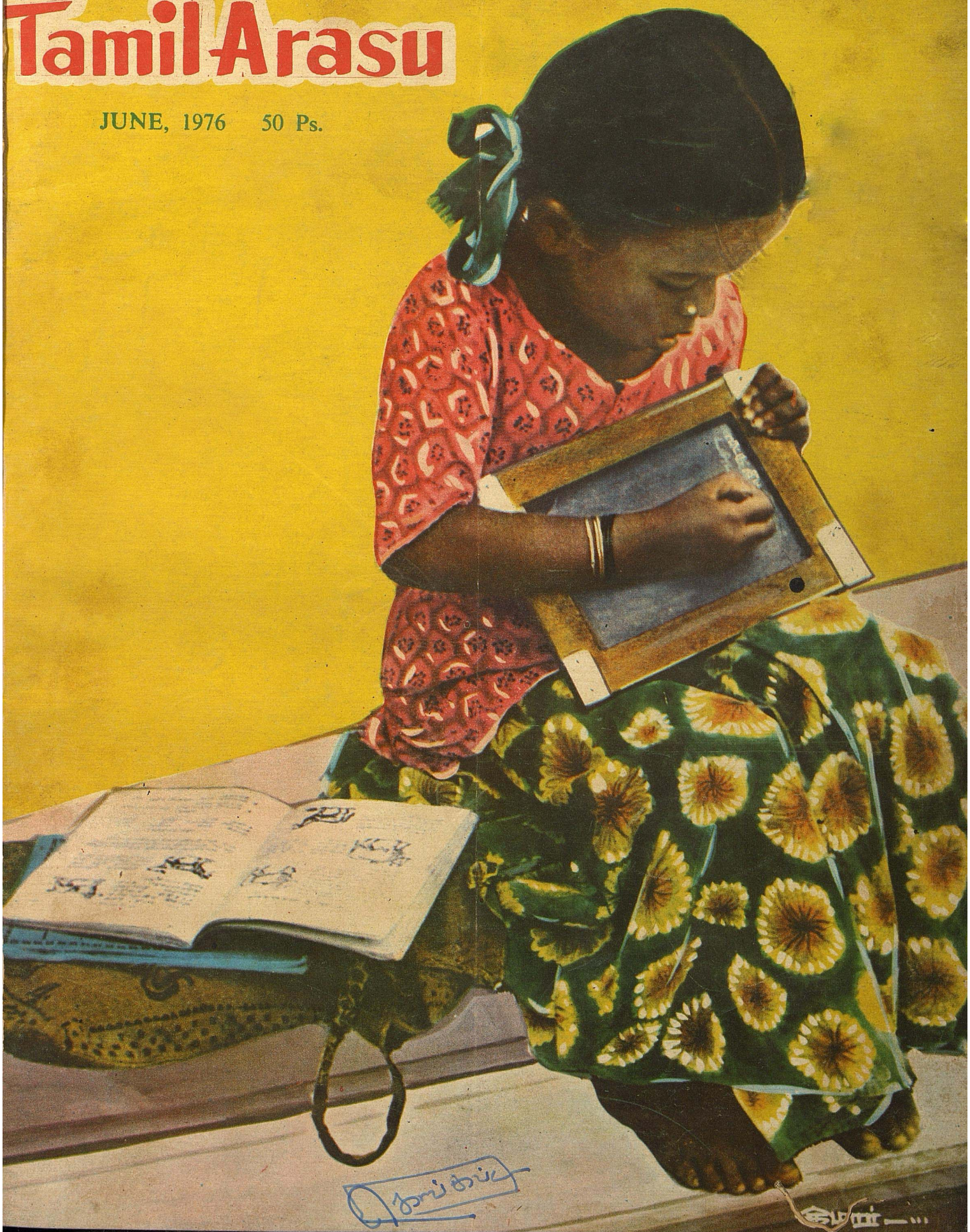


AP  
7.7.76

# Tamil Arasu

JUNE, 1976 50 Ps.



செந்திரன்

செந்திரன்

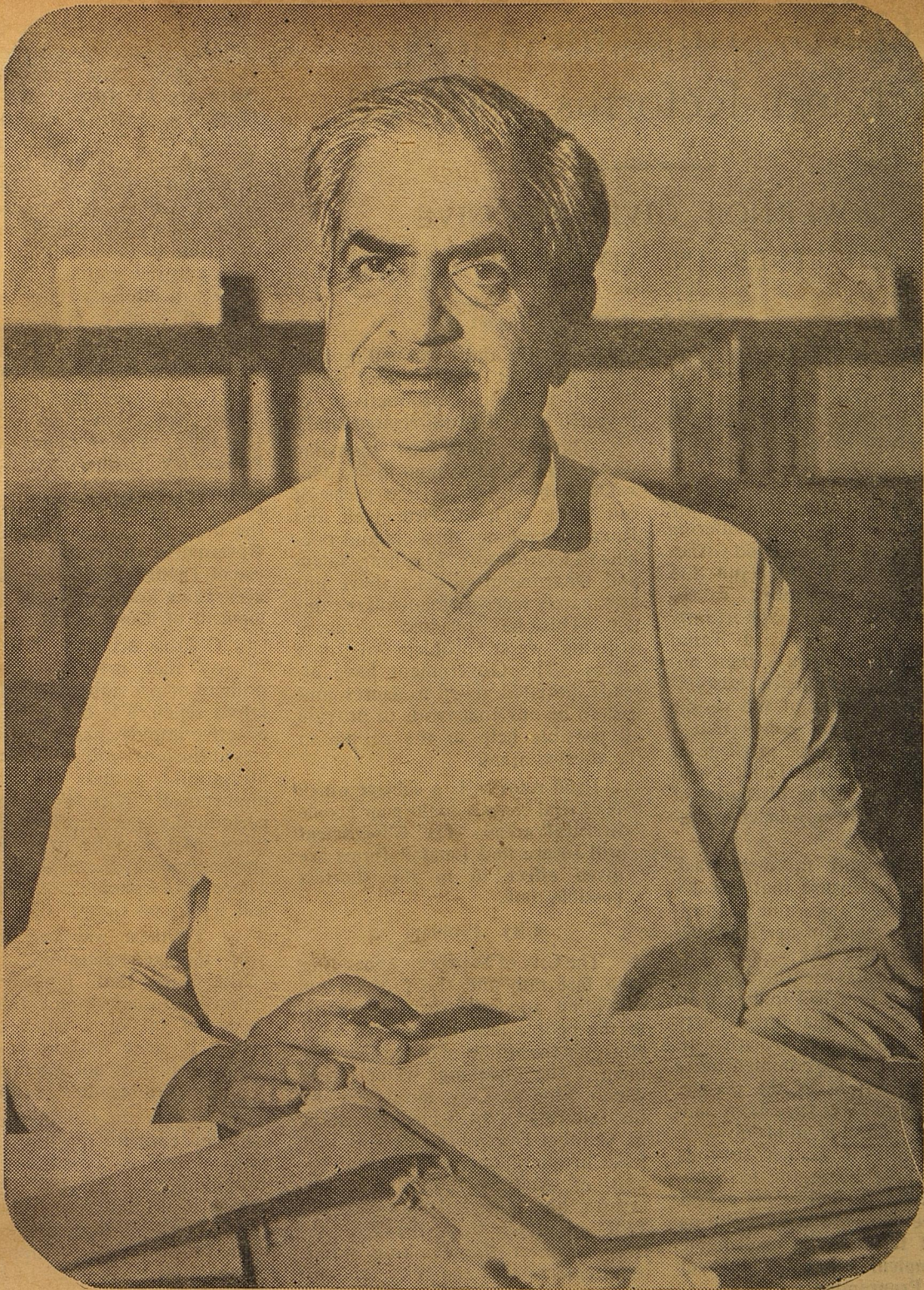


# **Benefits of President's Rule In Tamilnadu**



- \* PRICES of Food and other commodities come tumbling down.
- \* Surprise raids and checks by Civil Supplies Officials ensure quality and fair price for all consumer articles.
- \* All pending Labour Disputes and Lock-outs resolved to benefit 24,000 workers involved.
- \* In 88 out of 204 big factories workers participation has come into being. Apprenticeship vacancies have been located for absorbing 7781 trained youth.
- \* Minimum wages have been fixed and announced for all types of agricultural labour.
- \* Debt Relief made available for agriculturists and economically weaker sections by moratorium till January 15, 1977.
- \* For establishing book banks in schools a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was released in February. Students hostels are supplied essential commodities at controlled rate.
- \* "It is when we get out of step that we become Weak", said the Prime Minister. Tamil Nadu is now Marching in step with the Nation.





Thiru MOHANLAL SUKHADIA  
GOVERNOR OF TAMIL NADU

Vol. : VI

**Tamil Arasu**

Issue : 10

JUNE 1976



# Quick Implementation of Land Reforms Assured

## GOVERNOR GIVES DECISIVE GUIDE-LINES IN ADMINISTRATION

SPEECH BY THIRU MOHANLAL SUKHADIA, GOVERNOR OF TAMIL NADU OVER ALL INDIA RADIO, MADRAS ON JUNE 16, 1976

Friends,

I am broadcasting this evening mainly for the purpose of offering my cordial greetings and good wishes to the people of Tamil Nadu and seeking their co-operation. In the past, I have had the opportunity of visiting some parts of Tamil Nadu and I have always been impressed by the intelligence, hospitality and graciousness of the people of this State. **I am happy that I have now been given the privilege of serving the people of Tamil Nadu and I trust that in the discharge of my duties, I will have your co-operation.**

The first and foremost task before us is to ensure that the 20-Point Economic Programme announced by the Prime Minister is implemented effectively. As we all know, this programme has identified certain areas where action has to be taken on priority basis so that our country may be able to achieve growth with social justice at a rate commensurate with the aspirations of the people. This programme lays special emphasis on the economic uplift as well as the welfare of weaker sections especially those belonging to Scheduled Castes. **It shall be my endeavour to see that the administration gears itself fully to the challenging task of implementing the 20-Point Economic Programme.**

All of us are aware that agriculture accounts for 46 per cent of the income of Tamil Nadu and thus the economic development of our State is closely linked up with the development of agriculture. Therefore, the immediate need is to concentrate on maximising agricultural production by paying special attention to water management techniques, full exploitation of

ground-water and improved agricultural practices. Main stress would be on increasing productivity of irrigated as well as unirrigated lands.

Though North-East monsoon was by and large normal in October—December 1975, certain areas of our State such as Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram districts and pockets of Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem and Dharmapuri districts have unfortunately received inadequate rainfall. This has resulted in acute drinking water problem in these places. The Government have already initiated relief measures and it shall be our endeavour to provide all possible help to the people in the affected areas.

**Land reforms is a subject which is of vital concern to the poor people in rural areas. The Government will ensure that Land Reforms are given effect to in the shortest possible time.**

### City Problem

The City of Madras is expanding at a fast rate and the problem of providing adequate drinking water to the people here has always been engaging the attention of the Government. The drinking water crisis which Madras City faced due to the failure of North-East monsoon in October-December, 1974 is still fresh in our memory. The willingness of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Karnataka to spare 15 TMC of water from the Krishna river to meet the drinking water requirements of the city should enable us to tackle the problem of drinking water scarcity on a permanent basis. I may on this occasion, assure you all that the Government will act with a sense of urgency in this regard.

As we all know, the full impact of the progress we have achieved in different sectors in our country since independence is not being felt by us because of the tremendous increase in population. The future

of our country is closely linked up with the success of Family Planning Programme. **The people of Tamil Nadu are known for their capacity to analyse problems without allowing emotion to get the better of reason.** Therefore, I feel that in Tamil Nadu, it should be possible for us to achieve the desired results on the family planning front with the co-operation of the voluntary organisations and the people. The Government will intensify its efforts in the field of family planning in the months ahead.

### Tamil will be encouraged

I am aware that the people of Tamil Nadu have got great love for their mother-tongue which is known for its ancient and glorious literature and also for its capacity to adapt itself to the demands of the modern technological age. **The Government will continue to encourage use of Tamil for all purposes and will also take a keen interest in the development of Tamil language.**

On this occasion, I would like to say that mere declaration of policies or providing funds for different schemes is not sufficient, but effective implementation of the policies at the grass-root level and proper utilisation of funds are of utmost importance. Therefore, we would periodically check up the implementation part of different programmes and schemes at the lower levels and wherever loopholes are found, we will try to set things right.

**To those who are in charge of the administration, I would like to say that I always prefer decision to indecision. In the process of taking a quick decision, even if some mistakes are committed, it does not matter as long as they are bonafide mistakes.**

Tamil Nadu has always occupied an eminent position in our national affairs. It is essential that through hard work and discipline, people of Tamil Nadu contribute to the development of the State and in the process, to the national development. It is essential to have an atmosphere of peace and tranquility if we have to concentrate on developmental work. I would appeal to the people of Tamil Nadu to continue to maintain peace so that it would be possible for the people as well as the Government to concentrate on developmental activities.

I would once again like to offer my cordial greetings and good wishes to the people of Tamil Nadu.

*Jai Hind.*





**NEW GOVERNOR**

**Assumes**

**Office**

**Assures**

**PROTECTION**

**TO CONSTITUTION**

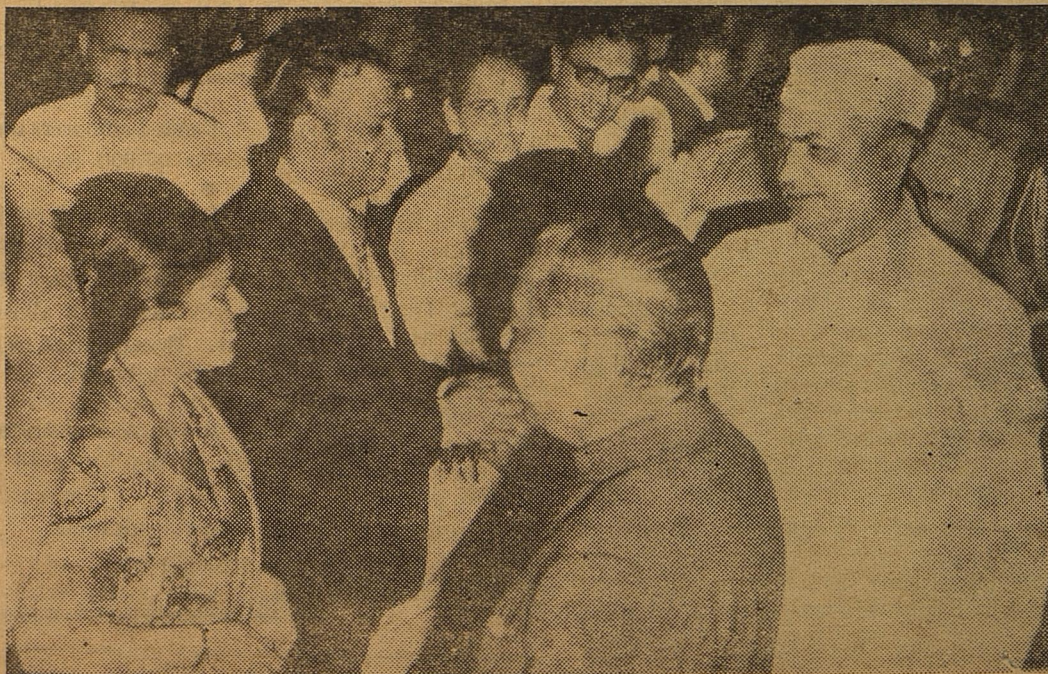
**AND THE PEOPLE**

Thiru Mohanlal Sukhadia assumed the office of Governor of Tamil Nadu in the Rajaji Hall on 16-6-1976 taking the Oath of Office administered by Chief Justice Thiru P. S. Kailasam. Simultaneously, the National Flag was hoisted atop the Rajaji Hall and at Raj Bhavan. The brief ceremony was solemn and glittering. Earlier Thiru V. Karthikeyan Chief Secretary to the Government of Tamil Nadu read the Warrant of Appointment. After signing the Oath of Office, the Governor intimated by telegram and by a letter the President of his assumption of Office as Governor of Tamil Nadu.

Thiru Sukhadia was taken in a Ceremonial Drive with the Mounted Police providing a colourful pageantry of escort, and in front of the Rajaji Hall, he was given a Guard of Honour by the I. A. F. The Governor was given a State Drive for part of the way when he returned to Raj Bhavan after assuming Office.

Picture above : Thiru Sukhadia taking Oath of office.

Picture below : Thiru Sukhadia being received at Central Railway Station, on 16th June 1976.





# The Twenty Points AND AFTER



## HAPPY FACES THROUGH BETTER AGRICULTURAL WAGES

Thangian, an agricultural labourer, belonging to one of the most backward classes in Mariamman Koil village, about 8 km from Thanjavur, had the pleasantest surprise when his landlord almost doubled his daily wage. For the 'Kodai Kuruvai' harvest he received Rs. 6 per day as against Rs. 3.50 which his landlord paid him last year.

Thangian was doubly happy when he was informed that he was entitled to such a minimum wage under the new law, enforced in Tamil Nadu, along with the rest of the country, under the 20 Point Programme.

To Mariyayee, a woman labourer, the surprise was a little more pronounced. She not only got a double-up of her wages, but was paid no less than her male counterpart, ending the age-old discrimination.

Thangian and Mariyayee are not alone in their happy lot. Thousands of agricultural labourers in various villages in Thanjavur district, have happier homes, with men and women working with swelled wages, the women deriving immense satisfaction that they contribute equally to the income at home.

Pattas for 1,260 acres of land in Thanjavur district have been given to over 900 persons, 582 of them belonging to backward classes

## WHERE ARE THE SNOWS OF YESTER YEAR?

since the introduction of President's Rule in Tamil Nadu. Another 552 acres of agricultural land have been distributed among 557 poor farmers. House-sites have been provided to 3,253 persons.

Short term agricultural loans totalling Rs. 33.45 lakhs have been provided through cooperative central banks. The targeted figure for the year is Rs. 20 crores. A sum of Rs. 30.59 lakhs has been given as loans on jewel security through the Thanjavur and Kumbakonam Co-operative Central Banks. Farmers have been given subsidy of over 14 lakhs through the Small Farmers Development Agency in Thanjavur.

In the first 100 days after the introduction of President's Rule, an area of 10,550 acres of land was brought under irrigation through the Public Works Department. An additional 1,000 acres of land has been brought under irrigation by the panchayats in Thanjavur district.

In all the 8 colleges in Thanjavur district, essential articles are being distributed by Co-operative Marketing Centres. About 2,700 mid-day meals centres are available in the district. In 8 colleges and 20 high schools, books and stationery are being distributed at low prices.

A sum of Rs. 30 crores is proposed to be advanced as loans to benefit agricultural farmers, spread over 6 lakh acres.

## NATION REGAINS SPIRIT OF ADVENTURE 1975-76

## NEW LIFE IN VILLAGES

\* Over six and half million house sites allotted; 3,68,000 of them developed. Construction of 2,46,000 houses completed.

\* Bonded labourers numbering about 47,000 freed.

\* Land ceiling laws yield 1,667,000 acres of surplus land, out of which 4,24,000 acres have been allotted so far. Beneficiaries number nearly 1,80,000.

\* Nineteen Rural Banks set up; 50 more planned during 1976-77. Co-operative credit institutions strengthened.



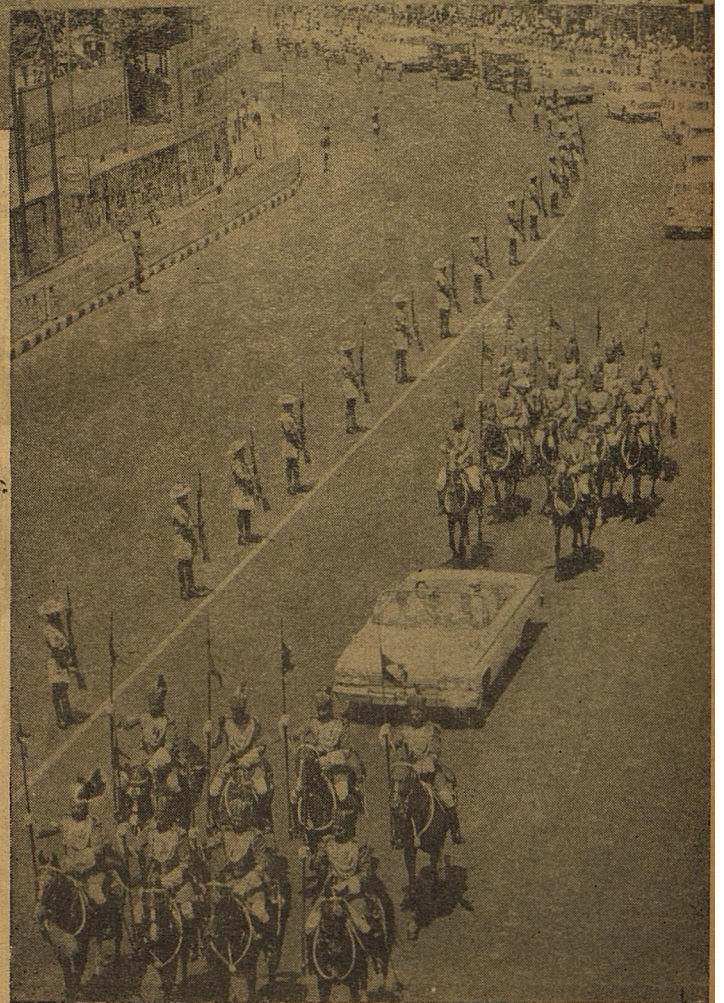
# STATE DRIVE TO NEW GOVERNOR



## ALL INDIA RADIO SPOT LIGHT ON 20 POINT PROGRAMME

All India Radio, Madras has produced a series of Spots and Jingles in Tamil on the 20-Point Programme in the pattern of commercial broadcasts. Thiru V. Karthikeyan, Chief Secretary, Tamil Nadu Government released these jingles on 20.6.76 at a simple function and narrated that after the 1st of February, the Tamil Nadu Government had taken intensive efforts to implement the 20-Point Programme quickly and effectively in order to catch up with rest of the country in this matter. Abolition of bonded labour and fixing of minimum wages for agricultural labour were major achievements he said.

Thiru M. S. Gopal, Station Director, All India Radio, Madras who had composed these Spots and Jingles said that in order to bring out effectively the implementation of the 20-Point Programme in Tamil Nadu the All India Radio had the benefit of close co-operation of the officials of Tamil Nadu Government at all levels and that in most cases because of this close cooperation they were able to make the actual beneficiaries explain the benefits received by them because of the effective implementation of the 20-Point Programme. Set to tune by one of the foremost music directors of Tamil Nadu, Thiru Ramamurthy, and sung by popular artistes the jingles are both lively and captivating.





# Multi-Media Campaign Helps Expose 10 Lakhs People In 100 Villages To The 20-Point Programme In 50 Days.

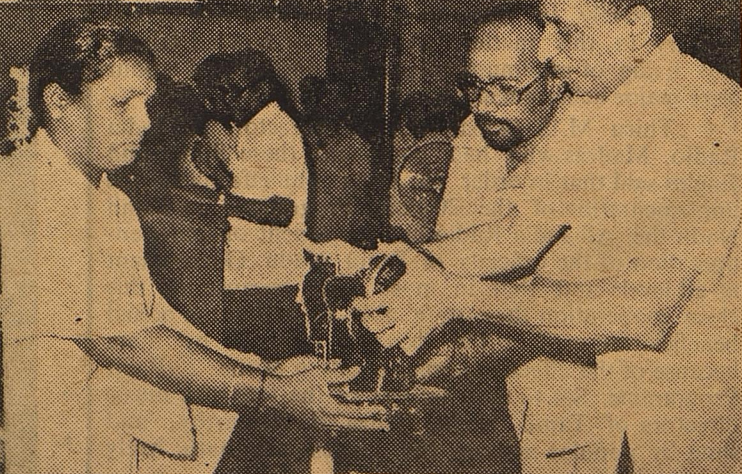
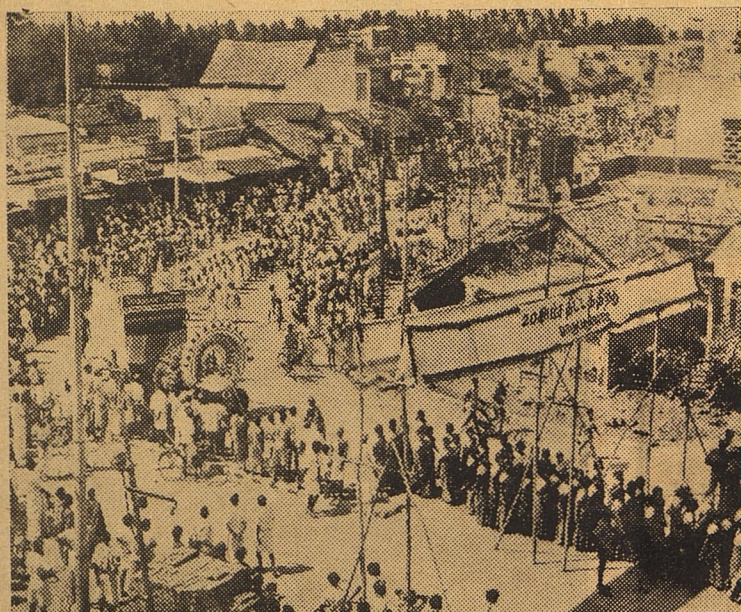
Over 10 lakhs of people in Tamil Nadu living in a hundred villages and District Towns were exposed to intensive and meaningful publicity of the aims and objects of the 20-Point Economic Programme over the last 50 days commencing from 15-5-'76 at Pudukottai, through Multi-media publicity organised by the State Information Department in collaboration with the Field publicity units of the Government of India. The State Information Department fielded several drama troupes, a villupattu group and one Kalakshepam party, all of them good audience attractions with 20-point themes. It was a success story of close and assiduous co-operation and careful planning with the Collector of each District ensuring the various department to play an active role during the connected celebrations.

All India Radio, Madras, would broadcast talks on New Apprenticeship Act, Moratorium on debts to artisans and case studies of Industrial Judgments and two plays based on the 20-point Economic Programme in the broadcast for industrial workers in the quarter beginning July 1. This was stated by Thiru M. S. Gopal, Station Director, All India Radio, Madras, at the meeting of the Joint Consultative Panel for Industrial Workers Programme held in Madras on 24-5-76. He said that two surveys on workers' participation in management are also proposed to be broadcast. Features on National Apprenticeship Scheme, workers' canteen and handloom industry would be broadcast.

All India Radio, Tiruchirapalli would broadcast a special feature in July, on the achievements during the last one year.

Thiru. G. Premananda, Assistant Station Director, All India Radio, Coimbatore, told the meeting that the Coimbatore Station would broadcast programmes highlighting the economic growth generated by the Public Sector Under takings in the area, in particular the Hindustan Photo Films, the Cordite Factory and the National Textile Corporation. He said the Question-Answer Session broadcast in the industrial workers' programmes based on questions received from members of the workers listening forums have proved to be popular and useful.

In the picture below, the Chingleput District function is seen starting off with an impressive pageantry procession on 27-6-'76 while in the 3 pictures at bottom Thiru. R.V. Subrahmaniam, I.A.S. Adviser to Governor is seen distributing text books to a student, house-site patta to a farm worker and a sewing machine to the urban member of the economically weaker section at the Public meeting which followed the pageantry, in connection with Multi-Media Publicity celebrations.







BROADCAST BY THIRU K. K. SHAH, GOVERNOR OF TAMIL NADU ON THE EVE OF HIS LAYING DOWN OFFICE ON JUNE 15, 1976

*Friends,*

On the eve of laying down office, after serving the State of Tamil Nadu for over five years, I wish to express my heart-felt gratitude to the people of Tamil Nadu who have consistently showered their affection on me and made my tasks considerably lighter. My greatest satisfaction and sense of fulfilment comes from the fact that I was able to identify myself with the people of Tamil Nadu, their hopes and aspirations, their plans and schemes, their traditions and their culture. The people of Tamil Nadu who have a glorious past and a proud record of service in the freedom struggle can legitimately look forward to a bright future. I am happy that I was able to contribute in my own humble way to laying stable foundations for this bright future. The cultured cosmopolitanism, intellectual keenness, social awareness and political consciousness of the people of Tamil Nadu are rich assets not only for themselves but for the nation as a whole.

Tamil  
Nadu  
Bids  
Fond  
Farewell  
To  
**THIRU. K. K. SHAH**

#### Tamil Can Serve the Nation

It was my privilege during the last few years to study the Tamil language, and although the treasures of that language are so vast that it would need a life-long commitment to unravel them, yet I can confidently say that to-day I am a good student and a keen lover of Tamil. This study of Tamil and my introduction to the hoary cultural literary and ethical heritage of that language, have greatly widened my perspective and strengthened my equipment for meeting the challenges of public life. The love of Tamil which the average Tamilian has in abundant measure, could be harnessed as a powerful positive and progressive force to promote national well being. It has been said that no one can be a true Tamilian without being a true Indian and no Tamilian can be a true Indian without being a good Tamilian. It is when the Tamil spirit mingles and merges with the mainstream of national consciousness that fulfilment can be obtained and progress strengthened. It was in the realisation of the constructive and positive role that love of one's mother-tongue can play in strengthening the national spirit and consciousness, that Mahatma Gandhi



included the development of the mother-tongue as one of the most important items of the constructive programme, which he gave to the nation, not only as a strategy for the freedom fight but as the Charter for the progress of a free nation. **I have every confidence that the people of Tamil Nadu who cherish their great language will make it an instrument of growth and consolidation of national integration.**

The last few months, when Tamil Nadu has been under President's Rule, have seen the consolidation of the gains of the emergency and helped the State to take significant strides towards ensuring enjoyment of the fruits of freedom by even the commonest among the people. The 20-Point Programme given by our dynamic Prime Minister is not a mere slogan ; it is a blueprint for progress, an invitation to sustained national endeavour, and an inspiring call to each one of us to play our part in making this nation great. Independence is not an end in itself but is only a beginning of the pilgrimage towards enduring achievements in raising the standard of the common man, whom Bapuji called by the name '*Daridra Narayanan*.' Every one of our schemes and actions during the last few months has been inspired by a desire to take the benefits of progress and liberty to the most underprivileged sections of our society and to see that a new social order based on equality and justice is built up, transcending the barriers of religion, caste and community and I am obliged to the Prime Minister for giving me the opportunity to translate the 20-Point Programme as a harbinger of rural reconstruction. Tamil Nadu has played a very significant role in creating a climate for dedicated endeavour and I have the fullest confidence that in the years to come Tamil Nadu will continue to be in the vanguard of national advancement.

#### **Era of Food Shortages Gone**

The last few months have seen the consolidation of the gains of our schemes to increase agricultural production. We have fixed and are implementing minimum wages for agricultural labour. Schemes for the assignment of land to the landless poor and particularly to Harijans are being implemented with increased vigour. **Thanks to our sustained efforts, gruelling food**

**PAST  
NEGELECTS  
ERASED  
ERA OF  
PROGRESS  
USHERED IN**

**shortages are now a memory of the past and we have a very comfortable buffer stock of foodgrains which will help us to tide over any difficulties as a result of adverse seasonal conditions.** Nature has been rather unkind to us in certain areas of the State which have been affected by drought for the second successive year. The Government of India have come forward to assist us generously and schemes for providing relief, not only of an immediate nature but of long term benefit to the people in the drought affected areas, have been drawn up with imagination and are being implemented with a high sense of duty. On the industrial front, we have been able to create a climate of peace and harmony and able to ensure that the workers and industrialists both join together in a concerted effort to increase production. **It is a matter of immense gratification to us that in the last few months, prices have come down very considerably and the pernicious effects of inflation have been effectively checked.** This is doubly welcome in Tamil Nadu because in 1974 and 1975 prices had soared to dizzy heights. To-day the consumer and the producer are both assured of a fair and just deal ; the economy is looking up, with both the industrial activity and agricultural production attaining a fast growth rate. In the matter of land reform and urban land ceilings Tamil Nadu had until recently stood a little aloof and it is only in the last few months that there are encouraging signs that Tamil Nadu will accept the spirit and directions of national policy in these vital spheres.

#### **Determination to Break New Ground**

There has thus been a consolidation of progress on all fronts,

and a determined effort to break new ground in certain spheres where we had lagged behind till now. Animated by this new spirit and encouraged by the general toning up of standards in public life and in Government administration, I am sure that Tamil Nadu will once again be able to catch up with the position of leadership which it had enjoyed for several years, not only during the struggle for independence but also in the early phase of national consolidation.

#### **Hearty Welcome to New Grounds**

I wish to thank all sections of the people of Tamil Nadu and particularly the very enlightened and efficient Press of Tamil Nadu for the co-operation they have willingly extended to me. I would also like to congratulate the officers of Tamil Nadu on the well-deserved reputation for efficiency which they have earned now and would appeal to them to maintain this high standard of efficiency and administrative probity. To the two Advisers, with whom I have had the privilege of working, for the last few months, I would extend my very best wishes and hope that with their varied and rich experience and administrative efficiency, Tamil Nadu will be able to achieve new heights in a dynamic welfare administration. **To my successor, Shri Mohanlal Sukhadia, I wish to extend on your behalf a most hearty welcome.** We have been comrades in the national struggle for independence and have been colleagues in the tasks of national reconstruction. The rich experience, both administrative and political, which he is bringing with him will be of great value to Tamil Nadu. With his progressive outlook, his sense of values, his deep dedication to public good and his abundant sympathy for the down-trodden, he will not only be a Governor in the official sense, but a true guide and friend of the people of Tamil Nadu.

May I by taking leave of you convey my very warm appreciation of the love and affection of the courtesy and consideration and above all the confidence that you have given me and shall always remember and will continue to look upon as a source of inspiration. I shall be praying to God for your prosperity.

*Vanakkam.*

*Jai Hind.*



The fifth of June, every year, is observed all over the world as the World Environment Day. This is the day when for the first time member nations of the General Assembly of the United Nations started focusing their attention in a united way for the cause of the world environments at Stockholm in June, 1972. India was the only country whose head of the Government, Prime Minister, Thirumathi Indira Gandhi attended this conference, expressing the highest concern of the nation for this cause so vital for existence of life. The special theme for the World Environment Day, this year is "Water-Vital resource for life." The theme is of special significance since water is closely linked to all human activities. Its availability and quality is inextricably linked to man's ability to improve his human environment. U.N. has planned a conference on "Water and desertification" in 1977.

India's concern with environmental problems has been growing over the years. It was forcefully voiced by Prime Minister, Thirumathi Indira Gandhi in her address at the plenary session of the U.N. conference on human environment at Stockholm on June 14, 1972 in the words, "in poverty he (human being) is threatened by malnutrition and disease, in weakness by war, in richness by the pollution brought about by his own prosperity."

The U.N. Conference on human environment had highlighted the fact that the environmental problems in developing countries had most of their roots in the very condition of under and inadequate development. Environmental problems would mainly be those arising from serious deficiencies in availability of potable water, housing, sanitation facilities, fuel, transportation, communication system, medical care etc. While it was obvious that development was a necessary pre-condition for overcoming these problems, it was felt that the usual pattern of technology use and economic growth could lead not to the solution but often to the intensification of problems. In India, the National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination (NCEPC) of the Department of Science and Technology, New Delhi advises the Government and the industry as to how a cleaner and healthier environment could be provided to the people and tackled as part of the economic development.

# THE WORLD ENVIRON- MENT DAY



## Protective

## Steps

## in

## Tamil Nadu

## STATE BOARD FOR ENVIRONMENT

—oOo—

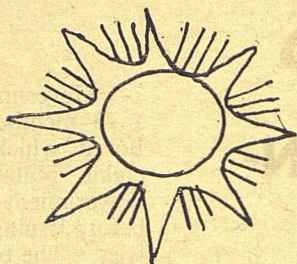
Governor Thiru Sukhadia heads a 23 member State Environmental Board which has been set up to tackle pollution problems. The Government will consult the board before issuing licences to new industries. The board would co-ordinate activities of various Government departments concerned with pollution problems.

This step has been taken following the Prime Minister Thirumathi Indira Gandhi's suggestion to States to study the feasibility of setting up such bodies to go into water, air and soil pollution and mining and other environmental degradation.

The board comprises the Adviser to the Governor R.V. Subramanian, Secretaries in the department of Health and Family Planning, Industries, R.D. & L.A., Agriculture, Forest and Fisheries, Director of Town Planning, Chief Engineers of PWD (Irrigation), TWAD, Housing Board, Director of Health Services, Chief Conservator of Forests, Chief Inspector of Factories, Dr. B. B. Sundaresan, Dean of the Post-Graduate Studies, Engineering College, Guindy. Dr. G. Rangaswami, Vice Chancellor, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore. Prof. Krishnaswamy, Department of Biological Science, Madurai University, Madurai. Additional Director of Health Services, Director of King Institute, Chief water analyst, Special Officer to Government, Department on Environmental Hygiene, (member-secretary), non-official members, K.G. Veeraraghavan and A.S. Hariharan (retired Chief water analysts) and T.N.S. Raghavachari.

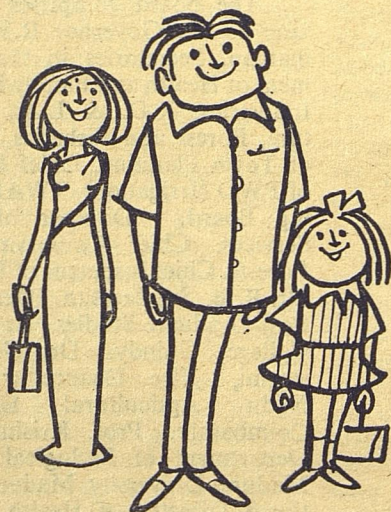
With 7 distilleries, 430 tanneries 12 paper mills 60 textile mills 21 sugar mills 390 chemical industries 10 fertiliser units and 350 sago industries all discharging their wastes into nearby water courses, Tamil Nadu has a stiff pollution problem to face. In addition the run-off water from farmers' fields carry residual insecticides and pollute ground-water as well as surface water.





## Stop Sizzling Start Wearing Khadi Cottons

The material that "breathes".  
To keep you cool and comfy  
in hot weather.

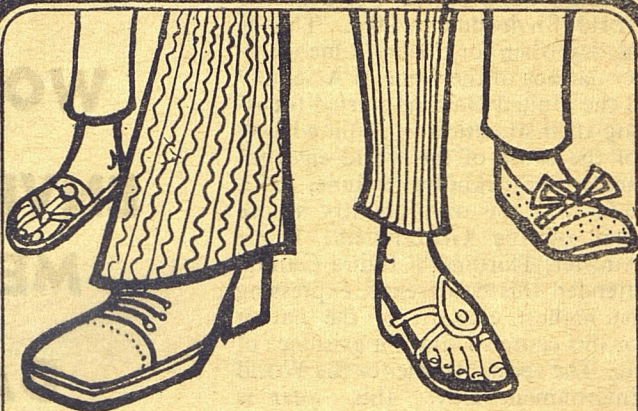


**20% Special Rebate. On Khadi  
cottons produced in Tamil Nadu.**

Khadi cottons available in all Khadi Kraft  
centres in Tamil Nadu. Look into  
one of them today.



Issued by:  
**Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village  
Industries Board,**  
"Kuralagam", Madras-600 001.



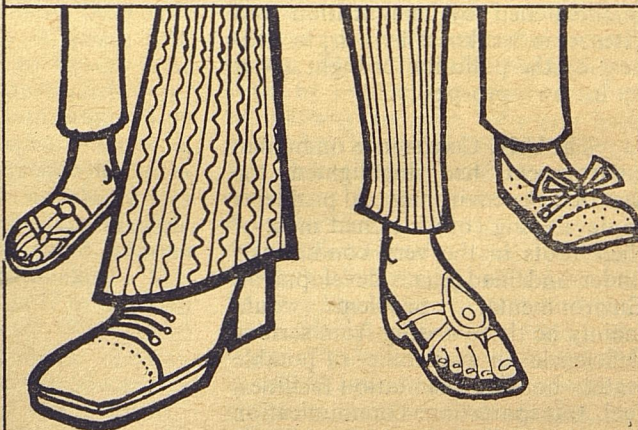
## Hand-crafted Footwear

**Trendy in style.**

**Modest in price.**

Hand-crafted, sturdy shoes  
and chappals. For men  
and women. Modestly  
priced. Finished individually  
by village artisans.

Every pair you buy adds  
to the income of village artisans.



Issued by:  
**Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village  
Industries Board,**  
"Kuralagam", Madras-600 001.



# DISCHARGE OF INDUSTRIAL WASTES HAVE POLLUTED SURFACE WATER AND GROUND WATER IN TAMIL NADU

By

THIRU A. DORAIRAJ,  
*Special Officer to Government of  
Tamil Nadu, Environmental Hygiene.*

All the physical, chemical, biological and social influences that have a significant effect on human life can be taken to constitute our environment. This environment has the intricate web of relationship between the living organisms and the living and non-living surroundings. These inter-dependent living and non-living parts make up the ecosystems which exist in an intricate set of balance. Man's actions such as industrialisation, urbanisation, deforestation etc. aimed towards progress and development often disturb the ecological balance and thereby lead to environmental degradation.

The causes of environmental degradation can be traced to men's activities like unrestricted exploitation of natural resources, unthoughtful use of technological developments without recognising the vital importance of environmental factors in planning and the impact of environment on human life. Though the environmental problems are inter-related and many sided, they can be identified as pollution, urbanisation, deforestation etc.

Pollution of water, air and land is one of the pressing environmental problems, and it demands immediate attention.

## Water Pollution

Water pollution stems from the industrial, municipal and agricultural sources. Indiscriminate discharge of industrial wastes into nearby water courses has been the main cause of water pollution in our State. There are about 7 distilleries, 430 tanneries, 12 paper mills, 30

textile mills, 21 sugar mills, 390 chemical industries, 10 fertiliser units and 350 sago industries in Tamil Nadu. Those industries directly or indirectly discharge their wastes into adjoining water courses with partial or no treatment. Most of the rivers in Tamil Nadu such as the Palar, Vellar, Cauvery, Bhavani, Vaigai and Tambaraparani are contaminated with industrial wastes. In addition to surface water pollution, ground water pollution is also noticed in the State due to discharge of industrial wastes.

## Town Sewerage Few

Only a few towns in Tamil Nadu have sewerage or drainage system and wherever it is provided the treatment facilities are inadequate. In many cases the untreated or partially treated municipal wastes are let into water courses thereby polluting them.

Yet another source of water pollution is from the agricultural operations. In their anxiety to accelerate production, farmers are relying more and more on chemical fertilisers and insecticides. Run off from fields using high doses of fertilisers and insecticides will carry them on to the nearby water courses. The high amount of nitrogen and phosphorous in the fertiliser will affect the human health and also will cause unwanted algal blooms. It is reported that the level of D.D.T. in the body of an Indian is the highest in the world although per hectare consumption of U.U.T. in India (180 grams) is much less when compared to United States of America (11870 grams) and Japan (101900 grams). Heavy metals like mercury, lead etc which reach the water courses are also a threat for human health.

## Air Pollution

Phosphate and ammonia based fertiliser plants, Petroleum Refineries, chemical industries thermal power stations and cement factories are the main sources of air pollution. Oxides of sulphur, hydrogen sulphide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen and ammonia and particulate matter emitted by these industries pollute their surroundings. The air pollution surveys conducted at Madras and Madurai have revealed that the air pollution problem in these cities is a matter of concern. In addition to industries, automobiles are the other major source of air pollution. Automobiles, especially, ill-maintained ones, emit oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, oxides

of sulphur unburnt hydrocarbons lead particulate matter in the form of smoke.

## Land Pollution

The indiscriminate dumping of solid wastes by municipalities and industries is the main source of land pollution. Refuse collection and disposal pose a big problem in municipal towns. Madras City alone produces about 1,250 tonnes of refuse per day. Indiscriminate dumping of refuse, creates unsightly conditions, breeding of rodents and flies and emanates unpleasant odour. Some of the solid wastes dumped on land by industries contains harmful chemicals which may reach out during rains and contaminate surface and sub-surface water.

## Noise Pollution

Noise pollution also is a matter of concern as it has many adverse effects. It damages hearing and causes brain haemorrhage, high blood pressure and cardiac disturbances. Automobiles, locos and modern jets and supersonic planes are the major sources of noise pollution. Apart from these sources, our cities and towns also suffer from blaring loud speakers used, especially late in the nights and early mornings. A recent survey conducted on noise pollution confirms that Madras City also suffers from this menace.

## Urbanisation and Population Growth

The population of Tamil Nadu has doubled from 20.5 million in 1906 to 41 million in 1971. Increase of population, improper use of urban lands, faulty town planning and agglomeration of industries at particular sites are the major causes of urbanisation. Most of the towns including Madras City face this problem. Besides the natural increase in population the city of Madras is besieged with continuous influx of people on account of the occupational mobility. This has resulted in dislocation of utility services, proliferation of slums etc. It is reported that 30 per cent of the city population live in slums. Urbanisation has caused many problems like overcrowding, insanitary conditions, demand for more water supplies and drainage facilities, slums etc.

In addition to pollution, urbanisation and population growth, there are a number of other environmental problems like deforestation and extinction of rare species of animals.



# TANSITTING PRETTY!

Sitting pretty with TANSI.  
Quality and pretty-pretty.  
Steel and Wooden  
Furniture. Leather goods  
and leather footwear.  
Just two from TANSI.

A score and more for  
various utilities. You can  
rest assured, sometime  
some place you have  
known TANSI.



**TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES  
CORPORATION LIMITED,**

26, Whites Road,  
Madras-600014





# WORK OF NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING RESEARCH INSTITUTE

## CHEAP AND EFFECTIVE DISPOSAL GADGETS FOR RURAL INDIA DEVELOPED

We have come to a stage that a series of legislation is absolutely essential to save our environment. Government of India have passed the Wild Life Act, 1972 and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. A bill to prevent air pollution is also in the anvil. A comprehensive bill to control the pollution of water, air and land is under the active consideration of the Government of Tamil Nadu. Already most of the States have the Town Planning laws to check the unrestricted growth of urban centres. Government of India have also phased out the use of some of the insecticides like endrin and parathion and have recently declared the population policy. Recognising the importance of protection of environment the Government of Tamil Nadu have formed the Tamil Nadu Environmental Board to look into environmental problems and advise the Government on the measures to be taken for protection of the environment.

In addition to Government, local bodies also have their part of responsibility to keep their environment clean. They have to find out ways and means to provide protected water supplies and drainage facilities to their citizens. Refuse collection and disposal need some more attention. Composting of organic wastes has to be practised more scientifically and streets and public places kept clean.

Industries, the major polluters, have to think that it is their social obligation to treat their wastes properly. By proper siting, by in-plant control, in some cases by changing the process and raw material and good house-keeping, they can minimise the pollution and thereby the treatment cost. In the planning stage itself they should consider that the effluent treatment works are the integral part of their plant and provide for them without considering the cost of such works as unproductive item.

Above all the prime responsibility of protecting the environment lies with us the citizens. We should be fully aware of the importance of keeping our surroundings clean and the consequences if we fail to do so. On this day of 5th June when we celebrate "WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY" let us resolve to keep our surroundings and public places clean and desist from any activity that may impair our environment.

\*

The best strategy in efficient management of the environment lies in the adequate treatment of waste materials and controlled discharge to the environment so that it can purify itself. This is precisely the direction in which the research and development activities are oriented in the field of environmental engineering.

Thus came into inception the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (formerly Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute) in the year 1959 at Nagpur. The focal function of the Institute is to undertake R & D activities to develop competent indigenous know-how in the field of environmental engineering with special emphasis on water treatment and supply, waste-water treatment and disposal, monitoring and control of water and air pollution, solid wastes management, rural sanitation and instrumentation.

While sophisticated methods have been developed for treating urban waste, sanitation facilities suitable to rural areas being introduced through research-cum-demonstration projects in some of the villages around Nagpur as a joint venture with Zilla Parishad, Nagpur.

### WATER

Water, as available in the environment, is a major recipient of waste materials. In order to upgrade its quality, water should undergo one or more of these unit treatment processes : coagulation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection. Each of these unit processes has been probed. For on the spot disinfection of individual waters, disinfection tablets and chlorine

am poles have been developed. These have been found very useful particularly at emergency measures such as during floods, etc.

Well water disinfection is of a great relevance in this country since it is a major source of water supply in many cases. Open wells are susceptible to contamination. In an attempt to provide a simple mechanism for continuous chlorination of well water, a "Chlorine Cartridge" made of earthenware pot has been developed. It works effectively for 10-15 days in medium-sized wells.

Excessive fluorides in water (permissible level 1 mg/l) have been observed in several areas like Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, etc. Fluorosis is also prevalent in these areas. To remove these excessive fluorides, NEERI has developed "Nalgonda Technique." It comprises of addition of lime, bleaching powder and alum to fluoride bearing water in sequence and allowing a certain period for flocculation and sedimentation. The process gives a filtrate devoid of the excessive fluorides.

Yet, another achievement is a finding that high grade bituminous coal can substitute imported anthracite medium in double layer water filtration.

### Water Distribution System

In the complex network of water distribution system, upto 40 per cent of the water distributed is lost. In the absence of adequate pressures, the contaminated water outside can infiltrate into the pipeline. If the wastage through leaks



# TIIC Presents its PROGRESS REPORT

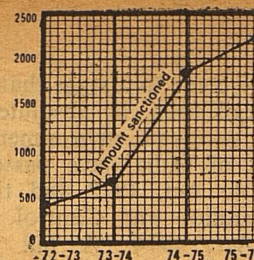
**In spirit of 20-point programme.**

This has spurred us on. To a higher level of achievement.

We have sharply stepped up our financial assistance to medium and small scale entrepreneurs; helped generate more jobs and develop backward areas.

We have sanctioned Rs. 2,135 lakhs for the year ended 31st March 1976 as against Rs. 664 lakhs for 12 months ended 31st March 1974.

The following figures speak for themselves:



**Statement showing the comparative position of our operations**  
(Amount: Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended			Percentage growth rate of 1976 over 1974
	31-3-74	31-3-75	31-3-76*	
<b>Over-all position:</b>				
No. of applications sanctioned	165	486	613	272
Amount of assistance sanctioned (gross)	664	1823	2135	222
Amount disbursed	403	824	1302	223
Amount outstanding	3141	3767	5026	—
<b>Assistance to Backward Areas:</b>				
No. of applications sanctioned	68	184	291	328
Amount sanctioned (gross)	329	912	1174	257
Percentage to total sanctions	50	50	55	—
<b>Assistance to Small-scale Sector:</b>				
No. of applications sanctioned	124	393	505	307
Percentage to total number	75	81	82	—
Amount sanctioned (gross)	243	668	715	194
Percentage to total sanctions	27	37	34	—
<b>Other data:</b>				
Assistance under IDA Line of Credit — Amount	91	296	374	—
No. of new entrepreneurs assisted	92	319	454	—
No. of technocrats assisted	82	275	418	—
* Subject to Audit				

\* Subject to Audit

## Additional information on assistance sanctioned

Particulars	Units	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Total cost of Projects	Rs. lakhs	1855	4333	3662
Contribution of TIIC's assistance	Percentage	36	41	58
Other resources mobilised by the units	Rs. lakhs	1191	2510	1526
Total anticipated production value	-do-	4295	11738	12252
Employment expected to be generated	Number	3900	10930	12700

For further details, please contact The Managing Director.

**THE TAMILNADU  
INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT  
CORPORATION LTD.**

"Arul Manai" 26, Whites Road  
Madras-600014.

Branches at:

THANJAVUR, MADURAI,  
COIMBATORE, SALEM,  
VELLORE AND  
TIRUNELVELI.

**THE FINANCIAL  
INSTITUTION  
WITH A HEART**





alone is avoided, the urgency of tapping additional water resources for augmentation can be deferred to some extent. This is a very sound consideration for the profession.

### WASTE WATER

Waste water, in its parlance, is a common term for used-up water, domestic sewage and industrial effluents. Waste waters usually terminate into a water body and sometimes on to land. Usually, physical and chemical processes are also utilised judiciously to get rid of the pollutants in wastewater. Towards wastewater treatment, NEERI has assessed suitability of three low cost waste treatment methods, viz., stabilisation pond, aerated lagoon and oxidation ditch. Compared to conventional treatment methods like trickling filter and activated sludge process requiring sophisticated mechanical equipment and skilled personnel for operation and maintenance, these low cost methods require none of them (except perhaps a motor for deriving waste water into the system and a rotor for mechanical aeration) and yet there is no compromise on the efficacy of treatment.

These methods, either singly or in combination, are found to be adequate in most of the cases of industrial effluents as well. This has been assessed by the Institute while examining the amenability of several industrial wastes to chemical and biological treatment. The following are some of the examples : synthetic drugs, photofilm, pulp and paper, rayon pulp, strawboard, pharmaceutical, chemical, antibiotic, high explosives, fertiliser, textile, petrochemicals, starch, steel mill, electroplating, distillery, coffee, slaughterhouse, tanneries, sago and dairy. A number of these plants are functioning well in the country.

The treated effluents are found to support the growth of fishes. Besides fish culture being an economical proposition, this shows that water courses can well receive the treated effluents.

### SEWAGE FARMING

NEERI studies on differentially diluted sewage with and without supplementation by NPK have shown that sewage, when diluted with water in ratios of 1 : 0 : 5 and 1 : 1 and fortified with fertilisers gives a balanced growth of crops and maximum crop yield. It also brings about efficiency utilisation of sewage nutrients.

Towards a fear expressed for using raw sewage for irrigation of vegetables that are eaten raw, NEERI has found it an economical proposition to cultivate essential oil bearing plants like citronella and mentha which are extensively used for medicines and cosmetics.

### Detection and Enumeration of Viruses

Treated wastewater effluents, in spite of meeting standards set in terms of physico-chemical, biological and bacteriological parameters, can yet contain considerable viral load and hence deserve to be thoroughly disinfected before discharge.

NEERI has developed a modified membrane filter method for detection and enumeration of viruses from wastewater. Further, a new method for concentrating viruses from large volumes of water has also been developed wherein the water is filtered through a bed of magnetic iron oxide. The viruses retained are destroyed by a separate process.

### AIR POLLUTION

Although of a relatively recent origin, the problem of air pollution has deserved attention in many pockets of the country. NEERI has set up a national network in nine select cities to monitor common air pollutants such as suspended particulates, carbon monoxide and oxides of sulphur and nitrogen. It is hoped that the long-term data on these air pollution parameters will eventually help setting up of Indian Standards.

### SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Dumping of city refuse is a common sight even in a metropolis. NEERI has assessed characteristics of city refuse from as many as 33 important typical cities. This investigation is an important prelude to assess amenability of city refuse to composting and incineration. On request, NEERI undertakes feasibility studies to suggest alternatives for collection, transportation and disposal of solid wastes. The process of composting has two-fold importance in reducing the health hazards on one hand and at the same time provide well stabilised compost manure on the other. In the agrarian economy of India, this is a very important consideration.

### BIO-GAS

Nightsoil, cattle dung as well as city refuse can be anaerobically digested to yield bio-gas with a rich fuel value. In the wake of energy crisis, this R & D effort has a great significance. A nightsoil digester is being operated in the premises of Central Jail, Nagpur using the nightsoil from the jail inmates. The bio-gas generated is actually being used for its calorific value. Preliminary trials on deriving bio-gas from city refuse have been encouraging. These studies are being scaled up further.

### INSTRUMENTATION

This is an integral part of the development of indigenous technology. A regular programme has been initiated to develop indigenous equipments, wherever feasible. The following are a few examples : Wind Speed and Direction Recorders for collecting micro-meteorological data useful for air pollution survey work ; NEERI Chloroscope for estimation of residual chlorine in water ; High Volume Air Sampler and Multi-gas Sampling Kit for simultaneous sampling of several gaseous pollutants. Sophisticated instruments such as ultraviolet, visible infra-red, atomic absorption spectro-photometer and gas chromatograph, are also available and these facilities are provided to various organisations in the field.

### LOOKING AHEAD

As a consequence of the legislation on water pollution, several States have recently set up Water Pollution Control Boards like the one at the Centre. The Air Pollution Control Bill is also on the anvil. The day is not far off when an attempt to foul the environment, advertantly or inadvertantly, will be punished as an offence. There are no two opinions that the legislation is a must in every sphere including the protection of the environment. What should, however, be aimed at is the minimal resort to legislation which is possible only with a devout determination on the part of the industries, corporations and such other civic agencies to conceive of environmental pollution control measures at the inception itself and implement them in right earnest as an integral part of their various schemes.

NEERI would always deem it a pleasure to be of assistance in every possible manner in the environmental engineering endeavour.



# Invest in TNSCB CASH CERTIFICATES and Earn Interest upto 17.75%.



Amount initially deposited	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 250/-	Rs. 500/-	Rs. 1000/-
Amount payable at the end of	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
36 months	131.80	329.50	659.00	1318.00
48 months	144.60	361.50	723.00	1446.00
60 months	158.50	396.25	792.50	1585.00
61 months	168.00	420.00	840.00	1680.00
72 months	184.50	461.25	922.50	1845.00
84 months	204.30	510.75	1021.50	2043.00
96 months	226.30	565.75	1131.50	2263.00
108 months	250.60	626.50	1253.00	2506.00
120 months	277.50	693.75	1387.50	2775.00

**Our schemes to help small investors are as under :**

Maturity value at the end of the period	Rs. 25/-	Rs. 50/-	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 500/-	Rs. 1000/-
Amount initially payable for deposits maturing at :	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
36 months	18.97	37.94	75.88	379.40	758.80
48 months	17.29	34.58	69.16	345.80	691.60
60 months	15.77	31.54	63.08	315.40	630.80



**Contact us or our branches for full details :**

**The Tamil Nadu State  
Co-operative Bank Ltd.**

379, N.S.C. Bose Road, Madras-600 001.

Grams : URBANK Phone : 20367 (3 lines) Telex : MS 7225



# TAMIL NADU HARIJANS AND TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

## NOTIFICATION ON AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIP TO SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE STUDENTS.

Scholarships will be awarded as usual during 1976-77 to the students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes pursuing various pre-matric and post-matric courses of studies, by the Tamil Nadu Harijan and Tribal Welfare Department. The annual income limit for the award of State Scholarship is Rs. 3,000/-. For the award of Government of India Post-matric scholarships the annual income limit is Rs. 9,000/- depending upon the number of children receiving post-matric education in a family. Government of India Scholarship will be awarded only to the Hindu Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Caste Converts to Bhuddism, and to the Scheduled Tribes irrespective of the religion. All the post-matric and pre-matric (State and Government of India Scholarships) Fresh Applications should reach the sanctioning authority within 15 days from the date of admission into the institutions. Renewal applications can be sent immediately on rejoining the college after vacation. However, the last date for the receipt of scholarship applications from the students will be as follows :—

### New Cases :

P.U.C. and Degree Courses	Colleges which open in June 1976.	15-8-76
Do.	Colleges which open in July, 1976.	31-8-76
Medical, Engineering, Vety., Agrie., & Post-Graduate Courses.	..	30-8-76

### Renewal Cases :

Degree courses	..	31-7-76
Medl, Engineering, etc., Post-grae. Courses	..	30-9-76

Applications received after the due dates mentioned above, will not ordinarily be entertained. Students are also informed that delay on their part in signing acquittance for instalment will result in non-payment of second instalment of scholarships.

(2) The authority to whom the scholarship applications should be sent is given below :—

### In Madras City :

All kinds of Pre-matric State Scholarship

Post-matric Scholarships (Government of India and State)

### In the Districts :

All kinds of scholarships (State and Govt. of India)

### Sanctioning Authority :

District Harijan Welfare Officer, Madras located in Madras Collectorate, Madras-600 001

Director of Harijan and Tribal Welfare, Chepauk, Madras 600 005.

District Harijan Welfare Officers concerned.

(3) Entitlement Cards will be issued to the students eligible for scholarship for joining the colleges without paying fees pending sanction of scholarship. The students who desire to get Entitlement Cards, should get the same from the authorities referred to in paragraph 2 above.

### (4) Gandhi Memorial Aawrds

Two students (one boy and one girl) from each district belonging to Scheduled Caste Hindu and who has obtained the highest percentage of marks in P.U.C. Examination held in Apri' 1976 in the first attempt studying in full time courses (Regular Colleges) and who pursue their education continuously beyond P.U.C. will be entitled to receive the Gandhi Memorial Award. There is no income or age limit for this award. The value of the award will be Rs. 1,500 in the first year and Rs. 1,000 in the subsequent years. This award will be in addition to any other Scholarship to which the student is eligible to get from this Department. The students who received Gandhi Memorial Award in previous years and continuing their studies during 1976-77 are advised to apply for renewal of award through the Heads of Institutions concerned in which they are studying during 1976-77 in the prescribed form before 15-8-76. The last date for submission of fresh applications is 31-8-76 or within 15 days from the date of admission into the college whichever is later. Applications received after the due date will not be considered. The Director is the sanctioning authority.

### (5) Merit-cum-Means Award :

One boy and one girl in each district from among the Scheduled Tribes and one boy and one girl in each district from among the Scheduled Caste Converts to Christianity irrespective of generation will be selected for this award on the basis of the marks obtained in P.U.C. The value of award will be Rs. 1,500 in the first year and Rs. 1,000 in the subsequent years. The rules governing the Gandhi Memorial Award will be applicable to this scheme also.

### (6) Award of Scholarship (State) to Chartered Accountant Courses

Scholarship will be awarded to 5 deserving students undergoing Chartered Accountant's Course (3 years duration) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

### (7) Financial Assistance to Law Graduates :

A sum of Rs. 500 as grant and Rs. 750 as interest free loan will be awarded to 5 deserving Law Graduates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who have taken up Legal profession. The annual income limit is Rs. 3,000. Candidates who have enrolled their names in the Bar Council on or after 1-6-75 alone are eligible for this assistance.

Application form for State and Government of India Scholarship can be had either from the respective institutions or from the respective District Harijan Welfare Officers concerned. Individual request for the supply of the forms accompanied by a self addressed envelope in 9"X4" oblong size affixing 55 paise stamp will also be complied with by this Directorate.

A.P. MUTHUSWAMI, I.A.S.,  
Director of Harijan and Tribal Welfare.



# HUSHING OF CO-OP FRAUDS

## Re-opening of Cases Ordered

The Government have carefully re-examined the cases where police investigation or prosecution on charges of misappropriation of funds was dropped in recent years against office bearers of Cooperative Societies. The Registrar of Cooperative Societies has furnished a list of sixty one cases in which the then Government have issued orders withdrawing police investigation or prosecution as the case may be. Of the sixty one cases, 13 cases were withdrawn after charge sheets were filed in the Courts and 47 cases were withdrawn during police investigation. One case was dropped at the departmental level before even filing complaint with police. Government have made a careful review of the 48 cases (47 - 1) referred to above and have decided that twenty six cases among the forty eight which are mentioned below may be reopened and taken up for investigation. The Inspector General of Police as accordingly been requested to arrange for taking up proper investigation in respect of the above 26 cases and to file charge sheets in the appropriate courts. In respect of other cases (i.e. balance of 22 cases) the *status quo* may remain.

Orders in regard to the thirteen cases which were withdrawn after charge sheets were filed in Courts, will be issued separately.

Name of the society	Year of misappropriation.	Amount involved.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		Rs. NP.
<b>Madurai District</b>		
1. Muppaiyur Multipurpose Cooperative Society.	1968 & 1969	13,320.75
2. Idayamalur Agricultural Credit Society.	1969	5,100.00
3. Somanathamangalamput Servants Cooperative Stores.	1969 & 1970	5,470.00
<b>Chingleput District.</b>		
4. Ponneri Rural Cooperative Bank.	1969	8,400.00
<b>Coimbatore District</b>		
5. Kugalur Cooperative Agricultural Bank	1967 to 1970	6,190.75
<b>Salem District.</b>		
6. Seshasayee Paper and Board Employees Cooperative Stores.	1969 & 1970	6,111.83

### Tirunelveli District.

7. Municheri Land Development Bank.	1970 1971	25,931.25
-------------------------------------	--------------	-----------

### Tiruchirapalli District.

8. Mannaparai Cooperative Marketing Society.	1973	30,150.00
--	------	-----------

### Thanjavur District.

9. The Port Office Employees Thrift and Credit Society, Nagapattinam.	1972 1973	18,277.37
---	--------------	-----------

### Pudukkottai District.

10. Aranthangi Cooperative Marketing Society.	1972	14,884.00
---	------	-----------

### North Arcot District

11. Thenkaremanallur Multipurpose Cooperative Society.	1965 1966	28,620.00
12. Melathur Cooperative Gudiyatham.	1969	26,878.00
13. Varadarajapalayam Cooperative Society.	1969	17,944.00
14. Sembadu Rural Agricultural Credit Society.	1969	19,620.00
15. Machampattu Multipurpose Cooperative Society	1969	16,422.50
16. Gudiyatham Rural Agricultural Credit Society.	1969	6,004.00
17. Modikuppam Rural Agricultural Credit Society.	1969	9,258.80
18. Chinnadambalacherri Multipurpose Cooperative Society	1969	16,412.10
19. Kothur Cooperative Society.	1969	5,583.30
20. Velathur Cooperative Society	1969	12,720.00
21. Karambur Rural Cooperative Agricultural Credit Society.	1969	16,730.00
22. Vadacheri Cooperative Society.	1969	20,519.00
23. Palur Cooperative Society	1969	6,889.60
24. Pappanapalli Cooperative Society.	1969	8,216.16
25. Chinnavarikkam Rural Agricultural Cooperative Credit Society.	1969	19,637.40
<b>Kanyakumari District.</b>		
26. Panavillai Multipurpose Cooperative Society.	1971	6,064.05



## DEPARTMENT OF BACKWARD CLASS MADRAS-600 006.

### Award of State Scholarships 1976-77.

The Director of Backward Classes, Madras, the District Backward Classes Welfare Officers of all Districts including Madras City and the Special Deputy Collector (Kallar Reclamation) Madurai will sanction scholarships under the State Scholarship Scheme implemented by the Department of Backward Classes for the various courses of study to the students belonging to Backward Classes including Most Backward Classes and Denotified Tribes of Tamil Nadu. **Only students belonging to Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Tribes whose parent's/guardian's/husband's/wife's annual income does not exceed Rs. 2,500/- are eligible for the Award of the State Scholarships from this department. Those with annual income beyond this limit need not apply.**

In the Districts, scholarship application forms for pre-matric and post-matric courses will be supplied to the Heads of Institutions directly by the concerned District Backward Classes Welfare Officers/Special Deputy Collector (Kallar Reclamation) Madurai. In Madras city, scholarship application forms for pre-matric courses alone will be supplied to the heads of Institutions directly by the District Backward Classes Welfare Officer, Madras City. The scholarship application forms for the post-matric and Technical courses have already been supplied to the heads of Institutions directly from the Directorate of Backward Classes, Madras-6.

3. Students who are eligible for the scholarships should obtain the scholarship application forms from the heads of Institutions concerned fill them up properly duly furnishing the Income-cum-Community Certificates and attested copies of mark lists or grace sheets of the

previous year's annual examination and send their applications through their heads of Institutions to the Offices of the Director of Backward Classes, Madras-6, District Backward Classes Welfare Officers in the City and Districts and Special Deputy Collectors (Kallar Reclamation) Madurai so as to reach them on or before the last dates mentioned below :

	Renewal	Fresh
<b>Pre-Matric Courses</b>	Within ten days from the date of reopening of the schools	15-7-76 or within fifteen days of the date of reopening of the schools
<b>Institutions having P.U.C.</b>	..	15-8-1976
<b>Degree Courses, Diploma &amp; Certificate Courses :</b>		
Re-opening in June, 76	31-7-76	15-8-76
Re-opening in July, 76	31-7-76	31-8-76
Post-graduate, Medical and Engineering courses	30-9-76	30-9-76

NOTE.—From the current (1976-77) academic year, the renewal scholarships will also be sanctioned by the District Backward Classes Welfare Officers, Special Deputy Collector (Kallar Reclamation) Madurai and this Directorate. 4. **Furnishing of False Income/Community Certificate will result in recovery of the scholarship besides other action.** 5. **The Scholarship Application form received after the above dates will not be entertained.** 6. The Entitlement Cards will not be issued to the students from this Department.

### SPECIAL ENQUIRY CELL FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Following the introduction of the President's Rule in this State, the Government have been receiving a large number of representations from different sections of the public alleging various malpractices and irregularities in the Cooperative Societies resulting in mal-administration and misuse of powers.

The Revenue Board Members who made a quick tour of the Districts, after introduction of President's Rule, were requested to make a personal assessment of the State of affairs on ground in the Cooperative set up. Their reports indicate that the malaise is fairly widespread. Besides numerous representations have also been received from institutions and members of public alleging various irregularities, malpractices, etc., on the part of the office bearers of cooperative institutions in the recent years. These allegations are broadly of the following categories :—

(1) Infiltration of the Boards of Directors of various co-operative societies by directly and indirectly nominated members. (2) Quick creation of number of Cooperative Societies for which there was no felt need, with the sole objective of giving them majority representation in the Central and apex level societies. (3) Appointment of staff for in excess of the requirements, perhaps in pursuance of extraneous considerations. (4) Gross misuse of the vehicles and telephones of the various cooperative Societies. (5) Utilisation of the cooperative societies' fund for indiscriminately subscribing to newspapers and magazines, and releasing of advertisements in newspapers, magazines, souvenirs and

special issues of journals having very little significance and relevance to the activities of the Cooperative Department. (6) **Denials of loans to particular societies and alleged granting of benami loans to meet political ends.**

With a view to going into these various allegations, the Government have decided to constitute a Special Enquiry Cell consisting Tniru T.B. Bharathi I.A.S. (Retd.) K. S. Rangaswami, Audit Officer drawn from the Accountant-General's Office and a Joint Registrar of Cooperative Societies with necessary complement of subordinate staff. The Cell will besides taking up the investigation of each specific instance of irregularity or malpractice that may be referred to it, also quickly examine *Suo Moto* the state of affairs in any cooperative society in particular or cooperative societies in general and suggest suitable remedial measures as deemed fit. The Cell will be attached to and function under the Secretary to Government, Cooperation Department and report to Government the nature of irregularity, the persons responsible for them, the further course of action to be taken against the persons responsible for the misdeeds etc. The Cell will also suggest, wherever, necessary, either a statutory enquiry for surcharge under Section 71 of the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Societies Act or justification for disqualification under section 28-A of the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Societies Act or for such other action as it deems fit under any other law including Indian Penal Code in force.

The Cell will complete its work and submit its findings to Government within six months.



# Working of Companies Act in Southern Region

## REVIEW FOR QUARTER ENDING 31-3-76

In Southern Region (Comprising the States of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh Karnataka, Kerala and the Union Territory of Pondicherry) there has been an increase in the number of Companies registered during the quarter under review. During the quarter under review, 177 Companies have been registered (21 Public Companies and 156 Private Companies) as against 176 companies (25 Public Companies and 151 Private Companies) during the previous quarter. The total authorised capital of these newly registered companies is Rs. 3305.40 lakhs, as compared with the previous quarter's figure of Rs. 4716.77 lakhs. Out of these new registrations, 14 companies are big sized companies, each having an authorised capital of Rs. 50 lakhs and above.

### 2. REMOVAL OF NAMES UNDER SECTION 560 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1956, LIQUIDATION, DISSOLUTION ETC.

4 Companies with an aggregate paid up capital of Rs. 3.57 lakhs went into liquidation during the quarter under review. 2 companies have been struck off under section 560 of the Act with a paid up capital of Rs. 5.49 lakhs and one company was finally dissolved.

### 3. TRANSFER OF REGISTERED OFFICE :

During this quarter, one company was transferred from Pondicherry to Tamil Nadu.

### 4. PROSECUTIONS:

2022 (including 6 partly disposed of) prosecutions launched under various sections of the Act were pending at the commencement of the quarter. 375 fresh cases were launched and 322 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 2075 (including 8 partly disposed of) cases pending at the end of the quarter. A total fine of Rs. 57,693.20 was imposed in the cases which resulted in convictions.

## STATEWISE ANALYSIS

### Tamil Nadu :

In all 55 companies comprising of 6 public companies and 49 private companies with a total authorised capital of Rs. 1140 lakhs and Rs. 310 lakhs respectively were registered in the State of Tamil Nadu during the quarter. Of these 3 companies were big sized companies each having an authorised capital of Rs. 50 lakhs and above. One company was registered as guarantee company.

One company with a paid up capital of Rs. 3 lakhs went into liquidation during the quarter.

1752 prosecutions were pending at the beginning of the quarter 259 new cases were launched and 35 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 1776 cases at the end of the quarter. A total fine of Rs. 38,600 was imposed in the cases resulting in convictions.

### Andhra Pradesh :

4 Public companies with a total authorised capital of Rs. 181 lakhs and 38 Private companies with a total authorised capital of Rs. 738.9 lakhs were registered in the state of Andhra Pradesh during the quarter. Of these, 5 companies were big sized companies each having an authorised capital of Rs. 50 lakhs and above.

2 companies with a paid up capital of Rs. 5.49 lakhs were struck off under section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956.

131 (including partly disposed of) prosecution cases were pending at the beginning of the quarter. 2 new cases were launched and 14 cases (including 2 partly disposed of) were disposed of leaving a balance of 199 (including 8 partly disposed of) cases at the end of the quarter. A total fine of Rs. 3578.90 was imposed in the cases resulting in convictions.

### Karnataka

2 public companies with a total authorised capital of Rs. 230 lakhs and 42 private companies with a total authorised capital of Rs. 214.50 lakhs were registered during this quarter. Of these, 2 companies were big sized companies each with an authorised capital of Rs. 50 lakhs and above.

One company with a paid up capital of Rs. 0.18 lakhs went into liquidation during this quarter.

97 prosecutions were pending at the beginning of the quarter. 43 new cases were launched and 34 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 106 cases at the end of the quarter. A total fine of Rs. 8245/- was imposed in the cases resulting in convictions.

### Kerala :

9 public companies with a total authorised capital of Rs. 333 lakhs and 27 Private companies with a total authorised capital of Rs. 138 lakhs were registered during this quarter. Out of these, 4 companies were big sized companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 lakhs and above.

2 companies with a total paid up capital of Rs. 0.39 lakhs went into liquidation and one company was finally dissolved.

42 prosecution cases were pending at the beginning of the quarter. 68 new cases were launched and 39 cases were disposed of during the quarter leaving 71 cases pending at the end of the quarter. A total fine of Rs. 7270/- was imposed in the cases which resulted in convictions.

### Pondicherry :

One public company with an authorised capital of Rs. 20 lakhs was registered during this quarter.

No prosecution case was pending at the beginning of the quarter. 3 new cases were launched. As no case was disposed of during the quarter, these 3 cases were pending at the end of the quarter.

**R.N. BANSAL**

*Regional Director  
Madras.*



From the point of view of improving the economic conditions of the people as well as increasing the production of nutritious feed badly needed for the increasing population in the State, the Government of Tamilnadu considered that an appropriate organisation for the efficient implementation of various development and commercial activities relating to Poultry Industry, could be achieved only by the formation of an independent and autonomous body, on the lines of a private company. Accordingly the Government ordered the formation of a private company under the Companies Act of 1956 and directed that the Company be designated as "The Tamilnadu Poultry Development Corporation Limited." The objects of the Corporation are ;

(1) To promote, establish, administer, own and run, improve development and counsel, finance, directly or indirectly, engage in production, processing and sale of poultry and poultry products and provide services and assistance of all kinds for the said purpose including capital credit, means, resources, technical and managerial services advice and assistance either directly or indirectly or any other kind to those who are engaged in poultry activities in whatever manner.

(2) To organize and assist production, processing collecting and marketing of poultry and poultry products and for this purpose to provide, acquire and operate land, and equipments, vehicle and services of any description which are required for the purpose of fulfilment of the objects.

The authorised share capital of the company is Rupees One Crore, divided into 10,000 equity shares of Rs. 1,000/- each.

#### Launching of the Corporation

The Corporation was formed on the afternoon of 12-7-1973 and they took over the following institutions from the Animal Husbandry Department.

(1) Poultry Extension Centres..	38
(2) Hatcheries ..	3
(3) Intensive Poultry Development Blocks	9
(4) Feed Mixing Units ..	2
(5) Poultry Production Centre	2
(6) World Food Programme Scheme (Unit at Padappai).	1

# Work of T A P C O In giving us more eggs

## Activities of Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation

The Corporation was granted an advance of Rs. 10 lakhs only to cover the establishment and other incidental charges during 1973-74.

#### Operational Set up.:-

The operation set up of the various units of the Poultry Corporation are classified under (1) Commercial and (2) Extension Wings.

The Feed Mixing Units and Marketing Units are under the Commercial Wing being run on purely commercial basis.

The Hatcheries and Poultry Extension Centres are under the Extension Wing. In as much as the Extension Wings are concerned with Extension Work for development of poultry in the field, apart from the work in the units, the Government has come forward to treat the loss sustained in the Extension Wing as subsidy.

When the operations of the various units were reviewed a short time after the launching of the Corporation, it was found that some of the Poultry-Extension Centres were found to be economically not viable and as such 28 numbers of the Poultry Extension Centres were returned back to the Animal Husbandry Department.

#### PROGRAMME AND PROGRESS OF WORK

##### (A) Commercial :

(1) *Feed Mixing Units*: At the commencement of the Corporation there were two Feed Mixing Units one at Nandanam (Madras) and (2) Arasur (Coimbatore District). Now three more Hatcheries have been opened under the Corporation to meet the growing demands of poultry feed.

The Feed Mixing Units are now located at :

Nandanam	Madras District
Kottapattu	Trichy District
T. Kallupatti	Madurai District
Tiruppur	Coimbatore District.
Arasur	Coimbatore District

The Feed Mixing Units are now engaged in production of quality poultry feed at a cheap cost. The production cost of the feed has been kept down by utilising the ingredients not fit for human consumption such as (1) Molasses (2) Silkworm pupae meal (3) Distillery Waste. Action has also been taken to incorporate Cashew apple in the feed to replace a portion of the costly grain, maize.

The feed produced in these centres is being distributed to the various poultry farms and poultry units of this Corporation and Animal Husbandry Department and also sold to private poultry breeders in the State. The feed is now being sold at Re. 1.00 per Kg. of adult mash and Rs. 1.10 per Kg. of chick mash which is cheaper than the feed sold by private companies. The sale price of feed fixed by the Corporation includes a profit margin of ten paise for each Kg. of feed.

(2) *Marketing Units* : —The Marketing Units are now located at (1) Madras (2) Trichy (3) Madurai (4) Tirunelveli (5) Coimbatore and (6) Salem.



The Marketing Units are now engaged in the procurement and sale of eggs, culled birds and dressed poultry meat to the public at reasonable prices. The activities of the Marketing Wing have definitely kept down the price line of table eggs in the State.

#### Extension Wings

(1) *Hatcheries* : There are three Hatcheries at present in the Corporation located at :

- (1) Kattupakkam (Chingleput Dist.)
- (2) Kappalur (Madurai Dist.)
- (3) Hosur (Dharmapuri Dist.)

The hatcheries are now maintaining purlines of Victoria and M Line birds of white leghorn breed obtained from Australia through the Regional Poultry Breeding Farm at Hasserghatta, Bangalore.

The chicks produced in the hatcheries are sent to the Poultry Extension Centres for rearing upto 12 weeks of age before effecting sales. The day old chicks are also being sold to the Private Poultry Breeders. Each Hatchery has a capacity to produce 20,000 chicks per month. The replacement stock needed for these hatcheries is also reared in the hatcheries.

Even though the Hatcheries are under the Extension Wing, the expenditure and receipts of these units are being brought to a balancing level.

The chick production during summer months was kept down as usual.

#### Poultry Extension Centres :—

The Poultry Extension Centres are located at :

- (1) Adyar (Madras)
- (2) Chingleput (Chingleput District).
- (3) Kottapattu (Trichy District).
- (4) Pattukottai (Thanjavur Dist).
- (5) T. Kallupatti (Madurai District).
- (6) Kondanagaram (Tirunelveli District).
- (7) Anuppankulam (Ramnad District).
- (8) Kottaram (Kanyakumari District).
- (9) Perundurai (Coimbatore District).
- (10) Seshanchavady (Salem District).

## CENTRAL ASSISTANCE

## AVAILED

## TO

## THE

## FULL

The Poultry Extension Centres are now engaged in rearing the purline chicks received from the Hatcheries. The grown up birds are sold to the public and also supplied to the various Government Schemes such as ;

- (1) Applied Nutrition Programme Scheme.
- (2) Small Farmers Development Agency Scheme.
- (3) Marginal Farmers Development Agency Scheme.
- (4) Panchayat Union Schemes.

Apart from the work of maintaining the Poultry Extension Centres, the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon Incharge of the Centre is engaged in Extension Work of providing technical coverage to the poultry units around the centre and in assisting the villagers to start new poultry units.

#### SCHEMES.

- (1) **Half-a-Million Jobs Schemes**  
This scheme formulated for providing employment opportunities for the educated unemployed has already been taken up for implementation by this Corporation.

The first batch of participants under the scheme have already established their poultry units around Tambaram.

The participants of the scheme with the financial assistance from the Government of India and Nationalised Banks have been able to establish viable poultry units which has provided them a paying employment opportunity. Incidentally the egg production in the area has gone up considerably.

The total target of 500 participants under this programme is to be achieved before March 1976.

2. **Backyard Poultry Schemes**  
Under this scheme villagers in selected blocks are to be given 10 birds with a subsidy of 25% each from the Small Farmers Development Agency and the Corporation. The birds are to be reared in the open range system and as such feeding charges of the birds will be negligible.

The eggs produced in these units are to be collected and marketed by the Corporation. To start with the scheme has been launched in Poonamallee blocks, where 500 units are to be distributed. The scheme is to be extended to other Panchayat Unions also shortly.

#### FUTURE PLAN OF ACTION.

- (1) To meet the demand of commercial hybrid chicks, one Associate Franchise Hatchery is to be established shortly at Arasur (Coimbatore District) in collaboration with Poona Pearls Poultry Breeding Farms and Hatcheries Poona.

- (2) The production of chicks in the Hatcheries is to be increased to meet the growing demands.

- (3) The feed production in the Feed Mixing Units is to be increased to meet the growing demands.

- (4) The Marketing activities of the Corporation are to be intensified. Procurement of eggs from Andhra is to be taken up so as to minimise procurement cost and the sale price.

- (5) The Half-a-Million Jobs Scheme for the educated unemployed is to be implemented in full by enrolling the full quota of 500 participants.

- (6) The Backyard Poultry Scheme for distribution of birds to the villagers with subsidy from Small Farmers Development Agency is to be intensified.

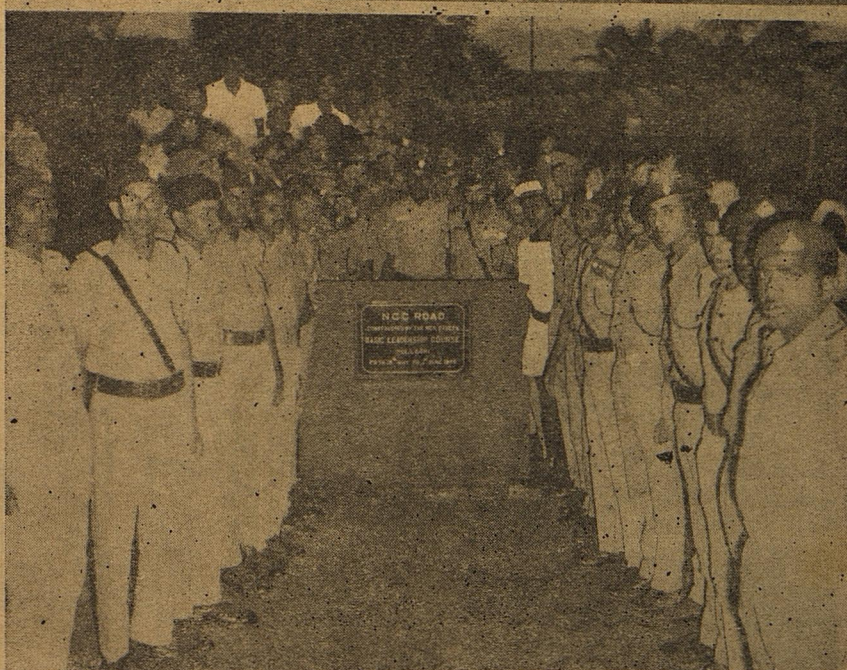




## Basic Leadership Training for N. C. C. Youth

### TAMIL NADU HOSTS ALL-INDIA CAMP

Basic Leadership Training Course for Senior Division Boys, NCC was held at Pollachi for 14 days from May 19—June 1, 76. Altogether 12 NCC Officers and 307 cadets drawn from the various Universities of our country participated in this Course. Thiru S. Narasimhan, I.A.S., Collector of Coimbatore, inaugurated the Camp. During the camp period the participants took collective training in defence subjects including out-door exercises. In addition the basic qualities of integrated leadership so essential in army life was inculcated. Incidentally the cadets undertook some Social Service Projects of lasting benefit to community. The camp was commanded by Lt. Col. J. Gabriel, Lt. Col. R.P. Dayalan was appointed Deputy Camp Commandant. The training part of the course was organised by Major D. S. EKhurana. Capt. J.J. Malayattu performed the duties of Quarter-master of the camp. The camp included Naval and Air-Wing cadets in addition to Army Wing Cadets.




---

The N.C.C. Road linking Adhipatti and Ponnapuram is being declared open by Tamil Nadu N.C.C. Chief Commodore K. P. Gopal Rao M.V.C.

---



The camp activities started daily with Reveille at 0500 Hrs and the lights were out at 2200 Hrs. There were eleven periods every day each of 40 minutes duration. The cadets were given intensive training in drill, weapon training, Field Crafts, Map-reading and Ceremonial Drill. In addition to the above areas of training Army, Naval and Air-wing cadets had training in their respective areas of specialization. Naval and Air-wing cadets were given intensive training in Seamanship, Navigation Signals and Aero-Engines, Airmanship. Air-craft recognition, Navigation and meteorology respectively. Aeromodelling was also taught to the Air-wing cadets.

Physical training was carried out by all wings in three batches simultaneously. It included unarmed combat, road-walk and run. Air-wing cadets paid an instructional visit to the Sullur Air-force station and Peelamedu glider section.

One of the interesting programmes of the course was the night exercise by both the officers and cadets taking a route-march of 22 km culminating in a night attack. The Exercise had the spirit of real combat strategy including all the technicalities adopted in the war front.

The Social Service project was whole-heartedly carried out by the cadets and Officers of the course. Under this project a link road connecting Achipatti and Ponnapuram covering a distance of 2 km. was constructed by the cadets. This project will be of immense relief to the people of this area in cutting short the distance of 6 kms.

The camp organised sight seeing visits for cadets to Aliyar Dam, Palani Temple and Venkatesa Paper



The Prime Minister Thirumathi Indira Gandhi addressing the I.P.S. Probationers on 12.6-'76

Mills at Maduthukulam near Udumal pet.

In the evenings, cadets participated in various games. Cadets representing different States showed their histrionic talents during the cultural activity arranged every day from 2100 Hrs to 2200 Hrs.

The closing day function of the course was presided over by Commodore K.P. Gopal Rao, MVC, VSM., Director, N.C.C., Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry who also declared open the link road constructed by the cadets. The link road was named after "N. C.C."

In brief the Basic Leadership Training Course was a milestone in harnessing the Youth for the National Integration and Community Development.

**B. JAYAPRAKASAM,**  
*District Public Relations Officer,*  
*Coimbatore.*

### **S.C. and S.T. Candidates Come out Successful After Pre-exam Training**

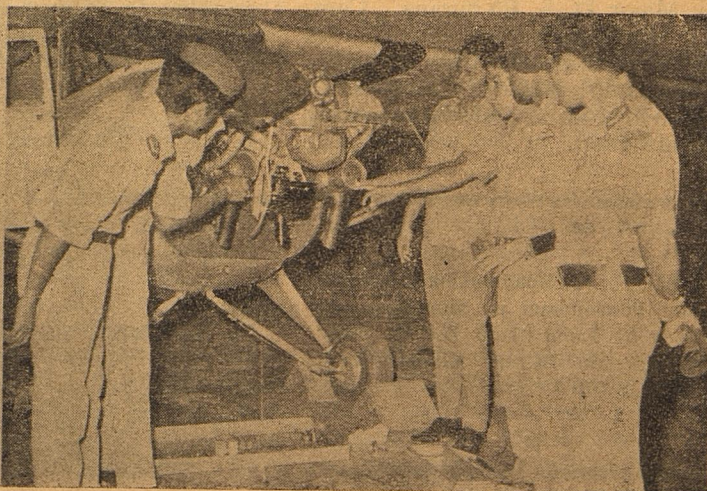
Six of the Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe candidates trained by the Madras Pre-Examination Training Centre have been selected for IAS/IPS appointment. Similarly, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates trained by Rau's I.A.S. study circle, New Delhi have been selected for recruitment to the All India Services of Indian Administrative Service, Indian Foreign Service, Indian Police Service and other allied services.

These institutes have been provided aid under centrally sponsored programme by the Union Ministry of Home Affairs for imparting pre-employment confidence building training to eligible candidates of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Other such centres are in Allahabad Patiala, Jaipur and Shillong.

An N.C.C. girl gets her first thrill of gliding.



A Course of aero engine training for the N.C.C.





Situated at Rajahi Camp, about 8 kilometres from Gorakhpur town in the picturesque natural surroundings of lush green bushes and trees, is the headquarters of No. 2 Battalion, Railway Protection Special Force. Till recently, like any other R.P.S.F. Battalion, its personnel were deployed on the Railways for assisting the Railway Protection Force in preventing crime. Since December, 1975, it has assumed a new role. It has become an institution for providing academy standard of training to about 1,000 Rakshak recruits of R. P. S. F.

Rapid increase in traffic provided more scope for crime. The threat posed by the extremist elements was becoming real. It was, therefore, becoming necessary to improve the quality of the Force by enrolling suitable recruits and putting them through a high standard of training. It was also realised that the whole task had to be performed on a crash basis without loss of any time.

It was decided in August, 1975 to train 800 men within three months. An "Operation Recruitment" was launched by constituting two recruiting teams, one for 400 persons from the South and the other for the remaining 400 from the North. A Medical Officer was also attached with these teams to expedite the medical examination of the recruits. The recruitments were completed on time and the Training Institution started functioning in December 1975.

The recruits had to pass through stiff physical, mental and aptitude tests. One recruiting team cruised through Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Kerala, Karnataka Maharashtra and Gujarat. The second team went to Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tribal areas of Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Jammu & Kashmir.

Recruiting centres were carefully selected to cover remote backward and far flung areas. Thousands of candidates turned up in response to the call for recruitment. The task of recruitment was accomplished by the end of November, 1975. A third team was later sent to hold recruitment in Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh.

The R.P.S.F. was thus able to pick up the finest youths of the nation, speaking different languages

# TRAINING THE R.P.F. JAWANS

## ACADEMY TYPE INSTITUTION BEGINS WORK

and having different cultural mores. They were knit together in a beautiful garland consisting of flowers of all shades and colours.

The headquarters of No. 2 Battalion R.P.S.F., Gorakhpur was selected to accommodate and train the recruits. With a special campus consisting of a large parade ground, playing fields, 17 barracks, it had plenty of ground for further expansion. "Operation Academy" was launched to do a lot of home work to enable the Battalion to receive the recruits.

All the operational Companies of No. 2 Battalion were moved out and attached to other RPST Battalions. Arrangements were made to accommodate 500 trainees in pucca barracks and 300 in tents. Commandants of other Battalions were asked to send spare cots, dining tables, chairs, furniture, kit boxes—clothing, uniforms, arms and ammu, nition, training aids and equipment.

Temporary kitchens and mess shed and bathing facilities were constructed with self help. Training instructors were called in from other Battalions.

The whole operation was completed in a fortnight and by 1st December, 1975, No. 2 Battalion was in a position to receive all the trainees.

The recruits were formed into 8 composite Companies each having one Company Commander. 4 Sub-Inspectors, 10 Head Rakshaks and 10 Senior Rakshaks who apart from performing supervisory duties also functioned as the Instructors.

In the same Company, boys from Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Sikkim Nagaland, Himachal Pradesh were placed together. They were also accommodated in the same barrack and took food from the same kitchen. Most of them came from

poor and backward areas and had not brought any clothing or bedding with them. They soon had the thrill of wearing shirts, slacks, jerseys and boots. The daily use of soap and shaving kit for grooming was a novelty to them. They fully enjoyed the wholesome and plentiful food from the messes.

The next step was to draw up a new syllabus for them to prepare them for their tasks. For this purpose a well-integrated curriculum was drawn up. The three course in the curriculum covered job knowledge, integrity development and physical toughness and mental alertness.

The first Course consisted of instructions in RPF Act, Rules, Regulations and practical RPF work. It also included legal education, practical application of law specially in methods of arrests, searches, interrogation, types of court trials and collection of intelligence. A curriculum for use of fire arms and its protection was also included.

The second Course covered moral principles governing human behaviour such as integrity, courage, loyalty to the nation and to the Railways and sacrifice. It also aimed at creating ethical awareness among the recruits. The third Course was meant for physical toughness and alertness. This included PT, confidence course, unarmed combat and self defence.

Every week an evaluation is made of each Company on the basis of its performance for the whole week. Similarly, every week, the best recruit is selected on the basis of his turnout, performance on the parade ground, indoor classes and his behaviour in the barracks.

Each Company has been given a name and a flag. Instead of being called by letters of alphabets, they have been given inspiring names like "AMAR, BAHADUR, CHETAK, DEEPAK, INDRA-DHANUSH, FAULAD, GANDIV & HIMALAYA". The Company adjudged best for the week is allowed to fly its flag on a raised platform. Every Company vies with the other for this privileged position.

A new image of the Railway Protection Force is now emerging at Gorakhpur for a better tomorrow for the Railways and the nation.



# Land Reforms in Tamil Nadu

## NEW MOVES

Thiru S. N. Dwivedy, Adviser (Land Reforms) to the Government of India who was in Madras on a three-day tour of Tamil Nadu during the second week of May, 1976 held discussions with the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Thiru K. K. Shah, Adviser Thiru P.K. Dave, Revenue Secretary and other officials on the progress of land reforms in Tamil Nadu. A detailed discussion was held on the question of land ceiling law and tenancy. It was agreed that the present land ceiling law of Tamil Nadu should be amended as quickly as possible to bring it in conformity with the national guidelines. The main principles and the provisions of the laws which need changes were discussed in detail and the State Government would take necessary steps for the enactment of the laws.

Under the national guidelines, a family of five members can hold 10 to 18 acres of perennially irrigated land with two crops a year, or 18 to 27 acres of rainfed land with one crop, or 27 to 54 acres of dry land. Under these guidelines, the other State Governments have enacted ceiling laws.

The existing Tamil Nadu Land Ceiling Law provides for a ceiling of 15 standard acres for a family of 5 members subject to a maximum of 30 standard acres for a family exceeding 5 members. Certain exceptions are also provided.

As on 13-3-76 an extent of 1,13,125 acres have been notified as surplus under the existing Tamil Nadu Ceiling Law ; 93,623 acres have been taken possession of by Government and 71,202 acres have been assigned to 44,401 persons. Of these, 21,067 acres have been assigned to 13,834 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes. The above figures include 652 acres notified as surplus, 1,112 acres taken possession and 2,232 acres assigned

to 2,957 persons during February—March, 1976.

Thiru Dwivedy said exemptions given to orchards, topes and sri-dhanam in Tamil Nadu would go when the present laws were amended. The compensation rate was also likely to be brought down from 40 to about 25 per cent of the gross produce.

If the present laws were amended, over 50,000 acres of land could, be available for landless peasants Thiru Dwivedy said.

Thiru Dwivedy, who had two rounds of discussions with Governor K. K. Shah and the Advisers, also visited villages in North Arcot district and Kancheepuram to see whether the new assignees had taken possession of the lands allotted to them. About 23 families in Nangamangalam village in Arkonam taluk, including 18 Harijan families, were provided with land pattas.

Great concern was expressed because of the delay in disposal of writ petitions before the High Courts which have held up further action on account of stay orders on thousands of acres of land. The State Government will consider changes for simplification of the present procedure for determination of surplus lands so as to avoid legal hurdles in shape of appeals that are provided in the present law.

In regard to tenancy some changes for regularisation of rent and security of tenure are contemplated.

## HOUSE SITES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes are ranked as No. 2 in priority for assignment of Government lands in this State. Apart from assignment of Government lands, a programme for acquisition of private lands to provide house-sites free of cost, to the Scheduled Castes has been in operation from 1948

onwards. From the inception of the scheme upto 30th April, 1976, 2,43,639 house-sites have been acquired covering an extent of 15,856.97 acres at a cost of Rs. 466.46 lakhs.

A Central sector scheme for provision of house-sites to landless rural workers was introduced in 1972-73 in 36 Panchayat Unions in Thanjavur district. Under this scheme 35,343 house sites were developed and 34,413 were allotted at a total cost of Rs. 86.77 lakhs. Out of 34,413 house-sites allotted to landless rural workers 14,775 are harijans and 19,938 are non-harijans. With effect from 1-4-1974, the scheme has been transferred to the State sector and is being implemented as scheme for provision of house-sites to Harijans as Harijans constitute a sizeable proportion of landless rural workers.

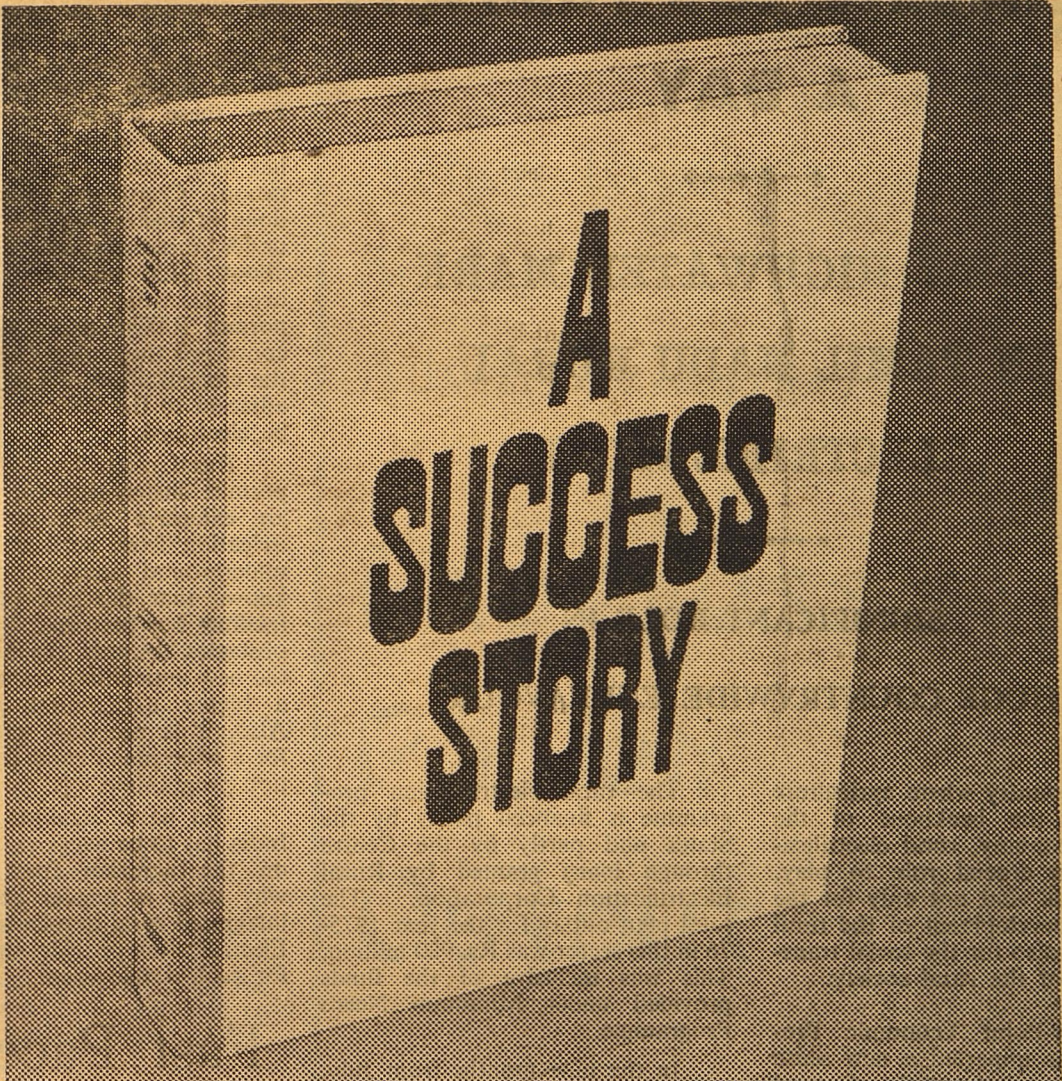
The number of house-sites distributed to members of scheduled castes by way of assignment of Government poramboke lands and under the Tamil Nadu Kudiyiruppu Act, 1971 and by acquisition of private lands and under Central sector scheme for provision of house-sites to landless rural workers is given below :

	<i>Number of house-sites</i>
1. By assignment of Government poramboke lands ..	1,12,901
2. Under Tamil Nadu Kudiyiruppu Act 1971 upto 31-3-1976 ..	1,02,419
3. By acquisition of private lands under land acquisition Act upto 30-4-1976 ..	2,43,639
4. Under Central, sector scheme for provision of house-sites to landless rural workers ..	14,775
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>4,73,734</b>

An increased budget provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made for the current year 1976-77 as against Rs. 25 lakhs made for 1975-76 towards the provision of house sites to Harijans by acquisition of private lands as the schemes come under the twenty point programme.

\*





# A SUCCESS STORY



With the President's Rule, discipline has come to stay in Tamil Nadu, and speedy progress is being achieved through the implementation of the 20-Point Programme. Here's the record:

- Price of rice down by over 40%. Also of other essential commodities.
- House-sites allotted to over 32,700 persons.
- Hundreds of bonded labourers freed.
- Minimum agricultural wages revised upward.
- 5 major irrigation schemes for completion in 1976.
- Power generation maximised to record levels. Entire demand being met without any difficulty.
- Handloom industry protected through large distribution of cotton yarn.

- Commercial-tax collection to be increased by Rs. 50 crores through intensive drive against evasion.
- Special legislations to confiscate smugglers' properties
- Text-book and note book prices lowered drastically.
- Students' hostels supplied with food at reduced prices.
- Hundreds of new apprentices recruited.



**DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION &  
PUBLIC RELATIONS  
GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU  
MADRAS 600 009**

**HELP MAINTAIN THIS PROGRESS AND DISCIPLINE**



# ENERGISING 200 PUMPSETS A DAY



## A NEW HIGHWATER MARK IN TAMIL NADU RURAL ELECTRIFICATION



### SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN HUGE COUNTRYWIDE ENDEAVOUR

In a country where agriculture constitutes the backbone of the national economy, rural electrification has a crucial role to play. Electricity is vital not only for the economic development of the rural sector, but also for the social transformation of the rural society.

Twenty-Point Economic Programme has imparted a new sense of urgency to the task of rural electrification. In the Punjab, 100 per cent electrification of villages has been achieved. Haryana, Delhi, Chandigarh and Pondicherry had already achieved 100 per cent electrification of their villages. Tamil Nadu and Kerala with over 98 and nearly 95 per cent rural electrification respectively are likely to achieve this target during the Fifth Plan.

Over 9,000 villages had been electrified in the country during 9 months from July 1975 to March 1976. During the same period, over 5,100 Harijan Bastis had been electrified. The number of pumpsets energised was over 140,000.

The total number of villages electrified till end of March, 1976 was over 1,82,500 and the number of pumpsets energised was nearly 28 lakhs. Thus, nearly 32 per cent of the villages covering about 53 per cent of the population had been electrified.

The rural electrification programme is financed partly by the States and partly by the Centre through loans granted by Rural Electrification Corporation. The total plan outlay for the year 1975-76 in this sector was Rs. 980 million. This was inclusive of the funds provided under Minimum Needs Programme.

In the nine months from July, 1975 to March, 1976, the Rural Electrification Corporation, which is the premier financing institution for promoting rural electrification, sanctioned 271 projects involving a total loan assistance of Rs. 1,118 million. A special feature of these schemes is that as many as 141, representing more than 52 per cent of the total schemes, are meant for the development of backward areas. Together these 271 schemes cover more than 21,500 villages in which it is proposed to energise about 85,300 agricultural pumpsets and more than 10,800 agro-based small-scale rural industries. More than 300,000 domestic and commercial connections and 64,500 street lights have also been provided for in the projects. A large proportion of the total loan assistance i.e., Rs. 756 million is meant for projects covering the backward areas.

Under a special scheme of the Government of India, the Rural Electrification Corporation has also

sanctioned 109 schemes for the electrification of the Harijan Busties under which it is proposed to cover 10,460 such busties and provide about 50,000 street lights there. For these schemes a total loan assistance of about Rs. 45 million has been sanctioned by the Corporation. Considerable work has been done in electrifying Harijan Busties under these projects and so far about 5,120 busties have already been electrified. As far as the normal REC-financed schemes are concerned these already provide for the electrification of Harijan Busties adjacent to the villages proposed to be electrified.

Rural electrification is an important instrument for organising an extensive network of minor irrigation from surface as well as underground sources. It is well known that the lack of irrigation facilities has been one of the major obstacles towards the adoption of the new agricultural technology and a higher agricultural production. Also, it is necessary pre-condition for a widespread rural industrialisation programme.

The battle against poverty in India has to be won overwhelmingly on the agrarian front. That is why there is greater emphasis on integrated rural development. Rural Electrification provides the very base for such development.

## Fast Pace In Tamil Nadu

For instance Tamil Nadu, is setting up a fast pace in rural electrification and in energising pump-sets ; In this State on an average 200 pump sets are energised every day ; Between Feb. 76 and May 6, 18,020 pumpsets were energised, 122 Harijan Colonies and 66 villages and hamlets were electrified. The R.E.C. has sanctioned so far Rs. 2048 crores for 65 Tamil Nadu Projects, to energise 57,589 pumpsets and 1,820 small industries. Apart from 1.3 lakh domestic and commercial connections, 22,322 street light connections are also envisaged in these 65 REC financed projects.

During the first 9 months of the new economic programme about 1,785 MW was added to the country's power generation capacity which was a record. This represented an increase of about 9 per cent in the generating capacity.



# **RECORD RISE IN POWER GENERATION ENNORE RECORDS 400 M.W. GENERATION ON MAY 19, 1976.**

In marked contrast to the power shortages experienced in Tamil Nadu in 1975, the State is now enjoying a comfortable position in regard to power supply, following vigorous acceleration given to power programmes.

The Ennore Thermal Power Station, which had not been operating satisfactorily, has not only been set right, but is now yielding record power. The maximum generation of the Ennore Thermal Power Station rose from 182 M. W. in January to 374 M. W. in April this year. The generation touched a record of 400 M. W. on May 19. The daily average power generation in the State increased from 2.8 million units to 4.8 million units over the same period.

The overall performance of the power sector in the State has also registered an impressive improvement. The generation of power from thermal plants was 212.64 million units in April this year compared to 116.73 million units in April last year. Similarly, the hydro power production rose to 231.13 million units as against 194.42 million units in April last year.

Similarly, Neyveli created a record for the country with a production of 315 million units in May 76. The net consumption by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board was 742.68 million units in April this year as compared to 459.14 million units in April last year.

The comfortable power position is helping the rapid energisation of pumpsets for agriculture. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board has set a minimum target of 35,000 pumps for 1976-77. In April itself 5,770 pumpsets were energised and the tempo is being kept up.

## Nation Regains Spirit of Adventure 1975-76

# Progress in Power Output

- All-time high of 79,764 million units generated. Record output of 260 million units per day.
- 25 new power units generated 1800 M.W. 20 of them between September 1975 and March 1976.
- 20,50,000 hectares of additional, irrigation potential expected to be created this year.
- 6,356 villages electrified, taking the total to 1,74,079, 1,40,000 pump sets energised.



# THE TAMIL NADU CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY LIMITED. No. X-406. VEPERY, MADRAS-600 007.

“Venkataswamy Vagheesam Nilayam”

No. 14, Ritherdon Road, VEPERY, MADRAS-600 007.

Telegrams: “HOUSEBANK”      Post Box No. 486      Telephone No. 30877, 30878  
Secretary 33000

+++

Authorised Share Capital	—	Rs. 5 Crores
Paid up Share Capital	—	Rs. 3,14,38,625
Loan outstanding against Primary House Mortgage Societies and Building Societies.	—	Rs. 25,62,23,605

Long term loans for construction of new houses, additions and improvements etc., repayable in fifteen years are granted to individuals through affiliated societies. Please contact near by Primary Housing or Building Society for information.

Fixed Deposits also accepted.

(Repayment of Principal and Interest payment guaranteed by Government of Tamil Nadu)

MAXIMUM INDIVIDUAL LOAN		
1. For Construction of new houses	—	Rs. 30,000
2. —do—	—	Rs. 10,000
(Through Rural Housing Societies)		

P. K. PATHMANATHAN, B.A., H.D.C.,

Joint Registrar | Special Officer





Yercaud Lake is getting a face-lift

The Madras Students' Social Service League, comprising students drawn from various city colleges and affiliated to the Bharat Yuvak Samaj, Tamil Nadu arranged an annual camp for nearly 10 days in May, 1976 to give the students leadership training and enthuse them to fight against famine. The camp was held at Yercaud on the Sheveroy Hills, Salem District. About 60 students were selected for the training. The main features of this summer programme were :

1. Propagation and implementation of the 20-point programme by the youth.
2. Listening to and abiding by the expert lectures of eminent social workers and able administrators, who were specially invited to the camp.

## SOCIAL SERVICE WITH A DIFFERENCE

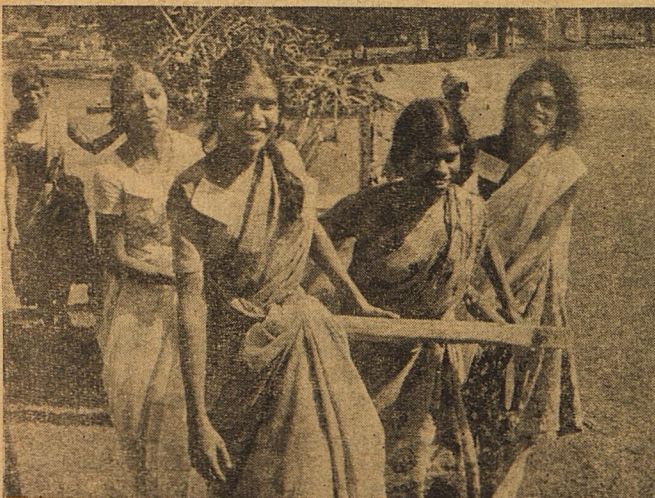
### STATE'S BEAUTY SPOTS GET CLEANING DRIVE

### WORK OF MADRAS STUDENTS' SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

3. First-aid training.
4. Manual Labour and Community service.
5. Distribution of warm clothing to the tribal people.
6. Training in leadership and public speaking.

The student leaders of this camp can be said to have gained valuable experience by their voluntary, dedicated, devoted and selfless service to the less fortunate and deserving people. The camp had the benefit of the able guidance of Thiru P. A. Daivasigamani, M.A., B.L., Hony. Secretary of the Bharat Sevak Samaj, Thiru V. Karuppan, I.A.S., Collector of Salem and Thiru R. Jagannathan, the Vice-Chairman of the Yercaud Township Committee.

Girl students remove rubbish and dump them safely away





**N**EHRU enjoyed reading and writing. What he started as a hobby reached professional heights later in life — his letters, his prolific and diverse occasional writings and speeches and his later major works vouchsafe this. English prose stands enriched by his vast and varying vocabulary, as also by his chameleon — like changing colours in style, his profundity in expression and his grand theme.

Nehru had a mind open to opportunity, beauty and environment. His scholarly personality was enriched by his superior vocabulary which in turn gave him an urge to write. The longing to be effective is among the strongest motives of the human heart. Nehru was effective because he constantly increased his vocabulary. We mostly influence others by what we say to them. How else would we pass on ideas but through words? It follows that the more words you have at your disposal, the better you will be able to formulate and express your ideas. Building up vocabulary for him was an interesting, stimulating, and cultivating business. It furthered his education, increased his confidence and improved his conversation. With the mastery of an above-average vocabulary, Nehru took a big step towards becoming a more effective person and writer.

#### UN-DREAMT OF AUDIENCE

When Nehru acquired his superb vocabulary he did want to do something with it, and it was a challenging and satisfying pastime for him to acquire competence in writing. He found the time, for he really wanted to write. Once the words were in print, they scattered all round the world and reached millions of people. His works were translated and reached audiences undreamt of. All this needs a cast-iron determination. But he persisted and eventually reached the required standards and found readers he could satisfy.

His first publication "**Soviet Russia**" was published soon after his visit to Moscow to attend the tenth anniversary celebrations of the Russian Revolution. He returned with new ideas and in the small treatise gave a portrait of the people prompted by enthusiasm to become powerful economically and militarily. The volume is a fascinating travelogue. The narration is picturesque and informal. His next

## READ NEHRU to REMEMBER NEHRU



publication was "**Letters from a Father to his Daughter**" which is about the origin of the earth, animate life and the movement of heavenly bodies. Scientific phenomena are explained to his growing daughter in story form.

"**The Unity of India**" is a collection of Nehru's occasional writings between 1937 and 1940 and deals with varied topics of Indian and world interest. The compilation of his writings was done by V. K. Krishna Menon. Nehru expresses himself with directness, simplicity, foresight and imagination. Many of his sayings hold water even today. The essays, in particular, are endowed with a sense of realism, and bear human interest. It is the work of a keen craftsman presenting his people and contemporaries in their appearance, manners, pursuits and actions as brightly as a mirror reflects an image. His love for nature manifests in poetic expressions.

"**A Bunch of Old Letters**" is an anthology of letters mostly written to Nehru between the 20s and 40s. They deal with India's internal problems. The epistles are chronologically arranged and are annotated where necessary. Some of his own letters are also included. Reading these memorable letters is an education by itself. They were exchanged between those caught in the whirlpools of a national movement, some of them being distinguished men of letters. There are letters from outside dignitaries also who were known for their sympathies with the country and her leaders. The letters are a saga of the Indian strife and portray the spirit of the time. They enable us to reconstruct the story of the "liquidation" of the mighty British Empire through a novel, peaceful method. The addressee being Nehru, the focus is naturally on him, who has shown his deftness as an editor with objectivity.

A close study of the "**Glimpses of World History**" reveals three main aspects of Nehru. He appears as a historian giving vivid details of the panorama of world history — the great journey of man from the primitive age to the modern times. Then he is impressive as a literary writer with vigour and vitality in his style — the language is simple yet powerful and is in epistolary form — a book of excellent prose mixed with occasional petic utterances. We are also impressed by Nehru the man and the revolutionary who gives us his personal intimate touches.

#### VERSATILE GENIUS IN AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Nehru is at his best in the "**Autobiography**" which is indeed his masterpiece. There is a rare and pleasant fusion of personal history with contemporary history of India. It is a chronicle of the family, people, places, passing events — chronicles in fact of the dramatic days of our past recorded for posterity. His pen-portraits are lively and his forte. Nehru's *Autobiography* has been compared with some other outstanding autobiographies of the time, and it stands on high ground. The work is a result of his conviction and spontaneity. In this work we find poetic imagination and logical coherence, sympathy and pathos, wit and dignity and simplicity which bring out his remarkably versatile genius.

**The Discovery of India** — written in 1944 — excels in some respects his two major works, the *Glimpses of World History* and the *Autobiography* as now the writer stands mellowed in thought and style. The imaginative Nehru lends a literary hue to what he writes — in the tradition of a literary historian like Macaulay. He undertakes a journey to discover an ancient land and is in this process overwhelmed by its rich traditions and culture. Nehru has projected India's past into the present in an attempt to focus a bright image for the future. He reconstructed the saga of India in a subtle way making the world look at it from a different angle. Here also we find some vivid vignettes which have become very much part of his style. The lively profiles remind us of Chaucer's or, coming to comparatively more recent times, Carlyle's live pen-portraits.

—The 12th Nehru Death Anniversary Day feature. From the Book "**JAWAHARLAL NEHRU**" by V. N. Chhibber.



# THE TRIUMPH OF VIRTUE



GREAT ARE THE  
VIRTUES OF FAMILY  
PLANNING

FOR THE SMALL  
FAMILY  
IS THE BASIS FOR  
HAPPY HOMES

AND  
A STRONG  
PROSPEROUS  
NATION



THE SMALL FAMILY IS THE NORM  
IT WILL DO YOU NO HARM

...FAMILY PLANNING  
DEPARTMENT  
Govt of Tamilnadu.



## THE PRIME MINISTER'S

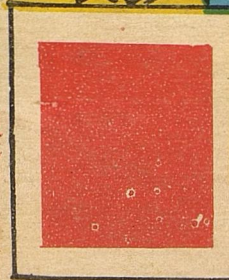
# 20 POINT PROGRAMME

IS A BLUE PRINT  
FOR PROGRESS

IN THE FARM

IN THE FACTORY

IN THE CAMPUS



### WORK IT WITH MIGHT AND MAIN

A PROGRAMME OF WIDE-ANGLED VISION  
IT CALLS FOR SINGLE-MINDED DEVOTION