capacity to push up export to a staggering figure of Rs. 5 crores per annum by 1973-74. The only constraint on the export promotion is the short supply of raw silk. The Survey has suggested that the State Government should promote cultivation of mulberry, on an

extensive scale, in Hosur area of Salem district which offers the right type of soil and climate for its cultivation.

**Handicrafts:** Exports of handicraft items like mats, palm leaf products, *agarbathis*, artistic woodware, copperware, brassware, bronzeware and curios of chanks and shells from the State were estimated at Rs. 7.31 lakhs. Since the industry is, by and large, unorganised, there is an urgent need to take steps to organise it on sound commercial lines. Towards this end, the Survey has suggested creation of a separate cell in the State Directorate of Industries and Commerce to look after production and export of handicrafts. According to the Survey, the handicrafts exports from the State can be increased to Rs. 24 lakhs by 1973-74.

**Cine Films (Exposed):** Tamil Nadu is a major producer and exporter of films, exports of cine films from Tamil Nadu at Rs. 78.5 lakhs being 27 per cent of the all-India exports. By 1973-74, their exports from the State are likely to go up to Rs. 2.5 crores. To attain this target, the Survey has recommended that the cine films produced in the State may be dubbed or sub-titled for screening in the prospective export markets. It has also suggested creation of a Film Export Development Fund to meet the expenses connected with the promotion of exports of cine films from India. The Survey has assigned to Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation the task of undertaking detailed study as to what the other countries do to promote their film industries and exports of cine films.

## INDUSTRIAL POLICY IN TAMIL NADU

We would like to implement the system of the Joint Sector for certain large and medium scale Industries. In the Joint Sector it is possible to utilise those good features that are to be found in the Private Sector; and the Government can come in to safeguard the interests of the public. Through the Medium of this Joint Sector, a threefold-partnership could be created, consisting of the Government (and through the Government the interests of the public), the Private Sector (and through that the special features of efficiency that they have evolved) and the workers. We would like to give a fair trial to this system.

# MORE AND MORE OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

## Pragmatic Policies

**T**HE development of Small Scale Industries in the State saw a new tempo of activity during the years 1967-70. The number of small scale industries registered with the State Directorate, which was about 11,000 at the beginning of 1967, steadily rose to over 21,500, and this has been exclusively due to the pragmatic approach by the State Government towards the small industries and their progress. The type of lines included Electronics, Plastics, Automobile accessories, hardware items, Food Preservation, machine tools, Electrical Goods, Chemicals and special ancillaries.

## Bold Step

The State Government took a bold step in 1967 in decentralising the work of Registration of small Industries and delegated this to the Assistant Directors in the Districts, thereby cutting down the delay. A close watch was kept on this and over the next two years, the procedure was gradually simplified so that

now the certificate of Registration of Small Scale Industries is made available almost across the table.

A very close liaison was maintained by the State Government with the other organisations like Small Industries Service Institute, National Small Industries Corporation and Productivity Councils in Channelling the various types of facilities like Technical consultancy, supply of machinery

on hire purchase, Management training, Industry-counselling etc to the entrepreneurs and existing industries.

During 1969, the State Government sanctioned a special assistance of about Rs. 5,000, towards the subsidy for undertaking productivity studies in the small scale industries to improve their production techniques. This scheme, which is the first of its kind in the country, will be operated for 3 years jointly by National Productivity Council and the Tamilnadu Industrial Estates Association with the active participation of the State Government Official. Financial assistance to the Small Industries Management Association to the tune of Rs. 5,000 per year has also been given by the State Government since 1968 towards providing training in Management techniques in small scale sector.

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During the years 1968-70, the State Government launched on an Intensive campaign for the development of Small Scale Industries in the industrially Backward Districts of Salem, Thanjavur and Ramanathapuram. The Central organisations like Small Industries Service Institute, National Small Industries Corporation and Nationalised Banks were also closely associated in this venture and all the formalities right from Registration to processing of their applications for supply of machines on hire purchase and financial assistance were gone through on the spot. A systematic follow-up on these campaigns is being maintained. A total number of over 2,000 small scale industries have been started due to this campaign providing a direct employment of 4,000 and an indirect employment of 8,000 in Semi-urban and Rural areas.

The problem of unemployed Engineers has been getting a special attention of the State Government. Besides, directly conducting a Special 'Ad-hoc course for starting small scale industries' for the benefit of the qualified entrepreneurs in September 1969, the State Industries Department, participated very actively in the special courses conducted by the Small Industries Service Institute, Nationalised banks, National Laboratories and also service organisations like Rotary Clubs in disseminating knowledge and information about starting and running of

small scale Industries. The State Government maintained a very close liaison with the Central Public Sector undertakings and also the Railways in securing orders for small scale Ancillary units.

Officers of the State Government kept a close liaison with the State Bank and other Commercial Banks in giving them technical reports and getting the maximum financial assistance from them. The years 1968-70 saw a new spurt of activity in this regard and the financial accommodation provided by the State Bank and other Commercial Banks to the small scale industries in Tamilnadu exceed Rs. 5 crores during this period and this has been due in no small measure to the untiring efforts and support of the State Government.

The State Government took up a special survey of requirement of Non-Ferrous metals and Chemicals for Small Scale

Industries in the State. This venture, which was launched during 1970, seeks to procure full information about the requirement of scarce non-Ferrous materials and Chemicals to the needy small scale industries in the State so as to ensure prompt and regular channellisation of the same. This survey is also proposed to be extended for Ferrous items.

Thanks to the initiative taken and a close follow-up maintained by the State Government with the National Small Industries Corporation, New Delhi at various levels, the supply of machinery to small industries on hire purchase has recorded a phenomenal progress during the last three years. Now, about 2800 small industries have received machinery to the value of about Rs. 5.5 crores. This was only about 950 and Rs. 0.98 crores respectively at the end of 1967.

### PHENOMENAL PROGRESS OF SMALL INDUSTRIES

**In 1967 only 950 Small Industries got machinery worth Rs. 98 lakhs.**

**In 1970 12800 units got machinery worth Rs. 5.5 crores**

**Registered Small Industries units doubled from 11,000 in 1967 to 21500 in 1970**

**EARN**

**6 3/4%**

**ON 5-YEAR  
POST OFFICE TIME DEPOSITS**

**3 YEAR DEPOSITS 6 1/4% 1 YEAR DEPOSITS 5 1/2%**

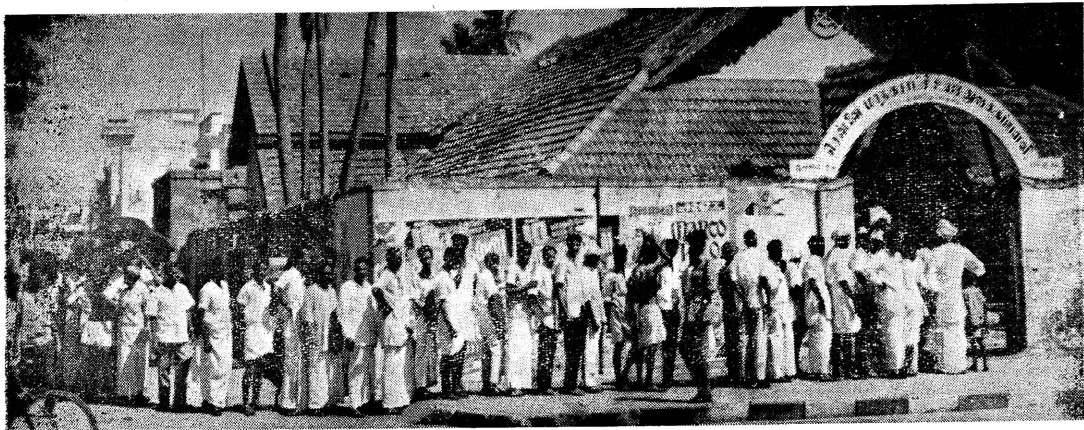
Interest up to Rs. 3000 in a year including  
interest on other taxable securities and  
deposits is **FREE OF INCOME-TAX.**

**ASK YOUR POST OFFICE FOR DETAILS**

**NATIONAL SAVINGS ORGANIZATION**







## THE ROLE OF VOTERS IN GENERAL ELECTIONS

With 530 million people, being one-third of the world's population, India is the largest democracy. Adult suffrage has come to stay in India and the citizen's vote today is considered a most cherished right.

India goes to poll in March this year, nearly a year ahead of the scheduled time consequent on the dissolution of the Fourth Lok Sabha. For the first time in the Parliamentary life of India, the Lok Sabha has been dissolved by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister. There were 23,860 polling stations in 1967, and nearly 1,50,702 persons were deployed for election work throughout the State.

### CALL TO THE PEOPLE

The Mid-term poll to the State Assembly is a call to the people to exercise their franchise without fear or favour, and elect their representatives to constitute a Government on the basis of their will. The electorate in India, it is estimated, is now around 27.5 crores.

Tamil Nadu goes to polls on March 1, 4 and 7. Poll will be held simultaneously to 39 seats in Lok Sabha and 234 seats in the Legislative Assembly. The strength of the electorate in the State is about 2.31 crores. All those who have reached the age of 21 on 1st January, 1970 were enlisted to be enrolled in the electoral rolls.

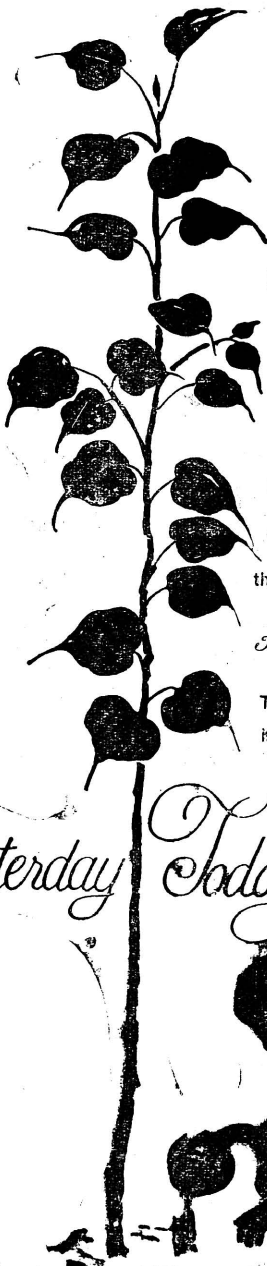
The total electorate in Tamil Nadu was 2,07,97,325 in 1967 as against 1,86,75,436 in 1962. The percentage of the electorate which actually went for poll in 1967 was 76.59 as against 70.52 in 1962 and 48.96 in 1957, recording an increase of 27.63% over 1957 General Elections.

The orderly and efficient con-

duct of the General Elections in Tamil Nadu, recording no violence and disruption of social life, specially helping the formation of stable popular Government on all the four times, highlight the fact that the Tamils have deep love for honesty, integrity and tranquillity as adumbrated by their savants. With high sense of altruism, the voters in Tamil Nadu are evidently enlightened. The number of polling days has decreased from 5 days in 1957 to four days in 1962 and subsequently 3-day polling programme is arranged now. 13 Parliamentary constituencies and 78 Assembly constituencies will go to polls on each day of polling on March 1, 4 and 7.

### SECRECY OF VOTING

Voters in India belong to different faith and avocation; party affiliation is varied too. Yet caste and religion or any centrifugal force, for that matter, is no barrier as the election, free and fair, is on secret ballot system. No intimidation is



OVER two decades ago marked the  
beginning of a Republic . . . . . a  
Republic buoyant and bubbling  
with enthusiasm, conscious of  
the long march to progress and prosperity.

But, that was *Yesterday*.  
*Today*, many goals have been achieved but  
many many more are to be attained.  
The India of *Tomorrow* will be what we want  
it to be . . . a proud Republic of its People.

*Yesterday Today Tomorrow*



allowed, and undesirable practices, undermining the dignity of the voter, will be firmly dealt with. Pink and white ballot papers will be issued for Assembly and Lok Sabha elections respectively.

No candidate or his agent or any other person, except the polling officer, is permitted to note the serial number of a ballot paper issued to a voter or to take any note in this behalf. Before the start of issuing ballot papers to voters, the ballot papers should be shuffled and re-shuffled so as to completely eliminate the possibility of any person making even a guess as to the particular serial number of a ballot paper being issued to a voter. To enable the polling agents to know the total number of ballot papers to be issued at a polling station, the Presiding Officer will, however, give the serial numbers of the first and the last ballot paper to be issued to voters, thus eliminating the possibility of insertion of any unauthorised ballot papers after the poll is over.

### NEW PROCEDURE FOR COUNTING VOTES

The Election Commission is introducing for the first time a new system of counting of votes at the ensuing General Elections. The ballot papers shall not be counted polling station-wise as was previously done. The ballot papers used at all the polling stations in the constituency shall first be mixed up

## SECRECY OF LOCALITY-WISE VOTING TREND ENSURED

together and then counted. From such a huge mass of mixed ballot papers, it is impossible to single out a ballot paper and find out from memory the manner in which a particular voter has voted. Further the chances of anybody knowing the trend of voting in a particular locality or area are eliminated. This method helps to avoid intimidation, coercion and exercise of undue pressure by the stronger sections of the community for having voted or not voted in a particular way. The Polling Officers are required to maintain complete secrecy of the voting under Section 128 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 and any violation of this provision is a penal offence punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine or with both. There is thus complete secrecy about the manner in which a voter has voted and this secrecy cannot be violated in any case.

### INVALID VOTES

In some constituencies, the number of invalid votes is large due to some reasons. Mul-

tiple marking, marking on blank area of the ballot paper or on the back, scribbling purposely and identification of the voters make the ballots invalid. It is estimated that the percentage of rejection of votes in 1967 on account of no mark on the paper was 43% while 41% of the invalid votes were due to multiple marking. It is encouraging that the number of invalid votes has decreased considerably in the 1967 General Elections, particularly in Madras City, where in no constituency the number exceeded 2004. Knowledgeable persons should teach the women, old and unlettered to mark correctly on the papers as also the importance of franchise.

### HOLIDAY FOR WORKERS

The industrial and commercial Establishments in Tamil Nadu have been requested to facilitate workmen employed by them to exercise their franchise. Government have asked them to grant a holiday on polling days and to have a substituted working day on any one of the nearest weekly holidays. In the case of the persons employed in continued process work, the labour may be allowed to go to the polling booths in batches and exercise their franchise. Government have already declared the polling days to be holidays, and Collectors of districts have been empowered to declare additional local holidays also.



# CHILDREN GAIN STRENGTH

**Location:** The house of Sivalingam, a member of the Prosperity Brigade.

**Malathy** (wife of Sivalingam): Starting so early! Why? Usually you are going only at 5 O'clock to help the bus-travellers.

**Sivalingam:** Yes usually so. But to-day I must go earlier. Chief Minister is going to inaugurate the Children's Nutrition Scheme.

**Malathy:** Is this scheme like the midday meal programme in schools.

**Sivalingam:** That is different from this, Malathi; In schools, the midday-meal is provided for children above the age of 5. But the nutrition scheme is not so.

**Malathy:** Then how?

**Sivalingam:** What is it that is needed for the growth of plants?

**Malathy:** Rain.

**Sivalingam:** Is it enough?

**Malathy:** No; then manure is required.

**Sivalingam:** So also nourishing diet is required for the growth of children.

In our country, there are a great number of poor children between 6 months and 3 years of age lacking nutrition.

Their physique is affected for want of nutrition. Their parents are too poor. Therefore, our Tamil Nadu Government has arranged with the co-operation of the 'CARE' to distribute nutritious bread to these poor children.

**Malathy:** Is the Government going to help all the children in Tamil Nadu?

**Sivalingam:** First, nutritious diet will be given to 42,000 children in Madras City. Then the scheme will be extended throughout Tamil Nadu. The Government has planned to spend Rs. 6 lakhs for this now.

**Malathy:** The Government is going to spend so much for the small children!



**RICE**

**STOCK: UNLIMITED  
PRICE: REASONABLE**



**AS A RESULT  
OF GOVERNMENTAL  
ACTION ON ALL  
FRONTS, RICE IS  
NOW FREELY  
AVAILABLE  
EVERYWHERE AND  
PRICES ARE  
CHEAP TOO!**

**Rs. 40 LAKHS  
FOR REHABILITA-  
TION OF  
BEGGARS.**



**NO JOB, SIR  
SO I'M  
BEGGING**

**DON'T FEAR.  
COME WITH ME.  
YOU WILL BE  
EMPLOYED.**

**DURING LAST FOUR  
YEARS OVER 6000  
FREEDOM FIGHTERS  
GOT PENSIONS.  
THE BIRTHDAYS OF  
NATIONAL LEADERS  
HAVE BEEN CELEBRATED  
AS NATIONALEVENTS**

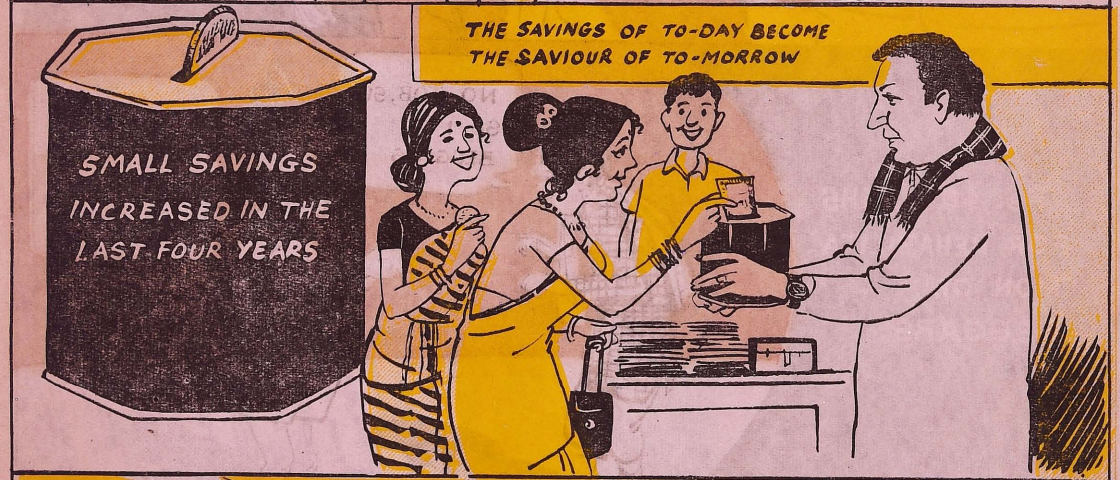






THE NATION NEEDS  
YOUR SERVICE MUCH

EVERY YEAR,  
ON ANNA'S BIRTH-DAY  
THE BEST AMONG POLICE MEN  
ARE AWARDED  
THE CHIEF MINISTER'S  
GOLD MEDALS AND THREE CASH  
AWARDS OF RS 3000, RS 2000  
AND RS 1000 EACH FOR  
COMMENDABLE  
SERVICE



THE SAVINGS OF TO-DAY BECOME  
THE SAVIOUR OF TO-MORROW

SMALL SAVINGS  
INCREASED IN THE  
LAST FOUR YEARS



NO TAX ON NANJAI  
LANDS

NO TAX ON PUNJA LANDS  
NO TAX ON NANJA LANDS  
UP TO 5 ACRES



## SCENE : 1

*Vetrivelu* : Meenatchi! What about meals?

*Meenatchi* : Hush! Make no noise. Selvi is reading.

*Vetrivelu* : No one in your family was literate. And so you are proud of your daughter studying.

*Meenatchi* : Do you think that you are educating your Children on your own accord? Fortunately the Government has been good enough to make education free up to P.U.C. So your children are learning.

*Vetrivelu* : You are correct. Years ago, it was difficult to study even up to the 10th standard, and children had to go to towns even for S.S.L.C. Nowadays there are schools and Colleges everywhere. The Government has allotted 44 crores of rupees in 1966. Now in 1970 the Government has allotted 67 crores for education.

I forgot! I must meet the Panchayat Union Chairman in connection with our son's job.

## SCENE: 2

Union Chairman reading:  
(Santhosham, listening): The Chief Minister announces that the Government has allotted Rs. 21 crores for enhanced pay of Government employees. The Govt. employees have welcomed it.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Backward classes commission and the Police Commission, concessions will be granted to the Backward classes and the Police.

*Chairman* : Why did you prevent him?

*Santhosham* : Anything must be our own. The Co-operative activities smother individuality. I don't like.

*Chairman* : What is the extent of your land?

*Santhosham* : Below one acre.

*Chairman* : And Vetrivel's?

*Santhosham* : His is also of the same extent.

*Chairman* : Can you install pumpsets individually on your own accord?

# TAMIL NADU LEADS

*Vetrivelu* : Vanakkam, Sir.

*Chairman* : Vanakkam. Anything important?

*Vetrivelu* : My son is appearing for an interview for job. Will he get the job?

*Chairman* : Need not worry. This Government is keen on providing employment. Six thousand teachers and 2,400 engineers have been employed recently. Your son will surely be employed. Do not worry. Haven't you joined the Lift Irrigation Society? I told you the other day.

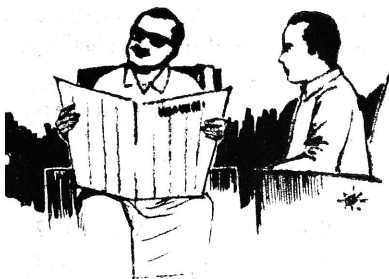
*Santhosham* : I prevented him, Sir.

*Vetrivelu* : We can't even dream of it.

*Chairman* : Our Tamil Nadu Government is implementing many schemes for the benefit of the farmers. The Government reduced the ceiling from 30 to 15 standard acres; promulgated an ordinance for fixing the wages of agricultural labour; and has cancelled the taxes on Punja lands.

*Santhosham* : All right! But what have these reforms to do with co-operative irrigating scheme?





**Chairman:** The Government helps the tillers of the soil in these ways. The Government has allotted Rs. 18 crores for agriculture now whereas it was only Rs. 4 crores in 1966-67.

Yet, the small land-owners have not been benefited much. Only for helping them the Government introduced the Co-operative Irrigation Scheme. Under this scheme 10 or 15 farmers can form a society and dig wells and erect pumpsets.

**Santhosham:** Is it possible?

**Chairman:** You are a Doubting Thomas, it seems. Have you been to Agaram?

**Vetrivelu:** What is important at Agaram?

**Chairman:** It was at that village that the Lift Irrigation Co-operative Scheme was inaugurated by our Chief Minister, on 14th October 1970. If this scheme extended everywhere, there would be no farmer weeping over his inability to irrigate his portion of land. No farmer would be poor. There would be a great green revolution and prosperity!

**Vetrivelu:** I will join the irrigation society to-day itself.

**Santhosham:** I have a doubt.

**Chairman:** Yes, tell me.

**Santhosham:** Will the farmers belonging to opposition parties be admitted to the society?

**Chairman:** No room for party feelings here. The Government does things without giving room for any party feelings. The Government has raised the sales of Khadi; has helped 6,000 freedom fighters with a pension; has celebrated the birth-days of Mahatma Gandhi and Nehru as national festivals. Don't you remember all these? To bring the leaders of all parties to work for common platform to celebrate the birth-days of the leaders is something that adds to the greatness of democracy.

**Vetrivelu:** Yes. I saw it on the screen. It will help to bring all parties to work for common good.

**Vetrivelu:** It is good that the Tamil Nadu Government releases separate news films. Formerly, we could not see our villages on the screen. Nowadays we do see.

**Chairman:** Separate News Films for the State are produced just to help the people know what the Government plans and does for them. Arignar Anna arranged to produce these films. So far 38 State news films have been produced.

**Vetrivelu:** The inauguration of Salem Steel Plant, construction of schools and digging of canals by the Prosperity Brigade, distribution of land-pattas to the poor by our Chief Minister, the Colourful Second World Tamil Conference — all these I have seen, on the screen. Very very interesting.

**Meenatchi:** Welcome, Thirugnanam. By which bus did you come?

**Thirugnanam:** By the State Transport Express Bus. That was the last bus to depart.

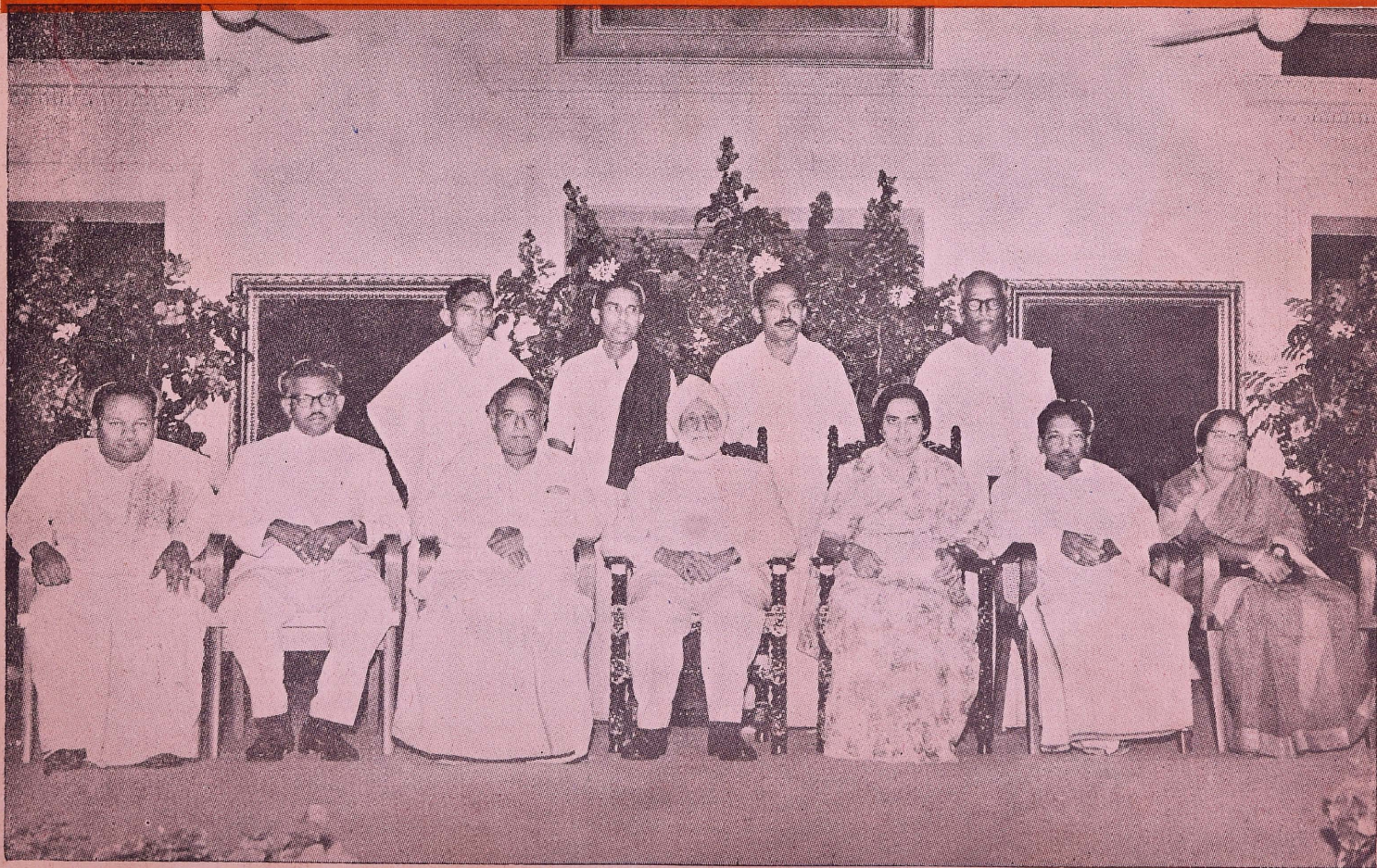


**Selvi:** Have you done well in your examination, brother? Did you answer properly in your interview?

**Thirugnanam:** I did well in my interview. I was asked to write an essay on Panchayat Elections. I wrote a fine essay on the direct election of Panchayat Presidents introduced by Tamil Nadu Government. By introducing this direct election our Tamil Nadu has shown the new path for all other States in India, I wrote. .



# THE ANNA CABINET OF 1967







**ACHIEVEMENTS NUMBER**

**FEB 1971 50 Ps**