

Tamil Arasu

1-4-1974
40 Ps.



Khadi Kraft - a trusted name for khadi and village industries articles

KHADI KRAFT offers a wide range of articles-artistic handicrafts to essential commodities. Available at over 200 Khadi Kraft Branches all over Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry.

*Khadi Kraft is Elegance
Par Excellence.*



**TAMIL NADU KHADI & VILLAGE
INDUSTRIES BOARD**
KURALAGAM
MADRAS-600001.

For retail and whole-sale, contact Khadi Kraft at:

KURALAGAM
MADRAS-600001
Phone : 29 684

36C, ANNA SALAI,
MADRAS - 600002
Phone : 81954

MADURAI MAIN ROAD
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
Phone : 3814

AVANASHI ROAD
COIMBATORE
Phone : 35051

Tamil Arasu

Vol. IV

APRIL 1974

Issue 10

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Tamil Nadu Budget for 1974-75 reflects full mobilisation and prudent management of resources ..	4
Feature articles on Handloom industry in Tamil Nadu ..	19
Residues of pesticides in some vegetable crops ..	59
Plastic and Roconstructive surgery in the Government Stanley Hospital ..	61

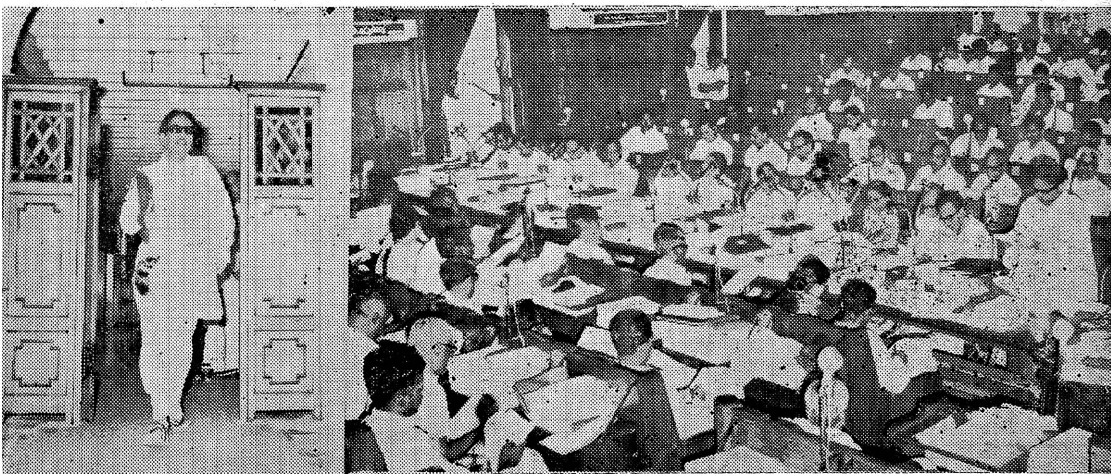
Tamil Nadu Resources Fully Mobilised and Prudently Managed.

HIGH RECOVERY RATE OF POLIO CASES IN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

The Children's Hospital is able to report an 86 per cent recovery in respect of 3,591 cases of polio afflicted children treated by the hospital during the 3 years ending with 1972. This study was based on cases of acute polio-myelitis treated both in the out-patient and in-patient wards of the hospital. Other interesting data collected, show that :

Poliomyelitis has occurred in certain cases of children who have received immunisation from general practitioners. On enquiry, it was found that it is more likely due to poor storage of vaccine by the general practitioners.

The incidence is high in the areas where low or middle class people live in very crowded conditions, that is, 15 to 20 tenants in one big old house with common bathroom facilities, as in Anna Salai, Perambur Barracks, Vepery and Kodakmbakkam. The incidence is lowest in places where upper and upper middle class people live, as in Anna Nagar and Shenoy Nagar. The disease is more common in lower middle and middle income group.



Tamil Nadu Budget Reflects Full Mobilisation And Prudent Management Of Resources



Speech of Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister, presenting the Budget for 1974-75 to the Legislative Assembly on 4th March 1974.

This Government, following as ever in the footsteps of Anna and true to the spirit of the Kural which says :

“Benevolence seeks no return.
What does the world give back to the clouds ?”

feel privileged to place this Budget before the people of Tamil Nadu.

The nation is facing a serious economic crisis characterised by severe shortages, bottlenecks in production and uncontrolled inflation. The common man faces shortages of essential commodities needed for his daily life. The economy has been afflicted by inadequacy and lack of timely deliveries of industrial raw materials, minerals, oil, fertilisers, etc. Until this economic canker which has appeared at the national level is tackled, it will be difficult to prevent its spreading into our State also. In this situation of uncertainty, the evolution of long-term policies, drawing up of plans

and their implementation have all become extremely difficult. We have, several times before, urged that a Chief Ministers' Conference should be convened immediately to discuss the complex problems that have arisen on account of the failure of economic management at the national level. On behalf of Government of Tamil Nadu, I had, on earlier occasions, in the meetings of the National Development Council made a number of suggestions regarding this.

FIFTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN—

FACING MASSIVE EROSION

The question is how best the Fifth Five-Year Plan could be formulated against this background of stresses and strains and uncertainty. While it is a fact that a Draft Plan for Rs. 53,411 crores has been approved by the National Development Council, the physical content of the plan is being eroded day by day due to price rise and shortage of raw materials. The main levers of economic planning, monetary and fiscal policy which help to control the price level are solely operated by the Central Govern-

ment. If inflation is not contained, exhortations to implement a massive plan may remain only as empty slogans and result in the emergence of the very plan holiday which we all wish to avert.

The fact that the Centre has not so far been able to approve the Fifth Plan of Rs. 1,532 crores drawn by us for our State would appear to support this apprehension. This draft plan keeps in view the objectives formulated by the State Planning Commission for our Perspective Plan. We have had discussions with the Centre several times regarding the size of the Fifth Five-Year Plan. The quantum of open market loans and institutional finance are all determined by the Centre. Besides, the Central Government should allocate a specified amount of financial assistance for the Plan. But till date, the issue regarding the amount of Central assistance as also the quantum of loans for the States has not been finalised. **It is in this background that I regret it has not been possible to present before this House the final draft of our Fifth Five-Year Plan.**

The House is aware that the State Plan represents only a part of the level of total developmental activities in the State. The Central and private sector investments are equally, if not more, important. We have been pleading, time and again, that apart from approving a large State Plan, Tamil Nadu should also be given a fair share both in Central projects and also in the investment by the private sector. **Tamil Nadu has so far been denied its reasonable share in the very heavy Central investments in Industries and Transport.** We have requested on several occasions that this injustice should be redressed at least during the Fifth Plan period.

WHAT ABOUT SECOND MINE CUT AND SETHUSAMUDRAM ?

In the draft Fifth Five-Year Plan of the Central sector, no new schemes have been provided for our State. This has been pointed out by me in the last meeting of the National Development Council. **It is a pity that there has been considerable delay in taking decisions in respect of the Neyveli Second Mine Cut and the associated 1000 MW Thermal Plant, the Sethusamudram Project, the new fertiliser projects, new oil refineries, to mention only a few of the many projects pressed for by us.** In the recent session of the National Development Council, both the Prime Minister and the Planning Minister promised that our plea will be considered favourably and an early decision taken on these and other schemes. I hope and trust that these projects will find a place in the final draft Fifth Five-Year Plan.

Whenever we put forward our request for a fair share of Central assistance as well as in Central investments, Central officials and the representatives of Central financial institutions come up with the strange argument that Tamil Nadu is an advanced State and hence, it does not need any special Central assistance. They have taken this stand by reckoning only such indices as per capita income as also the high level of expenditure that we incur on such sector like Education and Health. I have already explained many times that it is not proper to equate our march towards planned development as having actually attained the goals and on this false basis deny us reasonable financial assistance.

SIXTH FINANCE COMMISSION

IS A DISAPPOINTMENT

The present procedures for sharing financial resources between the Centre and the States cannot be deemed to be satisfactory. While we were eagerly hoping that the Sixth Finance Commission will set right this state of affairs, I must confess that its recommendations have been disappointing. The only welcome feature in its recommendations is that relating to the rescheduling of debts. In every other respect, our State has not derived any advantage from this report. Under the guise of upgrading the standards of administration, the Finance Commission has awarded very liberal devolutions to certain States by grouping them as backward States. In this process we have been treated unfairly. The principle adopted by the Sixth Finance Commission of giving grants to States which have been relatively miserly in their expenditure on social services, will only help to aggravate, in the long run, the existing disparities between the States. **The only "reward" that States like ours, which have mobilised resources to the extent possible and prudently managed its development activities, has been a denial of a fair share from the common pool of finances by using the statistics of our development to give additional assistance to other States.**

ANNUAL PLAN, 1974—75 OF UNCERTAIN SIZE

The size of the Annual Plan for the next year, which is the first year of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, has not as yet been finalised. I have discussed this with the Deputy Chairman of the Union Planning Commission. We have protested against the approach of the Government of India of pegging the Central assistance for next year at the current year's level. Besides, we are facing a serious short fall in our revenues due to re-introduction of prohibition, particularly since the Finance Commission has not come forward to make good this loss. If in the context of the sharp decline of our resources, the next year's Plan assistance from the Centre is also only at the current year's level the size of the next year's Annual Plan has necessarily to go down.

On this basis, the Planning Commission has suggested that in 1974—

75, the size could be Rs. 109 crores to Rs. 118 crores, while even in the current year we are implementing a Plan of the size of Rs. 129 crores. We pointed out that we cannot, on the one hand, step up the national Fifth Five-Year Plan to Rs. 53,411 crores from the Fourth Five-Year Plan outlay of about 25,000 crores and on the other hand, keep the next year's Plan size at less than the current year's level. Our discussions with the Centre give us hope that higher assistance may be forthcoming and that as a result, in 1974—75 we may be in a position to implement a Plan of the size of Rs. 150 crores.

What we face today is
a Plan that has not yet been finalised—

a Plan, massive in conception—

a Plan that may be eroded in implementation, and what is more, an economic situation clouded by uncertainties.

In spite of such a discouraging situation our Government have, to the extent possible, mobilised additional resources, geared up the administrative machinery and are venturing to implement development schemes with the aim of keeping alive the flame of welfare in our State in the present and in the future. In this task of socio-economic development, we will spare no pains to utilise to the maximum extent the wholehearted co-operation of the people of Tamil Nadu.

AGRICULTURE—TROPICAL FRUIT RESEARCH PROJECT

The Budget Estimates make provision for the core sector of agricultural development under several heads. The provision for agricultural development in 1974—75 including schemes implemented by the Directorate of Agriculture, outlays on minor and major irrigation, subsidy to the Electricity Board to meet losses on agricultural pumpsets and other related items, comes to roughly Rs. 68.81 crores. Over and above this, we have been fully availing of the sources of institutional finance for the development of agriculture.

MORE POWER TO THE STATE IN FERTILISER DISTRIBUTION

In respect of institutional finance, we will distribute a sum of Rs. 17 crores towards long-term credit and Rs. 81 crores towards short-term and medium term credit in 1974—75. The Budget includes provisions for establishment of a Tropical Fruit Research Institute, establishment of a State Agricultural Training Institute at Anna Pannai, Kudimamalai, expansion of research schemes and formation of a State Farm Corporation. Besides, a sum of Rs. 1 crore has also been set apart for development of roads in and around sugar factory areas.

The high yielding variety programme will be stepped up to cover 67.93 lakh acres in 1974—75. As already pointed out in the Governor's address, the availability of necessary inputs for agriculture such as fertilisers and pesticides, has been far below our expectations and requirements. We have to meet the shortages and high prices which arise in these circumstances. We have requested the Government of India to empower us to control the distribution of at least the fertilisers produced within this State. Unfortunately, the present policy of the Government of India, leaving the distribution to a major extent in the hands of private marketeers, comes in the way of an efficient distribution policy. I reiterate my plea to the Government of India that, in the context of national and international shortages of fertilisers, the Government of India should not lose any further time in reconsidering their approach to this problem and delegating to State Governments the power to control distribution of the entire quantity of fertilisers.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES

A sum of Rs. 5.26 crores has been set apart for the schemes of Animal Husbandry. Besides, we have made a provision of Rs. 5.32 crores for the development of Fisheries. The Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation set up by the Government has started functioning and has expanded its activities. This Corporation has also opened up employment opportunities to about 500 educated unemployed youths. **Twenty-five additional veterinary dispensaries will be started in 1974-75.**

Production of milk has been increasing as a result of the expanding activities of the Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation and the Department of Milk Production and Dairy Development. The "Operation Flood" Programme will continue to be implemented and Rs. 3.80 crores will be spent on these schemes in 1974—75.

The daily supply which stood at about 69,000 litres of milk in the month of January 1972, has now increased to 1,05,000 litres on account of this programme. Besides, it is worth pointing out that under this scheme, about 6,000 persons, mostly villagers, have been granted loan facilities and thus employment opportunities have been created.

The boat building programme under the Fisheries Department has been progressing well. **In order to provide for further expansion of the commercial activities of the Fisheries Department to the fullest extent, the Government have decided to form a Fisheries Development Corporation. Boat building, distribution of boats, and certain other activities of the Fisheries Department will be entrusted to this Corporation.**

IRRIGATION—7 NEW SCHEMES

An amount of Rs. 30.83 crores has been set apart in the Budget Estimates for development of irrigation. Provision has been made for taking up the following schemes:—

Improvements to Periyar Channels in Madurai and Ramanathapuram districts.

Excavation of upper right side canal from existing pick-up channel at Sathanur anicut in North Arcot district;

Formation of reservoir across Varadhamanadhi in Aykudi village, Palani taluk, Madurai district;

Formation of reservoir across Vattamalaikarai Odai, Dharapuram taluk, Coimbatore district;

Formation of reservoir across Varattupallam near Kakkaiyanur village, Bhavani taluk, Coimbatore district;

Formation of reservoir across Gunderipallam, Gobichettipalayam taluk, Coimbatore district and

Formation of a reservoir across Gundar in Shencottah taluk, Tirunelveli district.

We are also setting apart Rs. 4.51 crores for the Special Minor Irrigation Programmes under which currently 725 works are under execution. Apart from this, the Budget provides Rs. 11.44 crores for maintenance and repairs of irrigation sources.

Several irrigation tanks taken over under the Zamindari Abolition Act which have been entrusted to Panchayat Unions are in a state of bad repair. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been set apart for a special scheme for bringing these tanks to standards so as to benefit agriculturists.

KUDIMARAMATH—P.W.D. TO TAKE UP

The Government have been deeply concerned about the levels of maintenance of irrigation channels under the kudimaramath system. In many cases where kudimaramath work on channels has been entrusted to Panchayats, the work has not been attended to properly for several years due to the reluctance on the part of the agriculturists to meet their share of the contribution for these works and also due to the fact that the ceiling on costs, Rs. 250 per acre, was not sufficient. From 1971, the Government have been implementing a scheme of executing directly through the Public Works Department kudimaramath works on channels covering more than one Panchayat in Thanjavur district. The Government have examined the question of extending this to all the districts and have decided that in the first phase, **kudimaramath works all over the State in respect of channels covering more than one panchayat will be directly executed by the Public Works Department. The cost of the works will be shared in the ratio 4 : 3 by the Government and the ayacutdars.** Necessary legislation is being undertaken to enable the Public Works Department to execute these works and to collect the contribution from the beneficiaries. It is hoped that as a result of this measure, kudimaramath works on channels of a total length of about 4,000 kilometres will be executed and it is hoped that this will help to restore these important supply channels. I hope the House will welcome this measure which will benefit a large number of agriculturists in the State.

CAUVERY DISPUTE

The Cauvery river sustains the Cauvery irrigation system which has been established and developed from ancient times in our State. It is the backbone of our agriculture. We have been patiently hoping for a favourable response to our reasonable stand that water from this source should continue to be available to us, as safeguarded by the 1924 agreement. However, a final decision on this issue has been getting delayed for long. The Fact Finding Committee set up by the Centre, consequent on the meeting of the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala, has submitted its report. I have written to the Government of India requesting that an early decision be taken on the report.

ages of power, we have had to face difficult problems in the industrial and agricultural sectors. We have been representing to the Central Government about the need for sanctioning a thermal power plant at Mettur and Tuticorin and also a 1000 MW thermal plant at Neyveli. So far, the Centre has given permission only for the Turitocin Thermal Plant. However, our pleas for the second mine cut at Neyveli and the associated power plant have not been accepted. Nor has our request for a thermal plant at Mettur been accepted so far. We have also been representing to the Centre regarding the urgent need for starting new hydro-electric projects in the Western Ghats and at Hogue kal.

Ther per capita consumption of

DELAY IN SANCTION OF OUR POWER PROJECTS WILL RESULT IN SERIOUS ECONOMIC REPERCUSSIONS

However, in spite of all these achievements, during the past three years on account of inevitable short-

OUR PERIL IGNORED

Our daily requirement of electric power is 235 lakh units. Out of this, 50 per cent is consumed by industries, 25 per cent by the agricultural sector and the balance by other sectors. The total generation within the State including the supply from Neyveli is only 196 lakh units. Hence we have a shortage of 39 lakh units. In order to make this up, we are forced to purchase power at a relatively high cost from the neighbouring States. Since the requirements of these neighbouring States have also been going up day by day, there is a widening gap between our demand and the availability of power. In spite of this detailed justification of our requirements, the Government of India has been under estimating our needs and delaying sanction of the power projects. I wish to point out that this will result in serious economic repercussions both in the immediate future and in the long run.

electricity in our State which was 98 units in 1967 has reached 133 units now. This shows the increasing success of our efforts in meeting the needs of our people, in developing our industry and our agriculture. The rural electrification programme which we announced in 1969 is going on in full swing. I am happy to announce that so far electricity has been extended to 97 per cent of the total of about 60,000 ellavigs and hamlets in the state. Out of about 24,000 Harijan colonies, electricity has been given to about 23,000 colonies. Government are bearing the cost of consumption of power for street lighting in these Harijan colonies.

When we make up the shortage of power to the extent possible by purchasing from neighbouring States or from other sources, we are forced to pay a higher price. The cost of power that we purchased from Kerala in 1969 was 5 paise per unit. But now it is 8 paise. Similarly while in 1969, the cost of power that we purchased from Neyveli was 5.9 paise, now it is 8.48 paise for a part of the supply and much more than that for the balance. The ultimate cost of extending power to the villages works out to 20 paise per unit, including the cost of conversion of H. T. to L.T., whether

it be the power produced by us or bought from other States. As against this, our tariff for the agriculture sector is very low compared to other States. In order to reduce the losses, at least to some extent, the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board has announced certain increases of surcharge. I would like to add that this enhancement will not apply to the agricultural sector and to domestic and street lighting.

HANDLOOM

The Government have provided Rs. 2.01 crores for the relief of handloom weavers. Apart from this, we have been assisting the Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies in various ways. It is worth nothing that as a result of our efforts, the Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society (Co-optex) has increased its turnover to Rs. 12 crores in the current year from the level of Rs. 9.17 crores in 1972-73. We have taken action to ensure its further expansion in the coming years. The Government have also sanctioned an interest free loan of about Rs. 1 crore at the rate of Rs. 100 per person as relief to handloom weavers who had suffered for want of work on account of non-supply of yarn. I am happy to state that the Government have decided to comply with the request of the weavers and to write off this sum of Rs. 1 crore.

The spinning mills of Tamil Nadu produce nearly 1/5th of the total cotton yarn in the country. The power of distributing the yarn produced in our own State is vested not with us but with the Textile Commissioner of the Government of India. The quantity of yarn produced in the Co-operative Spinning Mills and the other spinning mills under the control of the State Government would be just sufficient to meet the requirements of the weavers in the Co-operative Sector in our State. But we are not in a position to meet the complete requirements of the weavers outside the co-operative fold. It is our avowed policy to seek a permanent solution to the problems confronting the handloom industry.

In this context, the Santhanam Committee has made some useful recommendations. The important recommendations are : procuring yarn from the mills and distributing it to the weavers at controlled rates,

bringing the weavers outside the co-operative sector into the co-operative fold to ensure the distribution of yarn, reserving the production of items like dhoties, saris, towels and blankets exclusively for the handloom sector and controlling the use of unauthorised powerlooms. Government have accepted these recommendations and are taking steps to implement them. I have also addressed the Prime Minister on this issue.

INDUSTRIES

Policies and procedures relating to exports and imports, credit, industrial licensing and financial institutions are all under the control of the Central Government. It is against this background that the persistent efforts of the State Government and the good progress made in various ventures in the private, public and joint sectors in our State have to be judged.

TIDCO (Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation) has made substantial progress in establishing industries in the public and joint sectors. The public sector cement factory at Alangulam is now going through an expansion of its activities from 4,00,000 tonnes per annum to 7,00,000 tonnes per annum. Action is also being taken to increase the capacity of the Arkonam Steel Plant from 50,000 tonnes to 1,00,000 tonnes per annum.

The Tuticorin Fertiliser Complex which has been started in the joint sector at a cost of Rs. 85 crores will commence fertiliser production shortly. Letters of intent have been secured for projects in the joint sector like electronic instruments, caustic soda, fishing trawlers, dyes and chemicals, refractories, etc. These are at various stages of implementation.

SICK INDUSTRIAL UNITS

The members will be happy to note that a large number of industrial units which had been sick due to industrial recession during 1967-69 and which were revived due to the efforts of the State Government have now turned the corner. One of these firms, the Textool Company at Coimbatore, is now producing goods worth Rs. 3 crores a year. Similarly, LASCO Alloy Steels Company in Dharmapuri district, which was dormant, was revived by,

SUGAR PRODUCTION ONLY

IN STATE SECTOR

the efforts of the State Government and is now producing very valuable alloy steels. The Sakthi Pipes and Southern Structural, which suffered seriously on account of financial and marketing difficulties, and hence were closed, have been subsequently brought under the management of the State Government. The Government have adopted the policy of inducting professional management into these organisations and have also helped by giving guarantees and pumping in finance wherever needed. As the next stage of these operations, the abovementioned four companies, viz., Coimabotre Textools, Dharmapuri LASCO Alloy Steels, Sakthi Pipes and Southern Structural, will be nationalised with the concurrence of Government of India. We hope that the Centre will give early clearance for this.

Thirteen sick textile mills which were taken over by the State Government were brought under the control of the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation. Over 10,000 workers are now employed as a result. The State Government and the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation have had a major role in putting the finances and the management of these concerns on a proper footing. It is now understood that the Government of India proposes to nationalise these 13 textile mills. It is my duty to emphasise that in the event of these 13 mills being nationalised, all these mills should be under the control of and in the ownership of the State Government. The fact that these sick mills have been revived under the efficient management of this State Government is again worth recalling here, and reinforces my stand.

Our Government's policy continues to be one of encouraging industrial development in the small scale sector. The State Small Industrial Development Corporation has expanded its activities and during 1974-75 it is expected to have a turnover of Rs. 8 crores.

The State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu (SIP COT) has so far given assistance to 153 industrial units involving a total capital outlay of Rs. 42.67 crores. Mention may also be made of the successful development of

the Ranipet Industrial Complex. The Government propose to undertake the development of more such centres in backward districts. Besides, the Industries Department has undertaken the development of an Electronic Estate at Salem and a developed plot estate for electronic and electrical instruments in the coastal area adjoining Madras. The project for the establishment of a salt-based industry in Tuticorin and Ramanathapuram coastal areas is being developed.

SUGAR PRODUCTION ONLY IN STATE SECTOR

Government have taken a policy decision that hereafter new sugarfactories will not be permitted in the private sector but started only in the public sector where provision will be made for the inclusion of cane growers as share-holders. We have made a special provision of Rs. 1.5 crores towards purchase of machinery for sugar factories.

The exemptions given for sugarcane lands were cancelled in 1971 under the Land Ceiling Act introduced by us. I wish to bring to the notice of this House the fact that an extent of 3,421 acres of lands owned by Thiru Aruna Sugar Mills has been taken over by the State Government and is being brought under the Tamil Nadu Sugarcane Farm Corporation. In addition, the extent of 3,097 acres leased to this sugar mill will also be brought under this Corporation.

While we continue to implement a number of projects for industrial development, a large number of proposals are awaiting clearance from the Government of India. Several new projects proposed by us such as the Oil Refinery at Tuticorin, the Petro-Chemical Complex at Manali, the New Fertiliser Plant at Cuddalore, projects for Nylon and Seamless Pipes, are awaiting Government of India's approval. The Governor has already pointed out in his address the meagre share given to the State of Tamil Nadu in Central sector industrial projects. We have emphasised again and again that Tamil Nadu is ideally suited for the location of defence production industries from the security point of view. We hope that the Govern-

ment of India will consider favourably our request for locating in our State new units for defence production.

HEALTH SERVICES AND FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME

The Budget Estimates for 1974—75 provide for an expenditure of Rs. 48.34 crores on Health Services and Family Planning Programmes. This is inclusive of Rs. 4.2 crores set apart for buildings for Medical and Family Planning Services. In continuation of the policy pursued for the last two years, 40 more Panchayat Union Dispensaries will be provincialised in 1974—75, bringing the total number of such provincialised dispensaries to 102 from the year 1972. Some of the schemes for which provision has been made in 1974—75 are—

90 bedded hospital at Tiruppur; 100 bedded hospital at Madurai; Golden Jubilee Block at Vellore; 160 bedded ward at District Headquarters Hospital at Erode and 100 bedded hospital at Rajapalayam.

Further a sum of Rs. 33.92 lakhs has been sanctioned for the first stage of works in the Anna Cancer Institute at Kancheepuram.

We have also made provision for extending X-Ray facilities in taluk and non-taluk hospitals, appointment of specialists in district headquarters hospitals, relieving unemployment among nurses, decreasing work load among nurses by creating 200 additional posts, construction of additional buildings for Dharmapuri, Nagapattinam and Kumbakonam hospitals. We have undertaken a master-plan for the development of the Government General Hospital in Madras at a total cost of Rs. 56 lakhs and a provision of Rs. 22 lakhs has been made towards this in the Budget Estimates for 1974—75. Besides, in the coming year, 150 additional posts of Assistant Surgeons will be created.

SIDDHA SYSTEM IN ALL TALUK HOSPITALS

In order to encourage the system of Indian Medicine, it is proposed to open Siddha dispensaries in 20 taluk and non-taluk hospitals. We have also proposed to open a Homeopathy Medical College in Madras.

The Medical department continues to render its services for the free eye-camp project started in 1972. Under this scheme, so far, eye sight has been restored and free spectacles supplied to 62,265 persons.

We have set apart a sum of Rs. 6.51 crores for Family Planning programmes, in spite of the fact that Government of India have sharply reduced the assistance for this programme, by providing additional allocation from State funds.

EDUCATION

The provision of Rs. 110.15 crores for Education for the year 1974—75 as against Rs. 10.59 crores provided for in 1956—57 is an eloquent testimony of the abiding interest the Tamil Nadu Government have been evincing in the progress of education. Out of 60.24 lakhs of children in the age group 6—11, nearly 54.38 lakhs (90.2 per cent) are in schools. The corresponding percentage for the age group 11—14 is 52.3 and for the age group 14—17 is 33. Our chief task in the next five-year plan period will be to draw to the schools those children, who for various reasons, have been unable to join the schools till now.

About 2.39 lakhs teachers are now in charge of imparting instruction to the 76 lakhs of students in the schools. It is most gratifying to note that there has been considerable improvement in the teacher-pupil ratio, which is now, on an average, 1 : 34.

During 1973—74, nearly 10,000 teachers were appointed under a special scheme over and above the normal additional appointments made from year to year. Although the Government of India issued instructions that the teachers appointed under this special scheme should be paid only half pay, the State Government have come forward to meet the balance of expenditure from its own revenues and are paying all these 10,000 teachers at the full scales of pay. It is hoped that the appointment of these additional teachers will contribute significantly to toning up the quality of instruction in the schools.

Tamil Nadu has attained signal success in its task of extending educational opportunities to children from the under-privileged sections of society, who were hitherto denied opportunities for educational advancement. The primary task now facing us is to improve the quality of instruction. This cannot be achieved by the efforts of Government alone. It is only the concerted efforts of students, teachers, parents and educational experts, that can help us to attain this objective. As far as the Government are concerned, steps have been taken to revise and improve the syllabus, and to train teachers in new and innovative methods of instruction. Government have also sanctioned the setting up of a Science Institute, as a separate wing of the State Institute of Education, to concentrate on the progress of Science Education.

With a view to enthusing teacher to work with greater zeal and devotion, the pay scales of teachers have, during the last few years, been considerably improved, and a number of concessions have been granted to improve their working conditions. During the year 1973—74, as many as 573 part-time craft instructors have been given full-time jobs and scales.

Out of the 2.39 lakhs of teachers in our State, over 80,000 are working in Aided Schools. It has been one of their long-standing demands that these teachers should be given statutory protection for their service conditions. The Tamil Nadu Private School Regulation Bill, which was introduced and passed in the State Legislature last year, while ensuring reasonable protection for the service conditions of teachers, will at the same time encourage the private managements to run the schools efficiently.

Of the 178 Colleges in our State, 51 are directly managed by the Government and 127 are Aided Colleges. Rules for the disbursement of grants to the Aided Colleges have been codified and put on a sound basis and this pattern, which has been introduced since last year, has been widely welcomed by the private college managements.

WELFARE OF HARIJANS AND BACKWARD CLASSES.

Of the 178 colleges, 104 are affiliated to the Madras University and 74 to the Madurai University. Educational experts have expressed the view that the optimum number of colleges to be affiliated to one University, should not exceed 30 to 40. On this basis, it would be necessary to set up one or two new Universities in Tamil Nadu, where only three Universities are now functioning. It has been stipulated that new Universities should be set up only with the concurrence of the University Grants Commission, set up by the Government of India. The Government hope that the University Grants Commission will take note of the fact, that, while there are a few other States with a large number of Universities, Tamil Nadu has only three Universities, and will give their concurrence to the setting up of new Universities in Tamil Nadu.

STATUTORY PROTECTION TO TEACHERS IN AIDED SCHOOLS

The generalist Universities, which have to devote their attention to the various faculties of general education, are not able to do full justice to, and devote specialised attention required for, the growth of Engineering and Technological Education. In this view, the Government of Tamil Nadu have been, for the past few years, urging the constitution of a University of Technology to which all Engineering Colleges will be affiliated. It is depressing and discouraging to note that although this proposal had been scrutinised by more than one Committee set up by University Grants Commission, concurrence has not yet been given to set up this University. We note that a neighbouring State, which embarked on this, long after we took the initiative, has already succeeded in setting up a University of Technology without the concurrence of the Government of India. We cannot in the circumstances escape feeling that it is only those who are meticulous about following the rules, that are penalised, and subjected to needless handicaps and hindrances. I hope that the Government of India would find a solution to this problem soon, and give their concurrence for the setting up of a Technological University in Tamil Nadu from the year 1974—75.

I hope and trust that both the teachers and students of our State will appreciate the Government's liberal outlay of Rs. 110 crores, which has been made with the sole object of promoting the future welfare of the student community, and will co-operate in ensuring that the community enjoys to the fullest measure the benefits of this large investment.

POOMPUHAR AND PANCHALANKURICHI

In reviving Poompuhar, the ancient Chola town lost to the sea, we are fulfilling the ideals so dear to the heart of Anna—of preserving and fostering the tradition and history, arts, culture and civilisation of the Tamils. Our achievement and continuing efforts in this direction have won encomium of many, even foreigners. An amount of Rs. 6.5 lakhs has been spent so far on this project.

We have excavated the ruins at Panchalankurichi and restored the ramparts and forts of Kattabomman's time and recreated a spectacle vibrant with history as a tribute to the memory of that great hero of Panchalankurichi, who fought gallantly for his motherland and braved death with a smile on his lips. In his honour, a suitable monument is also being raised at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs.

We are renovating the temple at Mylapore dedicated to Tiruvalluvar, who placed before humanity a code of universal conduct through his immortal Kural. It is also proposed to raise a fitting mermoial to Tiruvalluvar in an extent of 80 grounds at Nungambakkam lake area, with the object of spreading the message of Kural to the four corners of the world. We have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs initially for this.

WELFARE OF HARIJANS AND BACKWARD CLASSES

The outlay on the Welfare of Harijans and Backward Classes in 1974—75 will be Rs. 16.06 crores. The Harijan Housing Corporation,

which was announced by me in the last budget speech, has been set up. The delay in setting up of this Corporation was due primarily to the fact that financial institutions and banks from whom we expected financial help have dragged their feet in considering our request for financial help. Under these circumstances, Government decided to start this Corporation by providing from State funds Rs. 1 crore in 1973—74 and another sum of Rs. 1 crore in 1974—75. This Corporation will undertake development of housing facilities for Harijans especially in lands acquired by the State already for this purpose. In the first stage, 100,000 houses will be constructed as part of a phased programme extending over a period of five years.

SECURITY AND SOCIAL WELFARE

This Government have always stood in the forefront in promoting social welfare, especially of those who are at the bottom of the social ladder. In addition to the welfare schemes of restoring eyesight to the blind, rehabilitating the leprous beggars, and eliminating hand-drawn rickshaws, this Government have now embarked upon the scheme of giving a new lease of life to the physically handicapped. As a first step towards implementing this welfare measure of providing security and succour to them without allowing it to remain merely as a slogan, the Government have undertaken a survey of the physically handicapped in order to gather the relevant details. Vigorous followup action on this is being taken.

The Pension Benefit Scheme of the State Government benefits only the Government employees and teachers. Certain private sector companies are also extending pension benefits to their employees. But a major portion of the public do not have any pensionary benefits. This Government, which have always been concerned with the welfare of the public, especially the lower salaried class, is now introducing a new pension scheme for them. Under the scheme there will be an opportunity for everyone to get pension by giving a regular monthly contribution. As an example, if a

MONTHLY PENSION SCHEME FOR THE AGED PEOPLE

30 year old person contributes a monthly amount of Rs. 10, he would be entitled to get a monthly pension of Rs. 10 from the age of 55 till death.

Under this scheme, provision has been made for the refund of principal and interest to the dependents of the subscriber in the event of his death, provided he has been making his monthly contributions regularly. Other measures of assistance to them are also under examination. Detailed procedures regarding the scheme are being formulated and the scheme will be commissioned in the course of a month or two.

NUTRITION AND CHILD WELFARE

Government continue to show keen interest in child welfare. So long as there is disparity in the facilities and opportunities afforded to children of affluent families and those coming from the poorer strata, we cannot establish a socialist society. Equal opportunities for growth should be provided to all children irrespective of the circumstances of the families from which they come. Child welfare is therefore the primary obligation of a socialist society. Keeping this in mind, we intend implementing an integrated programme for the development of children in 1974-75. Under this programme 10 integrated children's development projects will be established. One thousand more child welfare centres will be established under this scheme. This will be in addition to the existing 2,639 child welfare centres. As part of the package, medical supervision and nutritious diet will be provided to children attending these centres.

Several diseases which affect children can be prevented by ensuring nutritious diet. The high incidence of mortality of children before they attain the age of five can be prevented to a considerable extent by attending to nutrition and medical facilities. In view of this we have been providing nutritious food to children, expectant and nursing mothers. This programme already covers a total of 5 lakh persons and is planned to cover 6 lakhs in 1974-75.

A sum of Rs. 3.3 crores will be spent in 1974-75 on nutrition and child welfare programmes.

The nutrition programme for industrial labour which is being implemented in our State is among the first of its kind in the country. In this scheme, nutritious food material made available by CARE is cooked and supplied to the pregnant and lactating women and pre-school children of workers' families to supplement their daily food. At present the scheme is in force in 92 factories and plantations covering about 23,000 beneficiaries.

7,200 HOUSES IN 74-75 AT RS. 8. CRORES

Our efforts for the expansion of housing, which is one of the basic needs of the people, have been complimented by many observers. The Housing Board will undertake works to the extent of Rs. 8 crores in 1974-75 and complete 7,200 houses. In addition to this, the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Society will be distributing loans around Rs. 8 crores in 1974-75. The progress made by us in this sphere will be evident if we compare this with the total amount of

INTEGRATED PROGRAMME FOR CHILDREN'S WELFARE

Rs. 3.7 crores which was spent on housing facilities through both these institutions in 1968-69. Besides these, a sum of Rs. 54 lakhs has been set apart in the budget for Police Housing Schemes and Rs. 80 lakhs for house loans to Government servants. The assistance which we expected from the various financial institutions including banks for the Special Low Cost Housing Scheme, announced in the Budget in 1973-74 and initiated this year, has not been forthcoming. Nonetheless, the Government have started building 1,417 low cost houses. Further development of this programme will depend on the availability of additional funds from the Life Insurance Corporation of India and from HUDCO.

SLUM CLEARANCE

The number of tenements constructed by the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board since its inception till December 1973 is 11,092. It is expected that 4,378 tenements will be constructed in 1974 before March 31st. Another 4,200 tenements are planned to be constructed in 1974-75. I am happy to announce that under this scheme, which was begun in 1970-71, before the end of March 1975 a total number of 19,670 tenements will be ready for occupation with all facilities. The Housing Board has also undertaken substantial slum clearance programmes. So far, the Housing Board has cleared the slums and built 7,412 tenements in eight mofussil towns. A sum of Rs. 4.75 crores is being set apart for the programme of slum clearance and slum improvement in 1974-75.

RS. 40 CRORES FOR RURAL ROADS

This State has been a pioneer in the task of development of our villages, which form the backbone of the nation. The House is aware of the various programmes that we have undertaken to bring water, power, schools and roads to the various villages of the State. We have given the highest importance to rural development.

We have undertaken the rural roads programme for connecting with the main road every habitation with a population of more than 1,500. Towards this, a sum of Rs. 3 crores is being spent in 1973-74 and an equal amount has been provided in the estimates for 1974-75. The total cost of this programme is now estimated to be Rs. 40 crores. In the present financial situation, it is expected that the scheme can be fully implemented within a period of 10 years. The cost of connecting villages with a population of between 1,000 and 1,500 is expected to be an additional Rs. 25 crores. It has therefore been decided to take this up at the next stage.

SUBSTANTIAL PROVISION FOR INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT

We are providing money every year to Panchayat Unions for maintaining and improving local roads. As against a sum of Rs. 1.19 crores per year provided so far, the Government have decided to increase this provision to Rs. 2.19 crores. This amount will be spent through the Panchayat Unions.

In my last Budget Speech, I had announced that an integrated scheme of rural water-supply at a cost Rs. 40 crores has been taken up. This scheme is being implemented vigorously by the Tamil Nadu Water-supply and Drainage Board. TWAD will implement water-supply schemes which are to be taken up in 2,230 habitations in endemic area and in 4,960 villages where there is no water-supply at all at present. A provision of Rs. 2.5 crores has been made for grants to TWAD for undertaking schemes in these areas in 1974—75.

In spite of the efforts taken in the last five years to provide water-supply in various rural areas, there are 11,814 habitations with inadequate water-supply. The problems of water-supply in relation to these areas will be tackled by the Directorate of Rural Development through Panchayat Unions. Towards this, a provision of Rs. 1.77 crores has been made in the Budget for 1974—75.

Substantial provision has been made in the Budget for grants and loans to the Panchayat Unions which are recognised to be the principal agency for rural development. The total amount of grants and loans to the Panchayat Unions provided for 1974—75 comes to Rs. 21.67 crores. This is in addition to the sum of Rs. 39.23 crores set apart for elementary education and being spent through the Panchayat Unions.

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

I had earlier announced that a District Development Corporation should be set up for each District to take charge of the development programmes in the district and implement them properly and expeditiously and raise the requisite resources for this purpose at the

district level itself by suitable non-tax measures. The idea has been welcomed by administrators and economists alike. As a first stage, it is proposed to set up District Development Corporation in the districts of Ramanathapuram, Coimbatore, Dharmapuri and Thanjavur under the chairmanship of the Collectors concerned. Arrangements will be made to provide Rs. 2 crores as the Government contribution towards the share capital of these Corporations.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Sufficient funds have been provided for urban development. As part of our emphasis on urban development, a sum of Rs. 1.13 crores as loans and grants will be given from the State funds for the improvement of urban roads. Out of a total of two Municipal Corporations, 99 Municipalities, 13 Townships and 626 Town Panchayats in the State, water-supply has been extended to both the Corporations, 87 Municipalities, 8 Townships and 71 Town Panchayats. Water-supply Schemes are under execution in 3 Municipalities and 37 Town Panchayats. In 1974—75, we have arranged for funds of the order of about Rs. 20 crores including the expenditure on Veeranam Project through the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board.

REVIVAL OF MARITIME GLORY OF TAMIL NADU

A municipal Finance Enquiry Committee has been set up to study the requirements of Municipal finances.

The Madras Metropolitan Development Authority was set up in December 1973. The House may recall that I had announced in the Budget Speech for 1973—74 the decision of the Government to set up Marai Malai Nagar. Action is underway for acquiring lands and establishing various infrastructural facilities at Marai Malai Nagar. The MMDA is also undertaking the development of an urban node at Manali.

An Expert Team from the Government of India which visited Madras

recently has accepted our proposal for establishing a tube railway for improvement of mass transit in Madras. The Government of India should take an early decision on this and provide the necessary funds quickly.

The problem of Madras metropolitan areas is getting more and more complex as time goes on. We have requested the Government of India to assign adequate assistance to us for tackling this problem. We have repeatedly emphasised that Madras is not merely the headquarters of a State. It is a centre of regional economic activity. It is only appropriate that the Government of India which derives substantial revenues from this city should also set apart adequate amounts from its resources to ensure the city's development. The Central Government should come forward to give substantial assistance to Madras for metropolitan development as they have done in the case of Bombay and Calcutta.

Members of the House are aware that the State Transport Department and the nationalised transport undertakings are performing well, and have earned praise from one and all. The private transport undertakings which have been taken over by Government are being administered efficiently and are earning reasonable profits. We have also augmented their fleets. The State Road Transport Department has also stepped up its activities.

In order to further develop transportation facilities, a shipping corporation wholly owned by the Government of Tamil Nadu will be set up. It will be called "Poompuhar Shipping Corporation." This Corporation will start functioning with an authorised share capital of Rs. 5 crores. A sum of Rs. 1 crore has been set apart for this. In the first instance, the ships will be used to handle coal traffic for our thermal stations. In the long run, we hope that our vessels will be on the high seas all over the world, earning the State fame and glory. This venture will be in the spirit of the great sea-faring traditions of ancient Tamil Nadu.

SOLICITOUS CONCERN FOR THE WELFARE OF LABOURERS

For industrial and agricultural development, the removal of transport bottlenecks is indispensable.

On account of the sustained efforts of this Government, one of the longest and most modern bridges in the country, viz., Tirumanur bridge linking Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur districts, has come into being.

Another massive bridge linking Musiri and Kullithalai is coming up in fulfilment of the long-cherished aspiration of the people in that locality.

The Anna fly-over in Madras, which has reduced traffic congestion considerably, is one among three of its kind in India.

The two-tier Tiruvalluvar bridge at Tirunelveli and the three-tier Coimbatore bridge are among the best designed and well constructed bridges in the country.

LABOUR WELFARE

The Government's labour policy continues to be one of solicitous concern for the welfare of labourers. As an example of this policy, I may cite here the pioneering scheme of labour participation in management in the Transport concerns in the public sector and also extension of the Pension scheme to about 35,000 transport workers.

Wages, profits and prices are all inter-connected. I have at many meetings of the National Development Council emphasised the need for a national wage-price profit policy.

Our plan to implement the participation of labour in Government companies requires certain modifications in Central enactments. We have written even in the last year to the Central Government about this and I have personally addressed the Prime Minister emphasising the need for implementing this programme immediately. I wish to point out that the Government of India's clearance for this has not yet been given.

Government had appointed a Committee for fixing minimum rates of wages for various classes of employment in agriculture and employment ancillary to agriculture. Government have accepted the recommendations of the Committee and minimum rates of wages have also been notified. Government have sanctioned the grant of financial assistance to meet the legal expenses of trade unions in respect of proceedings in the High Court. As mentioned by me in the last year's budget speech Government have sanctioned the creation of three Labour Legal Advisory Cells with a view to rendering necessary assistance to workers and smaller trade unions by giving them advice on the procedure to be followed for securing relief and connected matters.

A Labour Welfare Fund has been constituted with an initial amount of Rs. 5 lakhs. Welfare centres have been started with this fund.

It has been proposed to extend the E.S.I. scheme to the following new areas during the year :—

1. Madras suburbs (Adyar and Nandambakkam).
2. Karur.
3. Melur.
4. Athur.
5. Ambur.
6. Karamadai.

INCREASED DEVELOPMENT WORKS FOR EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The problem of unemployment among both the educated and the uneducated has been aggravated by the present economic situation. Employment opportunities can increase only if the tempo of plan activities increases. I wish to emphasise that it is possible to solve through increased development works in rural areas and other labour intensive industries. The basic lacuna in our planning strategy is indicated by the fact that on the one hand, the Central Government has been reducing the assistance for

our plan schemes and on the other evolving special schemes for employment. We have nevertheless fully implemented all such special programmes as have been put forward by the Government of India to mitigate the problem of unemployment. Under the centrally sponsored, Half a-million job programme as have been put forward by the Government of India schemes costing Rs. 6.6 crores have been sanctioned which are likely to create about 35,000 jobs. In addition, we have from our own funds created the Youth Service Corps and have so far provided employment opportunities to 4,576 youths in rural areas.

BENEFITS TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

Government have, over the last 3 years, substantially improved the pay and service conditions of Government employees, including teachers. The recommendations of the Second Pay Commission have been implemented fully. Subsequently, realising the existence of certain anomalies in the Pay Commission's Report, Government set up a One Man Committee to look into these anomalies and the grievances put forth by certain associations. The recommendations made by this One Man Committee have also been accepted

by the Government and are being implemented. Besides this, Government have sanctioned increases in D.A. rates as and when the need arose. Subsequent to the pay revision in October 1970, three D.A. revisions have so far been sanctioned. It has been estimated that the total annual commitment on account of these pay revisions, revisions in dearness allowance and the implementation of the One Man Committee's recommendations would be more than Rs. 50 crores.

A SPECIAL FAMILY BENEFIT SCHEME FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

A Special Family Benefit Scheme has been introduced with effect from 1st January 1974 for Tamil Nadu Government employees in order to supplement the benefits now available under the State Government pension-cum-gratuity scheme. Under this scheme an employee will be contributing Rs. 10 per month throughout the period of his service. In the event of the death of an employee, while in service, a sum of Rs. 10,000 will be paid to his family. In the case of employees retiring on superannuation or demitting office for any reason, he will be paid the actual amount contributed by him along with the Government contributions representing interest. The scheme is applicable to all Government servants including those on temporary and non-pensionable service. Teachers of aided educational institutions and employees of local bodies are also eligible for this scheme.

We had made certain requests to the Sixth Finance Commission regarding revision of pay and dearness allowances in connection with the continuing rise in prices. The Finance Commission had rejected our request for giving grants to cover the commitment towards pay revision on the ground that the pay scales obtaining in this State were higher than those obtaining in other States. There are however considerable disparities between the pay scales of our employees and those obtaining in the offices of the Central Government and the Central Public Sector. These disparities have increased further on account of the Central Government's implementation of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission. We had represented to the Finance Commission that it would not be possible to cover these disparities from the State's resources alone and that the Central Government should give necessary assistance for this. It is disappointing that the Finance Commission has rejected our requests. We had also represented that the Central Government alone should take up the responsibility of meeting the financial commitment on account of revision of dearness allowances undertaken from year to year. Even this request has not been accepted by the Finance Commission. Under these circumstances,

we have to depend on our own resources for revision of pay and dearness allowances of our employees and teachers.

However, in keeping with our policy of improving the welfare of our staff and teachers, we have come forward to increase their Dearness Allowance by Rs. 10 per month with effect from April 1974. The additional commitment on account of this will be Rs. 6 crores per annum.

FOOD POLICY LEADS TO LOWER PRICES

For the proper effective implementation of the plan, the administrative set up needs to be suitably improved and procedures modified to suit the changing times. The Administrative Reforms Commission, constituted in 1971, has so far submitted seven reports to Government. The Commission is expected to complete its work by the end of June or July 1974. The Government have taken decisions on the recommendations of the Commission relating to Rural Development and Local Administration Department, Public Works Department and Revenue Department. Details of the recommendations made and decisions taken will be placed before the House at the time of discussing the relevant Demands for Grants.

So far as rice and other food grains are concerned, Tamil Nadu is marginally surplus. However, the production of pulses and oilseeds has not been adequate. Thanks to the pragmatic and purposive food policy adopted, Tamil Nadu is in a relatively better position in regard to food prices, even though prices elsewhere in the country have risen and supplies have become difficult. For the sake of helping the poorer sections, Government continue to run fair price shops in the city of Madras and Coimbatore town, as well as in Kanyakumari district. The levy system of procurement of foodgrains from the dealers continues to be implemented.

This year, we have spared 50,000 tonnes of rice to the Central Government, after meeting the needs of our State. Further, we have sent rice to the extent possible, 40,000 tonnes, to the States of Kerala, Karnataka, Gujarat, West Bengal and Maharashtra. We have also sent to various States 22,000 tonnes of millets. As a result of the effective food policy adopted by the Government, the price rise in Tamil Nadu in respect of foodgrains has been restricted to 27 points only, whereas at the all-India level the rise has been of the order of 64 points. Even today, our foodgrain prices are 50 points lower, compared to the All-India price index.

We are doing our best to ensure supply of essential commodities at reasonable prices. By a judicious mixture of control measures, adequate and timely procurement of foodgrains, strengthening of the public distribution system and building up of adequate buffer stocks, we are doing all that we can to keep the prices under check.

Hon'ble Members may be interested to know the stand of our Government on the issue of prices. Regarding this, I would like to draw your attention to the exposition given by Anna in the Budget for 1967—68 :

“By virtue of the powers vested in it such as those under entries 36 to 38 in the Central list under the

Seventh Schedule of the Constitution relating to issue of currency and foreign exchange, the Centre is fully accountable for inflation and deficit financing. The responsibility for rise in prices due to these factors is thus squarely with the Centre. The Centre has consequently also to assume responsibility for control of prices. Though the State Governments have to suffer from the impact of rising prices due to the policies of the Central Government, the Indian Constitution has not vested the States with necessary powers to control the prices and set right the situations.”

Under these circumstances, we are doing whatever is possible and lies within our power to control prices.

RATIONALISATION OF COMMERCIAL TAXES

In the Budget Estimates for 1973-74 we had anticipated a revenue surplus of Rs. 49 lakhs. As against this, the Revised Estimates for the current year anticipate a deficit of Rs. 4.84 crores. Though the receipts had increased from Rs. 465.56 crores to Rs. 468.00 crores we are faced with a deficit on account of increases in the expenditure from Rs. 465.07 crores to Rs. 472.84 crores. The increases in revenue have occurred under several heads. There have also been decreases in receipts under some heads of accounts. The receipts under "Commercial Taxes" and "Motor Vehicles Tax" and Other Taxes and Duties have increased while the receipts by way of Central assistance for both plan and non-plan schemes have decreased. As against the amount of Rs. 62.54 crores, anticipated earlier by way of Central assistance, we now estimate that we will get only Rs. 41.15 crores. This has been due to decreases under assistance expected for State Plan Schemes and towards Family Planning Programmes and also on account of Central Government having totally rejected our requests for assistance, towards flood relief. Increase in expenditure had been mainly on account of Dearness Allowance increases granted in October 1973 and implementation of certain new Central Sector Schemes (for example, Half-a-million Job Programme).

A perusal of the Budget Estimates for 1974-75 will show that as against a receipt of Rs. 470.69 crores the expenditure is Rs. 483.25 crores in the Revenue Account, resulting in a revenue deficit of Rs. 12.56 crores. The receipts under State Excise Duties which may be Rs. 45 crores in 1973-74 will decrease to Rs. 17.89 crores in 1974-75. The Sixth Finance Commission has not taken into account the loss that we will be incurring on account of the next stage of re-introduction of prohibition in August 1974. We have also not been given any other assistance by the Sixth Finance Commission. We have therefore to face a large revenue deficit. A Capital outlay of Rs. 56 crores, loans and advances of Rs. 36 crores and repayment of Rs. 39.67 crores to Central Government have been provided for in these Budget Estimates.

Including the revenue deficit of Rs. 12.56 crores the total deficit under all accounts is Rs. 22.42 crores. In order to make good this deficit and to ensure that the development of the State is not hampered, we have undertaken certain measures to mobilise additional resources. The Union Planning Commission has also indicated that we should raise additional resources for the Plan. Keeping this in mind, we have adopted certain taxation and other measures for mobilising additional resources. These proposals are in line with our policy of taxing those who have the capacity to pay. It is anticipated that we will account of these measures. Hence the overall deficit will be reduced to Rs. 12.42 crores and the revenue deficit to Rs. 2.56 crores.

SPECIAL OFFICERS' RECOMMENDATIONS

Government have examined the recommendations of the Special Officer appointed by them for the rationalisation of procedures relating to Commercial Taxes and have taken certain important decisions thereon.

A long-standing request from the trade and the public has been for changing the multi-point sales tax to single point. The Special Officer has recommended that it may not be possible to effect this change for all commodities and that we should expand the existing list of goods coming under single point tax by including a few more commodities which are at present taxed under multi-point system. After examining his recommendations, Government have decided to bring 59 more commodities under the single point system of taxation.

The single point rates have been fixed, keeping in mind the total tax burden now levied under the multipoint system at various stages. We have also kept in mind the objective of raising resources by increasing the taxes on certain commodities which are used by the affluent. At present, a commodity may be subjected to a 3.5 per cent rate of tax at 2 or 3 stages. The total effective tax may vary from 7 per cent to 10.5 per cent. With this in view, by and large, the single point rate has been kept below the level of 7 per cent. However, rates of 10, 15, 25 and 30 per cent will be levied on certain luxury items and commodities used by the affluent. A statement placed on the table of the House today indicates the various rates.

I wish to bring to the notice of the House that a 3.5 per cent single point levy is to be levied for pulses and edible oils which are under the multi-point system subject to an effective tax of 7 per cent.

Firewood, cattle feed and glass bangles were till now being taxed under the multi-point system. I am glad to announce that these will now be completely exempted from tax.

At present a single point tax of 24 per cent on imported liquors and 12 per cent on other liquors excluding toddy and arrack is being levied. These tax rates are now being raised to 25 per cent. The single point rate of tax will be 30 per cent for commodities which come under the description of "Arishtam."

The single point rates on various commodities mentioned above will come into effect from today itself through a notification under section 59 of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act.

One important decision under these measures of rationalisation relates to the exemption limit. In the Budget for 1967-68, Anna raised the exemption limit from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 in order to provide relief to small traders and to protect them from harassment. In the Budget for 1972-73, this limit was raised from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 25,000

We Ever Remain Vigilant To Protect The Weak And The Lowly

Now, in order to give further relief to small traders this limit is being increased further to Rs. 50,000. The traders having a turnover up to this limit will be exempted from the purview of sales taxation. I am sure the trading community, in particular the samil traders, and the public will welcome this measure. 40,000 small traders will benefit by this. In order to make good the loss of about Rs. 2 crores resulting from this decision and also as a measure of additional mobilisation of resources, the surcharge of 5 per cent which is being levied on traders having a turnover above Rs. 10 lakhs is being raised to 10 per cent. I am sure the House will agree that this is in line with our policy of taxing those who can afford to bear the burden.

As regards Entertainment Tax, there are at present three types of taxes, the taxes levied by the State Government, the surcharge levied by Municipalities and Panchayat Unions and the recent surcharge levied by the Government. Government have decided to integrate these three taxes and bring them under a single enactment. This will not add to the tax burden. The existing taxation procedures will be simplified. A formula for sharing the proceeds of this tax among the Government, Municipalities and Panchayat Unions will be evolved in such a way that the existing shares of each will be safeguarded. This is only a measure of rationalisation of the Entertainment Tax structure and will not have the effect of raising the prices of tickets in cinemas.

RATIONALISATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES TAXATION

Two types of taxes are being currently levied on Motor Vehicles. Under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, tax is being levied on the vehicles on the basis of seated and standing accommodation and permitted daily mileage. Besides this, under the Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1952, a tax is being levied on stage and public carriages and goods vehicles on the basis of the collection of fares and freight. It has

been decided to consolidate these two taxes and rationalise the tax structure. I wish to give here the salient features of this measure of rationalisation. As regards the stage carriages, the separate rates for sitting capacity and number of standees will be abolished. Besides, it is proposed to dispense with the present method of taxation on the basis of permitted daily mileage and instead to impose the following revised rates based on the type of stage carriage and area of operation:

PLANS AND PROGRAMMES OF THIS BUDGET ARE OUR ACHIEVEMENTS

Category	Rate of Quarterly Tax
	RS.
(1) Vehicles plying with- in Madras Metropolitan area	50
(2) Other town services ..	80
(3) Vehicles plying in other areas	120
(4) Express buses ..	140
(5) Spare buses—75 per cent of the highest rate paid by the permit holder.	

These rates will be levied on the basis of passenger capacity.

As regards goods vehicles, it is proposed to reduce the number of slabs from the existing 19 slabs to 7 slabs. Omni buses plying as Contract carriages will be placed on par with express stage carriages. Omni buses authorised to ply as Luxury Tourist Carriages will pay half this rate.

On account of this, the bus fares will be permitted to be increased only within certain limits and without causing hardship to the public.

NEW RAFFLE CERTIFICATE SCHEME

I wish to announce a new Raffle Certificate Scheme. Under this scheme, the face value of Raffle Certificates of Rs. 10 and Rs. 100 will be issued. The receipts by way of sale of these certificates will be kept in deposit by the Government for a period of 2 years and returned to the certificate holders at the end of this period. During this two year period, there will be

six draws. Every certificate holder, has a chance of getting a prize in any of the six four-monthly draws. At each draw, there will be 112 prizes for the 100 Rupees Certificates and 222 prizes for the 10 rupee certificates. In all, Rs. 43 lakhs will be distributed as prizes.

There will also be two special prizes, one of Rs. 5 lakhs for the Rs. 100 series and one of Rs. 2 lakhs in the Rs. 10 series. The Special prizes will be given only in the last draw. I trust that the people of Tamil Nadu will welcome this as a new measure of savings.

We have dedicated ourselves as a Government to the tasks of

fulfilling our promises to the people to help the State of Tamil Nadu to prosper—

translating into concrete action our socialist programmes, without just paying lip service to them—

Ever remaining vigilant to protect the weak and lowly in society even as the eyelids protect the eye.

To the catalogue of the achievements we have placed before the people during the last seven years, we as a Government are privileged to add the plans and programmes of this Budget.

TRANSFER OF CERTAIN GOODS FROM MULTIPOINT TO SINGLE POINT TAXATION

In the First Schedule of Tamil Nadu General Sales-Tax Act, 1959, transfer of certain goods from multipoint to single point have been given effect to as follows :—

(Statement referred to by the Chief Minister in his Budget Speech 1974—75.

<i>Name of Commodity</i>	<i>Proposed Rate of Tax</i>
(1)	(2)
Oil cakes	3.5%
Edible oils	3.5%
Machine made matches ..	3.5%
Pulses and grams ..	3.5%
Machinery	5%
Charcoal and Leco ..	5%
Laurel oil	5%
Timber and Bamboo ..	5%
Lemongrass oil ..	5%
Hosiery goods made wholly of cotton ..	5%
Readymade garments ..	5%
Cashewnut and Kernel ..	5%
Sewing machines and embroidery machines ..	5%
Bricks and tiles ..	5%
Aerated waters ..	5%
Ice	5%
X-ray apparatus ..	5%
French Coffee ..	7%
Drugs and Medicines other than Arishtam ..	7%
Printing Inks ..	7%
Welding Electrodes ..	7%
Rolling Bearings ..	7%
Pumpsets	7%
Areca nut including seeval	7%

Chinaware nad porcelin-ware	7%
Glass and Glassware ..	7%
Tinned, Canned and Bottled goods ..	7%
Water Meters ..	7%
Brake fluid	7%
Industrial Gas ..	7%
Ethyl alcohol and denatured spirit ..	7%
Acids	7%
Stainless Steel articles ..	7%
Paints, etc. ..	7%
Oil engines, parts and accessories ..	7%
Opticals	7%
Razor and Razor blades ..	7%
Plywood, etc. ..	7%
Asbestos cement products	7%
Leather goods ..	7%
Papers and Boards ..	7%
Rail coaches and Railway Wagons ..	7%
Bolts and nuts ..	7%
Hosiery goods (other than cotton) ..	7%
Wooden furniture ..	7%
Pressure lamps ..	7%
Pressure cookers, etc. ..	7%
Playing cards ..	9%
Synthetic rubber products	9%
Rubber products ..	9%
Pure silk cloth other than handloom ..	10%
Steel furniture ..	10%
Linoleum	15%
Marble and marble articles	15%
Pile carpets	15%
Ceramic and Mosaic tiles, etc. ..	15%
Lifts	15%
Molasses	25%
Arishtam	30%

The detailed description of the commodities mentioned above are contained in the Notification to be issued under Section 59 (1) of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959.

ADDITIONAL SURCHARGE ON POWER CONSUMPTION

At present a surcharge of 15% over the tariff rate has been levied from 1—2—1973 (*Vide* G.O. Ms. No. 130, P.W.D., dated 1—2—1973).

There are various factors now operating towards a steep increase in the cost of power. The cost of power supplied by Kerala has gone up from 6 paise per unit in 1972—73 to 8 paise per unit for supplies over 100 MU. The power purchased from Neyveli will have to be paid at 8.48 paise for the year 1974—75 and this is subject to an escalation clause. The rate for power generation from oil firing at Neyveli is likely to be much higher. Further, the cost of coal has gone up as a result of increase in transportation cost. While on the one hand, the cost of power generation is increasingly mounting up, the Government have to make power available to the agriculture sector at a concessional rate of 12 paise and 11 paise, even though the cost of power at this Low Tension end works out to more than 20 paise per unit. The need for recouping at least a part of the losses is apparent.

It has now been decided by the Government to levy an additional surcharge of 15% on all sectors except,

(1) L.T. Supply to domestic consumers and domestic bulk supply ;

(2) L.T. Supply to street lights and

(3) L.T. Supply for agricultural purposes.

In other words, the present surcharge of 15% in respect of H.T. and L.T. industrial and commercial loads including the date from which the above enhancement of surcharge will take effect will be from the date of meter reading taken on and from 1st April, 1974.

O.P. RAMAN,
Minister for Electricity.

BUTTERFLY FOR A BETTER CHANGE

Genuine Conjeevaram, Kumbakonam and Arni Silks;

Crisp hand-woven Cottons;

SAREES, DHOTIS, LUNGIES, TOWELS AND FURNISHING

BUTTERFLY WEAVES THE LATEST FASHIONS !

Butterfly's Ready-mades include :

"CLASSIC" Shirts and Exotic SILK KNOT Ties.

Ideal for any age, taste, budget or style.

BUTTERFLY IS HANDLOOM !



Cent per cent coverage of Cataract Patients

The Blind are considered a burden to the society because they have lost their eye sight. Blindness robs the poor of their capacity to earn their livelihood. The blind persons are neglected totally in the rural areas and they have to find their comforts in the lonely corners of their household.

Thanks to the Dr. Karunanidhi Free Eye Camps, so far 42,039 have gained their eye sight by availing the free medical aid in the eye camps. Emboldened by initial successes, we are venturing upon a new project by which we propose to launch a cent per cent coverage of the people afflicted with cataract. This is a formidable task indeed! Especially in a country which is beset with the problems like dearth of sufficient number of Ophthalmologists and the required equipments. Moreover, we found it extremely difficult to transport the patients to the eye camp site for preliminary screening and for admission etc. More than 80 per cent of the patients were found unfit for cataract operation. For they had many other eye ailments which do not come under the purview of cataract. So, Thiru K. A. NAMBIAR, I.A.S., (then Collector of Thanjavur,) struck upon a plan of educating the basic Extension Workers in the art of detecting the possible cases of cataract. With a view to give cent per cent coverage, the following stages are gone through :—

In the first stage about 40 to 50 Basic Extension Workers like Grama Sevaks, Grama Sevikas, Maternity Assistants, Youth Corps Volunteers, etc., are given a briefing at Rajah Mirasdar Hospital by Dr. E. T. SELVAM in the method of detecting possible cases of cataract and in rejecting others. Thus the initial training was imparted to about 250 basic workers at the Rajah Mirasdar Hospital at the rate of about 50 per Union (*viz.*, Thanjavur, Thiruvaiyaru, Budalur, Orathanad and Thiruvonam). About 60 workers were trained in addition in Thanjavur Municipal area.

The people so trained go to the villages or to the Wards allotted

to them and make door to door contact and enumerate the cases afflicted with cataract and issue White Cards on the spot to the patients to be screened by the ophthalmic team.

The Panchayat Union Commissioners are asked to check not less than 20 per cent of the cases enumerated by the Extension Workers just to ensure that there is no error of omission or commission is committed. After the enumeration work is over the Panchayat Union Commissioner or the Municipal Commissioner concerned will prepare an inventory for the entire local area showing the details about the patients afflicted with the cataract. A copy of the inventory work will be sent to the Collector and Revenue Divisional Officer for reference.

“POET BACON”

Thanjavur.

About 10 teams of Ophthalmologists assisted by Para Medical Staff will visit every Panchayat or the Ward and fix date and hours continuously till the entire area is covered. In the village, the Ophthalmologists will make preliminary screening of all the patients who have been enumerated by the basic Extension Workers and issued with the White Cards. Such of those cases, which are found fit of operation will be issued with Yellow Cards on the spot by the Ophthalmologist Team. Thus everybody who has got a suspected case of cataract has the benefit of being screened by the Ophthalmologists at his very door. Padma-shri Dr. G. Venkatasamy, the reputed Eye Surgeon of Madurai, is sending 6 teams of dedicated Ophthalmologists and Dr. E. T. Selvam of Rajah Mirasdar Hospital, Thanjavur 4 teams. It is expected that these 10 teams will comb up the entire Thanjavur Division in a week covering 6,43,987 population.

The chief merit of the enumeration is that workers who have to take this enumeration work should certify that other than the cases enumerated, there is no one else affected with cataract in the area allotted to them.

The fourth and last stage is the Free Eye Camp at Thanjavur Medical College Hospital which takes place from 17—3—1974 onwards. During the camp, every effort have been made to bring each and every case issued with Yellow Card. Dr. T. S. Selvakumaran, B.A., M.B.B.S., M.S., Principal, Thanjavur Medical College; Dr. Desakavalan, Superintendent, Rajah Mirasdar Hospital; Dr. D. Bhupathi, M.D., Superintendent, Thanjavur Medical College Hospital and Dr. E. T. Selvam are putting forth their best co-operation for the successful conduct of the camp.

The salient features of this missionary venture are the following :— Even unripe cases of cataract will be operated by adopting the latest technique. Some cases may have to be operated after a few months; even such patients are issued with Yellow Cards and follow up action is taken up. We do accept that there may be a shortfall of one per cent in the coverage. Yet we are proud to launch this humanitarian venture and have the satisfaction of trying this new project in Thanjavur Division.

Our sole aim is that there should not be even a single poor person who is deprived of the free eye treatment in Thanjavur Division. Of course cataract grows with age in most cases. Also one redeeming feature is that any person gets cataract only once in his life-time. Incidence of cataract is felt in the age group past 55. If this new project is successfully implemented, there may be only a handful of cases in the coming years to tackle. These new cases in the coming years can be tackled easily without much effort.

The unit of operation which shows cent per cent coverage is promised a commendatory letter preferably by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. K. J. Somasundaram and also three cash awards of Rs. 100/-, Rs. 50/-, and Rs. 25/- for the best three basic level workers.

Cent per cent coverage of cataract patients is a formidable task indeed. Of course this is a challenge to our brain and brawn.

Mills : 156
Managing Director Residence : 126 } Phones Tindivanam
Chairman Residence : 252 }

Tel : "NOOL" TINDIVANAM

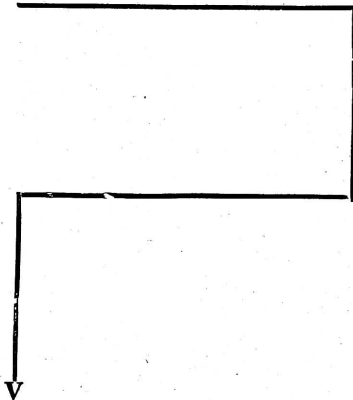
THE SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SPINNING MILLS LIMITED

SARAM P.O. TINDIVANAM TALUK, S. A. DT.,

Spinners of Quality yarn

Counts spun : 40s, 60s, 80s, and 100s in Hanks
and Cone.

FOR SHARES CONTACT MANAGING DIRECTOR



P. V. ANGAMUTHU, B.A.,
Managing Director

G. RAJARAM, M.A., B.L., M.L.A.
Chairman

ARMY RECRUITMENT: TAMIL NADU HELPS AREA WIN THE SILVER TROPHY



Lt. Col. S. Ayaswamy holding proudly the Silver Trophy awarded for the best Recruiting Zone in the country for 1973.

A new trophy has been introduced during 1973 for the first time by Army Headquarters, NEW DELHI to be awarded to the best Recruiting Zone in the country based on the following merits.

- (a) eradication of corruption
- (b) best recruits provided to the Army and Navy
- (c) interior regions so far not visited by the organisation been visited and facilities extended to join the services
- (d) good documentation.

Based on the above Recruiting Zone **Bangalore** which looks after the Andhra Pradesh Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka for the purpose of recruitment has been adjudged the best zone in the country and a Silver trophy has been presented by Lt Gen NS NAIR, PVSM on 28 Feb 74 at NEWDELHI at a very impressive ceremony to the Zonal Recruiting Officer **BANGALORE** Lt Col S. AYASWAMY a Tamilian by birth whose nativity being Rajapalayam in Ramanathapuram district. He was specially sent to DELHI to receive the trophy. The Adjutant General Lt Gen NS NAIR, PVSM and Brig RP SAIGAL the Director of Recruiting spoke very high of the work done in the last 20 months by Lt Col S. AYASWAMY and the personnel of his Recruiting Officers located in all the four States so as to eradicate corruption and to improve public relation so as to create confidence in the minds of the public about this organisation. The first winner of this trophy is Recruiting Zone, **BANGALORE** comprising of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka commanded by Lt Col S. AYASWAMY.

WITH BEST COMPLIMENTS FROM :



The South India Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd., No. X295

Post Box No. 1

INDUSTRIAL COLONY, PETTAI POST, TIRUNELVELI-627010.

The Pioneer Co-operative Spinning Mills in Tamil Nadu in the Co-operative Sector catering to the needs of the Handloom Weavers.

**Manufacturing all Cotton yarn 20s to 120s,
both Carded and Combed.**

1. Installed spindles 29696, 1600 doubling spindles, one conewinder.
2. Licencend for expansion upto 50,000 and work under progress.
3. Gross funds and reserves exceed - Lakhs.

Telephones :

Office : 284 and 884

Residence : 764

Telegram :

"COOPSPIN"

TIRUNELVELI

R. ARUMUGAM, B.A., (Hons.), B.L.,
Chairman

M. THIRUNAVUKKARASU, B.Com.,
Managing Director

HANDLOOM

GLORIOUS PAST GIVES IT VITALITY FOR SURVIVAL



The handloom is an industry which had earned for our country much renown and most of our gold in the past ; for till the 19th century our textiles were sold in most foreign countries. Over the last 150 years it had adopted many of the innovations ; for one thing it had discarded the hand-spun yarn, the fly-shuttle has become universal, the old native dyes for which we were justly famous are gone, and instead our handloom cloth producers use chemical dyes, mercerising of yarn and sanforising of cloth are also resorted to by our handlooms to stay in the market. Before the advent of all these changes, though spinning and weaving were done by hand, a high degree of proficiency and perfection was attained in the production of cotton fabrics. Dacca muslins have been famous for centuries. Arni in Madras and Masulipatam in Andhra also produced muslins which could be compared with those of Dacca.

It is stated that the political upheaval in the country resulting in the fall of the Moghul Empire deprived the handloom industry of its patronage and led to its ruin. A foreign traveller of those times says : "The collapse in the cotton industry had indirectly affected trade in all its branches by stopping the circulation of money and the cultivators can no longer reckon on the manufacturers who in the days of their prosperity were won to buy up their surplus grain and even to lend them money when they were

in arrears of taxes. This has led the cultivators to the hard necessity of relinquishing their grain to and thus became prey of remorseless usurers." (Hindu Manners, Customs and Ceremonies by Dubois.

Out of the ashes of the hand-spun handloom industry grew a new handloom industry which utilised fully mill-spun yarn. The inherent vitality of the industry was thus exhibited by this survival in the face of adversity and a capacity to adopt the new raw materials and devices provided by the industrial revolution heralded in distant countries. The Madurai District Gazetteer records that the Pandyan Kingdom had trade even with the distant parts of Rome, Greece and Arabia and this is abundantly testified by the classical writers of Greece and Rome, by the literature of the Sangam Age as well as by the large number of Roman coins of that time found in and around Madurai. Saliyur, Neleynda, Kumari and Korkai are mentioned as important ports. From these ports went forth large vessels laden with cotton and silk fabrics of exceptional fineness and to these ports they returned bringing back with them great quantities of coins, linens, glass, copper tin, lead and wines and liquors of all sorts. These records merely go to show the many centuries of tradition behind our handloom cloth and its survival as an important adjunct of our economy is not merely by sufferance.

Therefore it is no wonder that the Santhanam Committee, (The Expert Committee on Handloom Industry) asserts : "The most important issue of Indian economy are employment and production of goods of mass consumption. In both these respects, handloom weaving occupies a special position, which deserves to be carefully safe-

guarded." The Committee also said : "As the problems of the handloom industry were urgent it was essential to finish the investigation and finalise the Report as quickly as possible." The Committee began its work on 28th September, 1972 and finalised its report by February 1973. Orders regarding the acceptance of the Committee's Recommendations were issued by the Tamil Nadu Government within a few months thereafter. Thus there is an awareness to protect and foster this ancient industry from all its ills on the part of the Government of Tamil Nadu. There are about 5.56 lakhs handlooms (a little over 25 per cent of the number in the country) with nearly 20 lakhs of people depending on them. With an annual production potential of the value of Rs. 50 crores, this industry occupies an important place in the economy of the State.

The Handloom Industry has always been facing problems relating to raw materials, finance and competition from the organised textile industry. The Government of Tamil Nadu have been taking an abiding interest in the promotion of the industry and the welfare of the people engaged in it. Governmental assistance is extended to stabilise and promote the industry mostly through cooperatives which constitute a suitable institutional agency for securing raw materials, funds and marketing facilities on favourable terms.

✱

The Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Limited (Co-optex for short) established in 1935 has over the years managed to infuse confidence in the handloom industry in the State by its dynamic and aggressive sales campaigns of handloom cloth in India and abroad. In this it has lived up to its objective of organising and promoting the Handloom Industry in Tamil Nadu on a commercial basis. For this purpose, the handloom cloth and yarn must be procured, marketed and services rendered to its member organisations on a stupendous scale utilising all the talents employed by the sophisticated multi-crore investment mill sector of our textile industry.

At present the Society's turnover comes to Rs. 15 crores. To establish and expand cloth sales beyond Rs. 15 crores, the owned funds of the State Society should



THE ROLE OF CO-OPTEX IN FOSTERING HANDLOOM

be strengthened further. Co-optex has already taken steps to call further share capital by requesting Government of Tamil Nadu and Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies.

MANAGEMENT

In discharge of its functions, the society has been enjoined by its Bye-law to act on sound business principle and prudent commercial practices. The Committee of Management has been superseded by Director of Handlooms and Textiles on 15-3-71, in consultation with Board of Directors of Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank Ltd. The general superintendence and directions of the affairs of the State Society is entrusted to a Special Officer who is functioning under the control of Director of Handlooms and Textiles.

AREA OF MARKETING

The area of marketing of Co-optex handloom cloth is as follows :

a. Selling Units	in	248
Tamil Nadu		

b. Selling Units outside	99
Tamil Nadu	
C. Agencies	25
Total..	372

The above units have been grouped under 11 Regional Marketing Offices to achieve span of control and unity of command in the administration.

PRODUCTION AND SERVICE UNITS

In discharging its functions of promoting handloom industry, the State Society runs following production and service units under its control.

a. Dye Factories	3
b. Weaving Factory	1
c. Collective Weaving Centres..	6
d. Godowns	14

The Society's purchase as well as sales have been going up from year to year and in 72-73 sales totalled Rs. 116 lakhs while purchases were of the order of Rs. 702

lakhs. The sales for the period from July 1973 to December, 1973 have been increased to Rs. 876 lakhs as against Rs. 595 lakhs during corresponding period in 1972. The sale figure of Rs. 867 lakhs was more than annual turnover of 797 lakhs for 1971-72. This figure stands out as a most significant event in the history of Co-optex.

DISTRIBUTION OF YARN

Due to spiralling of prices of various counts of yarn, the Textile Commissioner of Government of India imposed Cotton Textile Control Order to control the distribution and prices of yarn. The organisation have been authorised by Director of Handlooms and Textiles to purchase and distribute yarn to the handloom weavers in our State. As a result the society has effected yarn sales to the extent of Rs. 19 crores for the year 1972-73 and our turnover for the period from July, 73 to December, 73 amounts to Rs. 20 crores. As an instrument of Government policy, the State Society has played a notable role in fulfilling the needs of handloom weavers in Tamil Nadu at a time when the entire country was passing through yarn crisis.

✱

The Expert Committee on Handloom Industry in Tamil Nadu

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The terms of reference of the Expert Committee are as follows:—

- (a) To make quick assessment of the immediate problems faced by the Handloom Industry in Tamil Nadu and suggest measures for the healthy and sound development of the Handloom Industry with special reference to :—
 - (i) the price and distribution policy in regard to raw materials required by the Handloom Industry ;
 - (ii) the regulated distribution of yarn to the Handloom Industry ;
 - (iii) the steps to improve marketing of handloom goods within the State and to other parts of India ;
 - (iv) Steps to increase export to foreign countries of handloom products and review existing facilities ;
 - (v) reservation of production of certain varieties of cloth exclusively for handlooms ;
 - (vi) a review of the existing financial arrangements for production and sale of handloom goods and
 - (vii) provision of financial assistance to the Handloom Industry;
- (b) To draw up a realistic programme of action to be taken for the development of the Handloom Industry and for the welfare of handloom weavers and
- (c) To consider any other attendant or ancillary matters in regard to the above and to suggest suitable measures.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Almost all the recommendations of the Committee relating to the policy on Handloom Industry have been accepted by the Government. They are :

- (i) that the procurement and distribution of handloom supplies should be taken over by the State Government ;
- (ii) that the handloom weavers and producers of handloom cloth should be registered and brought under the control of the State Government ;
- (iii) that independent weavers may be organised under Service Co-operative Societies for supply of cotton yarn and raw materials.
- (iv) that composite mills and powerlooms should be prohibited from producing certain varieties reserved exclusively for handlooms ;
- (v) that setting up of unauthorised powerlooms should be effectively arrested in future and
- (vi) that a comprehensive legislation to implement the major recommendations should be enacted.

The Government have already taken steps to implement these recommendations as detailed below :—

The Government have already accepted the recommendation regarding the procuring and distribution of handloom supplies by the State and reservation of certain varieties of cloth exclusively for handlooms. Our Chief Minister has written to the Prime Minister in August, 1972 itself, requesting that the State Government may be empowered to control the prices of yarn and regulate the distribution of yarn at fair price. The Chief Minister had also pointed out the lacuna in the existing Textile Control Order regarding reservation of certain varieties of handlooms and had suggested that if the handloom are to be effectively protected competition from the powerlooms and mills, the entire production of Dhooties,

Sarees, Towels, Bed-sheets and Bed-covers should be reserved exclusively for handlooms without stipulating conditions regarding width of the borders and the like. It has also been suggested that the reservations policy should be extended to the entire country and the State Governments should be given the powers to check and stop the entry within their States of the fabrics produced, if any, in other States in violation of these orders. These suggestions were again reiterated in another letter in February, 1973 to the Prime Minister from the Chief Minister. The Government of India's decision on these vital questions are still awaited.

Regarding the recommendation that independent weavers may be organised under Service Co-operative Societies for supply of cotton yarn and raw materials, action has been taken to form these Service Cooperatives.

Regarding the arresting of setting up of unauthorised powerlooms, the Government have already initiated action in this regard. Connections to new powerlooms are being given only with the specific approval by the Electricity Board and not by its field officers in the normal course. The Government have also proposed to amend the Electricity Act to ensure that a valid permit is obtained from the proper authorities before connection is given to new powerlooms. It has also been proposed to amend the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act to make obtaining a permit a prior condition for Panchayats to give licence for running powerlooms.

Regarding the registration of handlooms the Government have already taken steps to conduct a detailed survey of all the Handlooms in the State through the Directorate of Census, Government of India. The Government are also considering the enactment of separate suitable legislation for ensuring the proper distribution of yarn at reasonable prices to the weavers and also to reserve exclusively certain varieties for handlooms. *

Thathiengarpet
WEAVERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.,
THATHIENGARPET P.O., TIRUCHY District

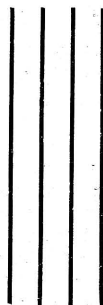
Registered : 18-4-1940

Started : 13-5-1940



Branch : **23-A, Panchavarna Swamy Kovil Street,**
WORIUR, TIRUCHY-3.

(Started : 19-10-1970)



Best place for 100s & 120s Handloom Dhoties
with and without lace. Angavasthrams
and Sarees are also available.

K. RAMALINGAM
President

Recommendations Of The Expert Committee On Handloom Industry in Tamil Nadu

The Handloom Industry being a decentralised industry has been facing problems relating to raw materials, finance and competition from the organised textile mill industry. A situation has now arisen in our State warranting immediate measures to solve the various problems faced by the Handloom Industry, particularly in respect of availability of adequate finance and supply of essential raw materials required by the industry and marketing of the finished goods.

The Government consider that an Expert Committee should immediately be constituted to study the various problems faced by the industry and suggest suitable measures to solve these problems. The Government, therefore, direct that an Expert Committee be constituted with the following persons as Members :

Thiru K. Santhanam—*Chairman*;

Thiru R. Kanakasabai, Chairman, Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank Limited, Madras—*Member*;

Thiru. M. P. Nachimuthu Mudaliar, President, Chennimalai Weavers Cooperative Society, Chennimalai, Erode Taluk—*Member*;

Thiru. R. Arumugam, Joint Director of Handlooms and Textiles—*Secretary* and

Thiruvallalgar S. Kanakarathinam, and K. V. Srinivasaraghavan—*Assistant Secretaries*.

The work of the Committee was inaugurated by Thiru S. Madhavan, Minister for Industries and Commerce on 5th September 1972. The Committee's Office was opened on 16th September 1972 and the actual functioning started on 28th September 1972 and decided to tour the principal centres of handloom industries in Tamil Nadu to know about the real facts and the working condition of the weavers. The Committee also decided to visit Bombay,

Surat, Mysore, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh in order to study some special matters relating to handloom industry. Thus gaining lot of facts and figures about weavers and the handloom industry, the Committee sit together and lay out the following recommendations as a means to save the industry from its backwardness.

(1) The handlooms play a vital role in the economy of Tamil Nadu by providing useful and skilled employment for nearly 10 per cent. of its workers and producing many varieties of cloth which are liked by the people.

(2) It should be assisted and protected both against mill cloth and cloth produced by decentralised powerlooms.

(3) Protection and assistance should be given to handlooms in the co-operative sector as well as those outside. For such protection and assistance, the handloom weavers and producers of handloom cloth should be registered and brought under the control of the State Government.

(4) The weavers' co-operative societies and the Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society should continue to receive special assistance.

(5) The office of the Director of Handlooms and Textiles and the regional offices should be adequately expanded and a Handloom Board formed for the above purposes.

(6) Together with the preservation and expansion as far as possible of the handloom industry, the welfare of the handloom weavers should be given equal importance.

(7) For all these purposes, an adequate non-lapsable Handloom Fund should be created.

(8) Comprehensive legislation for all these purposes should be enacted.

Every weaver should be registered and a pass-book supplied to him in which all issues of yarn, production of cloth by him, wages, advances, recoveries, savings and other particulars should be duly entered.

The following classes of producers should have a statutory obligation to register the weavers working under them :—

(1) Weavers' Co-operative Societies ;

(2) Small producers who control not less than three and not more than 25 looms;

(3) Medium producers who control more than 25 and not more than 100 looms and

(4) Big producers who are financiers and control more than 100 looms.

Producers will include those who run factory type of production with weavers working under them for wages. For independent weavers, they should be enabled to attach themselves to the nearest supply centre for the purpose of registration.

At the headquarters of every region, lists of all the registered producers mentioned above should be kept with details as may be prescribed. It should be obligatory on them to send quarterly reports to the regional authorities in prescribed forms.

Where independent weavers are more than 20, they may be organised into service societies for supply of yarn and other raw materials.

The following rules may be adopted for the recognition of associations and federations of handloom weavers and ancillary industries :—

(1) No producer can be a member of more than one such association. This refers only to general association of producers and does

not imply that a producer cannot also be a member of a functional association like that of dyers, bleachers, etc.

(2) Every such association should formally apply for recognition by the Handlooms Directorate giving full details of its members, together with its registration number and looms.

(3) Together with the application for recognition, it should file signed declarations of all the members authorising the association to represent to the Directorate the complaints and needs of its respective members.

(4) While the lists of producers will be maintained at the Regional Officers, the lists of recognised associations will be kept at the headquarters.

It is essential that the Handlooms Directorate should keep a list of ancillary industries like dyeing, bleaching, printing, calendering and other finishing agencies and arrange for supplies and technical assistance that may be required.

Handloom Supplies

The procurement and distribution of handloom supplies should be taken over by the State Government in the following order :—

- (i) Cotton yarn ;
- (ii) Dyes and chemicals ;
- (iii) Art silk ;
- (iv) Silk and
- (v) Zari.

To ensure that supplies are regular and adequate, it is necessary for the Government to have atleast two months stock of all the raw materials and arrange for regular monthly arrivals to replace the stocks issued to the producers. For this purpose, the whole State may be divided into seven regions comprising the administrative jurisdiction of the present six Assistant Directors of Handlooms and Textiles with headquarters at Salem, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli, Madurai, Kancheepuram and Tiruchirapalli and a new region formed with headquarters at Tiruchengode. Central godowns at each of these seven regional centres should be constructed as early as possible. The regional offices of the Department of

Handlooms and Textiles should also be situated by the side of the central godowns so that the regional officer will automatically function as *ex-officio* General Manager of the godown. In the light of experience, other sub-godowns may be established ; but there should be two sub-godowns for silk at Kumbakonam and Arni and a sub-godown at Aruppukottai for art silk.

The Directorate of Handlooms and Textiles should undertake this work directly under Government auspices and after matters have been normalised for atleast two years, the work can then be handed over to an autonomous Handloom Supplies Corporation to be formed.

It is necessary to ensure that the range of variations of prices of yarn and other supplies should be reduced to the minimum possible. Arrangements may be made from year to year and this year should be calculated from 1st January to 31st December.

85 per cent of yarn of 60s counts and above and 75 per cent. of yarn of less than 60s counts produced by the co-operative spinning mills and the mills run by the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation should be in the form of hanks and earmarked for the Government to be distributed among the yarn godowns accounting to the needs of each region.

20 per cent of the yarn below 60s and one-third of the yarn of 60s and above may be acquired or requisitioned from the mills in the private sector in Tamil Nadu.

Yarn will be purchased from the mills at the prevailing market price less a reasonable and agreed wholesale commission.

Till the godowns are constructed, the entire supplies of yarn required should be brought under State control and distributed in accordance with the directions of the Handlooms Directorate. The existing arrangements of supplies to co-operative societies through the branches of Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society may be continued.

To meet the situation created by the recent drastic power cut, the only effective remedy is to requisition the entire stocks of yarn of

the current production at fair prices and ration the same to all the consumers of yarn. The claims of handlooms should have due priority.

Arrangements should be made by the State Government with the State Trading Corporation and the Import Controller for the import of dyes and chemicals which are not available in India. There should be no objection to the Government of Tamil Nadu arranging with the present private importers for the required supplies ; but, if they prove unreasonable, the Government of Tamil Nadu should seek direct import licences for those supplies which cannot be obtained through the State Trading Corporation. In respect of the dyes and chemicals, which are available in India, the Government of Tamil Nadu should enter into contracts with the producing firms for supply at such prices as may be fixed by the Government of India or at the best negotiated prices with suitable discounts for large scale purchases.

The Government of Tamil Nadu should impress upon the Government of India to have maximum and minimum sale prices of silk yarn fixed in consultation with the Government of Mysore.

The entire raw silk needed for Tamil Nadu should be purchased by a Government agency located in Bangalore.

The silk bought by the purchasing agency should be sold to the silk weavers' co-operative societies and the private silk producers at the same prices, charging a reasonable and agreed wholesale commission to cover the cost of the purchasing agency, packing, transport, delivery and other expenses.

The Government of Tamil Nadu should take over the entire quota of art silk allotted for Tamil Nadu and have it distributed through the godowns. The principles of price stabilisation recommended for cotton yarn may also be applied to art silk yarn.

Compulsory registration of zari merchants on the basis of certificates is most essential.

State Government should consider the question of establishing a purchasing office in Surat itself

The Zari Manufacturing Unit at Kancheepuram may be established soon.

Arrangements for testing random samples of zari and ensuring that they conform to the certificates should be made at Kancheepuram and Kumbakonam.

Co-operative Spinning Mills

The expansion programmes of co-operative spinning mills should be completed as soon as possible with the main objective of supplementing the needs of the handlooms and areas near the mills.

Co-operative spinning mills should have the necessary equipment to produce combed yarn to the extent required. In one or two of the mills, a section may be opened for spinning the staple fibre.

It may be considered in consultation with an expert whether the present arrangements in the co-operative spinning mills for yarn testing have to be amplified.

Every co-operative spinning mill should be a viable unit and should make enough gross profit.

It may be considered whether the cotton waste from all the co-operative spinning mills may not be polled and a waste cotton spinning unit should not be added to one of the co-operative spinning mills.

The co-operative spinning mills may make arrangements for the production of Double Hank Cross Reeled yarn and steps may be taken to popularise it among the handloom weavers in this State.

Spinning Mills under the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation

There should be close co-ordination between the co-operative spinning mills and the mills under the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation.

Mills in the private sector

The Handloom Board may enter into agreements with the mills in the private sector so that they may make necessary arrangements to produce the required counts and quantities of yarn in hanks.

The Tamil Nadu Government may again approach the Reserve Bank of India to have the cash credit limit raised from 25 to 40 per cent.

In respect of cloth procured by the apex society from the primary societies, the bills should be discounted immediately by the District Co-operative Central Banks. The District Central Bank should credit the society with the amount and debit the Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank which should in turn debit the account of the apex society.

A weavers' society's share in the co-operative spinning mills should not exceed 10 per cent of its paid up share capital, and the excess of such investment in the spinning mills should be refunded to it by the Government by taking over the shares of the primary societies or the Government taking shares in the capital of the primary society concerned equal to the amount in excess of 10 per cent of the paid up share capital.

The primary societies should charge 7 per cent over cost price for their supplies to the apex society, 12 per cent on the sales effected to the wholesale merchants and 15 per cent on retail sales. Both wholesale and retail sales will, as at present, be subject to the rebates of 3 and 5 per cent respectively during ordinary days and 10 per cent during festival periods. So far as export varieties are concerned, the primary societies should be free to increase the profit margin to such an extent that the goods can bear. The Handloom Board should have the power to allow variations from these norms for sufficient reasons.

Ready-made garments, pillow-covers, etc., may also be included in the system of allowing rebates.

The present maximum limit of purchase for Rs. 100 a day for allowing the normal rebate may be increased to Rs. 250/-.

Cadres of Managers and Accountants of the personnel of the societies should be formed and these should be operated by a Committee consisting of the President of the State Apex Society as Chairman and representatives of the Tamil Nadu Handloom Board and the Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank as Members.

The Manager and the Accountant, if any, should be made fully responsible for the financial and business transactions of the society.

The existing priorities of appropriation of the net profit may be re-arranged as follows :—

- (i) Reserve Fund ;
- (ii) Bonus to Members ;
- (iii) Bonus to staff ;
- (iv) Dividend on share capital ;
- (v) Honorarium to Directors and
- (vi) Common Good Fund.

In the case of weavers' co-operative societies in which the reserve fund is not less than the paid up share capital, the annual appropriation from the net profits to the reserve fund, may be reduced to a minimum of 10 per cent and maximum of 15 per cent, while it may be as at present for the others. The weavers' societies should be free to utilise in their business their reserve fund and other reserves, without the need for any specific permission from the Registrar.

The provision of bonus to members may be raised upto a maximum of 40 per cent of the remaining net profit after allocation to Reserve Fund.

The bonus to staff may be paid as at present i.e. any amount specified in the Rules or in the by-laws subject to maximum of three month's basic pay of the employee concerned.

The maximum rate of dividend on share capital may be raised to 9 per cent as already recommended by the Committee on Co-operation.

The Co-operative Development Fund and the Co-operative Education Fund may be combined into one fund called Co-operative Development and Education Fund and annual appropriation to this fund may be not less than 5 per cent and not more than 7 per cent of the net profit. The new combined fund should be maintained by the Tamil Nadu Handloom Board instead of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union.

The balance, if any, may be appropriated towards the Common Good Fund.

The responsibility of the audit should be transferred from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to the Tamil Nadu Handloom Board.

Weavers' societies which are working at a profit should pay one-tenth of one per cent of the value of their production (i.e. 0.01% as audit fee and societies which are working at a loss should pay one-twentieth of one per cent (i.e. 0.005%) as audit fee.

Every society may be inspected by the Inspector of either the Handloom Board or the District Co-operative Central Bank atleast once a month.

The industrialweavers' co-operative societies should be encouraged to produce special varieties particularly meant for export.

Experimentally some common workshops may be put up by the primary societies where the members can instal additional looms.

Annual retirement of one-third of the number of directors should be given up and the entire board of a society should be elected for a term of three years.

Special and concerted efforts have to be taken to insulate co-operative societies from political or outside interference.

Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society

The apex society should scrutinise the performance of each of its sales depot and decide which depot deserves to be maintained on a permanent basis and which is not essential.

The balance sheet and profit and loss account should be prepared for each selling unit and be subjected to careful scrutiny. There should be special registers of stock of goods which are more than one year old.

The efficiency of the sales management side of the apex society and its emporia requires to be carefully scrutinised and it should be free to draw persons from the private sector both for employment in the head office and in different emporia. Incentive by way of bonus linked up with sales should be given to the sales staff on par with that obtaining in leading textile undertakings.

The apex society should concentrate more and more exclusively on its primary function of marketing of handloom cloth.

Credit Sales of handloom cloth to Government servants

The Government of Tamil Nadu should simplify the procedure involved in the scheme relating to the sale of handloom cloth to Government servants on credit basis to ensure speedy payments to the apex society.

Government may give to the apex society one month before Deepavali an advance of not less than three-fourths of the amount of the previous year's sales to the Government servants.

All co-operative societies, urban, central and state co-operative banks may be instructed to adopt this scheme of credit facilities to their employees for buying handloom cloth. Credit sales may be extended to all persons who can produce a bank guarantee that the value of the cloth will be paid within two months from the date of sale.

The State Government and the local bodies should purchase their requirements of cloth from the apex society or its branches.

It should be obligatory on the part of the apex society to take not less than 50 per cent of the production of every primary society if offered by the latter.

The Reserve Bank of India should be requested to give a cash credit to the apex society of 50 per cent of the previous year's sales.

For fixing its sale price, 15 per cent over the purchase price paid to the primary societies may be charged by the apex society in respect of all cotton goods produced from out of yarn of 40 counts or less; for cotton cloth of above 40 counts and art-silk goods 20 per cent and for silk goods 25 per cent may be charged.

The apex society may seek the co-operation of the apex societies in the neighbouring states of Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Pondicherry for establishing joint sales depots.

The present 85 days during which the special rebate of 10 per cent is given may be distributed as follows :—

(1) 30 days ending with Deepavali ;

(2) 25 days starting three Days before Christmas and ending with Pongal ;

(3) 15 days including the Handloom Week and the Tamil New Year's day and

(4) 15 days ending with Independence Day on August 15.

The apex society should co-operate with the Handloom Export Promotion Council and the Export House of the All-India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society.

The apex society should co-ordinate the manufacture of ready-made garments with their sales so that not more than two or three months sales should be in stock at any time. Every effort should be made to ensure that prices of the garments sold by the apex society are competitive so that they may sell readily.

The supersession of the Board of Directors of the apex society should not continue to long periods. Democratic management of the apex society may be restored as early as possible.

Election to the Board of Directors of the apex society should be held once in three years for the whole board and not by annual retirement of one-third of the number of directors.

The audit of the apex society and its sales depots may be done by chartered accountants.

Private producers

Supply of yarn and other raw materials to the registered private producers should be subject to the proper submission of reports and willing acceptance by them of verification of weavers and inspection of cloth produced by the Handloom Inspectors.

The private producers should be entitled to obtain technical assistance and guidance from the technical officers of the Handloom Board.

The Tamil Nadu Handloom Finance and Trading Corporation Limited

Steps should be taken to reduce the rate of interest charged by the Tamil Nadu Handloom Finance and Trading Corporation and make the loans available to a large number of small producers.

The Tamil Nadu Government should try to persuade the Reserve Bank of India provide funds for this Corporation at the same concessional rates allowed to the co-operative sector. If it refuses to do so, the State Government should provide the funds at similar rates. If possible, the Corporation may be enabled to float debentures guaranteed by the State Government or in the annual floatation of public loans by the State Government, the needs of the Corporation may be taken note of.

The present system of giving fixed term loans may be replaced by the system of cash credit as in the case of co-operative societies.

The Corporation may function through the District Co-operative Central Banks who can act as agents of the Corporation for this purpose. There is no objection if instead of the Co-operative Central Banks, the Finance Corporation prefers to work through the State Bank of India or any other nationalised commercial bank.

Handloom Co-operative Market

A co-operative market exclusively for handlooms may be established in Madras on the lines of the co-operative textile market at Surat. The Tamil Nadu Handloom Finance and Trading Corporation Limited and the Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society may jointly sponsor such a venture.

The membership of the market may be left open to all the handloom producers and weavers co-operative societies not only in Tamil Nadu but also in all the States.

Export Promotion

The Tamil Nadu Handloom Board should keep in close touch with the Handloom Export Promotion Council.

There should be a special Liaison Officer for export in the Handloom Board.

The Government of Tamil Nadu should insist on the inclusion of the representatives of the handloom industry in Tamil Nadu in every delegation sent by the Handloom Export Promotion Council and the Government of India. It is also desirable that one or two special delegations are sent abroad annually by the Tamil Nadu Handloom Board to publicise specifically the handloom goods produced in this State.

When cotton yarn, silk and other materials are in short supply, exporters should be given top priority in order to retain foreign customers.

Full use should be made of the facilities available at the Institute of Handloom Technology, Salem and the weavers' service centres of the All India Handloom Board in producing new varieties and designs.

Encouragement may be given to the exporters from this State who show the best performances.

The allowing of 2 per cent rebate on the F.O.B. value of goods exported from the Madras Port may be extended to the Tamil Nadu Handloom goods exported from any port in India.

A full-fledged laboratory which can issue certificates relating to quality of yarn, texture of weaving, fastness of colours and other particulars may be established at a suitable place in Tamil Nadu.

Attractive advertisements of our handloom goods should be made in Indian hotels frequented by tourists and at the airports.

Re-organisation of the Handlooms and Textiles Department

While the existing division of the State into regions is appropriate, the Salem region is too heavy area. It may be split into two with one region with Salem and another with Tiruchengode as headquarters.

There should be a Tamil Nadu Handloom Board with a Director-General as its head, who should also be the *ex-officio* Additional Secretary to the Government in the

Department of Secretariat in charge of Handlooms. Under him, there should be four Directors, the first for Administration, the second for Finance, the third for Supplies and the fourth for Powerlooms.

The Officer in charge of the region should be of the status of a Joint Director, while the heads of sub-regions may be Assistant Directors, with functions similar to those assigned to Directors at the headquarters. These Assistant Directors will be directed in their functions by the respective Directors.

Under each regional office, there should be sub-offices for registration of weavers and producers, periodical inspection of looms, quality control, enquiries relating to complaints and enforcement of Provident Fund Scheme. Such sub-offices should be set up at suitable centres at the rate of one office for about 10,000 handlooms.

When the Provident Fund Scheme comes into operation, the Director (Finance) in the Handloom Board may be in charge of it and he may be assisted at headquarters and the regions by Accounts Officers with suitable staff. The actual accounts may be kept in the District Co-operative Central Banks. The Housing Scheme may be entrusted to the Director (Administration) assisted by a Superintending Engineer with all the powers of a Chief Engineer.

The Managing Director of a Co-operative Spinning Mill should not be chosen at random or shifted too quickly. As far as possible the Managing Director should be a person who has previous experience of the work and that when once he is appointed to the post he should be kept there atleast for five years. A General Manager may be appointed under the Managing Director and he will succeed the latter to ensure the continuity of management.

All the staff of the Handloom Board other than the Director-General should be available for filling up by promotion from among the existing officers only. The non-gazetted staff should be split up into three categories, namely, (1) Administration (2) Accounts and (3) Technical.

When the cadres are formed, opportunity may be given to the staff of the co-operative Department who have put in a service of not less than one year in the Department of Handlooms and Textiles of the weavers' co-operative societies to join these cadres.

Monthly reports should be sent to the regional offices by the sub-offices and that quarterly reports may be sent by the regional offices to the Handloom Board, in order to enable efficient supervision and co-ordination of the work. The Handloom Board should publish the annual report within six months of the succeeding year, giving full details of the looms, production and other factual and financial information regarding the handlooms in the State.

There should be close touch with public opinion in respect of all matters relating to Handlooms. For this purpose, a State-level Advisory Committee should be set up with the Minister in charge of Handlooms as Chairman.

An Advisory Committee may also be attached to each region consisting of the Joint Director of the region as Chairman.

Training and designing establishment and quality control

The Tamil Nadu Handloom Board should take the fullest advantage of the training offered by the Indian Institute of Handloom Technology, Salem for the diploma course. When the students finish their course and get their diplomas at the Indian Institute of Technology, Salem, they should be automatically absorbed in the technical cadre of the Board.

The technical staff of the Handloom Board and the Managers and Secretaries of weavers' co-operative societies must be enabled to visit the weavers' service centres at Madras and Kancheepuram periodically and keep themselves acquainted with the new designs improvised there. Annually, a few persons selected from the technical staff of the Handloom Board may be enabled to visit similar centres maintained by the All India Handloom Board.

At present, there are 12 training centres run by the Directorate of Handlooms and Textiles. This scheme should be continued and expanded, if necessary.

At headquarters, there should be a person of the status of a Joint Director, who has sufficient experience of all aspects of handloom weaving and he may be designated as Joint Director (Technical). He will work under the Director (Supplies). At each regional office there should be a technical officer of the status of Assistant Director. He should be assisted by a number of technical assistants.

In the godown attached to each region, there should be a small laboratory with a competent technician in charge.

Publicity, Statistics and Reports

The Tamil Nadu Handloom Board should have a definite scheme of publicity and sales promotion.

In addition to utilising the media of advertisement in news papers and magazines, posters, painted, Boards, exhibitions, cinema and commercial radio, the Handloom Board may consider the feasibility of producing short films dubbed in different languages for exhibitions in the theaters.

All the primary societies and private producers who are producing cloth for export may be brought together through a special association with a view to have joint publicity of their products. The Handloom Board may share the cost of publicity to the extent of one-third of the expenditure involved.

The Handloom Board should publish a monthly bulletin giving figures of production and sales of all the institutions engaged in the handloom industry.

The scheme for collection of statistics relating to handloom industry now being implemented by the Director of Statistics, may be taken over by the Handloom Board.

Finance-Creation of Handloom Fund

Instead of annual budget allotment, a non-lapsable Handloom Fund should be created by necessary legislation.

An annual contribution of Rs. 6 crores should be made to the Handloom Fund, of which Rs. 3 crores should be contributed by the State and the remaining 3 crores should be obtained from the Centre specially for the promotion of handlooms or out of the general allocations made for the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Welfare of Weavers

When the Government takes a decision on the recommendations of the two Wages Committees, it should ensure that conservation and increase of total employment of weavers should be the first consideration and improvement of remuneration for such employment should come second.

A provident fund scheme involving compulsory saving for all weavers in the co-operative societies between the ages of 18 and 70 should be instituted.

The provident fund scheme should be extended to all the weavers working for all registered producers.

For independent weavers, the only practicable method is to add the contribution to the cost of the yarn.

In order that the provident fund scheme may operate successfully, it should be put on a statutory footing. The Handloom Board should be the authority responsible for operating the scheme and the provident fund accounts may be kept in the District Co-operative Central Banks.

Housing

The loans given to the existing housing colonies may be treated as free of interest from the beginning and the interest amounts so far collected may be adjusted towards the principal due. In future, only instalments of principal should be recovered.

No colonies should be sanctioned hereinafter on the basis of recovery of principal and interest from the weavers. The colonies should be built on Government account and leased to the co-operatives at a low rate of interest. In the case of any society which is able to secure a site for a colony and plot it out for allotment to members, it may be given a loan for construction of houses and these should continue to belong to the society.

Wherever the members of a society feel that they can pay back capital and interest under the existing scheme there should be no objection to their forming a colony as at present.

In the case of industrial weavers' co-operative societies also, the colonies built should be owned either by the Government or by the society concerned and they (the houses or tenements) should be leased to the members.

At least 1,000 houses divided into suitable colonies may be built for the weavers every year.

For weavers belonging to the co-operative societies living in far away villages, the Government should arrange to provide house-sites on the same conditions as are at present applicable to Scheduled Castes and landless agriculturists.

In respect of the weavers in the private sector, the registered producers should be encouraged to build houses.

The present wages advance of Rs. 25/- given by the primary society to its members may be increased to Rs. 100/-. For festivals, marriages, funerals etc., the weaver may be given an advance of his average income for one month or Rs. 200/- whichever may be less.

Weaving as a craft education should be introduced in primary and secondary schools situated in areas where weavers are concentrated.

The co-operative societies should be encouraged to give special assistance to their members to convert pit-looms into frame looms and put up jacquards.

Wherever a co-operative society has plans to make weaving appliances on a considerable scale and applies for the timber for it, it may be considered favourably and maximum possible concessions given.

All families of professional weavers, to whatever caste they may belong, may be treated as Backward class and the concessions now enjoyed by the Backward classes made applicable to them.

Annually, 100 scholarships may be offered to the bright boys and girls belonging to the families of professional weavers to prosecute collegiate education in P.U.C. and Degree or professional courses.

A special investigation may be made to find out the incidence of diseases special to the weavers and their families and arrangements should be made to prevent such diseases.

Protection to handlooms—Reservation and Control of powerlooms

The following varieties should be reserved exclusively for handlooms. Composite Mills as well as powerlooms should be strictly prohibited from producing them :—

Every powerloom owner should be required to affix compulsorily labels or stamps giving the name of the producer, the yarn used, etc., as may be prescribed by the Textile Commissioner so that they cannot be passed off as handloom cloth.

The production of varieties exclusively reserved for the handlooms by mills and powerlooms should be made a criminal offence liable for prosecution and punishment by imprisonment or fine or both. The sale of reserved varieties produced by mills or powerlooms or sale of powerloom cloth as handloom product should be made an offence similarly punishable with fine or imprisonment or both. The officers of the Handloom Board should be empowered for the purpose.

(1) Sarees

.. Coloured or white or printed with borders and made of cotton, silk or art-silk yarn or any mixture of these yarns.

(2) Dhoties

.. Do.

(3) Lungis

.. Do.

(4) Bed-sheets, Bed-covers, Carpets, Tapes and Counter-panes.

..

(5) Plain towels with borders, turkish towels, Terry towels and Erazhu Thoruthu towels.

..

(6) Crepe cloth

..

Grams : PULICOOP

Telephone : 213

Post Box No. 4

**A. 1364, PULIAMPATTI WEAVERS
PRODUCTION AND SALES CO-OPERATIVE
SOCIETY LIMITED**

ARUPPUKOTTAI

RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT, TAMIL NADU.

Our Society produces fabric in a variety of colours, through expert weavers in cotton staple fibre and art silk. Available all over Tamil Nadu, Andhra, Orissa, MadhyaPradesh, Mysore and Bengal. Contact for your immediate needs to the above address.

A. SUNDARA MAHALINGAM

Vice President

M. GURUSAMY

— President

G. T. RAVINDRANATH GNANAIAH, B. A. H. T. C.,

Handloom Inspector—Secretary.

Directors

A. SHANMUGANATHAN

G. ARUMUGAM

P. S. RAMASAMY

R. KANDASAMY

P. SUBRAMANIAM

S. GURUSAMY

The practice of combing handloom and powerloom products under the misleading term "decentralised sector" has done a great deal of mischief. Time has come when the two should be sharply separated and dealt with as separate sectors.

Further increase of powerlooms should be immediately stopped and a careful assessment should be made of the existing powerlooms.

Unauthorised powerlooms should not be regularised except to the extent of the quota of authorised powerlooms. The unauthorised powerlooms which are not regularised in this manner should be promptly stopped by prosecution and confiscation.

Handlooms should be protected first and foremost. This should be the all-India policy. While the existing authorised powerlooms may be allowed to function within the sphere allotted to them, their number should not be increased atleast for the next five years.

The excise duty on powerloom cloth should be brought on a level with that of mill cloth.

Strict orders should be issued to the Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board, that up-to-date lists of connections issued hitherto to powerlooms should be collected and communicated to the Handloom Board and that before any further connection is given, a certificate from the Director of Powerlooms to the effect that the powerloom has been given a valid licence should be obtained.

Excise duties, Sales Tax and Octroi

The Tamil Nadu Government should approach the Government of India to exempt from levy of excise duty all kinds of cotton yarn in hanks whether grey or bleached, multiple or single reeled.

The Tamil Nadu Government should press upon the Government of India, that, when yarn used by handlooms or handloom cloth is

subject to any of the various processes, they should be free of excise duty. Exemption should be given in respect of man-made fibre yarn and silk yarn used by the handlooms from the present levy of excise duties.

The duty on powerlooms should be increased to a minimum of Rs. 100/- per powerloom for small units and proportionately higher duties for larger units.

The Government of Tamil Nadu may take up the matter with the Government of India and get D.H. C.R. Yarn treated like plain reeled yarn and no excise levy is made.

The constitutional aspect of the levy of Sales tax by certain states on the sale of handloom cloth may be examined by the Government of Tamil Nadu in consultation with its Law Department and, if necessary, the Government of India may be requested to bring the handloom cloth under levy of additional excise duty and prescribing "Nil" duty. The matter may also be represented to the present Finance Commission set up by the Government of India.

Cotton yarn in the form of hanks may be exempted from the levy of sales tax altogether.

The question of levy of octroi duties on handloom cloth by some corporations and municipalities in some States may be taken up in the National Development Council which may pass a resolution advising the State Governments to grant exemption to handloom cloth from the levy of octroi duties.

General

The State Government may take steps to nominate a representative of the handloom industry to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council.

State legislation with the permission of the Government of India, if necessary, should be made for the enforcement of reservation of field of production for handlooms.

Summary of suggestions

The export subsidy now granted should try to equalise the expenses incurred from taking the handloom goods from India to the importing countries.

The Government of Tamil Nadu may try to persuade the operators of goods transport within the State to transport handloom goods at half their normal rates. The other State Governments may also be approached to provide the same concession.

In planning the increase in cotton production in Tamil Nadu, steps may be taken as far as possible to concentrate both on the short staple and long staple cotton, while promoting the production of the medium varieties.

It is worth considering whether some common arrangement to purchase cotton for all the mills in Tamil Nadu should not be made in order to ensure that the proper quality of cotton is purchased and the prices are reasonable.

During the Fifth Plan period, another 10,000 acres should be brought under mulberry cultivation. In the extension proposed, it is desirable that 25% of the area is brought under State silk farms and the rest may be under private agriculturists.

The sericulture schemes now administered by the Department of Industries and Commerce may be transferred to the proposed Handloom Board.

The South India Viscose Limited should be encouraged to utilise a larger per centage of its pulp for production of filaments and staple fibre. It may also be persuaded to have a major part of its rayon production in hank form.

The Tamil Nadu Government may take steps to move the Government of India to convert the All India Handloom Board into a statutory body. Madras may be the proper headquarters of the All India Handloom Board.

Informal meetings twice a year between the Directors of Handlooms of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh States, the heads of their apex co-operative institutions and corporations and representatives of associations of private producers may be arranged.

Q227 Aruppukottai Dhevangar Weavers Production and Sales Co-operative Society Limited

ARUPPUKOTTAI, Ramanathapuram District.

Branch :

Yarn Bazaar, ARUPPUKOTTAI

"DHEVATEX"

Pavadai bits, Towels, Chinnalampatti
Silk Sarees 60 counts Cotton Sarees,
Kodambakkam Sarees are produced in
modern designs and profusion of colours
available at all "CO-OPTEX" sales
emporia.

President :

M. Veeriah,

Vice-President :

K. S. Siva Sankaran

Executive Members

K. Raja Ram,
S. N. Paramasivam,

K. S. Sankaran,
M. Sennappan

K. M. K. S. Sankaralingam

TAMIL NADU LEADS IN

EXPORT OF HANDLOOM GOODS

It has been evident for some years now that Tamil Nadu's contribution to the country's total effort in the export of handlooms is considerable. The share of Tamil Nadu in the export of handloom goods has been increasing from Rs. 1.7 crores to Rs. 6 crores, comprising very nearly two-thirds of the value of all-India exports. These figures represent only cotton goods and it is known that in the export of silk handloom goods also Tamil Nadu's share is very considerable.

Considering the export effort already made by Tamil Nadu handloom sector and the scope for further expansion, the Santhanam Committee has requested Tamil Nadu Government to ensure that ships to foreign ports should sail from Madras and Cochin harbours, so that our exporters can find more space in them for exporting their goods.

According to the Santhanam Committee, the total quantity of handloom fabrics in 1969-70 for all-India was 2.7 crores of metres valued at Rs. 7.5 crores, of which the quantity exported from Madras Port amounted to 54 lakhs of metres valued at Rs. 1.7 crores. For 1970-71, the figures were, for All-India 2.8 crores metres valued at Rs. 7.8 crores, of which Tamil Nadu contributed the quantity of 1 crore metre of the value of Rs. 3.5 crores. In 1971-72, the total for all-India was 2.7 crores metres of the value of Rs. 9.3 crores, of which Tamil Nadu contributed 1.5 crores metres valued at Rs. 5.8 crores. Besides these fabrics, export of cotton handloom non-fabrics consisting of carpets and durries, bedsheets and blankets and pillow covers and towels and other items contributed for the all-India Rs. 4 crores, Rs. 5.5 crores and Rs. 6.3 crores for the above-mentioned three years, of which the share of Tamil Nadu was Rs. 1.4 crores, Rs. 1.7 crores and Rs. 3 crores. Thus, it is evident that the share of Tamil Nadu in the export of handloom goods has been steadily increasing i.e., from Rs. 1.7 crores to Rs. 6 crores. It may also be added that out of silk handloom goods exported valued at Rs. 17.5 crores, Rs. 10 crores and Rs. 7 crores, the share of Tamil Nadu has been considerable, though precise figures are not available. It may therefore be

taken that at present Tamil Nadu is exporting about rupees 10 crores worth of handloom goods every year and that with effort, this can be increased considerably.

The All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society, Bombay and the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India, a subsidiary of the State Trading Corporation of India are among the main agencies engaged in export of handloom goods. There are also other private agencies engaged in the export trade. It is a matter of great importance that the Tamil Nadu Handloom Board should have an accurate record of such agencies, the quantity exported by them together with their value.

ENCOURAGE CO-OPTEX AS AN EXPORTER

The Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society has also been exporting directly, though on a very small scale. Efforts should be made to increase its share of exports and we do not see any objection if that society gets into contact with the private handloom producers and obtains goods from them also for export. The Handloom Board should encourage this development. This would not mean however, that any weavers' co-operative society or private producer should be discouraged from supplying goods to the other exporters of handloom goods.

The Handloom Export Promotion Council set up in Madras in 1965 is doing useful work. Among its activities are measures aimed at increasing the competitive capacity of the handloom cloth in foreign countries, participation in exhibitions in India and abroad, sponsoring trade/sales delegations to foreign countries for market surveys/pro-

moting sales, publishing journals, brochures, Directory of Imports/Exporters etc., to keep the export trade well informed and advertising in India and Foreign newspapers and magazines to give the widest publicity to Indian handloom cloth and other publicity measures abroad. It is essential that the Tamil Nadu Handloom Board should keep in close touch with the Council and support it in every way by providing it with such information and facilities which may be required from the Tamil Nadu Government. It is recommended that there should be a special Liaison Officer for exports in the Handloom Board.

TAMIL NADU MUST HAVE A PLACE IN ALL EXPORT DELEGATIONS

We recommend that the Government of Tamil Nadu should insist on the inclusion of the representatives of the handloom industry in Tamil Nadu in every delegation sent by the Handloom Export Promotion Council and the Government of India. While the handloom producers of Tamil Nadu should participate in the all-India delegations, it is also desirable that one or two special delegations are sent abroad annually by the Tamil Nadu Handloom Board to publicise specifically the handloom goods produced in this State. Ordinarily, they should be sent to countries other than those to which the all-India delegations have been sent recently or are to be sent soon. The Tamil Nadu handloom goods are having good markets at present in Europe, U.S.A., Hongkong and Japan. Efforts should be made to maintain and expand these sophisticated markets, besides exploring new markets. In sending these delegations, the Handloom Board should act in close co-operation with the Export Promotion Council.

When cotton yarn, silk and other materials are in short supply, exporters should be given the top priority in order to retain the foreign customers. As Indian handloom goods have to compete with the mill-made goods from all over the world, any failure of supplies in a particular year may result in loss or decline of foreign markets.

TO KEEP ABREAST OF FASHION

Tastes and fashions in foreign countries are continually changing and it is necessary that our producers should promptly adapt themselves to them. For this purpose, the fullest use should be made of the facilities available at the Institute of Handloom Technology, Salem and the weavers' service centres of the All India Handloom Board at Madras, Kancheepuram, Bangalore and Bombay in producing new varieties and designs.

It will also be useful if encouragement is given to the exporters from this State who show the best performances. This should be in addition to the awards given by the Handloom Export Promotion Council annually. In this connection, we have considered the scheme of the Director of Handlooms and Textiles, Madras referred to us by the Government. We generally approve of the scheme, but we would suggest that a Certificate of Merit may be awarded to all producers, who export not less than ten lakh rupees worth of handloom goods in any year.

MORE SHIPS MUST SAIL FROM MADRAS

Though the major portion of handloom goods produced in Tamil Nadu are exported from the Madras Port, we have been informed that certain quantities of our handloom goods are also exported from Cochin, Bombay, Calcutta and other ports. We have been assured by the Secretary of the Export Promotion Council that there is no difficulty in identifying such goods from whichever port they may be exported. We, therefore, recommend that the 2 per cent. rebate on the F.O.B. value of goods exported from the Madras port may be extended to the Tamil Nadu Handloom goods exported from any port in India.

It has been represented to us that a large number of Indian ships start from the Calcutta port and by the time they reach Madras, they are heavily loaded and there is difficulty in finding shipping space for the handloom goods waiting at the Madras port. Similar complaints were made to us in Kerala that there was difficulty in finding shipping space in Cochin port. We suggest that the Government of Tamil Nadu may enquire into the matter and if there is justification for the complaints, arrange with the Government of India that some

of the ships start from Madras Port and some others from Cochin.

USE S.I.T.R.A. FOR QUALITY CONTROL

Some agents of foreign importers of handloom goods require from our exporters certificates relating to quality of yarn, texture of weaving, fastness of colour and other particulars. We were told that with reference to fastness of colour and a few other matters, certificates have to be obtained from the laboratories in Bombay. We recommend that a full-fledged laboratory which can issue such certificates may be established at a suitable place in Tamil Nadu. Ordinarily, the South India Textile Research Association, Coimbatore is equipped with the machinery to issue these certificates. Assistance may be given to that Association for installing any additional equipment that may be required. Similar assistance may be given to other institutions such as Weavers' Service Centres.

It has also been suggested that attractive advertisements of our

handloom goods should be made in Indian hotels frequented by tourists and at the airports. It may be worthwhile to keep in such places samples of such goods in the same way as handicrafts are exhibited now. Brochures and pamphlets may also be supplied to such hotels and airports for distribution to foreign tourists.

Export incentives are given at different rates to different countries. They vary from 14.5 per cent to 32.5 per cent according to the types of goods and their destinations. It is necessary to take into account the freight and other charges due to distance of importing country, absence of direct shipping facilities from Madras port and consequent transshipment expenses. The export subsidy now granted should try to equalise the expenses incurred from taking the handloom goods from India to the importing countries. We suggest that the Tamil Nadu Government may take up this matter with the Government of India and the Handloom Export Promotion Council.

SANTHANAM COMMITTEE SUGGESTS CO-OPERATIVE TEXTILE MARKET

Among several suggestions of the Santhanam Committee is the experiment of the Co-operative Textile Market which is coming up in Surat. It includes powerlooms and mills. Over a 1,000 sets of two rooms in three floors have been constructed in a huge campus, each producer owning one set which provides for a godown, an office and a show-room. The cost of each set was stated to be Rs. 21,000/-. Producers from all over India are entitled to become members of this market. Therefore the Santhanam Committee says:—"We would like such a co-operative market established in Madras exclusively for handlooms. To begin with, provision may be made for 300 producers and it should be possible to provide them with a godown, an office and wholesale-cum-retail shop costing about Rs. 15,000/-. The Tamil Nadu Handloom Finance and Trading Corporation Limited and Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society may jointly sponsor such a venture. In

the campus, there must be facilities for banking, hotel and other amenities. The general plan of the Surat market can be obtained and necessary adaptations can be made to suit local conditions. We recommend this proposal for the consideration of the Tamil Nadu Government and if it is accepted, to help the scheme with free provision of the site. No capital assistance will be needed as the scheme is self-financing.

The membership of the market may be left open to all the handloom producers and weavers' co-operative societies not only in Tamil Nadu but also all the neighbouring States. The apex handloom societies in all the States in India may also be invited to become members. The management may be by a Board of Directors elected by the members, with one director each reserved for the Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, the Tamil Nadu Handloom Finance and Trading Corporation Limited and the Tamil Nadu Handloom Board.

THE TAMIL NADU

HANDLOOM FINANCE & TRADING

CORPORA-

TION



A

HELPING

HAND

TO

HAND-

LOOM

WEAVERS.

V

By

S. Arultharumperumal, B.A. D.B.M.

Corporation has now come forward to help the handloom weavers in the field of marketing also. The name of the Corporation has also been recently amended as The Tamil Nadu Handloom Finance & Trading Corporation Limited.

CAPITAL OF THE CORPORATION

The authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 100 lakhs divided into 10 lakhs shares of Rs. 10 each. The present paid-up share capital is Rs. 62.35 lakhs as shown below :—

	<i>lakhs</i> (Rs.)
(a) Contribution by Non-Government sources	.. 37.35
(b) Contribution by Government of Tamil Nadu	.. 25.00
	<hr/> 62.35 <hr/>

The total No. of members including the Government of Tamil Nadu is 5334.

RESOURCES OF THE CORPORATION.

The State Bank of India has provided a continuous Cash Credit accommodation of Rs. 90 lakhs to the Corporation on Government guarantee for financing the loan operations. The State Bank of India has also provided another Cash Credit accommodation of Rs. 12-lakhs for financing the trading activities of the Corporation. Besides the Government of Tamilnadu have provided funds to this Corporation by way of term loan to the extent of Rs. 15 lakhs. The Corporation has also accepted Fixed Deposits to the extent of Rs. 0.36 lakh which has been fully guaranteed by the Government of Tamilnadu.

Handloom Industry is the most ancient and the largest cottage industry in Tamilnadu. There are about 5.57 lakhs of handlooms in Tamilnadu with nearly 20 lakhs of people depending on them. With an annual production potential of about 50 crores worth of handloom cloth this industry occupies an important place in the economy of the State.

PROBLEMS OF THE INDUSTRY

The handloom industry has always been facing problems relating to raw materials, finance and competition from the organised textile mill industry in regard to marketing of handloom fabrics. The Government of Tamilnadu have therefore been taking keen interest in the promotion of the industry and the welfare of the people engaged in it.

FORMATION OF THE TAMIL NADU HANDLOOM FINANCE AND TRADING CORPORATION LIMITED

Of the various problems that are being faced by the handloom industry from time to time, the problem of finance is the most important one. The Reserve Bank of India have been providing funds to the handloom industry within the cooperative sector through the State Cooperative Bank and the District Cooperative Central Banks for production and marketing at 1½% below the bank rate (The present bank rate being 7%). But there had been a long and persistent demand from the handloom weavers outside the cooperative sector that special arrangements should be made to provide them with adequate financial assistance. As a result of this demand, the Government of Tamilnadu set up a Corporation known as 'The Madras Handloom Finance Corporation'. This Corporation which was sponsored by the Government as a public limited company and non-banking financing institution to help the weavers outside the cooperative fold continues to render useful service to the weavers. As there is no organised effort for marketing the handloom fabrics produced by the members outside the cooperative sector, this

LOAN SCHEMES OF THE CORPORATION

Individuals including artisans like spinners, weavers or entrepreneurs like master weavers or traders, partnerships or firms, bodies corporate including companies registered under the Indian Companies Act are eligible for financial assistance from the Corporation. The Corporation has formulated several loan schemes to suit the requirements of eligible borrowers and the purposes for which they will be given. The following are the types of loans normally granted by the Corporation.

Loans for period upto 18 months are available mainly for :

- (a) Procurement of raw materials
- (b) Preparatory processing such as warping, sizing, bleaching, mercerising and dyeing of yarn ;

(c) Production, manufacturing, processing, finishing, marketing and export of handloom, powerloom and hosiery goods and the products of other allied and ancillary industries.

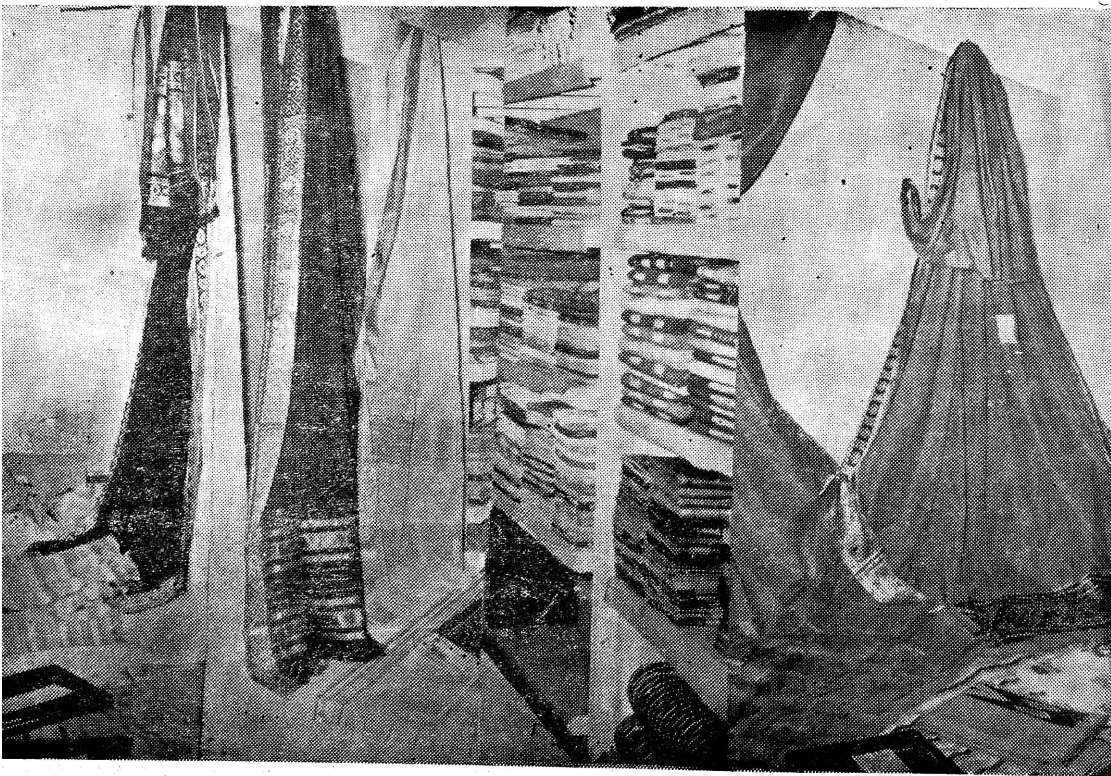
(ii) The loan schemes of the Corporation provide for sanction of medium term loans and long term loans also for specific purposes. The loans granted by the Corporation are normally secured by any of the following securities :

- (i) Personal surity ;
- (ii) Stocks-in-trade ;
- (iii) Plant and Machinery ; &

(iii) Under each scheme, a ceiling has been fixed regarding the maximum amount upto which a member can borrow. Subject to this constraint, the members of the Corporation are eligible for financial assistance upto ten times of their share capital contribution. One salient

feature of the loan scheme is the granting of what is called 'repeat loan'. A borrower after repaying one instalment of the loan taken by him previously can apply for reimbursement of that instalment as a loan which is termed as "repeat loan." Under this system, a member can continue to borrow upto a particular limit without any difficulty.

(iv) While the rate at which the Corporation is borrowing from the State Bank of India is 11%, the members of the Corporation who are getting financial accommodation from the Corporation are charged 12 1/2% interest. The turn-over of the Corporation under the activity 'loan operations' during the year 1973 amounted to Rs. 1.30 crores. The total loans outstanding as on 31.12.73 amounted to Rs. 160 lakhs.



Display of handloom fabrics at H.F.T.C. exhibiting the profound nature of delicate and delightful designs and art works interwoven in their texture.

TRADING ACTIVITIES

(a) Marketing of Dyes / Chemicals

To start with, the Corporation has taken upon itself the task of distributing imported dyes and chemicals to the actual users with effect from December 1972. Dyes and chemicals worth about Rs. 27 lakhs were imported by the Corporation towards the end of the year 1972. The sales turnover under this category from December 1972 to December 1973 amounted to Rs. 20.26 lakhs.

(b) Marketing of Handloom fabrics

The Corporation has made a beginning in the field of marketing of Handloom, Powerloom and Knitted fabrics produced by the members. During the period from September '73 to December '73, the Corporation procured and marketed handloom and powerloom fabrics worth about Rs 10 lakhs.

PERFORMANCE DURING 1973

The total turn-over of business of the Corporation during 1973 amounted to Rs. 1.60 crores as against Rs. 1.28 crores during 1972. The net earnings of the Corporation for the last 3 years are as follows:

Year	Net Profit (Rs. in lakhs)
1971	3.37
1972	6.56
1973	7.00 (Tentative)

FUTURE PLANNING

(a) Finance

With a view to help the smaller weavers, the Corporation proposes to implement a special scheme of concessional finance with the help of the State Bank of India. The Corporation has already submitted the scheme to the State Bank of India asking for a special Cash Credit limit of Rs. 20 lakhs. The State Bank of India have forwarded this scheme with their recommendations to the Reserve Bank of India. The concurrence of the Reserve Bank of India is awaited.

(b) Trading

(i) *Distribution of Dyes and Chemicals* :—Apart from marketing of imported dyes and chemicals, the Corporation proposes to undertake distribution of indigenous dyes & chemicals also to the actual users.

(ii) *Raw Material*—The Corporation also proposes to undertake distribution of yarn to the handloom weavers and the powerloom owners outside the cooperative sector. Details of the scheme are being worked out.

(iii) *Marketing of Handloom and Powerloom fabrics* :—The Corporation proposes to procure handloom and powerloom fabrics that are being produced by the members and market them in the domestic market as well as international markets. The Corporation also plans to open show-rooms at important business centres mainly to attend to the trade enquiries from wholesalers and foreigners.

(iv) *Pongal Tourist Trade Fair* : With a view to provide a good medium of publicity for the products of our members, the Corporation took, for the first time, participation in the Pongal Tourist Trade Fair held at the Island Grounds, Madras. The Corporation's Pavilion which is now popularly known as 'HFTC' displayed a wide range of handloom and powerloom textile fabrics produced by the members. The Corporation assures supply of these fabrics with *right quality* at *right price* and in *right time*. This Pavilion attracted a large number of visitors including people connected with trade circles. The Corporation's Pavilion also received a good number of enquiries from wholesalers and foreign tourists.

TAMIL NADU TOPS IN MEDICARE

"The people of Tamil Nadu, Punjab and Haryana were getting the best medical care from their respective governments while their counterparts in Bihar and Orissa were being deprived of their basic need of health facilities, according to Dr. Ved Prakash, the newly-elected President of the Indian Medical Association (I.M.A.)

"He told UNI here to-day that perhaps Tamil Nadu was the only State in the country which allocated the highest amount in its annual budgetary expenditure for medical care."

IN THE LABOUR FRONT

Suspension Order on Transport Employees Revoked

The Tamil Nadu Government has revoked the suspension order passed on 225 employees of the Kanyakumari branch of the State Transport Department, following an assurance given to workers' representatives by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on January 4. The cases filed against them would be withdrawn and the suspension period would be treated as leave, according to the Hon'ble Minister for Transport, Thiru S. Ramachandran.

Cement Workers to get more

The biparties wage negotiating committee for the cement industry has unanimously agreed to fix the basic wage of an unskilled worker in the industry at Rs. 260/- p.m. against the present basic wage of Rs. 61 under the second wage board.

The new basic wage, which when implemented will benefit over 80,000 workmen in the Nation's 52 cement factories, is subject to the total wage of Rs. 295-10 per month at an index figure of 227 (at current index, the total will be around Rs. 310 p.m.) awarded by the Union Labour Minister in September last year. It will also be subject to agreement on the rates of all other allowances and fringe benefits to be revised within the overall total wage awarded by the Minister following a Nation-wide strike by cement workmen during mid 1972.

Long live co-operation !

Founded in 1956

Long live handlooms !

AMBIGAITEK

Q. 841 Puliyamppatti Sowdambigai
Production and Sales Co-operative Society
Limited, Aruppukottai:

RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT :- TAMIL NADU.



OUR SOCIETY PRODUCES



(6, 7, 8, 9 yards) CHINNALAMPATTI SAREES
ART SILK SAREES, PAVADAI BITS

Economical in Price, highly good in quality, attractive in designs
and fast in Colours all rolled in one.

AVAILABLE AT ALL CO-OPTEX EMPORIA.



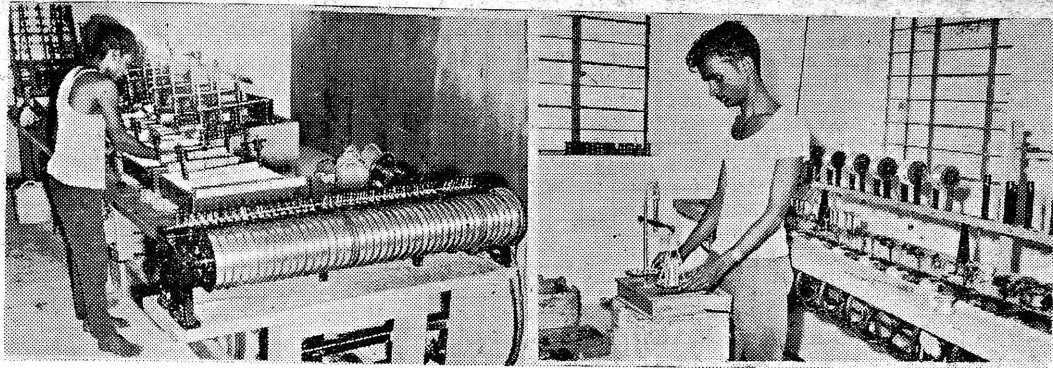
Step in to fulfil your desires.

S. SIVASANKARAN,
Vice-President

C. MEENIA CHETTIAR,
President

Directors :

V CHOKKIAH CHETTIAR
S. P. SANGAPPAN
S. S. SANKARAN CHETTIAR
M. GURUSAMY CHETTIAR
K. KANDASAMY CHETTIAR



After fifteen years of waiting, the silk weaver in Tamil Nadu can weave the inimitable lace and silk sarees and other delectable wear, with gold lace produced in his own State. For, the Tamil Nadu Zari Factory, at Kancheepuram has gone into production since February, 1974. It has been a long wait indeed. Though for centuries our silk looms have been depending on outside supplies, for both the essential raw materials, viz., silk as well as lace, and subjected to the consequent stranglehold of external markets, the decision to organise a Zari Factory in Tamil Nadu was thought of only 15 years ago.

With the commissioning of the Zari Factory at Kancheepuram at least one raw material is available from local production for our renowned Silk Industry. At present the Tamil Nadu Zari Limited being a Government owned Company, is making available all its production only to the co-operative sector silk looms, but already the Zari has won the acclaim of local trade circles to such an extent that private sector silk-loom owners from Kumbakonam and other silk centres of Tamil Nadu have started to converge on Kancheepuram for purchasing the Tamil Nadu Zari.

At present there are some 800 spindles at work in the Zari factory, comprising French machinery, but the spindles needed for the 15 fold expansion of the factory's capacity will all be manufactured by Textools Limited, Coimbatore. In fact Textools have already made a few frames of 40 spindles which are reported to have given satisfactory trial runs at Coimbatore. With both product and machines coming

GOOD BYE SURAT

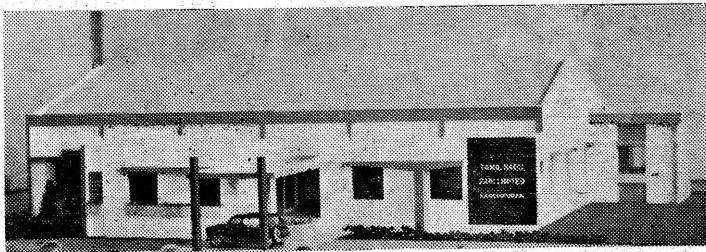


TAMIL NADU HAS BEGUN TO MAKE GOLD ZARI

upto expectations there is nothing to stop Tamil Nadu Zaris from aiming for its full rated capacity of 12,000 spindles. At this stage it will be a Rs. 1 crore project fully capable of meeting in full all the demands of Tamil Nadu for gold lace.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have registered a public sector company named and styled as "Tamil Nadu Zari Limited" for the production of this Real Gold Zari. This company was registered as a Public Sector Company on 6th Dec. 1971 with the following persons as Board of Directors.

1. Director of Handlooms and Textiles (Chairman).
2. Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department.
3. Joint Secretary to Government, Industries Department.
4. Collector, Chingleput District, and
5. Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Zari Ltd., (at present Mr. Margabandu).



The Tamil Nadu Government have invested Rs. 7 lakhs as Share Capital in this venture and have further sanctioned a Short Term Loan of Rs. 2 lakhs during January, 1974 repayable after one year. The French make machinery purchased from Bangalore under the technical and commercial guidance of M/s. Textools Co., Ltd., Coimbatore and IBCON Private Limited, have an installed capacity of 15,000 marcs per annum which works out to roughly 1/8th of the requirement of the Silk Handlooms in Tamil Nadu. The Unit is now functioning at the Industrial Estate in Orikkai, Kancheepuram where the unit has been allotted 4.73 acres of land by the Industries Department.

The Government of India have also allotted the required quantity of gold to the unit. It is estimated that the unit will provide employment opportunities for not less than 500 persons in due course when it is expanded fully. The Unit commenced its marketing during (February '74) to the Silk Weavers' Co-operative Societies to start with. The rates are competitive when compared to the Surat Market and efforts are being made to stabilise the market rate. The first batch of workers were given training at Bangalore under a collaboration arrangement with a private firm who sold their original French-made machinery.

IMPORTANCE OF ZARI TO SILK CLOTHES

Zari is a fine thread comprising silk yarn as its core, with fine silver woven round it and then electroplated with gold. This pure Gold Zari (i.e.,) Gold, thread is

used in Silk Sarees for the borders, the Pallav and also in the body of the fabric. On an average about 1/10 of the weight of each silk saree forms the weight of the gold Zari thread used in it. The combination of pure gold zari with the Silk fabrics gives it the lustre and fine finish making it so attractive to the buyers.

Apart from the requirement of gold zari for the silk handloom weavers, the cotton handloom weavers also require Zari for the borders of finer count dhoties, upper cloth and cholie pieces etc.,

Zari is sold in terms of "MARCS". One Marc weights 245 grams. The composition are indicated below :—

SILVER	.. 70 to 78%
SILK	.. 25 to 28%
GOLD	.. 0.5 to 1%

The making of Zari involves the following processes :

1. Dyeing, doubling and twisting of pure silk of 13/15 D and 20/22 D, purchased from Kashmir.
2. Melting of silver Ingots and turning them into long semi circular rods.
3. Reducing such long rods into coarse, medium and finally fine silver wires to 60 S.W.G.
4. Flattening of such fine silver wires.
5. Coiling the flattened silver wires around the silk thread converting into silver thread.
6. Gilding, with gold by electroplating process.
7. Reeling and packing.

TOTAL VALUE OF REQUIREMENT OF ZARI

With about 20,000 silk looms, and each Silk Handloom needing about 0.5 a marc of gold zari per month on an average, Tamil Nadu Silk weavers spend more than Rs. 10 lakhs on Zari every month. Taking the handloom sector's requirements the annual requirement is estimated at Rs. 2 crores. One marc of gold zari has a length of 18,000 to 20,000 yards and weighs 245 grams.

PRESENT SOURCE OF ZARI

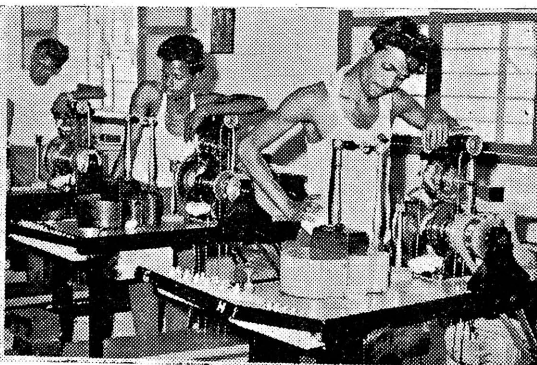
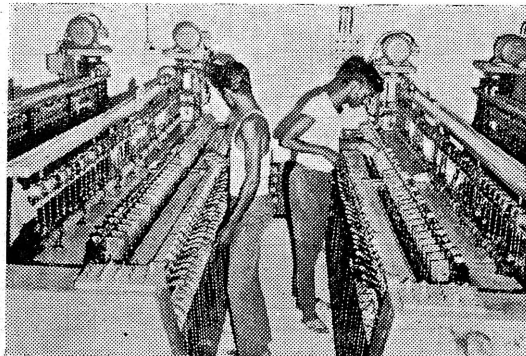
The requirements of Zari valued about Rs. 2.5 crores are now got from Surat in Gujarat State which is the main zari producing centre in the Indian Union. It is gathered that the French who settled down in Surat as early as 1,600 A.D., carried on this Zari industry and that provided the impetus for that town to develop as a traditional centre for zari manufacture.

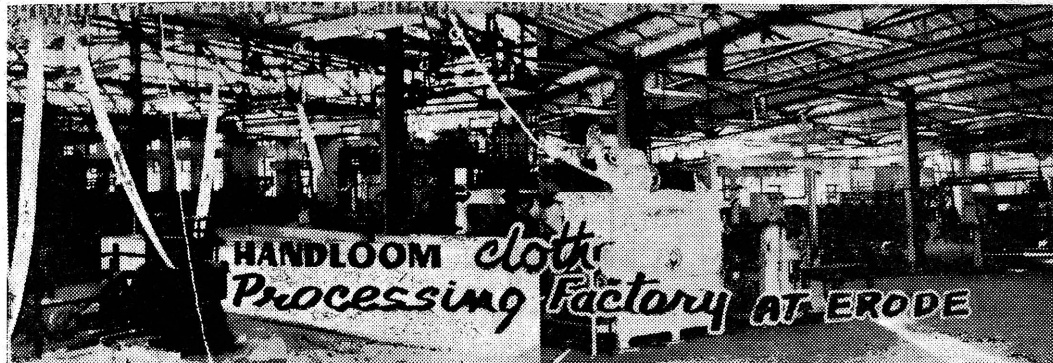
REASONS FOR SETTING UP THE UNIT IN TAMIL NADU

(a) The Silk Industry in Tamil Nadu cannot exist without the continuous supply of pure gold zari at reasonable prices.

(b) It wants Zari of standard quality to maintain its reputation.

At present, it has to get its supplies from Surat through middlemen who charge exorbitant rate and do not also vouchsafe for the genuineness of zari. To overcome these it had been decided to start a zari making unit in Tamil Nadu. *





In giving a modern look and consumer appeal the Tamil Nadu handloom weaver looks up to the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Textile Processing Mills Ltd, functioning at Erode. Incidentally it is the only one of its kind in India. It was registered and started on its work on 1-2-1974 with the object of taking over the erstwhile Yarn and Cloth Processing Centre of the Cooptex. Its membership is open to Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies, the Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society, other Co-operative Societies, individuals and firms engaged in textiles industry and the Government of Tamil Nadu. As on date, there are 148 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 2.42 Lakhs.

The origin and growth of the Yarn and Cloth Processing Centre is perhaps the history and growth of the Cooperative Processing Industry in South India in general and in Tamil Nadu in particular. With the main aim and object of improving the competitive capacity of the handloom fabrics vis-a-vis the

mill made and powerloom fabrics which normally have better finish, appearance, lustre feel, uniformity of picks, width, etc., a plant for machine bleaching, finishing and dyeing was established by the Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers' Cooperative Society at Erode in the year 1956-57 under the name and style of "Yarn and Cloth Processing Centre."

Machineries

The machines include conventional bleaching machines like kiers, washing machines, Chemking Machine, Squeezer and Scutcher.

Scutcher is attached to water range for mechanical removal of water, Drying Range, Clip Stenter, Felt Calender, Bowl Calender, and Folding Machine to complete the range.

In the years 1963-65 Mercerising Machine, Evaset Pre-shrinking hange and Stainless Steel Drying Range were added.

The plant was able to previously meet the demands of handloom sector but could not satisfy

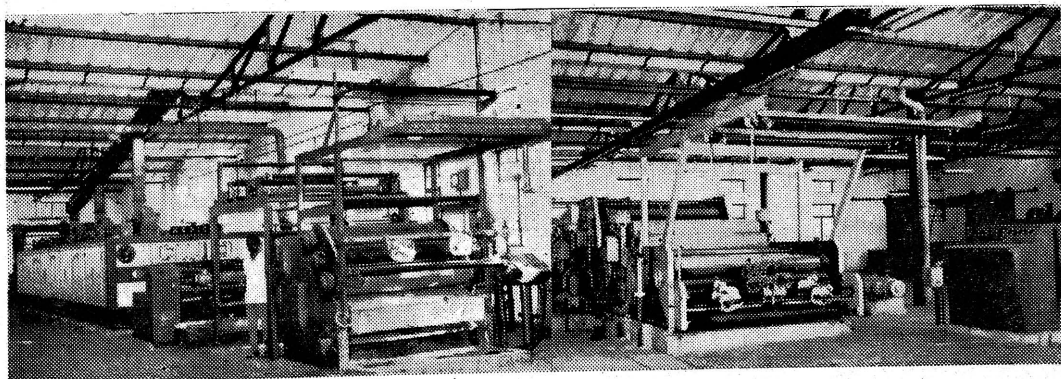
powerloom or mill section for want of a Hot Air Stenter which gives a definite and uniform final width to the cloth. The final width uniformity is a must for all powerloom and mill cloth as it has to compete with mill processed goods.

To overcome this, Hot Air Stenter has been installed in May 1972. Only after installation of Hot Air Stenter, powerloom and mill section have started sending their cloth for processing and the plant utilisation was increasing.

Capacity of The Plant

The following is the capacity of the plant :

		lakhs square metres per months
(1) Bleaching and Finishing	..	5
(2) Mercerising	..	2.5
(3) Evaset	..	2.5



Grams : Coop. Mills, KARUR

Telephone off : 370, 531
M.D's House : 351

Tiruchirapalli District Co-operative Spinning Mills Limited MALAIKOVILOOR

Post Box No. 13, Karur-639001. Tiruchi District.

Approved spindles	25,000
Installed spindles	12,000
Double thread spindles	2,400

We spin first class, high good 20s 26s 40s warp yarn 34 cone yarn 2/17 N.F. twisted yarn to meet the requirements of the Handloom Industry in Tamil Nadu.

We are installing additional 3,360 spindles and work for that has already begun.

We welcome shares from the public and Co-operative institutions to expand and modernise the mill.

For yarn and shares contact : Managing Director

Managing Director
M. EKAMBARAM

President
M. S. VENKATACHALAM, M.A., B.L.,

CHOKKALINGAPURAM DEVANGA WEAVERS PRODUCTION AND SALES CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED

Q 213 ARUPPUKOTTAI, RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT.

**Beautiful
Chinnalampatti silk pieces**

**Our Sarees are in
Modern
Up - to - date
ATTRACTIVE DESIGNS**

Both in print and in embroidery, in 6, 7, 8 and 9 yard lengths as also 3 yard Pavadai pieces in multitude of colours as you like.

GOODS AVAILABLE AT ALL TIMES AT CO-OPTEX SALES CENTRES.

K. SANKARA PANDIYAN, D.H.T. H.D.C.
Special Officer.

Sick Textile Mills converted into Profitable Concerns after Nationalisation

The prospect of nationalisation of the 13 Textile mills now being run by the Government of Tamil Nadu can be a just tribute to the efficient management and profitable running of mills given up by the private sector as losing concerns. The Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation had acquired the management of 13 sick mills. These mills have an installed capacity of 3.63 lakhs spindles and 1416 looms.

The Corporation has acquired the management of sick textile undertakings in two ways. The earlier batch of seven mills was taken over by the Government of India during 1969-72 under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951 and the Corporation was appointed as the Authorised Controller in respect of these mills. The second batch of seven mills was taken over by the Government of India during 1972-73 under the provisions of the Sick Textile Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Ordinance, 1972 (since replaced by an Act of Parliament) and the Corporation was appointed as the Custodian of these mills. (The National Textile Corporation acts as the Custodian-General in respect of all the mills taken over under this Ordinance in the country). The following are the 13 mills thus taken over.

The Textile Corporation has been working on a profitable basis right from its inception and the profits have been rising from year to year the pre-tax profit being Rs. 2.09 crores.

According to the pattern of financial assistance prescribed by the Government of India, loans towards modernisation of plant and machinery and for working capital (margin) are to be provided to the mills by the National Textile Corporation and the State Textile Corporations in the ratio of 51:49 respectively. Financial assistance is sanctioned on the basis of modernisation schemes prepared in respect of each mill and approved by the National and the State Textile Corporations. Working capital and deferred payment loans for purchases of machinery, are also obtained from scheduled banks on the basis of guarantees furnished by the State Government or the Corporation.

Each of the mills taken over was given a firm commitment of guaranteed assistance working out to a total of more than Rs. 1 crore and placed in the control of State Officers of proven ability and probity. To begin with they were inculcated in the highest principles of management as their success would provide wages to more than 8,000 labour thrown out of employment and also redound to the credit of the Govern-

ment of Tamil Nadu. The following were the principles enunciated for the success of these unit.

1. To consider first the interest of the company in all transactions and to carry out and believe in its established policies.
2. To be receptive to competent counsel and be guided by such counsel impairing the dignity and responsibility of the office.
3. To buy without prejudice seeking to obtain maximum ultimate value for each rupee of expenditure.
4. Strive consistently for knowledge of the materials and process of manufacture and to establish practical methods for the conduct of the purchasing organisation.
5. To subscribe and work for honesty in buying and selling and to denounce all forms of manifestations of commercial bribery.
6. To accord prompt and courteous reception so far as conditions will permit and to call on a legitimate business mission.
7. To respect his obligation and to require that obligation to himself and his concern be respected consistent with good business practice.
8. To avoid shady or unethical practices.

The Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation was set up in April 1969 as a wholly-owned State Government Company. The objectives of the Corporation are to take over closed or sick textile undertakings in order to ensure modernisation of machinery and equipment, adequate financial assistance for purchase of machinery and for working capital, and the introduction of sound management practices. The important social objectives of the Corporation are to provide re-employment to the workers who were thrown out of employment by closed or sick textile units and to provide good quality yarn at fair prices to the handloom and decentralised powerloom weavers in the State.

S. No.	Name of the Mills taken over by the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation
--------	--

(A) Under the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act

- | | |
|-----|--|
| (1) | Om Parasakthi Mills, Coimbatore. |
| (2) | Cambodia Mills, Coimbatore. |
| (3) | Krishnaveni Textiles, Coimbatore. |
| (4) | Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning, Spinning and Weaving Mills, Coimbatore. |
| (5) | Coimbatore Murugan Mills, Coimbatore. |
| (6) | Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Company, Coimbatore. |
| (7) | Somasundaram Mills, Coimbatore. |

(B) Under the Ordinance.

- | | |
|-----|--|
| (1) | Sri Sarada Mills, Coimbatore. |
| (2) | Sri Kothandaram Spinning Mills, Madurai. |
| (3) | Balarama Varma Textiles, Shencottah. |
| (4) | Kaleeswarar Mills 'A' Unit, Coimbatore. |
| (5) | Pankaja Mills, Coimbatore. |
| (6) | Pioneer Spinners, Kamudhakudi. |

The Srivilliputtur Co-operative Spinning Mills Limited

SRIVILLIPUTTUR

Trade Mark : SRI ANDAL
Tex Mark No. 4870
Tel. Address : SRICCOPMILL

PHONE No. Office : 78
Factory : 148
M. D. Res. : 30

We are producing
fine quality of 40s, 2/40s, 60s Carded
60s Combed and 100s Combed Yarn in hanks
and 60s Carded in Cones

S. MUTHUSWAMY, B.A.,
District Revenue Officer,
Managing Director

K. CHANDRACHOODAN, I.A.S.,
District Collector, Ramanathapuram,
Chairman

OUR MOTTO ...

... YOUR SATISFACTION

Kuvagam Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Production and Sales Society Ltd.

(No. R. 983)

KUVAGAM P.O., (Via) PONPARAPPI, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DT.

Specialists in
Andhra,
Venkatagiri and
Calcutta
Printed Sarees.

From 20 to 100 counts Towels, Dhoties, Colour
Shirting Pieces, Angavasthiram, Printed Sarees with
and without Zari, also from Andhra, Venkatagiri
and Calcutta in different varieties are available for
sales at the Cheapest rates.

KUVAGAM HANDLOOM SAREES ARE THE BEST

Branch Sales Depot : 114-A, MAIN ROAD,
PENNADAM, SOUTH ARCOT DT.

K. S. Kandasamy,
PRESIDENT

INDIA CAN BE WORLD'S BIGGEST WOOL EXPORTER

Favourable climate for sheep development, a well developed wool industry and a limited home market for woollen goods place India, in a potential sense, as the foremost exporter of wool and woollen goods. This view was expressed by some Soviet specialists connected with animal husbandry development. What India needs, above all, to attain this objective is rapid development of wool production.

India was one of the traditional homes of the wool industry. Indian carpets made of wool were famous all over the world. At present India exports wool and woollen goods worth Rs. 35 crores, but it also imports fine wool worth Rs. 25 crores. Of late, the hosiery industry has come to the fore. It has a share of Rs. 18 crores in India's export, and it has unlimited prospects before it. But the inadequate supply position of wool is a break on the expansion of the industry.

LOW YIELD

This brings us back to the problem of rapid wool development in the country. India's sheep population is 42 million, out of the world's 600 million, but the average yield of wool per sheep in India is only 0.5 Kg., one of the lowest in the world. In 1972 India produced 45 million lbs. of coarse wool, of which quality wool for apparel was only 7.5 million lbs.

India's wool development, therefore, depends on two factors : (1) import of high-yielding varieties of sheep with fine wool and, (2) improving the local stock through cross-breeding. But India's experience has been that wool producing countries are not willing to give the best breed of sheep. The only country which has been generous in this matter is the Soviet Union, which also happens to be the biggest importer of woollen goods from India.

The sheep development department of the Ministry of Agriculture has prepared an integrated programme which envisages the setting up of eight Centrally assisted sheep farms, 85 State sheep farms and 800 sheep and wool extension centres spread over Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and U.P.

Soviet assistance to India in this field began in 1960, when it gifted to India specimens of the best cattle and sheep breeds. These were distributed to different states for research and breeding new stocks. The Soviet scientists from the Research Institute of Sheep and Goat Breeding, in particular, have been assisting their Indian counterparts in this important work.

MAJOR SUPPLIES

The Soviet Union has since supplied about 8,000 sheep, particularly the Merino sheep, the best for wool yield and quality. It can give 4.5—5 Kgs. of wool, i.e., 10 times more than the Indian average. According to Indian authorities India proposes to import 10,000 more Karakul and Merino sheep from the USSR during the 5th Plan. The 5th Plan target for the production of cross-breeds is estimated at 15 lakhs.

Acclimatisation trials have already shown that the Soviet Merino of Stavropol and Groznenski breeds are adaptable in Indian climatic conditions, especially in the Himalayan pasture lands.

One such farm is situated at Daksum (J. & K.) at a height of over 2,500 metres. The farm was organised in 1971 to produce pedigree sheep and distribute them in the State. In 1971 the Soviet Union supplied 500 Stavropol Merino sheep and 15 rams. In 1972, the Soviet Union provided 700 more sheep and 30 rams. They have been under careful scientific observation.

In 1971, the first batch gave birth to 99 lambs on an average per hundred ewes. A faster growth

rate is expected after full acclimatisation. The Merino also yielded on an average 4.7 Kgs. of wool per sheep. Cross-breeding has also proved very successful. The cross-breeds gave on an average 2—2.5 times more wool than the native variety.

Rajasthan is another centre where Soviet sheep are being used for cross-breeding on a big scale. The total sheep population of Rajasthan is one million and the States' wool production is 45% of India's total. **A Look at Rajasthan**, a State Government publication, says "India will discover a cheap method of improving its sheep stock with the help of the Soviet Union."

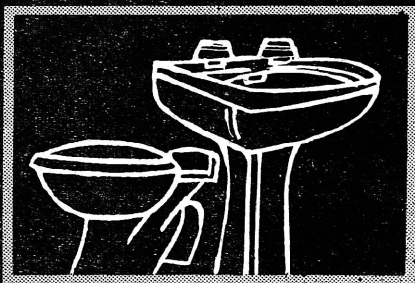
MAJOR ASSISTANCE

A major Soviet assistance for sheep development in India is expected to begin this year. A Soviet delegation is arriving this month for further discussions on the Indian request for Soviet assistance to organise two sheep (Merino and Karakul) and one goat, farms, which was made to the Soviet economic delegation which accompanied L.I. Brezhnev during the latter's visit to this country in November, 1973. The Soviet Union is expected to supply 3—4 thousand Merino, 1,000 Karakul sheep, and 200 goats for these farms, as also Soviet specialists to organise the farms.

It is necessary to emphasise here that the Karakul sheep is ideally suited to desert conditions, especially of Rajasthan and Gujarat, where millions of hectares of land remain unused. And what is more important, the fur of this sheep fetches high price in the world market, the Soviet Union being the only major supplier to the world.

It is hoped that by the end of the 5th Plan, India will be self-sufficient in finer qualities of wool. And one should also expect a faster growth in the availability of cross-breeds.

(Issued by the Information Department of the USSR Embassy in India, New Delhi.)

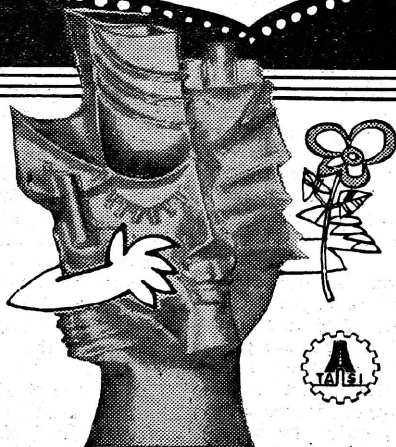


**TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES
CORPORATION LTD.,**

ARUL MANAI 26, WHITES ROAD MADRAS-14.

You have a crush on ceramics? TANSI is the place to find them! Dandy flower vases which add beauty to flowers themselves. Decorative ceramic wall hangings, sophisticated tea-sets in vivid or dreamy pastel shades. Lavish your bathrooms with sheeny, shiny sanitary fixtures. Love them - Buy them. Loveliest things would happen at your home.

LOVE ME
TOO, DEAR



Progress made by The Co-operative Spinning Mills

IN TAMIL NADU

Of the 184 spinning mills in the State, 12 mills are in the Co-operative sector with a total installed capacity of about 2 lakh spindles. These 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills have been sponsored by the Government of Tamil Nadu with the twin objectives of supplying good quality yarn to the handloom industry at reasonable prices and also stabilising the market prices of yarn. The Government of Tamil Nadu have invested about Rs. 2 crores in the share capital of all the 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills, the total paid-up share capital being Rs. 3.63 crores. The annual turnover of the 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills alone is about Rs. 14 crores. Next to the Government, the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies and the Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society (Apex Society) are the major share holders holding shares to the extent of Rs. 78.20 lakhs in all the Co-operative Spinning Mills. These 12 mills are producing about 4,500 bales per month of cotton yarn ranging from 20s to 100s counts. A bulk of the production of the Co-operative Spinning Mills is being distributed to the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies in the State through the Apex Weavers Society at rates much lower than the open market rates. In fact the prices for the yarn produced by the Co-operative Spinning Mills are being determined every month by the Yarn Sub-Committee constituted by the Government. The total labour force employed in all the 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills is about 5,000.

MODERNISATION OF TEXTILE MILLS IN CO-OPERATIVE SECTOR

In view of the large stake the Government of Tamil Nadu have in these industrial ventures, senior officers of the Government have been appointed as Chief Executives of these mills. The Government have also powers of nomination of the Boards of Directors in these mills. Thus the Co-operative Spinning Mills in Tamil Nadu have been well organised with a built-in infrastructure.

The problem of modernisation in textile industry is of a vital interest to management as well as to workers, consumers and the Government. It has been recognised that unless the industry is placed on a sound and stable basis from the techno-economic point of view, it is difficult to overcome the various problems that affect the industry today. The pressure of mounting costs, increasing competition and the need for diversification have all contributed to the realisation that managements of textile mills will have to modernise ultimately. To improve the technical and organisational efficiency, like the textile mills in the private sector, the Co-operative Spinning Mills are also conscious of the need for modernisation with specific objectives of reduction of cost, improvement in quality and diversification of the existing production. A comprehensive plan of modernisation will have to be spread for some years. Priority should therefore be given to those areas where productivity and quality improvements are immediate. A few of the mills in the co-operative sector have already moved in the direction of modernisation and renovation. But still a massive programme of modernisation is quite necessary simultaneously in respect of all mills. For instance some of the conventional type of carding machines in the mills may be converted into Semi High Production or High Production type. Replacement of ordinary type of spindles with Plub Type spindles would go a long way in increasing the productivity. For undertaking a full fledged modernisation in respect of all the 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills in the State, a total financial assistance of atleast Rs. 3 crores would be required at the rate of Rs. 25 lakhs for each mill.

It is an accepted principle that only a mill with an installed capacity of 25,000 spindles can be economically more viable than a mill with the spindleage of less than 25,000. All the mills whose present installed capacity is less than 25,000 spindles have therefore received permission from the Textile Commissioner for expanding their capacity upto 25,000 spindles each.

EXPANSION OF SPINDLEAGE OF CO-OPERATIVE SPINNING MILLS

If the scheme of substantial expansion is to be taken up straight away by the individual mills, it would amount to adding 1.22 lakhs spindles over the existing installed capacity. The block capital required for installing 1.22 lakhs spindles would be of the order of Rs. 9.76 crores or say Rs. 10 crores, at the present day cost of Rs. 800 per spindle. As the Co-operative Spinning Mills in this State are of consumers type, it will be extremely difficult to raise any funds from the Weavers Co-operative Societies and other Co-operative institutions who constitute bulk of the membership. The Private capital is also equally shy. The World Bank may perhaps come forward to finance the expansion projects of the Co-operative Spinning Mills in Tamil Nadu. It would be very much helpful if the entire capital cost of Rs. 10 crores comes by way of equity as well as term loans. Probably 40% of this assistance may be in the shape of equity and the balance as term loans repayable over a period of 10 to 15 years.

COTTON DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

The annual requirement of raw cotton by Indian Textile industry, at present, is about 62 lakh bales, of which we produce only 56 lakh bales and the balance is met by imports costing about Rs. 85 crores in foreign exchange. Out of 6 lakh bales of imported cotton, 2 to 3 lakh bales are of extra long staple category and the remaining bales are of long staple cotton. The gap between production and

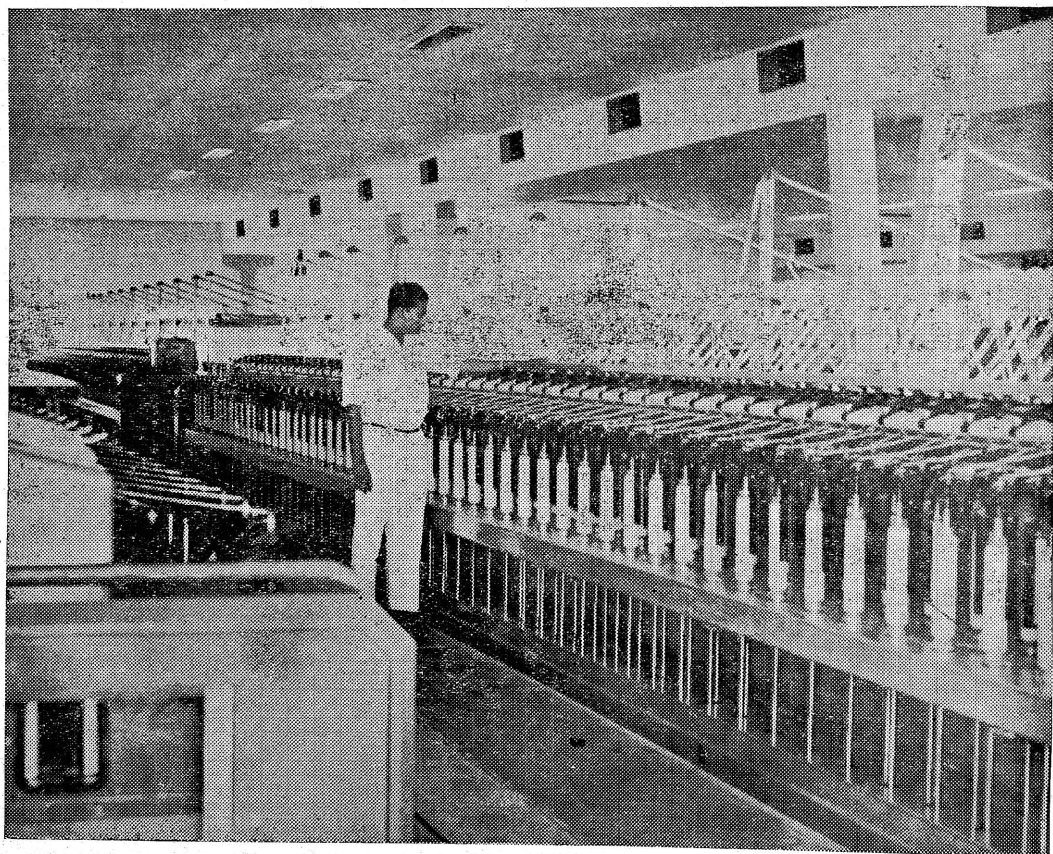
requirement of raw cotton will be much wider in 1973-74 when the projected demand would be of the order of 80 lakh bales, compared to the present level production of 56 lakh bales. There is, therefore, an urgent need for an immediate and significant break through in production of raw cotton to meet the growing demand of textile industry. Tamil Nadu produces annually about 4 lakh bales from 3.5 lakh hectares under cotton. Of this, about 3 lakh are of fine and super-fine quality and about 1 lakh bales of higher medium quality and particularly very little of coarse variety. But the textile industry in Tamil Nadu consumes annually about 11 lakh bales of cotton, comprising of about 8 lakh bales of Indian cotton and 3 lakh bales of foreign cotton. So far as the Co-operative Spinning Mills in Tamil Nadu are concerned, their present annual consumption of cotton is as follows :

Local cotton	..40,000 bales
Upcountry cotton	..44,000 cbales
Foreign cotton	..16,000 bales
Total	..1,00,000bales

Out of 668 spinning mills in the Country 207 are in Tamil Nadu and we also have 24 composite mills out of 290 in the country. The spindles installed total 18 million for the whole country out of which Tamil Nadu has over 4.3 million.

At the State Level also, an immediate and significant break through in cotton production is imperative in order to achieve stability in

production and provide lasting solution to the problem of raw cotton shortage. In Tamil Nadu there have been great strides in cotton research and its impact on cotton production is enormous. The super-fine varieties such as MCU 4 and MCU 5 and the fine varieties like MCU 1 and MCU 2 have caused a major break-through in cotton production in the State. Of these, MCU 5 alone is expected to largely reduce the import of extra long staple cotton from the foreign countries. The other varieties extensively cultivated in Tamil Nadu are Karunganni, K7 and Lakshmi in the rainfed tracts. In fact the State Sericulture Department is implementing an intensive cotton development programme in select areas in Tamil Nadu and this scheme is being continued every year. The Intensive Cotton Development Programme has created an awakening on



An operator looking after the Pinning looms in a Co-operative Spinning Mill

the progressive methods of cultivation of cotton such as plan protection measures spraying of Urea, application of optimum dose of fertilizers, etc. The effect of the Intensive Cotton Development programme is that it has led to appreciable increase in the average acre yield production from six to 8 quintals of kapas. At present this programme is being implemented in an area of 20,000 hectares. Besides MCU 5, varieties of other superior performances namely. Bharati, Lakshmi, K7 have covered over the entire protected area. The annual expenditure incurred on this Intensive Cotton Development scheme is only about Rs. 73.10 lakhs. As

there is need for more and more of long staple varieties of cotton for the textile industry, it is imperative that the area allotted for such improved varieties of cotton should be increased considerably. Considering the vast area of 3.5 lakhs hectares for cotton cultivation available in Tamil Nadu, introduction of long staple varieties of cotton has to be extended to other areas under a massive programme for which financial assistance to the extent of at least about Rs. 5 crores would be required. Cotton being a commercial commodity requires lot of inputs and pest control measures, besides agronomical practice involving huge expenditure to attend an average of

10 to 12 quintals of kapas per acre. More amount has to be spent on long staple varieties like MCU 5 and Sujata. A small farmer is unable to put in so much of inputs for his cotton crop for want of resources. Further, pest control is a laborious and money consuming factor which requires time consumption, close technical supervision and guidance by expert technicians. In the circumstances, the World Bank may consider the possibility of extending financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 3 crores for supplementing the efforts of this type in the direction of cultivation of improved and long staple varieties of cotton.

Given below are the details of the co-operative spinning mills including the workers employed in them.

Sl. No.	Name of Mills	Situation of Mills	Total amount of paid-up Capital	Workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) Rs.	(5)
1.	Kancheepuram Kamakshiamman Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd.	Vaiyavoor Village, Kancheepuram, Chingleput District.	22,99,000	288
2.	Madurai District Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd.	Korutha, Pullampatti, Melur, Madurai District.	28,93,000	290
3.	North Arcot District Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd.	Ariyur Village, Vellore-2.	21,63,400	296
4.	Salem Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd.	Ammamet, Salem-3.	28,99,550	243
5.	South Arcot District Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd.	Saram, P.O., Tindivanam Taluk.	20,97,000	220
6.	South India Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd.	Pettai, P.O., Tirunelveli District	57,69,100	513
•	South India Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd. (b)	Pettai, P.O., Tirunelveli District.	..	184
7.	Srivilliputhur Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd.	Srivilliputhur	26,74,225	346
8.	Thanjavur District Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd.	Manalmedu, Mayuram Taluk, Thanjavur District.	25,22,250	238
9.	Tiruchirapalli District Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd.	Malaikovilur, Karur Taluk, Trichy District.	23,68,000	370
10.	Tiruchendur Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd.	Nazarath, Tirunelveli District.	21,09,995	316
11.	Coimbatore District Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd.	Kolathupalayam	30,10,900	468
12.	Kanyakumari District Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd.	Aramboly, P.O.	25,03,911	460

THE TAMIL NADU CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY LIMITED, NO. X-406, MADRAS-7.

“ Venkataswamy Vagheesam Nilayam,
No. 14, Ritherdon Road, Vepery, MADRAS - 600007.

Telegrams: “HOUSEBANK ”

Post Box No. 486

Telephone No. 30800

President :

THIRU PALANIVEL RAJAN, B.Sc., B.L., M.L.A.,

Vice-President :

THIRU P. KASTHURI PILLAI

Treasurer :

THIRU S. PALANISWAMY, M. A.,

—oOo—

Authorised Share Capital	—	Rs. 2.5 crores
Paid up Share Capital	—	Rs. 2,09,07,300
Loan outstanding against Primary House Mortgage Societies and Building Societies	}	Rs. 12,40,07,729

Long term Loans for Construction of new houses, additions and improvements etc., repayable in twenty years are granted to individuals through the Primary House Mortgage Societies and the various types of Building Societies in Tamil Nadu for the following purposes.

MAXIMUM INDIVIDUAL LOAN

- | | | |
|---|---|------------|
| 1. Construction of new houses | — | Rs. 25,000 |
| 2. Improvements, additions and alterations to the existing houses | } | Rs. 10,000 |
| 3. For minor repairs | — | Rs. 1,000 |

P. K. PATHMANATHAN, B.A., H.D.C.,
Joint Registrar and Secretary.

Four different categories of members constitute the membership of the co-operative mills and they are—

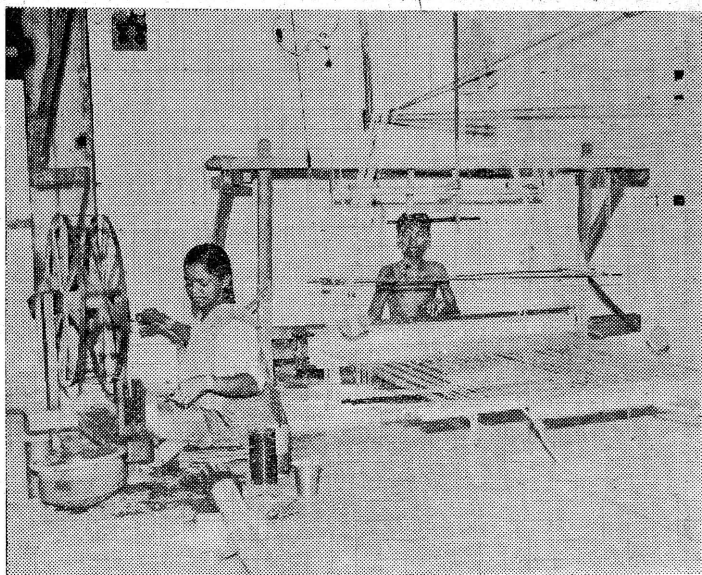
- (i) Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies,
- (ii) Other Co-operative Societies,
- (iii) Individual members and
- (iv) The State Government.

The equity participation by the Government of Tamil Nadu is usually 50 per cent of the total share capital.

COTTON

The availability of cotton in the required quality, quantity and at reasonable price within is easy reach is the basic prerequisite for the success of a spinning mill. Availability of cotton in turn depends on the production within the country and on the imports. Due to the high cost of imported cotton, mills producing finer quality yarn limit the use of imported variety to 15 per cent, the balance being made up of 45 per cent local cotton and 40 per cent up country cotton. Tamil Nadu is heavily dependent on cotton grown outside the State.

In Tamil Nadu, there are 207 spinning mills out of 668 mills in the entire country which works out to 31 per cent. In terms of spindleage it is only 24 per cent as we have 43 lakhs of spindle out of 180 lakhs of spindles for the entire country. But we are producing only between 2.5 and 4 lakhs of bales cotton out of 52 lakhs of bales. Our cotton production is, therefore, very low and the Government has taken steps to increase cotton production atleast to meet the State's consumption.



A Weaver's family working on loom.

NEW COTTON STRAIN

A new cotton strain MC 217, has been developed at the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore. It is the only strain produced in India or elsewhere as a result of X-Ray irradiation and released for commercial cultivation. This strain has been identified as best suited in areas where rice of medium duration has been cultivated such as Tiruchi, South Arcot, North Arcot and Chingleput Districts. This way, the production of long staple cotton can be increased by 18,500 bales in Tamil Nadu. Also by mutation breeding, a significant reduction in the duration of this crop can be achieved thereby making this an economically attractive proposition. It is claimed that at the current levels of prices, the additional monetary benefit to the cotton growers in the four districts mentioned above would be of the order of Rs. 50 lakhs.

MARKETING OF YARN

Spinning mills being consumer co-operatives the bulk of its production is sold to the State Society at prices fixed every month by the Yarn Price Committee at the State level presided over by the Director of Handlooms and Textiles. The

mills sell to the State Society at a much lower price than the market price to benefit the weavers' societies. So the creation of co-operative spinning mills has not only helped the weavers' societies to get quality yarn at a reasonable price but has also helped to stabilise the market price.

Read

Tamil Arasu

for
accurate

and
authentic

news

of

Tamil Nadu

Single Copy Ps. 40

Annual subscription Rs. 5'00

Q.755 Emaneswaram Weavers Production and Sales Co-operative Society Limited

EMANESWARAM

(via) Paramakudi, Ramanathapuram District

Our Society products are famous for texture and smartness, known for long wear as well. Prefer EMTEX for the better wear. Tamil Nadu Government's Training Centre for modern techniques is incorporated with our Society.

K. R. KUPPUSAMY
Vice-President

S. G. LAKSHMI NARAYANAN
President

Directors :

K. K. GOVINDAN
T. B. SUBBURAMAN
K. G. RAMAMOORTHY
T. R. GOPALAKRISHNAN
S. L. G. LAKSHMI NARAYANAN

THE MADURANTAKAM CO-OP. SUGAR MILLS LTD.,

PADALAM P. O., CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

- (1) Series of failures we encountered
In developing cane for our survival ;
We surmounted all in a decade
With a solemn purpose of serving the Nation.
- (2) By fleet of lorries well organised,
We bring the cane fresh from the field.
We ensure supply of inputs,
And prompt in payment of cane price.
- (3) We enforce measures of Plant Protection
And conduct crop Competition.
We take our growers on Tour Education
And teach them to grow quality cane.
- (4) Every succour in hour of need
We extend to members who really need.
Working in the Co-operative Sugar, we greet
To consolidate the gain we already made.

Tips For The Layman To Guide A Blind Person

A blind man stands at the cross-roads, a white stick in hand, waiting for some one to help him on to the other side.

He is really at "cross-roads" for not only has he to cross the road without being hit by passing cars and other obstacles, but he also has to get his need across to the public. He stands there waiting for some one to offer him a helping hand.

Many passers-by move on without seeming to notice him. Perhaps they have noticed him but are uncertain as to how to react. They would like to help him get to the other side of the road. But how should they do this? Should they take him by hand? Should they hold the tip of his white stick and lead him across as one takes a dog on a leash? They are not sure what would be the proper thing to do.

THE RIGHT TECHNIQUE

In order to take a blind man successfully across the road, the best way is to offer him your arm. If he holds you at the elbow, you will find that you are standing a few inches in front of him. The movement of your body as you walk along is an indication to the blind man how he should adjust his own movements. For instance, if you step off the kerb, he will know from the movement of your body that he too must be prepared to take step down. Then again, if you take a wide step when crossing a puddle of water or may be a dirt heap, he too will realise that there is some obstacle which must be by-passed and he will react accordingly.

It always helps a blind person if you softly indicate to him the obstacles in the way. Tell him there is a dirt heap and he must take a wide stride, in order to prevent himself from stepping into it and soiling his shoes or clothes.

A feature in honour of World Disabled Day.

DON'T under any circumstances push the blind person in front of you when guiding him. Your effort and good intention will bear little fruit if, through your mishandling, he trips and falls over some stone.

But perhaps you have inhibitions about a blind man holding your arm. If this is so, then take him by the hand. Believe me, there are few occasions on which your gesture of giving a man a hand will be more greatly appreciated.

Just in front of you, or may be just behind in the queue, stands a blind man waiting to board a bus. Step in ahead of him and give him a hand to step up. Then, place his hand on the railing and he will know which way to turn. Also it will help him to get safely on to the upper deck should he choose to sit there. You can help him further by asking the conductor to inform him when his stop arrives.

THIRUMATHI :
REHMUT S. FAZELBHOY

STEPPING INTO A CAR

Open the door and place the blind man's hand on the hood of the car. This will show him how low he must bend in order to avoid hitting his head against the hood. This is a better method than bending his head down with your hands and having him enter the car all doubled up. As he bends to enter the car, place his hand on the seat so that he knows where to sit.

Then again, if there is a step to be taken off the kerb before he can enter the car, tell him so. Otherwise, he may find himself literally stumbling into it on his hands and knees.

FINDING A SEAT

A blind man comes to see you at the office. In your oversolicitousness, you may push him forward to place him into a nearby chair. The right way is to lead the man to the chair and place his hand on the back of it. He will then feel for the seat and sit down on it without difficulty. If you find that after he has seated himself, he is not facing you, you can request him politely to turn in the proper direction.

UP STAIRS AND DOWN STAIRS

If you are guiding a blind man on a flight of stairs, indicate whether the steps go up or down. Of course, the movement of your body will give him this information, but your words 'up' or 'down' will add to his confidence. It will also help if you indicate further by a remark, 'there are ten steps going up.'

When going up a flight of stairs or coming down, it is not necessary for you to continue holding the blind man's hand. Most staircases have banisters. On approaching the flight of stairs, place the blind man's hand on the banister and he will know immediately whether it leads him up or down. Further, the banister will also indicate to him when there is a break in the flight of stairs and also when the steps have ended.

These may appear to you to be ordinary tips, but it requires special thought to implement them wisely and well. Once you have learnt the art of guiding a blind man safely and surely, you will find that you are able to bring much joy and friendship to those who are in need of a helping hand from you.

The Woriur Devanga Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Production and Sale Society Ltd.,

No. R. 527

WORIUR, TIRUCHIRAPALLI-620003.

Producers of 100 × 100s Woriur Sarees



Sales Depot at : 10-A, Theradikadai Street, TIRUCHY-2.
and
9/3, Ramakrishna Mutt Road, Mylapore,
MADRAS-4.

Powerloom 4 yards 20s Dhothies, Gada pieces also are
available for retail and Wholesale

P. MURUGAN, B.Com.,
Handloom Officer/Secretary

P. RATHINAVELU,
President

Residues Of Pesticides In Some Vegetable Crops

In the recent years pesticides of wide spectrum are being used in large quantities either as foliar spray or as soil application or as seed treatment for effective pest control measures. Many of these pesticides remain in the plant system and also in the soil for prolonged period and protect the crop for sufficiently long period. But, however, persistent residues resulting from the absorption of these pesticides by the plant system and consequential residual hazards is an important factor to be considered for various crops particularly in case of the food crops. The presence of residues of pesticides in food crops is of particular concern to everyone and there is need to study the pesticidal residues in harvested produce to make suitable recommendations to the farmer on the choice of insecticide, time and method of application to avoid toxic residue problems.

A special scheme to Study Pesticides residues in food crops.

Considering the importance of this problem, a special scheme to study the pesticide residues in food crops is at present functioning in the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore since April 1973. The work during the past one year was mainly concentrated on the detection of pesticide residues on the common vegetables like brinjal, blendi, tomato and chillies which receive foliar as well as granular application of pesticides for control of major pests at the recommended dosages. The data on the residues of pesticides on important vegetable crops is given below :

Crop	Insecticide	Dose	Time of applica - tion	Time of harvest	Residues in ppm	FDA admissi - ble tolerance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bhendi (fruits)	Aldicarb	1 kg/ha	Sowing	50th day 1st pick - ing	0.165	0.20
	Phorate	1 kg/ha	Sowing	50th day	0.76	—
	Disulfoton	1 kg/ha	Sowing	50th day 55th day	0.765 0.537	0.75
	Carbaryl	0.1 % sp.	15th	24 hours	14.20	10.00
			30th	48 hours	9.60	
			45th & 60th day	3 days 7 days after final spraying	8.00 4.60	
	Endosulfan	0.07 % spray	15th	24 hours	2.74	2.00
			30th	48 hours	1.04	
			45th & 60th day	3 days 5 days 7 days after final spraying	0.78 0.32 0.00	
	Endrin	0.02 % spray	15th	24 hours	2.5	—
			30th	3 days	1.0	
			45th & 60th	5 days 10 days	0.7 0.5	
	Parathion	0.025 % spray	15th	24 hours	1.5	1.0
			30th	3 days	0.2	
			45th & 60th day	5 days 10 days after final spraying	0.05 N.D.	
Tomato (fruits)	Carbaryl	0.1 % Spray	15th	24 hours	14.20	10.0
			30th	48 hours	8.00	
			45th & 60th day	5 days 7 days after final spraying	5.25 4.00	
	Endosulfan	0.07 % spray	15th	24 hours	4.27	2.0
			30th	48 hours	2.38	
Brinjal (fruits)	Aldicarb	1 kg/ha	15th day of plan - ting	60th day of plan - ting	0.170	0.20
	Disulfoton	1 kg/ha	15th day of plan - ting	60th day 70th day after planting	0.820 0.580	0.75
Chillies (fruits)	Disulfoton	1 kg/ha	15th day after planting	85 days after planting	0.46	0.75

Note : Residue below FDA tolerance level is considered safe.

Bhendi : Aldicarb left residues below admissible level in fruits during first picking while in Phorate and disulfoton the residues were above admissible level. Infoliar spraying, both carbaryl and endosulfan, left residues below the admissible level within 48 hours of spraying indicating that the fruits can be safely used. Parathion left a tolerable residues after 2 days. Endrin has been found to leave some residues even after 10 days. Since endrin is zero tolerant, it should not be used on bhendi.

Brinjal : Aldicarb granule applied to brinjal left residue below the admissible level during the first harvest while disulfoton left residues only during the second picking of fruits.

Chillies : Disulfoton granules applied left residues below admissible level during the first harvest.

Tomato : Carbaryl leaves tolerable and permissible residues whereas endosulfan gets degraded to tolerable residues on the fruits after 5 days so as to be safe to the consumers.

Source : Entomology Department and released by the Communication Centre, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore-3.

PLANT PROTECTION IN COTTON CROPS

Cotton crop is damaged by a variety of insects in Tamil Nadu, among which the sucking pests like jassids, aphids and thrips and the bollworms cause serious damage resulting in 40—50% reduction in yield. At present for the control of pest complex in irrigated cotton, the farmers invariably adopt 18—20 rounds of application of pesticides commencing from the fourth week stage of the crop at 5—7 days interval. Does the cotton crop need such a large number of insecticidal application for effective pest control and does the monetary return obtained commensurate with the cost of treatment? If such a large number of applications is not necessary then what is the optimum number of rounds of application the cotton crop needs for effective plant protection? To find an answer to these questions, an experiment was conducted at the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore to compare the merits of 8, 10 and 12 rounds treatments on cotton crop. The standard insecticide Carbaryl was used at 0.1% strength for the control of bollworms and a systemic poison at the early stage of growth of the crop to control sucking pests. The data on the yield, cost of treatment and addi-

tional income obtained are given at the bottom.

It was found that 10 rounds and 12 rounds of treatments were more remunerative than 8 rounds of treatments but however there was no higher return in 12 rounds of treatments to commensurate with the cost of treatment, indicating that 10 rounds of insecticidal application would be sufficient to have effective control of pests and good yield. A demonstration trial to compare the recommended ten rounds of treatment with increased number of rounds of treatments adopted by farmers has also been laid out in a farmer's field by the Department of Entomology to convince the farmer. Such a large number of rounds of application of pesticides leads to several problems like environmental pollution, insect resistance to pesticides, etc. and therefore timely application of pesticides with optimum number of rounds of treatments will not only avoid indiscriminate use of pesticide that poses several problems and will also considerably reduce the quantity of pesticide use, particularly at the time of pesticide shortage in this country.

Number of rounds of treatments	Cost of treatment.	Yield in kg/ha	Additional income over 8 rounds of treatment
8 rounds (2 rounds with systemic poison at 21 days interval from 21st day and 6 rounds with Carbaryl at 15 days interval from 63rd day)	415	2103	—
10 rounds (3 rounds with systemic poison at 15 days interval from 15th day and 4 rounds with carbaryl at 10 days interval from 60th day and 3 rounds at 15 days interval from 105th day)	525	2280	Rs. 730/-
12 rounds (3 rounds with systemic poison from 15th day at 15 days interval and 9 rounds with carbaryl at 10 days interval from 60th day)	625	2248	Rs. 480/-

HAND INJURY UNIT IN THE STANLEY HOSPITAL



The Health Minister inspecting the ward.

The Hand Injury Unit in the Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery department of the Stanley Hospital was declared open on 10th January 1974 by the Health Minister Thiru K. Anbazhagan with Dr. M. Narayanan, Director of Medical Education in the chair. The function was largely attended by the distinguished people in medical profession.

Inaugurating the hand injury unit, the first of its kind in the country, the Public Health Minister said the unit built at a cost of about Rs. 1 lakh was ideally located near the North Madras industrial complex and advised hospital authorities to allot beds for workers in the department so that the unit could avail of funds from the E.S.I. scheme. The Minister continued in his speech that all the hand injury cases throughout the State should be referred to the Stanley Hospital while suggesting that the specialised unit should publish their trials

A
W
E
L
C
O
M
E

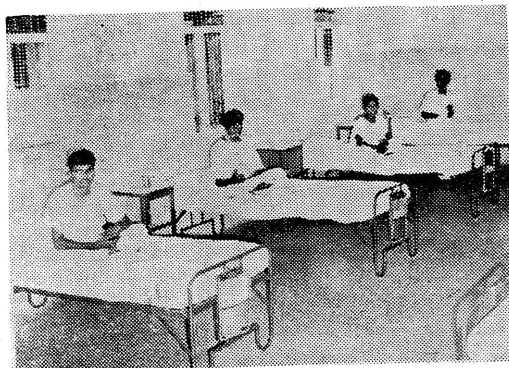
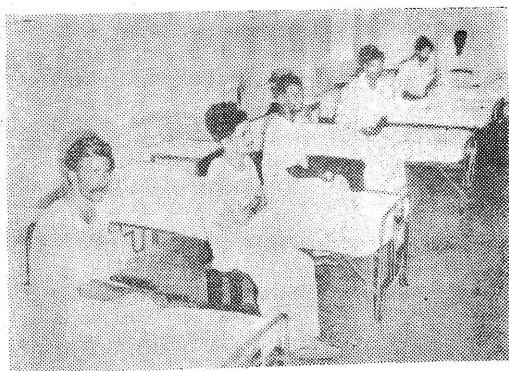
A
D
D
I
T
I
O
N

and observations for the benefit of the profession at large. The minister further said the State Government would help research in specific fields in medicine.

Dr. M. Narayanan, Director of Medical Education, in his presidential address, said specialised treatment facilities should not be confined to the General Hospital alone.

Dr. P.R. Ramachandran, Dean of the Stanley Hospital, while welcoming the gathering, said the hospital would shortly introduce round-the-clock service in the department. He said the Government had also sanctioned the construction of an operation theatre for the department.

Dr. R. Venkataswami in charge of the Hand Injury Unit proposed a vote of thanks.



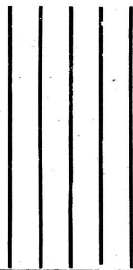
Inside appearance of the Hand Injury Unit

This is an important landmark in the development of this department. The addition of 20 beds goes a long way in the proper management of the patients with injured hands. The Department is thankful to the Dean of our hospital, for giving all the facilities in running the Hand Injury Service in this Hospital. At present owing to the limited staff we have opened only day time service for these cases. Moreover a survey conducted recently showed that 70 to 80 per cent. of these injured hands come during the day time only. From 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. one trained Tutor in Plastic Surgery will be available for treating the hand injury patients. During night doctors will be available on calls. With addition of a new operation theatre and more trained staff, the department will be able to give a 24 hour service not only to the injured hands but also to all the Facio-Maxillary and other injuries that will need immediate plastic and reconstructive procedures.

CASE RECORDS

Meticulous attention is paid to the maintenance of case records. All the out-patient cases are recorded in detail in the out-patient cards. They are kept in the out-patient itself in the order of the register numbers. When a patient is admitted and discharged after treatment the details of the treatment are recorded in the corresponding outpatient cards. This facilitates a continuous follow-up when the patient comes to the out-patient clinic.

Advancement In The Field Of Plastic Surgery



By

Dr. R. VENKATASWAMI

M.S., Mch. (Plastic)

Reader in Plastic Surgery

With the good background of well-acclaimed three years service on record to the public, in the Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery Department of the Stanley Hospital has entered into the fourth year of its existence and service to the public at large. With extra facilities and exalted hope. With the recent addition of a separate Hand Injury Unit which itself heralds a landmark in the annals of history of medical administrative set-up since it is the first of its kind in the country and the additional staff sanctioned in required strength, the department hopes to enlarge its scope and sphere of activities by taking newer problems which will be of service to the people at large. With the addition of a separate operation theatre for which the Government sanction has already been obtained, the department hopes to provide a round-the-clock service to the public.

Hand is an important organ in the body. Its value to the man is not realised till it is injured. Its role in the human body is equivalent to the eye. In one respect it is more indispensable than eye. A man may not be able to carry on his activities of daily living without his hands.

The hand has got four basic functions to perform (1) to hold larger objects (power grip) (2) to hold smaller objects (Precision grip) (3) to perform percussive motion as is typing or playing a piano (4) to perform hook action as in lifting and carrying. These basic functions are very essential for daily activities of any human being. Hand is such a fine delicate organ that any injury to it will result in interference with the basic functions of the hand.

Hand is afflicted with very many conditions. Among them injury is of supreme importance. Because it is so common and also damages the hand very badly. Down the centuries the know-how in the management of injured hands was not known. It is this ignorance and a sort of negligence that kept the surgery of the hand in the background for a long time. From the beginning of this century surgeons were compelled to realise the value and importance of reconstruction and rehabilitation of the injured hands, because of their enormous number and this number was a direct consequence of rapid industrialisation. Large number of injured hands affected the industrial production which in turn affected the country's economy.

It is found that one in every third accident involves the hand. The only way to rehabilitate the injured hand is to do early surgical repair. This means within 6-12 hours of the accident. Then only useful function can be restored to the injured hand in as short a time as possible. This is realised all over the world and surgery of the injured hand has become a speciality.

This speciality is mainly within the fold of Plastic Surgery which has to do with restoring lost parts of the body, repairing parts that do not work properly or improving appearance.

In India with rapid industrialisation enormous number of hands are being injured. In a developing country like ours this has an important impact on country's economy. Unfortunately these victims are not given the necessary treatment for want of facilities and trained personnel.

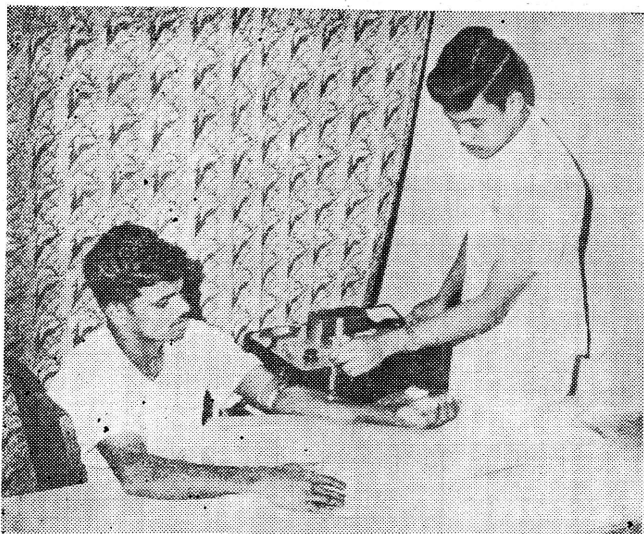
The Government Stanley Hospital situated in the midst of industrial North Madras with the harbour complex nearby, is receiving large number of injured hands. The department of Plastic and Reconstructive surgery of this hospital took the initiative to create a good set-up to receive these injured hands in time and give the necessary treatment. The Government of Tamil Nadu quickly realised the magnitude



Wax bath

of the problem and sanctioned 20 additional beds to the department of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery and additional staff to treat the injured hands. In this respect the Government of Tamil Nadu has led the way in the country in creating an exclusive set up for treatment and rehabilitation of injured hands. The Hand Injury Service was formally inaugurated by Honourable Professor K. Anbazhagan M.A. in 10th January 1974 with Dr. M. Narayanan M.S. Director of medical education presiding.

A separate ward with 20 beds has been opened under the department of Plastic Surgery. Many kinds of injuries to the hands are received. They are given prompt



Physiotherapist attending a patient after tendon repair.

treatment. The hand has several structures. The primary aim of this service is to make the skin wounds heal quickly with plastic surgery procedures and repair the deeper structures that are damaged. Following this, the hand is rehabilitated as quickly as possible, and the patient is made to resume his work as early as possible.

joints and nerves and painful amputation stumps. Exercise helps to maintain or improve body function and posture. It increases muscle tone, strength and endurance.

The illustrations in the following pages will give a cross section of the surgery of the hands done in the department of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery of Government Stanley Hospital.

PHYSIOTHERAPY :—

This aspect of rehabilitation is done by the Physiotherapist under the direct supervision of the surgeons. The role of Physiotherapy in rehabilitation is as important as surgeon itself. Physiotherapy is a part of the branch of medicine called physical medicine and rehabilitation.

Heat, cool, ultraviolet radiation, ultrasound and other exercises are used in the physical therapy treatment—Physical therapy is helpful in many kinds of diseases and disabilities. For example, it is often used in poliomyelitis, various types of paralysis and muscle weaknesses, and in amputations, fractures and other orthopedic conditions. Heat is used in various forms. Applied to the body tissues, it relieves pain, improves circulation and relaxes muscles. Cold, when used soon after injury, lessens pain, hemorrhage and swelling. Ultraviolet radiation kills germs and promotes healing. Ultrasound is used to treat inflammatory conditions of the

Read

Tamil Arasu

for

accurate

and

authentic

news

of

Tamil Nadu

Single Copy Ps. 40

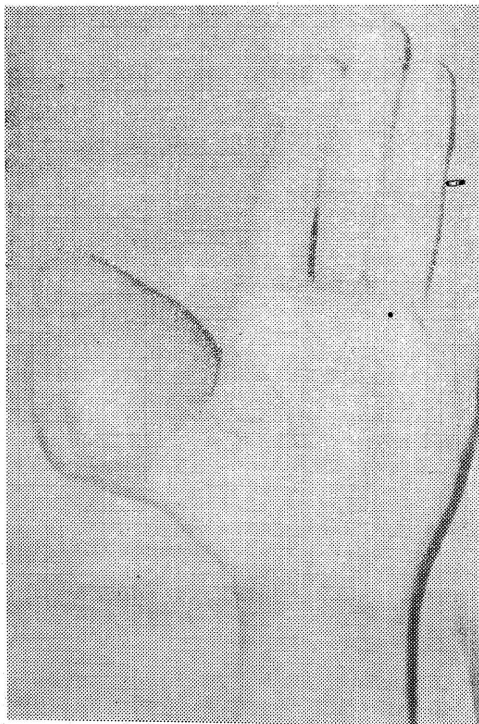
Annual subscription Rs. 5.00

A CANCER — AFFECTED LADY TREATED TO FULL RECOVERY TO HER CONTENTMENT

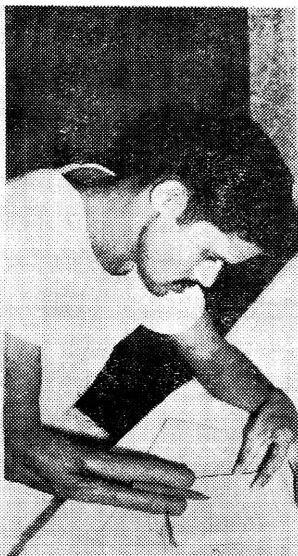


This lady came with cancer in the left thumb as seen in the picture at the bottom (right). The thumb of the left arm was amputated so as to put an end to the cancerous tumour without spreading to other parts of the body

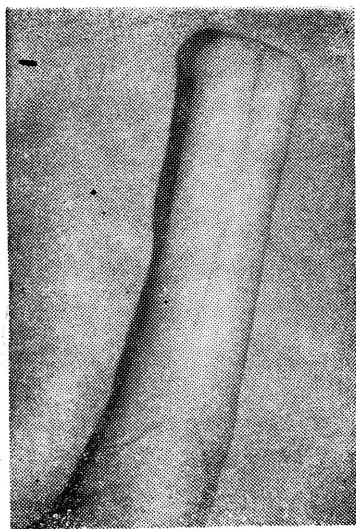
Without thumb, the other four fingers become useless. In order to rectify this deformity, following the amputation of the thumb the index finger of the same hand was shifted to the place of the thumb and made to perform all the functions of the thumb. After physiotherapy treatment, she is now capable of holding and handling all the objects of all sizes with her hand. The smiling face now she holds bears ample testimony to her contentment with the treatment meted out to her in the Department of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery in the Stanley Medical College Hospital.



The appearance of the thumb with the cancer tumour in the pre-operated period.



Miraculous Recovery of Useless and Unusable Forearms to Normal Functioning



The appearance of the amputated forearm with which the patient could do no work.

Thirumalai of Salem district sustained blast injury to his right hand. He had his initial treatment for the injury at Salem where the hand was amputated. But amputation of his right hand was of no avail to him inasmuch as he could not carry on his normal work with the forearm. In other words, the remaining forearm was useless to him. After that he was treated in the Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery Department of the Stanley Medical College Hospital where the two bones of his forearm was separated in a scissors—like form as seen in the pictures above.

Now he is capable of using his forearm as Chinese Chop sticks to hold and handle both larger and smaller objects alike. His right hand, after Plastic and Reconstructive treatment, has been recovered to normal functioning with which the patient is able to hold the spoon to eat, the pen to write and to use the forearm for all his daily activities. In the matter of getting back his operated forearm to normal functioning the Physiotherapy played not an insignificant part.

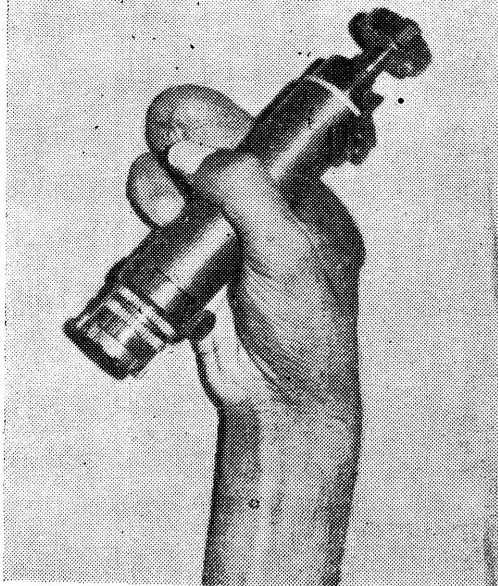
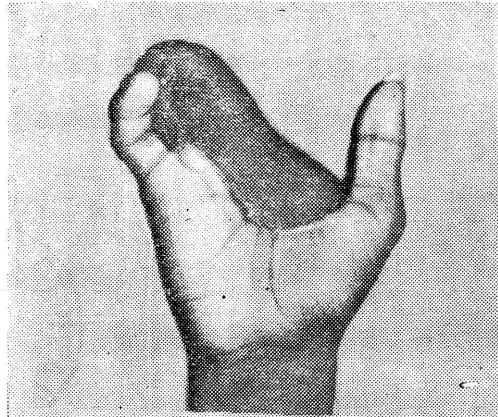
BADLY CRUSH INJURED PATIENT RELIEVED AND RECOVERED TO NORMAL CONDITION AND FUNCTIONING

Badly crushinjured while at work in a machine, Thiru Gopal was admitted in the hospital for treatment. The staff of the Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery Department shouldered the responsibility of recovering his right hand to normal condition and functions. They applied their heart and mind to the task. Immediately his right index and middle fingers were completely amputated. Soon after admission the hand was covered with skin taken from the abdomen. In stages the skin was adjusted to the hand.

Now he is able to perform all the functions with the remaining thumb and fingers. Physio-pheraphy played an indispensable part in recovering the operated parts to the normal functioning.



Pre-operation period appearance.



Read

Tamil Arasu

for accurate
and authentic News of
Tamil Nadu.

Single copy Re. 0.40.

Annual subscription Rs. 5.00.

Rapid Green
Revolution



Welfare of
Backward
Classes



Free Education
up to P.U.C.



**CAN YOU NOT
HELP THE
STATE?**

Legal
Distribution
of Land to
the Poor



Slum
Clearance



*Despite these achievements
Rising Population Raises Problems*

SURELY YOU CAN

By PLANNING YOUR FAMILY

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES AND FAMILY PLANNING

VISIT Poompuhar

FOR A REAL
INSIGHT INTO

Tamil Culture

Kaveripoompattinam, known as Poompuhar in its more fortunate days was a well laid out port town which boasted of a separate settlement for the foreigners. Much of the archaeological remains still are there for us to see.

In addition, the recently constructed art gallery is the first attempt, after many centuries, at group-sculpture for which Tamil Nadu is justly famous. In the form of group-sculpture and also in individual figures a remarkable edifice to recreate the life and times of the Tamil classic "Silappathikaram" Story of the Anklet has come up at Kaveripoompattinam in its art gallery.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS

CONTACT:

RECEPTION OFFICER,

Poompuhar Art Gallery
[VIA] Sirkali, Thanjavur Dist.