

(Chithrai-Vaikasi, Dhunmathi)  
Tiruvalluvar Year 2012

**Tamil Arasu**

**May 1981 50 Ps.**







**Dr. AMBEDKAR**

**91-st**

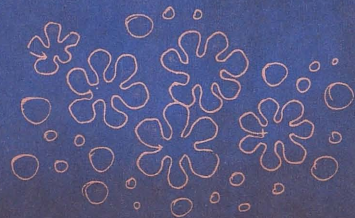
**BIRTHDAY**

**CELEBRATIONS**

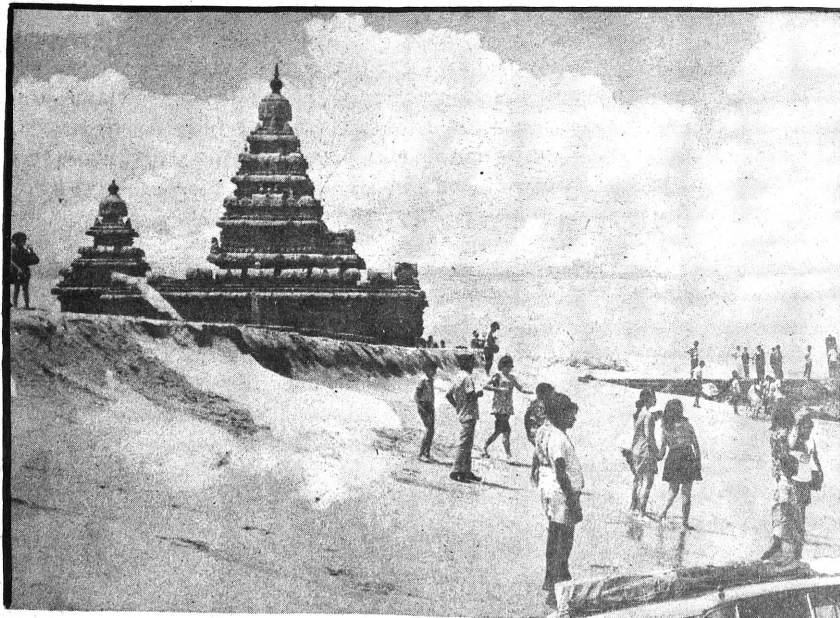
**14-4-1981**



**KALAIYANAR  
ARANGAM  
MADRAS**







Tamil Nadu has a very rich Tourism potential. The ancient temples with lofty towers, architectural monuments, rivers, deep and lovely woods, with wildlife sanctuaries, unparalleled hill stations, health resorts and long beaches adorn the State. Tamil Nadu has an advantage of well developed net work of roads and transport services. Thus any investment on Tourism Development in Tamil Nadu will get increasing benefits.

The Budget outlay which was only Rs. 22.70 lakhs in 1975-76 has gradually been stepped upto Rs. 110 lakhs in 1981-82, which will prove that the Government are very much interested in the field of development of Tourism.

Development of Tourism in Tamil Nadu has the following objectives :—

(i) Development of places of International importance to attract more tourists ;



# Tamil Arasu

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# TOURISM

EARNs RICH FOREIGN EXCHANGE

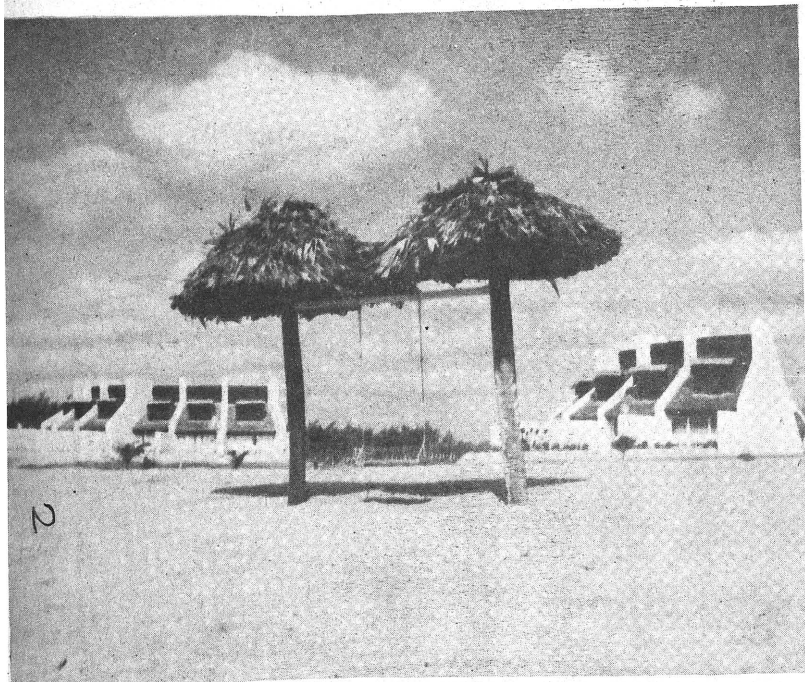
Thiru RM. VEERAPPAN,  
Minister for Information and Religious Endowments.



(ii) Development of places of National importance to develop domestic tourism ;

(iii) Development of less known Tourist Centres which have great potential in this State ; and

(iv) Provision of inexpensive accommodation to the Domestic Tourists and Budget Tourists.



#### *Development of Travel Circuits :*

We were advised by the Government of India to identify at least two broad Travel Circuits and to formulate our Sixth Plan for the development of the identified travel circuits, in order to ensure that further investments by the Centre and the State on tourism development yields the maximum benefit. We accordingly identified the following three Travel Circuits.

I. Madras - Mamallapuram-Thirukazhukundram-Kancheepuram-Tiruchirapalli-Thanjavur-Pudukottai-Madurai-Rameswaram-Kanniyakumari-Courtallam-Trivandrum.

II. Madras - Krishnagiri - Hogenakkal - Yercaud - Coimbatore-Udhagamandalam-Mudumalai-Mysore-Bangalore.

III. Rameswaram - Madurai - Kodaikanal - Pudukottai - Tiruchirapalli - Thanjavur - Mamallapuram - Madurai.

We have drawn up a Master Plan involving a total outlay of about Rs. 70 crores. We have sent this Travel Circuit Plan to the Government of India requesting Central assistance for the development of travel circuits. Our proposal is under the consideration of the Government of India.

#### *Mamallapuram :*

A Master Plan has been drawn up for development of Mamallapuram at a cost of Rs. 6 crores. The rock-cut monoliths, Shore Temple, beautiful beach, round the year usability of the area are the factors which make Mamallapuram one of the important Tourist Centres of the world. The Co-ordination Committee has identified the following five schemes to be taken up on a priority basis in the first phase :

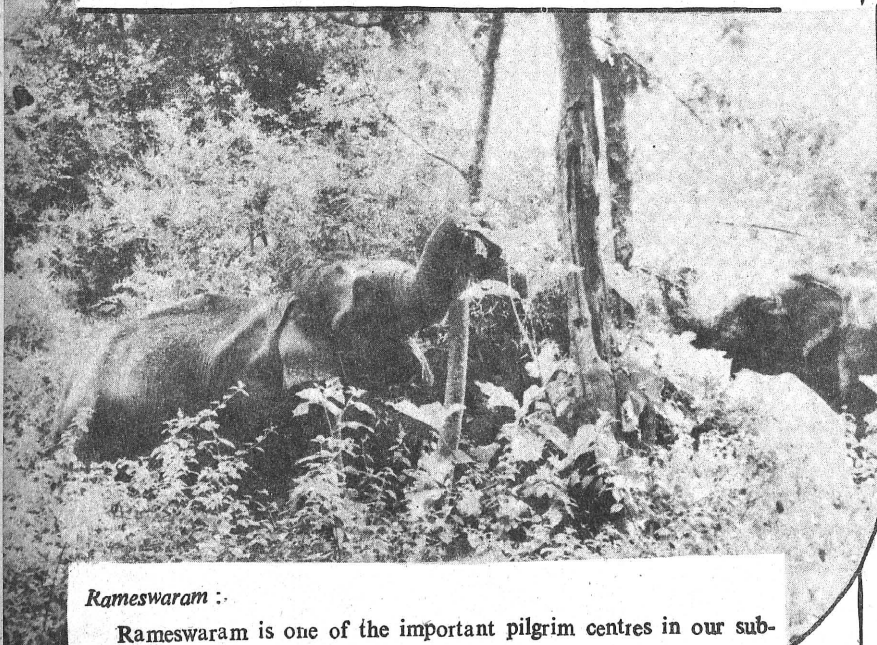
1. Formation of Ring-road.
2. Transport Terminal.
3. Regulated Shopping Plaza.
4. Vista formation.
5. Recreation facilities.

We have requested the Government of India to provide Rs. 25 lakhs as first instalment for the development of the above five schemes. Their reply is awaited.

During 1978-79 a sum of Rs. 1,81,814 was incurred towards the construction of a rest-shed with basic amenities for the benefit of budget tourists. During 1979-80, a sum of Rs. 3.5 lakhs was sanctioned for the provision of a camping site to encourage self-catering holidays. During 1980-81, a sum of Rs. 2.20 lakhs has been sanctioned for the



improvement of the camping site. Construction of the camping site is in progress. It has been decided to set up an open-air museum at Mamallapuram which will depict the evolution of sculpture and temple architecture. The proposed open-air museum will be a large park spread over to an area of about 25 acres near the beach. A sum of Rs. 9.80 lakhs has been sanctioned for the proposed open-air museum during 1980-81. It is also proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs during 1981-82.



#### *Rameswaram :*

Rameswaram is one of the important pilgrim centres in our sub-continent. It is also the entry point for Tourists from Sri Lanka by sea. Besides, Rameswaram is a fine beach resort and the neighbouring islands offer an ideal setting for setting up a Marine National Park. Because of high tourism potential, we have drawn up a Master Plan for the development of Rameswaram and its environs involving a total outlay of Rs. 28 crores over a period of 10 years. As the Rameswaram project qualifies for international assistance in many respects, we have requested the Union Government to seek financial assistance from the World Bank.

Our Government have provided funds for construction of rest sheds and dress changing rooms at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs. During 1981-82, we have proposed to construct a Youth Hostel at Rameswaram to cater to the needs of the budget tourists at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs.

#### *Kanniyakumari :*

Kanniyakumari which is at the southern end of India attracts both foreign and domestic tourists through out the year.

We have appointed a Tourism Consultant to prepare a Master Plan for the development of Kanniyakumari. The Master Plan is under preparation.

In the meantime, during the year 1980-81, a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided for construction of a dormitory (Youth Hostel) to cater to the needs of the budget tourists and Rs. 1 lakh has been sanctioned for the construction of Tourist Office.

#### *Udhagamandalam :*

Under the Hill Area Development Programme, we have sanctioned Rs. 20.5 lakhs to develop Udhagamandalam lake area. It is proposed to enlarge the Boat House and to provide a mini-train in the lake area. During 1981-82, it is proposed to provide Rs. 15 lakhs under Hill Area Development Programme to develop Udhagamandalam.

#### *Yercaud :*

The Government had so far sanctioned a sum of Rs. 6.72 lakhs for beautifying Yercaud lake. A new boat house-cum-restaurant has been constructed and boating facilities have been provided. A further sum of Rs. 1 lakh has been sanctioned for construction of Telescope House at Lady's Seat.

#### *Kodaikanal :*

Two Telescope Houses have been constructed at Kodaikanal at a cost of Rs. 1.6 lakhs. Rs. 2.8 lakhs have been provided for construction of Restaurant Block during 1977-78. During 1978-79, a sum of Rs. 7.03 lakhs has been sanctioned for construction of a dormitory. Construction of dormitory and the restaurant is now in progress.



### **Pichavaram :**

Pichavaram is a place of unparalleled scenic beauty with back waters and mangrove forests on the East Coast. It has great potential as a picnic and holiday resort. With a view to develop Pichavaram, the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 4.5 lakhs for construction of rest sheds in 1978-79. The work is now in progress. A further sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been sanctioned during 1979-80 to provide further amenities. It is proposed to provide Rs. 5 lakhs during 1981-82 for construc-



tion of Boat House and purchase of pleasure boats for the benefit of tourists.

### **Hogenakkal :**

Hogenakkal water falls is one of the popular tourist attractions in Dharmapuri district. Hogenakkal falls is famous for curative powers of its water. During 1979-80, a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been provided for construction of dormitory to cater to the needs of the budget

tourists. The work is in progress. It has been proposed to construct a hanging bridge at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs during 1981-82.

### **Youth Hostels :**

To promote youth tourism and to accommodate budget tourists, youth hostels (Dormitories) are being constructed at all important tourists centres. Youth Hostels are designed to provide dormitory accommodation at a nominal rent of Rs. 5 to Rs. 7.50 per bed. We have sanctioned construction of Youth Hostels in the following places :

Yercaud ;  
Mandapam ;  
Pichavaram ;  
Hogenakkal ;  
Kodaikanal ;  
Kanniyakumari ;  
Udhagamandalam ;  
Rameswaram and  
Mamallapuram.

Youth Hostels at Yercaud, Mandapam, Hogenakkal, Mamallapuram are nearing completion. The remaining works are at various stages of construction.

### **Publicity and Promotion :**

In order to disseminate information and attract more tourists, the department continued to take up several promotional and publicity measures.

### **Exhibitions :**

The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation has conducted the eighth All India Tourist Trade Fair, at Madras at the "Fair Lands" near War Memorial. In response to our request, the Government of India have transferred 6.5 acres, a portion of the Island Grounds to the State Government. It is proposed to develop the Fair Lands as a permanent exhibition site by landscaping the entire area. This year Government have provided a token amount for the purpose.

In order to make people tourism conscious, the Department of Tourism has been participating in all the important exhibitions organised by the Directorate of Information and Public Relations.



The Department of Tourism participated in the special Tamil Cultural Exhibition organised at Madurai in connection with the Fifth World Tamil Conference in a big way. It has put up a sound and light pavilion which has attracted large number of foreign delegates as well as domestic tourists.



#### *Production of films :*

Production of documentary films to project the tourist attractions of the State has also been taken up. A documentary film on 'Holiday resorts of Tamil Nadu' is under production. The film is likely to be completed in a couple of months.

#### *Photo Library :*

The Department is maintaining a photo library. Negatives and colour transparencies of our tourist attractions are collected, indexed and kept in the Department. They are extensively used in the Department publications, exhibitions, advertisements and other publicity materials. They are also lent to newspapers and periodicals and travel trade journals.

As the colour photographs are increasingly used in our publications, it is proposed to purchase colour processing equipment and audio visual equipment at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs during 1981-82.

#### *Publications :*

Providing comprehensive background materials on the greatness of Tamil Nadu and basic information about the facilities available in the State is one of the important activities of the Department. During 1980-81 attractive brochures have been brought out besides making certain corrections, updating the literature produced earlier.

The tourist literature produced by the Department are distributed through the Tourist Offices and other channels to the tourists visiting the State. They are also sent to the Government of India Tourist Offices and Air India Offices abroad for distribution to the travel trade at their end. The travel agencies, Airline offices, hotels and others in the travel trade in Tamil Nadu are also supplied with these tourist literature.

#### *Fairs and Festivals :*

Pongal season is the peak tourist season for Tamil Nadu. During this period large number of foreign tourists and tourists from other States visit Tamil Nadu. The Department conducts Pongal Tourist Festival in all the important Tourist Centres, in all the districts.

The department actively assists in the celebration of "Summer Festival" in all the Hill Stations viz., Udhagamandalam, Kodaikanal and Yercaud.



### *Tourist Information Centres :*

We have strengthened the Tourism Department during 1980-81. We have opened a new Tourist Office at Madras.

In order to cater to the needs of foreign and domestic tourists, a Tourist Information Centre was opened at Delhi during August, 1980.



We have also opened a Tourist Information Counter at Meenambakkam Air Port.

Tourist Information Counters at Tirunelveli Junction and Madras Central Railway Station will be opened shortly.

### *Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation Limited :*

The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation which has been entrusted with the commercial aspects of tourism development has been receiving an increasing assistance from the Government. This has enabled the Corporation to register an impressive progress. During the last three years Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation was restructured on commercial lines and its activities expanded manifold and thus creating a firm impact in travel trade as a pioneer in providing the much needed infrastructure which includes transport and accommodation facilities for tourism promotion in Tamil Nadu. The internal transport and accommodation facilities offered by the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation have become much sought after by the tourists visiting Tamil Nadu from different parts of India as well as from abroad. This is mainly because of the reasonable inexpensive nature and good standard of the services offered. This has enabled the Corporation to cross an annual turnover of Rs. 1 crore and become a Public Limited Company with effect from 1st July 1980.

The Corporation's turnover during 1971-72 was Rs. 4.58 lakhs. In 1976-77 this has been increased to Rs. 68.51 lakhs. This has further been increased to Rs. 153 lakhs during 1980-81, and it is estimated to cross Rs. 200 lakhs in 1981-82. The Corporation made, for the first time, a net profit in the year 1977-78 and all the losses incurred earlier have since been wiped off. The Corporation has also started paying interest on the loans obtained from the Government. The net profit before interest for the year 1980-81 is expected to be Rs. 15 lakhs. The authorised capital which was only Rs. 50 lakhs in 1971 increased to Rs. 100 lakhs in 1974, Rs. 200 lakhs in 1977 and Rs. 500 lakhs in 1980. The paid up capital of the Corporation now is Rs. 195.05 lakhs.

A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been proposed to be provided by Government as Share Capital assistance and another sum of Rs. 20 lakhs as loan assistance for the Corporation during the year 1981-82.

### *Hotels :*

In 1971, when the Corporation was formed, it took over Tourist Bungalows run by the Government. The bed strength then was 253.

In 1975-76, the Corporation had 11 Tourist Bangalows with a total bed capacity of 752. This has now risen to 16 units with a combined bed strength of 1,095 following the commissioning of new hotels including a new 3 Star Hotel at Madurai. This is, besides the expansion of the existing Hotels at Madurai, Udhagamandalam, Kodaikanal, Kanniyakumari and Yercaud. A new 3 Star Hotel at Coimbatore will be commissioned shortly with a bed capacity of 91 built at a cost of Rs. 35 lakhs. At Mamallapuram, 30 new Cottages are being constructed with all modern amenities at an estimated cost of Rs. 30 lakhs. New hotels are also proposed at Mudumalai, Kancheepuram and Pudukkottai. It is also proposed by the Corporation to build a Star Hotel in Madras.

To provide wayside amenities, two motels have been commissioned at Ranipet and Ulundurpet. The work on the third motel at Krishnagiri is in progress. The aim of the Corporation is to provide Motels on all the National Highways in the State.



The hotels and motels run by the Corporation now are located in the following places :—

**Hotels.**—Chidambaram, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai (two hotels), Rameswaram, Tiruchendur, Kanniyakumari (two hotels), Udhagamandalam, Kodaikanal, Yercaud, Hogenakkal and Mamallapuram.

**Motels.**—Ranipet and Ulundurpet.

The revenue receipt from hotels has gone up from Rs. 4.50 lakhs in 1971-72 to Rs. 40 lakhs in 1976-77 and to Rs. 85 lakhs in 1980-81.

#### *Transport.*

The Transport Wing of the Corporation was completely remodelled and rationalised in the last three years. Not only old tours have been modified on the basis of the "feed back" from the clients, but also attractive new tours have been introduced. Our coach tours are accepted as the best in the country as evidenced by the fact that sister corporations of the neighbouring States have deputed their officers to study our transport services. The Corporation is now operating the following coach tours :—

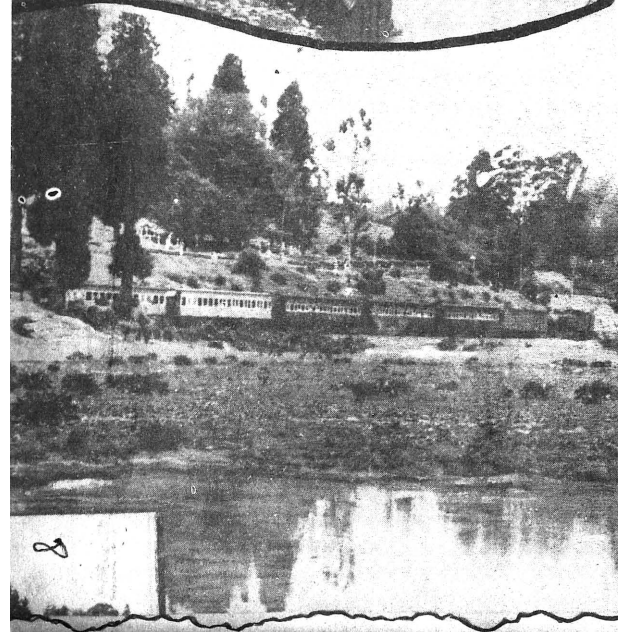
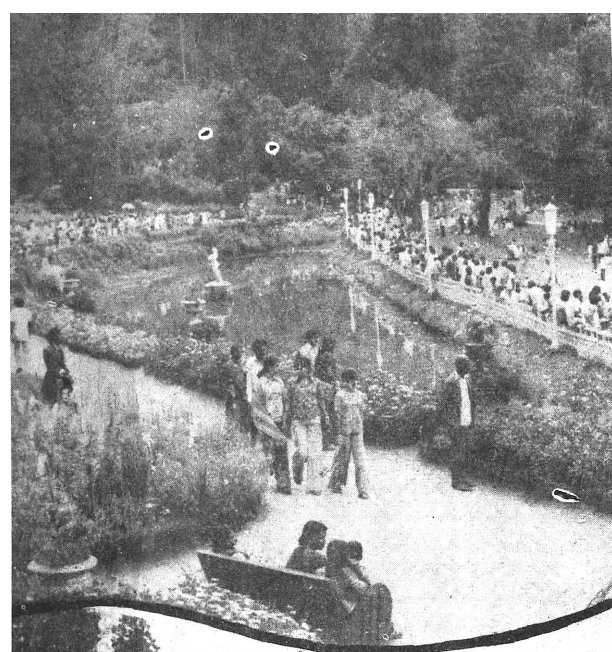
1. Daily city sight-seeing tour of Madras.
2. Daily excursion tour to Kancheepuram, Tirukazhukundram and Mamallapuram.
3. Daily tour to Tirupathi.
4. 7-day coach tour of Tamil Nadu.
5. 7-day coach tour of South India.

Special tours are also organised on requests to suit the convenience of the visitors

Our tours are extremely popular among ethnic traffic from South East Asian Countries. In order to attract more tourists from these areas, the Corporation has recently appointed general selling agents at Malaysia and Singapore. Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation is the first Tourism Corporation in the country to make such an arrangement.

To make the tour tickets readily available for the tourists, all the leading hotels and travel agents in Madras have been appointed as selling agents of the Corporation from October, 1979. Our coach





tour tickets are also available at the Metropolitan cities like Bombay and Delhi.

The Transport Wing, which was started in 1972 with 2 luxury coaches, now has a fleet strength of 15 luxury coaches including an air-conditioned coach. Two more air-conditioned coaches are to be added shortly.

In addition to operating our tours, the coaches are also hired to group tourists.

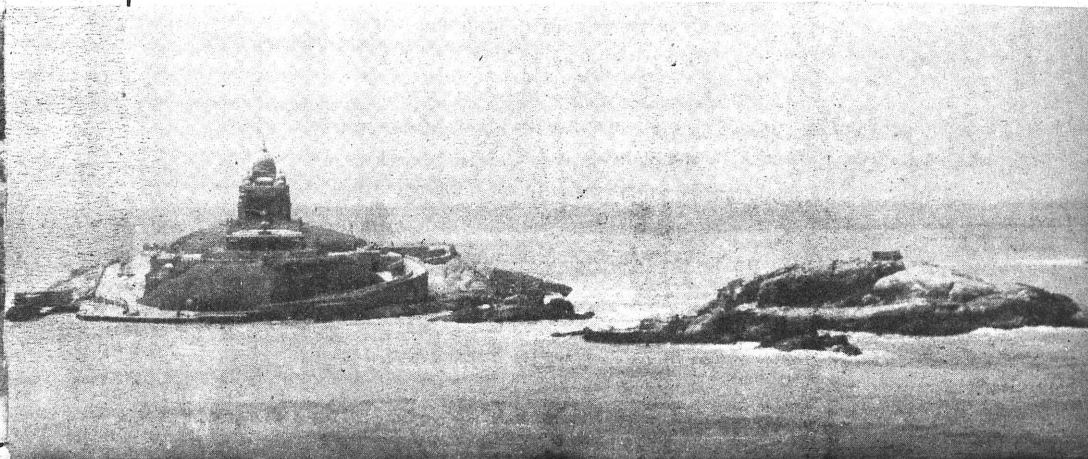
The capital investment in the Transport Wing upto 31st March 1981 is Rs. 35 lakhs. The receipts from the Transport Wing which was Rs. 2 lakhs in 1972-73, Rs. 14 lakhs in 1976-77 is Rs. 35 lakhs in 1980-81.

#### OTHER ACTIVITIES.

The Boat House at Udhagamandalam was taken over by the Corporation from the Fisheries Department in 1977 and a new Boat House was built at Yercaud in April 1979. More boats have been put into operation in these Boat Houses for the benefit of the tourists.

#### *Tourist Service Centre :*

The Tourist Service Centre at Mammalapuram is run by the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation to cater to the tourists visiting the sea side resort by sale of petrol, motor spare parts and tourist literature. In February 1981, a diesel outlet has also been added to this



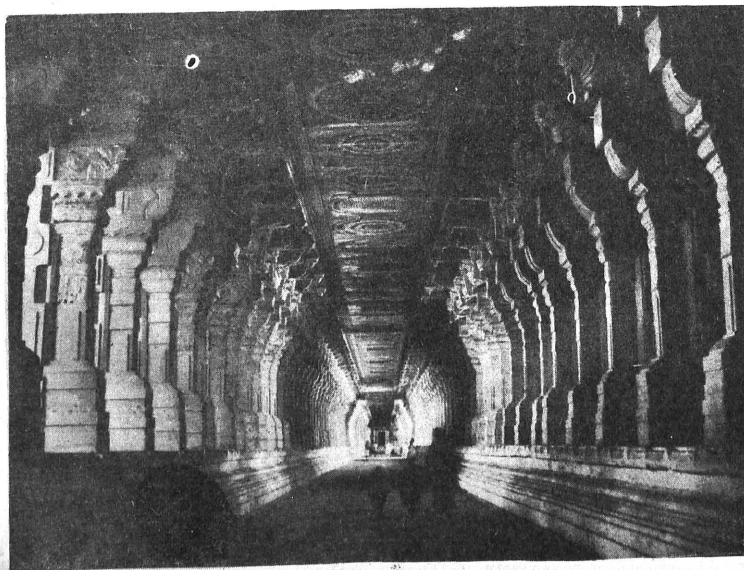
service centre as an added facility to the tourists coming by diesel operated vehicles.

#### *Trade Fairs:*

The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation organises annual Tourist Trade Fairs at Madras, which is a popular annual event in the city. The Eighth Annual Tourist Trade Fair which concluded on 15th March 1981 was visited by as many as 20 lakh people.

#### *Souvenir Division:*

To enable the tourists visiting Tamil Nadu to carry sweet memories of our State, attractive souvenir items are being brought out by the Corporation. The picture post cards and the tourist map of Tamil Nadu, brought out by the Corporation are already popular with the tourists. An attractive purse-cum-shopping bag has since been devised as a souvenir and other souvenir items like scarves, art plates, etc. will be brought out shortly.



#### *Labour Welfare Measures:*

The number of employees of the Corporation which was 143 at the time of formation of the Corporation has risen to 750 as of now. The welfare of the staff has always been engaging the attention of the management. The Pay and Allowances of the employees belonging to catering section and transport wing have always been above the minimum prescribed by the various Acts of the Government. Besides, the Corporation has also been giving many monetary and non-monetary benefits to their employees.

The Corporation paid bonus to its employees for the first time in September, 1978 and continued thereafter.

To enable the employees to earn a share in the surplus generated in their own unit, a system of incentive bonus was devised and introduced with effect from 1st October 1979. The incentive bonus scheme has further been liberalised from 1st October, 1980. Subsidised food is served to the staff in the Tourist Bungalows and Motels. An Employees' Gratuity Trust has been created with effect from 30th January 1980. To provide housing facilities to all the staff members of the moffussil, a phased programme of construction of staff quarters has been taken up. It is proposed to introduce a medical scheme for the benefit of all the employees of the Corporation under which the employees will get free treatment on par with Government servants in all Government hospitals.

The employees who were receiving adhoc wages were brought into a time-scale of pay with effect from 1st January 1979. Following the recommendations of a specially constituted Wages Sub-Committee, the wages of the employees were substantially revised from October, 1980 by granting special allowances like hill area allowance, dearness allowance, etc.

With all these, the average earnings of the employee per month which was Rs. 140 during 1971-72 and Rs. 210 in 1976-77 rose to Rs. 420 in 1980-81.



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interest accruing on your Time Deposit  
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One withdrawal to the extent of 50% of  
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the account has run for one year.

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default-free maintenance of the account  
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- District Savings Officer, or
- Small Savings Directorate  
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- Regional Director (National Savings)  
of your area



Or write to  
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ORGANISATION**  
Post Box 96, NAGPUR - 440001

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# LABOUR WELFARE MEASURES

Thiru  
**S. RAGHAVANANDAM,**  
Minister for Labour.

## The Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Reading Rooms : Board :

The Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board is a statutory body, constituted under the Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1972. The Minister in-charge of Labour is the Chairman of the Board which comprises representatives of the Government, employers, and employees, few legislators and independent members. The Board has been implementing several welfare measures for the benefit of the labour in Tamil Nadu.

### 1. Labour Welfare Centres :

The Board is now running 14 Labour Welfare Centres. There are two sections in the Labour Welfare Centres. In one section, tailoring classes are being conducted for the benefit of the daughters and wives of the workers. 50 ladies are admitted in each of these tailoring classes. A sum of Rs. 30 is paid as stipend to each trainee. In the other section, pre-school classes are being conducted for the benefit of the workers' children in the age group of 2.5 to 5 years. Upto 50 children are admitted in each such pre-school. An expenditure of Rs. 89,499 has been incurred by the Board during 1980-81. The Board has decided to open Labour Welfare Centres at Guindy, Vickaramasingapuram, Salem, Perianaickenpalayam, Dharapuram, Mettur Dam, Ennore, Barracks Line Village Colony (Madras), Palani, Udumalpet, Tuticorin, Erode, Dalmiapuram, Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur. It has been decided to provide also study rooms to the student-dependants of workers in these Labour Welfare Centres.

### Tailoring Centres :

The Board is now running a Tailoring Centre at Gudalur. In addition to this, it is proposed to open the Tailoring Centres at Kothagiri, Manjolai Estate in Tirunelveli District and Lower Kodayar (Kanyakumari District).

The Board at present runs four reading rooms at Perambur, Tondiarpet, Madurai and Coimbatore. Newspapers, Weekly and Monthly Magazines are supplied to the readers. The Board has since decided that in these reading rooms a small library with reference books in Science, Mathematics and Industrial Law could be opened. An expenditure of Rs. 50,960 has been incurred during 1980-81.

### T. B. Ward, Tambaram :

The Board has constructed a 26 bed T. B. Ward at Tambaram at a cost of Rs. 3.64 lakhs for the treatment of workers. The Board has decided to construct T. B. Wards for workers in the T. B. Hospitals at Vellore, Asaripallam (Kanyakumari District), Perunthurai (Periyar District), Austinpatti (Madurai District) and in the Government Hospital at Tiruppur. The Board has also proposed to take up a special paediatric clinic at Sivakasi with 20 beds for the benefit of the Workers' Children.

### Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme (Private Employers' Projects).

Under this Scheme, financial assistance is extended to employers to construct houses for the benefit of industrial workers covered by the Factories Act, 1948. For the purpose of extending Financial assistance under the scheme, the following ceilings have been approved :— Rs. 5,350 for small two-roomed houses (double storeyed). Rs. 6,050 for small two-roomed houses, (multi storeyed). Rs. 7,600 for regular two-roomed houses (double-storeyed) and Rs. 8,500 for regular two-roomed houses (multi-storeyed).

The Budget Estimate for 1980-81 is Rs. 5.26 lakhs under loan, and Rs. 2.50 lakhs under subsidy. Provision has been made in the Revised Estimate for 1980-81 in respect of the following projects :—

Madurantakam Co-operative Sugar Mills Limited, Padalam for construction of 16 houses.

—Rs. 60,800 towards loan and Rs. 15,200 subsidy. Sundaram Textile Mills Ltd., Nanguneri (Entire Subsidy for 12 houses.) Rs. 16,050 towards subsidy. During the year 1980-81 the following projects under the scheme has been sanctioned. Shri Ramalinga Mills Private Limited, Aruppukottai.—Number of houses : 140 double—storeyed. Small two roomed tenements. The loan and subsidy sanctioned are Rs. 3,74,500 and Rs. 1,87,250 respectively.

A sum of Rs. 32,100 was disbursed to the Sundaram Textiles Limited, Nanguneri towards loan during 1979-80 for the schemes sanctioned previously. The completion of the following works are anticipated during 1980-81.

Madurantakam Co-operative Sugar Mills Limited, Padalam —16 houses. Salem Co-operative Sugar Mills Limited, Mohanur—72 houses upto plinth level only. The following development schemes are contemplated during the year 1981-82 :— National Co-operative Sugar Mills Limited, Alanganallur. —48 houses (II Phases) are expected to be constructed. Madurantakam Co-operative Sugar Mills Limited, Padalam —40 houses (II Phases) are expected to be constructed. Salem Co-operative Sugar Mills, Mohanur —72 houses are expected to be completed upto roof level. Sri Ramalinga Mills (P) Ltd., Aruppukottai. —140 houses are expected to be constructed upto plinth level.

No new project has been proposed to Government for sanction during this year.

### The Plantation Labour Housing Scheme :

The scheme envisages assistance to the planters for construction of houses for their workers, with 50 per cent loan and 37.5 per cent subsidy based on the ceiling cost of



construction per single roomed tenement at Rs. 4,000 during the year 1979. No new project for construction of houses for workers in the plantations has been sanctioned by the Government during the period under report.

**The Present position in regard to Plantations Labour Housing Scheme is summed up in the Statement hereunder :**

1. Total number of residential families including single workers requiring houses ..	46,372
2. Number of standard houses provided ..	38,754
3. Total number of standard houses yet to be provided ..	7,618
4. Number of non-standard houses available ..	3,600

#### **General :**

With a view to get statistics about the number of establishments and workers covered under various Acts, the Inspectorate was asked to take census of these establishments in the month of December, 1980. This survey revealed an increase of about 25 per cent in the number of establishments covered by various enactments and 30 per cent in the number of workers who would be benefited under the various labour legislations.

#### **Holiday Home :**

Holiday Home at Yercaud is now functioning in a rented building. Construction of Holiday Homes has also been sanctioned at Mamallapuram and Courtallam. An extent of 0.25 acre of land has been allotted to the Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board for the construction of Holiday Home at Uthagamandalam. It is also proposed to open Rest House at Valparai and Holiday Homes at Kodaikanal and Rameswaram.

#### **Child Care Centres :**

Mahalir Manrams at Thiruvika Nagar, Barracks Line Village, Colony, Madras S.I.H.S. Thozhilalar Mahalir Manram, Coimbatore and at Rajapalayam are run with the annual grant of Rs. 8,000 from the Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board. The Board also runs a Child Care Centre at Palladam. The Board has decided to open more Child Care Centres one each at Sankagiri,



Coonoor, Sathur, Tiruchirappalli, Mukkudal, Tuticorin, Bhavani and Alangulam (Ramanathapuram District). An expenditure of Rs. 23,670 has been incurred during 1980-81.

#### **Rest House for Trade Union Leaders and Workers' Representatives at Teynampet, Madras :**

The construction work is in progress and it is expected to be opened in April 1981. It is also proposed to open a library in the Rest House at Teynampet containing reference books for use by the Trade Union Leaders.

#### **Book Banks :**

The Board has decided to start Book Banks to assist the workers' children in colleges and schools at Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli districts. Under this scheme, the Board is supplying non-returnable text books, free of cost to the workers' children studying upto 7th standard and returnable books to students of 8th standard and above. 161 applications were received for the reimbursement of the cost of the books; and a sum of Rs. 2,074.50 has been sanctioned so far.

#### **Tuition fees and examination fees to Worker's Children who are learning typewriting and shorthand :**

193 candidates got reimbursement under this scheme. A sum of Rs. 15,681 have been so far sanctioned.



#### **Reimbursement of the cost of spectacles to workers who suffer from poor-eye-sight :**

During the period under report 544 persons got reimbursement of the cost of the spectacles. A total sum of Rs. 22,922.38 has been sanctioned so far.

#### **Grant of scholarship :**

The Board grants scholarships to Worker's Children as detailed below :—

- (a) 10+2 (Ten Plus Two)  
Two scholarships to Students who secure first and second rank in each district.
- (b) Engineering—15 Scholarships.
- (c) Medical—10 Scholarships.
- (d) Law—9 Scholarships.
- (e) Industrial Training Institutes—15 Scholarships.

#### **Other Schemes**

The Board is conducting annual sports every year to the men and women workers, including the children. The Board has decided to open Recreational Cultural activities in labour colonies and labour populated areas to remove the evils of drinking habits among workers. The Board grants funeral expenses at the rate of Rs. 200 to the family of the workers if he dies while in service. The Board supplies artificial limbs

to disabled workers, who are not getting this benefit from any other source. It is also proposed to start multipurpose, labour welfare centres at Thiruvattiyur or Ennore (Madras) Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Erode. The Board has also decided to open a Community Centre-cum-Auditorium in North Madras, and a Community Centre at Ambattur where the workers could conduct marriages, ear-boring ceremonies and other social functions. The Board has also decided to implement the Integrated Health Package Service Scheme to the workers not covered by the Employees' State Insurance Scheme.



The Government have sanctioned a scheme for the grant of financial assistance to meet legal expenses of trade unions in respect of proceedings in the High Court at Rs. 150 per writ petition or writ appeal subject to certain conditions. The Commissioner of Labour has been empowered to sanction the legal assistance. During 1979, one application was received for the grant of legal aid and Rs. 150 was sanctioned. During the year under report, there was no claim for aid under this scheme.

A sum of Rs. 1,000 per year has been provided by Government towards legal assistance at State cost to poor and deserving workers or their dependants claiming compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Injured workmen are also eligible for legal assistance to defend their cases in the High Court, when the managements go on appeal against the orders of the Additional Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, provided such assistance was granted to them in respect of the proceedings before the Additional Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation.

#### Labour Legal Advisory Cells :

Three Legal Advisory Cells are functioning at Madras, Coimbatore and Madurai and they are being managed by Retired Judicial Officers and Retired Labour Officers. These Cells have been set up by the Government on the recommendation made by the One-man Committee appointed to examine the general question

of framing a scheme for legal aid to people of insufficient means. These Cells hear the representations of workers with understanding and sympathy and suggest to them the procedure to be followed for redressal of their grievances and the forum to be approached for securing relief under various labour enactments and connected matter.

These Cells have heard 350 representations during the year 1980 as compared with 274 representations during 1979.

#### Tamil Nadu Industrial Nutrition Programme:

With the assistance of the 'CARE' Institutions, the Tamil Nadu Industrial Nutrition Programme is being implemented in the State for the benefit of workers. Pre-school and the pregnant and lactating women in workers families are the beneficiaries of the scheme. 29,982 are receiving benefits under the scheme at present in respect of 106 units (including the welfare centres of the Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board) under the scheme. In addition to the existing Industrial Nutrition Programme, the need for the implementation of the Integrated Health Package Service Scheme has been recognised, so that in conjunction with the nutrition food supplied, the beneficiaries received medical care as well.

#### Tamil Nadu Institute of Labour Studies, Madras :

The Tamil Nadu Institute of Labour Studies, the first of its kind in South India was established in March 1973 by the Government of Tamil Nadu for the development of sound and healthy trade unionism, the development of managerial resources and development of an efficient labour administrative service. The curriculum of the Institute has been designed as to achieve these objectives. The curriculum includes the following programmes :

1. Imparting education to workmen (manual, clerical and technical) employed in the industrial establishments in the public as well as in the private sector on all aspects of labour legislation as well as behavioural science with special emphasis on the value of internal leadership among trade unions.

2. Training of officers in the managerial cadre in the industry

both in the private and public sectors mainly with a view to bring about attitudinal changes and build up sound human relations in industry.

3. Conducting refresher courses for the officers of the Labour Department in-charge of enforcement of labour laws and their administration ; and

4. Training of the officers who are dealing with labour in the Co-operative Societies, Local Bodies, etc.

The number of courses and seminars so far conducted by the Institute is 99 covering 2912 participants.

In appreciation of the useful activities of the Institute, the Government of Tamil Nadu upgraded it as a First Class Institute in 1978.

#### Part-time Diploma Course in Labour Administration.—

The Government permitted the Institute to conduct a Post-Graduate Diploma Course in Labour Administration. On 19th September 1980, the II Post Graduate Diploma Course in Labour Administration was inaugurated by the Honourable Minister for Labour. The strength of the students has gone up from 30 to 40.

#### Monthly Labour Law Journal in Tamil.—

The Institute has been publishing in Tamil a Labour Law Journal entitled "Uzhaippavar Ulagam" since September 1978. The journal brings out in simple Tamil, articles of interest to labour by eminent specialists in the field, digests of important decisions of Labour Courts, High Court and also the Supreme Court on industrial disputes. Statistics relating to the cost of living index particulars of strikes, lockouts and settlements; minimum wage notifications, etc., for the benefit of the workers.

#### Other activities:—

The Institute proposes to publish all the labour laws in Tamil for the benefit of the workers and trade union leaders who do not know any language other than Tamil.

The Institute is expected to set up a Research Cell for making in-depth study of labour statistics and labour problems.



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## PLATINUM JUBILEE OF THE MADRAS VETERINARY COLLEGE

The Madras Veterinary College is celebrating its platinum jubilee this year. It is the first Veterinary College in the country to be affiliated to a University. The College has students not only from various state of the country, but also from other countries like Sri Lanka, Burma, Malaysia, Iraq, Phillipines and Africa. The College has made steady progress in education and research activities. The research workers have contributed many significant and noteworthy research findings in the field of Veterinary Science.

The President Thiru Sanjiva Reddy inaugurated the Platinum Jubilee celebrations of the Madras Veterinary College on 7th April '81. While inaugurating the function The President said:

"The cattle wealth of our country has played a vital role on the farm front in the last thirty years. Despite the increasing role of machines in day-to-day life, the strategic importance of animals in the country's agricultural life cannot be minimised in the foreseeable future. It is necessary to give top priority to animal husbandry programmes which would contribute to efforts to banishing poverty and improve the income of the rural people. I am confident that Madras Veterinary College will continue to do its best in the coming years in this regard.

In the last few years particularly we have taken great strides to achieve increased live-stock production together with growth of its attendant

infrastructure. The Government at the Centre and in the States have been attaching increased importance to such development programmes that are oriented to ensure higher productivity and gainful employment. In this context, I find cross breeding has come to stay as the main plank on these development activities. However, for making this successful, provision of assured and effective health cover is also essential. In the last two decades, particularly, the milk yield from cows and buffaloes has increased substantially. It needs to be maintained and improved further. Recently, I read about the sale of an Ongole Bull to a Brazilian buyer at a price of Rs. 2.5 lakhs. This indicates that our cattle have won international recognition and value which is a compliment to the experts in this field in our country. In view of this, it has become all the more necessary that suitable insurance cover be provided to the cattle population in our country with a view to protect the interests of the farmers. In the present day world insurance has become common place and a variety of items of machinery, equipment, gadgets, motorcars and the like are being insured, there is no reason why the animals, which do so much service to the community, are left out. You can visualise our ever increasing demand for qualified and trained veterinarians to look after and guide the health and husbandry practices of livestock efficiently. The necessity and significance of veterinary education needs no over-emphasis.

The President laid the founda-

tion for a modern in-patient block for large animals.

The Governor, Thiru Sadiq Ali in his presidential address said:

The Veterinary College here has to its credit, other achievements apart, a good deal of research activity. You have, attached to the college, a well equipped hospital which gives proper medical aid to sick animals. The benefits of this research are made available to our farmers through the numerous extension centres and also when the staff and students visit villages and give them specialised advice and guidance in their animal husbandry activities.

So far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, I am glad to say that cattle development has made good progress. With the implementation of key village schemes and intensive cattle development projects, we have now 62 key village centres in the State, creating large pockets of milk production. The seven Intensive cattle Development Projects have contributed to an overall increase in milk production and productivity. Further, the health-cover—treatment and preventive measures—for the different classes of livestock is provided by a net work of different types of veterinary institutions in the State which seek to render effective service to diseased animals and ensure prophylactic measures against contagious and infectious diseases. The Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine at Ranipet is playing a pivotal role in this sphere.

The Governor laid the foundation for the new hostel block.

The Chief Minister, Thiru M.G. Ramachandran, laid the foundation for a building to mark the jubilee. The Chief Minister in his speech said: "The Tamil Nadu Government would do its best to provide all facilities to veterinary students and doctors in delivering health care to animals." He paid tributes to the college for becoming a centre for excellence.

The Agricultural Minister, Thiru K. Kalimuthu released a souvenir.

Thiru P. Kolandaivelu, Minister for Local Administration inaugurated a science exhibition.

The Minister for Animal Husbandry Tmt. Gomati Srinivasan, released a Tamil Journal brought out by the College.



# FUTURE PROGRAMME

A. VENKATARAMAN I.A.S.  
Vice-Chancellor, Tamil Nadu  
Agricultural University, Coimbatore.

Currently in the Veterinary Faculty Ph.D. Programmes are conducted in 9 major departments. In the years to come when more qualified persons are available Ph.D in the rest of the departments will be started in a phased manner

## Department of Bio-chemistry:

At present the department of Bio-chemistry which is clubbed with Microbiology will be separated and formed into a separate department. This separation is based on the modern research developments and also to provide more opportunities for the post-graduates for undertaking advanced research in Bio-chemistry. Further Masters and Doctorate degree programmes in Bio-chemistry will be started in the years to come.

## Veterinary Public Health and Epidemiology:

This is a new department which will be created to keep in tune with the advancements made in this country and also abroad. This is a vital department to study the impacts of Animal diseases on human health and also to monitor such diseases in the state.

## Dairy Technology:

With a modern, well equipped Dairy Technology Building completed it is proposed to start specialised courses in Dairy Technology at the undergraduate level, the intention being to provide the required trained personnel for the various Dairy Development Programmes being implemented in the country under "White Revolution." In a phased manner facilities will be made available for post-graduate studies at Masters and Doctorate level. For this purpose the qualified trained personnel will be recruited to fulfil the objectives.

In addition to the existing Multidisciplinary Regional Centres and Poultry disease investigation centres, emphasis on the future will be to locate any one of these centres in each district. Further, problems on nutrition, disease occurrence, marketing, etc. will be handled in these centres. In all the regional centres, farmers training courses will be started. In the Poultry investigation centres similarly poultry farmers training courses will be conducted. Further the training programmes will actually be taken in the rural areas by arranging classes and practical demonstrations on the spot for the benefit of the farmers.

The Director of Animal Health will be in overall control of all these centres located in the state.

## Institute of Animal Genetics and Breeding:

The field of Animal Genetics has brought in more advances in the area of Research and teaching which have a bearing on animal production. This is directly related to the farmer by way of breeding improved quality livestock for better returns. Naturally advance research on fundamental genetics forms the basic foundation (i.e) Drosophila Genetics, Biometry, Bio-chemical genetics, Pharmacogenetics, Radiation genetics, immunogenetics, molecular and microbial genetics and lab. animal genetics. The results of these will be applied to animal genetics with the aim of evolving high producing, high quality livestock. In addition Artificial Insemination will form a part of Animal Genetics to preserve and utilise Germ Plasm of exemplary character. The field of Cytogenetics will be applied to detect and diagnose reproductive and other allied disease conditions due to Chromosomal aberration.

The present department of Genetics will be upgraded into an Institute of Animal Genetics to handle these problems.

In recent times the field of Bacteriology, Virology and mycology have progressed vastly through advanced research findings. This was mainly due to detection of many varieties of casual agents affecting animals and man. With this in view it is contemplated to upgrade the department of microbiology to an institute of Microbiology to provide more avenues for advanced research programmes and for more specialised teaching in Bacteriology, virology and mycology.

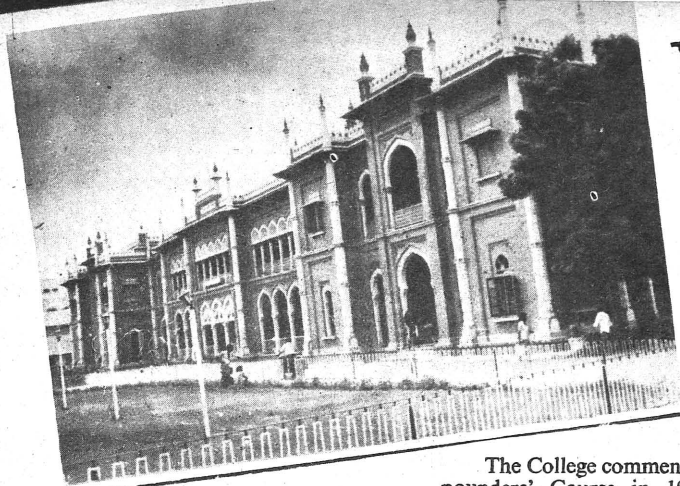
## Institute of Animal Nutrition:

With an increase in awareness by the farmers to maintain high quality livestock and poultry for augmenting their income, it is necessary that quality feed is essential for maintaining and increasing the productivity of the livestock and poultry. Many commercial firms and private individuals who have flooded the market with ready mixed feed, many of them are sub-standard and also injurious due to toxic substances like sphlotoxin. Further, the utilisation of industrial wastes, other varieties of forage crops, etc. which have higher got higher nutritive value have not been exploited could be investigated and their nutritive value ascertained for use as cheap feed materials for Livestock and poultry, since livestock and poultry have been competing with human food. With this background it is contemplated to start an Institute of Animal Nutrition in the near future with modern facilities to fulfil the objectives.

An expansion programme in the field of Veterinary clinics is being worked out with the establishment of a Directorate of Clinics. The 4 major Clinical departments now functioning independent of department of clinics will be so modified such that the clinical department will co-ordinate in a large measure with the Directorate of clinics for rendering more useful and quality type of treatment to the ailing and sick animals brought to the hospital. In this programme new specialised disciplines for diagnosis of complicated cases will be started in a phased manner, (i.e.) Cardiology, Neuro-surgery, Neurology, Ophthamalogy, Orthopedics, Clinical Pharmacology, Dermatology, etc.

It is proposed to attach more livestock farms or start new farms in appropriate areas in the state to help in undertaking advanced research programmes by the various departments. These Research Projects will be field oriented for the direct benefit of the farmers. Emphasis will be laid on starting new farms for goats, buffaloes, white cattle, poultry and ducks for undertaking research projects on these species. Under the future development programme cattle farm will be started in North Arcot, duck farms in Trichy and Kanyakumari, poultry farm, in Ramnad, buffalo farm in Periyar and goat farm in Dharmapuri districts in a phased manner. The Director of Animal Production will be in charge of the farms.

With the advancement and growth on the post-graduate educational programmes in different disciplines being implemented in the veterinary faculty the Dean for post-graduates studies, will attend to and look after the post-graduate programmes.



# VETERINARY COLLEGE MADRAS

*Dr. V. M. Ramaswamy,*

DEAN

The Madras Veterinary College started functioning from 1-10-1903 with 20 students on the rolls in the rented building known as "Dobbin Hall" situated about 175 yards from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, on a monthly rent of Rs. 80/-. Major W. D. Gunn, M.R.C.V.S. who was then Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Madras was appointed as a part-time Principal. Initially the Veterinary Course was spread over a period of 3 years and the diploma awarded was styled G.M.V.C. Though the Madras Veterinary College was the fourth Veterinary Institution to be started in India, it was the first Veterinary College to get itself affiliated to a University. The University of Madras recognised this Institution as a constituent College in 1935 to impart instruction for the degree of Bachelor of Veterinary Science (B.V.Sc.) of 3 years and one term duration from the beginning of the academic year 1936-37. In 1938 the duration of the diploma course was extended to 4 years, and the duration of Bachelor of Veterinary Science degree course was extended to 5 years (1938-39). Later in 1946-47, according to the recommendations of Veterinary Education Committee of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the degree course was remodelled into one of 4 years and one term. The diploma course was abolished in 1946. The subjects taught cover all aspects of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry, starting from basic sciences in the first year. The students are given intensive farm training in summer vacation for a period of 6 weeks every year. The 1979 batch of I B.V.Sc. students have been admitted with a curriculum which includes an internship programme of 6 months duration.

The College commenced a Compounders' Course in 1916 and a Stockman course was introduced in 1939. It had also for sometime a Veterinary Stockman Compounders' Course. A 2 year Livestock Inspectors' Course was started in 1948-49. It has since been abolished. A course on Flaying was started in 1953 which is not in operation now.

On the recommendations of the Indo-American team on Agricultural Research and Education, this College was upgraded as a "Southern Regional Centre of Post-Graduate Education and Research" in the year 1958. The Master of Veterinary Science (M.V.Sc.) degree programme in various Departments was a phased one and by 1962 sixteen Departments had started the courses.

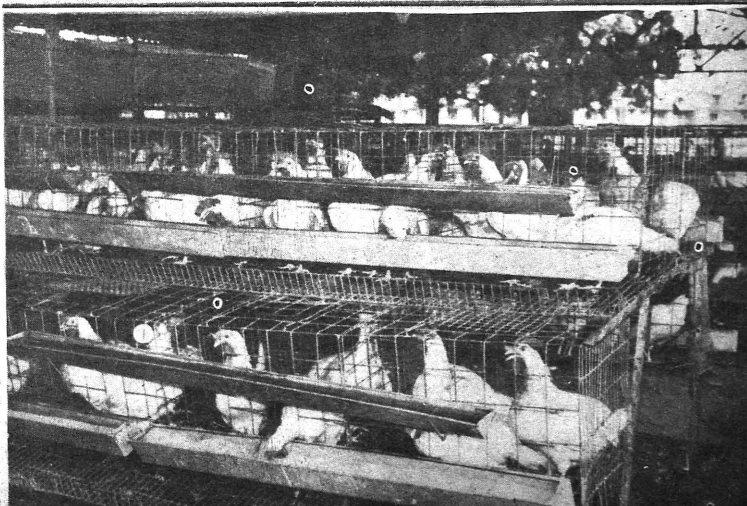
The great enthusiasm of the workers in their field and the recognition and strong support given by the Government led to the creation of a separate "Directorate of Veterinary Education and Research" in the year 1969 and this again was a unique feature in the field of Veterinary Education in India.

Since 1974, the College stands affiliated to Tamil Nadu Agricultural University. Since December 1976, the College is a constituent unit of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University.

## EDUCATION:

### Under Graduate Programme:

Currently the B.V.Sc. degree is a 5 year and one term course after one year of Pre-University Study. Over the years new subjects were added to equip the students with more knowledge in order to help the farming community. The course is rather of an arduous nature with students working about 8 hours a day, all 11 months in an academic year without holidays. The curricula and syllabi are of International standard following closely the recommendations of FAO/WHO team on Veterinary Education. Equal importance is given to animal health and production and to make the Veterinarian a well trained person to tackle both aspects. Another unique feature is the introduction of internal evaluation system as



early as in 1958 which has paid good dividends to the student community. The College draws its student population not only from various States in India but also from other countries like Sri Lanka, Burma, Malaysia, Iraq, Phillipines and the African Countries. In all 4842 graduates have obtained degrees from this College since its inception. From 1977-78 the Trimester system has been introduced at B.V.Sc. level. At present there are 21 Departments handling undergraduate classes in the Institution.

### Post-graduate Programme:

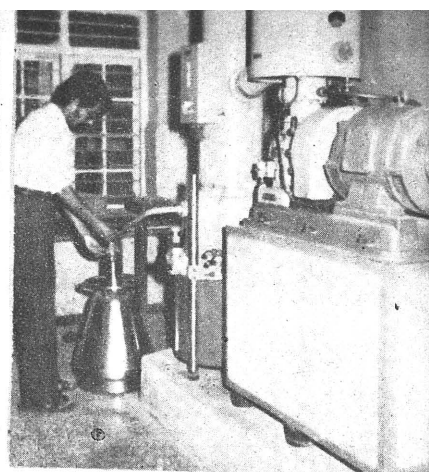
All the Departments in the College are running M.V.Sc. degree courses extending over a period of 2 years with course work and a dissertation exercise. This is offered in 16 subjects at present. So far, 576 students have acquired the Master's degree from this Institution. This includes students who registered for the degree from other States as well. The Trimester system of education has been introduced at M.V.Sc. level from 1977-78.

Facilities for taking the Doctorate degree in 9 subjects have been introduced over the years and 19 students have taken their Ph.D. in this College. Currently the Trimester system of education has been introduced for the Doctorate Programme also.

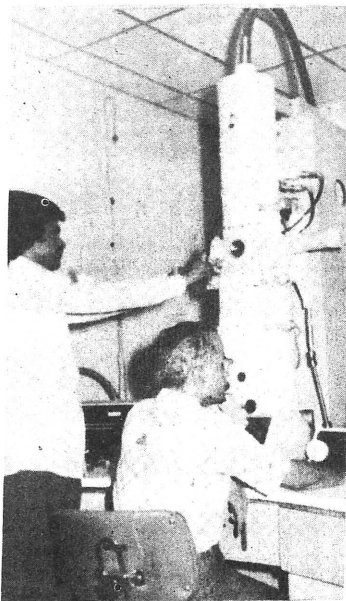
Dr. M.N. Menon, the retired Animal Husbandry Commissioner to the Government of India and an alumnus of this College was the first F.R.C.V.S. awardee in India. Three of the alumni of this College have been the recipients of the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for outstanding Ph. D. Thesis in Veterinary Microbiology.

### Training Programme:

- 1 This College conducted courses for the award of the Diploma in Veterinary Parasitology of 9 months duration.
- 2 Inservice training in Instruments Methodology and in Applied Statistics were also conducted in the College for the benefit of staff members and Post-graduates.
- 3 A Flaying course was conducted to train butchers and Veterinarians in Scientific Flaying and Carcass utilisation.



- 5 Training in Poultry Farming for employed and unemployed personnel in and around Madras City.
- 6 Training Courses in Hygienic Meat Production and Meat Quality Control for Marketing Officers.
- 7 Training in frozen semen utilisation.



Recently 2 new Departments have been started-Department of Disease Investigation and Control and Department of Clinics to provide better health cover to livestock at large. In addition, a separate Disease Investigation Centre for Poultry has been started at Namakkal, Salem District, keeping in view the large number of poultry farmers and breeders in that area so that the people could derive the maximum benefit.

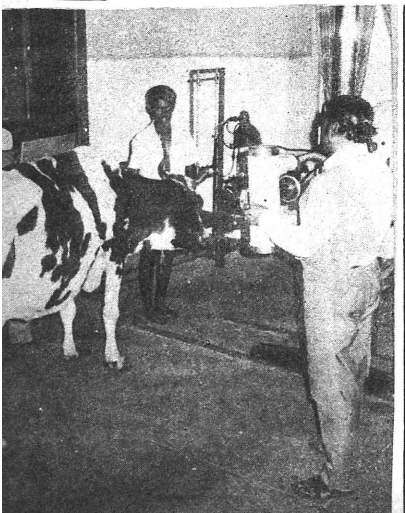
### Further training programmes in the College include:

- 1 Refresher Course for the Veterinarians of the Animal Husbandry Department.
- 2 Laboratory Technician course of 1 year duration after pre-university, and also a 6 months part time training for senior attenders.
- 3 Farmers Training Course for the Farming Community in 3 Centres Hosur, Orathanad and Kattupakkam.
- 4 Courses in Veterinary Public Health for B.S.Sc., students and special lecturer for the medical students and Public Health staff are important and note-worthy.

To keep pace with the intensive dairy development projects implemented in India, on the Education, Research and Training side, a modern Dairy Technology building with modern facilities has been put up so that suitable personnel could be made available from this institution for employment in the dairy projects.

### EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

The Department of Extension has been helping the farmers by conducting "Farm School on All India Radio" and also through correspondence courses, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary subjects of interest and benefit to farmers are being conducted. "Cheiron" a Scientific Journal was started in October '72 as a half yearly issue. It later became a bimonthly journal from June, '79. This journal is prin-





ted in the College Communication Centre. It has a wide International circulation and has been recognised as a standard professional journal. Farm Advisory services to the extension farmers in and around Madras City and the State are offered to solve problems connected with disease control, management etc. as and when they are requested through direct contact or by post, thereby giving direct benefit to the farmer fulfilling the objectives of "Laboratory to land programme".

During this year 3 Regional Veterinary Centres have been started in Trichy, Dharmapuri and Madurai. These centres are multi-disciplinary in character intended to help the farmers to overcome their Animal Husbandry and Veterinary problems. Three more Poultry investigation Centres similar to the one at Namakkal have been started.

#### Research and achievements:

This Institution has been keeping pace with the advancement in Science. To enable the staff and post-graduate students to undertake advance research projects, sophisticated equipments and facilities like Electron Microscope, automatic amino acid analyser and Isotope and Trace mineral laboratory have been installed and put to use.

The jurisdiction of this College extends throughout the State. Besides the Poultry Research Station at Nandanam, the Livestock Research Station at Kattupakkam (Chengleput), the Sheep Breeding Research Station at Ootacamund, the Sheep Research Scheme at Mecheri tract and training centre in Thanjavur and Dharmapuri Districts, the staff are actively engaged in solving the problems of farmers all over the States.

Starting from 1903, the College has made steady progress in education and research activities. The Research workers of this College have contributed many significant and note worthy research findings in the field of Veterinary Science. This trend has been continued and in recent years many new innovations, breeds and schemes have been implemented for the benefit of the farming community.

#### Hostel accommodation:

During the early days the hostel was within the campus over the



Dobbin Hall. Later a new hostel building consisting of 2 blocks was constructed near the College. Later a vast area belonging to the Defence Department which was lying vacant behind the existing hostel was acquired and a big block for hostel accommodation was constructed. In later years a new P.G. block was added. Accommodation for Warden and two Deputy Wardens have also been constructed simultaneously. Currently two blocks called teachers hostel and 13 staff quarters have been constructed and completed. In all the hostel accommodation has been increased to comfortably house 530 students. More facilities for the students like reading room with journals and periodicals and facilities for indoor and outdoor games have been provided over the years of growth of the college and hostel.

#### Library:

For making available reference material and for providing the latest literature for the staff and students of this college a very well equipped Library, accommodated in a spacious floor in the clinical block is functioning.

#### Extracurricular activities:

In the field of games and sports, many of the students have shown exemplary talents. Many trophies and laurels were won over the years and many of our students have represented the University and State Associations in games and sports bringing credit to the Institution. All encouragement is given to promote this aspect among the student population.

The graduates of this Institution are equipped to serve the cause of the nation through Veterinary and Animal Husbandry service. Its alumni are spread throughout the globe.

The Madras Veterinary College completed 50 years of noble service in 1953 and its Golden Jubilee was celebrated with great enthusiasm and splendour under the immediate presence of Thiru Jawaharlal Nehru, the then Prime Minister of India.

This Institution which bears a historic background is now celebrating its Platinum Jubilee in a fitting manner.

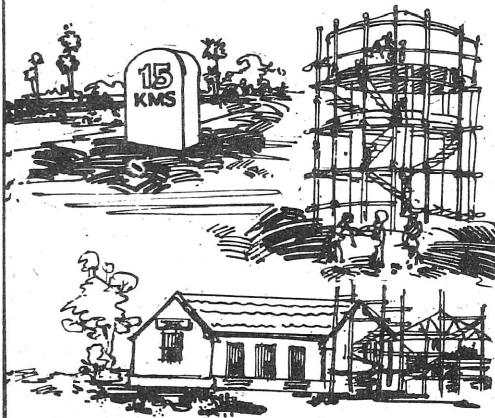


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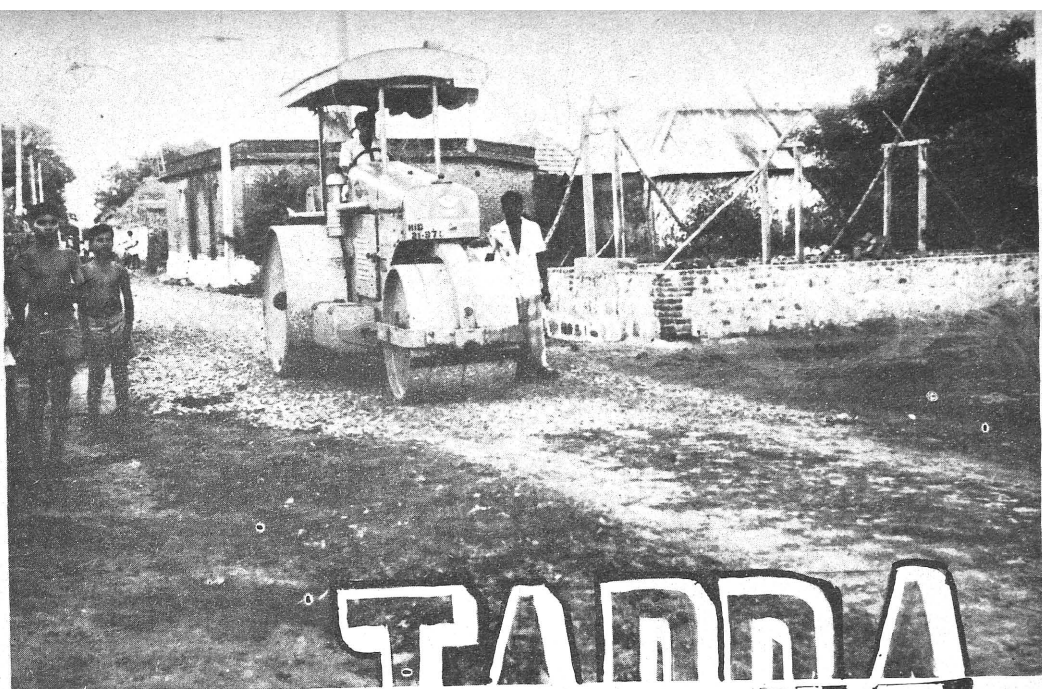
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"TARRA"  
Phone No. 20901**

ARIES/DIPR/468



India lives in its villages. Hence rural development is an economic compulsion if the country is to make progress and register economic growth.

The concept of the community development programmes and the national extension service sponsored by the Government was to create an active awareness among the rural folks to have better living conditions through better environments, education and communication facilities. The people were encouraged to undertake nation building programmes through their own participation with assistance from the Government.

During the last 30 years about 68,000 k.ms of rural roads were formed, 11,000 power pumps and 42,000 hand pumps were installed and 85,000 tube and simple wells were constructed to provide drinking water. About 2,800 maternity and child welfare centres, 560 Veterinary dispensaries were started and over 23,000 schools were opened.

These are certain indices to show the quantum of achievements made so far. Though these achievements seem significant, yet large areas are still without some of the basic amenities and a comprehensive survey before launching the Self Sufficiency Scheme in the panchayat unions revealed that about 25,000

k.ms. of link roads have to be improved, that 23,000 culverts and 7,000 school buildings are yet to be constructed. We still require about 1,300 maternity and child welfare centres and about 1,00,000 houses for the harijan community. And above all, about 13,000 habitations are yet to be provided with drinking water supply.

This calls for an investment of Rs. 300 crores for the above crore schemes only and another Rs. 230 crores to provide for other development programmes.

Thus an investment of Rs. 530 crores is needed for the comprehensive development of rural areas against the present annual invest-

ment of Rs. 29 crores. At this pace of development, it will require another 17 years to provide our villages with basic amenities alone.

Where do we stand ?

Unless the Government efforts are supplemented by voluntary agencies and business and industrial houses, the long-felt requirements of our villagers would not be solved in the near future. The villagers are also getting impatient.

With this view, the Government of India have introduced sections 35 CC and 35 CCA to the Income-Tax Act 1961 which provide cent

# TADDA HARRA

Thiru H.B.N. SHETTY, I.A.S.,  
Commissioner and Secretary to  
Govt., R. D. & L. A. Department



percent rebate on the amount spent in the approved rural development projects.

In Tamil Nadu, good progress has not been achieved in comparison with the states of Gujarat and Maharashtra. The reason might be the communication gap and the difficulties experienced by the industrial houses at the field level.

To obviate these difficulties, Tamil Nadu have constituted an association called "Tamil Nadu Rural Reconstruction Association under the Societies Registration Act, 1975.

'TARRA' as it is called has the Chief Secretary to the Government of Tamil Nadu as Chairman, the Commissioner and Secretary to Government, R. D. & L.A. Department as Vice Chairman and the Director of Rural Development as the Chief Executive Officer.

TARRA is a voluntary agency sponsored by the Government of Tamil Nadu to channelise a portion of the taxable profits to nation building measures in specified rural areas as defined in the Income Tax Act.

The interior villages need more attention compared to the villages in the vicinity to the city and municipal limits. In order to see that rural areas alone will get the benefit under the scheme, a radial distance of 15 k.ms. from the Corporation limits of Madras City, 10 k.ms from the limits of Madurai Corporation and municipal limits of Tiruchi, Coimbatore and Salem and 10 k.m. distance from other municipal and contonment limits have been taken as criteria for the areas for the purposes of concessions under the Act.



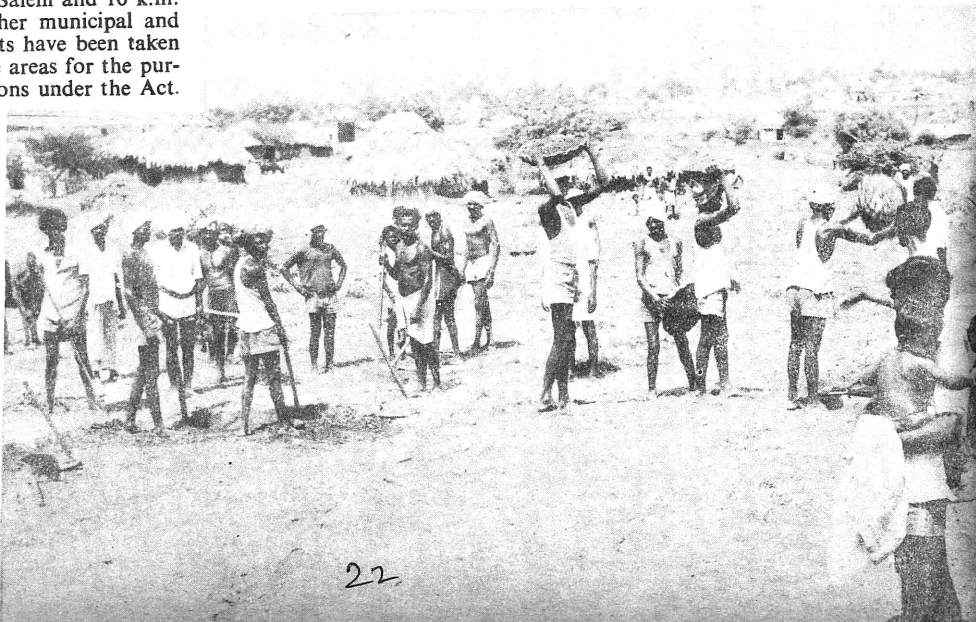
TARRA is ready to execute any projects which confer benefits on our villages. Construction of school buildings, provision of water-supply, street lighting, formation and improvements to roads, minor irrigation sources etc. are but a few examples of the schemes taken by TARRA for execution.

TARRA as an agency will identify the project villages, formulate the projects on behalf of the donors. It will also execute the projects based on the wishes of the donors as well and the identity of the donor will be maintained sub-

ject to the principles and policies of the Government.

Lastly, it may not be out of place to mention that by attempting to get 10% of the corporate taxes out of Rs. 220 crores collected in Tamil Nadu, TARRA may easily get Rs. 22 crores for rural development projects in the State.

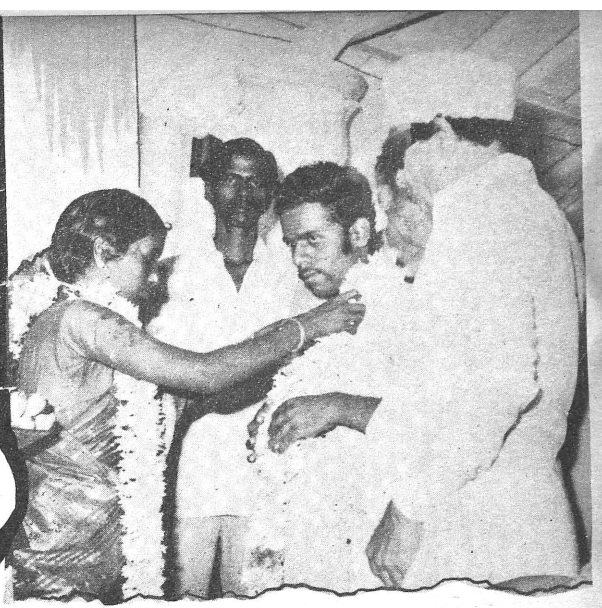
I, therefore, appeal to all industrial and business houses based in Tamil Nadu and even outside to come forward and associate themselves for the welfare of our rural brothers and sisters by taking up as many rural development projects.



# WELFARE OF THE DEPRESSED CLASSES

**P. L. PONNUSWAMY, I.A.S.**

*Director of Adi Dravida and  
Tribal Welfare*



According to 1971 Census 73,15,595 Scheduled Castes and 3,11,515 Scheduled Tribes are residing in Tamilnadu. Despite all that has been done for Adi Dravida both before and after independence yet we have a long way to go before they attain full equality with the rest of the Nation in all fields of life. They have been labouring under social, economic and cultural disabilities of many kinds. Though Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation had dedicated himself with devotion and duty towards the ameliorative measures of the so-called untouchables, "Touch-me-notism" continues to be a great blot on our society. Much has been done by Central and State Governments and several Voluntary agencies to mitigate these disabilities, but Adi Dravida problem still remains in several of its aspects. Uplift of the down trodden is the prime concern of any welfare State and the Government of Tamilnadu is attaining far-reaching results in the field of Harijan and Tribal Welfare. This can be seen from the enhancement of allotment from one crore in 1949 to Rs. 24.68 crores in the year 1980. At this stage we shall highlight the achievements in the field of Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

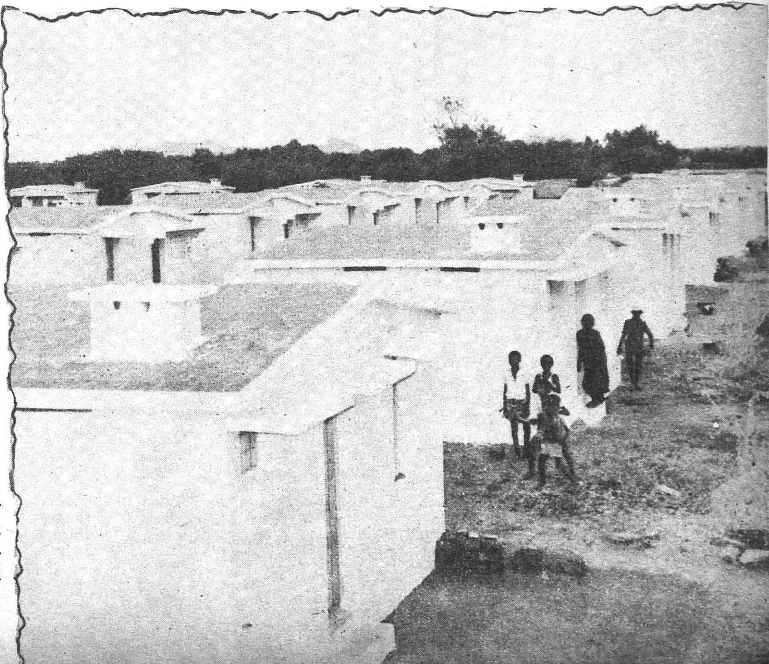
## EDUCATION :

If a society is to be elevated, the basic criterion is education. Realising the objective fully, nearly 2/3rds of the budgetary provision is spent on schemes relating to education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

For the purposes of education 942 schools are run by this department. 85,633 boys and 76,795 girls are studying in these schools. So also there are 103 residential and one non-residential schools being run for Tribes throughout the State. Nearly 6368 Scheduled Tribes children are educated in these Tribal schools. To fulfill the needs of students new schools and hostels are opened every year. 60 Hostels were recently constructed, and two new pucca buildings per year at a cost of four lakhs each are being constructed. New pucca buildings are constructed for the Government hostels through THHADCO by

providing the required funds. It has been proposed to construct 50 girls' hostels and 30 boys' hostels during the year 1980-81.

An Adhoc merit grant of Rs. 300 is being granted to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students who have secured 60% and above marks in the X Std in High Schools and first class in the Second year of the Higher Secondary Classes. The Scheme of Bright students' award which was available for S.C. and S.C. Convert boys only has been extended to Scheduled Tribe boys and girls and also for Scheduled



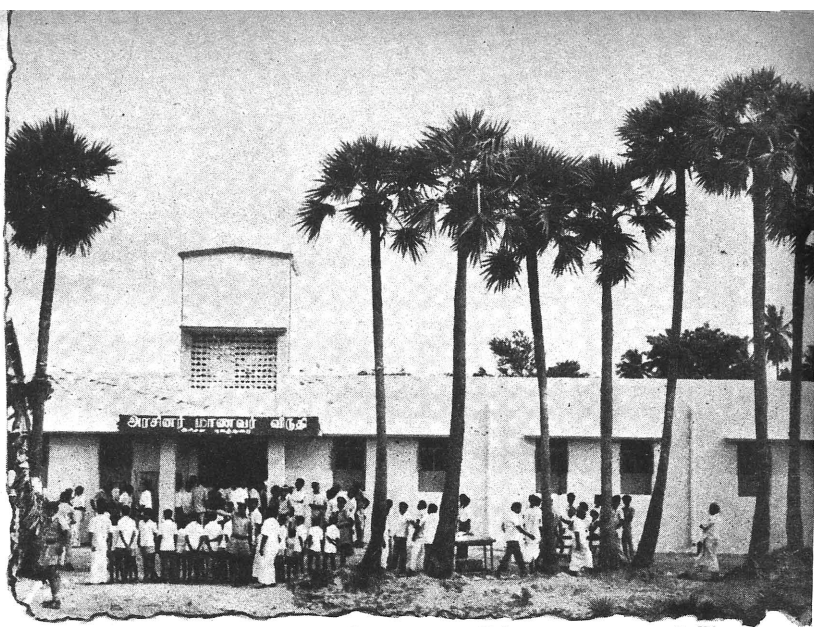
Castes and Scheduled Caste convert girls. Under this Scheme, Scheduled Castes Hindu Boys, Scheduled Castes Hindu Girls, Scheduled Tribe Boys, Scheduled Tribes Girls and Scheduled Caste Christian Boys and Scheduled Caste Christian Girls 2 under each category in each are sanctioned Bright students Award regardless of the income of their parents. The Gandhi Memorial award to one Scheduled Caste Hindu boy and one Scheduled Caste Hindu Girl and Merit-cum-means award to one Scheduled Caste-Xian Boy one Scheduled Caste-Xian Girl, one Scheduled Tribe boy and one Scheduled Tribe Girl in each district are continued to be sanctioned without regard to income of their parents.

Apart from this, at present 2 sets of uniforms for the boys and girls are given free in Adi Dravida Welfare Schools at the beginning of the Academic year and during Pongal.

At present, 1,12,332 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe boys and 87,342 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls are benefitted in Adi Dravida Welfare and Tribal Welfare Schools and Hostels. Midday meals along with the assistance of the CARE are supplied to them. One significant achievement in the field of granting Non-Residential scholarship is that from the year 1977 onwards, the required number of approved Text-books are supplied to the students studying not only in Adi Dravida Welfare schools but also in all the education Schools, in Tamilnadu. Food charges to hostels are enhanced from time to time to accord with the increase in price.

In the High School hostels, B.T. Candidates have been appointed as Tutor-cum-Wardens so that they will coach the students in various subjects outside school hours. In Hostels where there are no tutor-cum wardens part-time tutors are appointed from the concerned High Schools.

For Law graduates financial assistance of Rs. 500 as subsidy and Rs. 750 as loan were sanctioned towards the cost of books and furniture and for payment of enrolment fees and rent of chamber for commencing their profession. During 1980-81 the subsidy has been enhanced to Rs. 750. The Scheduled Caste candidates studying in Industrial Training Institute Centres were hitherto sanctioned monthly stipend of Rs. 45. This has been enhanced



to Rs. 55 from 1-8-1980. A cash grant of Rs. 1,000 is given to each of the S.Cs, S.Ts. and Denotified Tribe students of Tamilnadu who come out successful in the All India Services Examinations. No income-limit is fixed for eligibility for this cash grant if the beneficiary got selected for appointment to the All India Services without undergoing coaching in the Pre-Examination Training Centre, Madras.

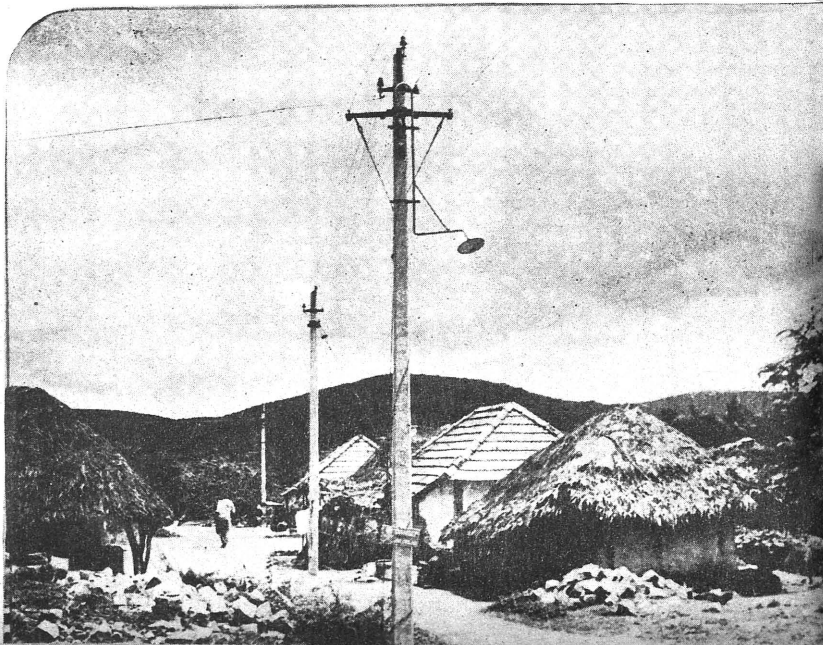
#### HOUSE SITES :

Poramboke lands wherever available are assigned as house sites to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the Revenue Department.

Where such lands are not available private lands are acquired at Government cost to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes free of cost. So far (upto 31-12-1980) 3.53 lakhs house sites with an extent of 22243.09 acres of land have been acquired at a cost of Rs. 8.07 crores. During 1979-80 about 27068 house sites with an extent of 1624.01 acres of land have been acquired at a cost of Rs. 84.56 lakhs. This is an all time high record.

#### ECONOMIC UPLIFT :

The Scheme of granting petty trade loan to Harijans for running thirty-one (31) trades such as cycle shops,





hostels, grocery shops etc. continues to be implemented from 1968-69. The amount of loan ranges from Rs. 125 to 15,000/- depending upon the nature of trade. From 1980-81 a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for Scheduled Castes and 1.00 lakh for Scheduled Caste converts have been sanctioned under this scheme. For Scheduled Tribes a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakhs has been provided. The Government have sanctioned loan for establishing a service Co-operative society for Harijan match workers in Ramnad District. The Government have accepted setting up of a development wing in THHADCO to assist in the flow of benefits to the Scheduled Castes from suitable programmes by acting as promoter, financier and guarantor. During the current year, for this purpose, a sum of Rs. 51 lakhs has been released to THHADCO being the share capital investment to play immediately an important role in the economic development of Scheduled Castes. The Central Assistance under this scheme would be in the ratio 49 : 51.

### CO-OPERATION

With a view to facilitating rapid advancement of Adi Dravida in the field of industry, the Government have organised several cottage Industrial Co-operative societies, Training Centres, Training-cum-production Centres, Work Centres and they are run by the Director of Industries and Commerce, Director of Social Welfare, Director of Handlooms and Textiles and the Tamilnadu Khadi and Village Industries Board, who possess the necessary technical know-how. The amount required for running these centres and societies is borne by Adi Dravida and Tribal Welfare Department.

In order to free the tribals from the clutches of various exploiters and also with a view to enabling them to market the forest produce and to improve their economic conditions there are four co-operative marketing societies, four Forest Labour Contract Co-operative Societies and four Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies in the State for Scheduled Tribes. To provide alternative credit to the Schedule Tribes through the financing institutions, on reasonable rate of interest, nine LAMPS (Large Sized Multi Purpose Co-operative Societies) have been organized in tribal areas with Government financial assistance. The LAMPS not only provide production credit but also consumption

credit. Loan from Nationalised Banks are also arranged for meeting the contribution towards the distribution of the agricultural inputs.

With a view to helping Adi Dravida and also to give them employment opportunities during the off seasons, Milk Supply Co-operative Societies have been organised. Each Adi Dravida Member in the Co-operative Milk Supply Societies in the State is given financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 1,500 per animal. He is eligible for a subsidy of Rs. 500 from Harijan Welfare funds and Rs. 1,000 as loan under differential rate of interest from Nationalised Banks per animal. Each individual is entitled for the above assistance to purchase of the animals only. During 1980-81, a sum of Rs. 11.48 lakhs has been provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Caste Converts to Christianity for this purpose.

The ceiling fixed on the expenditure in respect of drinking water—well works has been raised from 5,000 to Rs. 6,000 per work. The Government have permitted the Director of Adi Dravida and Tribal Welfare, Madras to purchase the tools without referring to the ceiling fixed for each trade or category of tools and supply them free of cost to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Converts to the extent of budget provision. Dhobi Khanas are constructed in Kanyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk in Tirunelveli district for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes Dhobies.

A new scheme has been implemented from 1978-79 for payment of cash grant of Rs. 50 towards expenditure connected with funeral rites on the death of a member in poor Harijan families. 5,740 persons were benefited. A sum of Rs. 18.80 lakhs has been provided during 1979-80 and a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided during 1980-81.

### BONDED LABOUR :

Rehabilitation schemes are implemented for the released bonded labourers. So far 2,883 bonded labourers have been released in ten districts of this State. Of them, 2,336 persons have been already rehabilitated by way of assignment of cultivable land, provision of adhoc employment and through credit facilities.

### REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY :

Effective measures are taken for the removal of untouchability. Every

year "Adi Dravida Week" is celebrated from 24th January to 30th January. During this week special supplements were issued laying importance on the protection of Civil rights Act and releasing posters highlighting the removal of untouchability. Special meetings are arranged throughout the State on the evils of untouchability and stressing the needs for the eradication of untouchability.

Government have issued orders enhancing the incentive provided for the inter-caste married couple a sum of Rs. 4,000 will be invested as Fixed Deposit in any Nationalised Bank jointly in the names of the couple and a cash grant of Rs. 3,000, a gold medal and a certificate of appreciation will also be given to the couple.

Commending the services rendered by Special Workers for the removal of untouchability, merit certificates were issued to 133 Social Workers.

150 Child Welfare Centres were opened from Harijan Welfare fund for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes. During 1980-81 Government ordered to open 50 more Child Welfare Centres.

For the integrated development of Scheduled Tribes sub-plan has been prepared and an expenditure of Rs. 144 lakhs during 1977-78 and an expenditure of Rs. 168.84 lakhs in 1978-79 have been incurred for implementing special schemes for Scheduled Tribes, under the Sub-Plan. During the year 1980-81, a sum of Rs. 347 lakhs has been provided to implement the above scheme. A Special Component Plan has been prepared in which not less than 18% of the budget allocation under various sectors of development has been allocated to benefit Scheduled Castes and is being actively implemented.

### SELF-SUFFICIENCY PROGRAMME

The Tamil Nadu Government have formulated the Self-Sufficiency programme in the rural areas. This programme includes provision of drinking water wells, construction of link roads, culverts, pathways to burial grounds, School buildings and houses for Harijans.

One Crore economic schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes through the THHADCO is being implemented during the current year, 5,000 houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the current year to be given free of cost.

# REHABILITATION MEDICINE AND THE ORTHOPAEDICALLY HANDICAPPED

DR. I. S. SHANMUGAM, M.B. D. ORTHO. D. PHYS.  
MED. (LOND.)

*Prof. of Rehabilitation Medicine and  
Artificial Limb Centre.*



## Concept of Rehabilitation :

Every man has a right to live a respectable life. The Rehabilitation Medicine through a multi-disciplinary approach strives to achieve a respectable life for the physically handicapped patients. This new branch of Medicine offers a comprehensive rehabilitation programme. The Doctors specialised in this speciality of Medicine evaluate the various physical abilities and disabilities and try to reduce the disabilities, improve the abilities, study the patient and his environment as a whole. They also organise educational and vocational career for the physically handicapped.

The physically handicapped patients consist of three categories :—

(a) Blind (b) Deaf (c) Locomotor (Orthopaedically Handicapped.)

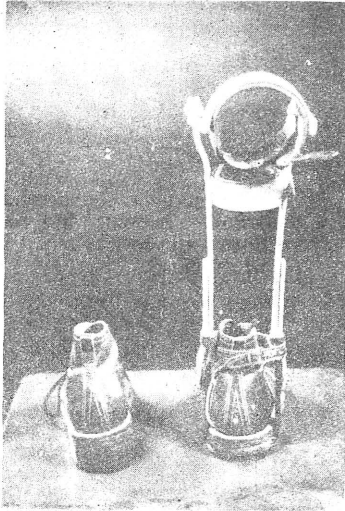
The rehabilitation Medicine concentrates on the Medical management of Locomotor handicapped patients. The treatment and rehabilitation of these patients have to be approached by a team work. The team consists of various medical and paramedical sections.

## The Causes for the Locomotor Handicapped :

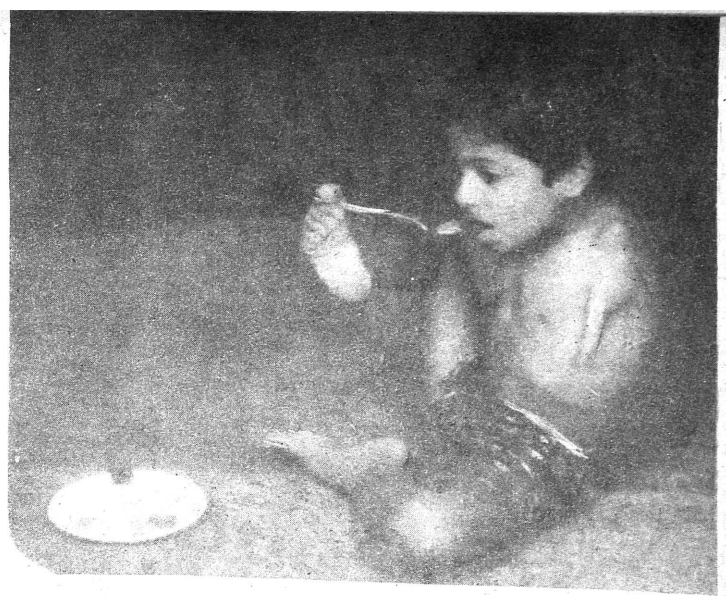
The anterior poliomyelitis is still the largest single disease to cripple the children in this part of the country. Cerebral palsy and other birth defects are the other causes to disable the children. The accidents are the big factor to maim young adults. Arthritis is the largest disease to deform and disable the middle aged groups. In old age stroke is the main cause.

## Need for Rehabilitation :

According to the 1971 census the population of Tamil Nadu is 41.2 Millions and the projected figure for 1980 is 47 millions. The orthopaedically handicapped patients consist roughly of 1.4% of the total population. To this alarming figure there is an addition



of 4% every year. After the advent of independence general health care has improved and the life span also is increased. So unlike the pre-independence period the orthopaedically handicapped patients now live long. There is an increase in road traffic, industrial and agricultural accidents and these patients, because of the improved medical technology live long, though they lose a limb or lose the power of the hand or leg. These



patients if not properly rehabilitated will be a source of heavy dependency and drain on the economy of the community and orthopaedically handicapped patient if given suitable job he proves to work better and more than by a normal man at that job could turn out. So it becomes patent that rehabilitation of the orthopaedically handicapped becomes essential.

#### Methods of Rehabilitation :

The rehabilitation of the physically handicapped has two phases :

1. Physical Rehabilitation
2. Socio-Vocational Rehabilitation.

By the physical modalities such as physiotherapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy and caliper or limb fitting the disabilities are treated and the abilities are improved and the patient gains an independent ambulation. When once this is achieved and training given to take alternate job he is given a gainful employment. So a vocational rehabilitation department should always be a part of rehabilitation medicine department.

The comprehensive Rehabilitation programme involves a heavy expenditure and co-operation of the Government and the Voluntary organisation and individual philanthropy. But in a climate where still opportunism reigns supreme there is little incentive for striving to achieve this goal. But with the limited resources this speciality of rehabilitation medicine is trying to uplift the unfortunate community of orthopaedically handicapped and tries to fix up a gainful employment whereby it reduces the heavy drain on the society and a drag on the country at large.

The year 1981 has been declared as 'International year of Disabled.' The Tamil Nadu Government has already taken great and important steps in various rehabilitation procedures and help to improve and uplift the disabled people.





the anastomosis the cut vas and tubes and in filariasis.

It was explained why the amputated parts should be brought soon after the accident. Accordingly the important points to be observed are:

- 1 The amputated part should be washed with clean water, if available and placed in a clean polythene bag and the bag surrounded by ice.
- 2 On no account, the amputated part should come into direct contact with the ice or put into any solution.
- 3 If ice is not available, it should be brought in a polythene bag, but the most important factor to

# MICRO SURGERY

One of the marvels of the surgery in modern times is the reattachment of the amputated hand or foot with the help of microsurgery. An amputated thumb and an amputated whole hand at the level of middle of palm respectively have been successfully sutured back at the Department of Plastic Surgery and Reconstructive Hand Surgery, Stanley Medical College & Government Stanley Hospital, Madras.

One was a young man aged 25 years, who came with his amputated right thumb within 3 hours of the accident. The thumb was put back by anastomosing the 0.8 mm vessel through the Operating Microscope. The bones, nerves and the tendons have also been sutured back.

Another was a man aged 20 years, who came with the amputated right hand through the middle of the palm within an hour of the accident. The whole hand has been successfully sutured back. This is the first reported case in the country, where reattachment of the hand severed at the level of middle of the palm has been successfully sutured back. It had taken 11 hours for this operation.

The Dean, Stanley Medical College mentioned that it is a great landmark in the field of microsurgery in our country in general and in particular our State. Dr. R. Venkataswami, Professor of Plastic Surgery & Reconstructive Hand

Surgery, Stanley Medical College explained in detail the various aspects of micro surgery. He said that microsurgery is well advanced in the western countries and it is still in its infant stage in our country. But the Department of Plastic Surgery & Reconstructive Hand Surgery, Stanley Medical College has been doing microsurgery for the past 2½ years on injured nerves and nerves affected by Leprosy. The Government of Tamil Nadu has been the pioneer in organising one of the best Hand Injury Services in our country at the Stanley Medical College and providing all the facilities and equipments for carrying out microsurgery in this Centre. In this respect the Government of Tamil Nadu has been the fore-runner in developing microsurgery in a Government institution in our country.

He also said that the reimplantation surgery is one aspect of microsurgery and in the years to come, microsurgery will be used in this Centre to transfer skin, tendon, nerves and bones from one part of the body to the other on the blood vessels and anastomose them at the new site so that they survive immediately. This will be a great advance in the field of reconstructive surgery. Micro surgery needs constant practice in the experimental laboratory. This Centre has all the facilities for experimental work. The other areas where reconstructive microsurgery will be useful are in



be observed is to bring it immediately and any delay more than one hour will affect the result. It was also pointed out that clean cut amputations will be more suitable for reattachment than crushed ones.



Ever since the United Nations announced 1979 as a 'Children's Year', the Council of the Victoria Technical Institute has been considering how best this Institution could promote the welfare and interest of children in our country. Among the various schemes which came up for consideration one, which appealed to the Council most, was to devise some means for helping and developing the capability of the handicapped children. With this end in view, the Council decided in 1980 that it should hold an annual competition in Art for handicapped children. The implementation of this project coincided with the inauguration in the year of the Disabled, 1981.

The first competition was thrown open to the physically handicapped children between 6 and 14 years of age, in and around Madras and applications were invited from duly sponsored by institutions. The response to invitation was great that about 100 applications sponsored by 20 Institutions in City were received.

Ninety applicants participated in the competition. The competition started at 10 A.M. in the presence of the committee of judges. The Competition was concluded by 1 p.m and the children were given lunch.

In all, 20 boys and 5 girls from 14 Institutions got prizes. The type of disability of the handicapped children who participated in the Competition and the number of prize winners in each category were as follows :

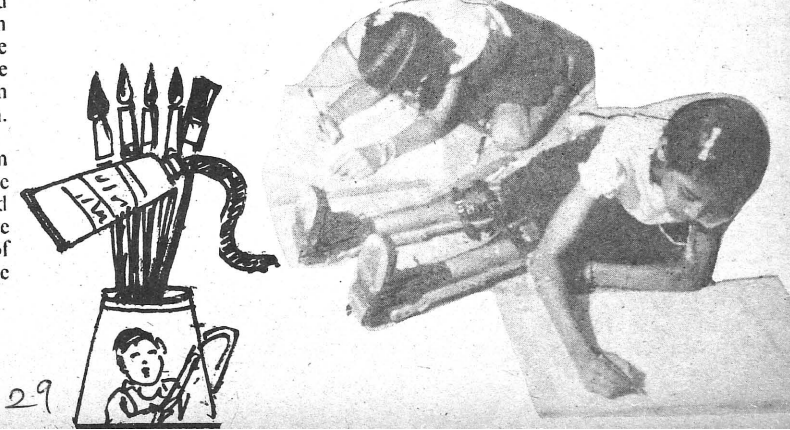
Type of disability	No. of children who participated	No. of children who got prizes
1. Deafness	36	11
2. Poliomyelitis	25	4
3. Orthopaedically Handicapped	9	4
4. Mentally Retarded	19	5
5. Colour Blind	1	1
	<hr/> 90	<hr/> 25

The prizes along with certificates were distributed to the winners by the President of V. T. I. It was both a miserable and a happy moment for the President to give the First Prize of Rs. 500 to an eight-year old boy, Subramaniam from the Institution,

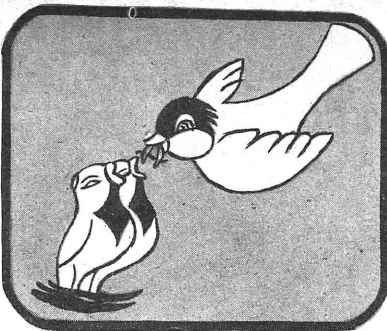
'Mithra', miserable because the boy had no hands to receive the prize ; and happy because it was a glorious moment in that boy's life that his talents in painting with his foot could be recognised and applauded.

The boy, E. G. Ravikumar from St. Louis Institute got one of the second prizes for his painting in colour, though he is colourblind ! Eight year old Selvaraj from the Life Help Centre proved that although handicapped with mental retardation, he is a creative artist winning a second prize. The boy Noor Mohamed aged 11 years sponsored by the School for Orthopaedically Handicapped Children, General Hospital, had Congenital deformity, got a second prize.

Finally, the V.T.I gave all the children who participated in the competition each a gift of a box of Oil pastels as further encouragement to their art activity and in appreciation of their participation in the competition unmindful of their physical disability.



The Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank Limited, the first apex co-operative bank (then called the Madras Central Urban Bank), was started in November 1905, has completed 75 years of its useful service to the co-operatives in Tamil Nadu and this is the Platinum Jubilee Year of the Bank. The Bank has been playing a vital and significant role in the dispensation of agricultural credit, both short term and medium term, and has contributed in no small measure to the Green Revolution in the State. It has also largely contributed to the progress of the Co-operative Sugar Mills and Spinning Mills in the State and the Handloom Co-operatives including the Co-optex.



TAMIL NADU STATE CO-OPERATIVE BANK

75

YEARS IN THE SERVICE OF THE PEOPLE

In addition to routing the funds provided by the Reserve Bank of India for financing seasonal agricultural operations, medium-term agricultural purposes, medium term conversion loans, handloom weavers' financing and produce pledge loans, the bank has been providing various reimbursement cash credit limits to Central Co-operative Banks from its resources. These limits are in respect of fertilizer business, general business, distribution of essential commodities, working capital to sugar and spinning mills, jewel loans issued through branches of Central Co-operative Banks and primary credit societies, etc.

#### Jewel Loan :

Consequent on the debt-relief measures initiated by the Government of Tamil Nadu, the traditional sources of private money lending have dwindled. Therefore, with a view to helping the weaker sections of the community in Madras City, the Bank took upon itself the task of providing jewel loans through its branches. The scheme which was started in December 1976 in 3 branches, has now been extended to 15 more branches. The outstandings under jewel loans as on 31-12-80 amounted to Rs. 200.10 lakhs in respect of 46,687 accounts.

The Bank has also been providing reimbursement facilities to Central Co-operative Banks, in respect of their advances against the security of gold ornaments through their branches as well as loans issued through primary credit societies and urban banks. Cash credit limits aggregating Rs. 3,302 lakhs have been sanctioned to central co-operative banks for the above purposes.

tioning in their own organisation. Loans are given upto Rs. 2,000/- or two months gross salary, whichever is less, and have to be repaid in 12 monthly instalments.

1981 has been declared as the International Year of the Physically Handicapped by the United Nations Organisation. The physically disabled is looked upon as a burden, as a parasite and outcaste by society. Such an attitude on the part of the public should be changed.

They should also be treated as human beings and made to feel that they are also wanted by society.

Therefore, they should be taken care of, given education, provided with assistance, given training and absorbed in suitable vocations, so that they too could become useful members of society and self-dependant; that they too could stand on their own legs; that they too could contribute their mite to society.

The public should be educated about the handicapped; their disabilities and their needs and that they could be rehabilitated and be made self-reliant.

#### Self-employment Loans :

In keeping with the social aspirations of the nation and to help the weaker sections of the community, the bank has been issuing loans upto Rs. 2,000/- for acquisition of capital assets like cycle rickshaws, sewing machines, wet grinders, mobile ironing units etc. as self-employment loans. These loans are repayable in monthly instalments within 24 months from the date of availing of the loan.

The scheme was inaugurated in December 1976. Since the commencement of the scheme, a sum of Rs. 8.76 lakhs has been issued as loans to 765 borrowers. The bank has also offered reimbursement facility to central co-operative banks for this purpose. This loan is extended to the physically disabled persons also.

#### Loans to Salaried Employees :

In March 1979, the bank introduced a scheme for issue of loans to salaried employees, who are working in various organisations in the City of Madras and who are not members of the Employees' Co-operative Societies, if any, func-

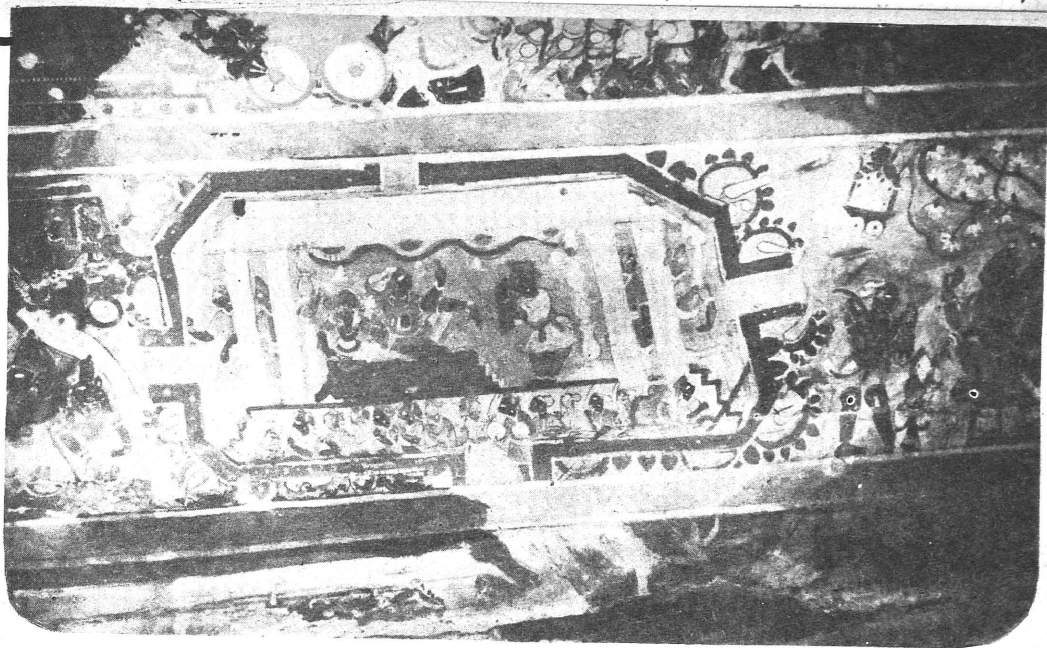
For the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped the Government has come forward with a number of schemes. A number of voluntary agencies have also come forward to help these unfortunate human beings. But no single institution,

whether a governmental body or a voluntary organization can solve the problem which is enormous. Many institutions also have to make their endeavour to help them.

Here, the banks could play a useful role in extending concessions to the physically handicapped. In the matter of employment and also lending financial aid to those individuals desirous of starting small industries on their own or put up petty shops; to set up a cycle repair shop; to buy sewing machines and run a tailoring shop; in raising cows and buffaloes; goats and pigs; hens, ducks etc.

The Nationalised banks have come forth to help in this noble cause in extending financial aid to this weaker section of society. The Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank which is celebrating its platinum jubilee this year has also joined hands in this venture.





## UDAIYARPALAYAM PAINTINGS

Udaiyarpalayam, a village about 65 Kms. to the North East of the Trichy Town is in Trichy District. The Taluk is also named after Udaiyarpalayam, but the taluk offices are located in Jayankondam. Udaiyarpalayam gives its name to an important Zamindari. The famous Chola temple Gangaikonda Cholavisvaram built by Rajendra-I at Gangaikonda cholapuram is about 20 Kms. from here.

### ZAMIN HISTORY

The founder of Udaiyarpalayam Zamin was Rangappa Udaiyar, a petty poligar of Conjeevaram. Under the orders of Vijaya Nagar King, Vira Narasimharaya (1509), Pallikonda a village near Kunnattur in South Arcot District was given as a small Jaghir by the Nayaks of Gingee to Rangappa Udaiyar. The Vijaya Nagar King also gave him a large tract of country between Vellar and Coleroon rivers as a reward for his help at the Battle of Ahmad Nagar and conferred him the title 'Arasu Kavalgar' or head of Police. He was succeeded by his brother Kachi Chinna Nallappa Kalakka Tola Udaiyar who was the real establisher of Udaiyarpalayam Zamin.

### TEMPLES :

There are two temples at Udaiyarpalayam one dedicated to Siva and the other to Vishnu. The Siva temple is known as Payaraniswaraswami and the Vishnu temple as Varadaraja Swamy temple. In front of the Siva temple there is a Vinayaka shrine wherein the Vinayaka is seen carrying a bow in his hand a very rare iconic representation.

### VARADARAJASWAMY TEMPLE

Varadaraja swamy temple, facing east was built around 16th Century AD (Vijayanagar period). No inscription is noticed in this temple. However lands were donated to this temple and these are recorded in Copper Plate grants and palm-leaf manuscripts. Copper Plate grant dated, saka 1685, corresponding to 1763 A.D. registers the tax free gift of 90 Kuli land purchased for 36 Pon in the Village of Edayattangudi in Kattalai Nadu, a sub-division of Vikrama Valanadu by Arasunilainattiya Kumara Vijaya Oppilada Malavarayar, Son of Vijaya Oppilada Malavarayar and grand-son of Muttu Venkatappa Malavarayar.

The gift was made to meet the Uchchikala Kattalai of God Varadaraja. Another Copper plate grant tells about the gift of some lands by Muttarasa Reddiyar and Peddu Reddiyar to the same temple.

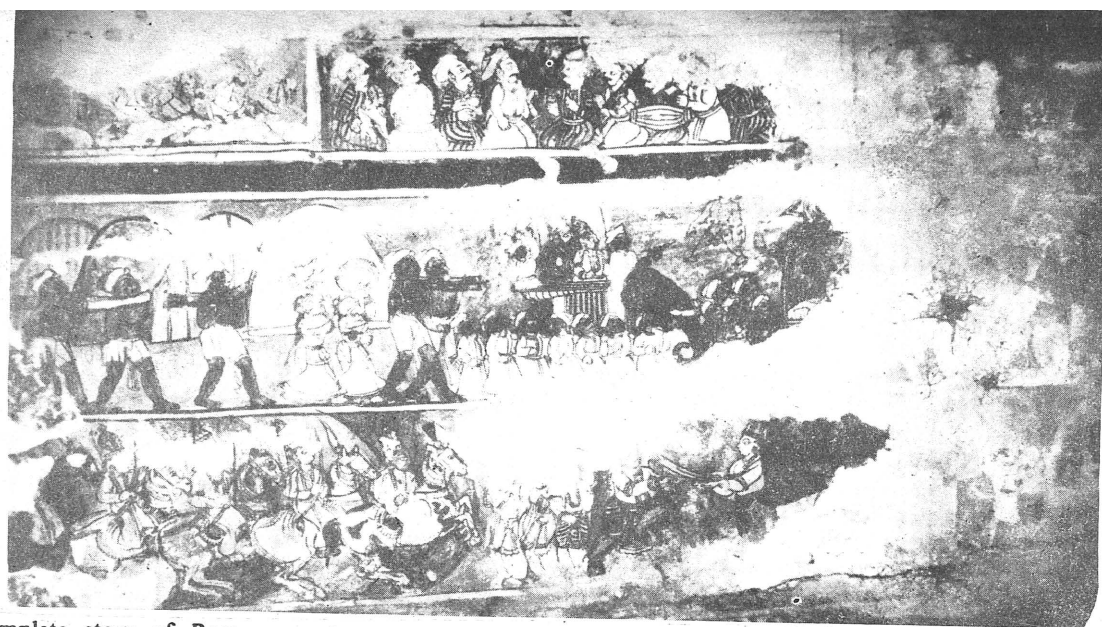
### PAINTINGS :

Recently some interesting paintings were noticed by me in the Mahamandapa and the entire ceiling of the prakara around the main shrine.

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of Archaeology.

The painting on the ceiling of Mahamandapa shows the well-known Pattabhisheka scene of Lord Rama and Sita. By the right side of it some royal portraits are seen. It is very difficult to identify the portrait figures. Unfortunately the whole painting has lost its colour due to seepage of water in the ceiling. Only the contour lines of figures are visible.

On the ceiling around the main shrine is seen the paintings of the



complete story of Ramayana. In most of the places the painting is damaged due to seepage of water. But in a few places paintings are preserved in good condition.

Generally Black, Green, Red and Yellow colours are noticed in the paintings. Rama and Lakshmana are shown as young boys, Rama is aiming an arrow at 'Tataka'. Sita's Swayamvara : bringing the bow in a Cart ; Dasaratha's arrival in a palamquin and the reception

given by Sita's father, Janaka are some of the scenes that are being well preserved.

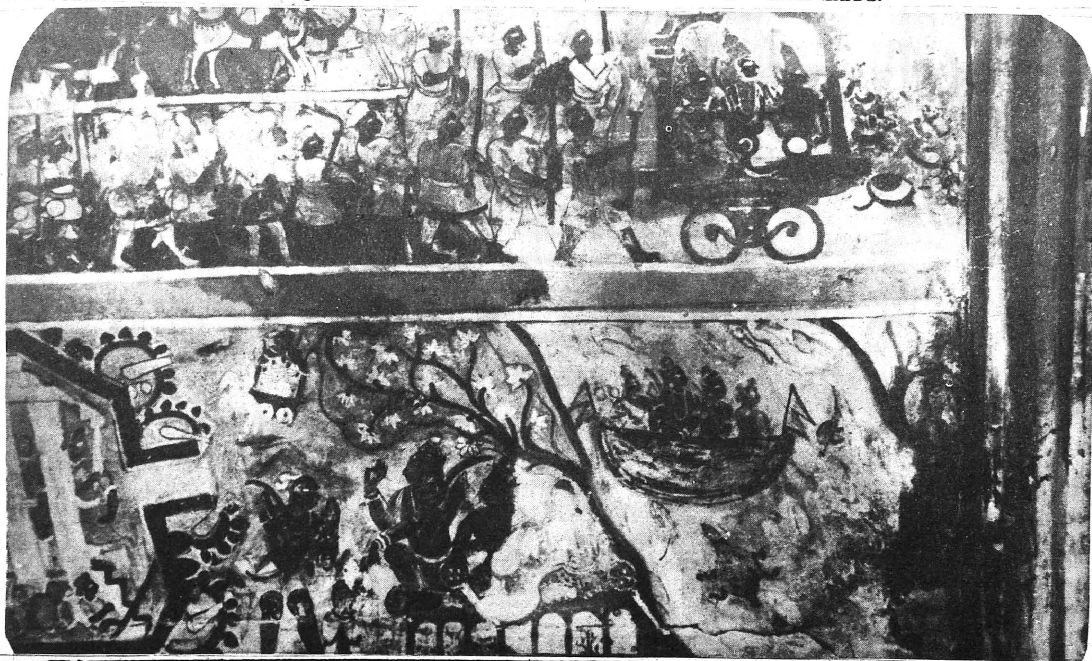
In the procession scene, the soldiers are shown carrying guns in their hands. Ayodhya City is surrounded by fort walls over which are placed cannons on all sides.

The scene depicting the crossing of river Ganges by Rama, Lakshmana and Sita in a boat, is interesting and appears very similar to the

boat found in the paintings of Nayak period at Alagarkoil, Madurai.

#### DATE OF THE PAINTING :

Udaiyarpalayam painting is quite akin with the Maratta paintings. The head gear and other stylistic factors are similar to the tradition of Tanjore paintings that are dated to 18th Century A.D. The depiction of cannons and guns show the influence and participation of foreign people in the History of Tamilnadu.





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