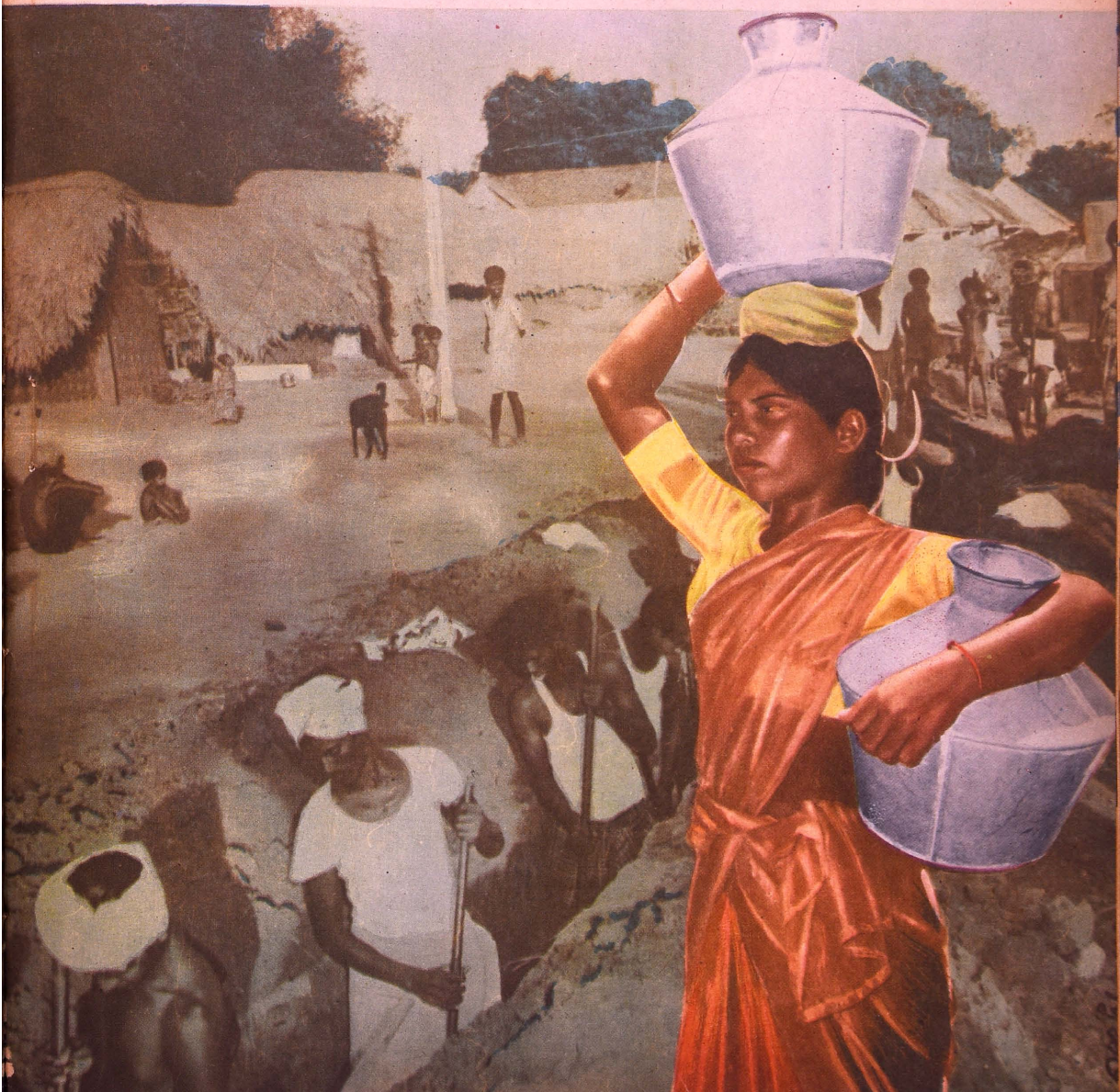


Tamil Arasu

June 1981

50 Ps.

Tiruvalluvar Year 2012 (Vaikasi - Aani, Dhunmathi)



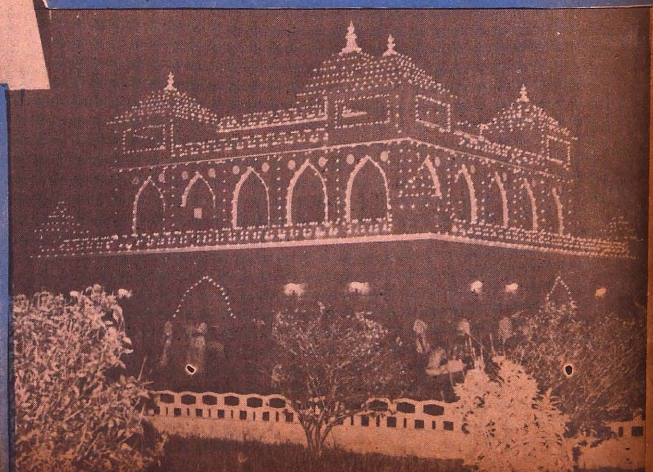
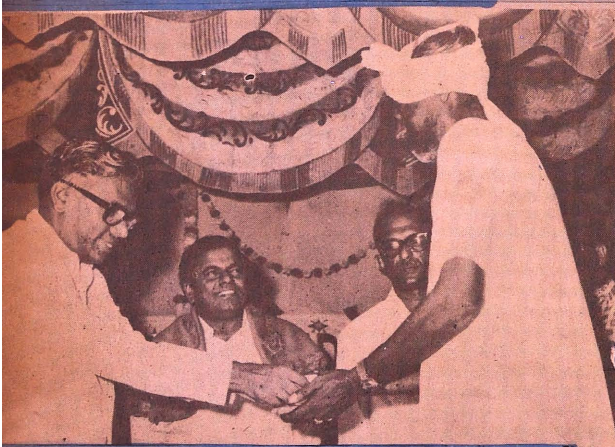


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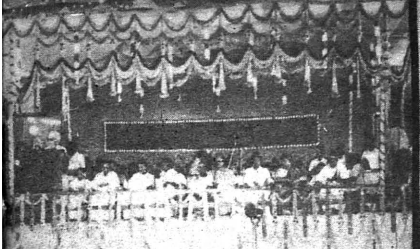
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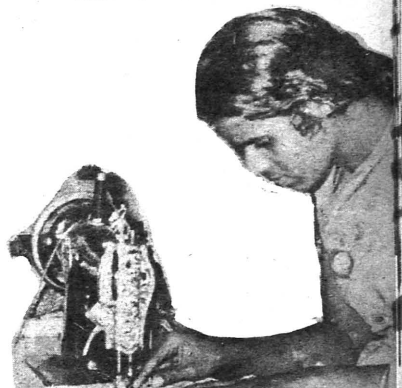
INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS



ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION



SELF-SUFFICIENCY SCHEMES



WELFARE SCHEMES IN
APPROVED SCHOOLS



INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT



STREAMLINING THE STATE
TRANSPORT



PERIYAR SHOWS THE WAY



BENEFITS FOR POLICE
PERSONNEL



PROGRAMMES FOR THE
HANDICAPPED

Tamil Arasu

VOL: JUNE No:
XI 1981 XII



MADURAI MEGALITHS

INFORMATION & PUBLIC RELATIONS

Thiru R.M. VEERAPPAN
Minister for Information,
and
Religious Endowments.

The Information and Public Relations Department functions as the liaison organisation between the Government on the one hand and the Public and the Press on the other. It is the channel through which the policies of the Government and activities and achievements of various departments are made known to the public, utilising all media of mass communication such as Press, Film, Exhibitions, traditional media like dramas and song Programmes and printed material.

The advertisements of all departments, undertakings and other institutions under the control of the State Government are centralised and released to the Press through this department. Further, the Information and Public Relations Department prepares and releases its own advertisements to educate the public about the policies and programmes of the Government.

Functions:

With a view to educate the Public about historical events and the great sacrifices made for the people by National Leaders, functions are organised by this department on their

birthdays and commemoration days. **Thanthai Periyar Centenary Celebrations:**

As in the last two years, the birth days of Thiruvalluvar, Bharathiyaar, Bharathidasanar, Quide-E-Millet, Kamaraj, V. O. Chidambaranar, Perarignar Anna, Thanthai Periyar, Gandhiji, Dr. Ambedkar, Muthuramalinga Thevar, Jawaharlal Nehru, Rajaji, Netaji, Namakkal Kavignar Ramalingam Pillai, Seikuthambi Pavalar and Valvil Ori were celebrated. Republic Day, Independence Day, U.N. Day, Human Rights Day, National Integration Week and National Development Week Celebrations were also celebrated during 1980-81.

Silver Jubilee of Tamil Nadu:

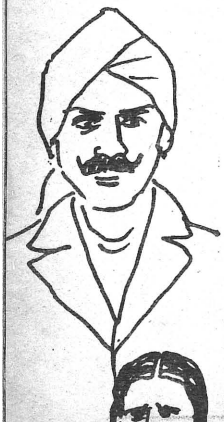
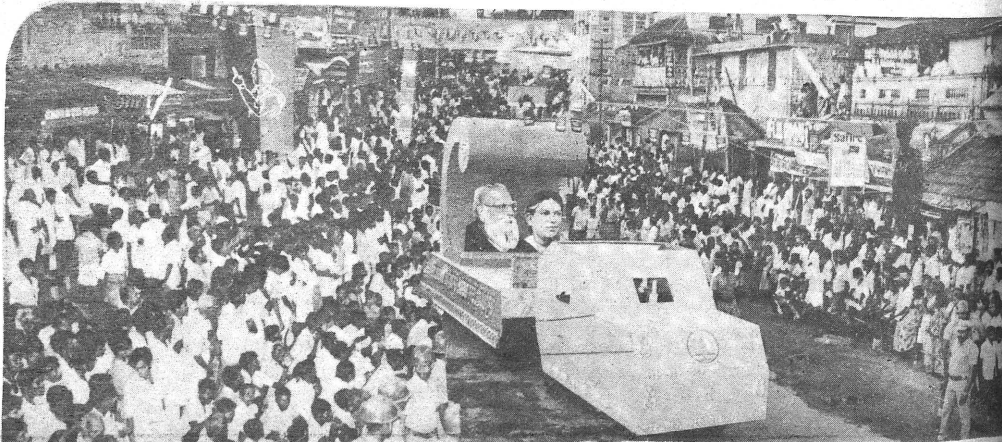
To commemorate the 25th year of the birth of Tamil Nadu as a separate State, it is proposed to celebrate its Silver Jubilee in a grand manner during November this year. Further, Centenary Celebrations of Va. Ve. Subramania Iyer, Mahakavi Subramania Bharathiar, T.K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliar, Raja Annamalai Chettiar are also proposed to be organised during this year.

The Government have been implementing several recommendations made by the Thanthai Periyar Centenary Celebrations Committee.

The Sound and Light Programme depicting the life and message of Thanthai Periyar has been conducted in Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Vellore and thousands of people have witnessed and appreciated it. The next programme is scheduled to be conducted at Tirunelveli and Periyar districts and thereafter will be held in other District Head-quarters.

'Biography of Periyar' which is being prepared by the Expert Committee of Thanthai Periyar Centenary Celebrations is to be released in three parts and the first part of it will be released before the end of this year.

The book entitled "Periyar Puratchi Mozhigal" containing the golden sayings of Thanthai Periyar has already been published at a subsidised price. A proposal to translate this book into English is under consideration. The biography of



Thanthai Periyar in line drawings for children is under preparation and is expected to be published soon.

In memory of his Satyagraha to fight against untouchability at Vaikom in Kerala State in the year 1922, it is proposed to erect a life-size statue of Thanthai Periyar with a park at Vaikom. Action is being taken to complete this project with the co-operation of the Government of Kerala.

A proposal to construct a big Conference Hall in memory of Thanthai Periyar in Dravidian Architectural style and with modern facilities in Madras City is being worked out. Thanthai Periyar Centenary Memorial Pillars will be erected in each of the District Headquarters and under this Project the first memorial pillar will be erected and unveiled at Tiruchirappalli. The Golden sayings of Thanthai Periyar will be inscribed in those Memorial Pillars.

Proposals to instal memorial stone slabs in the prisons at Madras, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore where Thanthai Periyar was imprisoned are also under consideration.

Exhibitions:

This department organises exhibitions within the State and also participates in exhibitions organised in other States to portray the activities and achievements in various departments.

The Government have decided that public places owned by Government and local bodies should not be leased out to private individuals and organisations for holding exhibitions. However, certain organisations like local bodies and recognised industrial, commercial and educational institutions have been permitted to organise exhibitions in the public interest with the prior permission of the Government.

This Department has organised during the year 1980, Government Chithirai Exhibition at Madurai during April-June, Government Exhibition at Coimbatore during March-May and the Government Exhibition at Salem during July-September. Various Government Departments, Government undertakings and private sector undertakings took part in these exhibitions. The Chithirai exhibition at Madurai has been visited by over 6 lakhs persons while Coimbatore and Salem



exhibitions attracted 10 lakhs and 14 lakhs of people respectively. Government have earned an income of Rs. 42.74 lakhs by these three exhibitions. This department organised the World Tamil Conference Exhibition at Madurai on 5th January 1981. Besides being beneficial to thousands of people, the exhibitions conducted by the Government are being appreciated by them. This Department is conducting an exhibition for the first time during this year at Tiruchirappalli from 30th March onwards.

With a view to highlight the Government schemes, developmental activities, etc., among the public, exhibitions are proposed to be conducted by the Information Department in the rural areas and it is proposed to spend a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs towards the purchase of Exhibition materials like display boards, panels, etc. during the current year.

Proposal to construct an Auditorium at a cost of Rs. 25 lakhs at Coimbatore is also under consideration.

Information Centres:

The Information Centres at Madras and Madurai serve the public by providing them information on all general topics and on the policies and achievements of Government. Reading Rooms also function at these centres.

To avoid the difficulties in exhibiting Documentaries and Newsreels in the Districts for want of sufficient vehicles and to exhibit them

regularly, it is proposed to purchase two special types of vehicles, fitted with Projector equipment at an estimated cost of Rs. 1 lakh each. As a first step, these vehicles will be utilised in Madurai and Coimbatore Districts. This scheme will be extended in stages to other districts. By this, difficulties experienced in exhibiting Documentary films in villages can be overcome and there is bound to be an impressive progress.

Memorials:

All residential places where leaders of Tamil Nadu lived and where their memorials have been erected have been transferred to the administrative control of Public (Information and Public Relations) Department.

The Government have decided to construct a shopping complex at the Northern side of Valluvar Kottam Madras, at an estimated cost of Rs. 16 lakhs and to develop a park and children's play ground at the South-east side of Valluvar Kottam at an estimated cost of Rs. 24 lakhs for the convenience of the visitors to Valluvar Kottam.

Proposals to instal a Statue of Thiruvalluvar, who gave Kural, a gospel for the entire humanity, so as to attract International Tourists at the minor rock adjacent to Vivekananda Rock Memorial at Kanniyakumari at an estimated cost of Rs.90 lakhs and to construct a Thiruvalluvar Study Centre near Government Guest House at Kanniyakumari at an estimated cost of Rs.95 lakhs, are under consideration of the Government.

Developing the Anna Square by providing a pathway on both sides with a roof of plants, construction of a library building relaying the speeches of Arignar Anna, renewal of the brick floor at the entrance etc., at an estimated cost of Rs.3.26 lakhs are under consideration of the Government.

Construction of memorials to late Athankottasan at Kanniyakumari, Memorial for Subramania Siva at Pappalapatti, Vijayaraghawachariar Memorial at Salem, Sheikuthambi Pavalar Memorial at Kottaru near Nagercoil in Kanniyakumari district, Umarupulavar Memorial at Ettayapuram, Sathiyamurthy Memorial at Pudukkottai, Kambar Memorial at Madras are also under examination of the Government. A scheme to erect a life size statue of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Madras and taking over the Bharathi Mani Mandapam at Ettayapuram are under consideration of the Government. The house where Arignar Anna lived has been taken over by Government and it is being maintained as Anna's Memorial. An exhibition has been set up there with photos depicting the various facets of Anna's memorable life and articles used by him.

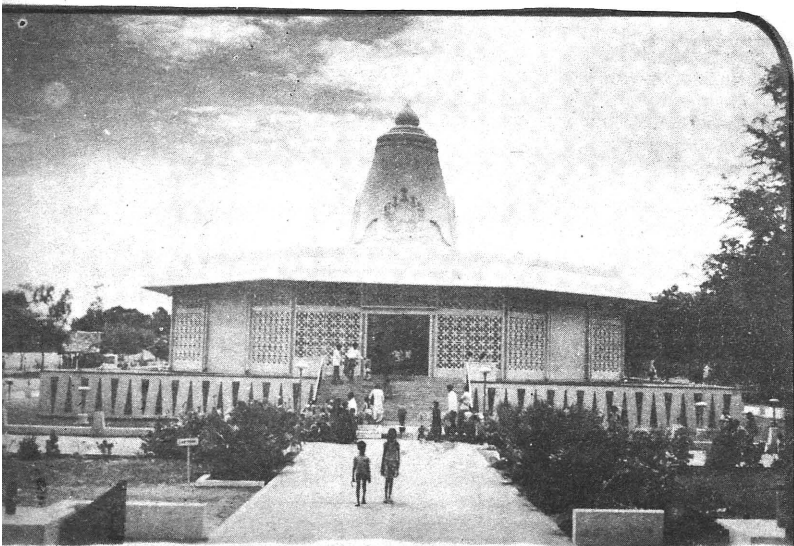
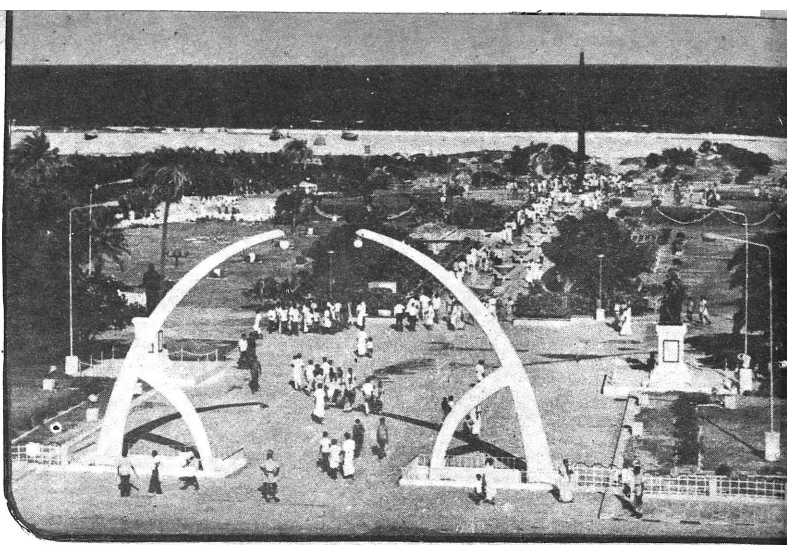
Tamil Arasu:

The Tamil Arasu Journal (Tamil and English) is a Publication of this department. This journal was started in July 1970 in Tamil as Fortnightly and in English as Monthly. The Journal projects the news and views of the Government with special emphasis on integrated plans and

schemes. The average circulation of Tamil fortnightly is 50,000 and that of the English monthly is 3,000. Tamil Arasu issue on Fifth World Tamil Conference with attractive photographs on cover pages and articles inside was very popular among all people and was very much appreciated. An additional 10,000 copies of the issue were sold out in one or two days. Further, English issue of this journal is being sent to all Consulates General of foreign countries. Foreign countries like Malaysia, America and Fiji islands have also subscribed for the supply of this journal. Tamil Arasu issue and other publications of Information and Public Relations Department are printed at the Tamil Arasu Press which is under the control of this department.

The journals 'Thittam', a publication of the Government of India

and other departmental journals 'Thirukoil' (Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department) 'Uzhaippavar Ulagam' (Labour Department), 'Min Kudumbam' (Tamil Nadu Electricity Board 'Tamil Kalvi' (Education Department) are also printed here. From January 1980, the printing of the journals of High Court of Judicature "Theerpu Thirattu" and Kutia vazhakku Theerpu Thirattu are undertaken by the press. In addition, invitations, posters, pamphlets, folders, application forms, etc., of this Government are printed in this press.



Kalaivanar Arangam, Madras and Anna Kalai Arangam, Vellore:

The Kalaivanar Arangam, Madras and Anna Kalai Arangam, Vellore are run by this department. Besides according permission for conduct of functions, film shows are also conducted in Anna Kalai Arangam, Vellore.

The air-conditioned Kalaivanar Arangam is allotted for Government functions, private functions and for cultural programmes. When there are no functions, film shows at the rate of two shows per day are permitted subject to certain conditions. In recent years, due to the above scheme, the income for the Arangam has increased. Rent is collected from private organisations at appropriate rates. But concessional rates are allowed for Government departments.

The Rajaji Hall, Gandhi Illam and Seerani Arangam are under the administrative control of this Department.

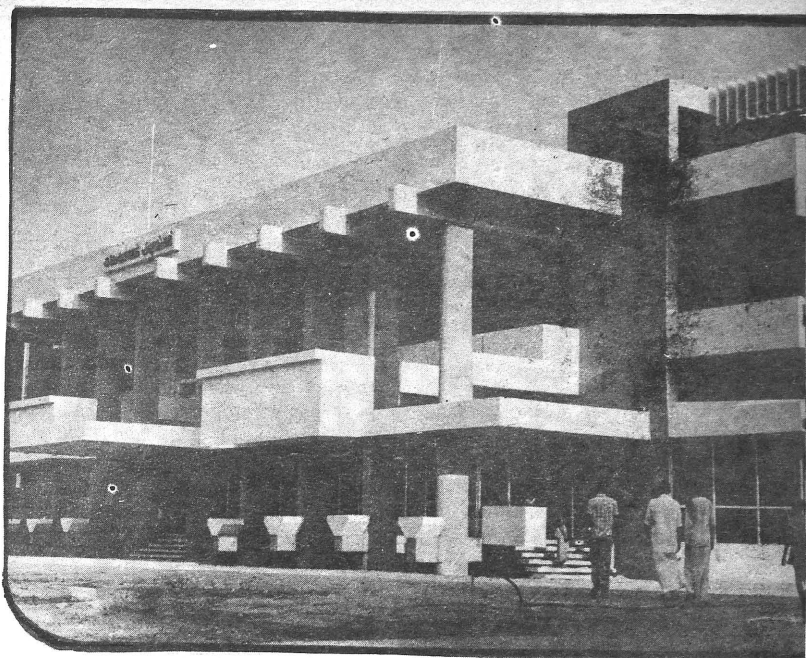
Subsidy to Feature Films:

The high cost of production and the decline in the quality of films produced are among the problems faced by the Film Industry in this State. To encourage production of quality Tamil Films based on nationally desirable themes and welfare of the people, the Government are offering financial assistance of Rs.1 lakh each to five films every year. A committee constituted for the purpose advises the Government in the selection of films.

Awards to best Films and Artists:

In order to encourage production of Tamil Films of aesthetic and technical excellence, a scheme of annual State Awards has again been introduced from the financial year 1978-79. By this scheme, best among the feature films, documentaries and children's films, artistes, technicians, etc., are being chosen and presented cash awards and prizes. The selection is made by a Committee constituted for this purpose.

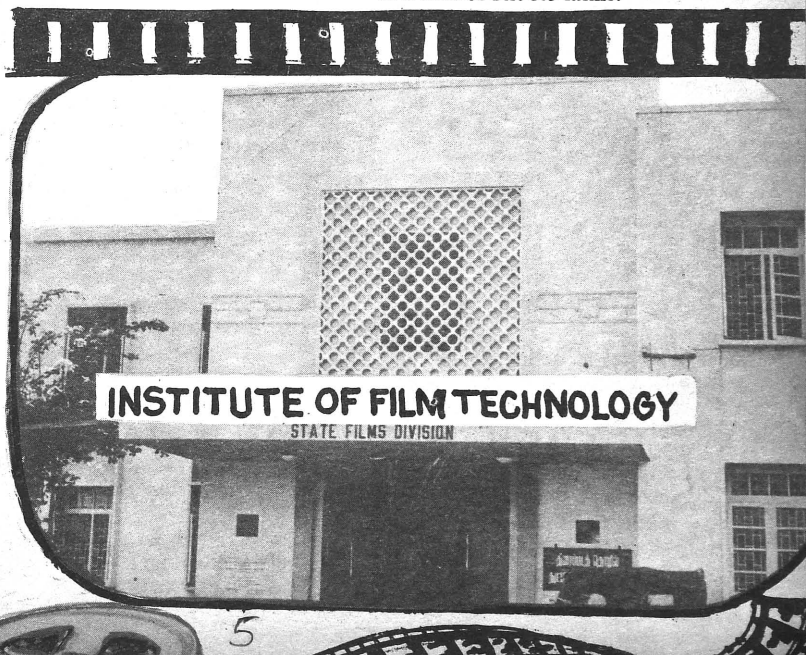
The Second International Children's Film Festival is to be conducted by the Children's Film Society of India at Bombay during 14-23 of November this year at Madras. Children's Film Society has approached this Government to provide necessary assistance to it in this regard. The proposal of issuing necessary orders in the matter are under consideration of the Government.



Institute of Film and Television Technology:

The Institute of Film Technology was started in 1948 and has expanded considerably since then. Its objects are to impart training in all branches of film production and allied subjects, to award diplomas to successful candidates, to educate the public to appreciate the great potentialities of the medium of film for entertainment and education and to maintain a research centre for

films. An advisory committee consisting of officials and non-officials associated with the film industry offers advice to the Institute. The Institute offers courses in Cinematography, Sound Recording, Film Processing, Direction and Screen Play Writing, Editing and Acting and Television Technology. During the current year, it is proposed to purchase Processing and Printing equipments at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs and a Medium Heavy Duty vehicles for outdoor shooting at a cost of Rs. 3.5 lakhs.



The shooting floors and the equipments in the Institute of Film Technology are also offered on hire to private producers interested in shooting films. In addition to getting some revenue, this gives opportunities to the students to observe and work with reputed technicians in the industry. Various steps to improve the facilities offered to producers have been taken so that the shooting floors are fully utilised by private producers.

The Tamil Nadu Film Division:

The Tamil Nadu Films Division produces news bulletins covering important programmes in the State depicting developmental activities of the Government and public functions and releases them through the Films Division of the Government of India. In addition, documentary films are also produced for the Government departments highlighting their activities to educate the people. Copies of 16 mm. are supplied to the units of the Information and Public Relations Department in the districts for screening in the rural areas to educate the masses. Copies are also being supplied to the State Information Centre for screening in slums and labour colonies in Madras city.

An extent of 3.47 acres of lands worth about Rs. 2.25 lakhs has been given to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting of The Government of India free of cost to set up a T.V. Relay Station at Kodaikkannal in Madurai District. By this T.V. Relay Station, T. V. programmes of Madras T.V. Centre can be seen by the people in the entire districts of Madurai, Periyar, Coimbatore, Thiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai. T.V. Programmes can also be seen in parts of areas in Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Thanjavur, Salem and Nilgiris Districts which are in 180 KM radius from Kodaikkannal.

Further, at the instance of Tamil Nadu Government, Central Government have taken action to set up a Radio Station at Madurai. In order to set up this Station quickly lands and other assistance required for the purposes are being provided by this Government. Radio Station at Tirunelveli is now being maintained only as a Relay Station and this Government is rendering necessary assistance to the Government of India to take suitable steps to

convert this Station as a full-fledged permanent Radio Station.

Tamil Nadu Theatre Corporation, Madras.

The Tamil Nadu Theatre Corporation which was incorporated in 1972 is a wholly Government owned Private Limited Company. The main object of the Corporation is to render financial assistance for the construction of semi-permanent theatres in Tamil Nadu, for their conversion into permanent theatres, for construction of new permanent theatres, touring and open air cinemas, for purchase of equipments, etc. necessary for such theatres. The financial resources of the Corporation consist of paid-up CAPITAL of Rs. 35.00 lakhs fully subscribed for by the Government of Tamil Nadu besides Government's long term loan Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

As on date, there are 82 valid sanctions. Of these 72 loanees have completed construction of the theatres and are exhibiting films. The maximum amount payable is Rs. 1.20 lakhs per theatre and proposals to enhance this to Rs. 2 lakhs are under consideration. The Corporation has so far sanctioned a loan of Rs. 94.23 lakhs.

Loans sanctioned by this Corporation for construction of Semi-permanent theatres, amount collected and loans yet to be collected are as follows:—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Loan amount sanctioned by the Corporation for construction of Semi-Permanent theatres.	85.40
Number of persons benefited	77persons
Defaulters who evaded repayment of loan and obtained stay orders from the Court	25persons
Amount yet to be collected from these persons:—	
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Principal	20.27
Interest	19.01
Penal Interest	3.78

Districtwise number of theatres that are conducting film shows on completion of construction:—

Districts.	Number of Theatres. (2)
(1)	
Chengalpattu ..	15
Coimbatore ..	4
Dharmapuri ..	2
Madurai ..	7
North Arcot ..	14
Pudukkottai ..	3
Ramanathapuram ..	6
Salem ..	4
South Arcot ..	3
Thanjavur ..	2
Tirunelveli ..	6
Tiruchirappalli ..	5
Periyar ..	1
Total	72

ADMINISTRATION OF TAMIL NADU CINEMAS (REGULATIONS) ACT, 1955 AND TAMIL NADU CINEMAS (REGULATIONS) RULES, 1957.

Film Industry serves as a source of entertainment to most of the people in Tamil Nadu particularly to poor and middle class people besides being a source of income to the panchayats and Municipalities and also to some extent to the Government. To encourage the development of the film industry, Government of Tamil Nadu simplified the outmoded rules and regulations so as to increase the setting up of Theatres. At the same time, this Government have enforced strict regulations so as to ensure all the requisite facilities and protection are provided to cinema going public. The working group on National Film Policy set up by the Government of India had suggested that the subject "Cinemas" may be taken to the "Concurrent List" from the "State list". This was also discussed at the Conference of the State Ministers for information held in November 1980. This Government have informed the Government of India that there is no need for such a move as all the States particularly this Government have been taking measures towards the growth of film industry.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY Scheme in TAMILNADU

Thiru P. KULANDAIVELU
Minister for Local Administration

The Community Development Programme was launched to provide an integrated all round development of rural areas. The programme aimed at scientific methods of agricultural and animal husbandry practices, development of village and cottage industries and raising the standard of living in the country side. The emphasis was on the felt needs of the people and inculcating community sense and community participation. Investments made however could not keep pace with the needs. Despite three decades of development, the felt needs of most of the villages remained a far cry.

GENESIS OF SELF SUFFICIENCY SCHEME.

Anguished at the sight of womenfolk trekking a few kilometres to fetch a few pots of drinking water, children studying at places which are not fit to be called schools and the weary farmer walking several kilometres for disposing of his farm products for want of communication facilities, the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu conceived the concept of Self sufficiency to provide basic minimum needs within a short time span.

METHODOLOGY:

The immensity of the problem is such that it will take more than a decade to fulfil the needs in the normal course. Development

however cannot wait. Villages have to be brought into the mainstream of national life, by hastening the creation of rural infrastructure. It was therefore decided to complete the scheme in a short span of three to four years beginning from 1980-81. In the first stage 69 blocks were selected, which were already enjoying the benefits of Integrated Rural Development Programme. The idea was to supplement beneficiary oriented Integrated Rural Development Programme with Integrated Area Planning to provide employment support to the poor and disadvantaged group in villages and to raise their standard of living by providing them access to basic minimum needs. The second stage of the programme is expected to cover about 150 blocks during 1981-82 and the remaining 157 blocks during 1982-83. The names of Blocks in the first and second stages are given in Annexure I. The significance of the scheme could be gauged from the fact that the Chief Minister himself conducted two State Level Meetings along with his cabinet colleagues to review the targets set forth, funds required, time schedule to complete the targets, requirement of personnel to implement the programme, materials required, adequacy or otherwise of the procedures and regulations in the execution of works and resource mobilisation on the part of local bodies to meet their share of contribution under this gigantic scheme.

A
NEW DEAL
ON THE
RURAL
FRONT



Though there was pessimism about completing the first stage of programme in 69 blocks before March 1981, the Chief Minister dispelled speculation and hoped that the scheme should be completed in its entirety, given the will, determination and dedication on the part of implementing agencies, notwithstanding the scarcity in the availability of materials like cement, steel and pipes for water supply works. The works programme is implemented with an element of local bodies contribution to infuse the idea of their participation in the programme.

PHYSICAL TARGETS:

An intensive survey in all the 376 Blocks before launching the scheme has revealed the extent of amenities to be provided as indicated below:



WATER SUPPLY:

Out of 47075 habitations in Tamil Nadu, 12603 habitations have yet to be provided with drinking water supply sources. Habitations have been classified into six categories based on the extent of scarcity and the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board has been entrusted with this stupendous task to be completed in three years.

LINK ROADS

There are several habitations which do not have motorable roads and one has to walk the distance from the main highway on a winding irregular footpath carved on bunds of paddy fields. It is proposed to provide link roads to all such villages besides improving the existing roads to make them fair weather roads.

For habitations upto 500, it is proposed to form and improve 12,264 Km of link roads by gravelling. For habitations with population between 500 to 1500, improvements like metalling for 17,302 Km will be undertaken.

CULVERTS:

To provide cross drainage facilities in the link roads, it is proposed to provide 27718 culverts.

PATHWAYS TO ADI DRAVIDA HABITATIONS:

Carrying the dead through thorny bushes and over field bunds and walk across in tanks in hipdeep water is a common sight in some Adi Dravida colonies for want of pathways to burial grounds. The scheme proposes to form roads to burial grounds for a length of 5268 KM.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS:

Out of 23,257 elementary and higher elementary schools, 2,572 schools are run in temporary sheds and rental buildings. It is proposed to construct 2,572 new buildings for these schools and 4,561 additional buildings for schools which have in-sufficient accommodation.

MINOR IRRIGATION:

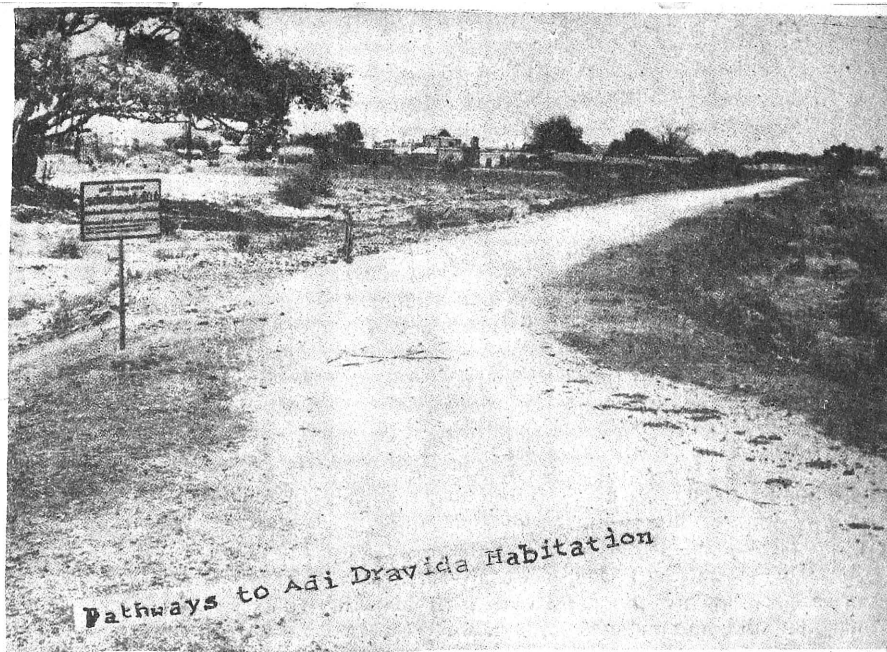
It is proposed to standardise 12,226 minor irrigation tanks with ayacuts below 100 acres.

RURAL DISPENSARIES AND MATERNITY CENTRES:

Most of these centres are run in rented buildings. It is proposed to provide buildings for 455 rural dispensaries and 1262 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

ADIDRAVIDA HOUSING:

Thousands of Adidravida families have no houses of their own and live in small huts. These families will be encouraged to build their own houses through co-operative housing loans.



UNDING:

The physical targets set out above will require Rs. 290-00 crores to usher in Self-sufficiency in all the 376 blocks by the end of 1982-83, as shown in Annexure II. For the first stage of the programme the outlay proposed is Rs. 45.41 crores as shown below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. Water Supply	..	2100.00
2. Link Roads	..	1221.00
3. Culverts	..	138.00
4. Pathways to burial grounds of Adidravida colonies	..	143.00
5. Improvements to irrigation sources	..	23.00
6. Rural Dispensaries	..	28.40
7. Maternity & Child Welfare Centres	..	91.00
8. School Buildings	..	545.00
9. Housing for Adi Dravidas	..	252.00
		<hr/> 4541.40 <hr/>

WAYS AND MEANS ADVANCE:

Blocks will have to meet 5 to 60 per cent of the outlay proposed as their share of contribution and on an average each Block will have to meet Rs. 10 lakhs as its share. As most of the Blocks are not financially endowed to bear this huge outlay, Government have sanctioned loans to the tune of Rs. 359 lakhs to Blocks to meet their share of contribution.

NEW SCHEMES:

The concept of Self-sufficiency has been slightly expanded by including programmes like construction of Panchayat Office-cum-recreation centres and public latrines for women in rural areas. The former is necessary for the congregation of village people for social activity, such as conducting mahila mandal meetings, Youth Club meetings etc. The Village Panchayats do not have buildings of their own in most of the places. Hence a programme to construct about 41 buildings initially at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs has been taken up. Similarly Government felt the need for latrines to women in

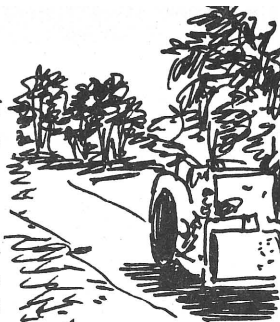
rural areas who suffer for want of privacy. Hence construction of two four seater public latrines in each of the 69 self-sufficiency scheme Blocks, where water supply is available, at a cost of Rs. 8.74 lakhs has been taken up.

MATERIALS / MACHINERY:

This gigantic scheme depends for its success on the timely availability of materials and machinery and their requirements for the first two stages of self-sufficiency scheme are as follows:

	First stage	Second stage
1. Cement	43,410 M.T.	1,31,000 M.T.
2. Steel	2,962 M.T.	8,620 M.T.
3. A. C. Pipes	1,810 M.T.	3,018 M.T.
4. P. V. C. Pipes	2,600 M.T.	5,700 M.T.
5. G. I. Pipes	13,322 M.T.	18,628 M.T.
6. Road Rollers	50numbers	150numbers

Thanks to the efforts of Chief Minister of Tamilnadu and Minister for Local Administration, adequate quantities of



cement and steel were made available for the first stage of blocks. Adequate quantity of pipes for water supply works were procured with the efforts of Minister for Labour and with the help of Govt. of India. As regards power rollers, Blocks with surplus funds have been encouraged to go in for these, besides permitting the Highways Department to acquire some more power rollers and stone crushers.

ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP:

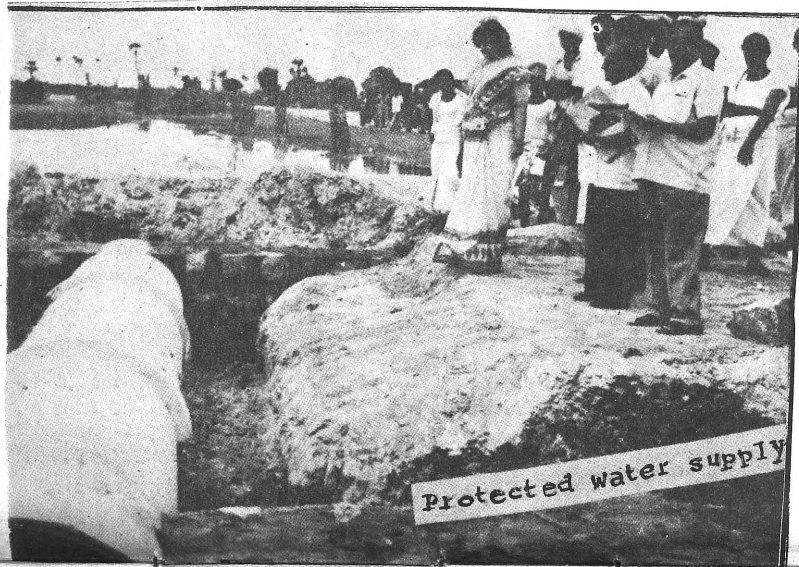
The Block occupies pivotal role in implementing this massive programme. On an average, each block has works for Rs. 60 lakhs which is six to eight times their normal allotment. To cope with the enormous increase in work, a special Engineering sub division has been sanctioned to all the Self-sufficiency Blocks headed by an Assistant Divisional Engineer. Additional posts of Assistant Engineers and Overseers have been sanctioned to these Blocks as per the existing norms. One Additional Block Development Officer will be posted to each of these Blocks to enable the regular Block Development Officer to fully concentrate on this scheme. Clerical and accounting assistance have also been provided to these Blocks, as well as at Divisional and District Offices.

The entire Block machinery is geared up to this mammoth task of bringing the targets within realms of reality.

At the State Level one post of Joint Director has been created. He will be in charge of monitoring Self-sufficiency Scheme and also the works programme including National Rural Employment Programme and Employment Guarantee Scheme.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT:

Adequate technical support is a *sine qua non* for the success of the programme. Government have created 69 sub divisions at Block Level with Asst. Divisional Engineer with complementary staff, for the technical supervision and check measurement of works.



MONITORING

High Power Committee at State Level

To review the scheme and coordinate the activities of various development departments involved in implementation, a State High Power Committee has been Constituted with the Chief Secretary as Chairman and Secretaries of Departments concerned as members, with the Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Rural Development and Local Administration Department as its convenor. Similarly District Committees have been formed with officials and non-officials with Collector as Chairman to review the scheme periodically.

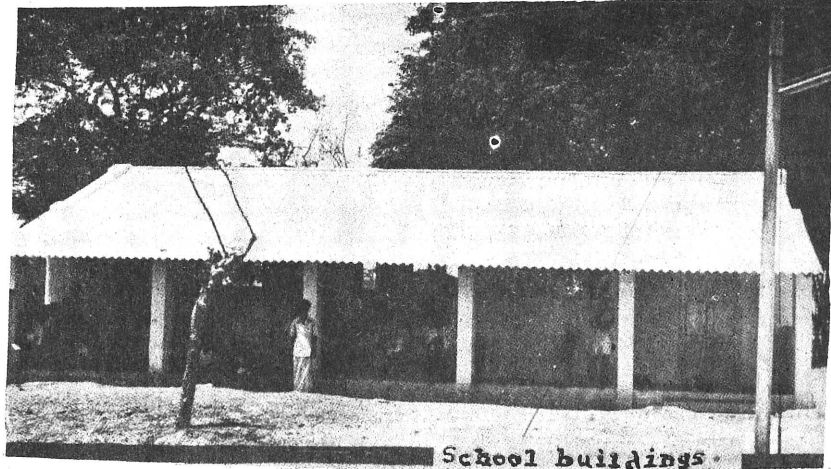
The progress is reviewed by Collectors once a week. At the State Level, the progress is reviewed once in a month. The Chief Minister is apprised of the progress every month. This frequent monitoring has helped to keep up the tempo and also to sort out the problems encountered by the District Collectors in the field.

EVALUATION:

The Directorate of Evaluation and Applied Research has been entrusted with the task of concurrent evaluation of the scheme. Technical Audit cells with an Assistant Divisional Engineer/Assistant Executive Engineer created under Food for Work Programme have also been empowered to oversee and supercheck works under this scheme.

INTEGRATION WITH OTHER PROGRAMMES:

The concept of Self-sufficiency does not stop with the mere strengthening of the infrastructural base. Sufficient precautions have been taken to see that the delivery systems and the level of services to the weaker sections particularly Women and children in the Selected Blocks are maintained at optimum levels. There is horizontal integration in the programmes like Integrated Rural Development, National Rural Employment Programme etc. for obtaining package of services to the common man.



ADVANCE PLAN OF ACTION

First batch of blocks will complete their programme by 31.3.1981. The second batch of 150 blocks will enter the programme by 1-4-81. Advance action to identify the works, preparation of estimates etc. has already been undertaken in the second batch of 150 blocks. Additional technical staff has been sanctioned to undertake the preparatory works.

CONCLUSION:

Self Sufficiency scheme in short represents an integrated area development project, taking into account all aspects of development planning for the total welfare of the community. The sum total of the benefits accruing from this New Deal would be larger through interaction of other welfare measures, and streamlining of delivery systems and levels of services to the weaker sections than merely the additive sum. Rural areas are experiencing a new dynamism and regeneration and the much needed facelift. Self-sufficiency scheme has thus proved to be a magic formula for the transformation of the rural infrastructural base to make rural living meaningful.



ANNEXURE

I Stage

SELF SUFFICIENCY SCHEME IN TAMIL NADU

II Stage

Chingleput District

1. Maduranthagam
2. Kunrathur
3. Kancheepuram
4. Uthiramerur
5. Sriperumbudur

North Arcot District

6. Thiruvannamalai
7. Kilpennathur
8. Thurinjapuram
9. Polur
10. Kalasapakkam

South Arcot District

11. Kandamangalam
12. Thirunavalur
13. Ulundurpet
14. Mailam
15. Mangalur

Tiruchirapalli District

16. Veppur
17. Alathur
18. Uppiliapuram
19. Jayamkondan
20. K. Paramathi

Thanjavur District

21. Kottur
22. Thiruthuraiipoondi
23. Kuttalam
24. Budalur
25. Kilvelur

Pudukottai District

26. Thirumayam
27. Annavasal
28. Arimalam
29. Viralimalai
30. Kunnandarkoil

Salem District

31. Thalaivasal
32. Kolathur
33. Namagripettai
34. Thiruchengode
35. Kadayampatti

Dharmapuri District

36. Pennagaram
37. Morappur
38. Pappreddipatti
39. Hosur
40. Thalli

The Nilgiris District

41. Gudalur
42. Udagamandalam
43. Kothagiri
44. Coonoor

Madurai District

45. Periakulam
46. Bodinaickanur
47. Nilakottai
48. Palani
49. Dindigul

Ramanathapuram District

50. Kariapatti
51. Vembakottai
52. Rajapalayam
53. Ramanathapuram
54. Bogalur

Kanyakumari District

55. Agastheeswaram
56. Rajakkamangalam
57. Kurunthancode
58. Killiyoor
59. Munchirai

Tirunelveli District

60. Ottapidaram
61. Vilathikulam
62. Sankarankoil
63. Pudur
64. Karunkulam

Coimbatore District

65. Annur
66. Avinasi
67. Pollachi (South)

Periyar District

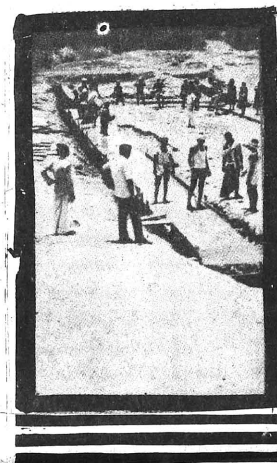
68. Kangayam
69. Sathyamangalam

Chingleput District

1. Ellapuram
2. Tiruporur
3. Walajabad
4. Tiruvellore
5. Poondi
6. Tiruvalangadu
7. Pallipet
8. Tirukazhukundram
9. Chithamur
10. Tiruttani

North Arcot District

11. Arkonam
12. Sholingur
13. Natrampalli
14. Anaicut
15. West Arani
16. Timiri
17. K.V. Kuppam
18. Gudiyatham
19. Pernampet
20. Alangayam
21. Kandili
22. Pudupalayam
23. Anakkavur
24. Vandavasi
25. Thellar



South Arcot District

26. Melmalayanur
27. Thiagadurgam
28. Nallur
29. Panruti
30. Melbhuvanagiri
31. Keerapalayam
32. Sankarapuram
38. Vridhachalam
34. Chenji
35. Marakkanam
36. Kanai
37. Cuddalore
38. Kurinjipadi
39. Komaratchi
40. Chinna salem
41. Rishivandiyam
42. Kallakurichi

Dharmapuri District

43. Shoolagiri

44. Kelamangalam
45. Krishnagiri
46. Veppanapalli
47. Burgur
48. Dharmapuri
49. Nallampalli
50. Uthangarai

Salem District:

51. Omalur
52. Peddanaickenpalayam
53. Gangavalli
54. Erumaipatti
55. Elashipalayam
56. Edapadi
57. Nangavillai
58. Mecheri
59. Yercaud
60. Veerapandi
61. Ayodhiyapattinam

62. Panamarathupatti
63. Vennandur
64. Puduchatram
65. Paramathy
66. Sankari

Coimbatore District

67. Karamadai
68. Thondamuthur
69. Kinathukadavu
70. Madathukulam
71. Pongalur
72. Palladam
73. Sulur
74. Madukarai

Periyar District

75. Kundadam
76. Dharapuram
77. Mulanur
78. Uthukuli
79. Andhiyur
80. Nambiyur
81. Bhavanisagar
82. Thalavadi

Madurai District

83. Andipatti
84. Sedapatti
85. Kallupatti
86. Bathlagundu
87. Alanganallur
88. Madurai East
89. Shanarpatti
90. Reddiarchatram
91. Oddanchatram

92. Thoppampatti
93. Kodaikanal
94. Chinnamanur
95. Kallikudi
96. Uilampatti
97. Tiruparankundram
98. Madurai West
99. Kottampatti
100. Kuzilamparai

Trichy District

101. Thanthoni
102. Thathiegarpettai
103. Thuraiyur
104. Pullambadi
105. Aravakurichi
106. Manaparai
107. Perambalur
108. Ariyalur
109. Andimadam
110. Manikandam

Thanjavur District

111. Koradacheri
112. Peravurani
113. Needamangalam
114. Valangaiman
115. Sirkali
116. Vedaranyam
117. Madukkur
118. Tiruvonam

Ramanathapuram District

119. Tiruvadanai
120. Ilayangudi

121. Narikudi
122. Kadaladi
123. Mudukalathur
124. Aruppukottai
125. Sakkottai
126. Devakottai
127. Paramakudi
128. Mandapam
129. Thrupulani
130. Tiruchuli
131. Srivilliputhur

Tirunelveli District

132. Kayatharu
133. Koilpatti
134. Melaneelithanallur
135. Manur
136. Radhapuram
137. Valliyur
138. Tiruchendur
139. Tuticorin
140. Tenkasi
141. Kadayam
142. Cheranmahadevi
143. Nanguneri

Pudukottai District

144. Ponnamaravathi
145. Thiruvankulam
146. Gandarvakottai
147. Karambakudi
148. Avudayarkoil

Kanyakumari District

149. Thovala
150. Melpuram



Thiru S. Jhirunavukkarasu.
(Minister for Industries)

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF TAMILNADU

The State Government attach considerable importance to the promotion of Industries and while implementing this object emphasis has been laid on dispersal location, for the basic objective of the Government is to bring about a meaningful change in the lives of thousands of poor and helpless masses in rural areas. The Government is not for either a dogmatic or sectoral approach to this major task.

Though Tamil Nadu has not been endowed by nature with most of the basic raw materials or natural fuel resources, the State has been able to take rapid strides in industrialisation in recent times. A commendable growth rate has been achieved in the Small Scale Industries. They cover a very wide range of Industries such as Iron and Steel goods, light engineering, mathematical and scientific instruments, Glass and Ceramics, electrical and electronic goods, agro-industrial instruments and appliances, typewriters and calculating machines, etc.,

While the major role is envisaged to Cottage and Small Industries, the importance of large and medium scale industries have also not been lost sight of. Government are aware of the need of stabilising and maintaining the growth of large scale Industries.

The registration figures of units in the Small Scale sector has gone up from about 3000 in 1961 to 18,789 at the end of March 1977 and to 32,681 by the end of October 1980.

These provide employment approximately to 4 lakh people.

ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC INDUSTRY

The electrical and electronic units in the Small Scale Sector in Tamil Nadu manufacture a variety of items such as switchgear, components, distribution transformers, transformer components, motor switchgear, household accessories, electrical appliances, electrical hardware, wires and other electrical items like medical electronic equipment, power system instruments, radio, receivers, television sets, car radios, P.A. systems, special display and central systems for space research, special antennae, process control instruments in professional components and instruments. Over 80 per cent of these, particularly those in the electronics field, have come up during the last ten years. Besides, a number of sub-assemblies and systems required for public sector projects as Hindustan Teleprinters, Indian Telephone Industries and Space Centre are made by units run by highly qualified entrepreneurs.

The significant feature of the Small Scale Electronics Sector is its product line which include entertainment electronics, professional components, electronic measuring and testing instruments, calculators and medical electronics equipments. The process control electronics instruments made in the State have a very wide use in Steel projects, fertilizer complexes, textiles mills, and furnances and

nuclear plants. Some of the more specialised items developed in the Small Scale Electronic industry in Tamilnadu are the special antenna system, manipulators for nuclear plants, frequency control monitors for power supply systems, instruments, computer trainers, pressure and temperature transducers, ferrites and power sources. Some more units engaged in mining electronics, micro-processors and agri-electronics are expected to come up in the next two years.

One of the interesting features of the development of electronics in Tamilnadu is that along with the basic electronics industry, the other ancillaries and feeders like plastics, plating, screen printing, sheet metal precision fasteners, special rubber parts and packaging have also been encouraged in a systematic manner to foster the electronics culture in select growth centres like Adyar, Hosur, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli.

ELECTRONICS CORPORATION

The Government has set up a separate corporation under the name of Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited with a view to promote and develop electronics and allied industries in the State. It has identified the following five sophisticated lines to be taken up as public or Joint sector projects.

- a. Patient monitoring systems, electro-cardiograms and phono-cardiograms;



port-oriented industries. In 1975-76, Rs. 185 crores worth of leather and leather goods were exported from India and this rose to Rs. 425.38 crores in 1979-80. The share of Tamilnadu has been Rs. 134 crores in 1975-76 and Rs. 309.47 crores in 1979-80. Tamilnadu is known for its traditional East India tanned hides and skins.

There are about 800 tanneries in India out of which 400 are in Tamilnadu and they form the bulk of the leather trade in the country. The tanneries are located in a few districts of the State. The largescale and small scale tanneries are located in Madras, Chengalpattu and Tiruchirappalli Districts, Vaniyambadi, Ambur, Pernambut and Ranipet in North Arcot District; Erode in Periyar District and Dindigul in Madurai District. Every year, nearly Rs. 200 crores worth of East India tanned hides and skins are exported from this part of Madras.

The Vaniyambadi Leather Finishing Servicing Industrial Co-operative Society provides facilities to small tanners. Two societies, one at Ranipet in North Arcot District and the other at Dindigul in Madurai District have also been organised. Two more societies one each at Pallavaram in Chengalpattu District and Pernambut in North Arcot District are expected to come up shortly.

- b. Director entry devices for about 3000 at the end of March 1981. At the end of 1978, there were 17 societies and now there are 69 societies. In 1980-81, 6 small match service industrial co-operative societies have been organised with an employment potential of 20,000. Under a scheme where financial assistance from Government is not involved, 11 match services societies have also been registered.
- c. Mini printers for electronic calculators;
- d. Handsets, head-sets and hand-gear assembly for tele-communication system; and
- e. Environmental pollution and health monitoring instruments.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Chemical industries have developed in Tamilnadu more or less on the same pattern as in the whole of India. There is considerable scope for further development of chemical industries in the large scale sector in Tamilnadu such as alcohol-based industries, agro-based industries, mineral-based industries and in the manufacture of basic drugs, dyestuffs and pesticides, insecticides and weedicides.

According to the all-India report on the Census of Small Scale Industries conducted in 1972, there were 11,837 chemical units in the country out of 139,577 registered units, constituting about 8.5 per cent of the total registered units. In Tamilnadu out of 16,002 registered units, 1,608 were chemical units constituting 10 per cent of the total registered units. If chemical allied units such as food products, beverages, rubber and plastics etc. are taken into account, the total number of Chemical-allied Small Scale Units in the State was 5,473 out of the total of 16,002 registered units, which works out to 34 per cent.

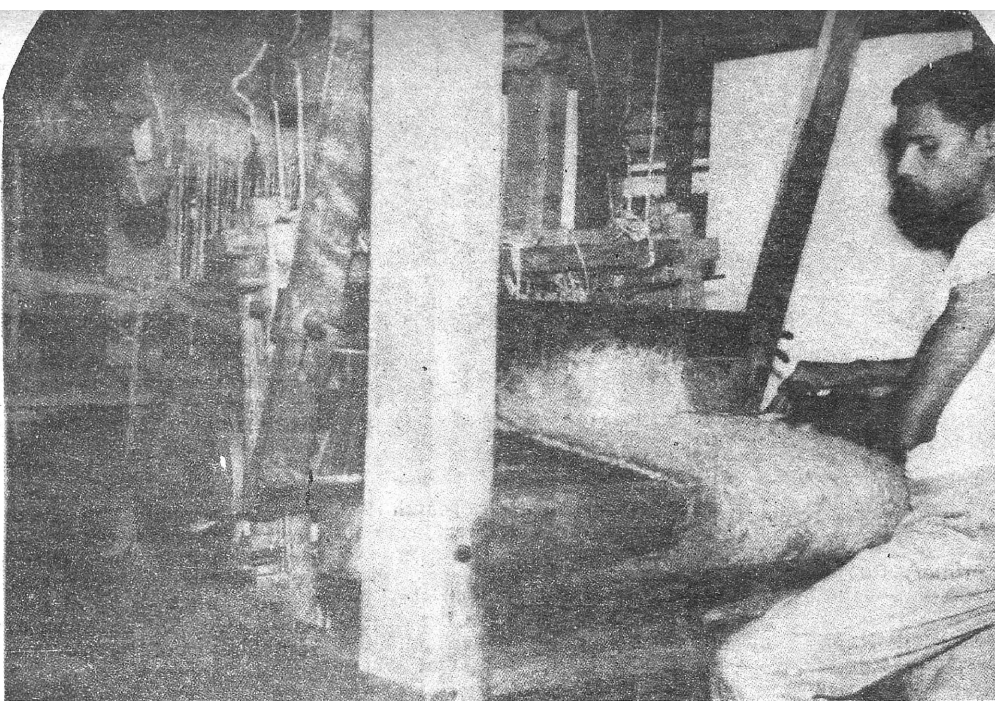
MATCH INDUSTRY

In 1977-78, there were 2200 match factories in the State which rose to

LEATHER INDUSTRY

Leather industry occupies a unique position in Tamilnadu's economy. This traditional industry which provides employment to weaker sections of the community is labour intensive and figure among the ex-





The first functional Industrial Estate set up in July, 1964 at Madhavaram, for the Development of Leather Industry, has now 24 small scale leather units engaged in the manufacture of finished leather goods, foot wear leather aids, microcellulose rubber and sheets and rubber soles for foot wear manufacture. This estate is now managed by the Tamilnadu Small Industries Development Corporation. The Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation is also running a finished leather unit at Vinnamangalam.

COIR INDUSTRY

Tamilnadu comes third in area under coconut cultivation and second in the coconut production in the country and there are about, 1,08,900 hectares under coconut cultivation, with an estimated yield of 1,094.9 million nuts per year. In 1979 there were 10 Coir Co-operative Societies in the State, providing direct employment to about 1,655 Coir workers, 137 Coir Units have been engaged in the State in the extraction of Brown fibre from unretted husks, which forms the basic raw material for Coir products.

Their total investment is of the order of Rs. 220 lakhs and they produce 20,550 MTS of Brown fibre per year. They directly employ about 3,000 workers, both men and women, all the year around. These units have come as a blessing to about 30,000 workers in the Coir

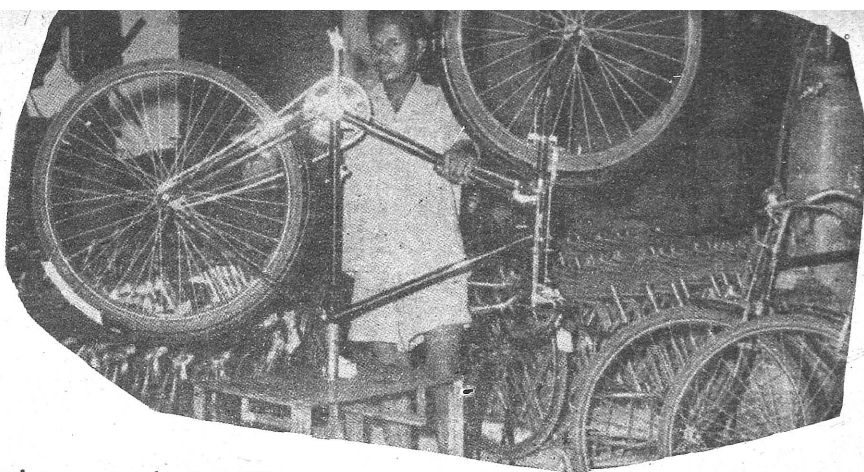
Sector in the rural areas. With a view to solving marketing problems faced by the units in snelling brown fibre, the Tamilnadu State Central Coir Marketing Industrial Co-operative Society was organised at Thanjavur. Tamilnadu is producing about 14,000 MTS of white fibre.

During 1980-81, the Government had approved a scheme for the establishment of 10 Co-operatives (4 under White Fibre Sector and 6 under Brown Fibre Sector) with a financial assistance of Rs. 10 lakhs towards state participation in the share capital structure and Rs. 4.70 lakhs as loan assistance for the purchase of machinery. Accordingly these 10 Coir Industrial Co-operatives have been registered. Apart from the plan schemes one more society was also registered. Out of these 11 societies, there are 2 societies exclusively for the welfare of Adi-Dravidas. These societies will provide an additional direct employment to about 1,100 workers, of which 10% will be for Adi Dravidas.

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES

There were 294 societies upto 1977 which provided direct employment to about 23,000 persons. They produced and sold goods worth Rs 1,053 lakhs and Rs. 1,297 lakhs respectively. In 1979-80, the number of societies rose to 559 which produced and sold goods worth Rs. 2, 489.3 lakhs and Rs. 2,874.25 lakhs respectively. These societies had pro





vided employment to about 91,000 persons.

There are 12 Industrial Co-operative tea factories in the State with a membership of 6,190 small tea growers. Tea is grown in an area of 12, 846 acres of land under the co-operative fold. The industrial co-operative Tea Factories sold tea worth Rs. 719.10 lakhs during 1979-80.

DISTRICT INDUSTRIES CENTRES

Consequent on the formation of District Industries Centres, about 4,700 small scale units commenced production in the 14 districts and over 40,000 persons were provided employment. These Centres have been able to get financial assistance through Banks to the tune of Rs. 577 lakhs and it was given in respect of 2,360 cases.

SALT INDUSTRY

Tamilnadu stands second in salt production in the country. The State Research Station for Salt and Marine Chemicals at Tuticorin is in close collaboration with the Central Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute, Bhavanagar for developing industries for marine chemicals especially from bitterns that now go waste in the large scale salt factories. The Tamilnadu Salt Corporation plays a vital role in developing salt industry and salt-based chemicals in the State.

TINY SECTOR

With a view to encourage the growth of tiny sector industries in the rural areas of the State, tiny sheds are constructed and the employment potential will be of the order of 700 persons.

INDICATORS OF PROGRESS

The index on Industrial production which stood at 140.5 (based on New Series 1970-100 showing an increase of only 2.1 per cent in 1977) rose to 164.1 recording an increase of 16.8 percent in 1978. Cement production showed an increase of 10 percent as against 5.9 percent decline during 1977. Similarly, automobile chasis which suffered a decline of 15.7 per cent during 1977 achieved 38.8 per cent decline and 11.5 increase in cotton yarn 62.7 decline and 144.2 per cent increase in brakes, 28.9 percent decline and 51.9 percent increase in dry cells during 1977 and 1978 respectively. The aggregate domestic product from the manufacturing sector rose in the state from Rs. 85.413 lakhs in 1975-76 to Rs. 99.821 lakhs in 1977-78. The number of units registered during the first four months of 1979 also reveals this encouraging trend in that 129 units have been registered in this State.

The textile mills in private, public and co-operative sectors have embarked on implementing modernisation programmes. There is spurt in setting up of new mills and expansion of existing ones. During 1978-79 alone, new mills with 5,72,810 spindles have been permitted to come up.

The State's share in the country's sugar production in 1977-78 stood at 7.23 per cent which was only 4.22 per cent in 1975-76 and 6-85 per cent in 1976-77. The improvement in sugarcane production was significant. Sugarcane produced in 1978-79 was 179.2 lakh tonnes against 119.36 lakh tonnes in 1975-76.

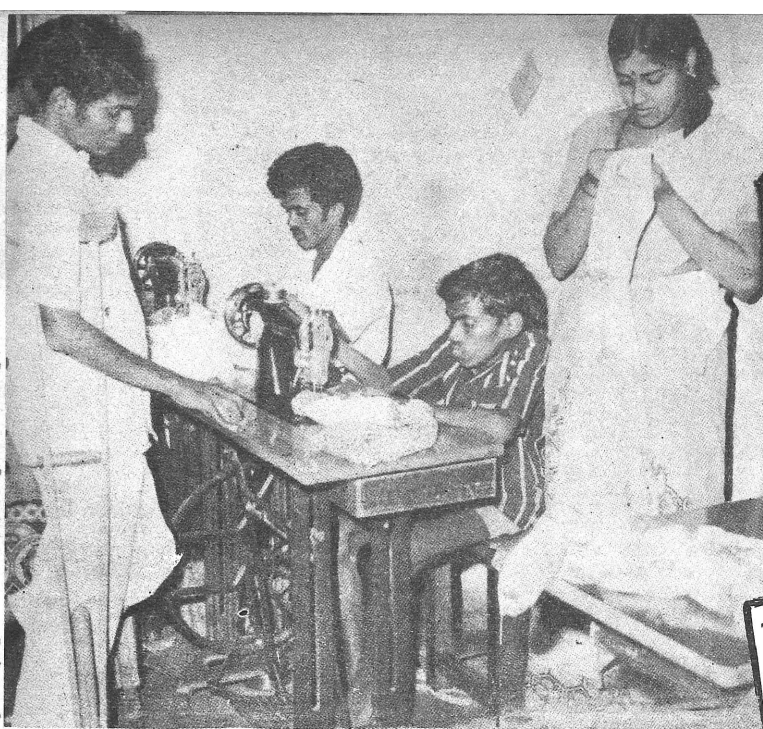
There was phenomenal increase in capacity utilisation. In 1975-76 it was 38 per cent and in 1978-79 (sugar year) it jumped upto 84 per cent.

There was marked increase in the quantity of cane crushed and production of sugar. Against 19.69 lakhs tonnes of cane crushed in 1978-79 the sugar production rose from 1.80 lakh tonnes to 4.921 lakh tonnes.

The mineral deposit has been estimated as an encouraging proposition and to capitalise the wealth in favour of the State. Mining and trading activities have been entrusted with the State owned Corporations viz. Tamil Nadu Minerals Limited and Tamil Nadu Magnesite Corporation Limited.

Tamilnadu is one of the few States where a comprehensive assistance programme for the development of Industry is in operation. Emphasis has been on infrastructure development for Small Scale Units and it can be safely said that basic amenities have been so provided that new units could emerge and grow almost in any part of the State.

In this State of Tamil Nadu, the industrial growth is quite impressive headed as it is by our popular and dynamic Chief Minister, Hon'ble Thiru M. G. Ramachandran. His humanitarian approach to all the problems more particularly in regard to labour welfare and industrial growth is instrumental in creating peaceful and co-operative labour relations which in turn helps to create good investment climate both in the Public and Private sectors.



PROGRAMMES FOR THE HANDICAPPED

THIRU N.E.S. RAGHAVACHARI, I.C.S.
(Retd)
*President, Tamil Nadu Association for
the Rehabilitation of the Handicapped*

According to a Survey conducted by the Government of Tamil Nadu in 1974, there were about 2,35,000 physically handicapped. The Survey did not include those physically handicapped due to leprosy and the mentally retarded. If these are included, the number of physically handicapped and mentally retarded will be well over 10 lakhs.

Of the physically handicapped covered by the Survey, 49.2% were orthopaedically handicapped, 19.7% Blind and 31% Deaf or Dumb or both.

1981 has been declared by the United Nations as the International Year of the Disabled. Advantage should be taken of this focus on the disabled and programmes initiated for the education, training and rehabilitation of the handicapped, as well as for prevention of handicap. The problem is a vast one and it is futile to hope that all the programmes could be initiated in one year. All we can hope for is a substantial number of programmes would be initiated in 1981 and the programmes expanded in subsequent years. If the Nineteen Eighties are taken to constitute the Decade of the Disabled there will still be areas in which action will have to be taken at the end of the Decade.

Fortunately, in Tamil Nadu quite a few programmes have been already started and experience gained

in this field. The following programmes for the handicapped are suggested in the light of this experience.

CHILDREN

Programmes for children should include prevention of handicap, early detection of handicap, coupled with corrective measures, general and vocational education.

Preventive measures include (1) immunisation against Polio of all children in the vulnerable age group throughout the country (2) identification of children liable to loss of vision due to malnutrition and giving them adequate nutrition to prevent blindness (3) identification of children who are hard of hearing and taking correctional measures including speech therapy (4) segregation of children of leprosy patients in suitable centres.

Children affected with polio have to be given physiotherapy at early age, so that they could grow up as normal children. As the parents find it difficult to take their children over long distances for physiotherapy, short stay homes may be started at every district headquarters with free boarding and lodging for about 25 children in each. Physiotherapy could be provided at the Home and children requiring surgical correction will be taken to the nearest hospital with orthopaedic wing. They will

undergo physiotherapy at the Home after surgery and in between operations, if more than one has to be performed. The children will be provided with prosthetic appliances where necessary and given practice in their use, before discharge. The period of stay of each child may range from 1 to 3 years. To avoid their losing the benefits of education, a Special School will have to be attached to each such Home. The children will, of course, join schools for normal children when they leave the Home.

Education:

Blind and Deaf children require special education in schools equipped for such education with specially trained teachers. The principle that there should be at least one School for the Blind and one for the Deaf was accepted by the Government of Tamil Nadu in 1974. As per this criterion one more school for each category will have to be started in the newly formed Periyar District. Also in Districts, where the concentration of the Blind or the Deaf is heavy, more schools will have to be started. 8 Districts have been identified as having heavy concentration of both these categories. Thus altogether 9 Schools for the Blind and 9 for the Deaf will have to be started in a phased manner in the coming years. These Schools will be residential, but open to day scholars also.

Training:

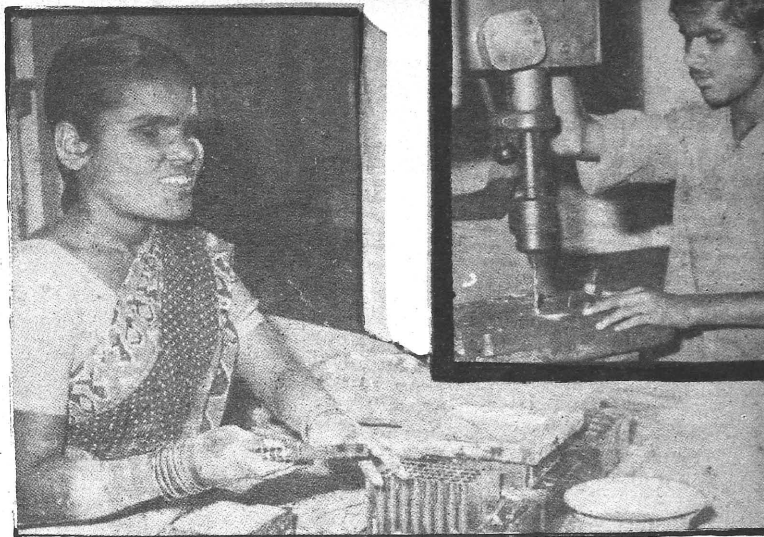
While there are some schools providing general education to the physically handicapped, facilities for vocational training are totally inadequate. In the whole State there is only one training Centre for the adult deaf run by a Voluntary Organisation and one Centre for training in engineering for the blind run by the Government both, at Madras. There should be at least one training centre for the physically handicapped in every District. It could be a combined one for all categories of the handicapped with instructors specially trained in communicating with the deaf and the blind. The trades taught need not necessarily be sophisticated ones like turning or fitting, nor need they be purely traditional ones like weaving. In between these there is a wide variety of trades which could be taught.

Sheltered Workshops:

The objective of all training should be to integrate the handicapped with the Society. They should be enabled to work side by side with normal persons in industries or engaged in self-employment. However, there will still be a substantial number who by reasons of the severity of the handicap are unable to move over long distances or to work a full 8-hour shift in industry. For such persons sheltered workshops will have to be started. These will require a subsidy from the State as their productivity will be less than that of workshops for normal persons. It is suggested that a Corporation for the Handicapped be formed which will run such workshops. To make up for the subsidy required by the severely handicapped, it should run a few industries where the not so severely handicapped could be employed.

Mentally Retarded:

Statistics are not available for the mentally retarded, but it is estimated that about 1-3 per cent of the population are mentally retarded. Even taking the lower figure of 1% the number in each District would be considerable. However, the term is a very wide one and starting with those with very slight retardation we have persons with severe retardation who cannot attend to their daily routine without assistance. The latter termed as 'custodial' required to be looked after during their entire life.



Ex-leprosy Patients:

With the treatment facilities available at present, we have a very large number of Ex-leprosy patients. Their physical handicap may be minor, but they suffer from social handicap. Until they get over this, they will have to be provided with employment in sheltered workshops.

To sum up:

- * Arrangements for early detection of handicap to be made, to start with, at every District Hospital.
- * Preventive measures like Polio vaccine, providing nutritious food, speech therapy, segregation of children of infective leprosy patients to be taken up.
- * Homes for polio affected children in each District for corrective surgery and physiotherapy.
- * Starting of a number of Special Schools for the blind and the deaf-minimum one in each District with additional ones where there is a large concentration.
- * Vocational Training Centres for the Handicapped in each District.
- * Sheltered Workshops in each District to be run by a Special Corporation to be formed.
- * Homes for the Mentally Retarded in each District.



A residential Home for the mentally retarded should be started in each District. Those who can be trained or educated would be given the necessary facilities. Those who make sufficient progress could be transferred to sheltered Workshops, if they cannot be helped to become self-employed or find employment elsewhere.



HINTS ON MOVING WITH BLIND PEOPLE

Sr. Lia. M. Y. VERWAEST ICM.

Perhaps, you are one of those who wonder, "How should I treat a blind person?" If so, the following notes may serve you as a useful guide. Remember the fundamental rule that **BLIND PEOPLE SHOULD ALWAYS BE TREATED AS NORMALLY AS POSSIBLE.**

Of course blindness is a handicap, and this handicap imposes certain limitations. But, this does not mean that a blind person is utterly helpless, as some seem to think.

Neither is a blind person specially gifted. Most blind people are of normal ability, just like everybody else.

Don't make sweeping generalizations like: "All blind people can sing beautifully"! For such generalization will prove to be false. Each blind person is an individual. His qualities, aptitudes and shortcomings are peculiar to himself.

Talk to blind people in the same way as you would talk to anyone else. Address them directly and not through a third person as if they can neither hear nor talk. Avoid loud speaking. The blind are not hard of hearing. When leaving a blind person after a talk, let him know so. It can be most embarrassing for him to talk to someone who is no longer present.

More than anything else perhaps should expressions of pity be avoided. Pity is resented by blind people. It is irritating for a person who is adjusted to his blindness and it is depressing and discouraging for a person who has not yet reached this stage.

Expressions of amazement when a blind person performs ordinary things should also be avoided.

If you meet a blind person on the road and you think that he may want some help, tactfully ask him so. Most blind people need and appreciate help when crossing roads, boarding a bus, etc. Do not exaggerate, give only the help that is needed and this as unobtrusively as possible. It is helpful for a blind person to place his hand on the handrail when he wants to get in or out of a bus, or when using a staircase.

When offering a chair to a blind person, put his hand on the arm or back of the chair. Never push him into it.

Do not fill his glass too full when you serve him a drink. It is difficult to balance a full glass or cup for a blind person.

When dealing with blind children, it is difficult but necessary to remember, that they need the same discipline and consistent firm handling as other children.

Over-protection and petting will hinder their normal development. Of course, they need love and attention, but they must not be smothered with indulgence. They need the same affectionate control which is given to other children. It is not going to help them, if they get everything they want. They will be happier if they are treated in the same way and held by the same rules as other children.

Just as over-indulgence harms normal development, so does over-ambition. Some parents push their blind child beyond his capacities.

This will cause a lot of stress for the child and he may feel to be a failure.

Therefore, neither ask too little nor too much from the blind, but stimulate and help them, to develop into happy and useful persons, prepared and eager to make their own contribution to Society.

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

THIRU S. B. TAGORE
Chief Engineer Special Officer,
(Environmental Hygiene),
Madras.

"Environment" both physical and biological exists under the governance and operation of the entire field of sciences. Man's inquiry and experiments led to development of technology and tools as means of production of goods and services. Rapid advances were then made in industry and agriculture for mass production and in trade and transport facilities for distribution. The pattern of life settlement began to change, tending towards urbanisation. The demographic dynamics and the rural and urban economic activities soon became unrelated to the environment that obtained in different parts of the world. The economic greed of private agencies and the ill-considered and unsustainable development activities of Governments for short term benefits began to degrade and pollute the environment. Therefore, for a proper understanding of the *Environment Situation or the State of the Environment* in any part of the world, the environmental impacts of the whole range of human activity affecting the resource potentials and eco-system balance, whether it be pollution or degradation, are to be continuously appraised and monitored. Thus Environmental Science and Engineering cover multi-disciplinary fields interacting with the whole gamut of basic biological and physical sciences.

Development and conservation activities should be environment-oriented. Forest Conservation, Soil Conservation and Water Conservation are basic for environmental protection. Also land and water use planning, planning of inland water courses and estuaries are vital for ensuring proper environment for human habitation, for agriculture and fish crop, and for industries supporting these and other human

needs. In short the eco-system balance, as a whole, in any part of the world depends on judicious planning of the environment.

The effect of Industrial Revolution on the environment began to be felt gradually, but inexorably. Economic greed can result in ruthless over exploitation of natural resources for feeding the industries with raw materials. Forests are denuded for logging and fuel or for cultivation or even for settlement. Indiscriminate building activity deprives cultivation or plantation of valuable land. Bad conservation or no conservation of soil in the watershed areas destroys vegetative cover and silts up our reservoirs rapidly.

While these activities bring about environmental degradation by over-exploitation of our resource potentials, the effluents or emissions and refuse coming out of the industries directly pollute land, water and air and cause environmental health hazards.

Demographic pressure and poverty and utter lack of employment opportunities in the villages drive the rural people to the industrial towns and cities in continuous streams. Thus unplanned and uncontrolled urbanisation with high density of population and acute housing situation result in insanitary and appalling conditions of living, polluting the land and water bodies or the town environs seriously with untreated sewage and other municipal wastes.

Controlling the existing industries by pollution laws, judicious licensing of new industries and sanction of development activities after careful consideration of environmental impacts are imperatives to safeguard the environment. Also careful

regulation of town and village planning ensuring good municipal and public utility services and stringent laws against economic offenders engaged in illicit or over-exploitation of the nation's natural wealth are very necessary to ensure a clean and healthy environment, in which today's children will find themselves tomorrow.

Among the several methods of tackling the environmental problem, Environmental Education plays a crucial role in a democratic set-up. Coercive legislative and administrative actions will not be of much avail if these are not backed by proper education at all levels. How this can be done is indicated below under broad headings.

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION THROUGH CURRICULUM:

The Educational institutions right from the elementary school to the University stage must provide opportunity to learn and understand the consequences of human activity on environment. It must provide adequate information on the relationship between man and nature. Exposure at the young age to the environmental sciences and the problems and the measures to set right the environmental damages, will build up environment consciousness and ensure constructive participation and involvement in preserving the environmental quality. To achieve this end, environmental science must find a place in the curriculum for children at the High School level. The subject can cover in its broadest form the concept of environment, different components of man's relationship with the environment and how this activities influence the quality of environment. This subject also must find a place in the syllabus for technical and non-technical colleges. Perhaps the syllabus can be advanced in stages to commensurate with the level of education. The subject can cover different forms of environmental degradation like pollution, deforestation, unplanned urbanisation, mining and their consequences and also the protective or corrective measures necessary.

Apart from indoor study, field trips must be arranged under proper guidance so that the students gain first-hand information on different eco-systems, their behaviour, the living resources, the eco-system, support and balance, various exploitative activities of man for food,

fuel and raw material and also the factors responsible for degradation of the physical and biological environment in different parts of the world.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCEPT THROUGH MEDIA:

Another powerful tool for propagation of environmental protection is through mass media, which plays a vital role in creating an awareness—especially among adult citizens of the environmental crisis. These media include newspapers, book publishing industry, magazines, radio and the television. The printing industry, particularly newspaper and magazines, as well as the broadcasting system can certainly reach every nook and corner of the society and disseminate the message of environmental preservation effectively. They must publish and broadcast periodically the factors contributing to the environmental crisis and the need to keep up the environmental quality and create not only a civic sense but also to develop a conservation strategy in harmony with nature. Television and other audio-visual media like films can also be utilised as tools for environmental education. Films can be produced on various aspects of actual environmental deterioration like pollution, deforestation, vanishing of wild life and flora and how best this could be avoided.

DIRECT EDUCATION THROUGH MEETINGS AND PUBLICATIONS

Apart from students and public the industrial workers must be made aware of the occupational hazard and the precautionary measures necessary to protect health of the workers and the people around especially in metal, cement and chemical industries and in mines and thermal power stations. The Trade Unions can educate the workers systematically.

The industrialists also require education on the responsibilities that devolve on them to treat the gaseous, particulate, liquid or solid wastes coming out of the industries and render them to conform to standards laid down for disposal into public sewer, on land, into water courses or into the sea. Laboratory centres and consultancy aids are available for all kinds of industries to help instal appropriate treatment plants for the wastes and in-plant devices to mitigate or eliminate the pollutants.

The responsibilities of Local Authorities are no less than that of the industrialists. The domestic and town wastes are to be treated properly and disposed off safely and this is a primary responsibility of any Local Authority. Many towns remain unsewered and even in sewerred areas the sewage is not properly treated and disposed off.

Vigorous propaganda and affording of facilities to check the growth rate in population and reduce the demographic pressures are vital responsibilities of the Government. The hinterland rural economy should be vivified and properly geared up to trading system and facilities by Government, by appropriate methods to ensure full rural employment and avoid unnecessary urbanisation and congestion in towns. Educational and full employment opportunities should be made available in the villages and rural areas.

Civic sense and maintaining proper sanitary conditions are basic for a healthy living of the community as well as to create an aesthetic outlook. But many of the slums in the city do not pay attention to environmental sanitation. Social organisations like International Youth Forum and college students can adopt slums and educate the dwellers.

Above all the public required to be educated on the laws applicable on the offenders and the responsibilities of the Manufacturers and the Local Authorities for the safe disposal of industrial and domestic wastes. An informed public in a democratic society is the best of all checks on the offending industries or Local Authorities or the Government itself.

LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS:

Legislative measures can be considered as coercive education carrying penalties for default. Many countries have enacted legislation for control of pollution. In our country, to combat the problem of water pollution Government of India have enacted the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974 and many States have adopted this. In our State pollution is at present controlled invoking the provisions in the Tamil Nadu Public Health Act 1939 and the Factories Act 1948. To tackle the 'Problems of air pollution, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act of Government of India applicable to all the States has come into effect from

29.3.81 Government of India have also enacted the Wild Life Protection Act 1972 to prevent indiscriminate poaching.

Now the concept on environment is changing and it is considered in its totality, with establishment of central agencies to coordinate the activities of different departments involved in the matter of protection of environment. The United Nations Environment Programme is trying to evolve a global strategy through International Conventions and Agreements wherever appropriate. At the national level, in our country the National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination fulfils the above function. Recently a Department in Government of India has been created to be in charge of Environment. In our State, Government formed the Tamil Nadu Environmental Board in 1976 as an apex body to render necessary advice in the matter of protection of the environment in the State. His Excellency the Governor is the Chairman and the Honourable Minister for Health is the Vice-Chairman of the Board. The Department of Environmental Hygiene is the service Department for the Board and the Special Officer (Environmental Hygiene) is the Member-Secretary. The Board reviews the developmental projects in the State in the planning stage itself with reference to their impact on environment and provide suitable remedial measures. The Board is assisted by five Committees in this regard. The Department of Environmental Hygiene, besides being the service Department for the Board, also investigates the complaints of pollution received from public and other organisations, under-takes monitoring of polluting industries in the State through inspection, and also for environmental education through the programmes arranged with the assistance of All India Radio and Television.

Environmental protection is assuming a new dimension in many parts of the world in the context of serious pollution and of the alarming depletion of natural resources. A stage has come when we cannot be complacent any more in dealing with our environment. Our aim must be 'development without destruction'. In this context environmental education assumes greater significance and must be given due prominence that today's children will have an assured and proper environment tomorrow.

PERIYAR SHOWS THE WAY

Periyar District came into being in the year 1979 with Erode as its headquarters.

Erode gave to the nation one of its noble sons, Thanthai Periyar, who was a great thinker and a social reformer. By dint of hard work and intense unwavering dedication to his ideals, Thanthai Periyar haraladed a new social complex in Tamil Nadu.

In keeping with the tradition he set, inhabitants in the district bearing his name are also men of grit given to hardwork. The Government is doing its best for providing the growing needs of the people in the district.

The Government's development works apart, the people in the district are taking upon themselves the onus of contributing their own bit for improving their lot.

Recounted below are a few true episodes that would show the true grit of the people in this district.

Nathakadiyur Adi-Dravida Colony about 35 km. from Erode, is what could be considered an ideal colony with most of the basic amenities fulfilled, thanks to the cooperative effort of the residents. All the families residing here are agricultural labourers. They planned to have decent houses for themselves. With the help of the Panchayat Union and mobilisation of local labour under the National Rural Employment Programme, 36 pucca houses were built in record time. Each house consists of a bed room and a kitchen with bath room facilities, with extra ground provided for extension. Though electricity has not been extended to each house, street lighting has been completed. Arrangement has been made for provision of clean drinking water through water taps through an overhead tank.

Another Adi-Dravida colony nearby has electricity connection to individual houses under the 'two rupee per head scheme' with an initial deposit of Rs. 12- Most of the

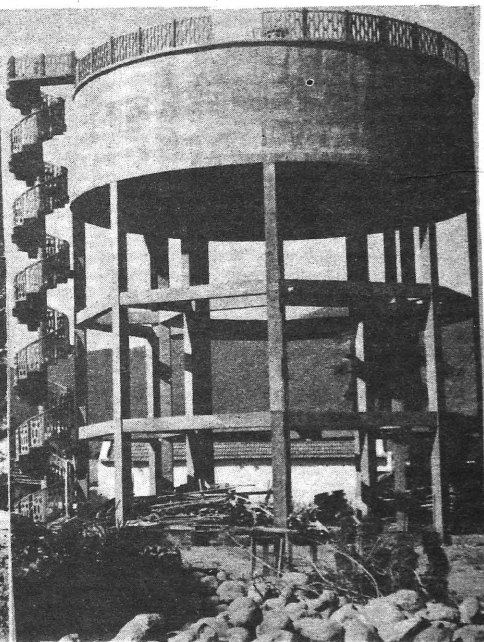
Adi-Dravidas in this colony have availed of this benefit. The Adi-Dravidas of these colonies have shown that living can be made comfortable and ideal if all the people in the area pull together, each contributing his mite.

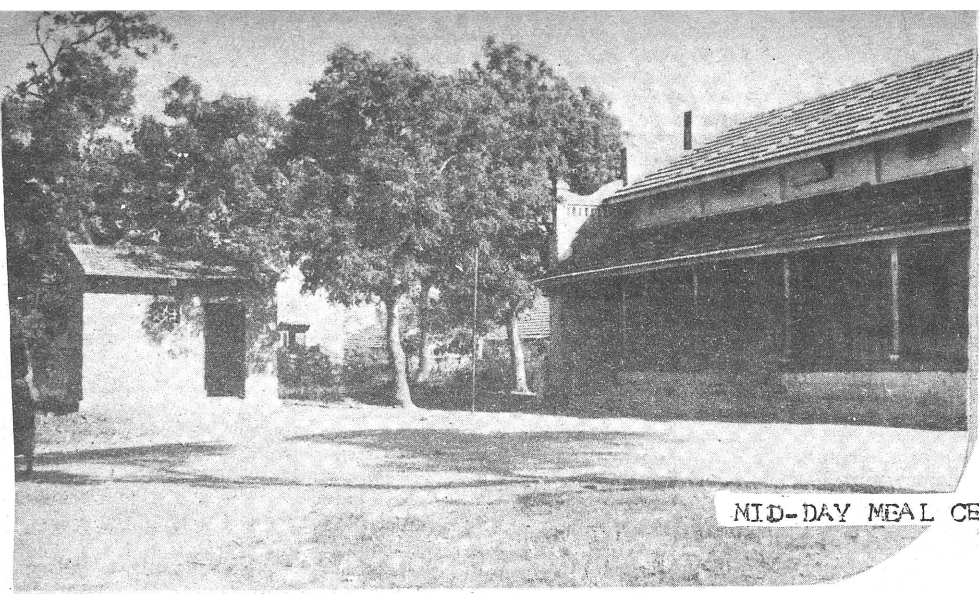
A Good Road in 100 years

Seelampatti, a village in the Ammapettai Panchayat Union of Periyar district, did not have a decent road for the past 100 years. Thanks to the National Rural Employment Programme, a two Km. approach road with a width of 25 feet was laid by 60 local people in about 100 days. The total cost of the road is estimated at Rs. 20,000. An exemplary aspect of this work is the whole-hearted donation of pieces of land from their fields by the land owners of this area.

This voluntarily donated land was valued at about Rs20,000. About 1,800 people, who were working along a narrow foot-path, al-

LINK ROAD





MID-DAY MEAL CENTRE

most for a century, are now benefited with a decent road that will be metalled soon.

Road to prosperity

Thanks to the National Rural Employment Programme and voluntary donations of labour by the villagers, several villages in the District have been connected with motorable roads.

Construction of culvert at Kallakulam to link it to nearby villages

was completed in record time. The total cost was Rs. 20,000.

Likewise, at Oethupalayam an approach road joining Perunthurai-Gopi road was laid by the local people at a cost of Rs. 69,000. This includes construction of a culvert over a wayward stream. 6,000 man-days were spent to lay the road along with the culvert now connecting more than ten nearby villages.

Thingalur, near Perunthurai Pan-chayat Union had a huge dip covering 60 metres. Under the Rural

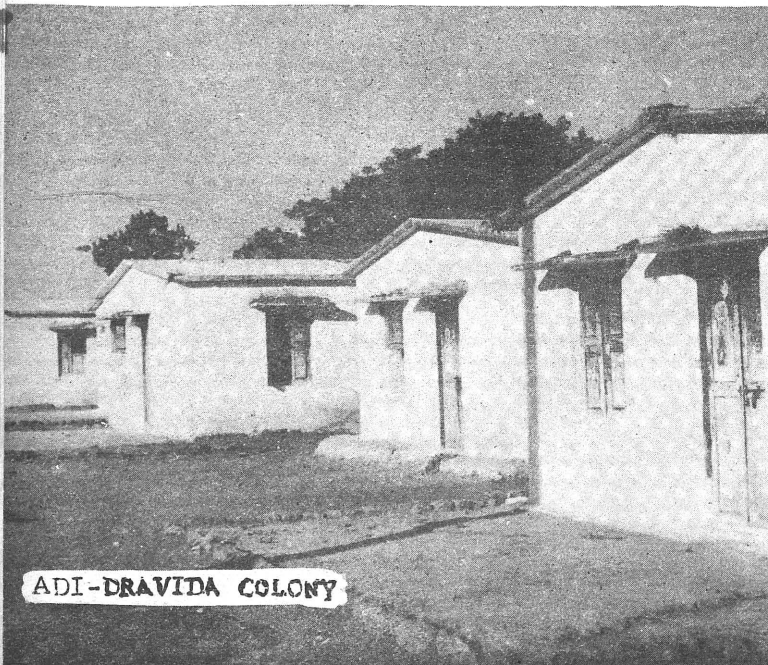
Employment Programme the dip was covered with a culvert at a cost of Rs. 27,000. 3,000 man days spent in this connection have helped about 15 villages and an equal number of hamlets to enjoy the benefit of a motorable road.

Mid-Day Meal Centres

In Kangeyam block of Periyar district, 48 mid-day meal centres have been constructed under the National Rural Employment Programme involving local labour. Pucca constructions for mid-day meal centre were found necessary in this area because of dry windy conditions. With the local people applying their mind and labour to the job, the students of Elementary and Higher Elementary schools in Kangeyam block are now having nutritious mid-day meals cooked in pucca buildings under hygienic conditions. Each centre was constructed at a cost of Rs. 3,000- and the Kangeyam Block is self-sufficient in this respect.

A place for Shandy

The crowded shandy of Uttukuli has had a face-lift, following the implementation of a well-planned programme under the Rural Employment Programme. 120 workers took up the challenging task of constructing a compound wall with road-side shops and space for platforms for keeping the produce neatly in rows. The work started on October 15, last year and was completed by the end of March this year.



ADI-DRAVIDA COLONY

WELFARE

SCHEMES

Tamilnadu is a pioneer State in the field of social welfare work, in general, and child welfare in particular. It was the first State to recognise the child welfare service programme in the country.

Children are the wealth of any country; the progress of any country depends upon the right conduct, initiative, progressive outlook and legitimate aspirations of its children, who are the citizens of tomorrow. There are what the world terms, good and bad children. But experts in the field tell us that no child is born bad or good. It is the upbringing and guidance in the home surroundings and social contacts that influence and shape the children into what they are, the problem of underprivileged deprived, delinquent or mentally retarded children has always been there, perhaps from time immemorial, but by and by it has loomed large only as a consequence of the fast urbanisation and industrialisation of the country.

The Department of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service, as the name indicates, consists mainly of two branches—one relating to approved schools established under the Tamil Nadu Children Act, 1920 and the other to vigilance institutions established under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, and it caters to the upbringing of destitute, delinquent, vagrant, wayward children and morally maladjusted women and girls who are in moral danger or exposed to moral lapses.

The main object and function of the Department is to provide care, treatment (correctional), training (educational and vocational) and rehabilitation of the institutionalised uncontrollable children under the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Children Act, 1920 and girls and women under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956. The Department also provides for institutional after-care of the discharges of correctional institutions.

Any welfare State cannot neglect the ever increasing problems of juvenile delinquency and crimes against women. The Government of Tamil Nadu, which has dedicated itself to the cause of the poor and down-trodden and handicapped in society, has drawn many welfare schemes for bettering the lot of institutionalised juvenile delinquents and morally maladjusted women and girls.

The following are the welfare schemes introduced in the Department from time to time since July 1977.

1. A Government Reception Home was started at Amaravathipudur in Ramanathapuram district to cater to the needs of undertrial juveniles in that district.

2. Similarly, another Government Reception Home started functioning in Villupuram, South Arcot District to cater to the needs of undertrial juveniles in South Arcot District.

3. A Matador Mini Bus was sanctioned to the Govt. Reception Homes in Madras City for the benefits of undertrial juveniles and also for the institutions in Madras City.

4. The Government After-Care Home for Boys, Chengalpattu, which was housed in a rented building, was shifted to the newly constructed Government building at Athur village in Chengalpattu District.

5. A separate building has been constructed to accommodate the undertrial women and girls in Government Vigilance Home, Madras.

6. To improve the sanitary conditions in the Government Approved Schools at Chengalpattu and Ranipet, the dry type latrines were converted as flush-out latrines.

7. The pocket money amount admissible to the children of approved schools was increased according to their age groups.

8. A book-binding vocational section was opened in the Govt. Junior

IN THE DEPARTMENT OF APPROVED SCHOOLS AND VIGILANCE SERVICE.



Approved School, Royapuram, Madras, for giving training to the boys in book-binding.

9. Four television sets were provided for the benefit of children in the Approved Schools at Chengalpattu and Royapuram, Madras, Government After-Care Home, Athur in Chengalpattu District and Govt. Reception Home, Villupuram.

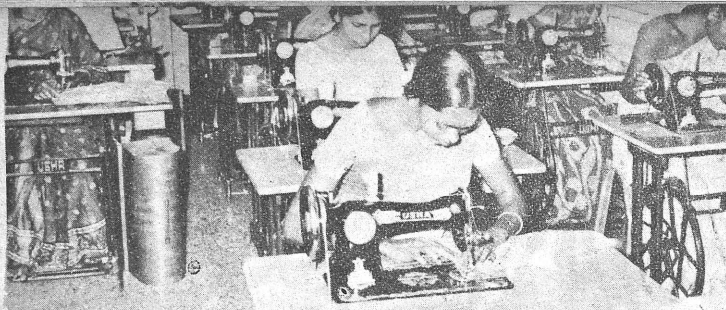
10. The marriage grant ('Stri dhanam') to the newly married couples ('girl inmates') of the institutions under this Department was raised from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,000/-

11. A Regional Office was started at Madurai under the Department of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service.

12. The Government have sanctioned the grant of Re. 1- per inmate for providing special diet on Periyar Centenary and also accorded sanction, as a permanent measure, to give special diet on important occasions like Independence Day, Gandhiji's Birthday and Pongal.

13. The need for a Dining Hall, with basic amenities like water supply etc., for the 300 girl inmates of the Govt. Girls' Approved Schools Madras, was keenly felt for a pretty long time. The Government sanctioned Rs. 2 lakhs and fifty thousand for the construction of a modern dining hall for the Govt. Girls' Approved Schools, Madras and thus fulfilled the long felt need.

14. The Govt. Junior Approved School, Mallipudur in Ramanathapuram district, was provided with a Standard 20 Van at a cost of Rs. 73,000 mainly for rendering medical aid to the boys of the school since it is located in a rural area without hospital facilities.



15. The Government took over the management of the private Reception Home, run under the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, Salem. This step was taken mainly in the interest and welfare of the inmates of the Home who had been utterly neglected.

16. There were no Reception Homes in the districts of Dharmapuri, Periyar, the Nilgiris, Kanyakumari and Pudukkottai. As a result, juvenile undertrials have to be sent to the Reception Homes in the neighbouring districts for custody. To obviate this difficulty, the Government have decided to open Reception Homes in all these districts in a phased manner. Accordingly, this year, opening of two Govt. Reception Homes one at Erode and another at Dharmapuri have been sanctioned by the Government and these Homes have already started functioning.

17. There were two Vigilance Rescue Shelters (short-stay Homes) at Salem and Coimbatore. There were no Rescue Homes in Salem and Coimbatore. With a view to give the girls and women the maximum benefit of institutionalisation, the Homes were upgraded as Protective Homes (long-stay), with facilities for educational and vocational training.

18. There was no Government approved school in the western region of the State, viz. Salem, Coimbatore, Periyar, The Nilgiris and Dharmapuri districts. The Government sanctioned the starting of a Senior and Junior Approved School for Boys in Panchampalli in Dharmapuri district. This school also has started functioning.

19. The vocational training courses in the Government approved schools are all outmoded ones. As a result, the children, trained in the institutions with antiquated hand tools and in old methods, find it difficult to pursue the vocation when they are discharged from the institutions. With a view to obviate this, the Government have decided that all the existing industries in the insti-

tutions should be mechanised and the inmates should be given training in power-operated machines. This year, the Government sanctioned the mechanisation of Carpentry units in the Approved Schools at Ranipet in North Arcot District and at Thanjavur.

20. The Government sanctioned the starting of a power laundry in the Govt. Vigilance Home, Madras-4 to give the inmates job-oriented training and also to enable them to earn while they learn.

21. The Government sanctioned the starting of 2 Band troupes -one at Govt. Junior Approved School, Royapuram, Madras-13 and the other at Govt. Junior Approved School, Cuddalore - so that the boys can learn music on Brass instruments to eke out their livelihood after discharge from the school.

22. Hitherto, the bridegrooms who came forward to marry the inmates of correctional institutions had to spend their own money towards marriage day expenses. The Government have now sanctioned Rs. 100 towards marriage expenses in each case.

23. The Government have sanctioned the opening of a Baby Care Centre at the Govt. Girls' Approved Schools, Madras-10 so that the girls be trained in house-keeping and child care which will be helpful to them in future, besides helping the employed mothers by looking after their children when they go for duty.

Apart from Government institutions there are certain institutions, run by Private voluntary agencies getting grants from Government through this Department from time to time. To improve the general condition of the inmates in these private institutions, the following sanctions were accorded by the Government.

1. Grants towards clothing and bedding for the inmates of the Vigilance Rescue Shelter under the Thanjavur Vigilance Association.
2. Grants towards clothing and bedding for the inmates

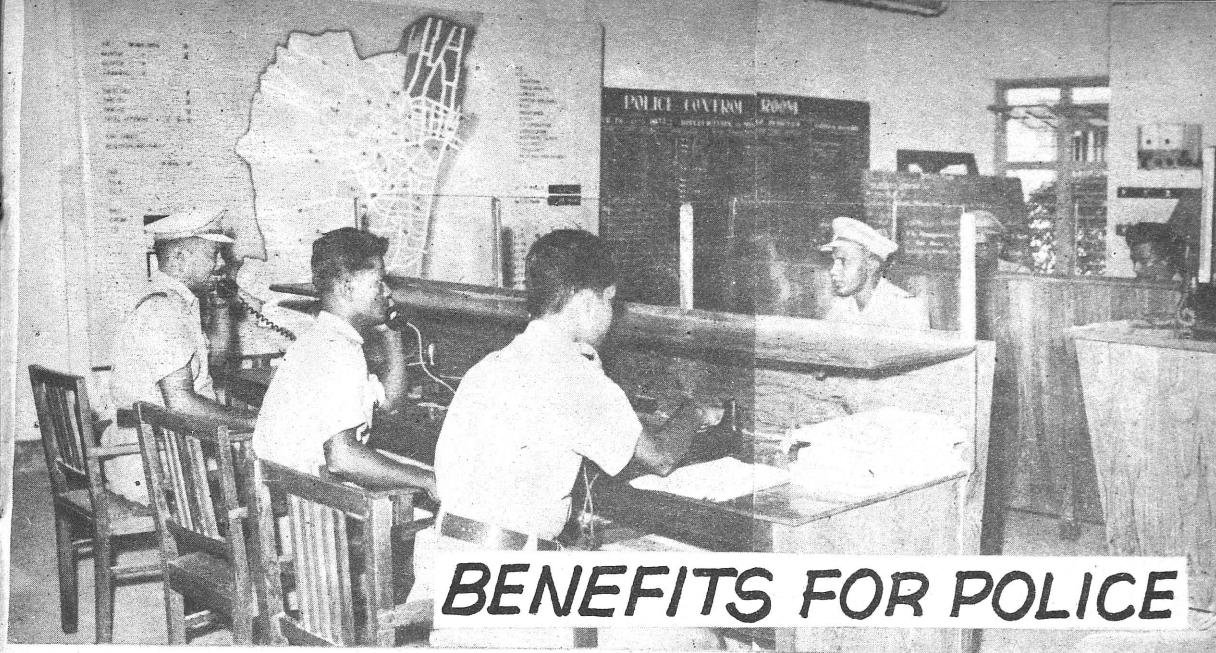
of the Junior Approved School under the Seva Samajam Girl's Home, Madras.

3. Grant towards education of one girl in the Medical College in Junior Approved School under Children's Home, Gandhigram.

The correctional institutions are of great importance in the field of national re-building work, with the assistance and guidance of the Government of Tamil Nadu. Neither the individuals nor families can undertake this difficult task of looking after and correcting the delinquents or youthful offenders straight-away. It is a specialised and delicate work and only correctional institutions under the Government of Tamil Nadu, either controlled directly by Government or by the Social Welfare Agencies with Government recognition and aid can do it for a long time to come.

The present reorientation policy of our Government in the field of correctional welfare work which is gradually being implemented, seems to aim at infusing into the purely Governmental Correctional Institutions a homely and affectionate atmosphere with the co-operation of the non-officials while bringing the non-Governmental ones on a par with the established administrative setup of Governmental ones.

How far this new experiment is going to prove worthwhile and fruitful remains to be seen by the ability and adjustability with which the reconditioned or reformed young beneficiaries of our present correctional institutions are going to re-settle down in society after they are relieved of the institutional guardianship. Meanwhile, let us prepare ourselves to give such of those youngsters who struggle in the delicate process of rehabilitation in our society our wholehearted co-operation and help. This is to be regarded not only as individual responsibility but as an incumbent duty cast on the present society as a whole.



BENEFITS FOR POLICE PERSONNEL

The Honourable Chief Minister of Tamilnadu, Thiru M.G. Ramachandran has announced certain beneficial measures and schemes that would improve the lot of the police personnel in the state and their functioning.

It is proposed to appoint Additional Superintendents of Police in the crime-prone districts of Tamil Nadu which claimed a lion's share of the attention of the Police with their law and order problems.

The stagnation of Tamil Nadu special Police personnel in the same wing will be overcome by transferring those who have completed ten years of service to the Law and Order branch after being given necessary training in the application of IPC and Cr. P.C.

A package of monetary benefits to Police personnel in different ranks costing the Exchequer an additional Rs. 10 crores a year has been proposed.

The concessions include increase in the special pay now given to the Police personnel attached to Crime Intelligence and CID. The quantum of rise will range from Rs. 15 to Rs.25 from the DSP down to the constables working in Madras. For those in other centres the increase will be between Rs. 10 and Rs. 15.

Kit allowance will be given to middle level officers who are not getting it now. Superintendents of Police, Additional SPs and DSP's will get Rs. 30 a month, while Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors will get Rs. 20.

For Assistant Sub-Inspectors, head constables and constables kit allowance will be raised from Rs.10 to Rs. 15.

Tamil Nadu Special Police personnel who have not been given family quarters will be provided house rent allowance.

The special pay of head constables in the traffic wing will be raised from Rs. 14 to Rs. 25 and that of constables from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.

A post of Additional Superintendent of Police will be sanctioned in the districts of South Arcot, North Arcot and Tiruchirappalli where more than ten platoons of Armed Reserve have been stationed. A post of DSP will be sanctioned in Chingleput West, Dharmapuri, Kanyakumari, Pudukottai and Njilgiris districts which have three platoons of Armed Reserve.

The Government has also proposed to set up initially two guidance bureaux at the railway termini in Madras - Central and Egmore to guide women who get stranded in

the City. The two centres will be run by women police personnel who will help stranded women with transport facilities to reach their homes safely.

It is proposed to open such centres in Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli railway stations also.

As it is, 450 out of 1,033 police stations in the State are located in private buildings and the Government is keen to shift them to their own buildings. A sum of Rs. 4 crores has been set apart in the current year to build 150 stations as an initial step in this direction.

The Government will replace ten percent of the old Police vehicles. It is proposed to buy 187 new vehicles in the current year at a cost of Rs. 1.57 crores.

Other announcements made by Chief Minister include improvement of the police vehicles workshop at Avadi at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs, extension of the mounted Police wings to Coimbatore and Madurai and provision of one bus, one jeep, one car and two motorcycles to the Police Training College in Madras.

The Chief Minister announced that the practice of appointing constables as orderlies has been abolished with effect from August 1980.

STREAMLINING THE STATE TRANSPORT IN

TAMILNADU



The Government of Tamil Nadu has proposed to implement certain novel schemes and effect certain innovations in the functioning of the State Transport Services in the State as would vastly improve their efficiency and serve the people more effectively.

It is proposed to bifurcate the Pandiyan, Cheran, Cholan and Kattabomman Transport Corporations as per the recommendation of the C. R. Pattabhiraman Committee that no single corporation should have more than 600 buses under its control.

The routes operated by the Pallavan Transport Corporation (District) and Thanthai Periyar Transport Corporation will be streamlined and a separate corporation for the district routes will be created.

A unit to recycle used engine oil will be set up by the Pallavan Transport Corporation (Metro) in Madras at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs this year on the same lines as in the Cheran Transport Corporation. It will have a capacity to refine 200 tonnes of used oil per month.

The share amounts collected from the employees of the transport and engineering corporations under the scheme of workers participation in management will be returned to them as most of them wanted the money back. The corporations will be paying back Rs. 1.46 crores on this account.

Under the longevity pay scheme, which is in force in all the corporations, review of pay rise is undertaken twice—the first time at the end of six years of service and the second time at the end of the subsequent eight years of service. Complying with the request of the workers, it has been decided to have a third review, 10 years after the second review.

Three-wheelers will be provided to handicapped workers of all the transport corporations on the basis of 50 per cent grant and 50 per cent loan towards the cost of the vehicle to be recovered in easy instalments.

Such of those workers who are declared unfit by doctors because of eye defect or any other ailment will be provided alternative employment like helpers on the basis of "fresh appointment."

A canteen will be opened in every branch depot where there are at least 25 buses. Cooperative Societies will be formed in every corporation for sale of essential commodities at fair prices.

Steps will be taken to introduce "own your own house" scheme for workers of all corporations through cooperatives. At least 100 houses for workers of each corporation will be constructed in the current year.

The stipend provided to apprentices with B.E. qualification will be increased to Rs. 500 from Rs. 225 a month and to diploma holders to Rs. 225 from Rs. 180. I.T.I. trained apprentices who get Rs. 140 mensem for the 1st year and Rs. 150 for the second year, will get a rise to Rs. 175 and Rs. 185 respectively.

Graduate clerical apprentices will get a stipend of Rs. 200 and non graduates Rs. 175.

The tailoring charge of Rs. 27 for uniforms given to workers will be raised to Rs. 30. Workers wanting marriage loans need apply only one month in advance and not six months in advance.

All transport corporations except Tiruvalluvar will extend travel concessions to the handicapped students. At present PTC (Metro) alone is granting this facility.

The number of women's and children's specials in Madras will be increased from 246 to 300 by the PTC. Steps are being taken to put up a bus stand near the Central Station in consultation with the MMDA, Railways and Madras Corporation. A bus depot to accommodate 100 buses will be constructed at Tiruvotriyur at a cost of Rs. 23 lakhs.

Some changes are proposed in the procedures relating to issue of various licences and certificates under the Motor Vehicles Act.

For two-wheelers and cars, the system of quarterly payment of MV tax will be dispensed with. Tax for these vehicles will be collected half-yearly or annually.

The fitness certificate issued for new goods carriers will be valid for one year. The FCs for new tractors (with trailers) used for agricultural purposes will be valid for two years, but they will have to be renewed every year subsequently.

Learner's licence will be issued for six months, instead of for three months as now, and the fee enhanced correspondingly. Renewal of driving licences issued in other States will be done without waiting for the record sheet from the State concerned.

"No objection certificate" will not be a pre-requisite for obtaining a new registration number in Tamil Nadu for motor vehicles registered in other States.

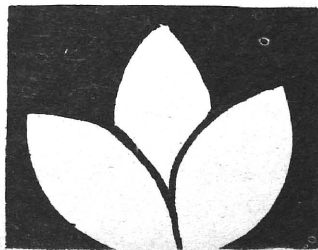
It is proposed to introduce as an experimental measure "shandy buses" in rural areas to help villagers carry their marketable produce like vegetables, foodgrains, milk, etc. to towns.

The route length of 25 km for town bus services has been extended to 30 km so as to serve more people.

The Transport Corporations have been asked to develop district excursion centres with provision for parking, rest sheds with drinking water and toilet facilities with their surplus funds.

A scheme is under examination to set up driving schools in all district headquarters under the management of the Regional Transport authorities to train heavy vehicle drivers of both public and private carriers. It has been decided to fit in all State Transport undertaking buses an electronic speed control device which will automatically cut off fuel supply to the engine after the prescribed speed. Orders have been placed for the requisite number of sets and they are being fitted in all buses as and when supplied.

The Transport Corporations are taking action to create "Employees Welfare Trusts" to divert substantial amounts from their surpluses. These funds are used for giving books, notebooks, slates, scholarships, etc. to the employees' children.



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For further information, please contact :

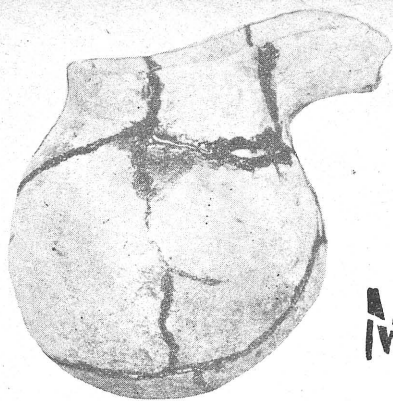


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MADURAI MEGALITHS



Thanks to the innumerable explorers and game hunters of earlier centuries in discovering important archaeological and early historical sites, the level of the cultural heritage of India has been raised. Apart from the usual exploring areas such as forests, hills and uninhabited spots, the explorers' eyes fell subsequently on the rivers and river-banks or river-terraces which formed the first ground for early man's activity. In fact the caves, rock-shelters and river-terraces are the first man's early habitations. But out of these three hide-outs, the river terraces seemed to be more convenient and afforded all possible facilities for early primitive man to start his first industry of manufacturing the stone tools. The river-terraces or the banks thus provided him enough space to stay and work, sufficient natural light to work during day time and the perennial water supply from the rivers for his use and a good hunting place for wild animals when they came to the rivers to quench their thirst. The primitive man, apart from gathering and collecting fruits, vegetables, roots, tubers etc. from the adjacent forests close to the rivers, also hunted these wild animals to supplement his food.

N. DEVASAHAYAM
Curator, Anthropology Section,
Government Museum.

Therefore for collecting and cutting the vegetables, fruits etc., for digging the soil, for collecting the roots and tubers, and for hunting and skinning the animals, he had no other alternative but to depend on the raw materials i.e. stones, or boulders around him on the river banks and also the stone tools, such as the hand axe, cleaver, chopper, scraper, point, burin, celt, corn crusher, pestle and mortar which he manufactured at the river-terraces by simple flanking techniques and devices.

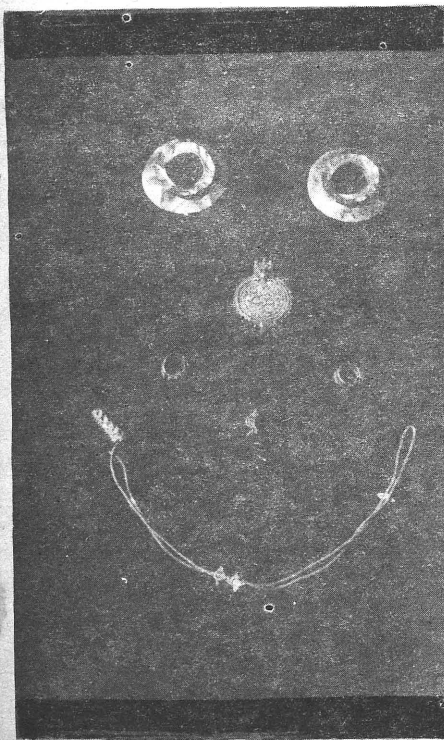
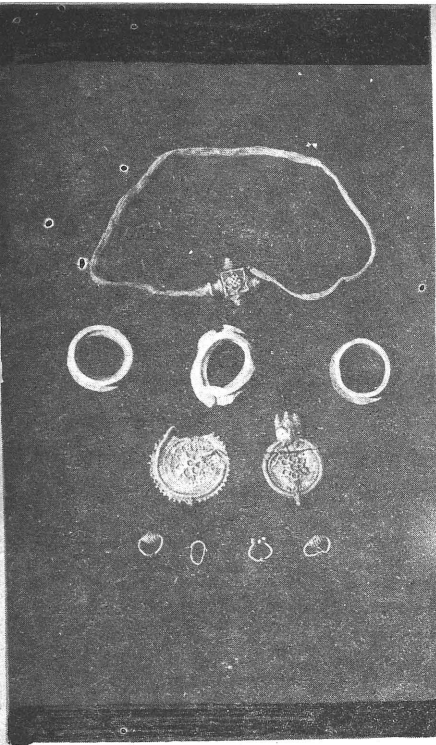
Among such rivers and river-terraces in Tamilnadu from the prehistoric archaeological point of view, the Palar river which flows in Chingleput District attracted the attention of early pre-historians. It is actually the *Kutralaiyar*, a tributary of the river Palar which takes off from the Poondi dam and which passed through Attirampakkam or Attrampakkam village, which provides the world famous river-terraces

with the tools and it became prominent after the first palaeolith in India—a cleaver was picked up by the father of Indian Prehistory, Dr. Robert Bruce Foote, in September 1863.

Like the Palar river in Chingleput District, the *Vaigai* river and its vicinity in Madurai, though not to a great extent, but to some extent was able to yield few prehistoric tools such as stone handaxes, scrapers etc. These earlyman's tools recorded and received in the Madras Government Museum in early 1880, through Dr. Foote, certainly lay a firm ground for establishing a definite cultural sequence in and throughout Madurai District.

Subsequent to the discovery of the stone tools near Vaigai, Vellankulam, Valimukkam bays and Palar (at Tiruppattur in Sivaganga), the prehistorians have spotted and recorded a number of megalithic monuments (dolmens, stone circles etc.) a sort of monumental erection of stones and boulders after burying the dead, in barren, uncultivated lands and hills slopes, at different parts of Madurai District. In fact through surface finds, three dozen Iron Age or Megalithic period pot-





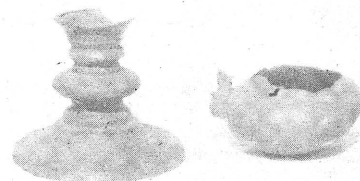
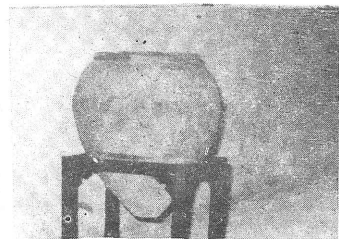
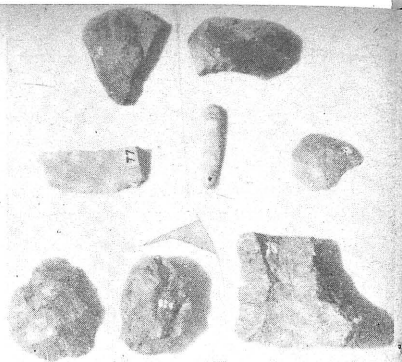
teries were thus received in the Madras Museum from the District Collector of Madurai in early 1901 and one rare find is an uncommon form of a bowl, small in size with thick sides marked with rather broad regular ribs separated by a great many grooves.

But regular excavation of a megalithic site was undertaken in 1940 in Perumal Hills, Kodaikanal, by Dr. A. Aiyappan, a former Director of the Madras Government Museum. Two dolmen sites in excavation yielded about two dozen items of pottery and an important find is the offering-stand with the pedestal with holes, which is quite new and recorded for the first time from the burials of South India. The other noteworthy find is a redware spouted jug, moulded partly on wheel and then by hand.

In 1976, near Srivilliputtur, at Krishnankoil village hill slopes, a megalithic site was brought to notice with a few burial urns jutting out from the soil. A huge burial urn with a few potteries and bones were received in the Madras Museum and this burial urn is one similar to the pyriform shaped urns of the world famous Adichanallur megalithic site in Tirunelveli District. The similarity in shape of the urns justifies that the same type of people would have lived during the Sangam period in the composite District of Tirunelveli. During the year 1978, while ploughing the lands, the villagers of Eriodu and Vellumpatti in Vedasandur taluk have come across separately a broken burial urn and a few burial potteries with bones, respectively.

In 1938, Andipatty village in Periyakulam taluk had yielded a set of bronze objects—a rarity in Tamilnadu, comprising of tripod stands, spouted vessels, spoons etc. and these domestic utensils were acquired for the Madras Museum through the Indian Treasure Trove Act.

The Madurai District is also noted for the occurrences of ancient gold jewels. There are about a dozen such gold treasure troves, unearthed while ploughing the fields in the villages of Nilakottai, Thirumangalam, Dindugal, Periyakulam and Uthamapalayam taluks, during the last decade, acquired by the Madras Museum. In general the jewellery items comprise ear-ornaments, bangles, waist-bands, tials, bottus, rings, chains, pen dants, beads etc., and some items are unique and rare and



are artistically and skillfully designed and carved reflecting the colourful taste of the ancient Tamilians with reference to their personal adornments.

Thus, the Madurai District which is one of the biggest and the most popular districts of Tamil Nadu known for its high historic leanings and traditions through famous Pandiyan dynasty and with its religious and architectural holdings through its fairs and festivals, temples and mandapams, nevertheless has its major contribution as described above towards its early historic and cultural sequences of Tamilnadu.

YOUR SEARCH FOR COLORFUL PRINTS

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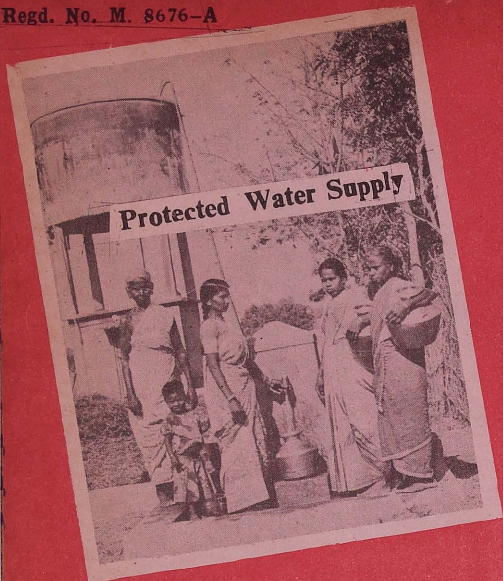
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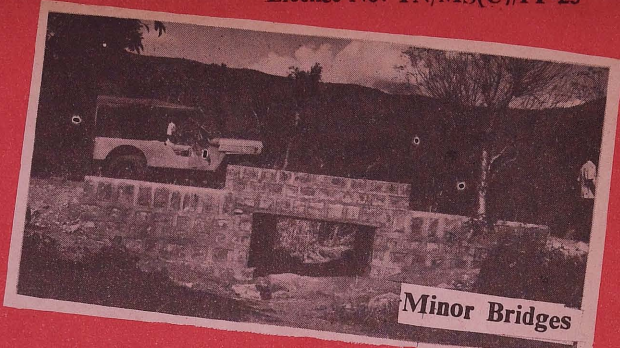


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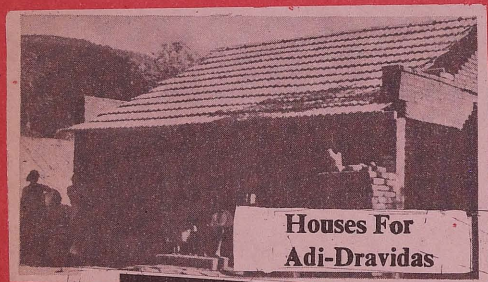




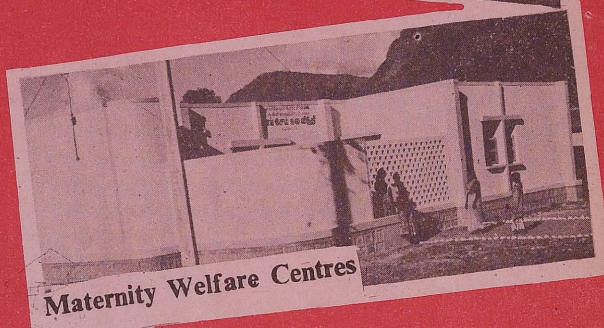
Protected Water Supply



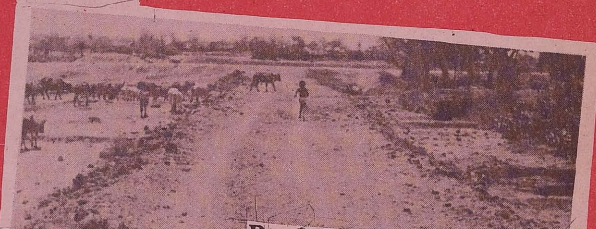
Minor Bridges



Houses For
Adi-Dravidas

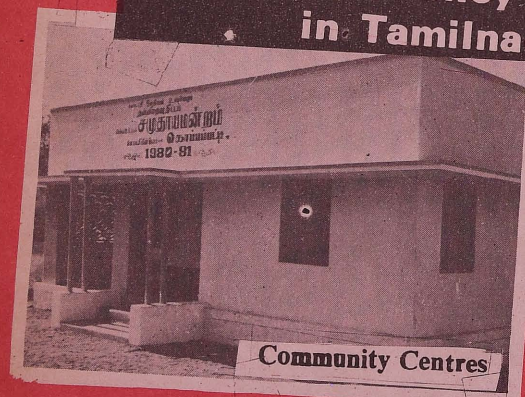


Maternity Welfare Centres

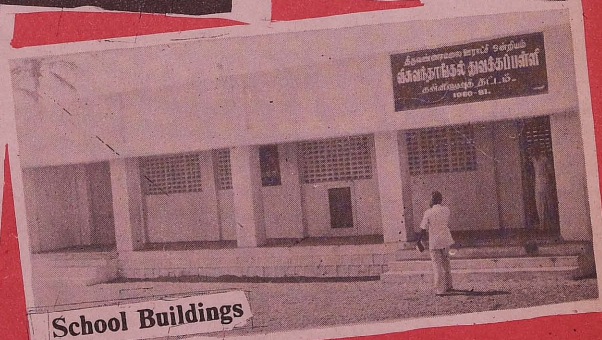


Roads to Burial Grounds in
Adi-Dravida Colonies

Self-Sufficiency Schemes in Tamilnadu



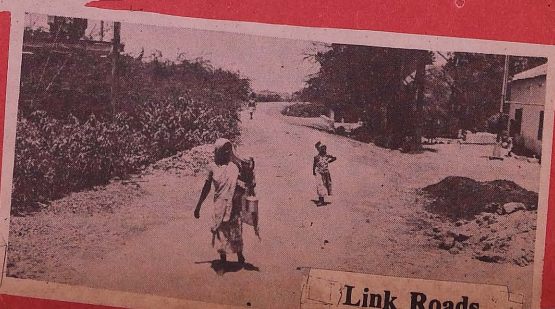
Community Centres



School Buildings



Rural Dispensaries



Link Roads