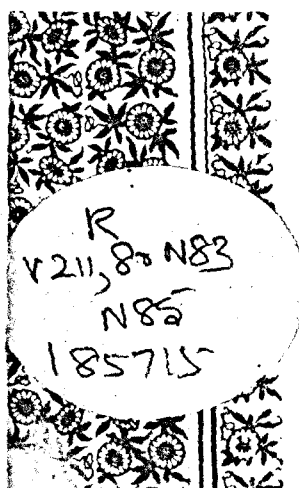


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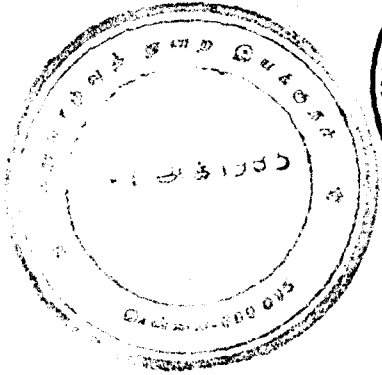
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ADMINISTRATION REPORT
1983-84 ✓

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Tamil Nadu State

Administration Report

1983-84

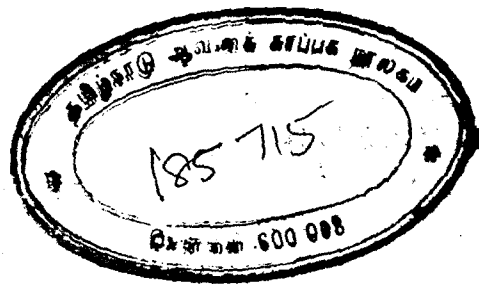


**TAMIL NADU STATE
ADMINISTRATION REPORT
1983-84**

From 1st April 1983 to 31st March 1984

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GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU
1985

PRINTED BY THE DIRECTOR OF STATIONERY AND
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P R E F A C E

This report on the administration of the State of Tamil Nadu for the financial year 1983-84 gives a comprehensive picture of the salient activities of all the Departments of Government and the Public Sector Undertakings under the control of the State Government.

1983-84 was a year of mixed fortunes on the farm front. The monsoon which failed in the two earlier consecutive years, was badly delayed in 1983 also. The Granary of the State, the Thanjavur delta as well as other river system ayacuts could go in for paddy cultivation only in August, 1983 as against the normal date of 12th June. The short-term paddy Kuruvai crop was very good, but the Samba and Thaladi crops were badly hit by the heavy rain fall which engulfed Tamil Nadu paddy deltas in the last week of December, 1983 causing very severe damage to the crops in the coastal districts. Just when the shock of the December 1983 rains was being overcome, there came an unseasonal heavy rain in the months of February and March, 1984 resulting in floods in Madurai west, Ramanathapuram west and Tirunelveli Districts. This affected thousands of huts and a vast area of standing crops, roads, bridges and other State assets. It is in times of such stresses and strains that the resilience of the State administration gets tested. With good financial assistance from the Centre and the dynamism of the State executive, both at the Cabinet level as well as at the implementation level, the effects of the double calamity inflicted by the rains and floods of December and March were successfully tackled.

Thanks to the various measures of relief and planning, the food production levels did not fall unduly and the food position in the State, [despite a belated monsoon and a crippling rainfall, continued to be quite comfortable.

Enforcement of law, maintenance of order and prevention and detection of crime were well under control in this year.

Education continued to be a priority sector. The expenditure under Education was 375 crores for 1983-84. The Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Programme made a tremendous impact on the enrolment of students in schools in the age groups of 6 to 11 and 11 to 14. As against the target of 2 lakhs, the additional enrolment in 1983-84 was of the order of 3.82 lakhs. The Government also extended the benefits of the Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Programme to the Ex-servicemen and widows of Ex-servicemen, who are receiving pension with effect from 1st January 1984 and 112 beneficiaries were benefitted under this scheme. The other significant development

in this sphere was the establishment of the Mother Tereassa Women's University in Kodaikanal to provide consultancy and monitoring services for welfare schemes for women apart from conducting research in studies on Women's welfare.

The Family Welfare programme was implemented vigorously as a wholly voluntary programme. As against the target of 3.99 lakhs cases of sterilisation fixed for the year 1983-84, the State Government achieved 4.96 lakhs cases.

In the field of women's welfare, a significant development was the formation of the Tamil Nadu Women's Economic Development Corporation which was set up to implement various schemes for the upliftment of women.

As regards power, there was significant increase in the installed capacity of the Tamil Nadu GRID with the commissioning of Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station. The good performance of the Tuticorin Thermal Power Station also resulted in higher power availability. About 2.83 lakhs of new consumers were given electricity supply during the year taking the total number of consumers at the end of 1983-84 to 54 lakhs which includes 5.62 lakhs of hut services.

The housing activities of the State Government are implemented essentially by the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board and the Tamil Nadu Housing Board. The programme of slum improvement with World Bank aid continued to be implemented benefitting nearly 12,000 families during 1983-84. Allocation for the construction of Government Servants' Rental Quarters went up to Rs. 6 crores during 1983-84 from the level of Rs. 3.50 crores during 1982-83.

Tamil Nadu is fully covered by a comprehensive network of Public Distribution System. As against 17,844 fair price shops in the State during 1982-83, 18,009 shops started functioning during 1983-84. Of these, 16,053 being in rural areas and 1,956 in urban areas. 118.49 lakh family cards are in circulation throughout the State. Essential commodities such as rice, levy wheat, wheat products, levy sugar, kerosene, palmolein, etc., are supplied to the card holders through the fair price shops.

During the year 1983, the Government created a separate Department of Institutional Finance in the Secretariat to co-ordinate the implementation of credit-linked programme of the Government. The department also assists the poor and economically backward sections of society in their attempt to cross the poverty line by helping them to get loans from Banks. Within two months of its inception, the department mobilised bank loans to the tune of Rs. 30.10 crores which were distributed to 1,70,564 persons.

During the year, an extent of 12,347 acres of cultivable lands were assigned to 9,660 landless poor persons and 2,16,062 house-site pattas were issued.

From 24th July 1983 there was eruption of ethnic violence in Sri Lanka on an unprecedented scale. Persons affected by the violence came by ferry service from Thalaimannar in Sri Lanka to Rameswaram in Tamil Nadu. Many persons flew by air and arrived at Madras, Tiruchirappalli and Trivandrum airports also. A total number of 29,178 persons arrived in India from 25th July 1983 to 31st March 1984. Destitutes among them were admitted in the transit camps at Mandapam in Ramanathapuram District and Kottapattu, in Tiruchirappalli District and given cash doles subsidised rice, cloth, etc. These refugees are expected to go back to Sri Lanka after normalcy is restored in that country.

Three new Transport Corporations, viz., Jeeva Transport Corporation, Nesamony Transport Corporation and Marudhu Pandiar Taransport Corporation have started functioning independently from 1st April 1983.

In the Twenty Point Economic Programme, the Union Planning Commission in its review for January, 1984 has placed Tamil Nadu in the highest performance group, i.e., 80 per cent and above.

The work and achievements of the various Departments of the Government and the Public Sector undertakings are outlined in this Report. It is hoped that the publication will be useful for reference by Government Departments and academic institutions and as a source of basic information for the public.

Fort St. George, Madras 9.
26—7—1985.

T. V. ANTONY,
Chief Secretary to Government.

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Chapter I

GENERAL

VISITS OF V.I.P.S. 1983-84

Details of visits of the President of India and the Prime Minister of India and the Vice-President of India to Tamil Nadu from 1st April 1983 to 31st March 1984.

PRESIDENT OF INDIA

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Date of visit.</i>	<i>Place of visit.</i>
1	17th September to 20th September 1983	Coimbatore, Madras, Red Hills, Mahabalipuram and Kalpakkam.

PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA

1	16th April 1983 and 17th April 1983.	Madras.
2	25th May 1983 and 26th May 1983.	Madras.
3	23rd July 1983	Madras and Kalpakkam.
4	18th December 1983 and 19th December 1983.	Madras.

VICE PRESIDENT OF INDIA :

1	25th October 1983 to 3rd November 1983.	Madurai, Kodaikanal and Madras.
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DETAILS OF VISITS OF FOREIGN DIGNITARIES TO TAMIL NADU FROM 1ST APRIL 1983 TO 31ST MARCH 1984.

Serial number.	Date of visit.	Name of the VIP	Places visited.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	9th April 1983 and 10th April 1983	Mr. Ibrahim Sahib, Speaker of Maldives, Citizen of Majlics.	Madras.
2	10th April 1983 to 12th April 1983	A-13 Member Delegation from China headed by Mr. Chutunam.	Do.
3	12th April 1983 to 15th April 1983	H.E. Dr. H. Aeopold, Ambassador of Netherland ..	Do.
4	18th April 1983 to 25th April 1983 15th June 1983 to 21st June 1983. 10th October 1983 and 13th October 1983.	Mr. S. Thondaiman, Minister for Rural Industrial Development, Sri Lanka.	Do.
5	20th April 1983	H.E. Mr. Serge Bedregis, French Ambassador in India	Do.
6	22nd April 1983 and 23rd April 1983	Mr. Bernad Thilakarathne, High Commissioner for Sri Lanka in India.	Do.
7	25th April 1983 and 4th August 1983	Mr. Mustaffa Hussain, Minister for Health, Government of Maldives.	Do.
8	26th April 1983 and 30th April 1983	Mr. Mike Bridgeman, General Manager of Fijifun ..	Do.
9	12th May 1983 and 13th May 1983	Mr. Gamini Dissanayake, Minister for Land Development, Sri Lanka.	Do.
10	24th May 1983 and 25th May 1983	Mr. Shafit Sani, Director General, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Bangladesh.	Do.
11	19th June 1983	A High Level Police Delegation from Democratic Republic Sudan.	Do.
12	24th June 1983 and 25th June 1983	Mr. Nissankavijaya Ratna, Minister for Justice, Sri Lanka.	Do.
13	20th July 1983 and 21st July 1983	H.E. Rear Admiral M.A. Khan, Deputy Chief of Martial Law Administration Minister for Communication and Chief of the Naval Staff of Bangladesh.	Do.
14	21st July 1983 to 23rd July 1983	Zambian Delegation led by Mr. M.K. Lufoma, Minister for State for Power, Transport and Communication.	Do.
15	27th July 1983	Mr. Ibrahim Hussain Zaki, Foreign Secretary, Maldives	Do.
16	29th July 1983 to 1st August 1983	H.E. Nabil Elaraby, Ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt.	Do.
17	31st July 1983 to 1st August 1983	Mr. Fathullah Jameel, Minister for External Affairs, Government of Maldives.	Do.
18	2nd August 1983 to 4th August 1983	Major General Dastagir, Bangladesh Ambassador in Pakistan.	Do.
19	19th August 1983 and 3rd September 1983	Mr. V. N. Navarathan, M.P., Sri Lanka	Do.
20	21st August 1983 to 25th August 1983	A-4 Member Delegation from Sri Lanka	Do.
21	3rd September 1983 and 4th September 1983	H.E. Yodisibray, Minister, for Rural Development, Republic of Siberia.	Do.
22	6th September 1983 and 7th September 1983 11th September 1983 and 12th September 1983	The President of Maldives	Do.
23	11th September 1983 and 13th September 1983	Mr. Ahmed Hileny Dichi, Minister for Agriculture, Republic of Maldives.	Do.
24	13th September 1983 to 15th September 1983	Dr. Jurgen Warnike, Minister for Economic Co-operation, Federal Republic of Germany.	Madras, Neyveli and Mahapalipuram.
25	25th September 1983 and 26th September 1983	A-14 Member Iranian Delegation led by Dr. A. Honar Doost, Deputy Minister for Oil, Iran.	Madras.
26	26th September 1983 to 28th September 1983	Dr. Fidel Castro Diza Balart, son of the President of Cuba and Head of the Cuban Atomic Energy Commission.	Do.

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Date of visit.</i>	<i>Name of the VIP.</i>	<i>Places visited.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
27	16th October 1983	His Royal Highness Prince Philip, The Duke of Edinburgh.	Madras.
28	24th October 1983 to 26th October 1983 ..	A-4 Member Delegation led by H.E. Mr. Hoangotzong Dai, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of Vietnam.	Do.
29	25th October 1983 to 27th October 1983 ..	A-12 Member Delegation from Bhutan	Do.
30	5th November 1983, 6th November 1983 8th November 1983 and 9th November 1983 ..	His Excellency Dr. Elro Pascarelli, Ambassador of Italy.	Do.
31	6th November 1983	A-5 Member Chinese Official Delegation led by H.E. Mr. Gong Dagei, Vice Foreign Minister of the Peoples Republic of China.	Do.
32	6th November 1983 to 13th November 1983 ..	Majesty Queen Don ^a Sofia, wife of His Majesty King Juan Carlos of Spain.	Do.
33	18th November 1983 and 19th November 1983	Mrs. Viola Forbes Burnaam, wife of President of Guyana.	Do.
34	19th November 1983 to 21st November 1983 ..	Hon'ble Mr. Chatradhan Doby, Speaker, Mauritius Parliament.	Madras, Mahapalipuram.
35	22nd November 1983	Mr. Michael Thomas, Prime Minister of Papue New Guinea and 5 Members of Commonwealth (Malaysia Delegation).	Madras.
36	23rd November 1983 to 25th November 1983	A-11 Member Delegation from the National Conference of State Legislatives of the United States of America.	Do.
37	27th November 1983 and 23th November 1983 and 8th December 1983.	Mr. Axel Eldstan, Ambassador of Sweden	Do.
38	27th November 1983 to 29th November 1983	A-12 Member Judicial Delegation from Bhutan ..	Do.
39	3rd December 1983 and 4th December 1983 .. 7th December 1983 to 10th December 1983.	Mrs. Jugnauth, wife of Prime Minister of Mauritius ..	Do.
40	3rd December 1983 to 6th December 1983 ..	Mrs. Seorya Gayan, wife of Mr. Anil Kumar Singh Gayan, Foreign Minister of Maruituis.	Do.
41	9th December 1983	H.E. Sir Robert Wade, British High Commissioner ..	Madras.
42	14th December 1983 and 15th December 1983	A Delegation from Zimbabwe led by Mr. Amos Bernard Midzu, Deputy Minister for Transport of Zimbabwe.	Do.
43	29th December 1983 to 31st December 1983 ..	H.E. Mr. Rochard, French Minister for Agriculture ..	Do.
44	4th January 1984 to 7th January 1984	Mr. Haskar, Ambassador Designate to Portugal ..	Madras and Kancheepuram.
45	5th January 1984 and 6th January 1984 ..	Rt. Hon. Timothy Raison, M.P., Minister for Overseas Development, Britain.	Madras.
46	6th January 1984 to 8th January 1984	Dr. R. Beedassy, Minister for Works, Mauritius ..	Madras and Mahapalipuram.
47	6th January 1984 to 8th January 1984	Mr. Eric Gonsalves, Ambassador of India to E.E.C. ..	Madras.
48	7th January 1984	Mr. Dayendranath Burrenbhoby, Outgoing Governor General of Mauritius.	Do.
49	14th January 1984 to 16th January 1984 ..	A-14 Member Chinese Delegation led by Prof. Hong ..	Madras, Kancheepuram and Mahabalipuram.
50	18th January 1984 and 19th January 1984 ..	Mr. G.R. Oftenheimer, Chairman CPA Executive Committee, London.	Do.
51	26th January 1984 to 29th January 1984 ..	The Consul of Indonesia	Madras.
52	1st February 1984 to 5th February 1984 ..	Mr. A. Amirthalingam, General Secretary, TULF., Sri Lanka.	Do.
53	8th February 1984 to 16th February 1984 ..	H.E. Major General R.S. Sasratrawira Ambassador of Indonesia.	Madras and Mahabalipuram.

<i>Seriat numbes.</i>	<i>Date of visit.</i>	<i>Name of the VIP.</i>	<i>Places visited.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
54	11th February 1984 to 15th February 1984 ..	H.E. Mr. A. Vander Willingen, Ambassador of Royal Netherlands in India.	Madras.
55	18th February 1984 and 19th February 1984 ..	H.E. Dr. Abdullah Omar Nasiff, Secretary General, Rabitatul Alam Ai-Islami-Mecca.	Madras and Oomarabad.
56	2nd March 1984 to 4th March 1984	H.E. Abdelaziz Khelif, Algerian Minister for Commerce.	Madras.
57	13rd March 1984	A-15 Member Soviet Delegation led by Mr. A.S. Systoy, First Deputy Minister of Aviation Industry, U.S.S.R.	Do.
58	6th March 1984 and 7th March 1984	Marshal D.F. Ustinov, Defence Minister of U.S.S.R. ..	Madras, Mahabalipuram, Avadi.
59	6th March 1984 to 8th March 1984	Mrs. Baroness Young, Minister of State in the British Foreign Office.	Madras.
60	8th March 1984 to 10th March 1984	H.E. Mr. Philip Leakey, Assistant Foreign Minister of Kenya.	Do
61	20th March 1984 to 31st March 1984	Mr. S. Thondaman, Minister for Rural Industrial Development, Sri Lanka.	Madras, Trichi, M. Pudur in Ramanathapuram district.
62	22nd March 1984 to 25th March 1984	Mr. V.N. Rykov, Ambassador of U.S.S.R. in India ..	Madras.
63	23rd March 1984	Mr. Gamini Dissanayake, Minister for Mahaweli Development, Sri Lanka.	Do.
64	26th March 1984	Prime Minister of Malaysia	Do.
65	30th March 1984	Mr. S.J.S. Chhatwal, High Commissioner of India in Sri Lanka.	Do.

ADMINISTRATION.

Thiru S. L. Khurana had assumed office of the Governor of Tamil Nadu on 3rd September 1982 and continues to be the Governor of Tamil Nadu during the period of this report.

The following changes took place in the Council of Ministers during the year 1983-84.

(ii) Thiru K. Raja Mohammed, former Minister for irrigation tendered his resignation and it was accepted with effect from the after-noon of 8th September 1983.

(iii) The following new Ministers were appointed to be additional members of the Council of Ministers on the date noted against each of them.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|----|--------------------|
| (1) Thiru S. R. Eradha | .. | 1st July 1983. |
| (2) Thiru M. R. Govendhan | | 1st July 1983 |
| (3) Tmt. Vijayalakshmi Palanisamy. | | 1st July 1983 |
| (4) Thiru R. Soundararajan | | 9th September 1983 |
| (5) Thiru Y. S. M. Yusuf | | 9th September 1983 |
| (6) Thiru R. Arunachalam | | 9th September 1983 |
| (7) Thiru K. Kalaimani | | 9th September 1983 |

The Cabinet headed by Thiru M. G. Ramachandran consists of the following Ministers on 31st March 1984.

Ministry of Agriculture—

- (1) Dr. M. G. Ramachandran
- (2) Dr. V. R. Nedunchezhiyan
- (3) S. Ramachandran
- (4) K. A. Krishnasamy
- (5) S. D. Somasundaram
- (6) R. M. Veerappan
- (7) C. Aranganayagam
- (8) Dr. K. Kalimuthu
- (9) C. Ponnaiyan
- (10) P. Kulandaivelu
- (11) S. Raghavanandam
- (12) Dr. H. V. Hande
- (13) S. Muthusamy
- (14) S. Thirunavukkarasu ✓
- (15) S. N. Rajendran
- (16) M. Vijayarathi
- (17) R. Soundararajan
- (18) S. R. Radha
- (19) M. R. Govendhan
- (20) Tmt. Gomathi Srinivasan
- (21) Tmt. Vijayalakshmi Palanisamy ✓
- (22) Y. S. M. Yusuf
- (23) R. Arunachalam
- (24) K. Kalaimani

GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

I. Within the State.

April 1983.—The Governor delivered the Convocation Address at the Gandhigram Rural Institute (deemed University) on the 18th of April and, in the course of his visit he inspected the water supply arrangements at Dindigul and Madurai.

June 1983.—The Governor was in Udhamangadam between 10th and 18th of June and participated in functions organised by the State Tourism Development Corporation.

July 1983.—He inaugurated the Commercial production of surface grinders at Coimbatore on the 9th July under the auspices of Madras Machine Tools Manufacturers Ltd., and in the evening attended an inaugural function of Nannari Kazhagam (a cultural organisation) on the eve of its Silver jubilee. On 10th morning, he laid the foundation stone for the building of the Nanjappa Institute of Technology and, later in the evening, laid the foundation stone for a warping and sizing unit and distributed loans under I. R. D. P. in Koluthupalayam village (Dharaipuram taluk). He visited the State Institute of Rural Development and Civil Service Training Institute and addressed trainees in Bhavanisagar on 11th.

December 1983.—He inaugurated the Conference of Vice-Chancellors at Annamalai Nagar (South Arcot Dt.) on the 11th of December and was in Neyveli on the 11th and 12th visiting the Mines and Thermal station.

January 1984.—He delivered convocation address at the Madurai-Kamaraj University on the 18th of January earlier that day, he visited a village where IRDP and NERP scheme works were in progress.

February 1984.—He presided over the 51st Annual Convocation of Annamalai University in Chidambaram on 13th.

March 1984.—On the 22nd, he attended local functions in Pudukkottai and Aranthungi. On the 23rd he inspected flood relief works at Ammanichatram village in Thanjavur District besides attending functions under IRDP and other development schemes. On 24th March he presided over the first convocation of the Tamil University at Thanjavur in the forenoon and inspected flood relief works at Sengipatti.

II. Outside the State.

April 1983.—The Governor was in Delhi between 8th and 13th of April in connection with the Conference of Governors.

October 1983.—He was in Delhi from 3rd to 11th October, when he attended the meeting of the Indian Institute of Public Administration and its Executive Council.

November 1983.—He visited Delhi on the 10th and returned on 13th.

January 1984.—He was in Delhi between 10th and 13th of January 1984, when he attended the inauguration by the President of India of the Third World Marketing Congress under the auspices of the Institute of Marketing Management.

February 1984.—He was again in Delhi between 20th and 24th February to attend the inauguration by the President of India the XII International Leprosy Congress.

III. Governor's important engagements in the City.

April 1983.—The Governor hosted a reception to Legislators on 15th. He inaugurated a Seminar on "Education in 2001" under the auspices of State Planning Commission and Indian Institute of Technology, he attended the birthday reception of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II on 21st at British High Commission.

May 1983.—He delivered the valedictory address on 8th May at the 29th Handloom Fair; delivered convocation address at Dakshina Bharath Hindi Pacha Sabha on 21st.

June 1983.—He presided over the Annual General Meeting of the Tamil Nadu Legal Aid and Advice Board on 25th June 1983.

July 1983.—On 1st of July, the Governor administered the pledge and oath of Secrecy to three new Cabinet Ministers; he inaugurated the function marking the 81st birthday of Thiru Kararaj on the 16th, and on the 23rd he received the Prime Minister on her visit to inaugurate the Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant and saw her off the same evening.

August 1983.—On the 26th of August, he inaugurated the Southern Regional Conference of the Chemicals and Allied Products Exports Promotion Council; and inaugurated the ISI Conference on Standardization, Certification and Corporate Policy on the 30th.

September 1983.—The Governor administered the pledge and oath of secrecy on 9th September to four new Cabinet Ministers; hosted a Banquet in honour of

Dr. Juergen Warnke, Minister for Economic Co-operation Federal Republic of Germany on the 13th; he presided over the Convocation of the University of Madras on the 16th; he participated in the Convocation address delivered by the President of India on the 18th; he attended the 125th year celebration of the Madras University along with the President of India on 20th.

October 1983.—He inaugurated the 37th Tamil Nadu State Medical Conference of the Indian Medical Association on 29th October and inaugurated a felicitation function under the auspices of Tamil Nadu Thinkers Academy on the 30th in honour of the Chief Minister on the conferment on him of the Hon. Degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of Madras.

November 1983.—The Vice-President of India, on his arrival from Kodaikanal on the 1st was received by the Governor and a dinner was hosted. On 2nd the Governor presided over the inaugural function of new integrated Law course of the University of Madras. On 14th, he inaugurated the 30th All India Co-operative Week organised by the Government of Tamil Nadu; he inaugurated the First Madras International Symposium on Pregnancy and Diabetes on 21st; attended as Chief Guest and delivered key note address at the Regional Conference of the Lions Club of International Region III on the 27th of November.

December 1983.—On the 1st December, he inaugurated the Crimex Exhibition of the Indian Society of Criminology; hosted a dinner for the officials of the Norwegian and Swedish Red Cross on 2nd; he inaugurated a workshop on 'Housing, Infrastructure and Services for Low-Income Group in Developing Countries' on 5th December 1983; presented the President's Police Medals on the 6th; he delivered the valedictory address of the Commonwealth Nurses Federation Seminar on the role of Nurses in the Delivery of Primary Health Care on 7th; he inaugurated the III National Congress on Respiratory Diseases under the auspices of Indian Chest Society on the 15th of December; on the 18th presided over a function at the Madras Port Trust, wherein the Prime Minister of India inaugurated a new Container Terminal and Port Development Programme. He administered the oath of office to Thirumathi Sarojini Varadappan, the new Sheriff of Madras on 21st. On 27th December, he inaugurated the 49th Annual Conference of the Indian Mathematical Society; he inaugurated the Second National Conference of Deaf Women on 28th.

January 1984 :—He presided over the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of the Guild of Service (Central) 4th ; inaugurated the State level Bharat Scouts and Guides Camporee on 27th ; inaugurated the XVI Annual Conference of the Indian Speech and Hearing Association on 28th.

February 1984 :—Addressed the Joint Session of the State Legislature on 13th ; presided over the annual convocation of the Anna University on 26th and presided over a Seminar on 'Religion and Science' at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan on the 28th of February.

March 1984 .—He presided over the Special Convocation of the University of Madras on 3rd January,

conferring Honorary Doctorate on Mother Teresa. On the 6th, hosted a dinner in honour of Marshal Ustinov, Soviet Defence Minister ; inaugurated Environmental Society, Madras at Theosophical Society on 25th, and on 29th hosted a reception for all members of Legislature.

IV. Important guests who stayed in Raj Bhavan :

1. President of India.
2. Vice-President of India.
3. Prime Minister of India.
4. Marshal DF Ustinov, Soviet Defence Minister and party.

Chapter II.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

AGRICULTURE.

Seasonal Conditions :

Following the almost total absence of summer showers which depleted and subsoil water levels, the South West Monsoon also played truant. Though the South West Monsoon was received with 415.9 mm. of rainfall during the period against the normal of 377.8 mm. the major reservoirs did not receive adequate water for release. Mettur, the mainstay for irrigation in Cauvery Basin could be opened only in August 1983, with a delay of one month. This has resulted in a majority of the normal area in Cauvery delta to skip the Kuruvai paddy crop during June July 1983. Other districts also suffered equally due to long dry spell periods with near drought conditions. The rainfall was not also favourable with its ill distribution in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Pudukkottai and Tiruchirapalli thereby the coverage of rainfed crops like pulses, millets, etc., was affected.

The North-East Monsoon which followed was in no way better than South West Monsoon in periodicity and spread. At the close of the season however, 505.20 mm. of rainfall was received against the normal of 449.7 mm. The heavy rainfall accumulated in 4 days in the last week of December caused damage to the crops in the Cauvery delta, leaving a trail of devastation causing crop damages in about 2 lakhs hectares.

Flood relief measures by way of distribution of fertilisers and pesticides at subsidy rates to small marginal farmers, 50 per cent subsidised distribution of pulses seeds and free distribution of rhizobia culture packets for a total amount of Rs. 23 lakhs were resorted to.

Not content with earlier disaster, the unseasonal rains reappeared in Cauvery delta during first and second weeks of February 1984, this time hampering the harvest of paddy and affecting the pulses crop and rice fallow cotton crop.

In the beginning of the hot weather period i.e. 1st Week of March 1984, copious unusual rainfall was received in the Southern Districts. The unprecedented rainfall also led to flood situation affecting various crops

in Tirunelveli, Madurai and Ramnad Districts. However using the beneficial advantages of these rains, an elaborate Summer Programme was launched in the State.

Crop Coverage :

Taking the advantage of rains received during the end of North-East monsoon and winter season larger areas were covered under Paddy and Millets during 1983-84. Under paddy nearly 93 per cent of the targeted area was covered and nearly 88 per cent of the area under Millets was covered. The cropwise coverage and the estimated production are as follows :

Serial number and Crops.	Estimated	
	Area (in L.Ha.)	Production (in L.MT.)
1 Paddy	22.82	44.48
2 Cholam	6.89	
3 Cumbu	3.47	
4 Ragi	2.36	15.19
5 Maize	0.25	
6 Other Millets	3.36	
7 Pulses	8.06	2.55
8 Cotton	2.03	2.99
9 Sugarcane (gur)	1.57	15.03

State Seed Farm :

There are 46 State Seed Farms functioning in the State at present. Of these six are large sized farms, namely Sellur, Sakkaramangalam and Thiyagarajapuram in Thanjavur District, Inu ngur in Tiruchirapalli District, Annapannai in Pudukkottai District and Killikulam in Tirunelveli District. The main objective of running these farms are :

1. Production of Quality seeds of Paddy, millets Pulses, oilseeds and vegetable seeds.
2. To serve as model farms to the neighbouring farming community in demonstrating the latest managerial and scientific methods of crop.



Agriculture—KM2 Cumbu Crops.



Agriculture—JR 50 Paddy Crops.

The details of the area of the State seed Farms are furnished below :—

	(IN ACRES).
Wet land	2,468.88
Dry land	292.88
Garden land	481.39
	<hr/>
	3,243.15

Entire requirement of Foundations Seeds for Seed Centres is produced at State Seed Farms. Besides some of the State Seed Farms, particularly Annapurna at Kuzumiamalai are specialising in producing parental seed materials for Hybrid seed production.

During 1982-83, the State Seed Farms recorded a net profit of Rs. 2.23 lakhs by duly modifying the cropping programme, improving irrigation facilities and increasing the cropping efficiency.

MANURES AND FERTILISERS.

Distribution of Chemical Fertilisers :

Chemical Fertilisers are distributed to the farmers through 15,256 Nos. of Co-operative and Private outlets spread over in all the districts covering over the interior areas.

Details of chemical fertilisers distributed during 1983-84 in terms of nutrients are furnished below :

	(LAKH TONNES)
N	3.37
P	1.25
K	1.24

Quality control of fertilisers :

The details of quality control work and promotional activities, undertaken during the year under report are furnished below :

Quality control :

1. Inspection of Manure Mixing Firms ..	1,584
2. Surprise inspection of Manure Mixing Firms.	329
3. No. of samples taken from Manure Mixing firms.	1,038
4. Number of dealer shops inspected ..	25,691
5. Surprise inspection of dealer shops ..	3,024
6. Number of samples taken from dealer shops.	6,790
7. Number of samples sub standard ..	1,043
8. Number of prosecution launched ..	13
9. Cancellation of certificate of Registration.	25
10. Suspension of certificate of Registration	398
11. Warnings issued	1,100

Fertiliser promotional activities :

1. Fertiliser Campaigns	1,908
2. Field days conducted	364
3. Posters	73
4. News bulletin in AIR	1,177

Night soil compost scheme :

The utilisation of the human excreta for compost not only provides for its best utilisation as organic-manure but also to improve the sanitary conditions of bigger Panchayats which is advantageously utilised for crop production. It also serves as a source of income for the Panchayats.

During the year 1983-84, 3.99 lakh M.T. of compost were prepared and distributed for agriculture purposes.

Development of Local Manuring Resources :

The scheme envisages the utilisation of all available rural waste and converting them into quality compost by the farmers themselves. During the year 1983-84 a quantity of 94.17 lakhs M.T. of manure was produced, and utilised.

Plant Protection scheme :

The Department is implementing the following programmes under Plant Protection Scheme.

1. Purchase and distribution of Plant Protection Chemicals.
2. Centrally sponsored scheme for the control of paddy stem borer by undertaking Mass Ground Spraying under endemic areas programme.
3. Centrally sponsored scheme for control of Brown Plant Hopper in Paddy.
4. Centrally sponsored scheme for the control of Neck Blast Disease on paddy in endemic areas.
5. Maintenance and upkeep of plant Protection Equipments.
6. Quality control of insecticides.
7. Pest Surveillance.
8. Roving Survey.
9. Integrated Pest Management Technology in Paddy crop in Farmer's Field.
10. Teachers training.

Purchase and Distribution of plant protection chemicals :

Under this scheme adequate stock of Plant Protection Chemicals are stocked and distributed through 774 Agricultural Depots besides there are 8,870 Private sale points to cater the needs of the farmers. During the year a quantity of 8,543 M.Tons. of Dust formulations and 4,31,268 litres of Liquid formulations were distributed through Agricultural Depots.

PULSES DEVELOPMENT.

Integrated scheme on Pulses Seed Centre and Seed Multiplication :

Under this scheme Seed Farms have been run through the Seed Centre staff in the Districts and procurement made. Against a target of 10,200 ha., 10,509 ha. of seed farms have been arranged and against a target of 2,550 tons, a quantity of 2356.5 tons have been procured. Regarding pulses seed distribution against a target of 2,550 M.T. a quantity of 2,639 M.T. has been achieved.

Centrally sponsored scheme:

Under Centrally sponsored scheme of pulses the following achievements were made during 1983-84.

(i) Block demonstrations	1,098 hect.
(ii) Breeder seed subsidy	221 qtls.
(iii) Foundation seed subsidy	755 qtls.
(vi) Certified seed subsidy	3,361 qtls.
(v) Distribution of Plant	3,333 hect.
Protection Chemicals.	
(vi) Distribution of PP. Equipment	647 nos.
(vii) PP. operational subsidy	9,329 hect.
(viii) Distribution of R.C. packets	1,07,467 nos.

Scheme for assisting Small and Marginal Farmers distribution Pulses minikits, containing seeds and fertilisers :

This is a new scheme under Prime Minister's New 20 point programme implemented for the first time in this year 1983-84. Under this scheme 4 kg. of pulses seeds, 20 kg. of DAP. and one Rhizobial culture packets were given at free of cost to the small and marginal farmers. Against a physical target of 56,250 nos. of kits, 61,406 kits have been distributed during 1983-84.

Integrated Dry Land Agricultural Development Project at Koilpatti:

The Integrated Dry land Agricultural Project is in operation at Koilpatti in Tirunelveli District. The aim of this scheme is to increase the per acre yield of Dryland Crops and to improve the economic condition of dryland farmers with more emphasis on mixed cropping and mixed farming.

The progress under this scheme during 1982-83 is furnished below :—

(1) Area covered	.. .. .	800 Ha.;
(2) Demonstration (Nos.)	.. .. .	100
(3) Farmers training (Nos.)	.. .. .	12
(4) Distribution of Agricultural implements (Nos.)	.. .. .	695
(5) Distribution of milch animals (Nos.)	.. .. .	421
(6) Supply of sheep units (Nos.)	.. .. .	7

Farmers Training Centre :

The main object of the scheme is to educate the farm men and women in the benefits of growing High Yielding varieties, encourage them "to learn by doing" scientific skills for getting highest returns from farming enterprise. Knowledge of new farm inputs, method of securing and applying them appropriately are taught, by employing various educational media in addition to institutional and peripatetic trainings. The Farmers Training Centres also organise Farmers Discussion Groups in the rural side and help the farmers to keep in touch with the media, chiefly A.I.R. and make the best use of the messages passed on to them.

There were 12 Farmers Training Centres under Agricultural Department in 1983-84 in 12 Districts, the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University has two Krishi Vigyan Kendras in two districts and one Farmers Training Centre at Nilgiris is under the control of Director of Horticulture and Plantation Crops. As such all districts had a Farmers Training Centre. But the one at Paramakudi of Ramanathapuram district was closed on 30th June 1983 following the reduction in outlay of DPAP which financed the Farmers Training Centre in that district.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.

This department has been rendering yeomen service to the farmers of Tamil Nadu. Even in the third year of its growth as a separate department besides implementing various developmental programmes in an accelerated manner, it has taken specific programmes on warfooting on the occasions of Natural Calamities. It has taken up certain special programmes.

The activities of the Department during 1983-84 could be grouped as follows :—

I. Developmental Programmes:

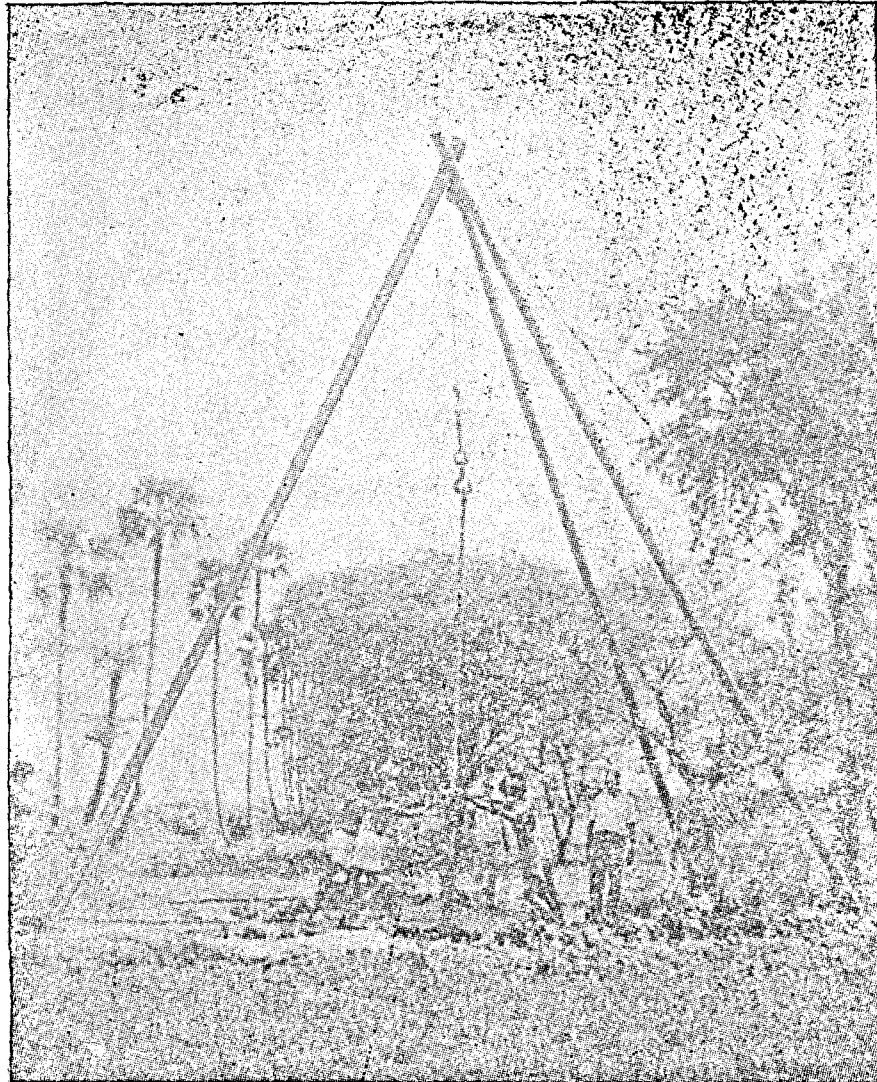
- (1) Land Development
- (2) Minor irrigation
- (3) Soil and Water Conservation
- (4) Command Area Development.

II. Relief Programmes during Natural calamities :

- (1) Construction of Percolation ponds during drought.
- (2) Reclamation of sand cast lands affected by flood.

III. Special Programmes :

- (1) Crash programme for sinking 5,000 Filter Point tubewells in Thanjavur District.
- (2) Rural Landless 'Labourers' Employment Guarantee Programme.



Agriculture Engineering—Hand Boring Set in Action.

Land Development:

Reclamation of virgin lands by taking up land levelling, providing adequate farm power, Agricultural implements and tools for carrying out timely mechanised cultivation, are the two important items of works under Land Development.

Land Levelling :

Land Levelling helps to bring in additional area under cultivation, make irrigation more efficient and cultivation practices more easier. It helps to increase the productivity.

Mechanised cultivation :

In Mechanised cultivation the farm operations like deep ploughing, harrowing, puddling, etc. are carried out and utilisation of Tractors help to perform the farm operations more thoroughly and economically within the short time of available soil moisture, reducing the drudgery on farm labourers. The Department has a fleet of 155 Bulldozers and 194 Tractors. These machines are made available to needy farmers on hire.

Achievements :

The achievements under this scheme are as follows :—

Land Levelling	1,83,077 hours	(approximately 7,325 ha)
Mechanised cultivation	1,07,579 hours.	(approximately 30,736 ha.)

Minor Irrigation :

Tamil Nadu is constituted by 73 per cent hard rock areas and 27 per cent Alluvial areas.

Tamil Nadu has utilised almost all the available surface water potential. It is therefore now fully dependent on the Ground water for stabilising or adding to the irrigation potential. For providing irrigation to additional areas and even to stabilise the already irrigated areas, harnessing of the available ground water potential becomes essential. The minor irrigation programmes of department of Agricultural Engineering aim to harness the available ground water potential for irrigation purposes. The Ground water potential is harnessed by sinking new tubewells, borewells, filter point tubewells, community wells including open wells and revitalising the existing wells.

Geophysical Survey:

Geophysical surveys are conducted to locate potential water bearing strata before sinking a well.

The quality and quantum of water that would be available and their location are assessed using departmentally owned and operated resistivity Meters and Electrical logging equipments.

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Ground Water Development :

In hard rock areas borewells are sunk. In alluvial areas tubewells are constructed. In sandy shallow aquifer regions Filter Point Tubewells are sunk. In case of already existing open wells which have become dry revitalisation is done either through deepening by blasting or by putting vertical and horizontal bores.

Achievements:

Under the Minor Irrigation Programme, during 1983-84, 4,449 number of private tubewells and 3,217 number of Filter Point tubewells have been sunk. Revitalisation of 2,986 wells by deepening and 2,863 number of boring in wells have been carried out.

Scheme for strengthening of Groundwater Organisation:

Under the scheme for strengthening of Ground water organisation the present deficiencies in the design of ground water structures are studied. Guidelines and standards for design of wells and tubewells in different ground water structures are studied. Guidelines and standards for design of wells and tubewells in different types of hydrogeological conditions are being prepared.

During 1983-84 minor irrigation machinery worth Rs. 87 lakhs have been purchased with 50 per cent Government of India assistance under this scheme.

Soil conservation in Hills and Plains:

During 1983-84 an area of 50,150 hectare has been saturated at a cost of Rs. 280.50 lakhs under this scheme.

Wind Erosion control scheme:

Wind Erosion Control Works are undertaken in 1,669 hectares in Madurai district (Bodi) at a cost of Rs. 23.00 lakhs and 901 hectares in Tirunelveli district at a cost of Rs. 24.00 lakhs during the year 1983-84.

Ravine Reclamation Scheme:

During 1983-84 works are executed in an area of 1,115 hectares at a cost of Rs. 15.36 lakhs under this scheme.

Soil conservation in the catchment of Kundah and Lower Bhavani:

An area of 2,075 hectares has been covered during 1983-84 at a cost of Rs. 90.41 lakhs.

Western Ghat Development programme :

During 1983-84 an area of 930 hectares has been covered under this scheme at a cost of Rs. 59.18 lakhs.

Drought Prone Area Programme :

During the year 1983-84, 200 hectares of land has been treated under this scheme at a cost of Rs. 6.05 lakhs.

Command Area Development Programme :

Command Area Development Programme was taken up for execution in Tamil Nadu with Government of India assistance since 1980-81. The following is the pattern of assistance given by Government of India.

(1)	Centre.		State.	
	Grant.	Loan.	Grant.	Loan.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	(PERCENT)		(PERCENT).	
1. Establishment of CADA.	50	..	50	..
2. Survey, design Planning, supervision, etc.	50	..	50	..
3. Construction of field channel.	25	25	25	25
4. Introduction of Warabandhi.	50	..	50	..

Government of India have approved the following three commands for carrying out on Farm Development works under the Command Area Development Programme with their assistance.

- (1) Cauvery Command Area.
- (2) Periyar Vaigai Command Area.
- (3) Lower Bhavani Command Area.

Achievements:

The works carried out during 1983-84 are as follows :

	Area (HECTARE.)	Cost. (RS. IN LAKHS).
1. Cauvery Command	13,480	114.77
2. Periyar-Vaigai Command ..	21,507	158.65
3. Lower Bhavani Command ..	5,001	77.64
4. Sathanur Command	864	7.68
5. Introduction of Warabandhi	584	0.97

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN FOR SCHEDULED CASTS :**Achievements :**

During the year 1983-84, 5,390 hectares of Scheduled Caste farmers have been treated with Soil Conservation measures at a cost of Rs. 16.32 lakhs under Command Area Development Programme individual field irrigation channels have been provided in 1,912 hectares at a cost of Rs. 8.60 lakhs. In total 5,584 number of Scheduled Caste families have been benefitted by this Special Component plan.

Extension of irrigation facilities :

During 1983-84 4,449 Tubewells and 6,434 Filter Point Tubewells have been sunk. Revitalisation of 1,145 wells by boring in wells and 1,194 wells by deepening has been carried out. This has added and stabilised irrigation to 26,569 hectares. The additional areas brought under irrigation is 12,618 hectares.

Relief Programme during Natural calamities Construction of Percolation Ponds :

Construction of Percolation Ponds is taken up as one of the ideal measures to create employment potential in rural areas during the period of drought and at the same time create permanent assets to the welfare of the rural people. By this, the rural people get employment for augmenting their income when crops have failed and these ponds also help to recharge the ground water and increase the water level in the wells within the zone of influence. Besides they also serve as silt detention dams and community ponds to meet the domestic water requirements of the neighbouring population and cattle.

During the severe drought that prevailed in 1983 this Department have constructed 287 percolation ponds a short of about five months at a cost of Rs 147.16 lakhs. As a part of wages in kind to the labourers engaged 548.10 M. T. of Wheat were distributed. This relief programme created an employment potential of 19.20 lakhs mandays.

Reclamation of Sand cast Lands :

Consequent on the heavy rains and floods that hit certain parts of Tamil Nadu during December 1983 crop lands in Thanjavur, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai districts of this State have suffered damages. The Agricultural Engineering department will be taking up the reclamation of sand cast lands. Pending assessment of the extent of damage caused, Government have allocated Rs. 5.00 lakhs for reclamation of sand cast lands.

Special Programmes Sinking 5,000 Filter Point Tubewells in Thanjavur district:

In view of the undependability of release from Mettur Stanley Reservoir, conjunctive use of surface and ground water becomes essential to save the crops. In order to harness the ground water potential available and to effect conjunctive use, a special programme to sink 5,000 Filter Point Tubewells in Thanjavur district is implemented by the Department of Agricultural Engineering.

The Agricultural Engineering Department will be actively implementing the above programme. Construction of Percolation Ponds, Farm Ponds Construction of Contour Stone walls and check dams are the

item of work contemplated. Government of India have approved projects under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme worth Rs. 14.09 crores for implementation during 1983-84 and 1984-85. during 1983-84, 43.19 lakhs have been utilised in constructing Percolation Ponds.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Cattle Development :

All the Seven district Livestock Farms, one Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm and one Government Dairy Farm, Cattle Colony in the State are continued to function. Their performances for the year 1983-84 are as follows :

1 Cattle strength at the beginning of the year 1st April 1983.	4,707
2 Cattle strength at the end of the year (i.e. as on 31st March 1984).	4,164
3 Number of calves born.. .. .	1,252
4 Number of cattle purchased	864
5 Number of bulls sold	207
6 Number of bulls transferred to Departmental Institutions.	1,015
7 Total quantity of milk produced in Litres.	15.54 Lakhs Litres.
8 Total quantity of milk sold to public in litres.	10.37 Lakhs Litres.
9 Amount realised through sale of milk	Rs. 20.66 lakhs.
10 Amount realised through sale of manure.	Rs. 0.59 lakhs

Progeny Testing Scheme :

The Progeny Testing Scheme at Hosur and Orathanad continued to function during the year 1983-84. The stock position of these schemes are as follows:

Progeny Testing Scheme Hosur(Red Sindhi):

1. Opening strength of cattle	293
2. Closing strength of cattle	298
3. Number of calves born :	
(1) Heifer calves	60
(2) Bull calves	55

4. Quantity of milk produced	lakhs (lts.)
5. Amount realised through sale of milk ..	Rs. 90,335.60

Progeny Testing Schemes, Orathanad (Murrah Buffaloes).

1. Opening strength of cattle	192
2. Closing strength of cattle	207
3. Number of calves born :	
1. Heifer	26
2. Bull	16
4. Quantity of milk produced	0.62 lakhs (lts.)
5. Amount realised through sale of milk ..	Rs. 1.71 lakhs.

Anirai Kappagam :

There were Two Aniraikappagam in the State which received financial assistance from the Government during theyear under report :

The performance of these units are given below :

1. Strength of these units as on 1st April 1983.	31
2. Strength of these units as on 1st April 1984.	24
3. Total quantity of milk produced ..	10,574 Litres.
4. Amount realised thro sale of milk ..	Rs. 30,942.80

Heifer Production Programme :

The Heifer Production Programme at District Livestock Farm, Pudukkottai and Uthagamandalam are continued to function during the year 1983-84. The performance of these schemes are as follows :—

1. Stock of Heifers as on 1st April 1983	395
2. Number of Heifers purchased	116
3. Number of births	83
4. Closing balance as on 1st April 1984 ..	376

Intensive Cattle development projects:

There were Ten Intensive Cattle Development Projects with 550 Sub-centres functioning during the year 1983-84 the performance of these projects is as follows:

1. Number of Artificial Insemination done	4,45,503
2. Number of calves born	80,023
3. Number of cases treated	7,85,983
4. Number of castration done	64,082
5. Number of vaccinations done ..	11,28,376
6. Number of cattle and calf rally conducted	NIL

Key Village Schemes :

There were 62 Key Village Blocks with 620 sub-centres functioning during 1983-84. The performances of this schemes are as follows :—

	(FIGURES IN LAKHS.)
1. Number of Artificial Insemination done	25,236
2. Number of calves born	85,712
3. Number of cases treated	7,30,686
4. Number of castration done	56,240
5. Number of vaccination done	9,74,099

Sheep development :

There were 2 sheep farms and 4 sheep units functioning during the year 1983-84. The performances are given below :

1. Strength as on 1st April 1983	6,353
2. Strength as on 1st April 1984	5,908
3. Number of lambs born	2,511
4. Number of sheep sold for breeding	946
5. Amount realised through the sale	RS. 1,83,355

Augmenting of mutton production by mass deworming :

A scheme to augment the Mutton Production has been continued in the Districts of Tirunelveli, North Arcot, Dharmapuri, Tiruchirapalli, Pudukottai and Chengalpattu during the year 1983-84 at a cost of Rs. 17.40 lakhs. As a result of this, the production of mutton has been increased which generated additional income to the State particularly the target group which is below the poverty line.

Poultry Development :

There were 2 hatcheries and 29 Poultry Extension Centres functioning during the year 1983-84. The performances are as follows :

1. Strength of birds as on 1st April 1983	50,803
2. Strength of birds as on 1st April 1984	37,762
3. Number of chicks received by hatch	1,13,537
4. Number of chicks sold for breeding	40,146
5. Number of chicks sold for table	47,855
6. Number of eggs collected	15,26,970
7. Number of eggs sold for breeding	25,763
8. Number of eggs sold for table	10,99,215

Piggery Development :

There were 6 Piggery units functioning during the year 1983-84. The gist of the performances of these units is given below :

1. Strength as on 1st April 1983	587
2. Strength as on 1st April 1984	656
3. Number of piglets born	866

4. Number of pigs sold for breeding	486
5. Number of pigs sold for table	114
6. Amount realised through sale	RS. 58,028

Fodder development :

There were 8 Fodder Seed Production Units functioning during the year 1983-84. The District Livestock Farms were provided with additional facilities to raise more fodder. The performance of these units is given below :

	ACRES.
1. Total area under pasture	9,836.85
2. Total quantity of fodder produced	12,05,60,03 KGS.
3. Total quantity of fodder sold	2,99,755
4. Fodder slips distributed	35,15,950
5. Amount realised through the sale of fodder	RS. 4,48,330.30

Veterinary Health Services :

During the year 1983-84, 2 veterinary hospitals into clinician centres and 3 Veterinary dispensaries into veterinary hospitals have been upgraded. 3 Animal Disease Intelligence Units were established and 26 Veterinary dispensaries were newly established. Thus a net work of 19 clinician centres, 57 veterinary hospitals and 672 veterinary dispensaries have engaged in rendering veterinary aid to the livestock. The work done particulars of these institutions are furnished :

1. Number of cases treated	95,59,943*
2. Number of castrations done	3,40,132
3. Number of vaccination done	67,11,544
4. Number of A.I. done	13,98,237
5. Number of calves born	3,04,834

Rinderpest Eradication Schemes :

17 District Squads, 10 Vigilance Units, 16 Check-posts were engaged in the Eradication of Rinderpest disease in this State. The performance of these schemes is as follows :

	(IN LAKHS)
1. Number of animals vaccinated by the Rinderpest staff	51,84,705
2. Number of animals vaccinated by other department staff	3,54,987
3. Number of cut-breaks attended	102
4. Number of attacks	1,811
5. Number of deaths	863

Special Schemes :

Under the Special Livestock Production Programme 1,219 Sheep Units and 50 Piggery Units were established during the year. 2,872 calves were included under the calf rearing component of special livestock production programme during the year 1983-84.



Animal Husbandry—Plough Bulls granted to Hill tribes.

374 Sheep Units were established for the benefit of Tribal families under the Integrated Tribal Development Programme. 152 milch animals and 470 work bullocks were distributed.

20 Calves were included under calf rearing scheme during the year 1983-84 from the tribal areas.

110 Sheep Units were established under Hill Area Development Programme during the year 1983-84. Frozen Semen Insemination facilities were provided in the Veterinary Institutions at Coonoor and Udagamandalam.

A Special feature of its kind to benefit the Adhi-Dravidar families a scheme with Special Central financial assistance was implemented under Special Central Assistance Programme during the year 1983-84. Under this programme 1,471 Sheep Units were established. Out of which 50 per cent of beneficiaries are women.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT.

With the view to developing the Dairy Industry in Tamil Nadu, the Madras Dairy and Milk Project was started in 1958 and later designated as the Dairy Development Department. The first Modern Dairy was set up in 1963 in Madhavaram followed by another Dairy at Madurai in 1967. A number of chilling centres were established from time to time to facilitate procurement of surplus milk from rural areas and to undertake intermediary processing before despatch to the Main Dairies at Madras and Madurai. The commercial activities of the Dairy Development Department inclusive of procurement, processing and marketing of milk and milk products were handed over to the State owned Corporation on its formation (Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation) in the year 1972 which has since been converted into Tamil Nadu Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation Limited. in the year 1981. The department is now mainly concerned with organisation of village level Primary Co-operatives and district level unions throughout the State.

The main functions of the Dairy Development department are organisation, registration, supervision and control of Milk Co-operatives. The Dairy Development activities in the Districts of Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari are attended to by the Department as these districts are not covered by Operation Flood

Programme. The development activities in Operation Flood I Programme Districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Dharmapuri Coimbatore Periyar, Nilgiris and Madurai are attended to by the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation Limited through the District unions. The Operation Flood I Programme concluded on 31st March 1981. The Operation Flood II Programme has been taken up in continuation of Operation Flood I at an estimated outlay of about Rs. 42.87 crores.

The Commissioner for Milk Production and Dairy Development plays a vital roll in the capacity of the Administrative Head of the Department as well as Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation Limited.

Administration of Milk Co-operatives in Tamil Nadu :

At the village level producers' Co-operatives are contemplated. The Village Co-operative Milk Producers' Societies are organised on the "Anand Pattern". Under this 'Anand Pattern' a three tier systems is evolved, a primary Milk Producers' Society at the village level, a union of such Milk Producer's Societies at the District level and a Federation of District Producers' Unions at the State Level.

The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation Limited takes the responsibility of disposal of Milk and Milk products produced by the District Unions.

Plan Schemes implemented by the Dairy Development Department Milk procurement Team :

During the year 1983-84, Seven Milk Procurement Teams continued to function in these non-operation Flood Districts. During the year 1983-84, three more Milk Procurement Teams have been sanctioned by Government under Part II Schemes in Non-operation Flood Districts (i.e. Trichy and Thanjavur) to function at Mannargudi, Pattukottai and Musiri for increasing the Milk Production to feed the Dairies and district Co-operative Milk Producers' Unions. During the year 1983-84, a sum of Rs. 7.73 lakhs has been spent for these teams.

Establishment of Mobile Veterinary Units :

17 Mobile Veterinary Units have been sanctioned by Government upto the year ending 1983-84. The Mobile Veterinary Units have treated 3,126 cases on an average in a month in 1983-84. The number of Artificial Insemination done by these units was 3,010 in 1983-84. The details are furnished below :—

Name of unit.	Number of cases treated in a month (average)	Number of Artificial insemination done as on 31-3-84.
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. Plan:—		
1. Karur	293	180
2. Thiruvannur	205	300
3. Pudukottai	336	62
4. Devakottai	265	..
5. Aruppukottai	223	..
6. Pattukottai	169	..
7. Kulithalai	222	120
8. Kovilpatti	115	..
9. Mannargudi	8	..
10. Thanjavur	404	534
11. Virudhunagar	245	..
12. Perambalur	362	241
13. Kanyakumari	279	1,573
Total	3,126	3,010

During the year a sum of Rs. 3.34 lakhs has been spent for the Mobile Veterinary Units.

ESTABLISHMENT OF DAIRIES AND CHILLING CENTRES :

A. Dairy at Tirunelveli—

The need for processing of milk produced in Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli Districts was felt as there was no such facility in these districts. So, a milk processing plant to handle 50,000 litres of milk per day at Tirunelveli was sanctioned by Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 86.00 lakhs. During the year 1983-84, a sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been drawn and paid to the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producer's Federation Ltd. for implementing the above scheme. The construction of the Dairy has been entrusted with the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producer's Federation Ltd. on "Turn-Key" basis. The work is in progress.

Establishment of a chilling centre at Pudukottai:

A chilling centre to handle 10,000 litres of milk per day at Pudukottai has been sanctioned by Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 18.26 lakhs. During 1983-84 a sum of Rs. 9.54 lakhs has been drawn and paid to Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producer's Federation Ltd. as the execution of the Chilling Centre has also been entrusted with the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producer's Federation Limited on 'Turn Key' basis. The work is in progress.

Establishment of a chilling Centre at Pattukottai :

Similarly another chilling centre to handle 20,000 litres of milk per day at Pattukottai in Thanjavur District has been sanctioned by Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 19 lakhs during 1983-84 under Part II Schemes. During the year 1983-84 a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs has been released for implementing the scheme. A land with an extent of 3.08 acres has also been purchased at Rs. 0.92 lakhs in 1983-84 and handed over to Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producer's Federation Ltd. which is executing the construction of the chilling centre on 'Turn-Key' basis. The work is in progress.

SPECIAL SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED BY DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

Hill Area Development Programme :—

In order to improve Dairy Industries in Hill areas Government is sanctioning loan assistance and share capital assistance at 50 per cent each under Hill Area Development Programme. One Modern-cheese-cum-Dairy complex with a capacity of 50,000 litres of Milk per day is being set up at Udagamandalam at an estimated cost of Rs. 300 lakhs. During the year 1983-84 a sum of Rs. 17.90 lakhs has been sanctioned for the following purposes under this Scheme to the Nilgiris District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Ltd. The work is in progress.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

1. Construction of Dairy Complex ..	11.00
2. Fodder Development	0.90
3. Dairy Extension and Training Centre ..	3.00
4. Assistance to primary Milk Co-operative for construction of building.	3.00
Total	17.90

Drought Prone area Programme :

The construction of a feeder balancing Dairy at Krishnagiri in Dharmapuri District has been completed and has gone into production. The establishment of the Dairy was sanctioned by Government under Drought Prone Area Programme. During the year 1983-84, loan assistance to the extent of Rs. 60 lakhs was given to Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producer's Federation Ltd. under this scheme by Dairy Development Department in connection with the establishment of a feeder balancing Dairy. Besides a Dairy to handle 50,000 litre a day has been sanctioned to be erected in Karaikudy of Ramnad District out of Drought Prone Area Programme funds and a sum of Rs. 150 lakhs have been earmarked for this work. The work has been entrusted to National Dairy Development Board on turn key basis and they have commenced the work.

Adi-Dravidar Welfare Scheme :

Under this Scheme, the Adi-Dravidar members of Milk Co-operatives are sanctioned subsidy for purchase of milch animals from out of Adi-Dravidar Welfare Budget. During 1983-84, a sum of Rs. 29.54 lakhs has been given under Adi-Dravidar Welfare Budget for distribution of subsidy to 3885 Adi-Dravidar members of milk Co-operatives. Besides a sum of Rs. 1 lakh has been provided for disbursement of subsidy to 143 Adi-Dravidar converts to Christianity Members of Milk Co-operatives.

Special Central Assistance through Tamil Nadu Adi-Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation Ltd:

During the year 1983-84, a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been sanctioned as 50 per cent subsidy under "Special Central Assistance" for distribution of 4,000 milch animals to Adi-Dravidar members out of which 2,000 members will be women beneficiaries.

During 1983-84, 126 active traditional Milk Supply Co-operative Societies have been converted into Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies and 186 dormant Milk Supply Co-operative Societies have been revived and converted into Milk Producer's Co-operative Societies. These societies are working on 'Anand Pattern'. During 1983-84, 560 Milk Co-operatives have been organised.

Raising of Mango Orchard :

After handing over the area with Buildings and also archard to Animal Husbandry Department with effect from 1-7-79, the usufructus in the available orchard in an area of 80 acres has fetched a sum of Rs. 1,72,33 for the calender year 1984. The orchard has been well maintained.

Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 25,000 towards the establishment of a mango orchard. Accordingly, Mango and cashew seedlings have been planted in an area of 30 acres of land and a sum of Rs. 21,000 has been spent so far by utilising the Government sanction of Rs. 25,000.

Grass and Fodder Production :

Consequent on the transfer of cattle units, Government Dairy Farm and Agriculture Farm to the control of the Animal Husbandry Department with effect from 1-7-79, the 12.5 acre plot adjacent to Dairy is retained by this Department and Para grass is grown in this Plot using Dairy waste water. The entire grass is sold to the Animal Husbandry Department to be supplied to licensees of the colony and the Government Dairy Farm of the Animal Husbandry Department. A quantity of 623.37 M.T. grass was produced during the year 1983 and a sum of Rs. 61,068.50 has been realised by sale of grass.

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Cultivation of Vegetables:

As a new venture, vegetables of different kinds are grown as an intercrop in between the newly planted orchards in an extent of 4 acres utilising the available labour without any additional expenditure on labour. This has a very good impact since the residents of Milk Colony are supplied with fresh vegetables at a reasonable price as compared to the open market. This was commenced from October 1983 only and till 31st March 1984 a quantity of 7.395 M.T. of vegetables were produced and a sum of Rs. 9,306.50 was realised by the sales of these vegetables.

Leasing of Palmyrah and coconut trees :

The standing 6,577 numbers of Palmyrah and 305 numbers of coconut trees were continued to be leased to the Palmgur Federation during the year 1983 for tapping neera and collection of other usufructus from these trees. The lease rate is Rs. 3 per coconut tree and Rs. 2 per palm tree. A sum of Rs. 15,835.60 has been realised by the transaction.

Residential Quarters in the Colony :

At present there are 457 quarters of various types maintained by Dairy Development Department. Governmentservants working in Dairy Development Department, Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, Medical Department, Animal Husbandry Department and Police Department are provided with residential quarters in the colony, Rent from the residential quarters is one of the main departmental revenue.

The revenue received during the year 1983-84 by this department is as follows :—

1. Other receipts	Rs. 5,13,183.35
2. Rent	Rs. 2,01,653.70
3. Total Revenue	Rs. 7, 14,837.05

Expenditure Details :

Expenditure incurred on Plan Schemes during 1983-84

	(RUPEES IN THOUSANDS.)
1. Assistance to Co-operative Milk Supply Societies.—	
(a) Managerial and Technical staff lent to societies	4,89
(b) Maintenance of Fodder Farm ..	37
2. Establishment of Milk Procurement Team	7,73
3. Establishment of Mobile Veterinary Units	3,34
4. Strengthening of administrative setup	4,02
5. Study Tour and Training Programme	32
Total	20,67

DIRECTORATE OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

The Department of Agricultural Marketing was formed with effect from 14th October 1977 by the Tamil Nadu Government to promote and develop various activities of Agricultural Marketing Schemes in the State. The main activities of the Directorate of Agricultural Marketing are as follows :—

1. Establishment of Regulated Markets for Regulating buying and selling of Agricultural Produces with a view to help the producers to get better prices, under the purview of Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Market Act 1959 and Rule 1962.

During 1983-84, 24 new Regulated Markets are functioning in Tamil Nadu. 3.93 lakhs tonnes of Agricultural Commodities were transacted through these 261 Regulated Markets. The total ordinary receipts of the Market Committees for the year 1983-84 were 3.63 crores. At Kattuputhur a sub-market specially for Banana was opened on 30th June 1983 for the benefit of Banana growers in that area.

2. Undertaking grading and quality control work of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Products under Agmark Scheme to help the public to get unadulterated and pure food stuffs.

The following quantities of food articles were graded during 1983-84 :—

	(QUINTALS.)
1. Agmark Grading (Plan) Centralised Commodities.	73,836
2. Agmark Grading (Non-Plan) Centralised Commodities.	1,24,045
3. Agmark Grading (Non-Plan) Decentralised Commodities.	2,54,521
Total ..	4,52,402

Commercial Grading of Agricultural Produces and Kapas Grading in Regulated Markets to help the producers to get remunerative prices for their produce and to educate them on the importance of Grading in marketing.

The following quantities of Agricultural Commodities were graded under the scheme during 1983-84.

	(QUINTALS)
Commercial Grading (Plan)	9,90,313
Commercial Grading (Non-Plan)	21,59,826
Total ..	31,50,139

Kapas Grading (Plan)	3,82,702
Kapas Grading (Non-Plan)	1,38,245
Total ..	5,20,947

To maintain the purity of cotton and prevention of admixture of different varieties of Kapas and lint in Ginning and Pressing Factories various cotton certification and enforcement acts are being implemented.

Training of personnel like Assistant Agricultural Officers and Supervisors of Regulated Markets on the methods and techniques under Agmark and Commercial Grading for improving the efficiency in Marketing of Agricultural Produces.

47 Assistant Agricultural Officers and Supervisors were given 3 months graders training at this Directorate during 1983-84.

HORTICULTURE AND PLANTATION CROPS.

Tamil Nadu, being endowed with vast natural wealth and potentialities for the betterment and development of wide range of Horticulture and Plantation Crops, a separate Department of Horticulture and Plantation Crops was created in September 1979 to give greater impetus for the welfare of these crops.

To give impetus for the betterment and development of a wide range of Horticulture and Plantation Crops, the Department of Horticulture and Plantation Crops launched a large number of developmental schemes, during 1983-84.

To ensure the supply of quality, pedigree of planting materials 13 State Horticultural Farms, two large-scale Orchards and Six Giant Orchards were also maintained by this Department. From all these farms 17.34 lakhs of planting materials were multiplied and supplied to the public during 1983-84.

Besides these Horticultural Farms, there are three Elite Banana Gardens, at Navlock (Near Vellore), Mudalaipatti (Near Tiruchirappalli) and Chinna-kalrayan Hills (Salem District) where from 1.56 lakhs of elite banana suckers were multiplied and supplied. From the Pineapple Nurseries at Pechiparai and Kolli Hills, 3.35 lakhs of "Kew" Pineapple suckers were multiplied for distribution to the growers. pepper and other spices' planting materials were multiplied to an extent of 4.17 lakhs for distribution in the Pepper Nurseries at Pechi Parai of Kanyakumari district and Gudalur of the Nilgiris district at a total expenditure of Rs. 2.70 lakhs.

Two Horticultural Stations were also maintained in the humid tropical zone at Kallar and Burliar at the foot of the Nilgiris besides one Pomological Station at Coonoor; From these planting materials of sub-tropical Horticultural crops were multiplied and supplied. From the Fruit Farm, Kanniyakumari 1.05 lakhs of fruit and other horticultural planting materials were multiplied and supplied to the growers. Besides these, two parks and one Botanic Garden were maintained and also entrusted with the multiplication of flower and ornamental crops for public distribution in order to develop aesthetic sense. Nearly 10 metric tonnes of vegetable seeds were produced from six vegetable Seed Production Centres in the plains and one at Coonoor on the hills.

To infuse the importance of timely adoption of all management practices for maximum realisation of productivity, a package scheme for development of banana has been implemented, wherein 7500 hectares have been brought under improved agronomic practices besides arranging institutional finance for raising banana on 2890 hectares and laying 56 numbers of Demonstration Plots.

Nearly 0.60 lakh of cross-protected acidlime plants were distributed to the public. In order to step up the present low productivity, under the package scheme for cashew development, 17.7 hectares have been brought under improvement through vegetative propagation; 650 demonstration plots in private holdings with a subsidy of Rs. 500 per plot per year were laid out at a total cost of Rs. 3.20 lakhs. Further, three Cashew Progeny Orchards were maintained on 120 hectares.

Mass ground plant protection on 6000 hectares were also taken up in private cashew plantations against the incidence of Tea mosquito and thrips and a subsidy Rs. 5.40 lakhs was disbursed under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Under the Scheme for development of Commercial flowers, 43 demonstration plots were laid out with a subsidy of Rs. 500 per plot. Five Flower Shows were conducted one each at Tirunelveli, Madurai, Coimbatore, Vellore and Madras.

During the year 1983-84, a crash programme of intensive vegetable cultivation around the belt area of the six cities of Madras, Vellore, Salem, Coimbatore Tiruchirappalli and Madurai was taken up additionally in about 1,520 hectares by supplying 3,850 M.T. of different kinds of vegetable seeds. This was to make better utilisation of the favourable agroclimatic conditions for vegetable cultivation in the summer, consequent to the unprecedented rainfall in the last quarter of the year.

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Area Development Schemes :

The hilly areas in the districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Periyar, Coimbatore, Dharmapuri and North Arcot abound in vast untapped potential and scope for Horticultural development. To tap the available natural resources, in these areas, 1,650 hectares have been brought under the cultivation of different perennial horticultural crops and 1,500 hectares were brought under annual crops through supply of all the inputs at 50 per cent subsidised cost. Under the Horticulture Development scheme launched in the districts of Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram, Tiruchirappalli and North Arcot, 340 Hectares had additionally been brought under the perennial horticultural crops besides 715 hectares under annual crops.

SPECIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES :

Western Ghats Development Programme :

During 1983-84, 98 hectares have been covered additionally under Mandarin Orange and 420 Hectares were inspected for rendering technical guidance at an expenditure of Rs. 2.08 lakhs.

DIRECTORATE OF OIL SEEDS.

The Department of Oil seeds was created for the Development and promotion of Oil seeds and Coconut in this State from 1980 onwards.

Oil seeds forms one of the major agricultural commodity in this country. The country's total annual production of the major oilseeds which is about 114 L.Mts forms nearly 9 per cent of the Agricultural production. Tamil Nadu occupies a significant place next only to Gujarat in the country in the production of Oilseeds. After rice, oilseeds is the most important agriculture commodity in Tamil Nadu. Normally, oilseeds are grown in about 12 L. Ha. with an annual production of 12 L.Mts. in Tamil Nadu. Groundnut is the major oilseed crop cultivated in about 80 per cent of the total area cultivate under oilseeds. The other oilseeds crops are Sunflower, Gingelly and Castor.

Seasonal conditions :

In the early part of the year 1983-84, in Khariff season, the State experienced drought conditions due to failure of seasonal rains. Subsequently the State suffered due to the floods, particularly in the Southern parts of the State, due to unseasonal and heavy rains in the months of December 1983, February 1984 and March 1984. The standing crops of Groundnut and Sunflower have been affected by these vagaries of Moonsoon during 1983-84.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE OILSEEDS CROPS CULTIVATED IN TAMIL NADU :

Groundnut:

This is the major oilseed crop of Tamil Nadu and the normal area under this crop is around 11.00 L. Ha which forms about 14.6 per cent of the total cultivated area. Normally, 12 L. Mts., of groundnut is produced annually in the State.

The crop is grown in two main seasons i.e., June-Mid. August under rainfed conditions in Khariff and December January under irrigated condition in Rabi. Irrigated groundnut is also raised during March-April. The major production depends on the rainfed crop which is more than 75 per cent of the area grown under groundnut. As these rainfed crop is subjected to vagaries of monsoon, invariably every year it leads to limitation in the adoption of improved package of practices resulting in low productivity.

To offset this position and to increase the production of this major oilseeds crop, this department takes all out efforts to increase production both in rainfed and irrigated conditions. The normal area of Groundnut under irrigated conditions is 2.50 L.Ha. Due to the concerted efforts taken by this department this has been increased to 3.50 and then to 4.00 L. Ha., from 1981-82 to 1983-84.

Gingelly:

This is another important oilseed crop of the State coming next to groundnut. The normal area under this crop is 1.18 L.Ha., and production is 0.36 L. Mts.,

Sunflower :

This is comparatively a newly introduced oilseed crop in this State. This crop was introduced in this State during 1973-74 and 1974-75. After initial success of the crop the area and production declined in this State due to inherent qualities of the crop such as poor seed setting quality sensitivity to the vagaries of monsoon, absence of quality seeds, bird damage etc. However due to the systematic and concerted efforts taken by this Department the area under this crop has been gradually increased to around 1.20 L.Ha., during 1983-84 from a meagre 0.30 L. Ha., in 1979-80.

Castor:

India is the third largest producer of castor next to Brazil and USSR. It is a minor oilseed mainly grown as a mixed crop in about 10,000 hectares annually. This crop has its predominant areas in the districts of Salem and Dharmapuri. Castor is raised only under rainfed conditions during June-July. It is also shown as a border crop in garden land areas.

Coconut :

This is one of the major perennial oilseed crop of this state. There is vast scope for planting more coconut trees to augment the production of edible oil. Although Tamil Nadu stands third in area coverage under coconut in the country with 1.31 L. Hec. In productivity it is head and shoulders above the rest with an average production of 10,528 nuts per hectare. The main planting season of coconut is June-July and December January.

OILSEEDS—STATE SCHEMES :

Scheme for increasing the production of Oilseeds

The objective of this State plan scheme is to increase the per hectare production of Oilseeds by adoption of improved production technology through improved agronomic practices, supply of quality seeds and other inputs including gypsum and micronutrients.

The particulars of seeds procured and distributed during 1983-84 are given below :

	Seeds procured (MT)	Seeds Distributed
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Groundnut	10,254	11,268
2. Gingelly	92	102
3. Sunflower	654	906
4. Castor	27	24
Total ..	11,027	12,300

Scheme for the establishment of Foundation Seed production Centres:

This scheme relates to the establishment of two foundation seed production centres one at Musarawakkam in Chingleput district and another at Vellalaviduthi in Pudukottai district for Oilseeds. These two farms have been established during 1982-83. The farm at Musarawakkam is having a gross area of 156.82 Acres and 148.02 acres of cultivable area. The farm at Vellalaviduthi is having a gross area of 685.00 acres of which 615.00 acres is cultivable.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME ON COCONUT

Scheme for the production of DWARF x TALL AND TALL x DWARF Coconut seedlings:

This scheme is being implemented from 1974-75 by establishing a coconut Nursery to produce Dwarf x Tall and Tall x Dwarf hybrid coconut seedlings at Navlock in North Arcot district. During 1983-84 96,000 Tall x Dwarf hybrid coconut seedlings were produced and distributed.



Directorate of Oil Seeds.

Exchange of farmers:

During 1983-84 this department had selected and deputed 16 Scheduled Caste farmers from this State, to Maharashtra State to visit and study cultivation of Sunflower and groundnut. This has proved a success in bringing these S.C. farmers in taking up oilseed cultivation in a big way.

Besides this about 25-30 coconut growers from each district have also been deputed to visit coconut gardens and coconut Research Stations in Tamil Nadu and Kerala State to gain first hand knowledge on improved and latest techniques of coconut cultivation. This is a yearly feature and will be continued during 1984-85 also.

SEED CERTIFICATION.

The Directorate of Seed certification started functioning with effect from 24th October 1979 with Head Quarters at Coimbatore. This Department of Seed Certification is acting as an Agency in implementing the functions of Seed Certification in Tamil Nadu, according to the provision in the Seeds Act, 1966 and Seed Rules 1968 of Government of India.

Seed Certification is a regulated process designed to secure, maintain and make available certain prescribed levels of genetic purity physical purity, physiological quality and health in seeds including vegetative propagating materials of superior crop plant varieties.

The object of Seed Certification is to develop and operate such a mechanism or arrangement through the various phases of Seed Production, Processing, Storage and handling so as to meet the requirements mentioned in the definition.

Seed Certification is governed by the statutory provisions of the Act. According to Section 8, State level Seed Certification Agency shall carry out the Certification function and according to Section 9 any one desirous of producing seed under Certification may do so by complying to the requirements under the Act.

Seed Certification is a specialised manpower intensive technical process consisting of six broad phases as follows:—

(a) Receipt and Scrutiny of application.

(b) Verification of Seed Source, Class and other requirements of the Seed used for raising the Seed Crop.

(c) Field Inspection to verify conformity to the prescribed field standards.

(d) Supervision at various stages, especially during harvesting, transportation of harvested produce to

the thrashing yard, thrashing, winnowing, bagging of raw seed and its transportation and handling of raw seed, processing and bagging.

(e) Seed sampling for analysis, including genetic purity tests.

(f) Grant of certificate and certification tags and tagging and sealing.

Area Registered under Certification, Quantity of Seeds processed and quantity of Seed Tagged are furnished below.

Statement showing the target and achievement details for the year 1983-84.

Area Unit in hectares

Quantity, Unit in Mt.

<i>Serial number and name of the crop.</i>	<i>Target.</i>	<i>Area offered for certification.</i>	<i>Quantity of seeds processed.</i>	<i>Quantity of seeds tagged.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Paddy ..	6,400	6,149	9,618.3	8,412.1
2 Hybrid cumbu }			797.6	743.8
3 Hybrid Cholan }	2,100	1,206	1,845.6	1,444.6
4 Hybrid Maize }			104.3	105.8
5 Variety Cumbu }			20.7	23.9
6 Variety Cholan }	700	528	82.1	73.3
7 Variety Maize }			2.6	1.0
8 Variety Ragi .. }			125.4	112.4
9 Hybrid Cotton	200	267	113.0	38.9
10 Variety Cotton	2,200	1,911	1,119.4	817.0
11 Pulses ..	3400	3,937	690.6	578.6
12 Oil seeds ..	600	651	175.6	142.0
13 Vegetable ..	400	372	60.9	53.5
Total ..	16,000	15,021	14,756.01	12,546.9
				or 12,547

TAMIL NADU AGRO ENGINEERING AND SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE FEDERATION LIMITED.

The Tamil Nadu Agro Engineering and Service Co-operative Federation Limited was registered as an apex level Federation of Agro Engineering and Service Co-operatives on 3rd February 1972 and started functioning from 23rd February 1972.

Organisational set up :

Tamil Nadu plays a pioneering role in organising and operating Agro Engineering and Service Co-operative Centres in the Co-operative Sector. The

objectives of this organisation is to provide a package of agricultural engineering and other services to the farmers while generating employment potential for young and un employed Engineers as well as technically skilled workers. The pattern of set-up of the Agro-Engineering and Service Co-operative Societies is as follows :

(i) State level Agro Engineering and Service Co-operative Federation.

(ii) (a) 12 Societies working as District Co-operative Agro Service Societies with large turn over.

(b) 220 Block level Agro Engineering and Service Co-operative Centres.

The main objectives of the Tamil Nadu Agro-Engineering and Service Co-operative Federation are as follows :—

(a) to manufacture, acquire, own or sell, or to serve as agents for the acquisition or sale of tractors, pumpsets, electrical equipment, oil engines, drills, bulldozers, drilling rigs and other agricultural machinery and equipment, spare parts or any inputs for agriculture.

(b) to service and to repair any such agricultural machinery and equipment ; and to carry out any work conducive to better farming practices of the members of the affiliated society.

(c) to offer technical services relating to agriculture, including soil-testing and to undertake procurement and use of seeds, fertilisers, cattle-feed and pesticides and storing and processing or sales of agricultural produce.

(d) to render technical guidance and assistance to affiliated societies.

(e) to purchase appliances and machinery to the best advantage.

(f) to enter into contracts with the Government Public bodies or other institutions or persons, for supply or disposal of goods, machinery and materials of any kind.

(g) to impart or arrange to impart training to, the employees of the Federation of affiliated societies in co-ordination with and with the assistance of other concerned agencies.

(h) to advance loans and advances or to make grants to affiliated societies for the development of the objects of those societies or of the Federation...

(i) to function as agent of Government and undertakings in public, private and co-operative sector for the purpose.

(j) to settle all matters of common interest to advice and assist affiliated societies and to further their interest in any manner.

(k) to act as information bureau and to arrange for demonstrations and propaganda and conference to advance the objects of the Federation.

(l) to supervise the working of affiliated societies and to give such guidance and directions as may be necessary from time to time.

(m) to encourage self-help, thrift and co-operation among the affiliated societies and their members.

(n) to undertake such other activities as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

Share capital and membership :

The authorised share capital of the Federation is rupees one crore. As on 31st March 1984, the membership was 310 with a share capital of Rs. 22.84 lakh comprising of share capital of Rs. 10.26 lakhs from Government and Rs. 12.58 lakhs from other societies.

COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES OF ENCOFED :

Channelisation Scheme :

The Government of Tamil Nadu have given monopoly right to ENCOFED to channelise the supply of Diesel Engine/Electric Motor Pumpsets and other accessories to the loanees of Primary Land Development Banks in recognition of Encofed's services in the field of supply of agricultural machinery. The channelisation Scheme continued to be implemented during the year. Despatch instructions for the supply of 1,763 Diesel Engine Pumpsets and 44 Diesel Motor Pumpsets were issued by the Encofed during the year 1983-84. A sum of Rs. 1,33,985 was earned as Service Charges on this account

Sprayers (Power and Hand Operated sprayers) :

The power sprayers held with District Societies as consignment stock were sold to the value of Rs 7,93,249 during the year ENCOFED has also arranged to supply Hand Operated Sprayers valued Rs 16,678 to the District Block Centres

Submersible pumpsets and Agricultural pumpsets :

During the year 1983-84 ENCOFED has supplied pumpsets and pumpsets outside the Channelisation Scheme to Government Departments to the value of Rs 76,235.

Pesticides :

During the year 1983-84, ENCOFED as a centralised purchase organisation, has procured and distributed pesticides to the district and block level centre to the value Rs 1,24,567

Other Activities

(a) A.C. Sheet and steel structures worth Rs. 19,30,097 under Chief Minister's Noon Meal Programme and other Schemes were supplied to the block centre.

(b) Power Tillers worth Rs. 58,171 have been supplied to Municipalities.

(c) Pipes and accessories worth Rs. 20,47,940 have also been supplied during the year.

(d) Batteries and Starters worth Rs. 14,540 have been supplied to centres and local bodies.

(e) Tyres and Tubes worth Rs. 4,91,714 were distributed to the District/Block Level Centres.

(f) Sericulture appliances such as formaline 37 per cent Cotton Cleaning Nets, Paraffin Wax coated paper Polythene Containers, Foam sheets, etc. worth Rs. 8,97,477 were supplied to Department Sericulture.

(g) Miscellaneous items such as Agricultural implements, gunnies, radiators and A.C. Coolers were supplied to the value of Rs. 3,41,776.

Half-a-Million Jobs programme and the block level Agro-Engineering and Service Co-operative Centres :

Under this programme 220 block level centres which were established with the financial assistance of Rs. 110 lakhs given by the Government of India, continued to cater the diverse requirements of the farming community by way of supply of agricultural inputs like improved seeds, fertiliser, pesticides, diesel oil, power sprayers, agricultural implements and spare parts of agricultural machinery, lubricants, etc. They also provided facilities for servicing and repairing of farm machinery besides continuing custom hiring of tractors, sprayers, etc.

Under the scheme of loan assistance by the State Bank of India, to the Block Centres, the Government guaranteed the repayment of the Principal and Interest amount for loans upto a maximum of Rs. 6 crores at the rate of Rs. 2 lakhs per cent. As on 31st March 1984, 185 centres have availed loan facilities to the extent of Rs. 162 lakhs. With the assistance of this loan, 185 centres purchased 206 tractors and other allied implements for custom hiring activities. These centres have created employment potential during 1983-84 as below :

	Employment potential generated.	Men in position as on 31st March 1984.
1. Engineering Graduates	220	5
2. Diploma Holders		116
3. ITI Hands	31	11
4. Other (Educated and Uneducated Skilled and Unskilled)	634	333
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	885	465

The main stay of the Block Level Agro Engineering and Service Co-op. Centres was in the trading in agricultural inputs and in custom hiring services. During the year 1983-84 all the Block Level Centres put together have undertaken trading in various agricultural inputs to the tune of Rs. 232.11 lakhs.

A total income out of custom hiring of the machinery by all the affiliated Block Level Agro. Engg. and Service Co-op. Centres was Rs. 78.81 lakhs.

As on 31st March 1984, 44 block centres were working on cumulative profit, 3 centres were in marginal loss of less than Rs. 5,000, 41 centres were in loss upto Rs. 60,000 and 129 block centres in loss exceeding Rs. 60,000. The matter of winding up of 65 non-viable block centres is under consideration.

Custom Hiring :

The net work of the Agro Engineering and Service Co-operative Centres is at present in possession of 233 tractors, 183 trailers, 167 o.i. engine pumpsets, 310 power sprayers and 14 rock blasting units which are being hired out to the farmers according to their needs. Efforts to equip further more block centres with such machinery are also taken.

Grain Storage Bins:

784 numbers of bins worth Rs. 3.10 lakhs were fabricated during the year 1983-84 and 577 numbers worth Rs. 2.43 lakhs were sold to the farmers.

Road Rollers:

To improve roads for better accessibility to villages, the Federation added three more road rollers to its fleet of 3 already on hand to be hired out to the Panchayat Unions/Panchayats for laying better roads. The road rollers have earned income of Rs. 3.45 lakh up to 31st March 1984.

Financial Results:

During the Co-operative year 1982-83, (i.e. July 1982 to June 1983) ENCOFED has earned a gross profit of Rs. 20,39,871.58 and a net profit of Rs. 8,73,105.02 tentatively and sustained a cumulative loss upto the year 1982-83 Rs. 16,81,679.28 tentatively.

TAMILNADU MEAT CORPORATION

Government of Tamil Nadu and Madras Municipal Corporation were brought together as equal equity partners and the Tamil Nadu Meat Corporation Ltd. was formed and was incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 on 3rd December 1979.

Main objects of the Company are as shown below

(i) To construct a Modern Slaughter house for the city of Madras.

(ii) To supply quality meat by humane and hygienic methods of slaughtering animals.

(iii) To plan proper economic exploitation of the by-products.

(iv) To provide better Ante and Post-mortem inspections.

(v) To transport carcasses to the meat market in hygienic conditions.

(vi) To have the retail meat markets in sanitary conditions.

Project Cost :

The Project cost has been estimated at Rs. 345 lakhs as follows :

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(i) Civil Items	155
(ii) Plant and Machinery and Equipments.	133
(iii) Turn-key Consultants Fees	15
(iv) Pre-operative Expenses	40
Total	343

Project cost of Rs. 343 lakhs is being financed as under :

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Equity Capital:	
Tamil Nadu Government	62.50
Madras Municipal Corporation	62.50
Loan Capital:	
Refinance by NABARD Guaranteed by Government of Tamil Nadu	218.00
Total	343.00

Government of Tamil Nadu have contributed and released the entire amount of Rs.62.50 lakhs.

Madras Municipal Corporation released Rs. 5 lakhs in the year 1981 and the balance of Rs. 57.50 lakhs, is yet to be released towards equity capital.

Management of existing slaughter houses :

Four existing slaughter houses in Madras City were placed under the management of Tamil Nadu Meat Corporation, for three years ended 31st March 1984. The Government of Tamil Nadu have been requested to vest with T.N. M.C. Ltd. the right of continuing the administration of the slaughter houses beyond 31st March 1984.

The Revenue from the slaughter houses has been increased from year to year as shown below:—

	Total Revenue. (RUPEES).
1981-82	8,30,147
1982-83	9,75,425
1983-84	10,77,020
1984-85	11,88,735

**THE TAMIL NADU AGRO INDUSTRIES
CORPORATION LIMITED.**

The Tamil Nadu Agro-Industries Corporation Limited was incorporated in 1966. The main objects of the Corporation are :

(1) To encourage Industries which will help the growth and modernisation of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Pisciculture and Poultry Farming, and

(2) To encourage food processing industries.

The present authorised share capital is Rs. 400.00 lakhs and the subscribed and paid up capital is Rs. 360.00 lakhs. Of this, the Government of Tamil Nadu have so far contributed Rs. 195.00 lakhs and Government of India Rs. 165.00 lakhs.

Fertilizer :

The Corporation had started sale of fertilizer which is one of the major inputs in agriculture, from the year 1979-80.

During the year 1983-84, till December 1983, 23,870 M. Tons of Fertilizer have been sold, to the value of Rs. 532.43 lakhs. For the remaining three months in 1983-84, it has been programmed to sell 8,130 M. Tons.

Sale of Tractors and Power Tillers:

Sale of various makes of indigenous tractors was taken up by the Corporation. The tractors and power tillers have been sold to the private parties and Government departments as well. During the year 1983-84, till December 1983, 20 tractors and 163 Nos. of Power-tillers have been sold to the value of Rs. 16.76 lakhs and Rs. 45.68 lakhs respectively. The probable sales for the period from January 1984 to March 1984 will be 50 tractors and 150 power tillers, valued at Rs. 37.99 lakhs and Rs. 58.80 lakhs respectively.

Marketing of spare parts.

To ensure timely supply of genuine spare parts for tractors at reasonable rates, adequate quantities of indigenous and imported spare parts are stocked and sold to farmers through a net work of sales depots throughout the State. The Corporation has entered into dealership arrangements with manufacture and original equipments suppliers for sale of spare parts including Tyres, Tubes and Batteries. The Corporation is having 9 Sales Depots at Madras, Kancheepuram, Villupuram, Trichirappalli, Mayiladuthurai, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Salem and Coimbatore and seven sub depots at Madurantakam, Vellore, Panruti, Pondicherry, Karaikkal, Erode and Udumalpet. Batteries, Tyres and Tubes of all popular brands and genuine spares for tractors and power tillers are sold through these outlets.

During the year 1982-83, the sale of spare-parts was Rs. 159.72 lakhs. For the year 1983-84, for 9 months, i.e. upto December 1983, the achievement was Rs. 110.59 lakhs. The probable sales for remaining three months will be Rs. 40.91 lakhs.

Pesticides sales:

In 1972 the Corporation took up the formulation of popular pesticides, important among them being BHC 10 per cent dust. The Corporation has now set up a plant of its own at Ambattur at a capital cost of Rs. 9.79 lakhs. This plant went into commercial production from 6th September 1976. To meet the heavy demand, a second plant together with complementary facilities has been erected at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs. Quality pesticides manufactured by the Corporation to ISI Standards are sold to public by the Corporation's Regional Centres and Agricultural Depots.

During the year 1982-83, 1769.99 M. Tons. of dust and 18,280 litres of liquid formulations to the value of Rs. 30.34 lakhs were distributed.

For the year 1983-84 (upto December 1983) 1384.810 Mts. of dust formulations to the value of Rs. 18.86 lakhs and 12,630 litres of liquid formulations to the value of Rs. 4.34 lakhs have been sold. From January to March 1984 the Corporation has proposed to sell 45 Mts. of dust formulations and 530 litres of liquid formulations to the value of Rs. one lakh.

Fishnet project:

The Corporation took up the responsibility of meeting the requirements of machine made Fishnet webbings needed by the fishing industry in their programme for modernising fishing. The Plant was commissioned in August 1976 with four machines. In April 1978, one more machine was added. The plant set up by the Corporation has a capacity to produce 60 Mts. of machine made Fishnet webbings made out of High Density Polythene and Nylon Twines. The production programme in the plant is demand oriented rather than capacity oriented. Therefore taking into consideration the ideal product mix of higher and lower mesh and thicker and thinner code of webbing based on the demand pattern in the past, existing and future, the total rated capacity for all the five machines put-together works out to 40 Mts. per annum. Performance of the unit during the last three years on the basis of this capacity is as follows:—

Years.	Quantity manufactured in Mts.	Percentage to revised rated capacity.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1980-81	22.2	55.5
1981-82	26.5	66.25
1982-83	20.6	51.5

During the year 1983-84, upto December 1983 about 21.8 Mts. of webbings have been sold. (72.7 per cent capacity utilisation). It is proposed to sell 2 Mts. of webbings from January 1984 to March 1984. (75 per cent capacity utilisation).

Oil Milling Complex at Pochampalli :

The Corporation has set up an integrated Oil Milling complex with and installed capacity for processing 12,000 Mts. per annum of sunflower seeds. The plant is set up at Pochampalli in the backward area of Dharmapuri District. The capital cost of the plant is Rs. 56 lakhs. The plant has a capacity to process 50 Mts. of oil seeds refine 20 Mts of oil and Solven Extract 40 Mts of Oil cake per day. The plant went into commercial production during September 1978.

During the year 1983-84, till December 1983 the plant has also crushed over 690 Mts. of Groundnut Kernals. A suitable Diesel Generator set has been erected to overcome the power shortage. During the remaining months of February and March 1984, it is estimated to process another 1000 Mts. of sunflower seeds.

TAMIL NADU CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS FEDERATION LIMITED.

The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation Limited was registered as a "Co-operative" under Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act on 15th December 1980. It started functioning with effect from 1st February 1981 after taking over the activities of the erstwhile Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation Limited. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producer Federation Limited was formed in pursuance of the policy decision taken by the Government to have the future dairy development in the state with a three-tier structure of producer's Co-operative Societies at village level, a Union of the Producers' Societies at the District level and an apex body of a Federation of the District Producers' Union at the State level.

The main objectives of the Federation are:—

(i) to promote dairy development and dairy farming and to provide services for the said purposes:

(ii) to organise and assist in collection and marketing of milk and milk products.

(iii) to improve productivity of dairy farming in rural areas with a long-term objective of achieving self sufficiency in milk; and

(iv) to make available quality milk and milk products to the urban consumers at a reasonable price.

Functions of the Federation :

Milk is procured from all over the state of Tamil Nadu and chilled in chilling centres located at various places in the State. The chilled milk is transported through Road tankers to the dairies. A part of the milk is also sent through Rail Tankers from Erode to Ambattur. Standardised Milk (i.e. 4.5% fat) is distributed through various booths and milk parlours and also through bulk vending units.

Under Operation Flood-I, a Dairy with a capacity of 2 lakhs litres per day has been set up at Ambattur. A feeder balancing Dairy of the capacity to handle one lakh litres at Erode with 2 Chilling Centre in Sankaran-danpalayam and Sathyamangalam and a Cattle Feed Plant of Capacity of 100 tonnes per day at Erode have been set up. A Chilling Centre at Ambur in North Arcot District and Similar Chilling Centres at Villupuram and Chinna Salem in South Arcot District have been established. A powder Plant of a capacity of 10 tonnes per day has been set up at Madurai Dairy. A Nucleous Jersey Farm with imported animals has been set up at Ooty in the Nilgiris District.

The feeder balancing dairy at Salem started under Operation Flood-I but subsequently transferred to Operation Flood-II has commenced its operation in 1983. A Chilling Centre at Tiruvannamalai in North Arcot District has also been commissioned.

Operation Flood-I Programme came to a close on 31st March 1981. The total outlay under the programme was Rs. 8.48 crores.

The Operation Flood-II Programme has been taken up in continuation of Operation Flood-I with effect from 1st April 1982 involving an estimate outlay of about Rs. 42.87 crores. Sub-project plans for each District Producers' Union have been finalised. The total outlay is likely to exceed Rs. 60 Crores, consequent on inclusion of certain new items and due to increased provision, during mid-course corrections.

The Programme under operation flood-II are to be implemented during 1982-88. The Targets and present achievements are as follows:—

(i) 3,407 Number of Co-operative Societies were organised upto 31st December 1983 as against 4,550 Co-operative Societies contemplated upto the end of the project period. (31st March 1988.)

(ii) 5,66,000 Milch animals have been covered under milk procurement upto 31st December 1983. The total milch animals proposed to be covered is about 13 lakhs, of which about 6.5 lakh animals would be covered under artificial insemination programme.

The present average daily procurement of milk during the year under report has been 4.65 lakhs litres and the same will be increased to 10.90 lakhs litres a day at the end of the project period when the daily production is expected to be around 34.8 lakhs litres.

(iii) Milk Marketing is being organised in all Class-I Cities in the State and in Class II Cities in the Project area.

(iv) The Present handling capacity of 8.70 lakh litres of milk daily in the major urban Centres of the State, will be increased to 14.40 lakhs litres in order to market about 12.00 lakh litres at the end of the Project period.

(v) As against the current allocation of assistance of Rs. 4,287.00 lakhs under Operation Flood-II, funds have been received to the tune of Rs. 671.91 lakhs out of which Rs. 512.47 lakhs have been utilised upto 31st December 1983.

Special Schemes :

The Feeder Balancing Dairy (Under DPAP) set up at Krishnagiri with a capacity to handle one lakhs litres of milk a day with equal capacity to dry surplus milk, has started functioning during the year. The assistance so far released to the extent of Rs. 235 lakhs has been fully utilised. Additional funds to the extent of Rs. 40 lakhs have been sought for from the Government.

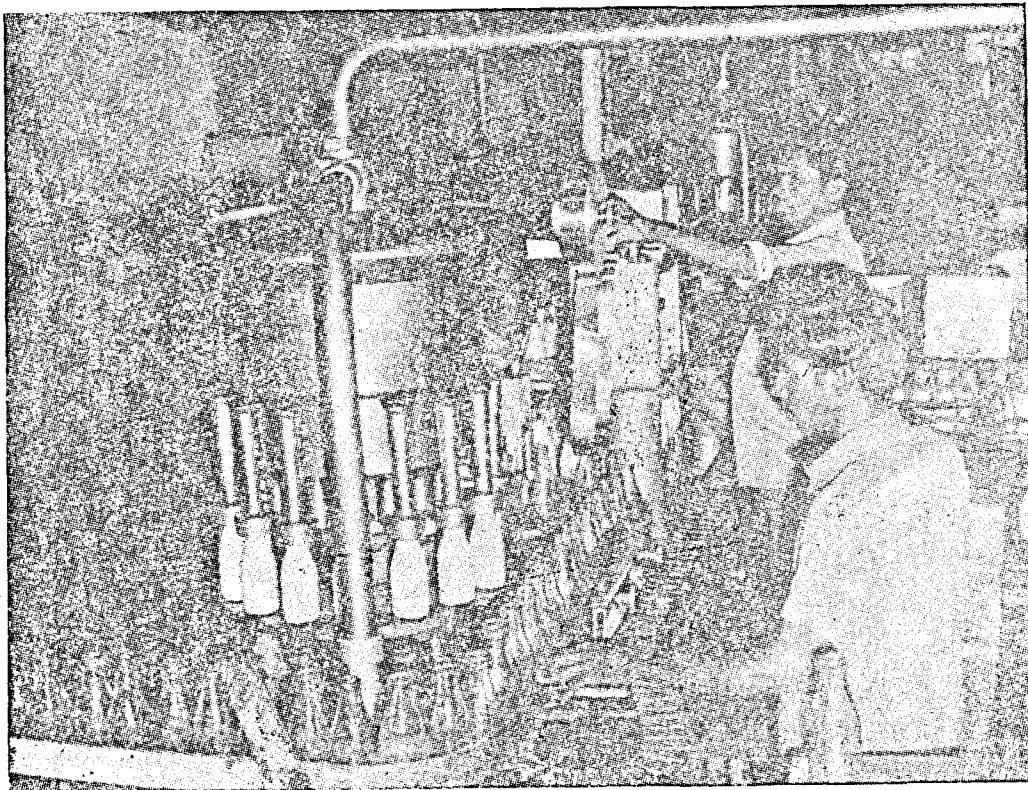
The work relating to construction of a dairy with a cheese plant at Ooty under Hill Area Development Programme at an estimated outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs is under Progress-Civil Works have reached the final stage. Equipments are being provided under Operation Flood-II. The dairy will be ready for commissioning before September 1984.

The following projects have been undertaken by this Federation on a "turn-key" basis on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu:—

(i) A dairy to handle 50,000 litres of milk per day at Tiruvelveli at an estimated cost of Rs. 130 lakhs is under construction. So far, a sum of Rs. 26 lakhs has been released by Government of Tamil Nadu.

(ii) A Chilling Centre to handle 10,000 litres of milk per day involving total outlay of Rs. 18.26 lakhs at Pudukkottai is under construction. A sum of Rs. 6.62 lakhs has been released so far. The work is in progress.

(iii) A Chilling Centre, to handle 10,000 litres of milk per day at Pattukottai in Thanjavur district at an estimated outlay of Rs. 19 lakhs is being set up. A sum of Rs. 6 lakhs has so far been released. Land is being acquired for this Chilling Centre.



The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers Federations Limited.

The Government have approved the installation of Solar Water Heater System in the Dairies and Chilling Centres, detailed below at a total cost of Rs. 28.60 lakhs :—

	<i>Cost of Project.</i>
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1. Madurai Dairy	3.85
2. Madhavaram Dairy	5.45
3. Erode Dairy	6.82
4. Villupuram Chilling Centre	3.05
5. Ambur Chilling Centre	3.26
6. Dharmapuri Chilling Centre.. .. .	3.26
7. Sankarandanpalayam Chilling Centre	2.91
Total ..	28.60

During 1982, the Federation has earned a net profit of Rs. 60.52 lakhs and the adjusted net profit as on 31st December 1982 was Rs. 41.77 lakhs. This profit has been appropriated as follows as per the provisions in Bye-law 32 of the Federation read with Section 62 of Tamil Nadu Co-operative Society Act.

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1. Dividend at 6 per cent on paid up share capital of Rs. 197.92 lakhs.	11.88
2. Amount to be set apart as Bonus to District Co-operative Milk Products Union.	5.32
3. Common Good Fund	4.20
4. Co-operative Development Fund	0.15
5. Co-operative Education Fund	0.10
6. Reserve Fund	20.12
Total ..	41.77

Out of the provision of Rs. 4.20 lakhs under "Common Good Fund" a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was contributed to the Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Programme.

TAMIL NADU CO-OPERATIVE OIL SEEDS GROWERS FEDERATION LIMITED.

The Government of Tamil Nadu approved the formation of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Oil-seed Growers Federation in January 1981 to implement the oilseeds project financed and sponsored by the National Dairy Development Board.

The authorised share capital of the Federation is Rs. 5 crores and the paid-up share capital is Rs. 90.48 lakhs as on 31st December 1983. Of this, National

Dairy Development Board's contribution is Rs. 90 lakhs and the share subscribed by the affiliated primaries comes to Rs. 0.48 lakhs.

The expenses under production Enhancement Programme are also met as full grant from National Dairy Development Board. A subsidy of Rs. 3,000 per society is received from National Dairy Development Board in respect of the four demonstrations of one hectare each and Rs. 5,000 by each society as equipment subsidy.

Anand Pattern :

The project aims at increasing oilseeds production and restructuring the processing and marketing of edible oils and oilseeds in the State by organising growers co-operatives on Anand Pattern and establishing modern processing and storage capacities. The Federation will organise about 500 growers co-operative in the selected taluks.

The progress of the different activities of the Federation up to 31st December 1983 is presented below :

Position at the end of December 1983.

I. Farmers Organisation :

1. Number of primaries registered ..	140
2. Number of members enrolled ..	10,015
3. Number of villages covered	523

II. Production Enhancement :

Area under groundnut cultivation covered (in ha.).	28,839.40
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III. Technical Inputs :

1. Number of members covered under technical inputs programme.	9,201
2. Area covered under technical inputs (in ha.).	8,468

IV. Demonstration :

1. Demonstration (in Nos.)	924
2. Area under demonstration (in ha.) ..	644.2

V. Mass Ground Spraying :

1. Area (in ha.)	8,141
2. Subsidy (Through DOS)	Rs. 4,88,460

VI. Procurement :

1. Quantity (in MT.)	3,014.235
Pods	189.400
Seeds	1,29,51,794.33
2. Value (in Rs.)	10,60,640.00
Pods	10,60,640.00
Seeds	0.00

VII. Sales :

1. Quantity (in-Mt.)	1,741.501
Pods	356.680
Seeds	92,53,654.10
2. Value (in Rs.)	20,68,744.00
Pods	20,68,744.00
Seeds	0.00

VIII. Training :	
a. Farmers Induction Programme ..	23
b. Institutional training	482
c. Training of Managerial Staff ..	83
d. Extension Assistants	29

IX. Extension Activities :	
1. Films shows organised (Nos.) ..	18
2. Exhibitions conducted (Nos.) ..	

Farmers Training :

Under Farmers Induction Programme, the Federation has deputed 239 farmers to Anand for a two day training up to December 1983. The Federation has so far imparted training in grading to presidents of OSCS and Extension Assistants in collaboration with the Directorate of Agricultural Marketing. 482 farmers were given institutional training of 3 day duration.

Marketing of Soyabean Oil :

As part of the project activities, National Dairy Development Board distributes, through Tamil Nadu Co-operative Oilseeds Grower's Federation, imported Soyabean oil in Tamil Nadu. The Federation has so far marketed about 4,172 MT. of Soyabean oil through co-operatives, public sector agencies and private dealers. Value of the Soyabean Oil so marketed is Rs. 5.34 crores.

TAMIL NADU POULTRY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation was launched on 12th July 1973, with a view to undertake Poultry Development in the State in an intensive manner

This Corporation at present is engaged in.—

1. Production of hybrid egger and broiler chicks.
2. Production and sale of Poultry feed.
3. Collection of eggs/birds from farmers and Marketing them directly to consumers.
4. Implementation of development schemes.
5. Rearing of Boilers and egger chicks.

1. Chick Production.

Two Hatcheries—One at Arasur (Coimbatore district) and another at Kappalur (Madurai district) are functioning. The Hatcheries produced quality chicks of proven genetic potential for supply to farmers.

The following are the particulars of chicks produced during 1983-84.—

Location of unit	Number of chicks produced.		Total.
	Eggers.	Broilers.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Arasur	5,63,975	1,90,399	7,54,374
Kappalur	86,353	1,98,972	2,85,325
Total	6,50,328	3,89,371	10,39,699

The chicks produced have been supplied to farmers and the supply of quality chicks has gone a long way in poultry development in the State.

2 Feed Mixing Units.

Three Feed Mixing Units are functioning during the year in the following places:-

1. Nandanam (Madras).
2. Kappalur (Madurai district).
3. Tiruppur (Coimbatore district).

The Feed Mixing Units have been engaged in production of balanced feed under expert technical supervision, utilising to the maximum extent possible agricultural and industrial bye-products. The feed produced at the Feed Mixing Unit is accredited with the ISIMark. The feed formula has also been computerised, and least cost formula worked out.

The following are the particulars of feed produced and sold during the year 1983-84:-

Location of unit.	Feed produced.	Feed sold.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(NM.TS.)	
1 Nandanam	3,030.929	3,058.148
2 Kappalur	536.603	522.846
3 Tiruppur	1,121.992	1,127.757
4 Kottapattu (Temporarily closed on 30th June 1983).	71.950	75.091
Total	4,761.474	4,783.842

3 Collection of Eggs and Marketing.

This Corporation has entered the Marketing trade solely with a view to avoid the influence of middlemen in the trade and ensure optimum returns to the producer. The eggs and culled birds broilers collected from farmer are marketed directly to the consumer at reasonable prices.

The particulars of eggs/meat sold in the various centres are furnished below :—

This Corporation has also taken up supply of eggs/meat to almost all Government hospitals and defence establishments in the State.

MARKETING UNITS.

Year—1983-84.

Serial number.	Name of the unit.	Sale of Eggs	Sale of Meat
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		NOS.	KG.
1	Chengalpattu	23,65,099	1,948.800
2	Madurai	12,93,913	1,010.83
3	Salem	2,42,906	4,488.56

TAMIL NADU SUGARCANE FARM CORPORATION LIMITED.

Serial number.	Name of units.	Sale of Eggs. Nos.	Sale of Meat. KGS.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4	Tiruchirapalli and Thanjavur.	20,66,550	7,264.650
5	Tirunelveli	15,49,409	587.650
6	Erode	49,405	
7	Vellore	31,29,683	8,710.80
8	Madras	97,74,225	67,491.100
9	Namakkal	7,488	..
10	Coimbatore	28,10,818	15,881.650
	Total ..	2,42,89,496	1,07,383.530
	Hatchery	65,817	
	Grower Farm	57,032	
	Total ..	2,44,12,345	

1. Special Animal Husbandry Programme:

There were 3,098 Units in the districts of Chengalpattu, North Arcot, Salem and Madurai during the year 1982-83.

2. Integrated Rural Development Programme Schemes:

During this year, 123 broiler units were operated in the districts of Chengalpattu and North Arcot. This Corporation undertook, supply of all inputs provision of health cover and also marketing of produce for all the Units.

3. Special Component Plan:

This Scheme of 100 broiler units was specially formulated for farmers belonging to scheduled castes and 200 units have been sanctioned for implementing in the districts of Chengalpattu, North Arcot, South Arcot and Madurai. The selected farmers are to be given training in broiler farming at the farmers training centre of the Tamil Nadu Agriculture University at Kattupakkam (Chengalpattu district). The scheme participants would also be eligible for a stipend of Rs. 150 during the period of training. The implementation of the scheme has been taken up by this Corporation.

The Tamil Nadu Sugarcane Farm Corporation Limited was registered as a Private Limited Company on 22nd February 1974 with the object of managing the land rendered surplus as a result of the implementation of the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1951. The Corporation owns an extent of 4,051.74 acres of lands irrigated by the Venna-basin, comprising 13 farm centres situated in the Nidamangalam, Thiruthuraiipoondi and Tiruvarur taluk of Thanjavur district.

There are at present 104 borewells to irrigate the farm lands which includes 32 bores excavated during this year. The Corporation has been cultivating its lands with sugarcane, paddy, pulses, etc.

The Corporation was formed with an authorised capital of Rs. 2 crores divided into 2 lakhs equity shares of Rs. 100 each. Against this, the Government have contributed a sum of Rs. 27.50 lakhs as share capital so far. The aforesaid share capital contribution has been utilised for sinking of tubewells and purchase of essential capital goods such as pumping machinery, tractors and other farm equipments.

The Corporation is drawing funds from the State Bank of India, Vadapathimangalam for its working expenses on hypothecation of stocks and crops. The maximum permissible limit is Rs. 60 lakhs. Since the Corporation has been working at loss ever since its inception excepting the years 1974-75 and 1980-81 the Government constituted an Experts Committee to examine the working of the Corporation and to explore the possibilities of revamping the Corporation. The recommendations of the Experts Committee are under consideration of the Government.

This Corporation has cultivated sugarcane in an extent of 175.83 acres during the year 1983-84. The Corporation has cultivated pulses in an extent of 600 acres during the year.

Chapter III

COMMERCIAL TAXES AND RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS DEPARTMENT

COMMERCIAL TAXES.

Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 :

This is the major enactment administered by the Commercial Taxes Department yielding the bulk of the tax revenue to the State.

Registration of dealers is the first step in the scheme of the Act. The minimum turnover limit for registration of dealers who deal in goods taxable at multipoint continued to be Rs. 30,000 which has been in force from 1st April 1974. Only registered dealers are entitled to collect sales tax. The minimum total turnover for the purpose of assessment in respect of dealers in goods taxable at multipoint goods continue to Rs. 50,000 which is in force since 1st April 1974. There is no turnover limit either for registration or for assessment for the dealers, who deal in goods liable to tax at singlepoint. The number of registered dealers under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax for 1983-84 is 2,55,657 as against 2,50,713 for the year 1982-83. The number of assessee for 1983-84 is 1,12,814 as against 1,11,031 for the year 1982-83. The rates of tax on goods subject to levy at singlepoint were increase from time to time after due consideration of various aspects.

The Government have been keeping the Sales Tax Law and Rules thereunder under constant review in the light of the various interpretation and ruling given by Courts. Wherever the ruling go against the intention of the Legislature or create difficulties in the administration, amendments to the Act or rules have been made to get over the difficulties. Amendments have also been made with reference to the recommendations of the Tamil Nadu Sales Tax Committee, 1978.

The total revenue realised under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act for 1983-84 was 58,272 lakhs (including the Miscellaneous Revenue) against 53,783 lakhs showing an increase of 4,489 lakhs for the year 1983-84.

Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax Act, 1970 :

The levy of Additional Sales Tax under this Act continued to be 0.4 percent, 0.5 percent, 0.6 percent and 0.7 per cent on taxable turnover ranging between 3 to 5 lakhs, 5 to 7 lakhs, 7 to 10 lakhs and above 10 lakhs respectively.

Tamil Nadu Sales Tax (Surcharge) Act, 1971 :

This Act provides for the levy of surcharge at 5 per cent on the sales tax payable in Madras City and its suburban area within 32 kilometres of the Madras City, the City of Madurai and the Municipal towns of Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and Salem. As from 1st April 1979, this levy was extended to apply to all the special grade, selection grade, I grade Municipalities and 16 Kilometres belt areas around the city limits of Madurai and the Municipal limits of Coimbatore, Salem and Tiruchirappalli. This levy is intended for the development of the area to which the Act applies. By Act 33 of 1981, a new levy under Tamil Nadu Additional Surcharge has been brought into force with effect from 10th June 1981 in the City limits of Madras and suburban area within thirty-two Kilometres of the Madras City.

Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 :

Of the Acts administered by the Commercial Taxes Department the second and important Act is the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. This Act provided for the levy of tax on sales which take place in the course of inter state trade or commerce. Though this is a Central Enactment, its administration is entrusted to the State Government and the revenue under this Act is allowed to be retained by the State. The number of registered dealers under the Central Sales Tax Act for the year 1983-84 is 1,15,846 as against 1,20,145 for 1982-83.

The number of assessees under the Act, for the year 1983-84 was 29,198 as against 27,222 for 1982-83. The number of assessments completed in this year is 27,808 as against 25,966 for 1982-83. The total revenue for 1983-84 was Rs. 11,835 lakhs against 11,597 lakhs for the year 1982-83, showing an increase of Rs. 238 lakhs.

Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax Act 1939 and Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act, 1961 :

These two enactments govern the levy of taxes on admission to cinematographic exhibition and horse races to which persons are admitted on payment. No tax is leviable, if the admission is free.

The Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act, 1961 empower the local Authorities (Corporation, Municipality, Panchayat union, etc.) to levy a surcharge on the taxes payable under the Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax Act, 1939.

By Act 1/83 which came into force on 15th November 1982, levy of compound Entertainment Tax have been extended to Municipalities, selection Grade and First Grade and Townships.

By Act 25/82 with effect from 3rd January 1983 the following new provisions were made ;—

(a) Remission of tax payable for the week during which no show had been held continuously under section 5 of the Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax Act.

(b) Levy of penalty for belated payment of tax under section 10F.

(c) Assessment on complementary ticket under clause 10 of section 3 of the Act.

There were 2,139 theatres of which number of permanent theatres (i) Air-conditioned 71 (ii) others 994 (iii) Open air theatres 5, semi-permanent 179 and Touring Cinemas 890. The special squads appointed for this purpose detected 4,378 offences in which a revenue of Rs. 16.44 lakhs was realised during the period as against 22.63 lakhs for the year 1982-83.

Total revenue realised under Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax and Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Acts in this year 3,936 lakhs as against 3,642 lakhs in the year 1982-83 showing an increase of 294 lakhs.

Tamil Nadu Betting Tax Act, 1935 :

Horse races are held at Madras (Guindy) and Ootacamund. A uniform rate of tax of 20 per cent was levied upto 4th January 1981 and thereafter the rate was raised to 25 per cent for bets on races and places double, triple, tanala, forecast and Jackpot with the totaliator and also for bets with book makers at Madras. There is also a levy of surcharge of 5 per cent on the Betting Tax. In respect of race meetings at Ootacamund the rate of tax 20 per cent upto 4th January 1982 and from 5th January 1982 it was 25 per cent with a surcharge of 5 per cent of tax.

Intervene betting is permitted at Guindy in the races held at Ooty, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Bombay and Calcutta and Tax was levied at 10 per cent upto 4th January 1981 and thereafter it is levied at an increased rate of 25 per cent with surcharge of 5 per cent of tax.

Then the rate of tax on intervene Betting was reduced from 25 per cent to 15 per cent with effect from 24th April 1981.

The rate of tax on Betting Tax was reduced from 25 per cent to 20 per cent with effect from 7th January 1982.

Tamil Nadu Betting Tax Revenue :

	1982-83		1983-84	
	Madras.	Ooty.	Madras.	Ooty
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(a) Totaliators ..	209	12	175.73	13.74
(b) Book Makers	202	28	167.87	31.95

Tamil Nadu Tax on Luxuries in Hotels and Lodging Houses Act, 1980 :

A new enactment called Tamil Nadu Tax on Luxuries in Hotels and Lodging Houses Act, 1980 has been introduced to levy of tax on luxuries provided in hotels and lodging houses where the rate of charges for air conditions, television, radio and music extra beds and the like but excluding charges for food, drink and telephone calls is twenty rupees or more per person per day. Such tax shall be collected by the proprietor from the person residing in a hotel and for whom luxuries is provided in the hotel. The following is the rate of tax.—

Luxury Tax	Rate of Tax
(a) Where the rate of charges for accommodation for residence (including charges for air conditioning, television, radio, music, extra beds and the like but excluding charges for food, drink and telephone calls) is Rs. 20 or more but is less than Rs. 50 per person per day.	Five per centum of such rate.
(b) Where such rate is Rs. 50 or more per person per day.	Ten per centum of such rate.

The receipts under the above Act for 1983-84 is Rs. 150 lakhs as against Rs. 131 lakhs for the year 1982-83 showing an increase of Rs. 19 lakhs.

Tamil Nadu Advertisement Tax Act, 1983 :

With effect from 5th December 1983 the Government have introduced a new enactment called Tamil Nadu Advertisement Tax Act, 1983 for levying tax on slides and Films in respect of exhibition in the cinema houses as shown below :—

	Rate of Tax per slide per show.	Rate of Tax as per film per show.
1. Municipal corporation and special grade. Municipalities.	7 paise.	14 paise.
2. Selection Grade Municipalities.	6 paise.	12 paise.
3. First Grade Municipalities.	3 paise.	10 paise.

This Act applies to the following areas only :—

1. All Municipal Corporation in the State .
2. All Special Grade Municipalities in the State.
3. All Selection Grade Municipalities in the State.
4. All First Grade Municipalities in the State.

For the purpose of this Act the Status of local areas specified in the notification will be with reference to the respective enactments or notification issued and not with reference to the schedules to the Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax Act.

The Advertisement Tax is to be paid in respect of exhibition of advertisements in shows actually held and not for the number of shows under section 5-B of the Entertainment Tax Act in the case of First Grade and Selection Grade Municipalities notified under that Act. The Act came into force from 5th December 1983.

HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS.

The details of religious institutions under the administration of the Department are as follows :—

(1) Temples	32,193
(2) Math Temples	55
(3) Maths	55
(4) Specific Endowments	1,721
(5) Charitable Endowments	189
(6) Jain Temples	17
Total	34,230

Of these religious institutions, 8,300 institutions whose annual income is below Rs. 200 each are not assessed for the purpose of levy of contribution. Each religious institution is a separate of administration

Serial number. (1)	Name of the Temple. (2)	Estimate amount. (3)
		RS.
1	Arulmigu Ranganathaswami Temple, Srirangam (Construction of South Rajagopuram)	1,00,00,000
2	Arulmighu Sabanayagar Temple, Chidambaram, South Arcot district (various Tiruppani works)	38,45,000
3	Arulmighu Kottai Mariamman Temple, Salem (Construction of Rajagopuram)	17,00,000
4	Arulmigu Dhandayuthapaniswami Temple, Palani (widening of South and Eastern Outer Prakaram)	12,90,000
5	Arulmigu Mangalanathaswami Temple, Uthirakosamangai, Ramanathapuram district (Construction of first corridor).	9,50,000
6	Arulmigu Subramanyaswami Temple, Tiruchendur, Tirunelveli district (Repairs and Renovation of Gopuram and other works).	24,65,000
7	Arulmigu Subramanyaswami Temple, Maifam, South Arcot district.	5,00,000
8	Arulmigu Kasiviswanathaswami Temple, Tenkasi, Tirunelveli district	90,00,000
9	Arulmigu Subramanyaswami Temple, Marudamalai, Coimbatore district	8,10,000
10	Arulmigu Vaikuntaperumal Temple, Mangadu, Madras 600 056	8,00,000
11	Arulmigu Arunachaleswarar Temple, Tiruvannamalai, North Arcot district	7,00,000

Special Activities in the year :

Kumbabishegams were performed in 84 temples including the following ancient temples :—

1	Arulmigu Gangadheeswarar Temple, Puraawakkam, Madras-600 007	29th May 1983.
2	Arulmigu Subramaniaswamy Temple, Tiruchendur, Tirunelveli district	27th June 1983.
3	Arulmigu Subramaniaswamy Temple, Kumarayalur, Tiruchirappalli district	13th July 1983.
4	Arulmigu Vetaranyeswara Temple, Thiruvelangadu, Chengalpattu district	15th July 1983.
5	Arulmigu Thiruvavinangudi Temple, Palani, Madurai district	11th September, 1983.
6	Arulmigu Subramaniaswamy Temple, Mettupalayam, Coimbatore district	23rd January 1984.
7	Arulmigu Vadapalaniandavar Temple, Vadapalani, Madras-600 026	6th February 1984
8	Arulmigu Kandaswamy Temple, Thirupporur, Chengalpattu district	12th February 1984
9	Arulmigu Maruntheeswarar Temple, Thiruvanniyur, Madras-600 041	Do

The revenue from this Act during 1983-84 is Rs. 1.86 lakhs.

Check-posts :

There were 69 Checkposts which were under the control of the Deputy Commissioner (Enforcement), Madras and Madurai during the year 1983-84. 38,27,274 vehicles had passed through these checkposts during 1983-84. The number of offences booked at the check posts in the year was 30,504 as against 48,479 in 1982-83. Advance Tax of Rs. 85.05 lakhs and a compounding fee of Rs. 139.37 lakhs (Total Rs. 224.42 lakhs) were collected by the Checkposts offices in 1983-84 as against collections of Rs. 207.14 lakhs in 1982-83. There is no change in the Checkposts created around Pondicherry.

with separate accounts of receipts and charges. Scale of expenditure (Dhittams) Budget and schedule of establishment are sanctioned to each one of the religious institutions.

Repairs and Renovations of Religious institutions :

Special attention continues to be paid towards repairs and renovations of Temples. The total number of works administratively sanctioned during the year is 1982 valued at Rs. 4.51 crores. Of these, 123 works valued at Rs. 54,70,900 were complete during the year. Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 13 lakhs for renovation of Temples during 1983-84.

The temples where Major renovation and other works have been taken up are the following :

Exhibition :

The H.R. & C.E., Administrative Department put up a pavilion depicting the Hindu Religion ancient civilisation, art and culture at the District Exhibition held at Salem, Vellore and Madras and secured the prizes noted below :—

- 1 Government Exhibition, Vellore—18th } First prize.
December 1983 to 5th February 1984. }
- 2 All India Tourist and Industrial Fair, } First Prize.
Madras—30th December 1983 to 7th }
March 1984. }
- 3 Government Exhibition, Salem—10th } Third prize.
August 1983 to 21st September 1983. }

Buildings :

Several steps have been taken to ensure adequate income from the immovable properties of the Temples. An additional annual income of Rs. 14.50 lakhs has been received by enhancing the rent in 4,936 buildings and sites recovering possession of lands and sites from encroachers, bringing fallow lands under cultivation, etc during the year.

Measures to ensure safety of idols :

The registration and preparation of Albums of Photographs of icons are being pursued vigorously.

During the year 29,733 icons of 5,152 temples have been registered and albums of 4,502 temples have been got prepared.

During the year under report 1,840 icons in 272 temples have been kept for safe custody in the nearby temples with safety arrangements. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been sanctioned during 1983-84 for Construction of strong room with burglary alarms for safeguarding icons of antique fame at a central place like Thiruvavur.

Educational and Social Welfare institutions run by temples :

(1) Women's Polytechnic	1
(2) Men's Polytechnic	1
(3) Arts Colleges for Women	3
(4) Higher Secondary Schools	5
(5) High Schools	15
(6) Middle Schools	5
(7) Elementary Schools	3
(8) English Matric School	1
(9) Veda, Agama Patasalas	6
(10) Thevara Patasalas	7
(11) Deaf and Dumb School	1
(12) Thavul and Nadaswaram Schools	3
(13) Mercy Homes	3

(14) Libraries	202
(15) Sidha Dispensaries	20
(16) Allopathic Hospitals	2
(17) Anbu Illams with Government subsidy	30
(18) Anbu Illams with Temple Funds alone	7
(19) Oduvars Training School	1
(20) Ayurveda Dispensary	1

4,500 copies of "Thirukkoil" the Tamil Monthly Journal have been printed and distributed both in India and abroad.

REGISTRATION

As Chief Controlling Revenue Authority, the Inspector General of Registration disposed 38 appeals during the period and passed orders on 122 cases referred to him by the "Collectors" under section 56 of the Stamp Act. 3 cases were referred to the High Court under Section 57 (1) of the Stamp Act.

District Registrars and Sub-Registry Offices :

Pursuant to the policy of the Government to bifurcate heavy Registration Districts with a view to give a compact jurisdiction to the District Registrar and to afford quicker and better services to the registering public, the formation of two new registration districts at Tindivanam and Madras Central were sanctioned with effect from 15th July 1983. Thus the number of Registration Districts which was 44 in 1982-83 has raised to 46 in 1983-84.

Sub-Registry Offices :

Thirty new Sub-Registry Offices were opened for the convenience of the Registering public. The department had 480 Sub-Registry Offices at the beginning of the year. With the formation of 30 new Sub-Registry Offices, the department had 510 Sub-Registry Offices at the end of the year.

Stamp Revenue :

The Stamp duty paid on documents registered including transfer duty payable to the Local Bodies during the period increased from 57.18 crores in 1982-83 to 71.37 crores in 1983-84. This is largely due to the vigilance on the part of the Registering Officers in detecting cases of under valuation. Out of this a sum of Rs. 23.44 crores had been collected as Transfer duty and a sum of Rs. 22.74 crores was paid to the concerned local bodies deducting a sum of Rs. 0.70 crores towards collection charges.

During the year 25,941 cases of under valuation were detected and action taken by the department. A sum of Rs. 307.20 lakhs was collected by way of stamp duty and compounding fees as against 32,156 cases and 64.14 lakhs respectively in 1982-83.

During the period the registering officers collected a sum of Rs. 3.53 crores as deficit stamp duty on 36,075 documents under section 41 of the Stamp Act as against a sum of Rs. 2.87 crores on 85,994 documents in the previous year. (This amount has been included in the total collections shown as stamp duty collected on registered documents.)

Statistics :

The number of registrations increased from 10,52,192 in 1982-83 to 11,09,640 in 1983-84.

Classes of documents :

Number of documents requiring compulsory registration increased from 9,57,336 to 10,17,043 in this year. No reports regarding registration of remarkable or curious documents have been received during the period.

Wills and authorities to adopt :

(1) Number of wills registered during the period is 20,911 while the figure for the previous year is 19,122.

(2) Number of authorities to adopt registered during the period was 5 and it was 8 during the previous period.

(3) 111 sealed covers containing wills were deposited as against 93 in the previous year.

Value of Registered Transactions :

(1) The aggregate value of registered documents during the period is Rs. 867.82 crores as against 794.40 crores in the previous year.

(2) The average value of documents registered during the period increased to Rs. 7,827 from Rs. 7,690 in the previous year.

(3) The average registration fee for a documents registered during the period is Rs. 75.35 while it was Rs. 74.61 during the previous period.

Searches and copies :

The number of applications for encumbrance certificates during the period was 4,79,606 as against 4,52,964 in the previous period.

Number of application for single search received during the year was 1,75,121 as against 1,71,648 in the previous year.

Number of applications for Miscellaneous search received during the year was 20,229 as against 23,479 in the previous year.

Number of certified copies granted during the year was 1,69,458 as against 2,09,684 in the previous year.

Number of Miscellaneous copies granted during the year was 22,949 as against 28,038 in the previous year.

Work done for CCs, LD. banks and Commercial Banks :

A sum of Rs. 28.56 lakhs was adjusted to this department for work done for CCs and L.D. Banks during the year as against a sum of Rs. 40.73 lakhs adjusted during the previous period.

Work done for Commercial Bank :

A sum of Rs. 0.34 lakhs was adjusted to this department for the work done for Commercial Banks during the period as against Rs. 1.04 lakhs adjusted during the previous year.

Income :

The Income from fees for Registration of documents during the period is 866.29 lakhs as against Rs. 785.11 lakhs in the previous period. The increase is due to the revision of Guideline (Market) value of properties and the consequent increase in the aggregate value of documents registered.

Search fee collected during the period is Rs. 94.96 lakhs as against Rs. 97.88 lakhs during the previous Period.

Copying fees collected during the year was Rs. 14.33 lakhs as against 15.21 lakhs in the previous year.

Other items of income under the Registration Act during the period is Rs. 91.89 lakhs as against Rs. 40.91 lakhs in the previous year.

The Gross income during the period is Rs. 10.67 crores as against Rs. 9.39 crores in the previous period.

Expenditure :

The expenditure during the period is Rs. 4.40 crores as against Rs. 3.85 crores in the previous year. The increase is due to opening of new Sub-Registry offices and bifurcation of 2 heavy Registration Districts and creation of posts by Government in Public interest.

THE TAMIL NADU CHIT FUND.

The work done under the Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act, 1961 during 1983-84 is as follows :—

(a) 19,315 Chits were functioning at the commencement of the year 1983-84 as against 18,438 chits functioning at the commencement of the year 1982-83.

(b) Number of Chits that commenced functioning in the year 1983-84 is 10,710 as against 11,911, chits in the previous year 1982-83.

(c) 8,341 chits under the Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act were terminated in the year 1983-84 as against 11,034 chits in the previous year 1982-83.

(d) 21,684 chits were functioning at the close of the year 1983-84 as against 19,315 in the previous year 1982-83.

(e) The total chit amount of chits functioning at the close of the year 1983-84 is Rs. 27,56,08,952 as against Rs. 21,33,36,123 in the previous year.

(f) The value of the securities held by the Chit Registrars under the Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act at the close of the year 1983-84 is Rs. 25,95,40,461.50 as against Rs. 22,37,62,633.50 at the close of the previous year 1982-83. These securities include the cash security in the Treasury held by the Chit Registrars amounting to Rs. 42,92,550.50 at the close of the year 1983-84 as against Rs. 89,50,112.50 at the close of the previous year 1982-83.

Documents registered :

(a) By-laws :

During the year 1983-84, 11,142 by-laws were registered as against 10,262 by-laws registered during previous year 1982-83.

(b) Amendments to By-laws :

1,468 amendments to by-laws were registered during the year 1983-84 as against 1,514 during the year 1982-83.

(c) Chit agreement :

11,674 Chit Agreements were filed during the year 1983-84 as against 11,296 during the previous year 1982-83.

(d) Application for furnishing securities :

10,710 applications were received during the year 1983-84, as against 11,911 during the previous year 1982-83.

(e) Certificate of commencement of business :

10,710 commencement certificates were granted during the year 1983-84 as against 11,911 during the year 1982-83.

(f) Other documents :

During the year 1983-84, 1,87,666 other documents were filed under the Act as against 1,80,981 on the previous year 1982-83.

(g) Balance sheet

18,431 balance sheets were filed during the year 1983-84 as against 14,379 filed during the previous year. Of these 3,036 and 15,395 were audited by the

Chit Auditor and other Auditors respectively during the year 1983-84 as against 3,560 and 10,819 balance sheets audited by them during the previous year 1982-83

Financial results :

The total receipt and expenditure during the current year and the previous year are as follows :—

		RS.	
1982-83—			
Total receipt	.. .. .	34,12,574.75	
Total expenditure	.. .. .	14,88,852.51	
Net receipt	.. .. .	19,23,722.24	
1983-84—			
Total receipt	.. .. .	37,65,495.48	
Total expenditure	.. .. .	16,82,946.60	
Net receipt	.. .. .	20,82,548.88	

INDIAN PARTNERSHIP ACT.

Registration of Firm :

11,969 Firms were registered in the State during the year as against 10,663 firms during the previous year. There is a slight increase in the number of registration of firms which calls for no remarks.

Financial position :

Total receipts during the year 1983-84 was Rs. 6,36,285.80 while the expenditure stood at Rs. 37,895.35 leaving a surplus of Rs. 5,98,390.45.

The receipt and expenditure for the previous year were Rs. 3,12,417.05 and Rs. 38,870.35 respectively.

Certified Copies :

Number of certified copies granted during the year was 3,012 as against 2,381 in the previous year.

TAMIL NADU SOCIETIES REGISTRATION ACT, 1975.

The Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act 1975 came into force on 22nd April 1978 repealing the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (Central Act XXI of 1860). All Societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 as well as the Travancore-Cochin Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies Registration Act, 1955 are also deemed to be Registered under this Act.

At the beginning of the year 1983-84, 31,092 Societies were functioning as against 30,433 Societies in the previous year. During the year 3,420 Societies were registered as against 3,158 Societies for the previous year. During the year 140 Societies were restored and 2,939 transferred from other Districts as against 511 and 378 Societies respectively for the previous year. During the

year 1,759 Societies were dissolved. 2,331 Societies were declared as not functioning in 1983-84. During the year 3,704 Societies were transferred from one district to other. The number of Societies functioning at the end of the financial year was 29,797 as against 31,092 in the previous year. Though the number of Societies at the end of the year had fallen, the number of Registrations of Societies has increased considerably.

Financial results :

The total receipt under the Act during this year 1983-84 is Rs. 2,79,030.20 as against Rs. 2,47,606.55 in the previous year.

SETTLEMENT OF ESTATES.

The State of Tamil Nadu as recognised comprised of an extent of 1,29,696.31 Sq. Km. Out of which an area of about 38,349.85 sq. km. is covered by Estates under the administration of inter-mediaries under the permanent Settlement of 1802. The remaining area was held on Ryotwari tenure where the ryots come in direct contact with the Government in the matter of recognition of ownership of lands and payment of land Revenue. The relationship between the landholder and the ryot in the Estate village of inter-mediarary tenure is governed by a special legislation called the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908.

The Tamil Nadu Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act 1948 (Act XXVI/48):

The Zamin of under Tenure and Inam Estates were brought under the Tamil Nadu Estates (Abolition and conversion into ryotwari Act) XXVI of 1948 and Settlement has been introduced in respect of 5134 estates under this category measuring 29,931.21 sq. Km. Settlement work under this Act has been completed in all the Estates. The total number of beneficiaries as a result of the implementation of this Act is 23,33,840.

Printing of 'A' registers has also been completed in respect of all the villages.

The Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act 26/63:

The Jiruwaram inam estates and part inam villages which could not be taken over under the Act XXVI/48 were brought under the Legislation and they were taken over in various batches from 15th April 1965. On the whole there are 2094 Inam estates measuring 4151.97 sq. km. Out of these 31 Inam estates measuring 72.29 sq. km. covered by stay orders of the Courts, filing of the suits by the landholders against their notification and by other impediments where settlement work would not be proceeded with on account of disputes pending with the Court or under consideration of the Government for

filing appeals against the decision of the Lower Courts. In the remaining cases of 2063 estates measuring 4079.58 sq. km. ryotwari settlement has already been introduced and pattas have been granted to the occupancy ryots. The total number of beneficiaries under this Act so far is 3,55,963.

The Tamil Nadu Minor Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act 30/1963 :

The Minor Inams confirmed by issue of title deeds by the Inam Commissioner during the year 1860-65 were brought in this Legislation and vested with the Government with effect from 15th February 1965. The Minor Inams lying in 13,565 villages measuring an area of 4049.02 Sq. Km. were notified to be taken over by Government. Settlement work has been completed in respect of all the cases. The total number of beneficiaries under this Act so far is 603,260. The compensation in respect of Minor Inams is determined by the Settlement Officers. Correction slips are issued to Revenue department in regard to changes in the registry. Printing of correction slips to 'A' Registers and Descriptive memories in respect of all the village settled under Act 30/63 has since been completed.

The Gudalur Janmam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act 24/69 :

The Janmam Estates in Gudalur taluk of the Nilgiris District where the tenants held occupancy right under the provisions of the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929 were brought under the above legislation. The total extent of Janmam lands is 324.10 sq. Km. lying in 10 villages. The total number of beneficiaries under this Act so far is 5444.

The Tamil Nadu Levy of Ryotwari Assessment on Freehold Lands Act, 1975 :

Since the year 1859, certain lands held free from demand of land revenue after payment of twenty times the annual assessment due on them. Certain other lands are held on payment of land revenue on concessional rate of assessment. These lands are called "Free hold land". The differences between these lands and ryotwari land is that, while the owners of the ryotwari lands are liable to pay the annual assessment fixed for the land, the owners of free hold lands are not liable to pay any assessment or are liable to pay only concessional rate of assessment then fixed by the British Government. In 1972 it was decided to abolish all such freeholds in the State and to levy the Land Revenue on a par with adjoining ryotwari areas for collection of annual revenue with cess, etc. The Tamil Nadu levy of Ryotwari Assessment on Freehold lands Act 1972 was enacted to achieve this aim. The Act applies to Freehold lands comprising an extent of 74.99 sq. km. in eleven districts in the State specified in Schedule I to the Act and also to 9.23 sq.

of lands known as Mohini Inam lands' specified in Schedule II to the Act. The Mohini Inams are situated in the taluk of Tiruvudaimarudur, Mayiladuthurai Sirkali and Nannilam in Thanjavur district and they are held by Religious Institution to whom the land revenue in respect of the lands have been assigned by the British Government in substitution of cash grant or allowance made by the former Rajahs.

Though the Tamil Nadu Levy of Ryotwari Assessment on Freehold lands Act 1972, was published as Act, 331

of 1973, Government have appointed the 16th day of October 1979 as the date on which the said Act deemed to have come into force in the State of Tamil Nadu. The addendum to the Schedule of the Act has been published in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated 27th April 1983. The draft notification under section 8 of the Act have been approved by the Government. So far the work has been completed in 15 villages covering an area of 10.08 sq. km.

STAMPS (NON-POSTAL).

The particulars of receipts under each category of stamps for the year 1983-84 are given below, along with the figures for the year 1982-83 for comparative study.

A. Non-Judicial Stamps Head of Account:

(1)	Figures for 1983-84. RS.	Figures for 1982-83. RS.
	(2)	(3)
(1) Bill of Exchange	18,95,564.75	16,39,123.25
(2) Adhesive Revenue Stamps	2,88,95,802.55	2,65,95,632.60
(3) Other Non-Judicial Stamps	62,35,78,627.10	56,47,01,780.55
(4) Receipts on other Stamps	22,204.40	7,086.08
(5) Unstamped or insufficiently Stamped documents	6,01,05,958.69	4,77,25,282.24
(6) Special Adhesive Stamps	2,48,49,393.65	3,02,04,492.45
(7) Fines and Penalties	1,08,724.45	1,34,619.20
(8) Miscellaneous Receipts	3,80,208.96	1,77,571.77

B. Judicial Stamps Head of Account :

1. Court Fees realised in Stamps	7,93,43,155.87	7,16,46,498.04
2. Sale of Copy Stamps	15,23,928.70	13,15,756.30
3. Fines and Penalties	23,336.58	43,490.56
4. Miscellaneous Receipts	4,234.85	9,021.30

On a comparison of the figures for the year 1983-84 with these of the year 1982-83, the following increase and decrease can be seen.

C. Non Judicial:

(1)	Increase. (2)	Decrease. (3)
1. Bill of Exchange	2,56,441.50	..
2. Adhesive Revenue Stamps	23,00,169.95	..
3. Other N. J. Stamps	5,88,76,846.55	..
4. Receipts on other Stamps	15,118.32	..
5. Unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents	1,23,80,676.45	..
6. Fines and Penalties .. .. .	..	25,894.75
7. Miscellaneous receipts	2,02,637.19	..
8. Special Adhesive Stamps .. .. .	..	53,55,098.80

B. Judicial:

(1)	Increase. (2)	Decrease. (3)
1. Court fee realised in stamps	76,96,657.83	..
2. Copy Stamps	2,08,172.40	..
3. Fines and Penalties .. .. .	..	20,153.98
4. Miscellaneous Receipts .. .. .	..	4,786.45

Total ..	8,19,36,720.19	54,05,933.98
Total increase ..	8,19,36,720.19	..
Total decrease ..	..	54,05,933.98
Net Increase ..	7,65,30,786.21	..

It may be seen that there has been a net increase to the tune of Rs. 7,65,30, 786.21 on sale of stamps which is due to the increased rate of stamp duties on certain instruments and revised rates of stamp duty on immovable property, etc. The Department of Treasuries and Accounts is playing a major and vital role in the administration of Stamp Revenue. Major work such as stocking and supplying of all the categories of stamps throughout the State is done by this department besides placing of consolidated indent for the entire State with the Central Stamp Store, Nasik.

During the year indents for the supply of stamps have been sent to the India Security Press to ensure regular uninterrupted supply of stamps to the Districts. A note worthy feature of performance in Stamp administration, is that there has been no complaint regarding scarcity of stamps either from the public or from the Licensed stamp vendor else from any other corner of the State. This has been achieved mainly due to the steps taken by this department viz.

- (1) Keeping adequate stocks in all the Districts.
- (2) Making internal transfer to the needy treasuries where there is unforeseen demand.
- (3) Critical review of stock position in the Treasuries concerned.
- (4) Preparation of consolidated indent and despatch to the India Security Press on the due dates.
- (5) Frequent correspondence made with the India Security Press for effecting supplies wherever necessary and;
- (6) also due to the fact of settlement bills towards the cost of manufacturing and supply of stamps then and there.

SURVEY AND LAND RECORDS.

Organisational Set Up :

The Tamil Nadu Survey and Land Records Department was reorganised with effect from 1st March 1968. The Director of Survey and Settlement who is the Ex-Officio Joint Commissioner for Land Administration is the Head of Department, assisted by the Additional Director of Survey and Land Records. In his office work the Additional Director is assisted by 2 Personal Assistants, one Administrative Officer and one Accounts Officer.

WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR.

Resurvey :

The Re-survey operation covering an area of 3,728.40 Sq. km. in Dharapuram and Kangeyam Taluks of Periyar District, Uthagamandalam Taluk of the

Nilgiris District and Tiruvannamalai Taluk of North Arcot District was taken up. Out of this, measurement in an area of 3,446.59 Sq. km. has been completed. The field work in Kangeyam and Dharmapuram Taluk is under progress.

Handing over of records of resurveyed area to Settlement Department :

Records of an area of 1,955.18 Sq. kms. have been handed over to the Settlement Department for Revenue follow up action.

Town Survey/Street Survey.

During the year field work under Town Survey Operation in Nellikuppam Municipality of South Arcot District, Tiruppur in Coimbatore District and Gobi in Periyar District has been completed. The work in respect of Pattukkottai in Thanjavur District, Tiruchengode and Attur in Salem District and Uthangamandalam in the Nilgiris District is under progress. In respect of 16 Panchayats in Coimbatore District, final check operation in 14 Panchayats, service of 9 (2) Notices in 12 Panchayats, preparation of 9 (2) Notices in 2 Panchayats and publication of 13 Notifications in 5 Panchayats have been completed.

Out of 48 Panchayats taken up for street survey in Ramanathapuram District, Office processing in respect of 13 Panchayats is under progress. 13 Notifications in respect of 10 Panchayats have been published.

Updating Registry Scheme.

This Scheme was introduced in this State with effect from 1st June 1979 in 30 Taluks. Subsequently, impressed by the achievements made and the benefits derived by the rural population, this was extended to the rest of the areas, and it is being implemented as a Crash Programme since May 1983 in 108 Units. This scheme has provided employment for 12,000 people directly and 20,000 people indirectly.

Out of an area of 80,000 Sq. km. earmarked for this scheme, an area of 32,022 Sq. km. has been completed under measurement upto 31st March 1984. This scheme is aimed to complete the whole operation by 30th September 1985. By this scheme (i) fresh pattas are being given to all land holders with sketches showing

each of their lands with Measurements. (ii) Sub-divisions are effected without any applications from the parties and (iii) Joint holdings are split up into several

single holdings. The progress of work and the details of beneficiaries upto 31st March 1984 are furnished below :—

THE PROGRESS OF UPDATING REGISTRY SCHEME IN THE STATE AS ON 31st MARCH 1984.

(1)	So far		
	Number of Villages.		Area in Sq. Kms.
	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Total area to be covered under the scheme in the State .. .. .	..	..	80,000
2. Total number of villages completed under field measurement	4,790	..	32,022
3. Area for which pattas distributed	3,581	..	20,422
4. Area for which fair accounts handed over	3,101	..	17,016
5. Area for which 13 Notification published	2,199	..	..
6. Area for which records sent to Central Survey Office	1,971	..	10,126
7. Number of sub-divisions measured .. .. .	..	42,15,187	..
8. Number of stones renewed .. .. .	..	15,23,291	..
9. Number of encroachments reported .. .. .	..	70,667	..
10. Number of topo details measured and mapped .. .. .	..	3,75,238	..
11. Number of objections disposed of .. .. .	..	77,484	..
12. Number of cases requiring change of classifications reported .. .. .	..	9,096	..
13. Number of pattas issued .. .. .	..	21,18,600	..
14. Total number of beneficiaries			
15. Effect of the Scheme	<i>Single.</i>	<i>Joint.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(i) Before Updating Registry Scheme	23,114	6,51,412	15,74,526
(ii) After Updating Registry Scheme	15,71,732	5,46,868	21,18,600

General :

This department is also imparting training in Survey to the IAS. and Probationary officers besides the revenue and other departmental personnel. During the year, this department has imparted training in survey in large scale to the candidates numbering about 7000, selected for appointment as Villages Administrative Officers and the personnel of the Co-operative department numbering about 3207. Opening of a permanent survey training school at Orathanad in Thanjavur District is on the anvil. The Government have been pleased to include this as Part II Scheme for 1984-85.

This department has also participated in the Government Exhibition conducted by the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation all various district centres and has collected a sum of

Rs. 23,099-00 towards sales of maps. Besides a sum of Rs. 29,50-78 has also been realised towards sales of maps by the District Unit Officers.

TAMIL NADU SALES TAX APPELLATE TRIBUNAL

The Tamil Nadu Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal is the second appellate authorities in the administration of Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax, Central sales Tax, Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax and Tamil Nadu Surcharge Acts. During the financial year 1983-84, there was no change in the administrative set up of the Appellate Tribunal.

There are 4 benches of the tribunal functioning in Tamil Nadu. The main bench and one additional bench at Madras and one additional bench each at Madurai and Coimbatore are functioning.

Functions of Tamil Nadu Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal:

As on 1st April 1983 3,453 Appeals and 63 Applications for Reviews were pending, in all the four benches of the Tribunals. During the year 1983-84 3,743 Appeals and 42 Applications for Review were registered, making a total of 7,196 Appeals and 105 Applications for Review for disposal. Out of this, 2,773 Appeals and 55 Applications for Review were disposed of during the year leaving 4,423 Appeals and 50 Applications for Review pending disposal at the end of the year i.e. on 31st March 1984.

Under the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1955, 41 Appeals were pending disposal as on 1st April 1983, 115 Appeals were registered during the financial year making a total of 156 Appeals for disposal. 67 Appeals were disposed of and 89 Appeals were pending as on 31st March 1984.

Appellate Assistant Commissioners (C.T.):

There are 17 Appellate Assistant Commissioners in Tamil Nadu. They are the First Appellate Authorities under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 and Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. As on 1st April 1983, there were 8,327 Appeals pending with Appellate Assistant Commissioners under Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax, Central Sales Tax, Additional Sales Tax and Surcharge Acts. 14,780 Appeals were registered during the year, making the total 23,107. 13,946 Appeals were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 9,161 Appeals for disposal as on 31st March 1984.

WAKFS.

The number of Wakf institutions benefited under the Scheme of Renovation Grant and Loans for the Development of Urban Wakf Properties for the year 1983-1984 is as follows :-

Year.	Number of wakf institution benefited under the scheme of renovation and repairs.	Amount sanctioned and disbursed.	Number of institutions benefited under the scheme of Development of Urban Wakf Properties.	Amount sanctioned and disbursed.
1983-84	200	Rs. 50,00,000 (Rs. 10,00,000 released)	—	Rs. 5,00,000

Rupees One Crore has been set apart under Renovation Grant to be spent within a period of 2 years for disbursement to poor and needy Wakf institutions. The Central Wakf Council has so far sanctioned and disbursed a sum of Rs. 51.06 lakhs.

The Office of the Tamil Nadu Wakf Board had no building of its own. The Central Government in Defence ministry gave 5 grounds and 1,204 Sq.ft. for Rs. 3,07,692. The Government of Tamil Nadu sanctioned a loan of Rs. 3,07,692 for the purchase of the land. The amount was also paid to the Defence authorities. There is a proposal to construct an office building for the exclusive use of the Tamil Nadu Wakf Board. As soon as the land is taken over from the Defence Estates Office, the construction work will be started.

There are 2 Colleges under the control of the Tamil Nadu Wakf Board namely M.S.S. Wakf Board College, Madurai and Hajee Karuth Rowther Howdia College, Uthamapalayam.

CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT.

CO-OPERATION.

All Co-operative Societies in the State were under the Administrative control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies till the year 1955. From the year 1956-57, control of certain types of societies was transferred to other departments or to the statutory Board from time to time, conferring the powers of the Registrar under Co-operative Societies Act to those Departments or Boards as the case may be. Besides the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, there are now thirteen functional Registrars.

The Registrar is the Head of the Co-operative Department. The main activities covered by the Co-operatives under the control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies relate to agricultural production, advancing of rural credit, urban credit, marketing and processing of agricultural produce and distribution of agricultural inputs, consumer goods and essential commodities both in urban and rural areas.

Arbitration:

The General object of the Co-operative Societies is to promote thrift, self help and mutual aid among persons with common economic needs and it will not be possible to achieve these objects, if the members of the societies are forced to undergo the hardship of facing expensive and protracted litigations to settle their dispute through Civil Courts. Section 73 of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act 1961, therefore, provides for the compulsory settlement of disputes arising in co-operative societies by the Registrar, or by any person subordinate to him and authorised by the Registrar. Arbitration claims are preferred as a last resort after exhausting the persuasive methods and in deserving cases alone, where obtaining an award is absolutely necessary to safeguard the funds of the society. There were 38,160 arbitration claims pending as on 1st April 1983 and 1,29,147 arbitration claims were received during the year 1983-84. Out of which 1,47,427 claims were disposed of leaving 19,880 claims pending as on 31st March 1984.

As on 1st April 1983, 4,81,194 execution petitions were pending disposal. From 1st April 1983 to 31st March 1984, 85,546 execution petitions were received and 56,321 petitions were disposed of leaving 5,10,419 cases pending disposal at the end of the year.

There were 451 surcharge cases pending with the Deputy Registrars as on 1st April 1983. During the period from 1st April 1983 to 31st March 1984, 209 surcharge cases were received and 235 cases were disposed of leaving 425 surcharge cases as on 31st March 1984.

There were 320 enquiries pending at the beginning of the year as on 1st April 1983. 451 enquiries were ordered and 458 enquiries were completed during the year 1983-84 leaving a balance of 313 enquiries pending completion as on 31st March 1984.

Inspection :

At the beginning of the year as on 1st April 1983, there were 97 inspections pending. During the year 1983-84, 242 inspections were ordered and 210 inspections were completed leaving a balance of 129 inspections pending completion as on 31st March 1984.

Liquidation :

There were 1,201 liquidation societies under the liquidators at the beginning of the year as on 1st April 1983. The affairs of 82 societies were wound up in the year 1983-84 and the affairs of 201 liquidated societies were finally closed leaving a balance of 1082 liquidated societies pending final closure as on 31st March 1984.

Prosecution :

As on 31st March 1983, 703 prosecution cases were pending disposal in this department. During 1983-84 permission was given to prosecute 180 cases and 169 cases were finally closed. As such, at the end of the year 1983-84, 714 cases were pending disposal of these 321 cases are under investigation and 393 are under trial in courts.

Agricultural credit :

Agricultural production in the State depends mainly on the timely assistance to the farmers in the form of short term credit for cultivation purposes and medium term credit for undertaking subsidiary occupation. The Co-operatives play a vital role in providing the above facilities.

The agricultural service Co-operative Societies numbering 4,657 have covered about 83.4 per cent of the total agricultural holding in the State. During the year, these societies have advanced short-term credit (co-operative loan) to the extent of Rs. 75.34 crores. These societies have also advanced medium-term loans to the extent of Rs. 13.22 crores for the purchase of plough bulls, milch animals, sheep rearing, poultry farming, calf-rearing, purchase of Agricultural implements, etc. inspite of heavy overdues at members level. The over dues were of the order of Rs. 109.04 crores in respect of short-term credit structure as on 31st March 1984 constituting 70.2 per cent to the demand.

Farmers Service Co-operative Societies :

The 26 Farmers Service Co-operative Societies have covered 85,690 agriculture families. As on 31st March 1984, they have enrolled 7614 borrowing members. As against lending programme of Rs. 856.85 lakhs for issue of short term and medium term and Jewel loans for the year 1983-84, the farmers Service Co-operative Societies have issued loans to the extent of Rs. 495.41 lakhs as on 31st March 1984.

Co-operative Marketing :

The Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies help the farmers in securing better prices for their agricultural produce. During the year 46 Vegetable Growers Co-operative Marketing Societies were organised. The Primary Co-operative marketing societies in the State have marketed agricultural produce to the tune of Rs. 55.55 crores. Major Commodities marketed by these societies were groundnut, cotton, potatoes, vegetables and food grains.

Large-sized Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies lamps:

In pursuance of the recommendations of the expert group constituted by the Government of India on the Co-operative Credit Structure in tribal areas and in order to improve the economic conditions of the tribals Large sized Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies (LAMPS) were organised from the year 1977, in the following hill areas, where the concentration of tribal population is more, for providing integrated credit, marketing and supply of essential consumer articles to the tribal population under Integrated Tribal Development Programme and under primitive Tribes Programme.

1. Elagiri Hills	.. ..	North Arcot District.
2. Jawadhi Hills	.. ..	North Arcot District.
3. Pururnadu	.. ..	North Arcot District.
4. Sitheri Hills	.. ..	Dharmapuri.
5. Yercaud Hills	.. ..	Salem.
6. Kolli Hills	.. ..	Salem.
7. Kalrayan Hills	.. ..	Salem.
8. Aranuthumalai	.. ..	Salem.
9. Pachamalai	.. ..	Tiruchirapalli.
10. Vellimalai	.. ..	South Arcot District.
11. Mottampatti	.. ..	South Arcot District.
12. Kilakadu	.. ..	South Arcot District.
13. Masinagudi	.. ..	Nilgiris District.

(Non-IADP areas).

The total membership for these societies was 39,885 and the paid up share capital was Rs. 46.55 lakhs of which the Government contribution was Rs. 10.10 lakhs as on 31st March 1984. During the year, a sum of Rs. 71.11 lakhs was issued as short term, medium term and consumption loans. These societies have collected and marketed forest produce to the tune of Rs. 7.46 lakhs, marketed the members agricultural produce to the value of Rs. 3.61 lakhs and distributed agricultural inputs to the value of Rs. 13.08 lakhs. During the year, these societies have supplied consumer articles through fair price shops to the value of Rs. 77.34 lakhs. All the 13 societies have sustained loss of Rs. 27.52 lakhs during the year. The Government have extended financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 25.05 lakhs to these societies during the year.

Consumer Co-operatives :

There are 3,804 Primary Co-operative Stores functioning in urban and rural areas which include 2,985 college and High School Students Co-operative stores catering to the needs of the students population, such as text-books, note-books and other stationery articles 15 Stores exclusively for women and 297 stores for industrial and plantation workers.

There are 29 Co-operative Wholesale Stores with 1,116 branches for retail business in places where there are no primary stores or where the primary stores are not functioning effectively. The primary stores have also opened 449 branches to cater to the needs of the consumers. The Consumer Co-operatives effected retail sales to the value of Rs. 268.00 crores during the year 1983-84 as against Rs. 228.00 crores during the year 1982-83.

Financial Assistance from Government of India :

Under the centrally sponsored consumer scheme, the Government of India have been sanctioning financial assistance since 1971-72 for accelerated development.

of consumers co-operative having growth and employment potential. The consumer Co-operatives received financial assistance under the centrally sponsored scheme to the extent of Rs. 13.85 lakhs in 1983-84.

State Assistance to Consumer Co-operatives :

The State Government have been extending financial assistance to the consumer co-operative by way of subsidy towards the cost of managerial staff and for setting up of quality testing laboratories and by way of share capital and loan to augment the working capital, for purchase of trucks, furniture and fixtures for setting up modern retail units for rehabilitation, of week primary co-operative stores, etc. The total financial assistance sanctioned to the consumer co-operatives for their development under the various State Plan Schemes during the year 1983-84 amounted to Rs. 24.33 lakhs.

One-village one-shop scheme :

Under the scheme the entire State has been covered by public distribution system by opening a fair price shop in each revenue village for the supply of rice wheat, wheat products, sugar, chillies, tamarind, coriander, groundnut oil, Palmolein, Kerosene oil, etc. at reasonable prices in rural areas. 6,669 shops consisting of 5,396 full-time shops and 1,273 part-time shops, have been opened by co-operatives in the 11 districts allotted to the co-operative Department the implementation of the scheme. Government have given non-recurring subsidy of Rs.1,250 for each shop for purchase of furniture and equipment and Rs. 1.00 lakh for each of the eight lead societies for purchase of lorries. Government also provided recurring subsidy of Rs. 3,000 per annum for each full-time shop and Rs.2,100 per annum for each part-time shop and Rs.600 per annum per part-time shops towards cost of staff, rent and other contingencies. With the 4,441 fair price shops already run in the villages by the Co-operatives in all the districts converted into fullfledged shops, there are now 11,159 village shops run by the Co-operative. The village shops effected sale of essential commodities to the value of Rs. 124.00 crores during 1983-84.

SPECIAL TYPES OF CO-OPERATIVES.

Co-operative Printing Presses :

There were 18 Co-operative printing presses functioning in the State as on 31st March 1984 catering to the various printing needs of Co-operative Societies, Government, Quasi-Governmental organisations, local bodies, etc. They have 7,977 members on their rolls.

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The performance of these printing presses as on 30th June 1983 was as follows :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
1. Share capital	20.35
2. Value of Machinery	74.13
3. Value of Capital asses	23.84
4. Working capital	93.92
5. Value of raw materials purchased during the year 1982-83	162.83
6. Business turn over	373.79

Out of the 18 Co-operative printing presses 15 Co-operative printing presses worked on profit and 3 worked on loss during the year 1983.

Barbers Co-operative Societies :

There are 15 barbers Co-operative Societies functioning in the State for the benefit of the weaker sections of the community. Every year Government have been extending financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 0.21 lakhs for setting up modern hair dressing saloons. Under this scheme during the year 1983-84 the Gudiyatham Barbers Co-operative Society has availed of this assistance.

Washermen Co-operative Societies :

In Tamil Nadu 18 Washermen Co-operative Societies are functioning for the weaker section of the community viz. washermen. As in the previous years, these societies received financial assistance for setting up modern dry cleaning units. During the year 1983-84 the Gudiyatham Washermen Co-operative Society has received an assistance of Rs. 0.34 lakh under the scheme.

The Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank Ltd., Madras :

The Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank Ltd. the first apex co-operative Bank (then called the Madras Central Urban Bank) was started in November 1905, and has completed 78 years of its useful service to the Co-operatives in Tamil Nadu. The Bank has been playing a vital and significant role in the dispensation of agricultural credit, both short-term and medium-term and has contributed in no small measure to the Green Revolution in the State. It has also largely contributed to the progress of the Co-operative Sugar Mills and Spinning Mills in the State and the Handloom Co-operative including the Co-optex.

Share Capital :

The paid up Share Capital of the Bank as on 31st March 1984 was Rs. 542-70 lakhs. The Government of Tamil Nadu have contributed a sum of Rs. 126.00 lakhs under the State Participation Scheme, to the

Share Capital, the 7th Central Co-operative Banks in the State have contributed Rs. 415.00 lakhs and individual preference and 'B' class share holders have contributed the balance amount towards Share Capital.

Deposits:

The deposits of the Bank as on 31st March 1984 stood at Rs. 15,207.33 lakhs as compared to Rs. 41,110.84 lakhs as on 30th June 1983.

Borrowings:

The total borrowing of the State Co-operative Bank aggregated Rs. 12,559.90 lakhs as on 31st March 1984 consisting of Rs. 12,213.87 lakhs from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development inclusive of Rs. 150.00 lakhs from Reserve fund for normal banking operations Rs. 15.84 lakhs from the Industrial Development Bank of India, and Rs. 330.19 lakhs from the State Government. Of the borrowings Rs. 12,213.87 lakhs from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Rs. 88.50 lakhs were for medium-term agricultural purposes.

The Tamil Nadu Handloom Weaver's Co-operative Society Limited (Co-optex) :

Next to agriculture, the handloom industry provides the largest employment to the rural people. The finance to the primary Weaver's Co-operative Societies is routed through the District Central Co-operative Banks. The Tamil Nadu Handloom Weaver's Co-operative Society Limited popularly known as Co-optex has been organised to take care of marketing of handloom cloth produced by the Primary Weaver's Co-operative Societies. The working capital requirements of the co-optex for the above activities are provided by the State Co-operative Bank with necessary finance from the NABARD. For the year 1983-84, a credit limit of Rs. 4,800.00 lakhs for production and marketing of handloom cloth and another limit of Rs. 500 lakhs for distribution of yarn to the Primary Weaver's Co-operative Societies have been sanctioned.

Tamil Nadu Co-operative State Land Development Bank Limited Origin and Development :

In Tamil Nadu Land Mortgage Banks were organised over 50 years ago, in order to relieve the indebtedness of farmers. In the era of planning, these banks shifted the emphasis to productive lending and were renamed as Land Development Banks.

The Tamil Nadu Co-operative State Land Development Bank is an apex institution, providing long-term Agricultural investment credit to farmers (mostly for productive purposes) through a net work of 14 branches and 183 Primary Land Development Banks spread out in the State.

From the very inception in 1929, the State Land Development Bank has provided credit to the extent of Rs. 274.52 crores, of which a major part is for development purposes.

The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited :

The Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies, the Thanjavur Co-operative Marketing Federation, Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation and the Government of Tamil Nadu were its members and the details of the Share Capital are furnished below :-

(1)	As on 31st March 1984 number of members.	Share Capital.
	(2)	(3)
	(RS. IN LAKHS)	
1. Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies	114	10.96
2. Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation	1	0.10
3. Thanjavur Co-operative Marketing Federation	1	0.10
4. Government of Tamil Nadu	1	353.61
Total	117	364.77
"B" Class members	3,188	5.03

The Primary objective of the Federation is to help the farmers and ensure remunerative prices for their agricultural produce. The Federation continued to arrange for marketing of agricultural produce and supply of agricultural inputs like chemical fertilisers, seeds, pesticides, etc. besides manufacturing of granulated fertilisers and processing of groundnut, etc.

The achievement made in the procurement of agricultural commodities during the financial year 1983-84 is as below :-

Quantity. (M.T.-Kg.)	Value. (RS. IN LAKHS.)
19,024,390	927.32

Distribution of seeds and pesticides :

The purchase turnover of the seed and pesticides business during the period from 1st April 1983 to 31st March 1984 is as detailed below :

	Value (RS. IN LAKHS.)
Pesticides Dust 859.864 MTS Liquid	39.22
11,204 Lits	1.30
Seeds : 24.424 MTs.	
Total	40.52

The Tamil Nadu Consumer's Co-operative Federation Limited, Madras—Object :

The principal object of the Federation is to co-ordinate and facilitate the working of the affiliated societies and assist in their organisation and development. With a view to achieve this object the Federation makes bulk purchase of essential commodities for supply to the affiliated societies with a low margin of profit. The Tamil Nadu Consumer's Co-operative Federation has been supplying consumer articles to the various supermarkets and other marketing societies in the State. The Bank has provided working capital accommodation of Rs. 300.00 lakhs to the Federation with a margin of 10 per cent on the stocks with Government guarantee under Centrally sponsored scheme of guarantee of Banks and with 40 per cent margin on the stocks in excess of that limit. A limit of Rs. 160.00 lakhs was sanctioned for Regional Distribution Scheme after obtaining necessary authorisation from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development. Further a limit of Rs. 100.00 lakhs was sanctioned for procurement of rice from up-country.

Share capital:

The authorised share capital of the Federation is Rs. 1 crore made up of 800 'A' class shares of Rs. 10,000 each and 4,000 'B' class shares of Rs. 500 each. The membership and the paid up share capital of the Federation as on 31st December 1983 were as follows :—

Serial number and type of institution.	Number of members.	Paid up
		Shares. (RS. IN LAKHS)
I. 'A' Class—		
1. Co-operative Whole Sale Stores	29	34.70
2. Industrial Employee's Co-operative Stores	10	2.90
3. Government of Tamil Nadu	1	57.94
Total ..	40	95.54
II. 'B' Class—		
1. Co-operative Printing Presses	15	0.75
2. Co-operative Primary Stores	141	6.38
Total ..	156	7.13

Textiles:

The business done in textiles for the past 3 years and during the period from July 1983 to December 1983 is furnished below :—

Co-operative year.	Sales. (RS. IN LAKHS)
1980—81	166.18
1981—82	182.23
1982—83	299.50
1983—84 (From July 1983 to December 1983)	251.76

Controlled Cloth :

The business done by the Federation during the past three years and during the period from April 1983 to December 1983 is detailed below, which includes a special allotment of 8100 bales for 1983—84 :

Agency Sales:

Financial Year.	Total number of bales distributed.	Value. (RUPEES IN LAKHS)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1980—81	22,031	570.80
1981—82	7,526	526.82
1982—83	3,121	187.26
1983—84 (From April 1983 to December 1983)	13,873	823.38

Polyster, Cotton blended shirting:

1983—84 (From August 1983 to December 1983)	330	0.50
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Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union:

A scheme of training all the 11,100 salesmen of village shops has been undertaken and is on ground. Training of Secretaries of Primary Agricultural Service Societies has been proposed.

Intellectually, food for thought has been generated by holding of Seminars and Conferences. A Conference of Co-operative Urban Banks was held on 8th October 1982 at Coimbatore and the occasion used to present of Rs. 9,00 lakhs to the Chief Ministers Nutrition Noon Meal Programme. Regional Seminars of Encofed were assisted. A convention on studies in Co-operation was also held. The deliberations of this conventions were of a high order. Participated in fairs and exhibitions in Madras and District Headquarters on behalf of the Co-operative Department.

Radio, TV and Tamil Nadu Films Division Coverage:

The All India Radio, Madras, Trichirappalli, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli have been utilised by Tamil Nadu

Co-operative Union for wider publicity on Co-operation during 1983—84. Talks on the subject Co-operation have been recorded then and there by the above Radio Stations broadcast. Important functions on Co-operation participated by VIP and Ministers have been covered by AIR, TV and Tamil Nadu Films Division.

Arrangements are being made to again screen the following three films produced by Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union in all theatres in Tamil Nadu through Tamil Nadu Film Division as part of the intensive campaign for repayment of co-operative loan.

1. Sirithal Sengamalam
2. Namathu Kadan
3. Ippathan Puriyuthunga.

Chapter V

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

DIRECTORATE OF ADULT AND NON FORMAL EDUCATION.

Since the inception of this department during 1976 various Adult and Non-formal Education Programmes were implemented in the State by the State Government from its own funds and with central assistance. The activities and the achievements in the field of Adult Education and Non-formal Education and other schemes during 1983-84 are shown as detailed below:

Rural Functional Literacy Project :

This is a centrally sponsored scheme. It was started in the year 1979-80 for the age group 15-35 with cent per cent financial assistance from the Government of India. At the rate of 300 centres in each district there are totally 4,800 centres in all the 16 Revenue Districts. The total number enrolled were 1,58,050 (Male 36,091, Female 1,21,959, SC 83,764 and ST 1,809).

State Adult Education Programme:

Four phases of this scheme in 61 projects were completed during December 1983 and the fifth phase was began from March 1984. The learners benefited during the year 1983-84 were 1,98,021 (Male 65,823, Female 1,32,198, SC 93,991, ST 2,702). First phase of this scheme under 20 Point Programme in 54 projects was started in October 1983. These 54 projects are running 5,400 centres at the rate of 100 centres in each project. The total enrolment of this scheme is 1,73,509. (Male 71,204 Female 1,02,305, S.C. 99,608 and S.T. 1,445.)

Universities and Colleges:

With the funds of Universities Grants Commission Universities and Colleges implemented the Adult Education Programme from 1979-80. There were 436 centres during the year 1983-84. The total number enrolled were 13125. (Male 6,574, Female 6,551, SC 6,288 and ST 127.)

Voluntary Agencies :

During 1983-84 the learners enrolled through 1,351 centres of Voluntary Agencies were 44,227. (Male 16897, Female 27,330, SC 23,130 and ST 206.)

Nehru Yuvak Kendra:

Nehru Yuvak Kendras ran 95 centres during 1983-84 with central aid. Learners enrolled by this scheme were 3600. (Male 1,951, Female 1,649, SC 1,743, ST Nil.)

Post Literacy Scheme :

As a supportive service to the Adult Education Programme, the Directorate had organised Post Literacy Centres. During 1983-84 there were 2,070 Post Literacy Centres. The learners enrolled by this scheme were 65,302. (Male 28,685, Female 36,617, SC 27,386, ST 808)

Besides, Voluntary Agencies ran 428 Post Literacy Centres during the year 1983-84. The total number enrolled were 10,678. (Male 5,009, Female 5,669, SC 6,459, ST 35.)

Non-formal education for the age group 6-14 :

The scheme of Non-Formal Education for the age group 6-14 was implemented in the State in all the 374 Panchayat Unions during the year 1976-77. During 1983-84, 390 Centres functioned. The learners enrolled under this scheme were 10,974. (Male 6,463, Female 4,511, SC 4,124, ST 148.)

It was also introduced to give continuing education for children between 6-14 age group under National Service Scheme. For this 52 Higher Secondary Schools have been selected to implement the scheme from 14th November 1983.

SIVAKASI SCHEME.

(Match Industries Non-Formal Education Scheme)

For the benefit of the children employed in Match Fire and Litho Industries in Sivakasi and the surroundings, 30 Non Formal Education Centres specially provide education for the working children was introduced during 1981-82. Drop-outs and non-starters enrolled in these centres were given coaching for 3 years and made them appeared for VIII Std. Examination held in December 1983.

Vocational Non-formal education Centres in urban areas:

To provide functional literacy to the Urban Adult illiterates of the age group 15-35 vocational non-formal Education Centres were opened. During 1983-84, 80 Centres were conducted. The total number enrolled were 1,553. (Male 11, Female 1,542, SC 457, ST 5.)

General:

After receiving the "Nadezhdak Krupskaya" International Literacy Award for eradication of illiteracy for the meritorious efforts of the Directorate of Non-formal and Adult Education for the year 1982 from UNESCO, the Government of India has awarded the first prize of Rs. 25 lakhs for covering large number of illiterate women in Tamil Nadu for the year 1982-83 in March, 1984.

ANNA UNIVERSITY, MADRAS.

With the cherished objective of building up a centre of excellence in higher education and research in Engineering and Technology, the Anna University was established in September 1978, as a unitary type of University. The University was formed by bringing together and integrating the four well-known technical institutions in the City of Madras, viz, the College of Engineering, Guindy, the Technology Departments of the University of Madras situated in the Alagappa College of Technology campus the School of Architecture and Town Planning of the University of Madras and the Madras Institute of Technology, Chrompet.

The University has 18 Departments under the various Faculties. Each faculty is supported by a team of trained and qualified members of staff and well equipped laboratories. A Computer Centre, a Central Library, a Central Workshop, a placement and Training Centre and a curriculum Development Centre are all additional units serving as central facilities. There are two Centres of advanced studies—one on Water Resources and the other on Environmental studies. Enrollment exceeds 4735 students with 3739 in undergraduate programme, 762 in Post-graduate programme, 25 in P. G. Diploma programme, 49 in Pre-Doctoral Programme and 160 in Doctoral Programme. This includes 426 women students. Nearly 4,046 students are in the main campus alone.

The University offers 20 undergraduate courses, 29 post-graduate courses besides 5 post-graduate diploma courses. Facilities are available for M. Phil Programmes in the Faculty of Sciences and Humanities and doctoral programmes in all the Faculties. The University offers programme under continuing education on a number of short courses, evening programmes, Summer and Winter schools and organises seminars and Symposia on topics of current interest, conforming to the needs of national development activities. The Departments of Civil Engineering, Electrical and Electronic Engineering and Chemical Engineering have been recognised as Centres for Quality Improvement Programme by the Government of India to guide teachers of other technical institutions for Ph.D. research under this programme.

As envisaged in its objectives, the University has been exerting a major thrust in establishing Industry-Institute Collaboration by Consultancy Services, sponsored research, training programme and testing. Research in emerging area of national priorities is being undertaken. Towards this, the University has created certain institutional facilities in the form of Institutes and Centres and they are: Institute of Remote Sensing, Centre for Crystal Growth, Centre for Human Settlements, Institute of Continuing and Development Education, Data Centre, for the proposed Institute of Integrated Ocean Management, Centre for Bio-technology and Centre for New and Renewable Sources of Energy. Equal emphasis is laid on research for rural development and the Centre for Appropriate Technology has been established at the University in collaboration with the National Building Organisation.

During the year 1983-84 the following new courses have been introduced:—

1. B. E. Degree course in Printing Technology
2. Post B.Sc. Diploma course in Computer Science and Application.
3. International Post-Graduate Diploma course in Hydrology and Water Resources Engineering sponsored by the UNESCO and the Government of India.
4. M. Tech. Remote Sensing.

For strengthening of research activities, the Government of India under 3 Major Plan Schemes have financed Rs. 85 lakhs for the following schemes and released Rs. 55 lakhs during the year 1983.

Centre for Water Resources Centre for Environmental Studies Institute of Remote Sensing Centre for Microprocessor Education, Training and Research Instrumentation Lab. Development.

As part of the strengthening of computer facilities the University has acquired a Prime 2,250 Computer System, with 6 terminals and PDP 1160 Computer System recently. The IBM 360/44 Computer system which is allocated by the UCG by transfer from Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, Trivandrum is to be commissioned shortly.

During the year the Girls Hostel at Madras Institute of Technology has been completed in all aspects and thrown open for occupation.

The actual income and expenditure under normal budget for the year 1982-83 were Rs. 282.37 lakhs and Rs. 278.50 lakhs respectively. The estimated income and expenditure for the year 1983-84 are Rs. 306.55 lakhs and Rs. 364.52 lakhs respectively.

ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY.

The Academic Council and the Senate of the University in their meetings on 28th October and 29th October 1983 respectively expressed their jubilation over the conferment of LL.D. Degree (Honoris Causa) on Honourable Dr. M. G. Ramachandran, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and D.Litt. Degree (Honoris Causa) on Dr. Raja Sir. M. A. Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad, Pro-Chancellor on 20th September 1983 by the University of Madras during its Post-Centenary Silver Jubilee Celebrations.

2. The Senate felicitated Dr. S. Chandrasekar, the Nobel Laureate in Physics on the 29th of October. The Vice-Chancellor, Prof. S. V. Chittibabu commended Dr. Chandrasekar's contribution in the field of astro physics.

3. The Syndicate and the Senate in their meetings on the 5th of August and the 29th of October 1983, expressed their sympathy to the Sri Lankan Tamils who lost their lives and property during the ethnic violence in July and also censured the inhuman atrocities of the Sinhalese against Tamils in the Island.

4. The contingent grant of University Research Fellows was raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 750 p.m.

5. The Syndicate resolved to grant a Special Allowance of Rs. 200 per month to the Junior Lecturers in Rajah Muthiah Dental College with B.D.S. qualifications with effect from 1st November 1983 and also permitted them to have private practice.

6. The Syndicate approved the resolution to set up Study Centres for the benefit of the students of the Directorate of Correspondence Courses and Continuing Education at Nagercoil, Trichy, Madras, Salem and New Delhi and Centres were opened in accordance with the resolution.

7. The University decided to introduce the B.Sc. (Nursing) course from the academic year 1983-84 and accordingly the course has been started.

8. Blind persons, undergoing the various courses of the Directorate of Correspondence Courses and Continuing Education, have been shown a special favour, viz., such students will be granted exemption from payment of tuition fees and they will be charged a nominal fee of Rs. 50 per annum towards postage and printing charges.

9. The University has approved the resolution to admit women students in the Faculty of Agriculture from 1983-84 and they were given admission accordingly.

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Research :

10. Fifty four candidates have registered for Ph. d. and 205 candidates for M.Phil. degrees, 32 candidates have been awarded Pa.D. degree and 52 candidates have been awarded M.Phil. degree.

Admission :

11. The total number of students on the rolls of the University as on 31st December 1983 was 5,679 out of which there were 671 woman students. The total number of students studying through the Directorate of Correspondence Courses and Continuing Education was 25,357.

New Courses :

12. In the year 1983, the University started two new Certificate courses (i) One month Intensive Course on Cobl Programming and Data Processing and (ii) One Semester (Part-time) Course on Cobl Programming and Data Processing.

BHARATHIAR UNIVERSITY.

The Bharathiar University was newly established as per Bharathiar University Act, 1981 in the industrial city of Coimbatore from 1st April 1982 with the Madras University Post-Graduate Autonomous Centre at Coimbatore as the nucleus. The jurisdiction of this University extends to the area comprising the districts of Coimbatore, Nilgiris and Periyar in the State of Tamil Nadu.

The University has 9 departments of research, viz,

1. Mathematics;
2. Statistics ;
3. Physics ;
4. Chemistry ;
5. Botany ;
6. Zoology ;
7. Economics ;
8. Psychology; and
9. Sociology and Population studies.

All the University Departments offer M.Phil. and Ph.D Courses. The Department of Sociology conducts M.A. Degree Courses in Sociology and Population studies in addition.

Thirty-two Colleges are affiliated to this University as indicated below:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Arts and Science Colleges (Men) | 7 |
| 2. Arts and Science Colleges (Women) | 8 |
| 3. Arts and Science Colleges
(Co-Education). | 7 |

4. Engineering Colleges	3
5. Medical Colleges	3
6. Ayurveda College	1
7. Education Colleges	3
8. Physical Education College ..	1
9. Law College	1

The following courses were instituted during 1983-84 in the affiliated colleges in addition to the existing courses:—

- (i) M.Sc. Applied Microbiology.
- (ii) P.G. Diploma course in Marketing.
- (iii) P.G. Diploma Course in Personal Management and Industrial Relations.
- (iv) 5 year Degree Course in Law.
- (v) Masters' Degree Course in Computer Applications.
- (vi) B.Sc. (Nursing).
- (vii) P.G. Diploma Course in Environment Management.
- (viii) P.G. Course in Population Studies.
- (ix) P.G. Diploma Course in Orthopaedics.
- (x) Bachelor's Degree in Business Management.
- (xi) M.E. Degree Course in Environment Engineering.
- (xii) M.Sc. Degree Course in Applied Statistics and Operations Management.
- (xiii) M.E. Degree Course in Geo-Technical and Foundation Engineering.
- (xiv) M.E. Degree Course in Transportation and Urban Engineering.
- (xv) M.E. Degree Course in Thermal Plant Engineering.
- (xvi) Post-Graduate Diploma Course in Medical Instrumentation Technology.
- (xvii) B.E. Degree Course in Instrumentation and Control Engineering.
- (xviii) B.E. Degree Course in Computer Technology and Informatics.
- (xix) B.Sc. Degree Course in Instrumentation and Control Systems Science.
- (xx) B.Sc. Degree in Computer Science.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have sanctioned Rs. one lakh to create an endowment in the name of Mahakavi Bharathiar.

Keeping the perspective plan as approved by the Planning Board in view, the University is executing the various development schemes under a phased programme subject to the availability of necessary where with all and other resources. As it is, the State Government is the only funding agency.

Within the available resources the University has started expanding the physical facilities in the campus. The land acquisition proceedings for acquiring about 1,000 acres of land for developing the University campus for the academic activities as well as for the welfare of the staff members-both teaching and non-teaching are in different stages. A separate building for students' centre has been constructed at a cost of 13.00 lakhs. The first floor of the existing University Library Block has been completed at a cost of Rs. 25.44 lakhs. The main administrative building for the University, additions to the existing Science blocks, a new hostel building etc., are under construction. The building works are executed by a separate Building Division under the control of the Director of Technical Education who is the Chairman of the Building Committee for the University. The cost of building works already executed during the year under report works out to Rs. 80.71 lakhs. The University has deposited with TWAD a sum of Rs. 7.96 lakhs for the extension of Siruvani Water supply to the University Campus and this work also is in progress.

The University Grants Commission has approved the proposal sent by the University for starting 332 adult literacy centres in the first phase of the Adult Education Programme under 20 point programme.

26 Colleges affiliated to this University are having 61 NSS units.

20 Colleges are having N.C.C. with an approximate strength of 2,700 cadets.

As many as 6,678 volumes and 496 Journals have been added to the Library after the formation of Bharathiar University at a cost of Rs. 16,47,598 the number of volumes and Journals acquired during the year is 4,766 (cost Rs. 5,75,810) and 238 (cost Rs. 2,69,318).

The Bharathiar University conducted examination for the following Degree Diploma Courses:—

B.A./B.Sc./B.Com/B.Ed./M.A./M.Sc./M.Com/MEd / M.P.E.D./B.Sc.; Applied Science;B.E./M.E./M.Sc. applied Science / M. Tech./Post Graduate Diploma in Engineering / B.G.L./M.B.B.S./P.G. Diploma in Medicine/M.D./M.S. The results for all courses have been published in record time.

BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITY

The Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli inaugurated on 30th April 1982 and established by the Act of the Tamil Nadu Government Act. No. 2 of

1982. The Bharathidasan University Act, 1981, in order to fulfil the long-cherished need of the people of the region is well on its way in imparting increased and improved facilities for higher education to the cultural theirland of Tamil Nadu covering the three revenue districts of Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Pudukkottai.

As a first step in keeping with the ideas of Poet Bharathidasan, on whose name this University has been

christened (Pudhiyathor Ulagam Seyvom—Let us create a brave new world) affiliation to new courses has been given to a number of Non-conventional and para professional courses including much talked of courses on Computer applications.

A list of affiliated colleges and courses for which affiliation has been granted during 1983-84 is given hereunder, which will give an idea of the innovative direction towards which this University marches ahead

List of Courses for which Application Granted during 1983-84.

Serial number. (1)	Name of the College. (2)	Name of the Course :s for which affiliation granted. (3)
<i>Arts and Science Colleges—Aided Colleges :</i>		
1	Bishop Heber College, Tiruchirappalli	B.Sc. (Library and Information Science)
2	Holy Cross College, Tiruchirappalli	B.Sc., (Rehabilitation Science).
3	Jamal Mohammed College, Tiruchirappalli	M.Sc., (Industrial Chemistry).
4	National College, Tiruchirappalli	(i) B.Sc., (Environmental Zoology Science). (ii) M.Sc., (Applied Geology).
5	Nehru Memorial College, Puthanampatti	(i) B.Sc., (Computer Science). (ii) M.Sc., (Applied Physics).
6	St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli	(i) B.Sc., (Computer Science). (ii) M.A., (Society, Cultural and Civilization).
7	TBML College, Porayar	B.A., (Bank Management).
8	AVVM Sri Pushpam College, Poondy, Thanjavur District	(i) B.A., (Indian Culture and Religious Institutions Management). (ii) M.Sc., (Industrial Chemistry).
9	ADM College, Nagapattinam	M.A., (Econometrics)
10	Seethalakshmi Ramaswami College, Tiruchirappalli	B.Sc., (Nutrition and Dietetics).
<i>Government College :</i>		
11	Government Arts College (Women), Thanjavur	B.Com.
<i>Professional Colleges :</i>		
12	Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli	(i) B.E., (Part-time) (Metallurgical Engineering). (ii) Master of Computer Applications (MCA Three years PG Courses).
13	Government Law College, Tiruchirappalli	(i) B.L. (Five year Law Course). (ii) B.L. (Three year evening Course).
14	Rajah's College of Sanskrit and Tamil Studies, Tituvaiyaru	(i) Diploma in Bharathanattiyam. (ii) Diploma in Thavil.
15	Bishop Heber College, Tiruchirappalli	(i) M.A., Social Work. (ii) M.Sc., Operations Research (1982-83).

The deviation from the conventional path extends to the research side also as more and more emphasis is being made on interdisciplinary areas of research with a plan to develop its departments in liaison with the upcoming Schools of Excellence under the banner of Bharathidasan University.

At present research facilities are made available in the existing 6 University Departments and affiliated colleges. So far, 140 candidates have been given provisional registration for carrying out their Ph. D. Programme.

As many as 13 affiliated colleges and all the Six University Departments have been recognised for extending facilities for doing M. Phil. Courses. In all 274 candidates in 1983-84 session have been registered for doing Full-time and Part-time M. Phil. Courses under various subjects extending maximum benefit of such registration to college teachers, working in affiliated colleges.

College Admissions :

While the colleges have been given full freedom for selection of candidates for the various courses of study

of course observing the guidelines prescribed by the University, U.G.C. and the State Government), the selection of candidates for M.Phil./Ph.D. is done by the University on the recommendations by the respective departments/institutions.

N.C.C.:

Twenty Colleges in the Bharathidasan University are train cadets for the N.C.C. Several of our cadets have won distinctions at the All India Level in Skeet Shooting, Para jumping and Aero modelling.

Defence studies has been introduced as one of the Inter-disciplinary subject at U.G. level.

Academic:

The various University departments are gaining recognition in that a number of the research projects have been approved and financial support has started pouring in.

Some of our academic staff have been offered fellowships/visitorships in foreign agencies. Some Teachers of this University, based on their performance and adhering to the guidelines prescribed by the U.G.C. and after proper evaluation have been given Merit Promotion.

Merits :

1. Dr. M. Lakshmanan, Department of Physics, was awarded the U.G.C. Career Award for Young Scientists.

2. Dr. K. V. Krishnamoorthy, Department of Botany, was awarded the Professor Hiralal Chakravathy Award (1984) instituted by the Indian Science Congress Association, Calcutta for outstanding contribution in Botany.

3. The Vice-Chancellor of this University was conferred the Hon. Colonelcy of the N.C.C. by the Government of India.

4. The Technical University at Nova Scotia, U.S.A., stole the Honour of conferring the Doctorate degree to Vice-Chancellor.

For the first time in the annals of any University an International Seminar on Saiva Siddhanta was conducted under the joint auspices of the Bharathidasan University and the Dharmapuram Acheenam the central core concentrating on the Saiva Siddhanta Philosophy.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

THE UNIVERSITIES IN TAMIL NADU.

The following are the Universities in the State:—

1. The University of Madras (Madras).
2. Annamalai University (Annamalainagar).
3. The Madurai-Kamaraj University (Madurai).
4. The Agricultural University (Coimbatore).
5. Anna University (Madras).
6. Bharathiar University (Coimbatore).
7. Bharathidasan University (Tiruchirappalli).
8. Tamil University (Thanjavur).
9. Mother Teresa Women's University (Kodaikanal) (Established during the year under review). The Gardhigram Rural Institute of Higher Education Gardhigram, Madurai District is a 'Deemed University'.

Opening of New Colleges and New Courses:

New Courses were started in 9 Government Colleges and 57 Aided Colleges during the year 1983-84. The details are given below :

- (i) Government Colleges :
 - B.Com.
 - M.A. (History)
 - M.Sc. (Mathematics and Chemistry)
- (ii) Aided Colleges :
 - B.A. Sociology, Corporate Secretaryship, Industrial Organisation (Leather),
 - English, Bank Administration,
 - Political Science.
 - B.Sc., Physics, Library and Information Science
 - Rehabilitation Science, Computer Science,
 - Nutrition and Dietetics, [Chemistry, Zoology, Botany.
 - B.Com., B.B.A.
 - M.A. History, Business Administration, Tamil Econometrics, English Economics.
 - M.Sc., Chemistry, Zoology, Industrial Chemistry
 - Applied Geology, Applied Physics, Rural Development, Mathematics, Botany, Physics.
 - M.Com.
 - B.Ed., Physics, Science and Biological Science as Optional subjects.
 - B.A.
 - B.Sc. : Under Part I—sanskrit.

The Student Enrolment in Colleges :

The details regarding the total number of seats sanctioned for all courses, the number of students enrolled and the number of seats which remain vacant in the various degree courses in the colleges in the State during the year 1983-84 are given below :—

<i>Courses/Medium of Instruction.</i>	<i>Sanctioned Strength.</i>	<i>Number Admitted.</i>	<i>Number of Vacancies.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
DEGREE COURSES.			
(A) Government Colleges :			
Tamil Medium ..	8,697	7,642	1,055
English Medium ..	11,535	10,613	922
Total (A) ..	20,232 (18,851)	18,255 (17,493)	1,977 (1,358)

<i>Courses/Medium of Instruction</i>	<i>Sanctioned strength.</i>	<i>Number admitted.</i>	<i>Number of vacancies.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
B. Aided Colleges :—			
Tamil Medium ..	2,402	1,638	764
English Medium ..	49,626	45,206	4,420
Total (B) ..	52,028 (56,549)	46,844 (41,472)	5,184 (5,077)
Grand Total (A+B)	72,260 (65,400)	65,099 (58,965)	7,161 (6,435)

Note.—The figures in brackets which relate to the previous report are reproduced here to show the increase in student enrolment etc.

Number of students and teachers in Colleges during 1983-84

<i>Type of Institution.</i>	<i>Government.</i>				<i>Aided/Private.</i>			
	<i>Number of Colleges for</i>		<i>Number of Students</i>		<i>Number of Colleges for</i>		<i>Number of Students</i>	
	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Arts and Science Colleges..	39	..	34,869	3,532	95	..	84,194	6,530
	..	14	..	16,631	..	39	..	42,273
Colleges of Education ..	5	..	727	6	8	..	568	290
	..	2	1	339	..	8	6	943
Oriental Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	15	..	965	516
Colleges for Physical Education ..	..	..	..	..	3	1	298	125
College for Social Work ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	200	52
Music Colleges ..	2	..	218	287	..	..	..	..
Rural Institution for Higher Education.	..	..	..	..	1	..	462	114
Grand Total ..	46	16	35,815 (35,687)	20,795 (19,817)	124	48	86,693 (85,000)	50,843 (48,492)

The Gandhigram Rural Institute of Higher Education is a Demand University since 1976-77.

Arts and Science Colleges :

<i>Type of Institution.</i>	<i>Government Colleges.</i>		<i>Aided/Private Colleges.</i>	
	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Teachers :				
(i) For Men	2,886	156	6,414	279
(ii) For Women	1	1,229	16	2,739
Colleges of Education :				
(i) For men	65	3	57	11
(ii) For Women .. .. .	..	33	..	67
Oriental Colleges .. .. .	..	..	125	18
Colleges for Physical Education .. .. .	..	..	31	10
Colleges for Social Work .. .. .	..	..	18	3
Music Colleges	27	23	..	..
Rural Institution for Higher Education .. .. .	..	..	71	11
Total ..	2,979 (3,000)	1,444 (1,428)	6,727 (6,513)	3,138 (3,035)

6 (c) Evening Colleges :—

(i) Number of Colleges (Government).	13	(10) *
(ii) Number of Colleges (Private/Government Aided).	30	(26) *

Number of students in Evening Colleges—

(i) Government Colleges ..	1,841	(1,522)
(ii) Private Colleges ..	10,314	(10,212)
(iii) Madurai Kamaraj University Evening College.	1,583	(616)

(* Figures in brackets relate to the previous report.

National Service Scheme:

The object of the National Service Scheme is to enable college students to devote their leisure to the service of the Nation, particularly in the fields of community education, Adult, and Non-formal Education. Students and teachers participate in the scheme on a voluntary basis. The number of students actively associated with the scheme has reached 50,000 in 1983-84. The cost of the scheme is met by the State Government and Government of India. The ratio of contribution being 5 : 7.

Tamil Medium Stipend:

With a view to encouraging higher education through Tamil Medium students studying degree courses in Tamil Medium are being paid an annual stipend of Rs. 180 each. The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 41,95,170 towards payment of stipend in 1983-84 and 23,363 students have been benefitted by this scheme. 1982—1983=Rs. 41,30,200 for 22,840 students) **

**The figures in brackets relate to the previous year.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

(a) National (Merit) Scholarship Scheme :

To help deserving students who are financially poorly placed National Merit scholarships are awarded to needy students in Post-matric courses who have acquitted themselves meritoriously in studies.

The initial action regarding the implementation of the National Scholarship scheme i.e., preparation of merit cards, merit lists and other document and sendings of application forms together with the merit cards (entitlement cards) to the concerned schools was done by the Director of Government Examination, Madras upto 1982-83. During the year under review (1983-84) this initial phase of work was undertaken by this Directorate for receipt of the merit lists from the Directorate of Government Examination, Madras.

The students whose parents income exceeds Rs. 6,000 p.a. are given a merit certificate and a National prize of Rs. 100. There is no ceiling on the income

for sanction of scholarships for post-Graduate Students. The actual expenditure over and above the amount of Rs. 39,00,000 under the scheme is being sanctioned by the Government of India. During the year 1983-84 a sum of Rs. 50,03,010 was spent on the scheme 1982-83=Rs. 49,99,952)*

*This figures in brackets relate to the previous report.

State Scholarship for children of Primary and Secondary School Teachers:

This scheme was implemented by the State Government in 1979-80. Under the scheme 70 awards are made each year:

Post-Matric stage	..	..	..	35
Post PUC Stage	..	..	..	25
Post-Degree Stage	..	..	..	7
Post-Postgraduate Stage	..	..	..	3
				70

During the year 1983-84, 172 students were awarded the scholarships. A sum of Rs. 1,63,020 was spent on the scheme. (1982—83=Rs. 1,31,765 for 149 students)

*This figures in brackets relates to the previous report.

National Loan Scholarship :

The Government of India instituted the National Loan Scholarships Scheme in 1963-64. Its object is to provide financial assistance to meritorious students who are in need of such assistance, to pursue post-matriculation courses of studies. About 1,500 candidates are selected every year, over 5,000 cases are renewed every year to enable recipients of these awards to complete their studies, subject to their maintaining good progress in studies. During the year 1983-84, 7177 (fresh and renewals) awards have been sanctioned and a sum of Rs. 24,95,953.50 was spent on the scheme. (1982—83=Rs.27,80,117 for 6360 students).

* This figures relates to the previous report.

State Collegiate Scholarships :

This scheme was initiated in 1958 with a view to helping meritorious students. Its main object is to provide financial assistance to those whose pecuniar circumstances do not permit them to pursue their education. The annual income of the parent/guardians of the scholar should not exceed Rs. 6000. During the year 1983-84, a sum of Rs. 24,729 was spent on this scheme

(1982-83=Rs. 33,346)*

* (This figure in brackets relates to the previous year.

Music College:

There are two Government Music Colleges functioning in the State, One at Madras and another at Madurai. The courses of studies offered by these colleges are:—

1. Previdwan
2. Sangeetha Vidwan
3. Vadya Visharadha course.
4. Natya Visharadha course.
5. Diploma in Music Teaching.
6. Part Time Certificate course.

During the year 1983-84 218 (266) Boys and 287 (297) girls studied in these Colleges. There are 50 (45) teachers working in these colleges. The expenditure on these institutions was Rs. 10.61 lakhs.

Conclusion:

The expenditure of the Collegiate Education Department for 1983-84 has registered an increase over that of 1982-83. As against the expenditure of Rs. 35.14 crores (Final Modified Appropriation) in 1982-83, the expenditure for 1983-84 has come to Rs. 44.72 crores representing an increase of Rs. 9.58 crores.

As in the years past, the Department of Collegiate Education has done its best for the progress of Higher Education.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS

This Department is responsible for the conduct of about 40 Examinations. The major Examinations, being the S.S.L.C. and Higher Secondary Examinations which attract more than 6 lakhs of candidates every year.

S.S.L.C. holders among ex-village Officers were permitted as a gesture of goodwill to appear for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination as Private Candidates to complete the Certificate, extending till 10th February 1984 the last date for submission of application. They were also permitted to remit the Examination fees by Money Orders as a very Special case. This has also enabled more than 1,200 such ex-village Officers to appear for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination to be held in March 1984.

Other Examinations

This Department is also entrusted with the conduct of various Job Oriented Government Technical Examinations. The process of these Examination is done manually in respect of all items of examination work. To make the Higher Secondary Examination a Job Oriented one, several vocational course under areas like Agriculture Engineering, Nursing and Secretariat Training have been introduced within the ambit of Higher Secondary Examinations.

Other Examinations of S.S. L.C. Standard:—

This Department conducts also the Matriculation and Anglo Indian Schools Leaving Certificate Examination which have a separate syllabus and scheme of Examination. The entire item of examination work for these examinations are done manually, as the number of institutions offering candidates for these examinations is too small and as it will not be economical to introduce computerisation for these examinations. These two examinations are considered as equivalent to the S.S.L.C. (X Standard) Public Examination. However, the Higher Secondary Examination is Common for all.

E.S.L.C.

An examination called VIII Standard. Public Examination is conducted by this Department for Private candidates only. To appear for this examination, no minimum qualification is prescribed but that the candidate appearing for this examination should have completed the age of 14. Candidates who pass out of this Examination successfully can appear for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination as men/women private candidates provided they have completed the age of 16 years on the first March for the first Session and 1st September for the October examination. Such candidate who pass out of the S.S.L.C. successfully are admitted to the Higher Secondary Examination as Men/Women private candidates provided they have attained the age of 18 years. The candidates who pass out of the Higher Secondary Examination successfully can join University Courses of other Higher educationa advocations.

Statistics:—

A statement showing the number of candidates appeared and passed in the S.S.L.C. and Higher Secondary Examination of April-May, September, October-1983 is given below:—

Examinations.	ANNEXURE II. March/April 1983.		September/ October 1983.	March/April 1984	
	Number Registered.	Percentage of Pass.	Number Registered.	Number Registered.	Percentage of Pass.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
S.S.L.C. Examination:—					
Pupils and Private	3,52,100	..	1,28,000	3,83,000	..
Pupils alone	2,76,598	51.4	..	..	..

Anglo-Indian Examination	2,667	90	383	3,040	..
Matriculation Examination	3,436	91	380	4,566	..
Higher Secondary Examination ;—					
Pupils and Private	1,75,092	..	51,500	1,85,000	..
Pupils alone	1,41,692	66	..	..	..

LEGAL EDUCATION.

The Department of Legal Studies was started in 1953 with the object of improving the standard of Legal Education in the State of Tamil Nadu. After the creation of this department there has been an alround improvement in the standard of legal education in the State and this department continues to strive for further improvement. Two Law Colleges were started one each in Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore during the year 1979—80 and there are four Law Colleges under the administrative control of this department during year under report.

Apart from the Three Year Law Course, the Five Year Law Course has also been started in the Law Colleges from the year 1983—84 onwards. The students who have passed +2 examinations are eligible for admission to the Five Year Law Course.

Post Graduate course in M.L. are conducted in the Evening from the year 1983—84 in Madras and Madurai Law Colleges. The following branches of M.L. are conducted in these colleges.

Madras Law College :

Branch II ..	Crime and Torts.
Branch III ..	Contracts including industrial relation of law.
Branch IV ..	Property.
Branch V ..	Labour Law and Administrative Law.

Madurai Law College :—

Branch IV ..	Property.
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The Evening Law Course has been re-introduced in all the four Law Colleges from the year 1983—84 onwards and it is being conducted under the pattern of the Three Year Law Course. The Employed graduates are eligible for admission to this evening course.

There are 3152 students on the rolls of all the Four Law Colleges as shown below:—

(1)	Three Year Law Course.	Five Year Law Course.	Evening Law Course.	M.L.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madras Law College	831	180	240	107
Madurai Law College	613	149	114	30
Tiruchirappalli Law College	304	80	60	..
Coimbatore Law College	304	80	60	..
Total ..	2,052	489	474	137

Total Strength—3152.

The strength of the teaching staff in all the four Law Colleges are as given below:—

Principals	4
Professors	12
Junior Professors	43
Part-time Junior Professors	53
Assistant Professors	5
Part-time Assistant Professors	18
Physical Directors	4

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

Introductory :

The University of Madras was founded under the Act of Incorporation, XXVII of 1857. As a result of the Commission appointed by the Government of India in 1902 to examine the working of the University, the Indian University Act No. VII of 1904 was passed for reorganising the Universities in India and enlarging their functions in matters of University teaching and of supervision over affiliated colleges. This Act was superseded by the Madras University Act VII of 1923 which was passed to reorganise the University with a view to establishing a teaching and residential University of Madras while enabling the University to continue to exercise control over the quality of teaching given by colleges which are to constitute the University or are affiliated to it. This Act was amended by the Amending Act XII of 1929, which was since modified by the Government of India Adaption of India Laws Orders, 1937 and 1940 and the Amendment Acts of 1942, 1943, 1966, 1978 and 1982.

Jurisdiction :

The Jurisdiction of the University extends over the Districts of Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot and Salem in Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Pondicherry. It has under its jurisdiction 95 colleges and seven institutions of Oriental Learning.

Election :

Election to the Syndicate from the Academic Council and the Senate were held during September 1983 to make it as a full-fledged Syndicate.

Post-Centenary Silver Jubilee Celebrations :

The Post-Centenary Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the University of Madras were held from the 20th to 23rd of September 1983. On 20th September 1983, the celebrations were inaugurated by His Excellency the President of India, Shri Giani Zail Singh at 10-00 a.m. at the University Centenary Auditorium.

The proceedings of the celebrations commenced with the welcome address by Hon'ble Justice P. R. Gokulakrishnan with His Excellency Sr. S. L. Khurana Governor of Tamil Nadu and Chancellor of the University presiding over the celebrations. Dr. M. Santappa, Vice-Chancellor presented eleven recipients of the Honorary Degrees to the Chancellor and later introduced the distinguished delegates and Vice-Chancellors from various Universities in India and abroad who had participated in the celebrations.

Hon'ble Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu inaugurated the following new depart-

ments whose creation was enabled by enthusiastic liberal donations contributed by generous philanthropists :—

- (1) Department of Islamic Studies
- (2) Department of Jainology
- (3) Department of Saiva Siddhanta
- (4) Department of Vaishnavism
- (5) Department of Gandhian Studies.

While inaugurating these departments Thiru M.G. Ramachandran announced a contribution of Rs. 15 lakhs on behalf of the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam towards an endowment for the establishment of a Department of Study on the ideals of late Dr. C. N. Annadurai. This amount has since been raised to Rs. 21 lakhs and the same paid to the University.

Hon'ble Thiru R. Venkataraman, Union Minister for Defence released several publications brought out in connection with the Post-Centenary Silver Jubilee Celebrations.

Hon'ble Thiru C. Aranganayagam, Minister for Education, Government of Tamil Nadu and Pro-Chancellor of the University released various Souvenirs brought out in connection with the celebrations.

Dr. C. A. Perumal, Convenor, Post Centenary Silver Jubilee Celebrations read out the fraternal greetings and congratulatory messages received from various Universities and Institutions. On 21st September at 10.00 a.m., the Science Exhibitions were declared open by Prof. T. S. Sadasivam, Formerly Director Centre for Advanced Study in Botany, University of Madras. Hon'ble Thiru K. Rajaram, Speaker, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly presided over the function. In the after-noon, Post-Centenary Silver Jubilee Sports Day was held at the Rajarathinam Stadium. The Sports Committee headed by Maj. Gen. S. P. Mahadevan, Chairman, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission had done a commendable job in the conduct of Sports competitions. Hon'ble Dr. M. G. Ramachandran, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu was the Chief Guest who gave away the prizes and trophies to the winners. Hon'ble Thiru C. Aranganayagam, Minister for Education was also present at the Meet.

There were twelve Seminars in various faculties exclusive of the AIU Seminar on Education, organised and conducted on 22nd September in which notable educationists, scientists and State Ministers participated.

On 23rd September at 11 a.m. Thiru C. Subramaniam formerly Union Minister for Finance, laid the Foundation Stone for the proposed new building to house the new departments inaugurated in connection with the celebrations. Hon'ble Dr. V. R. Nedunchezhiar

Minister for Finance, Government of Tamil Nadu presided over the function.

The valedictory function of the celebrations was held on 23rd September. Hon'ble Thiru C. Aranganayagam, Minister for Education, Government of Tamil Nadu presided over the function and Hon'ble Shri Buta Singh, Union Minister for Parliamentary Affairs delivered the valedictory address.

On all the four days, there were cultural programmes in the evenings at the University Auditorium.

New Departments instituted in the University :

Four new departments were instituted in the University. They are (i) Department of Energy, (ii) Department of Polymer Science, (iii) Department of Jainology and (iv) Thiru Justice Basheer Ahmed Syeed Centre for Islamic Studies.

Post-Graduate Extension Centres :

Two Post-Graduate extension centres were established one at Vellore with three departments viz., Economics, Chemistry and Zoology and the other at Salem with three departments, viz., Geology, Mathematics and commerce.

Extension of "Autonomous Status" :

The following three Colleges granted autonomous status from the academic year 1977-78 for a period of 5 years, were permitted to continue for one more year as Autonomous Colleges pending further inspection and consideration :

1. Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda College, Madras.
2. Loyola College, Madras.
3. Madras Christian College, Tambaram.

Accommodation to "Sri Lanka" students :

The University had to face the fall outs of the ethnic violence that erupted in the neighbouring country "Sri Lanka" and streams of students who were forced to leave the country for safety had to be accommodated in Tamil Nadu Universities. Special arrangements have been made to provide them seats in Arts and Science Colleges and also in Professional Colleges with the full support of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Institute of Correspondence Education :

The Institute of Correspondence Education of the University started functioning from the academic year 1981-82 with the following courses :—

- B.A. :**
- Branch I .. History (Tamil and English Media).
- Branch IV .. Economics.
- Branch XII .. Tamil and English.

B.Sc. :

Branch I .. Mathematics.

B.Com.

M.A. :

Branch I .. History (Tamil and English Media).

Branch III .. Economics.

Branch VII .. Tamil and English.

M.Com. :

During the academic year 1983-84, the following two new courses were added :

M.A. :

Branch II-A .. Political Science.

Branch II-B .. Public Administration.

Research Degrees :

During the examination held in May 1983, 86 candidates have qualified for the M.Phil. Degree. It is also to be noted that during the year 194 candidates have qualified for the Ph.D. and one for the M.Litt. Degree.

Graduation :

Sixty Thousand Seven hundred and Fifty Nine candidates were admitted to the several degrees who having been declared qualified to receive the respective degrees. Out of them, one candidate was awarded the LL.D. Degree, 242 for Ph.D. Degree and 771 for the M.Phil Degree.

College Development Council :

In accordance with the recommendation of the University Grants Commission, the College Development Council was established during 1979 with a view to ensure proper planning and integrated development of affiliated colleges and to provide the college necessary help and guidance. The Council serves as a vital link between the University Grants Commission, the University, the affiliated colleges and the State Education Department.

This Council was reconstituted during June 1983. The Dean of College Development Council has been functioning as a link between the University administration on the one hand and the teachers and students of the affiliated colleges on the other in all academic matters.

Sports and Games :

The Madras University Teams participated in the following Inter-University Tournaments and sports held during the year 1983 :—

1. Table Tennis (Men)
2. Table Tennis (Women)

3. Volleyball (Men and Women)
4. Basketball (Men and Women)
5. Swimming (Men)
6. Hockey (Men and Women)
7. Ball Badminton (Men and Women)
8. Athletics (Men and Women)
9. Tennis (Men and Women)
10. Football (Men)
11. Chess (Men)
12. Kabaddi (men)
13. Rowing (Men)
14. Weight Lifting and Best Physique.

MADURAI KAMARAJ UNIVERSITY.

The University :

The total number of affiliated and approved Institutions in the University during the year is 104, of which 53 conduct Post-Graduate Courses. There are 40 departments of teaching and research in the University and the total number of students in the affiliated and approved colleges including the University Department, the Institute of Correspondence Course and Continuing Education, Open University System and the Evening College is 1,33,673.

The Syndicate :

The Syndicate met 13 times during the year. The Syndicate in circulation also considered and approved many routine items.

The Senate :

The Senate met twice during the year on 26th March 1983 and 13th October 1983.

The Academic Council :

The Academic Council met twice during the year on 11th March 1983 and 1st October 1983.

The Standing Committee of the Academic Council :

The Committee met on 14th February 1983, 23rd March 1983, 5th September 1983 and 9th November 1983.

The Syndicate Committee on Discipline, Welfare and Residence of Students :

The Committee met 13 times during the year to conduct enquiry and to decide on the cases of malpractice reported from the different examination centres. Cases of expulsion of students from the Colleges were also dealt with by this Committee.

Teaching—

New Courses :

The following new courses were introduced during the year :—

1. Five-Year Degree Law Course.
2. M.Sc. Rural Development Course.

3. Part-time M.Phil. Course.

4. Diploma Course in Guidance and Counselling.

Industry-Oriented Courses :

During the year, permission was granted to Saraswathi Narayanan College, Madurai to offer Applied Electronics and Instrumentation as ancillary to B.Sc., Physics Major.

M.Phil Degree Course :

One hundred and fifty five teachers from the affiliated colleges, one teacher from I.C.C. and C.E. and 160 fresh candidates have been selected to undergo the M.Phil. course in various subjects in the University Departments and Colleges for the academic year 1983-84.

Library :

The Academic Library Committee constituted last year with the faculty members met on 8th July 1983. The Library procured books and periodicals to the tune of Rs. 1,14,03,500. The Library was put to use by the faculty members, research scholars, students and the general public.

Research Activities :

During the year under review 116 research scholars registered for the Ph.D. degree. The thesis submitted by 48 candidates have been accepted by the University for the award of Ph.D. degree and 3 candidates qualified for the award of M.Litt. degree.

Research Projects :

Eighty-two research projects approved by the University were financed by various agencies such as University Grants Commission, CSIR, Department of Science and Technology, Department of Atomic Energy, ICMR, National Council of Educational Research and Training, ICAR, ICSSR and SCERT during the year as against 81 last year.

Research Papers :

Two hundred and seventy three research papers from the various departments of the University have been published in reputed National and International Journals during the year as against 213 papers last year.

U.G.C. Grants :

The U.G.C. based on the recommendations made by its expert Committee, has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 25,75,000 (both recurring and Non-recurring, for a period of five years from 1983-84 to 1987-88 to the Department of Mathematics under the "Programme of special assistance to select departments".

The Visiting Committee of the U.G.C., came to the University to consider the VI-Plan development proposals during the month of April 1983 and to hold discussions on the scheme with the Vice-Chancellor and the Faculty of the departments. Based on its recommendation the U.G.C., approved the proposals of the University to the tune of Rs. 100 lakhs under the VI Plan grant for the development of the existing departments and the extension of activities in the campus.

New Buildings :

The construction of the following buildings are nearing completion :—

1. Building for the School of Energy, Environment and Natural Resources.
2. Genetic Engineering Block
3. Open University Building
4. Chrono-Cubicles complex.
5. First Floor over east wing of the Faculty Guest House.

The work relating to the erection of the 'Kalaiyail' has been completed.

Awards :

Dr. R. Jayaraman, Reader in the Department of Molecular Biology, School of Biological Science has been awarded the Shanthi Swarup Bhatnagar Awards in recognition of his meritorious contribution in the field on Molecular Genetics. This award carries a cash of Rs. 20,000 and a citation. He shares the award with Dr. S.K. Poddar of Bangalore.

Dr. R.M. Periakaruppan, Professor and Head of the Department of Tamil Studies has been selected as a member of the General Council of the 'Sahitya Academy' for five years from 1st January 1983.

Dr. S. Krishnaswamy, Professor and Head of the Department School of Biological Science has been nominated as a member of the Commission constituted by the Government of India to report on the problem of teachers of higher education.

The translation of Thirukkural into Kannada by Dr. P.S. Srinivasa, Head of the Department of Kannada and published by the University has been considered as an outstanding translation in Kannada and he has been selected for the Karnataka State Sahitya Academy Award for 1982.

P.G. Extension Centre, Tirunelveli :

This centre continued to function with the departments of Chemistry and Sociology. These departments conduct P.G. Courses, besides research. An alter-

native site for the centre which may be developed into a University in future was inspected on 26th November 1983 with the Commissioner and Secretary to the Government, Education Department. Further action for acquisition of the required land is being taken.

Information Centre at Nagercoil :

The Information Centre at Nagercoil was formally inaugurated on 1st July 1983. This centre was established mainly to cater to the needs of the students and public of that area making available to them information relating to the University and also distribution of various forms.

Tamil Academy :

The fellowship of "the Madura Kamaraj University Tamil Academy" for the year 1982 were conferred on two Tamil Scholars, viz. Thiru T.S. Avinashilingam Chettiar and Dr. K. Appadurai at a function held on 6th December 1983 presided over by the Hon'ble Thiru C. Aranganayagam, Minister for Education. The Hon'ble Dr. Navalar V.R. Nedunchezian, Minister for Finance, Government of Tamil Nadu offered felicitations to the two Tamil Scholars at this function.

Thiru Vi-Ka. Centenary Celebration:

The University organized a seminar as part of the Thiru Vi-Ka. Centenary Celebration on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of March 1983 and it was inaugurated by the Vice-Chancellor. The Hon'ble Dr. K. Kalimuthu, Minister for Agriculture, Government of Tamil Nadu released the book on 'நெஞ்சை அள்ளும் சிலம்பு' on this occasion. Thiru K. Selvam, Dr. N. Balusamy and Prof. A.S. Gnanasambandam participated in the Seminar.

World Tamil Service :

The Hon'ble Thiru C. Aranganayam, Minister for Education, Government of Tamil Nadu released the World Tamil Service cassettes for the benefit of the Tamil children here and abroad, at a special function organised on 6th December, 1983 at Dr. Mu. Va. Arangu in the campus. The Hon'ble Dr. Navalar, V.R. Nedunchezian, Minister for Finance, Government of Tamil Nadu, Dr. V.Sp. Manickam, Former Vice-Chancellor of Madurai Kamaraj University and Prof. J. Ramachandran the present Vice-Chancellor participated in the function.

Computer Centre :

This centre has an IBM-1130 system a third generation computer. It is employed for computational work required for research activities of the University Departments. The facilities of this centre were thrown open to use from April 1983. Three courses on Com-

puter Programming were conducted by this centre for the benefit of the faculty members and research scholars. Many such short term courses on computer programmes are planned for the year 1984.

Sports and Tournaments :

In the Inter-University Competitions for the year 1983-84 the University team won the South Zone Championship in Basket ball (Men.). This team also the Runner-up in the All India Inter-University Inter-Zone Basket Ball Tournament.

National Cadet Corps :

The present strength of cadets in the 48 affiliated colleges of the University is 3,478 boys and 905 girls.

National Service Scheme :

The N.S.S. Started in the year 1969 with a students strength of 1,000 has grown to the strength of 16,000 during the year. N.S.S. units of Colleges as in the previous years, plan and implement the regular activities.

National Adult Education Programme :

The Adult Education Advisory Committee with the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman met on 3rd October 1983. This department organised a one day orientation on Literacy Programme under the new 20 Point Programme for the Principals of Colleges affiliated to the University on 14th October 1983. The U. G. C., sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10,000 for undertaking a pilot project on continuing education.

Institute of Correspondence Course and Continuing Education :

The Institute entered its thirteenth year of service with a total enrolment of 53,016 students.

Open University :

The Open University entered its seventh year of service with 15,589 students.

Evening College :

Three hundred and two students joined the first year of the various courses offered by the evening college of the University.

Convocation :

The 17th Annual Convocation of 1983 of the University was held on 18th January 1984. His Excellency Thiru S. L. Khurana, Chancellor of the University presided over the function and delivered the Convocation Address. Two hundred and nineteen candidates took their degree in person and 19,488 candidates by in Absentia.

Campus Improvement:

Under the direct supervision of the Vice-Chancellor, the gardens in the University Campus are being improved.

A Horticultural experimental Station and nursery have been set up in the campus.

A mango orchard with about 700 numbers of graft saplings has been laid during the year.

200 acres of land on the northern side of the railway line of the University Campus have been set apart for Social Forestry and the Forest Department has already started working on it.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS department is functioning with a view to impart training to the NCC cadets comprising of school and college boys and girls. For the purpose of administration, Director NCC is the Regional Officer for Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry. He is from the regular services of the rank of commodore Brigadier. He is the Head of the Department for all purposes. There are 6 NCC Group Headquarters and 50 NCC Units stationed in various places of Tamil Nadu.

Administration on the NCC is controlled by the State Government and the Government of India. As far as the State Government is concerned, Education Department is the Administrative Department to the NCC Directorate. As far as the Government of India is concerned Directorate-General-NCC functioning at Delhi is the Administrative Department.

Expenditure on NCC is met both by the Central and the State Governments.

Following number of camps; courses were held during the year 1983-84.

<i>Number of Camps conducted.</i>	<i>Number of officers attended.</i>	<i>Number of cadets attended.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Annual Training Camps 36	433	18,206
Centrally Organised camps 28	11	609

10 cadets successfully completed the para training during the year 1983-84.

20 cycle expeditions and 1 Motor cycle expedition were held and 584 cadets attended the above and covered a distance of 11084 Kms. during 1983-84.

Besides the above, Trekking, sailing and mountaineering expeditions were conducted and cadets participated. 2 NCC cadets were delegated to Singapore. 3 Cadets

participated in the Youth Exchange Programme at Canada. Many social service activities were undertaken by the cadets.

NCC Cadets participate in the Republic Day Camp at Delhi every year and they have won the awards under in the Republic Day parade, 1984 :

1. Boat Pulling I Position—7 Cadets.
2. Skeet shooting I Position—1 Cadet.
3. First Aid and Home Nursing I Position—1 Cadet.
4. Best Cadet (Air Wing) I Position—1 Cadet.
5. Best Cadet (Junior Divn.) I Position—1 Cadet.
6. Best Cadet (Senior Girls) II Position—1 Cadet.
7. Best Cadet (Junior Girls) II Position—1 Cadet.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES DEPARTMENT.

Library service as an investment in human resources plays an important role among factors which contribute to the economic growth. It secures return in the form of a skilled man power geared to the needs and also creates right attitude and climate for development.

In recognition of the importance of the Library Service, the Government of Tamil Nadu passed the Tamil Nadu Public Libraries Act as early as in 1948 for the establishment and organisation of a comprehensive rural and urban library services.

Service Units :

Under the provisions of the Act, there are the following service units :—

Government :

State Central Library (Connemara Public Library), Madras-8 ..

Local Library Authorities :

District Central Libraries	1
Branch Libraries	1,484
Total Number of service units ..	1,501

Basic Information :

(i) Total Population ..	4,82,97,456	(1981)
(ii) Literature population	2,21,11,593	(1981)
Total stock of books	97,60,562	
Total Number of visitors	3,10,23,949	
Total Number of books consulted.	91,32,825	
Total Number of members ..	11,01,930	
Total Number of times books lent.	1,04,23,840	
Total Number of books used ..	1,95,56,665	

The particulars of Service Units, Stock of Books etc are as detailed below :

Units.	Number of service units.	Stock of books.	Visitors.	Number of times books consulted.	Members.	Number of times books lent.	Total number of times books used.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Connemara Public Library, Madras	1	3,74,860	2,90,315	8,70,945	22,614	1,51,207	10,22,152
Chengalpattu	119	9,00,195	26,56,911	12,78,066	86,417	9,03,324	21,81,390
Coimbatore	102	7,86,882	23,41,962	2,69,786	1,01,735	9,44,007	12,13,793
Dharmapuri	37	1,67,174	7,50,868	94,181	26,527	1,65,852	2,60,033
Madras	124	15,16,838	20,22,930	15,68,479	70,832	5,34,161	21,02,640
Madurai	162	11,01,171	35,10,801	9,82,735	1,08,419	12,76,899	22,59,634
Nilgiris	36	2,12,4423	6,64,017	1,09,026	36,579	2,44,855	3,53,881
North Arcot	90	5,01,018	26,30,488	8,51,455	66,226	5,85,516	14,36,971
Periyar	100	6,67,662	15,21,672	34,025	60,653	6,44,807	6,78,832
Pudukkottai	26	1,22,129	5,45,508	1,73,575	15,208	1,22,676	2,96,251
Ramanathapuram	177	6,20,309	26,56,358	4,57,845	95,567	6,52,151	11,09,996
Salem	84	5,56,120	21,85,792	5,00,383	1,27,936	8,61,580	13,61,963
South Arcot	115	4,15,500	16,07,929	1,67,808	58,865	4,54,678	6,22,486
Thanjavur	102	6,48,941	29,22,324	10,54,896	89,854	12,57,586	23,12,482
Tiruchirapalli	93	5,69,766	21,07,857	3,89,290	51,539	5,14,003	9,03,293
Tirunelveli	129	5,86,197	25,53,103	3,19,960	81,926	10,93,995	14,13,955
Kanyakumari	2	13,377	55,114	10,370	1,033	16,543	26,913
Total	1,501	97,60,562	3,10,23,949	91,32,825	11,01,930	1,04,23,840	1,95,56,665

NOTE.— Apart from these units of Government and Local Library Authorities Thanjavur Maharaja. Sorojis Saraswathy Mahal Library Maraimalaiadigal Library and Dr. U. V. Swaminatha Iyer Library get grants from the Government of Tamil Nadu

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

The number of schools under various types and categories which cater to the needs of the State are detailed below :—

Types of schools.	Number of schools.
(1)	(2)
1. Higher Secondary Schools—	
(a) Ordinary schools	1,292
(b) Anglo-Indian Schools	26
(c) Matriculation Schools	52
Total ..	1,370
(d) Other Central Schools (CBSE, ISC, Kendriya Vidyalayas)	57
Total—Higher Secondary Schools ..	1,427
2. High Schools—	
(a) Ordinary Schools	2,141
(b) Anglo Indian Schools	18
(c) Matriculation Schools	93
Total ..	2,252
(d) Other Central Schools (CBSE, ISC, Kendriya Vidyalayas)	99
Total ..	2,351
3. Total Higher Secondary and High schools	
	3,778
4. Middle and Higher Elementary Schools	
	5,635
5. Primary schools	
	28,548
6. Pre-Primary Schools	
	29
7. Training Schools	
	79
8. Oriental Schools—	
(i) High Schools	15
(ii) Higher Secondary Schools I.. .. .	2
	17

2. The enrolment of pupils under the different age groups in various types of institutions (as on 30th September 1983) is as follows :—

Age groups.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
6—11	37,23,949	31,49,637	68,73,586
11—14	13,28,639	8,62,566	21,91,205
14—16	5,06,694	2,84,824	7,91,518
16—18	1,87,813	1,19,954	3,07,767
Total ..	57,47,095	44,16,981	1,01,64,076

Year.	Primary Schools.	Middle Schools.	High Schools.	Higher Secondary Schools.	Total.
1982—83 ..	28,290	5,565	2,260	1,416	37,531
1983—84 ..	28,548	5,635	2,351	1,427	37,961

The enrolment has been very encouraging under all the age groups of school age population this year as usual due to the fact that an enrolment drive is launched and intensified year after year.

3. The expenditure under education demand in 1983—84 (as per Revised Estimate) was Rs. 381 crores out of total State Expenditure of Rs. 1,869 crores.

4. The Director of School Education is the Chief administrative authority for planning, monitoring and executing development schemes relating to the school education and the State Council of Educational Research and Training.

5. Aims and objectives of School Education Programme:

Best efforts are taken and continued to provide and improve facilities for schooling, imparting instruction through up to date and scientific methods; provision of sophisticated scientific equipments to schools in order to keep pace with the trends of the day and to, achieve cent per cent enrolment under different age groups of school age population, viz., 6-11, 11-14 14-16 and 16-18.

To improve the quality of education and to set up new dimensions in the educational standards, facilities for accommodation, Science Teaching Libraries, Play Grounds etc., are provided additionally besides improving the existing facilities. Promotion of Science Education in a sustained and streamlined manner and augmenting the professional competence of Science Teachers are aimed at by conducting in-service training programmes, etc. For improving the scholastic attainments of pupils, new methods of evaluation are adopted.

As a measure of incentive to pupils free supply of nutritious meals, books, and slates, uniforms, etc., is made to poor pupils in elementary schools. The expansion of Educational facilities is remarkable in Tamil Nadu and the progress in recent years can be seen from the figures detailed below :

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

The total number of primary and middle schools in the State during 1983-84 is (28,548 + 5,635) = 34,183 as detailed below with the strength of pupils and teachers

in them. (These figures include 271 Panchayat union Primary Schools permitted to be opened during 1983-84 and 73 Panchayat Union Primary Schools upgraded as Middle Schools.)

Type.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils.		Number of teachers.		Total.
		Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Primary	28,548	26,21,107	21,85,241	71,263	44,442	1,15,705
Middle	5,635	15,09,066	12,06,483	34,051	32,348	66,399
Total ..	34,183	41,30,173	33,91,724	1,05,314	76,790	1,82,104

MANAGEMENTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS, PUPILS AND TEACHERS.

Management.	Schools.		Pupils.				Teachers.			
			Primary.		Middle.		Primary.		Middle.	
	Primary.	Middle.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Government	1,438	225	1,47,827	1,30,890	68,243	59,143	4,154	2,840	1,582	1,584
Aided	4,996	1,968	6,53,210	5,66,872	6,33,281	5,32,482	13,665	15,478	11,921	16,983
Municipal Corporation	1,123	403	2,10,878	1,96,212	1,38,978	1,27,551	2,540	6,962	1,959	5,086
Panchayat Union ..	20,991	3,039	160,9,192	12,91,267	6,68,564	4,87,307	50,904	19,162	18,589	8,695
Total ..	28,548	5,635	26,21,107	21,85,241	15,09,066	12,06,483	71,263	44,442	34,051	32,348

School Improvement Conferences:

For the improvement of the amenities in schools, people of the localities make voluntary contributions. According to the quantum of amount collected additional facilities like accomodation etc. are provided to the schools of the respective areas. Such donations are offered to schools at the School Improvement Conference organised from time to time. 25 School Improvement Conference have been held during 1983-84 and voluntary contributions worth Rs. 11,329 were obtained.

Provision of Library books:

A sum of Rs. 2,00,000 was allotted for the supply of Library Books to 1,000 Primary Sections of Standards I to V in Primary and Middle Schools during 1983-84.

Government have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 3,82,613 towards supply of 3,401 copies of the books entitled "Ulaga Puthumarai Thirukural urai Vizhakkam" for free distribution among High/higher secondary schools.

Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme for Children.

The Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme for Children was launched in Tamil Nadu on 1st July 1982. in rural areas and with effect from 15th September 1982 in urban areas. Mainly the children of the age group 2+ to 9+ are provided nutritious meal under the scheme. The two major objectives of this massive programme are (i) Improvement in the Nutritious Status of Children and assuring of one nutritious meal to the needy poor (ii) Universalisation of primary Education in the State to the fullest extent bringing back the drop-outs to the schools and improving the over all enrolment position.

Children of the age group 2+ to 4+ are continued to be catered by the Social Welfare Department through the Balwadies. 5+ to 9+ age group is covered by Elementary and Middle Schools recognised by the School Education Department. The statistics relevant to this scheme are given below:

	(1)	Centres.	Number fed.
	(2)	(3)	
(1) School Centres ..	31,055	38,17,000	
(2) Balwadies ..	27,859	22,62,000	
Total ..	58,914	60,79,000	

Rations per day per child :

	Children of	
	age 5+ to 9+	age 2+ to 4+
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Grams.	Grams.
Rice	100	80
Dhall	15	10
Oil	5	5
Vegetables and condiments	50	50

Mode of Supply of Commodities :

Rice, Dhall, and Oil are supplied at the centres by Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation. The Corporation has been doing his successfully.

Employment Potential Generated by the Scheme :

The Scheme has generated unprecedented employment especially to widows and destitutes in the rural areas to work as Nutritious Meal Organisers. The particulars furnished below will show the number of persons employed under the Scheme in Schools: —

1. Cooks and Additional Cooks ..	31,409
2. Helpers	31,262
3. Nutritious Meal Organisers ..	31,055
Total ..	<u>93,726</u>

CARE Assistance :

Care has come forward to supply raw rice and salad oil for 76 days during the period from December 1983 to March 1984 in the Primary Schools of the Districts of (1) Ramanathapuram, (2) Pudukkottai and (3) Tirunelveli. The Scheme covers 6,215 Centres with 6.1 lakhs of beneficiaries.

Dental Hygiene :

All the children in the rural areas covered by the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme are given free supply of tooth powder packets to impress upon them the need for the Dental Hygiene in their daily life right from their tender age.

Additional Enrolment :

After the implementation of the Scheme 3.82 lakhs of children have been additionally enrolled in the primary and middle level of Tamil Nadu in the year 1983-84.

More employment opportunities have been provided in rural areas especially. While appointments were made, a particular emphasis was given to widows and destitutes. Out of the 31,055 Nutritious Meal Organisers 14,846 are Women. Out of 31,409 cooks, 29,848 are Women and out of 31,262 helpers 29,724 are Women. The representation of SCs./S.Ts. in these appointments are given below:—

	S.C.s/S.Ts. Widows and Destitutes.		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Nutritious Meal Organisers	5,140	2,237	
Cooks	3,868	12,585	
Helpers	4,279	10,913	

SECONDARY EDUCATION:

Owing to the efforts taken by this Department towards universalisation of primary education, the number of primary and middle schools increased year after year resulting in corresponding increase in the number of secondary schools in the State.

In the year 1983-84, permission was granted to open 52 High Schools of which 45 are Government, 2 are local bodies and 5 are aided institutions.

Anglo Indian Schools:

The 45 Anglo Indian Schools including one training school for women continued to satisfy the needs of Anglo Indian Section of the Society primarily, and the migratory population from the other States, mainly Defence Service Personnel, Foreign nationals, secondly. The medium of instruction in these schools is English and an integrated course of schooling similar to the S.S.L.C. Scheme is available in these schools.

Matriculation Schools:

The Matriculation Schools in the State impart instruction through the medium of English and those schools continue to be fee levying. Pupils who opted to study French, German, Arabic, Sanskrit and Hindi were permitted to do so privately.

One hundred and forty-five matriculation Schools functioned in the State during 1983-84.

Higher Secondary Schools:

During the year 1983-84, 11 schools were upgraded as Higher Secondary Schools, and the total number of Higher Secondary Schools in the State was 1,427. Number of students in Vocational Course of +2 as on 30th September 1983, are as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
I year	19,961	10,124	30,085
II year	17,745	8,999	26,744

STRENGTH OF STUDENTS BY VOCATIONAL COURSES ARE DETAILED BELOW:-

Sl. No.	Areas of the Vocational Courses.	XI Std		XII Std		XI and XII Std		Total
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1.	Agriculture	2,059	175	1,831	156	3,890	331	4,221
2.	Engineering	7,189	90	6,399	80	13,579	170	13,749
3.	Commerce	9,415	7,143	8,369	6,349	17,734	13,492	31,276
4.	Home Science	47	1,088	42	967	89	2,055	2,144
5.	Health	1,183	1,315	1,052	1,169	2,235	2,484	4,719
6.	Others	68	313	61	278	129	591	720
	Total	19,961	10,124	17,745	8,999	37,706	19,123	56,829

INCENTIVES TO TEACHERS :

State Award :

During 1983-84, 207 teachers were given State Award for the meritorious service rendered by them as detailed below :—

Primary School Teachers	101
Secondary School Teachers	102
Anglo Indian School Teachers	2
Matriculation School Teachers	2
Total	207

National Award :

During the year 1983-84, Government of India, Ministry of Education have given National Award to 8 Primary School Teachers and 5 Secondary School Teachers of Tamil Nadu. The award is for the year 1983-84.

Award of Medals to Students :

The students who secured the first and second ranks as well as Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes students who secured the first and second ranks at the S.S.L.C., A.I.S.L.C., O.S.L.C. and Matriculation Examinations were awarded Gold and Silver medals respectively, besides a merit certificate. 9 Gold Medals and 7 Silver medals were awarded during 1983-84.

A special Gold ring given by the Honourable Chief Minister was awarded to Selvi C. Leema Pauline who secured the first place in the S.S.L.C. Examination.

SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES.

This department has come into existence during September 1979. Various Schemes are implemented in this department both in the Sports and Youth Services subjects.

2. The allocation of funds by the Government for Sports and Games and Youth Services are furnished below for the year 1983-84 :—

	Funds.
(a) Sports and Games	110.19 lakhs.
(b) Youth Welfare	47.67 lakhs.

3. For the implementation of the various schemes of Sports and Youth Services, District Sports Officers and District Coaches have been employed in all districts. In major districts like Madurai, Tirunelveli and Thanjavur. Second District Sports Councils have started, functioning during 1983-84 namely Dindigul, Tuticorin and Nagapattinam. These 19 Districts Sports Officers are assisted by 5 to 7 Coaches of the various disciplines working under each District Sports Council.

4. As regards Sports and Games, 18th Pongal Sports were conducted during the year 1983-84. State level Women Sports Festival was also held and selection made for the following disciplines viz. Hockey, Volleyball, Table-Tennis, Lawn-tennis, Basketball, Kabadi, Swimming and Badminton and 75 No. of Players were selected and sent for National Competition held at various places of the country.

5. Apart from this, an All India Civil Services Tournament was held at Madras in the Game of Table-tennis in which 160 players participated in the tournaments from various other States.

6. As usual Pongal sports were conducted at Dharmapuri in January 1984 and 1,786 players participated in the Meets.

7. As regards Youth Services, the Nehru Yuvak Kendra Youth Co-ordinators are working under the State Co-ordinator, i.e., the Director of Sports and Youth Services. He has been co-ordinating the Youth Activities in Tamil Nadu through various schemes under National Services Schemes which are being implemented in all Colleges and Schools too. The National Services Scheme volunteers are undertaking the Social activities like traffic controlling, educating the village folk and social services to the village people and downtrodden people. The work turned out by the National Service Scheme Volunteers during Flood Relief in Tamil Nadu, particularly in Trichy district was well appreciated by one and all.

8. All-India Youth Festival was conducted at Cuddalore in a grand manner and various States had also participated in this Youth Festival. Above 25,000 people witnessed the Youth Festival at Cuddalore and a large number of College and School students were benefitted by the Youth Festival. It was a grand success.

9. During March, 1984, a State Sports Development Corporation has been ordered to be formed and to be registered under the Companies Act, with a view to generate a cash surplus, which can be ploughed back into expanding sports facilities in self-supporting programmes. The constitution of the Corporation will be as follows :--

- (1) Thiru Sevanti Athithan .. Chairman.
- (2) Commissioner and Secretary Director.
to Government, Education
Department.
- (3) Commissioner and Secretary Director.
to Government, Finance
Department.
- (4) Commissioner and Secretary to Director.
Government, Home Depart-
ment.
- (5) Director of Sports and Youth Managing Direc-
Services. tor and Special
Officer.
- (6) and (7) Two non-official Directors to be nominated
by the Government.

THE TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES.

The Tamil Nadu Archives possesses rich collection of rare Government records. It serves as a centre for historical research and also caters to the needs of administrators and researchers. It has in its holdings all the records of the Secretariat except those of the last three years and also the records of the Board of Revenue except those of the last ten years. Its collection includes the records of certain Heads of Departments and some miscellaneous records of historical and administrative value. The English records date back to the year 1670. The Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research is the head of the Department.

Facilities to Research Scholars :

A separate section consisting of a Research Officer, two Assistants and four Record Clerks, continued to function to assist the researchers during the period. The Research hall is kept open from 8.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m. on working days and from 10.00 a.m. to

4.30 p.m. on ordinary holidays. From 6th March 1984 onwards, a new arrangement called "Direct Access Procedure" was introduced to ensure prompt supply of records to scholars and to avoid wastage of labour and time and communication efficiency in the 'intermediary staff' procedure and also stationery. Under this procedure, a special counter for the issue of records to the research scholars was opened near the Research Hall and a time-chart for the issue of records by different record stacks was also drawn up. A separate index room was also opened to facilitate scholars consulting the indices of records of all Departments in addition to the centralisation of a set of reference media such as indices catalogues, guides, etc. in the library. The Research Scholars are also allowed to have free access to the library in connection with their research and are given facilities to sit and consult the relevant books inside the library itself. Facilities to scholars for the supply of Xerox photostat copies of records relevant to the subject of their research on payment of prescribed fees continued.

Records :—Annual Accession :

During the period under report, 40 bundles of records of Revenue Department of the Secretariat for the year 1977 and 80 bundles of records of the Board of Revenue covering the period from 1967 to 1972 were transferred to the custody of this Archives. 1,397 'S' reng Almirah Documents' like agreements, bonds, etc. were received.

District Record Centres :

The details regarding the number of records transferred to the custody of the District Records Centre are as follows :—

1. District Record Centre at 7,702 R.Dis. files
Chidambaram. and 93 books;
2. District Record Centre at 9,436 R.Dis. files,
Madurai. 638 Adangal
registers and
1,189 gazette
volumes.
3. District Record Centre at 896 R.Dis. files.
Coimbatore.

Information supplied to Government State, Archives and Public :

The total number of requisition for records and information received during the year from the various departments of the Secretariat, erstwhile Board of Revenue, Chief Conservator of Forests, Research Scholars, etc. was 43,012. Of these, 140 cases involved searches. More than 45,300 records were furnished.

to the Secretariat, erstwhile Board of Revenue, Research Scholars, etc. The records received back and restored during the period were more than 47,700 and 46,250 respectively.

This office continued to serve as one of the inspection centres in Tamil Nadu for inspection by the Public of the printed specifications, etc. of the Controller of Patents and Designs, free of cost.

Report on District Records:

The District Records in English relating to the period subsequent to 1,857 and the local language records except a few cases are kept in the concerned Collectorates and with the Heads of Departments. The Commissioner of Tamil Nadu Archives gets annual reports on the conditions of these Historical records and the steps taken for their proper preservation from the concerned offices and advises them wherever necessary. The annual reports received from the Collectors and Heads of Departments for 1983 revealed that their non-current records were generally in a fair state of preservation, although in certain cases they were reported to be old and brittle.

Library:

The Archives Library possesses rare and valuable collection of books, numbering about 2.5 lakhs. It serves as a reference library to the staff and research scholars. During the period, 703 books were received and added to the library. The total number of requisitions for books, etc. for the research scholars, stacks etc. was 8,121 and 7,385 books, etc. were issued. 8,242 books were received back and restored. In addition, the library attended to the work of granting certified copies from the Tamil Nadu Government Gazettes to those who applied for them. During this year, 424 persons were granted certified copies and a sum of Rs. 5,109.15 was collected towards search and transcription charges. A sum of Rs. 573.90 was collected towards the sale of Tamil Nadu Archives Publications.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH:

Research Scholars:

358 Research Scholars were granted permission to consult the records in this Archives on the various topics of their research. Of these, 279 were from Tamil Nadu, 67 from other States of India and 12 from foreign countries.

Fellowships:

The Council offers four Fellowships every year, each fellowships to last for a period of two years with a stipend ranging from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,000 per mensem. In respect of persons selected for fellowships who happen to be already in Government employment, a monthly stipend equivalent to his pay plus Rs. 100 per

mensem is payable. An annual allowance of Rs. 5,000 is made available to each fellow for the research expenses including the purchases of books, travelling expenditure, secretarial assistances and the like. During the period two research fellows who were selected for 1982-84 attended to the work of collecting materials relevant to their research projects. A meeting of the Council was held under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister for Education on 11th May 1983 and passed resolutions and (i) introduction of Monograph scheme: (ii) awarding a fellowship for 1983-85 to Thiru V. T. Titus, Retired Director of School Education and filling up of vacancies of fellowships for 1982-84 from the waiting list of selected candidates for 1982-84. Follow up action was taken on the resolutions. An Advertisement inviting applications for the selection of fellowships for 1983-85 was released to the press. The applications received for the fellowship for 1983-85 were also taken up for scrutiny during the period. Thiru V. T. Titus joined the Council as a research fellow on 22nd March 1984.

National Committee of Archivists:

The Commissioner of Archives and Historical Research participated in the 3rd meeting of the National Committee of Archivists held in New Delhi on 28th January 1984.

Visitors:

The trainees of refresher course on "Care of Museum Objects" visited this Archives for observational study on 27th June 1983.

TAMIL NADU TEXT-BOOK SOCIETY.

Nationalisation of School Text-Books began in Tamil Nadu in the year 1960. To cope with the extended workload the Government of Tamil Nadu incorporated the Tamil Nadu Text-Book Society on 4th March 1970. The Bureau of Tamil Publications which had been functioning with a limited purposes of bringing out Tamil Medium Text-Books at the Collegiate level was consequently merged with the society.

Organisational Set-up:

The Executive powers are vested in various Committee like the Board of Governors, Executive Committee Finance Committee and Academic Committee, State Education Minister is the Chairman of the Board. Education Secretary is the Chairman of the Executive Committee. The Chief Executive Officer of the Societies is the Managing Director. The other Executive Officers are the General Manager and the Secretary.

Preparation of Manuscript:

The Society brings out almost all text books for class use from Standard I to XII under a phased programme. Readers are brought out for Tamil and English languages. Subject books are brought out in addition to Tamil and English media, also in the minority languages of the State, viz., Malayalam, Kannada, Telugu and Urdu. The Society brings out about 315 titles. The total cost of these books is nearly Rupees Six Crores per annum.

As for the Higher Secondary course, the Society has brought out Telugu and Malayalam Prose and Poetry Selections for the first and second years under Part I Text Books pertaining to the other languages under Part I and under Part III which are prescribed by the Government are purchased in bulk from the respective publishers and made available to the students through the Society's distribution channels.

Manuscripts are prepared in Tamil and then the English version is got through translation by the same Author. Then both the Tamil and English versions are passed on to Translators of the minority languages.

Printing and Publication :

The final manuscripts are edited by the Editors of the Society and got ready for being handed over to the printers. Since the Society is not having its own printing press, the printing work is done in private presses.

At present, the Society's publication programme is implemented in a phased manner from 1st Standard to X Standard. This programme which commenced in the year 1980 was completed in 1984 itself. As for the Higher Secondary books, the set which come out when the course was introduced in the State is still in vogue. Normally, the life of a title runs to five or six years.

Distribution :

The Society distributes its productions through the Co-operative Sector. 57 Wholesale Co-operative Marketing Societies through their 122 Sales points, are managing the wide net work of distribution. At the retail level, private books sellers who have registered with the Society and Student's Co-operative Stores play a vital role. In the City of Madras, the Society distributes books directly to the retailers from its godown complex.

Exercise books :

The Government of Tamil Nadu entrusted the production and distribution work pertaining to student exercise books with the Society from the year 1979. This has resulted in the complete elimination of black market and hoarding of note books.

The work of manufacturing and distribution exercise books made out of Concessional paper allotted by Government of India has been entrusted to this Society with effect from 1st October 1979. For the manufacture and distribution of the Society has opened Six Regional Offices throughout the State. The sale of exercise books from 1979-80 to 1983-84 is as follows :

1979-80	.. ..	Rs. 72 lakhs.
1980-81	.. ..	Rs. 434 lakhs.
1981-82	.. ..	Rs. 293 lakhs.
1982-83	.. ..	Rs. 366 lakhs.
1983-84	.. ..	Rs. 180 lakhs.

The note books manufactured by Tamil Nadu Text Book Society are supplied to the Schools through the Co-operatives.

Financial Assistance :

This Society supplies text books free of cost to the pupils studying the classes I to III. The cost of book supplied to them per year is nearly Rs. 1 crore.

In addition to this the Society contributes Rs. 25 lakhs every year for the construction of schools building.

For the welfare of teachers this Society has contributed Rs. 42.75 lakhs for the conduct of inducted course. In addition every year a sum of Rs. 10,000 is being contributed to the teachers welfare fund.

TAMIL UNIVERSITY, THANJAVUR.

By way of implementation of the assurance given by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Tamil Nadu at the 5th World Tamil Conference held during the first week of January 1981 an expert committee consisting of several Tamil Scholars was constituted and the Committee prepared and submitted a detailed report to the Government. The Tamil University was established on the basis of that report. The Tamil University was inaugurated by His Excellency the former Governor of Tamil Nadu and Chancellor Thiru Sadiq Ali on the 15th September 1981 in Thanjavur. Dr. V.I. Subramaniam assumed charge as 1st Vice-Chancellor of the Tamil University on the 19th September 1981.

Objects :

The Tamil University has been set up with the laudable objects of developing a centre for higher learning and research in Tamil language which has a hoary past, rich heritage and uniqueness, and is a treasure trove of prose, poetry, music, drama, dance, sculpture, painting, medicine, philosophy, etc. and propagate the splendour, glory and magnificence of Tamil among the world populace, and to bring within

the folds of Tamil language the whole of the ever growing scientific knowledge in the entire world; to establish close liasion with people of Tamil origin living in South Asia, Africa and countries bordering the pacific ocean; to collect and compile all information needed by World Tamil Research Scholars and to create a documentation Centre.

Constitution :

The Tamil University is a Unitary Type of Institution with no colleges being affiliated to it and is a centre of higher learning and research. Those who are already in possession of doctorate degree can stay here, conduct research and qualify for D. Litt./D.Sc., degrees.

Development :

By dint of the determined efforts of the Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor, within a short period of 18 months the faculties of Arts, Manuscriptology, Developing Tamil Language and Science came into being and 18 departments under them and began to function efficiently under suitable academicians.

A Sub-Committee of the UGC visited the various Departments of the University and submitted a report and expressed its appreciation with the remark that the Tamil University will set an example to all Universities set up for Regional languages and based on that report the UGC recognised the Tamil University as eligible to receive UGC aid, under section 12-A of the UGC Act. The UGC grant will become available to the University after some amendments are carried out in the Tamil University Act.

Branches of the University :

An Encyclopaedia Centre established at Madras is engaged in the task of compiling and publishing one Encyclopaedia in 20 Volumes for Science and another in 14 volumes for Humanities. A department of Greater Tamil Lexicon established at Thanjavur is engaged in the work of compiling and publishing a Tamil Lexicon in 10 volumes.

The progress of the Activities of the University during 1983-84:

A Tribal Research Centre has been set up and is functioning in Udhagamandalam from 2nd October, 1983 onwards. A school of Philosophy is functioning in Kancheepuram a centre of confluence of various religious beliefs from April, 1983 onwards. The crowning glory of the achievement of the University is the Special Convocation in which His Excellency the Governor and Chancellor Thiru S.L. Khurana

presided and presented honorary degree of D.Sc./D.Litt. to five distinguished personalities of Tamil Nadu. In that function the first Raja Rajan Prize for the best Tamil Creative Literary work was awarded to the Great Poet Suddhanandha Bharathi for his epic Bharata Sakti Mahakaviyam.

Other Activities :

Nearly 40 Seminars, Workshops and Short Term Courses were conducted for research Scholars and in seminars pertaining to music, painting, Indus Script, Underwater archaeology and the conference of Dravidia linguists in particular experts from all over India and a few from abroad too participated. Besides sending Research Scholars from here to other States for learning other regional languages, research scholars from other States were invited here to learn Tamil. It is a matter of satisfaction and pride that foreign scholars reside in the University Campus and study Tamil. These include Nationals of China, Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Grants from the Government of Tamil Nadu :

The Government of Tamil Nadu has sanctioned a total grant of Rs. 200.83 lakhs for the years 1981-82 to 1983-84 to the Tamil University to meet the expenditure on its various activities.

Other Grants :

Grants have been received from Central Institutions namely C.S.I.R. and the ICMR. Endowments of a total value of Rs. 26.5 lakhs have been received from the State Government the State Bank of India and the munificent public.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

During the year the Development of Technical Education in the State aimed at the qualitative expansion as well as quantitative expansion as in the previous years of the Sixth Five Year Plan. The objective is to improve the quality and the standard of instruction in the Technical Institution and to provide increased opportunities for Technical Education in the State. The qualitative expansion of Technical Education has been sought to be achieved through :

- (a) Consolidation and Stabilisation
- (b) Faculty Development
- (c) Diversification
- (d) Improvement in curriculum, instruction methods and instructional materials; and
- (e) Extension activities :
 - (i) Continuing Education.
 - (ii) Consultancy.
 - (iii) Research.

At present, there are 7 Engineering Colleges, 75 Polytechnics (including women polytechnics, special institutions and Arts and Crafts institutions) and 14 Higher Secondary Schools (Vocational)

The Engineering Colleges offer 17 Undergraduate courses 43, PG Courses and 9 PG Diploma courses. The Polytechnics offer 49 diploma, 20 Post diploma and 7 certificate courses.

The important achievements of the Department during 1983-84, are as follows :—

Higher Secondary Schools (Vocational):

The Higher Secondary Schools (Vocational) are affiliated to the Board of Higher Secondary Education, Tamil Nadu. The annual intake of all these institutions is 840. The successful students are being admitted into the second year of diploma course in the Polytechnics and 10 per cent of the annual intake in Polytechnics is reserved for them. They are also eligible to join the first year degree course in Engineering Colleges. In 1983-84, the teacher student ratio in the Higher Secondary School was 1:13 and the per capita expenditure on student was Rs. 4,870 (for entire course).

Establishment of Polytechnics:

The following 16 new Polytechnics were opened under private sector during 1983-84 to meet the heavy demand from students aspiring for Polytechnic Education and to cater to the needs of local industry, taking into account the employment potential, backwardness of areas and special type of courses :—

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. Pattukkottai Polytechnic, Pattukkottai. | Government Aided. |
| 2. Sankara Institute of Technology, Saravanampatti. | Self Financing. |
| 3. Elumalai Polytechnic, Villupuram. | Do. |
| 4. Nallagu Polytechnic, Sengundram. | Do. |
| 5. Erode Institute of Chemical Technology, Erode. | Do. |
| 6. A.V.C. Polytechnic, Mannampandal. | Do. |
| 7. Pasumpon Netaji Polytechnic, Melaneelithanallur. | Do. |
| 8. Meenakshi Ammal Polytechnic, Vedapalayam. | Do. |
| 9. Saikalathur Kamakshi Amman Polytechnic, Manamadurai. | Do. |
| 10. K.L. Nagasamy Memorial Polytechnic, Madurai. | Do. |
| 11. Kongu Institute of Technology, Perunthurai. | Do. |

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 12. Thiruppur Kalaimagal Polytechnic, Tiruppur. | Self Financing |
| 13. M. A. M. Subramaniam Polytechnic, Rayavaram. | Do. |
| 14. Aathi Parasakthi Polytechnic, Melmaruvattur. ; | Do. |
| 15. Arulmigu Kalasalingam Polytechnic, Srivilliputhur. | Do. |
| 16. Moderator Gnaradason Women's Polytechnic, Nagercoil. | Do. |

All the above new Polytechnics except the Pattukkottai Polytechnic will function as self-financing institutions without any Government grant. The Pattukkottai Polytechnic will be eligible for Government grant from the year 1985-86.

New Courses :

During 1983-84, the following courses were introduced in the institutions noted against each :—

Diploma :

Paper and Pulp Technology .. Seshasayee Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli.

Manmade Fibre Technology ; Thiagarajar Polytechnic, Salem.

Electronics Shankar Institute of Polytechnic, Talaiyuthu. ;

Post Diploma :

Painting Government College of Arts and Crafts, Kumbakonam.

Commercial Art Do.

Elective :

Principles of T.V. and Servicing. Baktavatchalam Polytechnic, Kancheepuram.

The intake of the Technical institutions is 13,400 students. The teacher student ratio during 1983-84 was 1:12 and the per capital expenditure on student was Rs. 6,880 (for the entire course).

ENGINEERING COLLEGES :

New Courses :

During 1983-84, an elective subject in Bio-Medical Engineering has been introduced at the Government College of Engineering, Salem.

Development facilities :

Infrastructural facilities have been provided to the P.S.G College of Technology, Coimbatore for the con

due of B.Sc. Applied Science Course. A computer centre has been set up at the Alagappa Chettiar College of Engineering and Technology, Karaikudi. Hostel building facilities have been provided for 100 girls students at the Alagappa Chettiar College of Engineering and Technology, Karaikudi.

During 1983-84, the teacher student ratio was 1:9 and the per capita expenditure on students was Rs. 17,100 (for entire course).

Book Banks for SC/ST students :

Book Banks exclusively for SC and ST students have been established in all Engineering Colleges except the Government College of Engineering, Tiruvelveli.

Special Coaching Classes :

Under the scheme of Special Coaching classes for SC/ST students, the Engineering Colleges are conducting special coaching classes for the benefit of SC/ST students with financial assistance from the Department of Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare.

Award of Prizes for best project work :

Under the scheme of award of prizes for best project works, the Government sanction Rs. 30,000 every year for the award of prizes to the final year students of Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics who produce the best project works.

THE CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Connemara Public Library, Egmore, Madras named after Lord Connemara, the then Governor of Madras (1886-1891) has been constructed in Anglo-Italian style and opened on 15th December 1986 under the auspicious of the Government of Madras.

It has been declared as a State Central Library with effect from April 1950 under the provisions of the Madras Public Libraries Act, 1946. On September 10th of 1955, it became one of the four recipient public libraries in India under the provisions of Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954 to receive all printed materials including Newspapers published in India.

Extended timing :

The Library is being kept open to the Public for 12 hours a day between 8.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m. throughout the year except the following three National Holidays. (1) Republic Day, (2) Independence day and (3) Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday.

Membership :

The strength of the members as on 31st March 1984 is 22,460 as against 20,292 as on 31st March 1983 as such there is an increase of 2,168 members for the year 1983-84.

During the year 1983-84, 2,90,315 readers visited the Library giving a daily average of 802 readers (whereas maximum 1,190 readers) have visited the Library on 10th Sunday, July in 1983. They have used 1,05,699 Volumes giving a daily average of 2,823 volumes. 1,51,207 volumes issued to 22,460 members giving a daily average of 417 volumes (whereas on 18th Saturday, February 1984 a maximum of 723 books have been issued). It has cost of Rs. 21,09,960.17 within income of Rs. 41,289.73. This works out as Rs. 2.06 per books and Rs. 7.23 per reader using the Library.

Chapter VI

ELECTRONICS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT

ELECTRONICS CORPORATION OF TAMILNADU LIMITED.

Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (Wholly owned Enterprise of the Government of Tamil Nadu) was incorporated in March 1977. The main object is to catalyse the growth of Electronic Industries in the State. For this purpose Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu can establish either its own Units or Joint Venture. It started functioning from 1980-81

The Authorised Capital of the Corporation is Rs. 2.00 crores of which a sum of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been subscribed by the Government.

The implemented Projects are as follows :—

1. *Aluminium Electrolytic Capacitors Project.*—The Project for manufacture of 50 Million numbers of Aluminium Electrolytic Capacitors per annum has been established at Hosur with a capital outlay of Rs. 180.00 lakhs. These capacitors are used in a wide

range of consumer items like Television and professional items like computers, etc. The turnover at the optimum level would be Rs. 250.00 lakhs per annum. The Commercial Production started in March 1983. The Project has created employment opportunities for about 100 persons.

2. *Digital Electronic Watch Project.*—The Corporation is a pioneer in the manufacture of Quartz Digital Electronic Watches in the entire country in the public sector. The project for manufacture of Rs. 2.00 lakhs numbers of Digital Electronic Watches per annum has been established in Madras. The capacity outlay is Rs. 19.00 lakhs. Presently the capacity has been kept at 50,000 Numbers per annum Commercial Production started during January 1983. The scope for employment is 25 persons.

Chapter VII

EMPLOYMENT AND SERVICES DEPARTMENT

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

During the year 1983-84, 38 Employment Exchanges continued to function in Tamil Nadu including three University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux at Madras, Madurai and Annamalai Nagar, a Special Employment Office for Physically Handicapped and a Professional and Executive employment Office at Madras and three District Employment Offices exclusively for Technically qualified persons at Madras, Madurai and Trichi and ten Sub-Employment Offices at Ambattur, Thiruvellore, Mandapam, Sankarapuram, Alangayam, Karur, Paramakudi, Hosur, Virudhunagar and Mettur. The two Regional Deputy Directorates of Employment at Madurai and Trichy continued to function during this year also. Besides, the special Vocational Guidance Centre for Tribal population at Uthagamandalam also continued to function during the period. One Regional Deputy Directorate of Employment at Coimbatore started functioning with effect from 2nd March 1984 for effectively supervising the administration of the District Employment Offices at Coimbatore, Salem, Periyar and Uthagamandalam and all the Sub-Employment Offices under their control. Besides, all the schemes such as Employment Market Information, Vocational Guidance and Employment Counselling, Occupational Research and analysis and in unemployment Relief which had been implemented during earlier plan period continued to function. During the period one additional post of Joint Director (Employment Programmes) has been sanctioned to supervise the Employment Programmes with effect from 30th March 1984. A Special Vocational Guidance Centre for promotion of self employment has been set up at District-

Employment Office, Vellore and new Unit has started functioning from 5th September 1983.

Statistics of work done by Employment Exchanges:

During the period from April 1983 to March 1984, 5,37,447 applicants got themselves registered for employment assistance at various Employment Exchanges in Tamil Nadu and a total number of 91,671 applicants were placed in employment. 15,94,158 applicants remained on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges at the end of March 1984 while 72,894 vacancies were notified to the Employment Exchanges.

Professional and Executive Employment Office:

During the year, this office registered 18,646 Professional and Executive Standard applicants and placed 3257 applicants in employment. A total number of 32,572 applicants remained on the Live Register of this office at the end of March '84.

Special Employment Office for physically handicapped

The Special Employment Office for Physically Handicapped, Madras and the special units for Physically Handicapped at Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem and Trichy continued to cater to the needs of Physically Handicapped registrants in their Districts and also provide rehabilitation assistance to them.

Statistics in respect of Employment Exchanges for Physically Handicapped are given below:—

		Number Registered. jobs.	Number placed in Jobs	Number on Live Register as on 31st March 1984.
Special Employment Office for Physically Handicapped.	Madras	1,787	755	6,737
	Do. Madurai	363	214	1,103
	Do. Coimbatore	456	174	1,783
	Do. Salem	241	92	866
	Do. Tiruchirappalli	260	150	1,401

University Employment information and guidance Bureaux:

The University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux at Madras, Madurai and Annamalainagar continued to provide Employment Information and Guidance facility for the University Alumni/Students. The registration and placement functions of these three University Employment Information and

Guidance Bureaux have been entrusted to the Professional and Executive Employment Office at Madras.

Sub-Employment Offices:

The following statistics reveal the work done by the Sub-employment offices during 1983-84:—

Serial number and Location of sub-employment office.	Registration of applicants.	Placement of applicants in jobs.	Live Register as on 31st March 1984.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Alangayam	9,527	803	22,789
2 Ambattur	8,003	449	35,980
3 Hosur	3,878	715	11,066
4 Mettur	5,046	537	14,523
5 Paramakudi	8,096	794	28,347
6 Sankarapuram	3,828	769	28,640
7 Thiruvellore	11,695	527	26,575
8 Karur	8,450	811	27,609
9 Virudhunagar	8,391	756	25,042

Apprentice-ship training Scheme:

The Directorate-Co-ordinates the placement activity in respect of Apprenticeship training scheme. Details of establishments having apprenticeship facilities are gathered and on that basis instructions are issued to the concerned Employment Officers to sponsor suitable candidates to such establishments. During the year 11,290 apprenticeship position were located and out of them 10,431 apprenticeship vacancies were filled.

Besides bulk vacancies notified by the employers were circulated to all Employment Offices, so as to make available to the employers, panels from all Employment Offices.

Activities of special cell for SC/ST:

The Vocational Guidance Officer, Special Vocational Guidance Centre for Scheduled Tribe at Uthagaman. dalam has performed the following items of work: —

1. No. of ST applicants registered by this Unit during visit to remote areas of ST concentration. 119
2. No. of ST applicants given guidance at the time of registration. 187
3. No. of ST persons who received individual information on Careers and Training facilities. 220
4. No. of Career Talks given to ST applicants in the Adi-Dravidar Welfare Schools/Hostels. 35

5. No. of ST applicants placed through the efforts of SVG Centre:

in jobs	11
in Apprenticeship Training	80
in Training Programme .. .. .	..
in Self-Employment scheme	19
Total amount sanctioned for Self-Employment Scheme	Rs. 64,000

Activities in regard to unemployment relief scheme:

The number of applicants forwarded to the Tahsildar and the Number of persons sanctioned unemployment relief scheme as on 31st March 1984 are as follows:—

Serial number and Eligible Category for getting unemployment relief.	Number of applications forwarded to Tahsildars.	Number of persons sanctioned with unemployment relief.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Graduates/Post graduates in all faculties.	22,520	16,027
2. Secondary Grade Teachers ..	5,465	4,269
3. Higher Grade Teachers	27	11
4. Physical Education Teachers (Higher/Lower).	1,134	914
5. Tamil and other Language Pandits.	1,006	780
6. Craft Instructors	826	586

	(1)	(2)	(3)
7. Diploma holders in Engineering.		177	91
		31,155	22,678
8. Unemployment relief for educated blind.		296	91
Total ..		31,451	22,769

Prime Minister's Self-employment Scheme for the Educated unemployed:

With the objective of diverting the educated unemployed towards productive self-employment ventures, the Hon'ble Prime Minister had announced the launching of a new scheme for provision of self-employment to educated unemployed youth who are matriculates and above in the age group of 18 to 35 years and providing self-employment to about 2,50,000 without any collateral guarantee or owner's contribution as margin at reasonable interest. In addition, Government will furnish an outright capital subsidy to the extent of 25 per cent of the loan. The loan is repayable in easy instalments over 3 to 7 years.

A Task Force consisting of the General Manager District Industries Centre as Chairman, the Credit Manager of District Industries Centre, a representative each from Lead Bank and the concerned S.I.S.I. and the District Employment Officer members has been constituted to implement the scheme right from motivation and selection of applicants upto the final stages of the scheme.

The latest progress as on 16th March 1984 of the above scheme is given below:

As on 31st March 1984:—

1. Number of applications received ..	1,78,578
(as on 16th March 1984).	
2. Recommended by the Task Force:—	
(a) No. of Cases	33,898
(as on 31st March 1984).	
(b) Value (in lakhs)	5,128.09
(as on 31st March 1984).	
3. Sanctioned by Banks.—	
(a) No. of cases	22,419
(as on 31st March 1984).	
(b) Value (in lakhs)	3,478.21
(as on 31st March 1984).	

Draftsmen Training Scheme :

At present there are 35 I.T.Is. functioning with a sanctioned seating capacity of 14,272 in Tamil Nadu out of which 3 (Three) I.T.Is. are exclusively for Women. Training is imparted in 30 engineering trades and 12 Non-Engineering trades. The duration of training is one year for certain trades and two years for some other

trades. The training period commences from 1st August every year. There are 22 one year trades and 20 two years trades in the I.T.I.s.

The following are the break up details for various categories of candidates admitted:—

Serial number.	Category.	Number of admitted.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Backward Classes	5,276
2	Scheduled Castes	1,465
3	Scheduled Tribe	52
4	Repatriates	100
5	Ex-Servicemen	96
6	Physically handicapped	166
7	Pre-cum-post release personnel	39
8	Women	586
9	Others	1,442
	Total	9,182

Private aided Industrial Schools :

At present, there are 102 Private Industrial Schools in the State which are recognised by this Department. The training imparted in these schools are of two patterns viz., Government of India pattern and State Pattern. The candidates to be admitted in these Industrial Schools should have the minimum educational qualification as prescribed by this Department. Admission is done in July every year. The total sanctioned strength of these Industrial Schools is 6,200. About 5,600 trainees are now undergoing in these Industrial Schools in 30 different trades in both Engineering and Non-Engineering groups (Engineering 21; Non-Engineering 9). The duration of these trades ranges from 1 year to 5 years.

The details of grants such as Maintenance Grant, Equipment Grant, Capitation Grant for Teachers' Training Centre Scholarship to the student, stipend for Teachers' Training Course trainees sanctioned during 1983-84 are furnished below:

Serial number.	Grant.	Total number of beneficiaries.	Amount paid.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			Rs.
1	Maintenance Grant.	51 Industrial Schools.	6,73,560.00
2	Equipment Grant.	2 Industrial Schools.	3,230.00
3	Capitation Grant.	7 Teacher's Training Course Centres.	14,025.00
4	Scholarship	60 Trainees	5,532.00
5	Stipend	53 TTC Trainees	13,206.00
6	92 M.E.R.	7 Industrial Schools.	8,918.00
	Total		7,18,291.00

**OVERSEAS MANPOWER CORPORATION
LIMITED.**

Overseas Manpower Corporation Limited (A Government of Tamil Nadu Undertaking) incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956, as a State owned private limited Company on 30th November, 1978 started functioning from 6th July, 1979. The authorised and paid-up capital of the Corporation as on 31st March 1984 are Rs. 50 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs respectively. No additions made in the authorised or paid up capital during the year under report.

The objectives of the Corporation are:—

(i) To seek and secure job avenues abroad for Indian Job seekers;

(ii) To mobilise a good portion of savings with the Indian Nationals abroad and channel it for useful project in India;

(iii) To set up joint industrial ventures in India and abroad; and

(iv) To promote export of Indian Products. However, during the year under report the Corporation has continued to engage only in the export of manpower and is awaiting better times to pursue the other objectives. The Corporation has placed 354 workers in Overseas employment during the year as given below:

IRAG	.. .. .	150
SOUTH YEMEN	.. .. .	172
SULTANATE OF OMAN	.. .. .	32
	Total	<u>354</u>

The Corporation has employed 13 persons as on 31st March 1984.

Chapter VIII

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL DEPARTMENT

TAMIL NADU POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

Constitution of the Board:

Parliament enacted the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (Central Act 6 of 1974) to control water pollution and formed the Central Board for the Prevention and control of water Pollution at New Delhi. Many States have adopted the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and formed State Boards to tackle problems of water pollution. Parliament also enacted the Air (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (Central Act 14 of 1981) applicable to all States in the matter of control of air pollution.

The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (Central Act 6 of 1974) came into force in the State of Tamil Nadu with effect from 31st August 1981 and the Government of Tamil Nadu constituted the Tamil Nadu Prevention and Control of Water Pollution Board with effect from 27th February 1982. The Board has since been renamed Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board.

Functions of the Board :

The main functions of the Board are to abate pollution of streams, wells and other water bodies, land and atmospheric air in the State, promote cleanliness and maintain or restore the wholesomeness of air and water in the State. In discharging the duties entrusted to it, the Board is to perform the following important functions:-

(i) *Planning.*—To plan a comprehensive programme for the prevention, control and abatement of pollution of all water bodies and atmosphere in the State;

(ii) *Advice.*—To advise the Government on all matters concerning water and air pollution;

(iii) *Investigation.*—To carry out investigations relating to water and air pollution problems;

(iv) *Data Collection.*—To collect and disseminate data and information relating to water and air pollution;

(v) *Standards.*—To lay down standards for trade and sewage effluents and emissions of air pollutants;

(vi) *Consent.*—To grant consent to the industries for discharge of sewage/trade effluent and emissions of air pollutants;

(vii) *Inspection.*—To inspect the trade or sewage effluent treatment plants and air pollutant treatment plants;

(viii) *Analysis of samples.*—To collect samples of sewage/trade effluents and emissions of air pollutants and to analyse the same for specific parameters.

(ix) *Legal action.*—To prosecute those who violate the provisions of the water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

Meetings of the Board :

During the period, the Board held five meetings.

Activities of the Board:

In the early stages, steps were taken to develop the organisation with necessary infrastructure for its proper functioning. The provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 have been brought to the notice of the industries and local bodies through advertisements in leading dailies and through correspondence. For the purpose of testing of samples of trade effluents, the water Analysis Laboratory, King Institute, Guindy and the Regional Public Health Laboratory, Coimbatore were recognised as Board Laboratories and the Chiefs of the above laboratories have been designated as Board Analysts. Subsequently, the Board recognised the laboratory of Messrs Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Limited as Board Laboratory.

The Board also took steps to create awareness among the industries of the need to treat the effluent properly before its disposal.

As per sections 25 and 26 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, all the local bodies also have to obtain the consent of the Board for the discharge of sewage effluents. So far, four local bodies have applied to the Board for consent.

Out of 808 factories which applied for consent, has been issued for 186 factories. No Objection Certificates have been issued for 122 units.

The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 :

The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 came into force with effect from 16th May 1981. This Act is applicable to all the States. The Government of Tamil Nadu have declared the entire State as air pollution control area with effect from 1st October 1983. The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board enforces the Provisions of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. As per Section 21 of the Act, the consent of the Board has to be obtained for operating any industrial plant for the purpose of any industry specified in the schedule to the Act. As regards persons who were operating such industrial plants before the declaration of the entire State as air pollution control area, time was given to them till 31st March 1984 to apply to the Board for its consent. The Board has initiated action to create the necessary infrastructure for effective implementation of the provisions of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 in the State.

Publication of Tamil Nadu Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Rules, 1983 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Rules, 1983:

The Government notified the rules under section 64 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. The rules required to be notified under the provision of the air (Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, 1981 were also notified by the Government.

Finance and Accounts of the Board:

In 1983—84, the Government sanctioned Rs. 18.50 lakh as grant-in-aid to the Board. Some income accrues to the Board by way of the sale of consent forms and levy of consent fees. In 1983—84, the receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 6.62 lakhs.

In 1983—84, the total expenditure of the Board amounted to Rs. 18.70 lakhs.

Chapter IX

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

CO-OPERATIVE AUDIT

1. With a view to ensuring audit of all the Co-operative Societies independent of the administrative department a separate Department of Co-operative Audit was created and it started functioning from 17th June 1981. This new department has been placed under the control of the Finance Department of the Secretariat.

2. The total number of societies to be audited as on 30th June 1983 is 26,393. This comprises of societies under the control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies other Heads of Departments who are declared as functional Registrars for the purposes of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act. The number of Societies under the control of Registrar and other functional Registrars is as follows :—

1. Registrar of Co-operative Societies	11,502
2. Director of Handloom and Textiles	1,721
3. Director of Industries and Commerce	920
4. Commissioner (Milk) Milk Production and Development Department.	7,216
5. Chief Executive Officer, Khadi and Village Industries Board.	1,956
6. Registrar of Co-operative Societies (Housing).	1,345
7. Director of Fisheries	531
8. Director of Animal Husbandry ; ..	993
9. Director of Sugar	12
10. Director of Oil Seeds	98
11. Managing Director of Agroes Engineering Co-operative Societies.	42
12. Director of Sericulture	51
13. Director Gramadhan	2
14. Director of Social Welfare	4
Total	<u>26,393</u>

3. Of the above, the audit of Co-operative Societies under the control of Commissioner for Milk Production and Dairy Development was entrusted with Milk Audit Board from Co-operative Audit. The audit of other Societies is being conducted by this Department and Audit Certificates issued by the Director, Chief Audit Officer, District Co-operative Audit Officers and Co-operative Sub-Registrars under section 64 of Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act 53 of 1961.

Audit of Co-operative Spinning Mills and Co-operative Sugar Mills:

4. From the year 1968-69, the audit of the Co-operative spinning mills and sugar mills is done by chartered accountants appointed by Director of Co-operative audit with the concurrence of the concerned administrative Head of Departments or functional Registrars. In the state there are 18 Co-operative Spinning Mills, 11 Co-operative Sugar Mills and one State Co-operative Sugar Mills Federation. Of the 18 Co-operative Spinning Mills, the audit of 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills is being done by Chartered Accountants and test audit conducted by Deputy Chief Audit Officer and Audit Certificates issued by Director. Of the remaining 6 spinning mills the audit of 5 mills is being done by the Co-operative Audit Department staff since they are newly started and production is yet to be started. The test Audit of these mills is being done by District Co-operative Audit Officers and Audit Certificates are issued by Director. The audit of Misserriar co-operative Spinning Mill is also conducted by the staff of this department. Out of 11 co-operative Sugar Mills the audit of 10 Co-operative Sugar Mills is done by Chartered Accountants the test audited by Deputy Chief Audit Officer and the Audit Certificates issued by Director. The audit of one Co-operative Sugar Mill is being conducted by this departmental staff since the same is yet to start the production, test audited District Co-operative Audit Officer and Audit Certificate issued by Director.

Progress of Audit :

5. As on 31st January 1984, the progress in the Audit for the year 1982-83 has been furnished as follows:-

Serial number.	As on 31st January 1984 the number of Societies to which audit has been completed.				As on 31st January 1984 the number of societies pending audit.	Percentage.
	Calendar year.	Financial year.	Co-operative year.	Total.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	402	2,972	13,397	16,771	2,439	12.7

Levy of Audit Fees and F.R. Cost :

6. For the audit conducted, Audit Fees and F.R. Cost are levied and collected from the Co-operative Institutions. The fee is levied on the basis of actual time spent by the audit staff. However, certain categories of Societies are exempted from the payment of audit fees. The amounts recovered as audit fees and F. R. Cost during 1981-82 and 1982-83 are given below :—

Serial number.	Year.	Departmental Revenues.		Total.
		Audit fees.	F.R. Cost.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(Rupees in thousand.)				
1	1981-82	13.16	105.19	118.35
2	1982-83	14.66	144.09	158.75

DIRECTORATE OF TREASURIES AND ACCOUNTS.

The following new non-banking Sub-Treasuries were opened on the dates noted against each :

Serial number and Sub-Treasury.	District.	Opened on.
1 Vanur	South Arcot	17th October 1983.
2 Palayamkottai	Tirunelveli	19th October 1983.
3 Radhapuram	Do.	20th October 1983.

Proposals for bifurcation of heavy District Treasuries and formation of new District Treasuries in the following places have been sent to Government and they have been cleared by the S. F. C. as Part II Scheme for 1984-85.

1. Tuticorin—Tirunelveli District.
2. Tiruvellore—Chingleput District.
3. Nagapattinam—Thanjavur District.

Proposals have been sent to the Government for the extension of cheque payment system to the District Treasuries, Tiruchirappalli and Vellore.

STATE FINANCE.

State Finance.—The figures of Revenue and Expenditure on Revenue Account and Expenditure on Capital Account for 1983-84 are set out in Tables I, II and III.

Cash Balance.—The cash balance of Government of Tamil Nadu was Rs. (—) 129.31 crores on the 1st April 1983 and Rs. (—) 201.50 crores on 31st March 1984.

Revenue Account.—The total revenue of the State of Tamil Nadu for 1983-84 was Rs. 19,62.51 lakhs while the expenditure for the year amounting to Rs. 19,10,80 lakhs resulting in a surplus of Rs. 51,71 lakhs.

Capital Account.—The total capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,82,51.42 lakhs, the main items being Rs. 27,63.84 lakhs under capital account of Agriculture and allied services and Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects Rs. 42.94 lakhs under Capital account of Roads and Bridges Rs. 20.59 lakhs and Rs. 46.00 lakhs under Capital Account on other Services.

I. SPECIAL FUNDS.

Famine Relief Fund.—The Fund was established under the Madras Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936, for being drawn upon to meet the expenditure on relief of distress caused by serious drought, flood and other natural calamities including famine, as well as the expenditure on protective irrigation or other works undertaken for the prevention of famine. The cash balance in the Fund on 30th September 1953 amounted to Rs. 11.79 lakhs. The allocation of the liability for this notional balance was not provided for in the Andhra State Act, 1953. It was settled by mutual agreement. The Government of Andhra and Mysore agreed to the transfer of the entire notional balance in the fund on 30th September 1953 to the State of Tamil Nadu. The balance on 30th September 1953 was accordingly carried over to the accounts of the Tamil Nadu State. The closing balance in the fund as on the 31st October 1956 was Rs. 22.11 lakhs, comprising of cash (Rs. 2.38 lakhs) and securities for Rs. 19.73 lakhs (purchase price). Pending allocation of this balance among the successor states in accordance with the State

Reorganisation Act, 1956 the entire balance has been provisionally brought forward to the accounts of the re-organised Tamil Nadu State. The balance in the Fund at the beginning of 1983-84 was Rs. 20.00 lakhs comprising of only securities for Rs. 20.00 lakhs (Purchase price). With reference to the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission. The annual contribution to the Fund Account from Revenue Account is fixed at Rs. 859.00 lakhs. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 859.00 lakhs was transferred to this fund from Revenue Account in 1982-83 to meet the expenditure on the relief of those affected by natural calamities. The Eighth Finance Commission has revised the existing policy and has recommended that the annual provision of Rs. 875 lakhs under "289. Relief on account of Natural Calamities" shall be made by this Government for financing relief expenditure. The balance in the fund on 31st March 1984 was Rs. 20.00 lakhs comprising of only securities for Rs. 20.00 lakhs (Purchase price).

I. STATE BORROWINGS.

General. —The outstanding public debt of composite State of Madras on the 30th September 1953 is to be allocated between the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu in accordance with the provision in the Seventh Schedule to the Andhra State Act, 1953. Consequent on the re-organisation of State from 1st November 1956 the outstanding debt as on 31st October 1956 is to be further allocated between the Government of Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and the Union Government with reference to the State Reorganisation Act, 1956. The Liability for the open market loans shall rest entirely on the Government of Tamil Nadu, but the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala and the Union Government will pay their share of the debt charges to the Government of Tamil Nadu as and then they fall due. As regards the loans taken from the Central Government, each State Government will pay its share of the debt charges direct to the Government of India on the due dates. Pending final allocation of the public debt with reference to the principles laid down in the Andhra State Act, 1953, and the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, provisional payments are being made to the Government of India by the Government of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala towards their shares of the debt charges in the population ratio.

The liability for the open market loan raised by the former State of Travancore—Cochin rests entirely with the Kerala Government but the Tamil Nadu Government will pay their share of the debt charges to the Kerala Government as and when they fall due. In respect of the loans taken from the Centre by the former State of Travancore—Cochin the Tamil Nadu Government paid their share direct to the Government of India.

II. OPEN MARKET LOANS.

Open Market Loans of Rs. 4,247.60 lakhs was raised by the Tamil Nadu Government during the year under review. The total amount of Open Market Loan including repayment of land ceiling compensation bonds discharged during the year amounted to Rs. 1,154.11 lakhs.

Zamindari Abolition Fund.—With the concurrence of the Government of India, it was decided that the surplus revenue collections realised from the Zamindari estates taken over by the Government, should be utilised towards the building up of a Fund, so that the accumulations might be available for payment of the final compensation when it falls due after some years. Accordingly, a fund called the "Zamindari Abolition Fund" was first constituted in 1951-52. A contribution of Rs. 41.00 lakhs was made to the Fund and invested in Government of India securities before Andhra Partition i.e., 30th September 1953, including the interest realised on investments, the balance in the fund on 30th September 1953 amounted to Rs. 42.54 lakhs of which the share allocated to the Tamil Nadu State on account of Andhra Partition was Rs. 15.10 lakhs. The contribution from the revenue to the fund after Andhra Partition was made at the rate of Rs. 10.00 lakhs per annum. The balance in the fund on 1st April 1956 was Rs. 48.26 lakhs made upto Rs. 0.28 lakhs in cash and Rs. 47.98 lakhs in securities (Purchase price).

Taking into account the transactions during the period from April to October, 1956 the balance on 31st October, 1956 amounted to Rs. 49.28 lakhs made up of Rs. 1.19 lakhs in cash and Rs. 48.09 lakhs in securities (Purchase price).

Pending allocation of this balance amount to the successor States on account of reorganisation of the State with effect from 1st November 1956, it has been carried over to the Accounts of the reorganised Tamil Nadu State. The position relating to the gross revenue derived from the Ex-Zamindari Estates reviewed and it was decided to enhance the annual contributions to the fund to Rs. 75.00 lakhs on an 'ad hoc' basis for the year 1959-60 and 1960-61. As the balance in the fund on the 31st March 1961 was sufficient to make future payment, it was further decided to discontinue annual contributions to the fund from 1961-62. It has been decided to close the Fund accounts from 1st April, 1979. The cash balance available in the Fund Accounts on 1st April, 1979 had been transferred to Revenue Account and the securities had been transferred to the General Sinking Fund Account at their purchase price and the loss gain would be met by the Sinking Fund when these securities are finally sold. The compensation payable from 1979-80 onwards will be paid direct from "504. Capital Outlay on Other General Economic Services."

TABLE—I.

		(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)	(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)
A. Tax Revenue :		Receipts during 1983-84.	Receipts during 1983-84.
021	Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	94,31,70	106 Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Area Development ..
022	Taxes on Agricultural Income ..	4,05,27	109 Food
023	Hotel Receipt Tax .. .. .	..	110 Animal Husbandry
029	Land Revenue	6,33,72	111 Dairy Development
030	Stamps and Registration Fees ..	67,27,00	112 Fisheries
031	Estate Duty	1,02,66	113 Forest
035	Taxes on Immovable Property other than Agricultural Land.	3,13,35	114 Community Development
039	State Excise	2,19,87,56	120 Industries
040	Sales Tax	7,01,51,68	121 Village and Small Industries ..
041	Taxes on Vehicles	90,58,22	128 Mines and Minerals
043	Taxes and Duties on Electricity	5,87,80	131 Water and Power Development Services.
045	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Service	46,59,52	133 Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects.
TOTAL—A. TAX REVENUE ..		12,40,58,48	135 Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping ..
B. Non-Tax Revenue.			137 Roads and Bridges
047	Other Fiscal Services	20	138 Road and Water Transport Services.
049	Interest Receipts	51,94,06	139 Tourism
050	Dividends and Profits	1,59,38	Total—B. Non Tax Revenue
051	Public Service Commission	16,91	1,90,00,17
055	Police	2,71,79	C. Grants-in-aid and Contribution :
056	Jails	1,34,06	160 Grants-in-aid from Central Government.
058	Stationery and Printing	94,58	162 States' Share of Union Excise Duties.
059	Public Works	1,84,87	Total C. Grants-in Aid and Contributions.
065	Other Administrative Service ..	4,81,72	5,31,92,49
066	Contributions and Recoveries towards Pension and other Retirement Benefits.	2,00,00	TABLE—II
068	Miscellaneous General Service ..	6,79,13	STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE OF REVENUE ACCOUNT
077	Education	8,04,62	(In Thousands of Rupees)
078	Art and Culture	1,06,97	Expenditure during
080	Medical	7,51,70	1983-84.
081	Family Welfare	51,53	A. General Services :
082	Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply.	1,85,16	211 State Legislatures
083	Housing	1,89,06	212 Governor
084	Urban Development	16,57	213 Council of Ministers
085	Information and Publicity	85,86	214 Administration of Justice
087	Labour and Employment	1,74,41	215 Elections
088	Social Security and Welfare	4,78,58	220 Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure.
095	Other Social and Community Service	2,09,05	229 Land Revenue
098	Co-operation	3,27,52	230 Stamps and Registration
104	Other General Economic Service	61,21	235 Collection of other taxes on Property and Capital Transactions.
105	Agriculture	34,95,45	

TABLE II—cont.

		(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES) Expenditure during 1983-84.	(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES) Expenditure during 1983-84.
4. General Services—cont.			
239	State Excise	29,04,93	
240	Sales Tax	10,68,06	
241	Taxes on Vehicles	1,87,88	
245	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Service.	42,14	
247	Other Fiscal Services	29,71	
248	Appropriation for Reduction of Avoidance of Debt.	23,46,00	
249	Interest Payments	1,27,22,77	
251	Public Service Commission	1,19,17	
252	Secretariat-General Services	5,67,34	
253	District Administration	24,31,17	
254	Treasury and Accounts Adminis- tration.	8,04,80	
255	Police	68,51,94	
256	Jails	6,87,96	
258	Stationery and Printing	8,81,89	
259	Public Works	14,28,25	
260	Fire Protection and Control	4,73,38	
265	Other Administrative Services	5,81,47	
266	Pensions and other Retirement Benefits.	53,80,68	
268	Miscellaneous General Services	6,00,59	
	Total—A. General Services	4,38,03,76	
B. Social and Community Services :			
276	Secretariat - Social and Commu- nity Services.	1,43,79	
277	Education	3,75,48,45	
278	Art and Culture	5,68,05	
279	Scientific Services and Research	23,20	
280	Medical	1,05,96,56	
281	Family Welfare	20,73,78	
282	Public Health Sanitation and Water Supply.	1,38,30,86	
283	Housing	4,07,77	
284	Urban Development	8,38,53	
285	Information and Publicity	2,06,51	
287	Labour and Employment	10,08,56	
288	Social Security and Welfare	1,20,11,72	
289	Relief on Account of Natural Calamities.	42,67,90	
295	Other Social and Community Services.	3,39,91	
	Total—B. Social and Community Services.	8,38,65,59	
C. Economic Services:			
296	Secretariat—Economic Services	2,28,18	
298	Co-operation	30,91,30	
304	Other General Economic Services	4,10,39	
305	Agriculture	86,44,25	
306	Minor Irrigation	11,49,51	
307	Soil and Water Conservation	5,53,07	
308	Area Development	4,76,90	
309	Food	95,97,19	
310	Animal Husbandry	20,95,84	
311	Dairy Development	1,21,57	
312	Fisheries	3,77,40	
313	Forest	11,62,99	
314	Community Development	1,13,93,33	
320	Industries	14,97,19	
321	Village and Small Industries	28,65,33	
328	Mines and Minerals	48,01	
331	Water and Power Development Services.	74,90	
333	Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects	49,28,93	
334	Power Projects	26,00,00	
335	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	68,19	
336	Civil Aviation	4,92	
337	Roads and Bridges	67,32,44	
338	Road and Water Transport Services	2,03,86	
339	Tourism	25,73	
	Total—C. Economic Services	5,83,51,42	
D. Grants-in-aid and contributions:			
363	Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raja Institutions.	50,59,52	
	Total—D. Grants-in-aid and contributions.	50,59,52	
	Total—Disbursements—Revenue Account	19,10,80,29	

TABLE—III.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES) (Expenditure during 1983—84)	(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES) Expenditure. during 1983—84
<i>I. Capital account on General Services:</i>		
459 Capital Outlay on Public Works	9,37,50	
465 Capital Outlay on other Administrative Services	26,97	
Total—A. Capital Account on General Services... .. .	9,64,47	
<i>B. Capital Account of Social and Community Services.—</i>		
477 Capital Outlay on Education Art and Culture	3,55,47	
480 Capital Outlay on Medical ..	10,00,11	
481 Capital Outlay on Family Welfare	2,65,81	
482 Capital Outlay on Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply ..	2,08,15	
483 Capital Outlay on Housing ..	10,72,05	
485 Capital Outlay on Information and Publicity	13,84	
488 Capital Outlay on Social Security and Welfare	6,09,63	
495 Capital Outlay on other Social and Community Services	28,26	
Total—B. Capital Account of Social and Community Services	35,53,32	
<i>C. Capital Account of Economic Services:</i>		
498 Capital Outlay on Co-operation ..	4,55,99	
500 Capital Outlay on General Financial Trading Institutions ..	1,00,00	
504 Capital Outlay on other General Economic Services	(—) 45,70	
505 Capital Outlay on Agriculture ..	4,02,88	
506 Capital Outlay on Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Area Development	4,01,97	
509 Capital Outlay on Food ..	29,38	
510 Capital Outlay on Animal Husbandry	24,55	
511 Capital Outlay on Dairy Development	74,02	
512 Capital Outlay on Fisheries ..	2,31,20	
513 Capital Outlay on Forests ..	15,46,11	
514 Capital Outlay on Community Development	53,73	
520 Capital outlay on industrial research and development ..		11,50,12
521 Capital Outlay on Village and small Industries		2,66,05
522 Capital Outlay on Machinery and Engineering Industries		10,69,62
525 Capital Outlay on Tele-Communication and Electronics Industries		60,00
526 Capital Outlay on Consumer Industries		93,32
528 Capital Outlay on Mining and Metallurgical Industries		2,00,33
530 Investments in Industrial Financial Institutions		1,50,00
533 Capital Outlay on Irrigation Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects		42,93,73
535 Capital Outlay on Ports, Lighthouses and shipping		1,64,98
537 Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges		20,58,80
538 Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport services		8,43,03
544 Capital Outlay on other Transport and Communication Services ..		1,09,52
Total—C. (e) Capital Account of Transport and Communications		31,76,33
Total—Capital Expenditure outside the Revenue Account (A+B+C).		1,82,51,42

GOVERNMENT DATA CENTRE

1. Summary of work done—1983-84 :

Computer applications have been maintained for various user departments by making a continuous review and incorporating modifications in the input data and computer edits and programmes. Modifications are made with a view to streamline the systems as well as to accommodate changes decided upon by the user departments. Amplified outputs have also been generated to cover extended facets of analysis. A new

application has been developed to serve as an analytical tool for the special provident fund-cum-gratuity scheme

2. Equipment :

The computational equipment consists of an IBM 1440 system having an 8-K Core Memory, 3 Disks, 2 Tapes, a Card Reader and a Line Printer together with data preparation machines. Additional computing time is also availed of, from 1974, on an ICL 1901-A system at KCP Computer Centre. This system is technologically more advanced and powerful than the IBM 1440 system. It has a 16-K Core Memory, 4 Disks, 4 Tapes, a Card Reader and a Line Printer.

3. Computer Languages Used :

Machine language and AUTOCODER are used on the IBM 1440 System. COBOL and TORTRAN are used on ICL 1901-A System.

4. Load characteristics :

Typical of the governmental information systems is the heavy volume of data involving a vast number of offices and transaction points spread all over the State. Another significant feature is the complexity of the code structure.

5. Finance Information System :

The sub-account data prepared at the treasuries and the cheque drawing divisions constitute the source data for the computerised system. Organisationally and procedure wise the preparation of accounts in these two streams are different.

6. A 3 year pattern of expenditure of Tamil Nadu under specified heads.

The Government of India has been re-examining the timing of the financial year. In this connection a special computer analysis was made during the year under report whereby expenditure was aggregated for specified heads and a quarterwise picture obtained for three years, 1983-84, 1982-83 and 1980-81. The data was extracted from the files of the finance information system for the respective years. It may be recalled that the source data for the finance information system consists of transactions at the sub-treasuries, treasuries, PAO and Cheque drawing divisions. Hence the present analysis is confined to these transactions. Transfer entries proposed by the Accountant-General and the intergovernmental adjustments are not included.

7. Commercial Tax Application:

Analysis of Sales Tax Revenue under categories of commodity, region and taxation base constitutes the scope of this system. Two types of data are used.

(1) Data on turn over and revenue of the first half of the current year. This obtained from the returns filed by the assessee. (2) Annual turn over and revenue

determined by the assessing officers. This required the completion of the process of assessment which is spread over the succeeding year. Computer processing is done in the second succeeding year. The distinction between the two types is quite significant. The former type represent the first facet of the transaction while the latter type is collected after the completion of the second faced namely assessment. The analysis based on the half-yearly data reflects current trend whereas the analysis of the assessed annual data is much more comprehensive and embodies an element of finality. During the year under report, 90,000 transactions relating to 40,000 assessee were processed in the half yearly scheme for the year 1983-84. The processing of the assessed data of 1980-81 was continued and completed except for the last phase. (The last phase was processed in April 1984).

8. S.S.L.C. Examination:

The processing work during the year under report consisted of (i) post examination work, March 1983, (ii) pre examination work, March 1984 and (iii) pre and post exam work, October 1983. The number of candidates who appeared for the above three examinations was 3.5 lakhs, 1.27 lakhs and 4.17 lakhs respectively. About 3,400 schools and 1,500 examination centres were involved in the march examination.

9. Higher Secondary Examination:

The Higher Secondary system comprises a vast number of subjects, groups and distinctions like theory and practical components with varying maximum marks. In these respects and hence in the overall organisation, the H.S.E. spans far more details than the S.S.L.C. examination. The programming as well as the processing work are of sufficient scope and special design to provide for all the above aspects. During the year under report the number of candidates who took the examinations are as follows :

March 1983.	1.75 lakhs	October 1983.	0.52 lakhs
March 1984.	1.73 lakhs.		

10. Examination Oriented Biodata System,—

A State wide priority list of potential examiners is generated for the Higher Secondary and S.S.L.C. examinations. The System combines the characteristics of teachers and ranks them within defined categories. Seven categories for the Higher Secondary stream and six for S.S.L.C. have been defined. Other outputs include priority list of teachers handling subjects in media other than English and Tamil and priority list of teachers in a specified age group.

During the year under report, biodata was collected and analysed for 42,500 teachers who are teaching on having taught the classes 9 to 12.

11. Economic Census:

This relates to the census that was being done by the Tamil Nadu Department of Statistics in conjunction with the Central Statistical Organisations. The residual work overflowing from the previous year was continued during the year 1983-84.

12. Inventory Information System:

This application is being done for the Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

The Computerised system has been maintained during the year under report in tune with the requirement of Neyveli Lignite Corporation. The outputs continued from the previous year consist of ledgers, registers and statements numbering ten and relating to inventory account and analysis and status report numbering five and relating to material control. Summary statements of receipts and issues generated under this system serve as inputs to the financial accounting system. This aspect is significant in that it embodies an effective systems approach.

Besides the above outputs, certain new outputs have been programmed and processed during the year under report. These are.—

(a) Statement of cumulative figures of priced stores requisition.

(b) Subheadwise inventory status for purchase and issues.

(c) The addition of construction inventory is an important extension. After an initial phase of separate processing, the construction and production inventory stock files have been merged. The annual accounts for 1983-84 were prepared using the combined file.

(d) A programme has been satisfactorily tested and got ready for production runs for analysing consumption of imported items during specified financial years.

(e) Programme development has been undertaken for classifying the consumption of moving items into prescribed categories and periods.

13. Debtors Control System:

The processing of TANSI's Debtors Control System continued during the year 1983-84.

Debtors Ledger:

The data from 65 field units of TANSI were punched, processed and the Annual Debtor's Ledger were generated for each unit.

Based on the Ledger Data, summary reports were generated showing the net amount due to TANSI by various customers (i.e. departments like Government, Co-operative, Local bodies, Autonomous etc.).

Creation of New Master Data File :

A fresh master file as of 30th September 1983 was created and catalogue of new customers was also printed.

14. Fixed Deposit and Money Multiplying Schemes— T.D.F.C.:

Two applications are being computerised for TDFC. These are fixed deposit schemes and money multiplying scheme. During the year under report computerisation has been done to service the deposits already on role, as well as the fresh deposits added from time to time. The processing work has been maintained in complete accord with the requirements of TDFC on a continuing basis.

A new output prepared during the year under report relates to the following situation. In accordance with the TDFC's (preference and) decision, every deposit has been identified as the primary entity. Computer files have been created depositwise and processed on the same basis. Reports to RBI have also been prepared on the same lines. During the year under report the accounts were reorganised on the bases of deposits the purpose of RBI reports.

15. Employment and Training:

This application deals with the data of the professional and executive exchange.

The computer programmes necessary for this application have been fully developed earlier and sample outputs were also prepared and given to the Department.

To undertake production run, the updated master file is required. Difficulty has been experienced in bringing the master file up to date.

During the year under report the master file has been created for 16,000 registrants including correction data furnished by the department as of January 1984.

16. Workshop:

A multilevel workshop on computer techniques was organised during the year under report. At the first level, it dealt with the organisational aspects of the Higher Secondary Examination and was addressed to the Chief Educational Officers, District Educational Officers and Inspecting Officers. At the next level

an in-depth workshop was offered to selected headmasters of higher secondary schools and conducted in two batches, each of three days' duration.

The headmasters in turn offered a one-day session to their colleagues in the respective educational districts. A multiplier effect was thus achieved.

LOCAL FUND AUDIT.

The volumes of monetary transactions audited by this department during the year 1983-84 was Rs. 1,082.46 crores and the number of institutions covered was 2,078 as detailed below :

Category of institutions. (1)	Number of institutions audited. (2)	Receipts (3)	Charges (4)
(RUPEES IN CRORES).			
Corporations, Municipalities, Municipal Township Committees.	109	116.91*	106.13*
Panchayat Unions ..	336	191.17	169.15
Town Panchayats ..	463	23.01	20.47
Miscellaneous Institutions.	1,170	230.31	225.31
	2,078	561.40	521.06

Total Rs. 1,082.46 Crores.

Since the Audit Reports of Madras and Coimbatore Corporations have not been issued, these figures exclude the Receipts and charges of both the Corporations. 1,220 Reports in lieu of Surcharge covering a total loss of Rs. 117.56 lakhs caused to the funds of various Local Bodies in the State were made to the administrative departments concerned for taking necessary action against the Executive Authorities who were held responsible for the losses.

Quantum of loss report detailing major financial irregularities and consequential loss caused to the Local Body funds amounting to Rs. 86.16 lakhs also issued to the Inspector of Municipalities, Director of Rural Development as the case may be for the recovery of the amounts involved from the retired/retiring Executive Authorities of the Local Bodies.

The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts in his capacity as Agent to the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments Government of India and as Treasurer of Charitable Endowments administered 4 union endowments and 827 State Endowments with a total value of Rs. 102.95 lakhs. The interest earned was disbursed to the administrators of the Endowments as per the provisions in the scheme of endowments.

Pension Schemes :

Two Pension Schemes, one for the employees of Municipalities and the other for the employees of the Panchayats Unions and Town Panchayats are administered by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

(i) *Municipal Employees Pension Fund.*—During the period 1983-84, a total sum of Rs. 26.57 lakhs was realised as pension contribution from the Municipalities and a total sum of Rs. 26.80 lakhs was disbursed towards pension gratuity, etc.

429 certificates of pension and 39 pension payment orders were issued during the period. The total corpus fund held as at the end of March, 1984 was Rs. 375.44 of which Rs. 373 lakhs was held as investment in Government Accounts.

(ii) *Panchayat Unions and Town Panchayats Employees.*—A total sum of Rs. 84.67 lakhs were realised as pension contribution during the year from the Panchayat Union and Town Panchayats and a total sum of Rs. 42.68 lakhs was disbursed.

202 Certificates of Pension and 211 pension payment orders were issued during the year. The total corpus fund held as at the end of March 1984 was Rs. 1,289.12 lakhs of which Rs. 1,285.75 lakhs was held under investment in Government Account.

Local Fund Accounts Committees :

The Committee constituted under the Government under the Chairmanship of the Director of Municipal Administration for the settlement of serious objection outstanding in the Audit Reports of Municipalities met at Vellore, Dharmapuri, Erode, Salem, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Trichy, Pudukkottai, Madurai, Chingleput and South Arcot Districts. Out of the total number of 11,712 audit objections relating to Salem, North Arcot, Periyar, Dharmapuri, Chingleput, South Arcot, Trichy, Pudukkottai, Madurai, Coimbatore and Nilgiris Districts 7,288 objections were settled during 1983-84 and 4,424 objections were pending settlement as on 31st March 1984.

Similarly, a High Level Committee was constituted for the settlement of serious objections outstanding in the Audit Reports of Panchayat Unions and Town

Panchayats respectively. During the year, 1983-84, four sittings took place at Poonamallee, Vellore, Thiruvannamalai and Trichy for the review of objections in the Audit Reports of Town Panchayats. Out of 355 objections placed before the Committee, 177 objections were settled during the meeting.

The following statutory and non-Statutory grants were recommended for disbursement to Local Bodies by the department during 1983-84 ;

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1. Contribution under Section 37 of the Tamil Nadu Elementary Education Act, 1920.	144.88
2. Deficit Subsidy	311.45
3. Maternal and Child Welfare Grants	15.81
4. Anti-Mosquito Anti-Malaria Anti-filaria grants.	7.43 1.50
5. Miscellaneous	1.52
Total ..	482.59

SMALL SAVINGS.

The main objectives of the Department of Small Savings are (1) population of the Small Savings Schemes formulated by the National Savings Organisation and sponsored by the Government of India by giving wide and proper publicity to these schemes.

Mobilisation of maximum collections under these schemes the State to get maximum amount as soft loan from Government of India as 2/3rd of the net amount collected under Small Savings is being sanctioned to State Government as loan. A target of Rs. 67.10 crores has been fixed for 1983-84 out of which a sum of Rs. 83.00 crores has been collected upto March 1984.

World Thrift Day ;

The World Thrift Day is celebrated every year on 31st of October all over the world to focus the attention of the people to the need and importance of savings. This year supplement on Small Savings was brought out in leading dailies on the world Thrift Day on 31st October 1983 with message from the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Minister for Finance, Vice-Chairman, State Advisory Board for National Savings, Chief Secretary to Government, Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Finance and an article highlighting the importance of Savings by the Director. A function was also organised in Madras City which was attended by the Hon'ble Minister for Finance and Vice-Chairman, State Advisory Board for National Savings. In the

districts the World Thrift Day was celebrated by District collectors. Elocution competitions were conducted in all schools and colleges throughout the State to inculcate the Savings habit among School children and Prizes were also awarded for those who won the competitions. The districts which have achieved or exceeded the target fixed are given incentive grants for taking up useful schemes for the benefit of the local people. In 1983-84 all the districts have become eligible for the incentive award by exceeding the target fixed for them.

STATE TRADING SCHEME.

The Chief Auditor, State Trading Schemes, was the internal auditor in respect of the following Government departments, Corporations and other institutions and conducted the audit of these institutions during the year under report: —

(1) Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board.

(2) Erstwhile Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation and the present Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producer's Federation (upto 30th June 1983 only).

(3) Accounts relating to the scheme for the purchase and distribution of chemical fertilies, maintained by Director of Agriculture and the District Collectors.

(4) Entire Government Side Transaction of all the Agricultural Depots.

(5) Weights and Measures-Accounts maintained by the Controller of weights and measures and subordinates of the Labour department.

(6) Accounts of Tamilhagam, Udhagamandalam State Guest House at Madras and Tamil Nadu House at New Delhi.

(7) Entire transactions of Cinchona department.

(8) Tamil Nadu Text Book Society.

(9) Tamil Nadu Institute of Film and T. V Technology, Adayar.

(10) Tamil Nadu Films Division, Adayar.

(11) Miscellaneous Institutions such as Kalai-vanar Arangam at Madras, Anna Kalai Arangam at Vellore, Information Centres at Madurai and Thanjavur, State Information Centre at Madras, Rajaji Hall at Madras and Serani Arangam, Madras.

This department is also conducting a surprise physical verification of stocks and stores on all Government institutions and annual physical verification of stock and stores in all institutions attached to the Madras and Madurai and Coimbatore Corporations, all Special Selection and First Grade Municipalities and the General Stores, wood working unit and Cellular Concert Plant of Tamil Nadu Housing Board. During the year the physical verification of stocks and stores of the

Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board and the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board was also entrusted to this Department. Details regarding the number of institutions in which the physical verification of stocks was completed during the year approximate value of stocks verified, value of shortage and excess noticed during the physical verification are furnished below :—

Serial number and Details of Institution.	Number of Institutions verified.	Total value of stocks verified.	Total number of items of shortages.	Value of shortages.	Total items of Excess.	Value of Excess.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1 Government Institutions	455	2,782.48	8,316	14.13	1,530	2.07
2 Special, Selection and I Grade Municipalities	50	1,148.00	4,069	3.98	848	2.38
3 Institutions under Madras Corporation	16	1,020.00	206	0.72	373	0.09
4 Institutions under Madurai Corporation	4	83.42	445	4.51	200	1.61
5 Institutions under Tamil Nadu Housing Board .. .	2	420.00	157	0.62	56	4.15
6 Institutions under Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board.	1	100.00	14	..	18	..
7 Institutions under Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board.	14	105.00	869	10.14	721	2.23
Total ..	542	56,581.90	14,076	34.10	3,746	12.5

During the year under report, serious defects and irregularities and losses noticed in audit and stock verification were reported to the concerned administrative authorities for further action.

TAMIL NADU RAFFLE SCHEME.

The Tamil Nadu Raffle Scheme was inaugurated by the Late Chief Minister Thiru C. N. Annadurai on 15th March 1968 at Rajaji Hall, Madras. The scheme was continued till 12th September 1975. During 12th September 1975 to 7th August 1976 the Scheme was discontinued. It was revived with effect from 7th August 1976. 67 ordinary and 11 Bumper draws were conducted up to 12th September 1975. After revival of the Scheme, the first draw was conducted on 30th September 1976. During the period from 30th September 1976 to 31st March 1981, 138 draws were conducted up to April 1981 approximately one draw was conducted each month. From May 1981 to February

1982 fortnightly draws were conducted. From March 1982 trimonthly draws are being conducted (i.e) 10th, 20th and 30th of each month. Bumper draws are conducted once in three months. One special First prize of Rs. 10,00,000 (10 lakhs) is being given in Bumper draws. The prize structure has been revised for 60th Bumper and ordinary draws and the number of prizes have been considerably increased by introducing Rs. 10 as the seventh prize in prize structure to promote sales and to compete with other State Lotteries. A prize amount of Rs. 500 was also introduced with effect from 20th August 1982, for the ordinary draws to make the prize structure more attractive. 10,000 ninth prize of Rs. 5 has been introduced with effect from the draw conducted on 30th July 1983. Beside two thousand prizes of Rs. 5 each has been introduced with effect from 30th July 1983 for sellers.

The particulars of the receipt, expenditure and net receipt from April 1983 to March 1984 as per final modified appropriation for 1983-84 are furnished below:—

1. Gross receipt —Rs. 5, 41, 18, 000.00.
2. Total expenditure —Rs. 4, 84, 11, 000.00.
3. Net Income —Rs. 57,07,000.00.

Chapter X

FOOD DEPARTMENT

CIVIL SUPPLIES.

The failure of monsoons during the years 1982 and 1983 followed by heavy floods in December 1983 in major rice-producing areas in the State has adversely affected the rice production in the State in 1983-84. The unprecedented rains and floods in February 1984 has also made the position still worse since the standing paddy crop was damaged extensively areas from where a good crop was anticipated.

Paddy is grown in a normal year in this State in an extent of 26,500 lakh hectares. But due to the failure of South West Monsoon and the belated rains in North East Monsoon season, the total extent of paddy cultivation in the crop year 1983-84 would be in an extent of 24,298 lakh hectares and the shortfall would be 2,202 lakh hectares.

The normal production of rice in Tamil Nadu is about 55 to 58 lakhs tonnes. But during the crop year 1983-84, the production would be to the extent of only 50 lakh tonnes. The shortfall is due to the failure of Kurvai crop and the loss caused by the floods in December 1983, February, March 1984. From April 1983, the Government of India allotted rice to this State. The allotment was 15,000 tonnes in April 1983 and it was gradually increased to 40,000 tonnes from November 1983 to January 1984. This was subsequently reduced to 35,000 tonnes in February and March 1984. From April 1983 to March 1984, the Government of India allotted 3.55 lakhs tonnes of rice.

Procurement :

To meet the requirement of cardholders under the Public Distribution System and to create a buffer stock to meet any unforeseen contingency, the State Government procure rice by a levy on Traders and by direct purchases from producers under monopoly scheme. The monopoly procurement scheme was confined to Thanjavur District, Thiruchirapalli, Lalgudi, Musiri and Kulithalai. From 26th September 1983 this scheme was extended to Ariyalur and Udayarpalayam taluks of Tiruchirapalli district, Alangudi, Aranthangi and Avudainakoil taluks in Pudukottai District. Under

this scheme, the private dealers were not permitted to operate. The entire marketable surplus of paddy was procured by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation on behalf of the State Government.

In the areas where the monopoly procurement scheme is introduced, the trade by private wholesalers were banned. In order to ensure the availability of rice in open market, the retailers in those areas were permitted to purchase paddy direct from the producers for sale of rice to consumers. The movement of paddy from those areas to other areas was also banned. In all other areas, 50 per cent levy on traders was in force.

Particulars of rice procured during Kuruvai 1983 and Samba 1984 seasons are given below :

	(Qty. in rice tonnes)
Samba 1983;	2.22 lakh tonnes.
Kuruvai 1983	1.16 lakh tonnes.
Samba 1984 (up to 31-3-1984)	4.34 lakh tonnes.

There was no levy on producers and retailers and on the rice imported from other States. Paddy imported from other States was subject to levy from 1st February 1984 if no levy was already collected on such stocks in the State from which it was imported.

The Government have given up the monopoly scheme with effect from 1st April 1984, the whole State has been covered by 50 per cent Trader's levy.

Procurement Price Paddy Rice :

The procurement prices of paddy with effect from 1st October 1983, are as follows :

Variety.	Price per (Qtl)	
	Paddy.	Rice.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS.	RS.
Common	132	207.75
Fine	136	213.65
Super Fine	140	219.55

For the rice tendered by traders towards 50 per cent levy to Government prices are paid at the rates mentioned in column 3 above. In the monopoly areas Rs. 15 per quintal was paid over and above the procurement prices as drought and irrigation allowance upto 6th September 1983.

In view of the risks and extra expenditure involved during the adverse seasonal conditions in raising paddy crop, the State Government increased the drought, risk and irrigation allowance from Rs. 15 per quintal to Rs. 45 from 8th September 1983 to 30th September 1983 and Rs. 35 from 1st October 1983 to 31st March 1984.

Public Distribution of Essential Commodities :

The whole State is covered by a net work of Public Distribution System. At present there are 18,009 fair price shops in the State of which 16,053 shops are in rural areas and 1956 shops in urban areas. All these shops are run by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation, Co-operatives and other agencies. Private traders have been eliminated from the System of Public distribution. 118.49 lakh family cards are in circulation throughout the State. Essential Commodities such as rice, levy wheat, wheat products, levy sugar, kerosene, palmolein, etc. are supplied to the cardholders through the fair price shops.

Rice.—During the year 1983, a total quantity of 8.66 lakhs tonnes of rice was distributed to the cardholders through the fair price shops and for the Chief Minister's Nutrition's Noon Meal Scheme. Supply of rice is confined to the family card holders having a monthly income of less than Rs. 1,000 under this scheme 113.01 lakhs family cardholders are supplied rice. In Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore, the cardholders are eligible for 4 kgs. per adult per month and 2 kgs. per child per month or 20 kgs. per family per month whichever is less. 60 per cent of the entitlement is given, as rice and the remaining 40 per cent as wheat. In Nilgiris district which is also a non-producing area each adult is given 6 kgs. per month, each child is given 2 kgs. or 28 kgs. per card per month whichever is less. In this district also 60 per cent is given as rice, the balance 40 per cent as wheat. In all other areas in the State the scale of supply of rice is 6 kgs. per family card per month.

Wheat and Wheat Products :

The Government of India allot levy wheat every month to this State for distribution to the cardholders under the Public Distribution System. The monthly allotment was about 4,000 tonnes per month upto March 1983. In the context of drought conditions in the State the State Government urged the Government of India

to increase the allotment of wheat. This was increased to 20,000 tonnes in May 1983, 25,000 tonnes from June to August and 30,000 tonnes from September 1983 onwards. A total quantity of 2,22,192 tonnes of wheat was distributed to cardholders during the period from April 1983 to February 1984.

Levy wheat is being distributed to cardholders at 20 kgs. per card per month in both urban and rural areas and at 30 kgs. per card per month in hill areas from March 1984. The retail issue price of wheat to the consumer is Rs. 1.87 per kg.

The Government of India also allot wheat for distribution to the wheat Roller Flour Mills in the State for conversion into wheat products. There are at present 39 roller flour mills in the State and the monthly allotment to them upto December 1983 was 30,000 tonnes. This was subsequently raised to 38,000 tonnes from January 1984. Even though there is no distribution control, 60 per cent of the production of Maida and Sooji by the Roller Flour Mills is permitted to be taken over by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation and Co-operatives for supply to cardholders under Public Distribution System and also to bulk consumers such as bakeries, etc. The price of maida/sooji is statutorily notified. The retail price of maida/sooji is Rs. 3.05 per kg.

Levy Sugar :

The Government of India allot levy sugar every month to the State for distribution to the cardholders under Public Distribution System. Levy sugar is at present supplied to the cardholders irrespective of the income of the cardholders and place of residence, i.e., urban area or rural area. Till the end of December 1983 it was distributed at 425 grams per capita per month. Due to the increase in the allotment of levy sugar to this State by the Government of India the scale of supply has been increased from 425 to 450 grams per capita per month. There is also no ceiling to the maximum entitlement of a family. The retail price of levy sugar was Rs. 3.75 per kg. upto 31st January 1984. When the Government of India revised the price, it was revised to Rs. 4 per kgs. from 1st February 1984. During the year 1983-84, the Government of India allotted a total quantity of 2,54,332.2 tonnes of levy sugar to Tamil Nadu.

The TNCSC which is a fully State owned undertaking is dealing in open market Sugar also to contain the price of sugar in the open market. The Government have issued orders to the effect that fair price shops run by TNCSC and Co-operatives may sell open market sugar to the cardholders at 2 kgs. per card per month at Rs. 4.75 per kgs. These orders are effective from 1st March 1984.

Kerosene :

Kerosene is an essential commodity and is being used for lighting and cooking purposes. It is now being supplied through the fair-price shops to card holders. Besides supply is given to hand cartmen for sale to the public in the streets outside the card system. The monthly allotment of Kerosene to Tamil Nadu by the Government of India is made on seasonal basis. The average monthly allotment to this State is about 45,000 kilo litres. During the year 1983-84 the Government of India have allotted total quantity of 4,40,650 M. tonnes of kerosene to this State.

Palmolein:

Palmolein which is an imported edible oil is allotted by the Government of India every month for distribution to card holders under the Public Distribution System. During the year 1983-84, the Government of India allotted 65,260 M.T. of Palmolein Oil, 300 M.T. of R.B.D. Palmolein and 10,000 M.T. of Refined Soya Beans Oil to this State. The average monthly allotment received from the Government of India come to 6,300 M.T. whereas the requirement of the State even at 1 kg. per card per month is about 12,000 M.T. per month. The retail selling price of Palmolein upto first December 1983 was Rs. 8.90 per kg. and it was subsequently increased to Rs. 9.00 per kg. with effect from 2nd December 1983 due to increase in the sales tax. In addition to Palmolein Oil, tinned Palmolein (4 kgs. tins and 2 kgs. tins) supplied by Ganesh Flour Mill which is a Government of India undertaking is also supplied to card-holders.

From February 1984, the Government of India is allotting Refined Soya Beans oil for supply to card-holders. The retail price of this oil is Rs. 10 per kg.

Enforcement of Control Orders—

To enforce the regulatory orders issued by the State Government under the E.C. Act, 1955 there is a separate Civil Supplies C.I.D. Wing under the control of a Deputy Inspector-General of Police in this State. During the year 1983-84 (upto February 1984) 1,230 cases were registered for violation of the provisions of E.C. Act, 1955 and the regulation of trade orders. The details of the cases registered are given below :

Number of cases registered for :

(a) Hoarding	559
(b) Blackmarketing	61
(c) Smuggling	339
(d) Non-display of stocks and prices	159
(e) I.P.C. .. .. .	..
(f) Others	112
Total	1,230

The total value of the commodities seized during the year 1983-84 has been Rs. 126.68 lakhs. 450 persons have also been arrested.

Vigilance squads have been formed in the districts and Madras City for the inspection of fair-price shops to prevent malpractices.

The Government have also constituted 166 taluk committees and 18,009 vigilance committees for the fair price shop to ensure the proper distribution of essential commodities through them.

The Civil Supplies enforcement officers are frequently inspecting the fair price shops run by the TNCSC and Co-operatives and check the accounts as well as stocks. Wherever irregularities have been noticed, action has been taken against the persons responsible for the irregularities. Regular check of family cards is also done to eliminate bogus cards. 27,450 family cards in Madras City and 29,408 bogus cards in the districts were detected and eliminated.

TAMIL NADU CIVIL SUPPLIES CORPORATION

During the year 1983-84, the TNCSC Limited was active in its main task of procuring paddy from the farmers, converting into rice and issuing the same along with the rice, sugar, kerosene, palmolein, wheat and wheat products allotted by the Central Government to the card holders through the retail outlets in the State side by side with the co-operative outlets.

Starting with an opening stock of Rice 2,82,941 M.Ts. as on 1st April 1983, the Corporation augmented its stock position through procurement, allotment by Government of India from Central Pool and open market purchase of rice as below :

Procurement:

The monopoly procurement of paddy which was in operation before the commencement of the year 1983-84, as announced by Government of Tamil Nadu, in the Thanjavur District, Chidambaram, Kattumannarkoil Taluks of South Arcot District and Musiri, Lalgudi, Kulithalai, Tiruchirapalli Taluks of Tiruchirapalli District was extended on 26th September 1983 for the taluks of Aranthangi, Avudayarkoil and Alangudi of Pudukkottai District and Ariyalur, Udayarpalayam Taluks of Tiruchirapalli District. The Government announced the procurement price of paddy/rice as below :

Variety.	Per quintal of paddy.	Per quintal of rice.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS.	RS.
Common	167	259.80
Fine	171	265.75
Super Fine	175	271.65

In addition to the above price, drought allowance of Rs. 15 and irrigation risk allowance of Rs. 20 per quintal was also allowed to farmers.

As regards non-monopoly procurement areas, levy at 50 per cent on the purchase of paddy and rice by the traders was imposed. The quantities procured from the farmers in various seasons during 1983-84 are as follows :

Season.	D.P.Cs. Paddy.	Levy.		Total.	
		Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy	Rice.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		(in M. Rs.)			
Samba 1983	45,002	7,095	10,456	52,097	10,456
Kuruvai 1983	90,652	2,893	2,264	93,545	2,264
Samba 1984 (Upto 31st March 1984)	5,26,029	69,451	28,710	5,95,480	28,710

Allotment from Central Pool—

Month-wise allotment of rice received from Central pool during 1983-84 it is as follows :

Month.	Supplies.	Month.	Supplies.
(1)	(A)	(3)	(4)
	(in M.Ts.)		(in M.Ts.)
1983—			
April	15,000	October 1983	40,000
May	15,000	November	40,000
June	25,000	December	40,000
July	25,000	January 1984	35,000
August	25,000	February	35,000
September	30,000	March	35,000

Purchase in the Open Market:

As during the early part of the year the state suffered on account of severe drought, conditions the Corporation had to go in for purchase in the open market to set right the imbalances between requirements and local availability. As against the Government of India's permission to the tune of 1,70,000 M.T. of rice, the TNCSC purchased 1,66,478 M.T. of open market rice. Details are as follows :

Place of purchase.	Quantity purchased in M.Ts.
(1)	(2)
Punjab	19,715
Andhara Pradesh	83,787
Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, etc.	62,976
Total	1,66,478

Thus, the total quantity of rice handled during 1983-84 through various sources was as below :

	M.T.
Procurement	5,45,392
Allotment from Central Pool	3,54,918
Open Market Purchase	1,66,478
Total	10,66,788

Sugar:

The Corporation lifted the entire quantity of levy sugar of 2,54,332 M.Ts. allotted during 1983-84. Against this, and from the stocks of the opening balance of the year the off-take was 2,70,885 M.Ts.

Palmolein Oil:

Considering the failure of oil seed crop, the Government enhanced the allotment of Palmolein to the State from 4000 M.Ts. to 7500 M.Ts. from July 1983

wards. Besides issue of through public Distribution system, Palmolein was issued for use in Chief Minister's Nutrition Meal Programme. The issue price was Rs. 51 per kg. As against a total lifting of 63,760 M.T. allotted by Government of India, the Corporation lifted 51,160 M.Ts.

Kerosene:

As against a total quantity of 1,17,541 Kls. lifted and from the stocks of opening balance as on 1st April 1983, 1,19,277 Kls. were issued to the public.

Cement:

Levy Cement was issued only through the Corporation and the Co-operatives. The Government stream-

lined the issue of permits by the permit issuing authorities, the long awaiting and consequent frustration was avoided. Quantities lifted during 1983-84 was 56,674 M.Ts. and that issued was 51,145 M.Ts.

Subsidy on sale of rice in public distribution system:

In order to keep the price of rice sold in the public distribution system low compared to the price of rice ruling in the open market, the State Government provides substantial subsidy to set off the difference in cost price of rice to the Corporation and the issue price in the Public Distribution System as below :

	Cost price of rice per quintal.		Open market purchase.		Issue price of rice per quintal.	
	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)	
	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
Common	271.55		329.60		175.00	
Fine	278.55		336.10		200.00	
Superfine	284.95		342.50	310 to 370	215.00	

Village level fair price shops:

The number of village level fair price shops increased to 4092 during the year. The off-take from these shops for the past three years, as are follows :

	Rs.
1981-82	37,97,05,243
1982-83	31,79,16,947
1983-84	35,88,82,452

Wheat and Wheat Products:

As against total quantity of 2,45,621 M. T. of wheat lifted the off-take was 2,34,249 M. Ts.

The whole distribution under Corporation through Public distribution system during 1983-84 was as below:—

	Receipts/ Lifting.	Issue.
1. Rice	10,47,073	8,18,963
2. Wheat	2,45,621	2,34,249
3. Maida	29,797	31,540
4. Sooji	11,222	11,400
5. Sugar	2,54,332	2,70,885
6. Palmolein	51,160	50,812
7. Kerosene	1,17,541	1,19,277
8. Cement	56,674	51,145

The excess quantities of Kerosene and wheat products were issued from the stocks of opening balance as on 1st April 1983.

Police Welfare Scheme and Fire Service personnel Welfare Scheme:

Government of Tamil Nadu introduced the scheme of issuing essential commodities to the police personnel in the State at subsidised rates to 48,000 police personnel from the cadre of Constables to Inspectors who are benefitted by the Scheme.

Similarly to treat the Fire Service personnel on par with the police personnel, this scheme of issuing commodities at subsidised rates was extended to Fire Service Personnel all over the State. 4,500 families of fire service personnel are benefitted by the scheme.

The quantities of commodities supplied under the above Schemes during the year 1983-84 are as follows:

	Police Personnel Welfare Scheme (in M. Ts.)	Fire Service Welfare Scheme (in M. Ts.)
1. Rice	5,235	491
2. Sugar	1,122	84
3. Wheat	2,135	181
4. Maida	828	86
5. Sooji	520	37
6. P. Oil	383	31
7. Toor Dhall	1,840	164
8. Urid Dhall	1,616	145

Other Activities:

Of the 13 Modern Rice Mills of the Corporation which have got a hulling capacity of 1,45,000 M. Ts. for a year, 9 Modern Rice Mills were provided with the separate power feeders. The MRMS. have hulled in all a total of 1,68,975 M.T.s. and the rate of performance was 116.4 per cent. This was against 1,36,976 M. Ts. and 94.4 per cent respectively during 1982-83.

In addition to the hulling done by our Modern Rice Mills, during 1983-84, the Corporation had to engage 627 private hulling agents for hulling of paddy.

Construction :

With a total owned godown capacity of 2,41,960 M.Ts. as on 1st April 1983, the Corporation completed the construction of owned godowns during 1983-84 at eighteen places for a total capacity of 39,500 M.Ts. As on 31st March 1984, the godown in seventeen places for a total capacity of 40,450 M. Ts. were in progress.

TAMIL NADU WAREHOUSING CORPORATION.

The primary object of the Corporation is to make significant contribution for achieving self sufficiency in food by reducing quantitative/qualitative losses in storage by promoting and developing the warehousing activities and by providing scientific storage facilities

The authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rupees Six Crores. The total paid up share capital of this Corporation as on 31st March 1984 is Rs. 4.81 Crores. This is contributed by State Government and Central Warehousing Corporation equally. At the commencement of the year 1983-84 the total number of warehouse was 54 with a total capacity of 2.91 lakhs M.T. as against the occupancy of 3.22 lakhs M.T. The capacity of the godowns newly constructed during the year was 17,400 M. T. The total storage capacity at the end of the year was 3.13 lakhs M.T. as against the occupancy of 3.62 lakhs M.T. Number of warehouses at the close of the year was 57. During the year trading community had obtained advances against warehouse receipts to the tune of Rs. 79.4 lakhs from Banks and other financial institutions. A quantity of 2,08,726 M. T. of food grains was fumigated. The value of chemicals and fumigants consumed during the year 1983-84 was Rs. 2,02,762.14.

Working result :

A gross profit of Rs. 100.10 lakhs has been earned for the year 1983-84 as shown below:

	1983-84 (RS. IN LAKHS.)
1. Gross Income	204.14
2. Administrative expenses (—)	86.69
3. Depreciation (—)	14.36
4. Interest on borrowing (—)	2.99
	<hr/>
Gross profit	100.10
	<hr/>

The Corporation declared 20 per cent bonus for its employees for the year 1982-83. 6 per cent dividend was declared for the year 1982-83 and paid to the shareholders during 1983-84.

Chapter XI

FOREST AND FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

CINCHONA.

The Government Cinchona Department, a pioneering Commercial Undertaking of Government of Tamil Nadu is engaged in the cultivation of Cinchona and processing of its bark for the production of Quinine salts to meet the demand in the internal as well as in international markets. Quinine is used as an anti medical drug. Quinidine obtained from Quinine is used for heart ailments.

The Department has diversified its activities by taking up the cultivation of Medicinal and Aromatic Crops provide employment to the rural population and augment its revenues.

Cinchona products to the value of Rs. 19,56,425.30 (internal Rs. 5,08,225.30, export 14,48,200) were sold for internal consumption within the country and export sale during the year.

Medicinal and Aromatic oils valued at Rs. 34,72,503.95 were sold. A sum of Rs. 3,06,853.50 was also realised by the sale of miscellaneous products such as Cinnamonum Zeylanicum leaves and bark pepper, Pyrethrum flowers, etc. The revenue realised during the year by the sale of silveroaktrees, etc. was Rs. 7,79,155.00. The department has taken up the manufacture and supply of Tooth powder under Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme and supplies were made to Coimbatore, Periyar and Nilgiris Districts. A sum of Rs. 19,22,025 has been realised by way of free supply of tooth powder to the rural children of Nilgiris, Coimbatore and Periyar Districts. A sum of Rs. 1,82,694.25 has been realised under Miscellaneous Revenue by way of cattle grazing fee, site rent, recovery of cattle damages, building rent etc.

Cinchona Harvest :

A total quantity of 1,54,231 Kg. of Cinchona bark (dry) was obtained during the year.

Sales :

The total sale value realised by the sales of departmental products was Rs. 76,57,807.75. The sale of Departmental products in Madras, Trichy, Coimbatore, Madurai, Melur, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari, Salem and Kodaikanal in Collaboration with the TAF CORN KHADI DEPARTMENT and Forest Department was continued.

The Department participated in the Pongal Trade Fair at Madras and Government Exhibitions conducted at Salem and Vellore to give publicity for the Depart-

mental products. The department also participated in the Annual Flower Show at Udagamandalam.

The Government were pleased to permit this department to manufacture and supply Tooth Powder to the School going children of Coimbatore, The Nilgiris and Periyar Districts. The manufacture of Tooth Powder has been taken up in the Government Quinine Factory, Anamallars with effect from 7th February 1983. A quantity of 42,87,925 packets of Tooth Powder was manufactured during the year. The following quantity of Tooth powder packets of 30 grams each was despatched to the three districts.

1. Coimbatore	..	..	..	20,42,000
2. The Nilgiris	..	..	..	6,80,500
3. Periyar	..	..	..	18,74,500
				45,97,000
				packets.

A sum of Rs. 1,09,841.85 was realised by collection Cattle Grazing fee, rent, etc., in the plantations during the year.

FISHERIES.

Tamil Nadu with a coast line of nearly 1,000 Kms. and a continental shelf of 41,412 sq. Kms. has a rich marine fishery potential. In addition Tamil Nadu has an inland water spread area of 3.69 lakhs hectare, comprising of major and minor irrigation reservoirs irrigation tanks, water courses long seasonal tanks and ponds, wells etc. The State stands second in the total fish production in the country contributing 15 per cent of the total fish production.

The Director of Fisheries is assisted by 3 Joint Directors and 3 Deputy Directors in the Head Office. The State is divided into 5 regions, each region headed by a Deputy Director namely Tuticorin, Madurai, Nagapattinam, Coimbatore and Madras. They are in turn assisted by regional and functional Assistant Directors. The main objectives of the department is to increase the protein rich fish production through mechanisation programmes and strengthening Fishermen Co-operative Societies. In addition the department implement Social Welfare Schemes for the fishermen, when the fishermen die while fishing at sea or when they loses their fishing implements during floods, cyclones, etc. The Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation was established in July 1974 with a view to undertake the promotion and development of commercial activities in the Fisheries Sector, such as operation of Deep Sea Fishing Trawlers, improvement of Reservoir Fisheries, procurement and marketing of fresh fish to public with provision of various infrastructural facilities. The Tamil Nadu

Fisheries Development Corporation is headed by the Managing Director who is assisted by a team of Technical Officers, The General Manager, Managers, Deputy Manager etc. and other financial experts.

Inshore Fishing Stations :

The Inshore Fishing Stations of this Department located at Madras, Mallipattinam, Cuddalore, Rameswaram and Capecomerin conducted survey of the inshore areas of the sea, with a view to locate new fish and prawn grounds and demonstrate to the fishermen the diversified fishing gears to increase the catches. The boats of these stations were also utilised for patrolling, for rescue operation of boats and fishermen stranded in sea.

Installation of guide lights :

To facilitate the coastal fishermen to reach the shore safety during nights from the fishing grounds guidelights are being installed in the selected fishing villages, all along the Tamil Nadu coast. The Government have so far sanctioned a sum of Rs. 11.10 lakhs for providing this facility in 40 fishing villages during the year.

Development and Exploitation of Inland Fisheries :

In Tamil Nadu the Inland Water resources have vast scope for development and exploitation. It has been estimated that about 350 million fingerlings are required annually for stocking in all inland water resources in the State. At present only 39.2 million fingerlings consisting of 16.7 million from the natural resources and another 22.5 million from the induced carp spawning centres are produced during 1983-84. As there is limited scope for increasing fish seed collection from Natural sources, it is essential to concentrate more on Induced Carp Spawning.

The production of seeds through the induced carp spawning centres and fingerlings collected from the natural sources are given below :

Fish Seed Production by Induced carps Spawning Centres Division-wise.

Division.	Target for production of early fry.	Number of early fry produced.
(1)	(2) (in lakhs)	(3)
Chingleput	90	81,82,500
Cuddalore	150	1,21,20,000
Sathanur	250	2,72,00,000
Thanjavur	75	57,33,000
Mettur Dam	140	1,75,25,000
Dharmapuri	175	1,82,00,000
Tirumelyeli	250	2,50,35,000
Madurai	225	1,65,48,000
Total	1,355	13,05,43,500

Collection of Fish Fingerlings from Natural Sources.

Division.	Target for production of early fry.	Number of early fry produced.
(1)	(2) (in lakhs)	(3)
Chingleput	16	20,87,445
Cuddalore	10	5,50,990
Thanjavur	160	1,13,74,892
Pudukottai	25	6,82,763
Mettur Dam	11	11,70,036
Ooty	2	2,45,233
Dharmapuri	2	2,01,150
Erode	5	3,84,739
Tuticorin	7	9,43,315
Madurai	15	87,909
Total	253	1,77,28,472

Licensing and Conservation :

During the year 1983-84, totally 5,599 number of licences were issued for fishing in the inland waters and a sum of Rs. 1,17,847.90 was realised as revenue to water's licences fees.

Fish farmers Development Agency :

In order to make individual small fish farmers to take interest in the inland fishery development and to popularise improved techniques of fish culture thereby providing increased self employment and earnings of the Rural youths the Fish Farmers Development Agencies were started in this State from 1976 onwards. (Educated, Unemployed rural youth) were selected as fish farmers and trained in composite fish culture techniques in different centres of this department. During the training period the trainees were financially compensated. Financial assistance has also been provided through nationalised banks for the fish farmers to renovate their tanks. The fish farmers were provided inputs like fish seed, fertilisers and supplementary feeds etc. with 25 per cent subsidy in the first year to help the farmer in practising the fish culture successfully. Technical guidance is also being given to the fish farmers by the technical extension staff of the agencies.

Fish production during 1983-84 (Provisional) :

Marine fish production ..	2,46,204 M. Tonnes
Inland fish production ..	1,75,000 M. Tonnes.
Export of Marine Products—	
(Provisional) Quantity ..	6,252 M. Tonnes.
Value (in lakhs) ..	Rs. 2,896.50

Research :

The Department has established Fisheries Research Stations at Bhavanisagar, Ootacamund, Madras, Tuticorin and Mandapam to conduct research on various problems connecting with the Fisheries. These stations conduct research studies on problems assigned to them by the State Fisheries Research Council.

Socio-economic Measures :

The Fisherfolk of Tamil Nadu belong to all the major religions namely Hindum, Christianity and Islam. The fishermen population is dominated by Hindus who account for about 53.68 per cent of the total population followed by Christians and Muslims with 40.49 per cent and 5.83 per cent respectively. The department implement the following schemes to help the fishermen and their families.

THE DETAILS OF SCHEME FOR 1983-84 :

Ex-gratia grant :

During this year the ex-gratia grants at Rs. 5,000 per family of the deceased, continued. A total sum of Rs. 1,26,400 was disbursed to the 62 fishermen families in all over Tamil Nadu who lost their family bread-earning members while fishing in the sea.

Fishermen savings and relief fund schemes :

The Government issued orders aiming to help the fishermen in their financial difficulties during off-season months when there would not be enough earnings even for their daily livelihood. This scheme has been implemented from 1983-84 onwards. During the year 1983-84 a total number of 4,734 fishermen have contributed in the Savings and benefitted by the same. A total sum of Rs. 3,23,370 was contributed by these members towards monthly savings of Rs. 10 per member for 9 months from January to September. An equal contribution of Rs. 3,23,370 being the share of the Government is added to the amount and the contributing fishermen is financially assisted at Rs. 60 per month for the there months from October to December

Fishermen Accident Insurance Scheme :

The highlights of welfare scheme implemented by Tamil Nadu Government is the new introduction of Tamil Nadu Fishermen Accident Insurance Scheme. This is a new scheme implemented with the assistance of Government of India. In the scheme an amount of Rs. 15,000 will be paid to each of the fishermen families who die in harness either while fishing or in accident. For any permanent disabling injury sustained by him Rs. 7,500 will be paid to him for future sustenance For this insurance scheme the fishermen have each to subscribe only Rs. 3 and the balance being subscribed by the Central and State Government at Rs. 6 and Rs. 3 respectively out of the total premium of Rs. 12 per annum. Under this scheme, a total number 37,666 fishermen in all over Tamil Nadu have been enrolled during this year.

Housing :

To improve the living conditions of this fishermen the Government have sanctioned construction of 1,373 houses to the fishermen of all over Tamil Nadu at a cost of Rs. 100 lakhs during the year 1983-84. The construction work is in progress.

Managerial assistance to Fishermen Co-operative Societies :

284 Marine Fishermen Co-operative Societies, 198 Inland Fishermen Co-operative Societies and 22 Fisher Women Co-operative Societies are functioning in Tamil Nadu. Financial Assistance is being given to the societies and fishermen members for purchase of boats, nets, vehicles for transport of fish for marketing etc. As Fishermen Co-operative Societies are provided with large amount of finance, it is necessary to revitalise and improve the functioning of the Co-operative Societies. In order to develop the managerial skills for the betterment of the Societies, the scheme of 'Managerial Assistance' as given. During this year 200 Fishermen Co-operative Societies were provided managerial assistance to appoint one clerk for each society for improving the functioning of the Societies. An amount of Rs. 7,20,000 was sanctioned. Out of these 117 clerks from fishermen community were appointed during the period.

Acquarium :

The Marine-cum-Fresh Water Aquarium at Madras was visited by a total of 1,63,725 visitors such as public, Students of School and Colleges and foreigners. A sum of Rs. 32,528.30 was realised towards gate collection. Further ornamental fishes were also supplied to the interested public at nominal rates. An amount of Rs. 49.50 was realised from the sales of Aquarium fishes.

Library :

The Library attached to the Directorate of Fisheries, continued to cater to the needs of the Departmental officers, the Scientist, students and Public.

FOREST.*Forest Policy :*

The main objective of forest management was to
(i) maximize sustained yield of forest produces and
(ii) generation of employment consistent with the conservation of soil, water, flora and fauna.

Area under forests :

The total forest area during 1983-84 was 22.04 lakh hectares comprising 18.24 lakh hectares of Reserved Forests, 3.24 lakh hectares of Reserved lands and 0.56 lakh ha. of unclassified forests. The percentage of forest area to land area was 16.9 and the per capita forest area was 0.04 ha.

SUPPLY OF FOREST PRODUCE :**Sandalwood:**

Natural Sandal occurs over 5,87,906 hectare. Dead trees are extracted on three year cycles. During 1983-84, 1,908 tonnes of Sandalwood were sold in auction and a revenue of Rs. 6.92 crores was realised as against 1,947 tonnes and Rs. 6.58 crores during 1982-83.

Timber :

Timber is extracted departmentally from Selection Felling Coupes, having a coverage of 18,652 ha. Due to restrictions imposed on harvest of trees in wildlife sanctuaries and the ban on clear-felling of natural forests the yield has come down steeply. It is 6,400 cu.m. in 1982-83.

Fuelwood.

Is obtained mainly from industrial plantations in the form of lops and tops and tank foreshore plantations.

No harvest of natural forests and fuel working Circle was in operation. The yield is the order of 90,000 cu.m. This includes the production from areas leased to Tamil Nadu Forest Plantation Corporation Limited also.

Pulpwood :

The supply of raw materials to major Forest based Industries is as detailed below :

Serial number and Produce.	Quantity in tonnes Provisional.	(Revenue seigniorage charges + administrative charges) Rs. in lakhs Provisional.
(1)	(2)	(3)
South India Viscose Limited :		
1. Gluegum	6,060	17.64
2. E. Grandis	2,500	6.70
3. Debarked Wattle wood ..	10,500	24.81
Tvl. Seshasayee Paper and Boards Limited :		
1. Bamboo	16,000	5.84
2. E. Hybrid	30,000	31.50
Tvl. Tan India Wattle Extracts Limited :		
1. Wattle Bark	13,118	96.42

During the year, there might be a decline in revenue from the normal revenue of Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 2 crores since Tvl. South India Viscose could not lift the wood as per schedule.

Rubber :

The rubber plantations cover an extent of about 4,800ha. Rubber is processed in two factories at Kceriparai and Perunchani. The annual production is of

the order of 2,000 tonnes and the yield rate is 900 Kg /ha. approximately. Due to labour strikes the products made in 1982-83 could be sold in 1983-84 only. The expected revenue is Rs. 4.50 crores.

Minor Forest Produce :

Tamil Nadu is rich in species yielding minor forest products, which include Tamarind, Gallnut, Tanning materials, oilseeds, like Neem, Pungam, etc. Generally, these lands are allotted to LAMP Societies. In case, these societies do not come forward to accept the leases, they are auctioned departmentally to avoid the loss to Government. During the year 1988-84 a revenue of Rs. 85.54 lakhs is anticipated.

Development Schemes :

The details of expenditure during the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 are given below :

Schemes.	1982-83 Actuals.	1983-84 Department actuals.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(RS. IN LAKHS.)	
1. Satate Plan Schemes	1,311.84	1,350.18
2. Soil Conservation	60.52	83.66
3. Hill Area Development Programme (Central Scheme).	41.13	29.14
4. Centrally Sponsored Scheme ..	105.80	156.61
5. Western Ghat Development Programme.	100.62	103.75
Total	1,619.91	1,723.34

The SIDA aided Social Forestry Project :

This is premier afforestation project with a cost of Rs. 45 crores for a period of 5 years. During the first two years, 52,480 ha. of block plantations and 3,138 Km. of strip plantations have been carried out involving a cost of Rs. 1,205.98 lakhs. During 1983-84 the following works were undertaken :

1. Block Plantation 23,261 ha.
2. Strip Plantations 1,635 km.
3. Supply of seedlings 275 lakhs.

About 1,858 villages committees have been formed as envisaged in the Appraised Project Report to involve the people directly in the Social Forestry Project. Similar committees at district and State levels have also been formed. A new cadre of village level workers called "Village Social Forestry Workers" has been formed and the total number of workers appointed was 2,072. The target for the supply of seedlings to the public has also been stepped upto nearly 250 lakhs so that the public interest and awareness can be mobilised to make them self-sufficient for their domestic wood requirements. In order to help weaker sections

and the society orders were issued to distribute pruned materials from the plantation within the village where it is situated. The progress of the scheme was monitored by both external and internal institutions. A Swedish Mission consisting of 7 members conducted periodical reviews and expressed their satisfactions and appreciation on the progress made in the implementation of the scheme.

Teak and other Hardwood :

To augment timber resources Plantations of Teak and other hardwood species are raised in the suitable localities. During the year 1983-84 an area of 500 ha. was raised at a cost of Rs. 10.56 lakhs.

Fuel wood Plantation :

In order to meet the fuelwood requirements two schemes are being implemented by the Department One is a State Scheme and the other one is viz. Rural Fuelwood Plantation as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

The following are the achievements for the year 1983-84 :

Serial number and name of the Scheme.	Physical (hectare.)	Financial Rupees in lakhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Kural Fuelwood Plantation Centrally Sponsored.	4,804 hectare 256 Kilo- metres 104 lakhs seedlings.	130.84
2 Fuelwood Plantations State Scheme.	4,689 hectare.	

Pulpwood :

The object of the scheme is to raise the plantations of pulpwood species to meet the needs of the wood based industries. During 1983-84 an area of 1,750 ha. was achieved at a cost of Rs. 60.24 lakhs.

Reforestation of Degraded forests :

The conversion of degraded forests into productive forests and achieve to a limited extent the original status of the forests are the objectives of this scheme. It is implemented in 8 Districts, over an area of 3,125 ha. at a cost of Rs. 48.53 lakhs.

Minor Forest Produce.

The natural minor forest yielding stock is limited and requires augmentation by resorting to artificial regeneration of various minor forest species such as Tamarind Pungam, etc.

The works included raising 998 ha. of plantations and Intensive cultural operations over 972 ha. at a cost of Rs. 24.72 lakhs.

Tribal Development :

Under the Tribal Development Scheme, 1,115 ha. of block plantations, 28 kms. of linear plantations and tanking over 518 ha. were raised during 1983-84 besides building and road works at a cost of Rs. 42.70 lakhs. These works will provide employment opportunities to the Tribal people and also improve their education through construction of School Buildings, etc.

Vandalur Zoological Park :

The massive project for establishment of a Zoological Park at Vandalur is implemented at a cost of Rs. 3 crores over of an area 510 ha. A total of 241 birds, 149 animals and 15 reptiles are being maintained in the Vandalur Zoological Park. The works under phase I, II and III of the Project have been generally completed and a sum of Rs. 65.84 lakhs was spent for the year 1983-84. The Zoo is already attracting crowds of visitors.

Western Ghat Development Programme :

Under the Western Ghat Development Programme the following schemes are implemented.

Serial number and name of the Scheme.	Area in ha.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RS IN LAKHS.)		
<i>Western Ghats :</i>		
(a) Tea Plantations in the Nilgiris. Maintenance.		21.20
(b) Cloves in Kanniyakumati district.	Do.	21.71
(c) Rubber in Kanniyakumari district.	Do.	56.21
(d) Pulpwood in Madurai district.	1199	13.63
(e) Hill Area Development Programme.	209	29.14

Communications :

During 1983-84 the scheme was implemented at a cost of Rs. 27.94 lakhs by the Three Forest Engineering Divisions.

MARAM VALARPPU VIZHA.

During the month of July 1983, 33rd Vanamahotsava as an annual tree planting festival was celebrated throughout the State in a fitting manner. During Vanamahotsava to mark the occasion, 7,48,203 numbers of seedlings of various varieties have been planted in the premises of Schools, Colleges, Panchayat Union

Offices, Public institutions, etc., through out the State. The significance of the celebration was explained to public during July 1983 by giving *vide* publicity. The importance of tree planting was explained to students by the forest officials. Students have also been involved in the tree planting programmes organised by the Forest Officers.

The world forestry was celebrated on 21st March 1984 by the forest department throughout the State in a fitting manner. Conservators of Forests have participated in the Radio programmes and Radio talk (on the significance of the world forestry day) arranged by the All India Radio. A symbolic and commemorative planting has been arranged at Raj Bhavan, Madras on 21st March 1984 in which His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu participated. The Door-dharshan Kendra of Madras has arranged for the telecast of the tree planting ceremony arranged at Raj Bhavan. The forest officers have delivered Lectures in various educational institutions about the importance of tree planting. Besides that seedlings were supplied free of cost to educational institutions between 21st March 1984 to 31st March 1984 to encourage tree planting activities. Slides illustrating the slogan "Forestry for Development" in all the Cinema Theatres in the State were displayed between 21st March 1984 and 31st March 1984 wide publicity was given through news papers in Tamil and in English explaining the importance of Forest Conservation and the benefits to the public with special emphasis on the need and benefits of Social Forestry and planting trees.

Students who are interested in the study of nature have been taken in groups to the various forest areas in the State by the District Forest officials.

During the year 1983-84, 45,795 Hectares of the plantations were raised under various afforestation and development programmes and under Social Forestry programmes. Strip planting and Avenue planting had been carried out of a length of 1,764 Km. The Government Departments have supplied 4,41.69 lakhs of

Year.	Quantity of prawns caught.
1983-84	95,663

Pelagic Fisheries Scheme:

Under the Scheme 6 numbers of purse-seine boats (45 boats) and five Carrier boats (32' boats) are now

Year.	Number of Purse-seine vessels operated.
1983-84	6

seedlings to public. In all 11,77.98 lakhs of seedlings have been planted in Tamil Nadu during 1983-84.

TAMIL NADU FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation was established in the year 1974, with a view to take over the commercial activities of the State Fisheries department. It is a fully owned State Corporation incorporated as a Private Limited on 11th April 1974 and subsequently become a Public Limited Company with effect from 1st October 1977. Its authorised Share Capital is Rs. 50 million and the paid up share capital is Rs. 19.257 million.

Objectives:

To promote, establish, organise, administer, maintain improve, develop, assist, finance both direct and indirectly and aid in India or elsewhere in the business of:—

(i) Deep Sea Fishing Operation of trawlers, small fishing, mechanised fishing boats, vessels, etc.

(ii) Culture and harvesting of Inland Fisheries.

(iii) Procurement, wholesale and retail, import, export freezing, canning and curing of fish, shrimp, etc.

(iv) To conduct fishing in territorial waters and high seas at all seasons using different types of fishing trawlers, vessels and modern gears;

(v) to provide service and assistance of all kinds with regard to any form of fishing, fish culture, etc.

Shrimping Operations:

At present the Corporation operates two Mexican Outrigger Shrimp Trawlers (THANJAI and NELLAI) with Vizag as base. The landings from these trawlers are given below:

Quantity of fish caught	Revenue by sale of landings. (IN TONNES)	Expenses. (RUPEES IN LAKHS)
37,711	88.31	52.95

operated at Mangalore and Madras. The details about the quantity of fish landed and value realised are given below:

Total Quantity of the fish landed. (IN TONNES)	Total value of landed (RUPEES IN LAKHS)
613.213	9.45

Seized boats operation scheme :

To provide job opportunities for the fishermen the Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation Limited, has taken up fishing operations with 30' and 32' Mechanised fishing Boats belonging to the Tamil Nadu

Fisheries Development Corporation Limited along with some of the boats seized due to heavy overdues. The details of boats operating under seized boats operation scheme as on 1st January 1984 and the total fish landings and receipts realised for the period from 1st July 1983 to 31st March 1984 are as follows :

Serial number.	Division.	Total number of boats operated as on 1st January 1984.			Total quantity of fish landed	Receipts.
		30'	32'	Total.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
					(TONNES.)	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
1	Madras	..	7	7	..	..
2	Tuticorin	..	1	1	..	..
3	Nagapattinam	8	..	8	431	17.61
4	Mandapam	3	1	4	..	..
		11	9	20		

The quantities of fish landed from the reservoirs under the control of T.N.F.D.C. are as follows :—

Year.	Bhavanisagar.	Sathanur dam.	Aliyar.	Amaravathi.	Thirumoorthy.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	(QUANTITY IN TONNES.)				
1983-84	58	56	7.8	80.7	10.8

The fish seed production units at Sathanur dam and Aliyar as well as the fish farms attached to these Reservoirs have also been transferred to the control of the Corporation. During 1983-84, 228.71 lakhs hatchlings have been produced from these units.

Fish Meal Plant :

The Corporation also has a 50 tonne fish meal plant at Mandapam. The plant has been leased out to a private party from 23rd February 1983 on an annual lease amount of Rs. 1.76 lakhs.

Fish Marketing :

The Corporation has been expanding its fish marketing activity in Madras City and other important Urban Centres. While 112 retail outlets are already functioning, 50 more of them are proposed to be opened shortly. Currently it is marketing about 750 tonnes of fish valued at Rs. 72.70 lakhs per annum.

Year.	Number of stalls.	Quantity	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(IN TONNES.)	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
1983-84	112	454	51.24

EXPORT:**Export of Frozen Shrimps :**

Till January 1983, the prawn landings of THANJAI and NELLAI were disposed off to the private proces-

sing plants by calling for quotations. From February 1983, the prawn landings are being processed through a private processing plant at Vizagapattinam for export under the Brand name "EMPEROR". Till the end of March 1984, a total quantity of 88.600 tons of frozen shrimps were exported realising a foreign exchange valued in Indian Currency at Rs. 86.57 lakhs.

Diesel Bunk operations:

The Corporation has installed three diesel outlets at Royapuram (Madras), Mallipattinam (Thanjavur district) and Tuticorin for the benefit of the mechanised boat operators of Tamil Nadu Coast.

Diesel Sales Earnings.

				(IN RUPEES.)	
				1983-84	
				(2)	
				RS. P.	
				(1)	
Tuticorin	..	..	..	64,51,079.29	
Royapuram	..	..	..	14,82,308.86	
Mallipattinam	..	..	..	30,20,787.70	
Total	..	..	..	1,09,63,175.85	

**TAMIL NADU FOREST PLANTATION
CORPORATION LIMITED**

Tamil Nadu Forest Plantation Corporation Limited was incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act on 13th June 1974 with the main object of acquiring on lease forest areas especially in the revenue districts of South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai and Ramnad and raise forest plantations in particular, Eucalyptus Hybrid, Cashew, Casuarina and such other suitable species. Accordingly about 73,000 hectares were transferred on lease basis from the Forest Department. The lease rent was originally fixed at Rs. 20 per hectare per annum for the areas planted by the Forest Department and transferred to this Corporation and Rs. 10 per annum per hectare for other areas. The lease rent was revised on 13th June 1977 and re-fixed at Rs. 40 per hectare per annum for all areas other than cashew areas and in respect of cashew areas, the lease rent was fixed at 70 per cent of the gross revenue from Cashew. Again the lease rent in respect of cashew areas has been re-fixed at Rs. 400 per hectare with effect from 1st July 1983.

Since the inception of the Corporation till 1982-83 the Corporation had planted 25,212 hectare with Eucalyptus Hybrid, 3,105 hectare with Cashew, 1,155 hectare with Casuarina and 188 hectare with other plantations.

From 8th December 1976, a Lac Factory owned by the Forest Department at Madurai has also been transferred to this Corporation on lease basis. The lease rent as at present is 20 per cent of the turnover. In the Lac Factory, the Corporation is facturing Picture Varnish, Thinner, Shellac, Glue, Shellac Compound, Sealing wax, etc. by using forest produces such as Rosin resin, Lac, etc.

The paid up capital of the company as on date is Rs. 72.06 lakhs as against the authorised capital of Rs. 2 Crores. The entire capital has been subscribed

by the Government of Tamil Nadu. Efforts were taken to avail long term institutional finance from NABARD to the extent of Rs. 251 lakhs. After repeated meeting with the Commercial Banks and NABARD, an agreement was executed in February 1978 for availing a loan of Rs. 251 lakhs over a period of 5 years to raise Eucalyptus Hybrid plantations over about 30,000 hectares.

The income of the Corporation from the forest is mainly from the sale of Eucalyptus Hybrid Wood (Pulp wood) and Cashew. The Corporation intimates the Government every year the anticipated quantity of pulpwood and the Government issues orders allotting wood to wood based industries and the price also is fixed by the Government. The price fixed for the supply during the current year is Rs. 100 per plus 5 per cent towards Administrative charges. The paper mill has to arrange for the extraction of the pulpwood and transportation of the same to the factory. The other income is from sale of Cashew. The cashew plantations are spread over 23,000 hectares. The Corporation had been collecting cashew nuts by itself selling the nuts in the open market. For the past two years, the Corporation is selling the right to collect the cashew nuts in vulnerable areas and in the balance areas, the Corporation itself collect the nuts. The nuts so collected by the Corporation are sold in open auction or against tender from time to time. Other Minor Forest Produces are being sold by the Corporation by following the same practices as has been followed in the Forest Department. The Lac Factory products are manufactured against demand and the prices are fixed from time to time with reference to our cost of production and the prices of competitive units.

A statement showing the total income, expenditure, profit before lease rent and taxes, lease. Income-tax and Agricultural Income Tax and profit or loss year-wise are furnished below for 1981-82 and 1982-83 :—

Working Result of the Corporation.

Year.	Total Income.	Total expenditure excluding lease rent and Taxes.	Profit before lease Rent and Taxes.	Lease Rent.	Income Tax and Agricultural Income.	Profit (+) Loss (-) after lease rent and Taxes.	Cumulative profit or Loss.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(RS. IN LAKHS).							
1981-82	259.08	188.11	70.97	121.94	..	- 50.97	(-) 95.35
1982-83	205.22	152.88	52.34	54.56	..	- 2.32	97.6

**THE TAMIL NADU TEA PLANTATION
CORPORATION LIMITED.**

I. Introduction:

Under the Sastri-Srimavo Agreement entered into by the Government of India with the Government of Sri Lanka, 5,25,000 persons of Indian origin were to be repatriated to India, over a period of 15 years. As most of the persons are employed in Tea and other plantations in Sri Lanka, the Government of India felt that they could best be rehabilitated in similar Plantations in India. With this object in view, the Government of India embarked upon social schemes one of which is raising tea plantations in the Nilgiris district. The scheme was commenced during the year 1968 and accordingly it has been implemented upto 31-3-1976 by the Government of Tamil Nadu and on 1st April 1976 it was converted as a Corporation.

II. Finance:

The project was financed by Government of India through Government of Tamil Nadu and NABARD through a consortium of 3 Banks namely UCO Bank, Indian Bank and Canara Bank.

Share Capital—Rs. 328,26 lakhs.

Loan—

	(RS. IN LAKHS)
Phase I	302.79
Phase II	269.73
Phase III	411.56

VI. Marketing (Sales) of various centres :—
i.e. 1st July 1983 to 30th June 1984—**Auction Sale—**

	Cochin.		Coonoor.		Col mbatore.	
	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)						
Cherangode	9.40	223.27	4.87	111.32	5.04	112.95
Tiger Hill	4.63	114.33	2.90	64.87	0.80	28.04
Cherambadi	0.41	9.25	0.08	2.18	..	..

Private Sale :

A quantity of 2,80,876 kgs. has been sold as private sale for Rs. 65,25,050.

Retail Shop :

A quantity of 11,234 kgs. of blended tea was sold for Rs. 2,80,580.

Export :

A quantity of 58,880 kgs. of Tiger Hill Tea has been directly exported during the year 1983-84. Rs. 22.06 lakhs has been realised as foreign exchange during 1983-84 towards the export of tea.

110E 1-14

III. Area under Tea:

The Corporation has taken the erstwhile Government Tea Project with a planted area of 945.28 ha. An additional area of 1,475.56 ha. has been planted so far. Recently Kolapalli Tea Division with 350.50 ha. under tea was transferred to TANTEA on 1st July 1984. The total area under tea in TANTEA is 2,770.34 ha. In addition a small area of about 12 ha. was brought under Cardamom during the current year.

IV. Yield:

Total of 1,51,93,426 kgs. of Green Tea Leaf has been harvested for the year 1983-84, i.e. July 1983 to June 1984.

V. Tea Manufacture (i.e.) 1st July 1983 to 30th June 1984:

A total of 34,79,708 kgs. of made tea has been produced during the year 1983-84. The factory wise details are given below :

	Kgs.
1. Charangode Tea Factory	23,96,284
2. Tiger Hill Tea Factory	8,70,190
3. Cherambadi Tea Factory	2,13,234
Total	34,79,708

VII. Revenue and Expenditure :

Revenue of Rs. 774.90 lakhs has been realised by way of tea sales and other income.

Rs. 561.01 lakhs has been incurred as Revenue Expenditure during the year 1983-84.

Capital Expenditure has not been finalised, as the balance-sheet is under preparation.

VIII. Staff :

(i) (a) Management Cadre	19
(b) Others	286
Total	305

(ii) Expenditure on Staff :

Rs. 28.70 lakhs has been incurred for the expenditure of staff, i.e. salary and other allowances.

IX. Staff Housing :

So far 183 houses have been constructed, for different categories of staff employed in TANTEA.

X. Rehabilitation of Repatriates:

Sofar 2,325 families have been absorbed in this Corporation. No new families were added during 1983-84.

XI. Construction of Labour Houses:

Out of 2,325 families 2,201 families have been provided with standard houses and the rest of the workers have been accommodated in temporary houses. The construction of the standard houses for these workers are also under various stages of construction. 268 houses were constructed during the year 1983-84.

XII. Labour Amenities:

The workers of the Corporation are provided with the following facilities:—

- i. Rent-free accommodation.

2. Provision of free drinking water.
3. Free Medical facilities.
4. Leave with wages for every 20 working days.
5. Paid holidays for 9 days in a year.
6. Sickness allowance for 14 days in a year at 2/3 wages.
7. Maternity Leave with wages for 84 days.
8. Family welfare incentive to the men and women workers who undergo family welfare operations.
9. Provision of creche for children.
10. Provision of elementary schools for the children of workers.

Financial Result :

Details of the revenue and expenditure of the Corporation for the year 1983-84 are given below :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Loss/ Profit.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(RS. IN LAKHS)			
1983-84	889.14	686.81	(+) 202.33
			(Audited figures are awaited)

Chapter XII

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Number of Births and Deaths of aliens registered under the several Acts is furnished below:—

Name of enactment.	Births.		Deaths.	
	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(1)				
Tamil Nadu City Municipal Act IV of 1919	28	19	4	..
Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act V of 1920	8	8	7	1
Contonment Code .. .. .	..	..	..	..
The Registrar of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 (Act 18 of 1969) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
	<u>36</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>1</u>

MARRIAGES SOLEMNISED UNDER THE INDIAN CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE ACT, 1972

Marriages solemnised in Tamil Nadu.

(1)	Aliens.		Indian Christians.	
	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Marriage Registrars under section 7	60	45	18,000	19,700
Licensess under sections 6 and 7				
Ministers of the Churches of Rome, England and Scotland				
Episcopally Ordained Ministers of Churches other than Churches of Rome, England and Scotland.				

SEARCHES AND GOPIES :

Searches :

134 Searches were conducted in office relating to grant of copies of entries of Births, Deaths and Marriages during the year as against 129 searches in the previous year. Of this 8 received from persons living abroad during the year as against 10 in the previous year.

Copies :

160 certified copies of entries of Births, Deaths and Marriages filed in this office were granted during the year of which 3 were sent to persons living abroad as

against 116 certified copies during the previous year of which 9 were sent to persons living abroad.

Financial results :

The receipts under the several Acts relating to Births, Deaths and Marriages administered (including the Special Marriage Act and the Hindu Marriage Act) during the year amount to Rs. 1,33,231.10 as against Rs. 1,04,283.17 in the previous year. The expenditure during the year is Rs. 68,646.00 as against Rs. 57,706 in the previous year.

Special Marriage Act, 1954 :

The details of work done under the Special Marriage Act, 1954 for the year 1983-84 are furnished below :—

Particulars.	Period.	
	1st April 1982 to 31st March 1983.	1st April 1983 to 31st March 1984.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Number of Marriages—		
(a) Solemnised under section 13	520	590
(b) Registered under section 16	75	35
2. Number of searches conducted	305	180
3. Number of copies granted	981	868
4. Receipts under the Act .. Rs.	12,792.50	Rs. 11,418.00

Hindu Marriage Act :

The details of work done under the Hindu Marriages Act, 1955 during the year ending, i.e, 31st March 1984 are furnished below :

(1)	Period.	
	1982-83	1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Number of Hindu Marriages registered in the year ..	12,096	13,133
2. Number of searches conducted	2,354	2,537
3. Number of copies granted	12,231	12,272
4. Receipts under the Act ..	87,296	1,14,575.50

CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

As per sections 56 and 62 of the Tamil Nadu Public Health Act, 1939 and amendments issued thereunder, 20 diseases have been declared as notifiable. The occurrence of these diseases are to be to the local health authority forthwith by the Medical Practitioner whether allopathic or Hakkim/Vaidya. Also every head of the Family/owner or occupier of the house, who comes to know of a case of notifiable disease shall give information to the local Health authority with the least practicable delay.

Of the three internationally notifiable diseases incidence of small pox and plague are nil in the State from 1964 onwards. However, the State is endemic for Cholera, the 3rd internationally notifiable disease.

Cholera :

Intensive Cholera control measures in the State are conducted through Seven Mobile Epidemic Units and three Epidemic control Units. Epidemiological investigations are made to detect the source of infection and initiative methods to control and arrest the epidemics.

Due to heavy downpour of rains during the third week of December 1983, Thanjavur district, parts of Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai, South Arcot and Ramanathapuram districts were affected by incessant downpour of rains, flooding low lying areas in these districts. Anti-epidemic work against all possible food and water transmitted diseases through filth and faecal contamination and flies and lack of sanitation and hygiene area were effectively carried out. As a preventive measure, 25,15,675 have been inoculated against cholera and 2,39,107 water sources have been chlorinated in the affected areas.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have sanctioned in January 1984 for incurring an expenditure of Rs. 1 crore for provision of sanitary facilities and medical relief to the people affected by floods. Necessary drugs, vaccines, disinfectants, etc. have been procured and supplied to the affected areas, out of the funds sanctioned by Government.

Before the State could recover from the after effects of the floods and rains in December 1983, it was hit by unseasonal rains in February 1984. This was followed in quick succession, against by unseasonal bouts of rains in the first ten days of March 1984 in the southern districts of Ramanathapuram, Madurai and Tirunelveli.

The forestal possible outbreak of epidemics action was taken to chlorinate drinking water sources and to inoculate persons against cholera in the affected areas. A total number of 73 Medical Teams worked to ensure that Public Health did not deteriorate on account of the floods. 7.50 lakh have been inoculated against Cholera in the affected areas.

Drought Relief Measures :

In May 1983, the Government sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 230.00 lakhs to provide medical relief to the people in the drought affected areas in Tamil Nadu during 1983-84.

Malaria :

During the year as in the previous years, the Malaria problem was confined only to the adjoining areas of Pennaiyar River in the districts of North and South Arcot, Dharmapuri and Salem besides the coastal areas of Ramanathapuram district including Rameswaram Island in addition to certain urban towns.

By way of detecting Malaria cases, blood smears were collected from 44.75 lakhs fever patients during the year 1983-84 by Basic Health Staff employed under the programme during their domiciliary visits. The total number of positive cases recorded during the year 1983-84 is 66,043 as against 68,045 cases recorded during the

year 1982-83. There was therefore a reduction of 2.9 per cent in the incidence of cases during 1983-84 as compared to the previous year.

Viral Encephalities:

Viral Encephalities otherwise known as 'Brain Fever' has been prevalent in the country from sometime past.

The Number of 'Suspected Viral Japanese-Encephalities' cases recorded during the year 1982-83 and 1983-84 are as follows:—

	(1)	Attacks.	Deaths.	(3)
		(2)		
1982-83	203		80
1983-84	622		156

To control the spread of these cases, spray teams have been organised in the affected villages. The houses and cattle sheds, pig styes were sprayed with appropriate insecticides to reduce the mosquito density:

National Filaria Control Programme

Now, there are 19 Control Units and 33 Night Clinics besides the Headquarters unit at Madras and one Filaria Survey Unit at Dharmapuri. The Survey Unit has completed surveys in Tirunelveli and Coimbatore districts and it is functioning in Dharmapuri district from 1st August 1983 onwards.

Central Assistance is available to this State under National Filaria Control Programme by way of supply of insecticides on 50:50 sharing basis between State and Centre.

Out of 6,53,046 persons examined during this year 14,377 persons were found to be positive for microfilaria and the Microfilaria Rate being 1.94 per cent. All the Microfilaria Carriers were treated with remedial drugs, 2,468 persons were recorded with Diseases.

Guinea worm Eradication Programme:

The results of the searches confirmed that the present Tamil Nadu is free from indigenous cases of Guinea worm disease. However, an imported case from other State was detected during November 1983 search.

Plague:

There is no incidence of plague (Human) in the State since the year 1965. However as infection among wild rodents is found in the erstwhile plague endemic area. Plague control measures among rodents are being carried out in this State as a measure of precaution to prevent occurrence of human plague in the Districts of Dharmapuri, Periyar, The Nilgiris and North Arcot and the Municipalities of Vellore Coonoor and Ootacamund.

IMMUNISATION :

Polio:

Children in the age group of 3 months to 24 months are immunised with Oral Polio Vaccine to protect them from Poliomyelities.;

Typhoid :

Immunising the School entrants in the age group of 5-6 years with Anti-Typhoid Vaccine to protect them from Typhoid Fever is being implemented in all the districts of the State.

Tetanus :

Under the Expanded Programme on Immunisation, children of 10 years and 16 years are given two doses of T.T., if they have not already received immunisation for tetanus with D.P.T. or D.T. Those who have already received immunisation for Tetanus earlier are given one booster dose of T.T.

Measles:

Eventhough Measles is one of the seven targetted diseases under E.P.I., Measles Immunisation, has not yet been taken up by Government of India, because the vaccine is yet to be manufactured in India in required quantities. However, Immunisation against Measles is undertaken in this State by the Rotary International in co-ordination with the Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine. No target is fixed for this immunisation by either Government of India or by the State Government.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The population of Tamil Nadu as per 1981 census is 48,408,077 and the area of Tamil Nadu is 130,059 square kilometres. The mid year estimated population for the State for the year 1983 is 50,090,000.

Registration of births and deaths is compulsory throughout the State under the provisions of the Central Act XVIII of 1969 i.e. Birth and Death Registration Act 1969 and Tamil Nadu Birth and Death Registration Rules 1977. The Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine is designated as the Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths under this Act.

The Government appointed birth and death registrars for all the registration units in the State. Village Administrative Officers are the Birth and Death Registrars for the Village Panchayats and E.O./Health Assistants/S.I. are the Birth and Death Registrars for Town Panchayats. Health Assistants are appointed

for each registration division in Municipal areas and in village and Town Panchayats of Kanniyakumar District and Shencottah Taluk in Tirunelveli district. Time limit for reporting Births and Deaths registration is 14 days and 7 days respectively.

Sample Registration Scheme :

In order to obtain reliable vital rates at the State level, the scheme of sample registration is in operation in 150 selected registration units in rural areas from 1st July 1968 onwards. This will also incidentally help to study the Gap in the Civil Registration system. The sampling design is stratified random sampling. Now the scheme is in operation based on 1981 census frame. Under this scheme continuous Birth and Death registration is being done with the help of 150 part time enumerators. The half yearly surveys are carried out independantly for the period from January to June and July to December every year by fulltime computers and unduplicated account of births and deaths are obtained after matching and reverification of data of the enumerator and computers. The estimated vital rates computed for the rural areas of the State for 1983 are furnished below :—

The rates observed for 1983 :

	Rural.	Urban.	Combined.
Birth Rate	27.3	25.2	26.6
Death Rate	13.0	8.2	11.4
infant Mortality Rate ..	104.0	63.4	90.9

DANIDA ASSISTED TAMIL NADU AREA PROJECT.

The Danida Assisted Tamil Nadu Area Project on Health Care and Family Welfare is sponsored by the Government of India and the Government of Denmark.

An agreement for the implementation of the Danida Assisted Tamil Nadu Area Project in two districts of Tamil Nadu, viz., Salem and South Arcot was signed on 1st August 1981. The overall objective of the Project is to improve the Health and Family Welfare status of the rural people in those two districts based on the concept of area development over a period of five years from 1981 to 1986. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 14.40 crores.

To achieve the project objectives, the major components taken up are :

(i) Establishment of Sub-Centres at the rate of one sub-centre for every 5,000 population with the necessary staff viz. one multi purpose male worker and

one multi purpose female worker for each sub-centre and one multi purpose male supervisor and one multi purpose female supervisor for every four sub-centres

(ii) Construction of 523 Health Sub-Centres.

(iii) Provision of 24 bedded paediatric wards in two taluk hospitals.

(iv) Provision of 24 bedded maternity wards in two taluk hospitals.

(v) Construction of Operation theatres in four taluk hospitals.

(vi) Construction of dispensary buildings in 16 Primary Health Centres.

(vii) Construction of 36 quarters for Medical Officers and 285 quarters for Health Supervisors (Female).

(viii) Opening of Nutrition Centres to provide nutrition to children, pregnant women and nursing mothers on experimental basis.

(ix) Construction of sanitary latrines and soakage pits in certain villages.

(x) Provision of water supply to Health Sub-Centres/Primary Health Centres.

(xi) Innovative Programmes.

(xii) Community Welfare Fund; and

(xiii) Monitoring and Evaluation.

The Key principles of the project are inter-sectoral approach system approach, target group approach and community involvement.

Phasing of the Project :

The Project has been phased in three stages to cover all the blocks in the project districts viz. Salem and South Arcot. As the first phase 9 blocks (4 in Salem and 5 in South Arcot) were taken up for implementing the activities in the I Project year 1982-83. 36 blocks (19 in Salem and 17 in South Arcot) were taken up for II year activities in the second phase (1983-84). The remaining blocks are being covered in the III year i.e., 1984-85.

Establishment of Additional Health Sub-Centres and Posting of additional manpower:

During 1983-84, 354 Health Sub-Centres (84 in Salem and 270 in South Arcot) have been established in II year blocks. Sanction has been accorded for the establishment of 53 Health Sub-Centres in Salem and 178 in South Arcot districts in III year blocks and these centres also have been established. Drugs also have been supplied to all the Health Sub-Centres established.

The following additional manpower have been posted in II year blocks:—

	SLM.	S.A.	Total.
1. Multipurpose Health Worker (F)	84	219	303
2. Health Supervisors (Female) ..	20	48	68

Besides the above sanction has been accorded for the appointment of the following additional manpower in the III year blocks.

1. Multipurpose Health Workers (F)	53	136	189
2. Multipurpose Health Workers (M)	70	178	248
3. Health Supervisors (F) ..	25	30	55
4. Health Supervisors (M) ..	3	39	42

Construction :

The following number of buildings have been sanctioned for construction. The works have been entrusted to Public Works Department, Highways and Rural Works Department and Panchayat unions under the overall control of the District Collectors. The works are in various stages of construction. Some buildings of I year have been completed.

Serial number and category.	Salem.	South Arcot.	Total Nos.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Health Sub-Centres ..	238	285	523
2. Health Supervisors (F) Quarters	121	164	285
3. General side buildings ..	9	7	16
4. Medical Officers Quarters	16	2	36
5. Paediatric Wards ..	1	1	2
6. Maternity Wards ..	1	1	2
7. Operation theatres ..	2	2	4

Training :

Besides imparting training to 273 Dais in Salem district and 65 Dais in South Arcot district 11 tribal girls were trained as Assistant Health Worker at Danish

Mission Hospital, Tirukoilur, Multipurpose health Workers training was also imparted to 12 Women at Danish Mission Hospital, Tirukoilur during 1983-84.

Nutrition Programme :

An experimental Nutrition Programme in the two pilot blocks viz. Kolathur in Salem district and Mailam block in South Arcot has been implemented. The programme covered all the children of the age group 6—24 months and pregnant and nursing mothers. About 6,500 children and 3,000 pregnant and nursing mothers are fed daily with nutrition supplement under this programme.

Under this programme 111 community Nutrition Centres (45 in Kolathur and 66 in Mailam) were established with one community nutrition workers for each centre and 11 Community Nutrition Supervisors at the rate of one Supervisor for every 10 Nutrition Centres. 28 Nutrition Supplement Production Centres were also established. Sufficient training was imparted to the staff in the various aspects of the programme.

Children were monitored through monthly weighings and children who gain 1 Kg. in six months feeding were taken off the programme. A control block survey was conducted to assess the nutrition status of children of that area which would serve to evaluate the programme at a later date.

Renovation :

Sanction was accorded for the renovation of 22 Primary Health Centres and 229 Health Sub-Centres by the Public Works Department (Buildings). The works are in progress.

FINANCIAL PROGRESS.

Serial number.	Component.	Revised estimate for 1983-84.	1983-84	
			Final modified appropriation.	Actual expenditure for 1983-84 (Up to February 1984).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(RUPRES IN LAKHS)				
1	Construction and Renovation	311.79	277.59	145.95
2	Maintenance of buildings	5.01	5.51	9.36
3	Additional manpower for Service delivery	43.06	35.49	30.65
4	Logistics, Drugs and Equipment	26.32	25.13	7.27
5	Inservice Training	10.00	5.00	2.82
6	Nutrition	15.00	15.00	12.60
7	Organisation, Management, Training and Visits	19.79	18.42	15.71
8	Drinking water and Sanitation	31.00	21.00	15.00
9	Innovative Schemes	10.00	2.00	0.44
10	I. E. C.	15.00	3.00	1.89
11	Community Fund	10.00	4.00	0.05
12	Monitoring and Evaluation	7.00	2.60	2.51
Total ..		503.97	414.74	244.25

The total cumulative expenditure under this Project up to February 1984 is Rs. 492.81 lakhs.

KING INSTITUTE, GUINDY.

Blood Bank:

Blood Group Sera and Wet Plasma are processed and supplied to all the State Hospitals and other Private Institutions. Haematological tests concerned with blood transfusion like blood Grouping, Rh test, Rh antibody titre test, Coombs test and other experimental research work are carried out in the blood bank laboratory. There are now 77 sanctioned blood banks in Tamil Nadu State. The Central Blood Bank supplies essential articles to all the Tamil Nadu State Blood Banks.

The Central Blood Bank of King Institute of Preventive Medicine is a training centre for Medical Officers in blood transfusion and resuscitation work. District mobile blood bank team collects blood from inmates of jails and also from voluntary donors. The Central Blood Bank also carries out blood bank propaganda work and supplies charts, posters and other exhibits to other blood banks in Tamil Nadu.

Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 :

Two hundred and seven samples representing wide range of drugs of varying complexities like antibiotics and their formulations, vitamins (single and mixed), liver extract, synthetic organic drugs, hormones and conventional parenterals were analysed and reported upon according to the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. Out of these, five samples were certified as not of Standard Quality.

Government Hospitals and ESI Hospitals, etc., of the State :

Fifty-six samples of different categories under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 drawn from either tender samples or periodicals supplied were received for analysis and report. None of the samples of this total has been reported as *Not of Standard Quality*.

Sterility Tests :

The number sterility of tests were performed on the drugs examined during the year was 1,892.

Phrogen Test :

The number of tests of this type amounted to 434.

Toxicity Test :

1,868 tests have been carried out under this head.

Chemical Analysis :

The number of tests of this kind amounted to 3,260.

Potency Test :

The number of tests of this kind carried out was 42 which includes Anti Rabies Vaccine potency tests done at A.V.R. Section—20 Nos.

Specific Toxicity Test :

The number of tests performed was 93.

Abnormal Toxicity Test :

The number of tests done amounted to 77.

Inactivation Test :

Ninety-three tests were done.

Prophylactic vaccine section :

Cholera and T.A. vaccines are manufactured in this section. Plague vaccine is received from Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Bombay and stored here for the use of Public Health Department in Tamil Nadu.

This section periodically trains the students (Technicians) from the School of Laboratory Technology. There is also a training programme for Post-Graduate Students. Students from various colleges in this State and also from other States as well as students (Health Visitors) from Health Units are received. The preparation and immunization of these vaccines are taught to them. This year a supply of 9.85 lakhs doses of T.A. vaccines costing about Rs. 2.95 lakhs was made under the Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Programme, aided by World Bank Immunization Programme to Ramanathapuram, Madurai and Pudukkottai Districts.

Cholera Vaccine :

Manufacture during the year (1983-84)	69,13,299	c.c.
Issued to Tamil Nadu State	66,12,891	c.c.
Issued to other States	2,28,000	c.c.
Total	68,40,891	c.c.

T.A. Vaccine :

The Tystains of Solun Typhi is used for the manufacture of vaccine.

Manufacture during the year (1983-84)	12,89	320. c.
includes purchase of vaccine from other institutes.		
Issued to Tamil Nadu State	13,31,590	c.c.
Issued to other States	2,000	c.c.
Total issues	13,33,590	c.c.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

Teaching of Medical and para-medical personnel, Medical Services (provided by teaching hospitals and Peripheral Hospitals) and promotion of research come under the purview of Directorate of Medical Education. The Director of Medical Education is the head of the Department and she is assisted at the State Headquarters by a team of officers.

Eight Medical Colleges, one Dental College, 19 Teaching hospitals, three Peripheral Hospitals at K.K. Nagar, Arignar Anna Nagar and Tondiarpet—Four Institutes, Institute of Rehabilitation and Artificial Limb Centre, K.K. Nagar, Madras, King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy (P.H. Lab.), Institute of T.B. and Chest Diseases, Chetput, Madras and Arignar Anna Memorial Cancer Institute, Kancheepuram are under the control of this Directorate.

BUDGET :

Revenue Expenditure :

	CRORES.
Budget Estimate for 1983-84 ;	46.03
Revised Estimate for 1983-84	48.87

48.5 per cent of the total expenditure, constitutes Salary, Wages and stipend, 15.3 per cent medicines, 17 per cent machinery and equipments, 5.4 per cent diet, 13.8 per cent various other item. Out of 48.87 crores (Revised Estimate) 4.97 crores come under plan expenditure.

Capital Expenditure :

	CRORES.
Budget Estimate for 1983-84 ;	5.93
Revised Estimate for 1983-84 towards construction of buildings.	2.43

Bed strength :

The sanctioned bed strength of the hospitals under the control of this Directorate during 1982-83 was 14,896. With the addition of beds sanctioned during 1983-84, the bed strength has risen to 15,212. One the average 16,803 in-patients and 58,011 out patients were treated daily in the various teaching hospitals during the period from April 1983 to September 1983.

Courses of Study :

The following under-graduate Medical and Dental Courses are conducted in the Medical Colleges and Madras Dental College, Madras :—

1. M.B.B.S.
2. B. Pharmacy.
3. B.D.S.

M.B.B.S. course is conducted in the following eight Medical Colleges. This year, the total intake of candidates is 1,071 :—

1. Madras Medical College, Madras.
2. Stanley Medical College, Madras.
3. Kilpauk Medical College, Madras.
4. Madurai Medical College, Madurai.
5. Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur.
6. Coimbatore Medical College, Coimbatore.
7. Tirunelveli Medical College, Tirunelveli.
8. Chengalpattu Medical College, Chengalpattu.

B.D.S. Course is conducted in the Madras Dental College, Madras with an intake of 49 candidates.

B. Pharmacy Course is conducted in Madras Medical College, Madras and Madurai Medical College, Madurai with total intake of 56 candidates.

Post-Graduate Courses :

The following Post-Graduate Diploma and Degree Courses are conducted in all the Medical Colleges except Chengalpattu Medical College, Chengalpattu. The sanctioned strength of candidates for the course during the year is noted against each.

P. G. Diploma Courses :

1. D.G.O.	95
2. D.C.H.	83
3. D.M.R.D.	25
4. D.A.	54
5. D.L.O.	48
6. D. Ortho.	30
7. D.O.	54
8. D.V.	20
9. D.D.	18
10. D.P.M.	16
11. D.T.C.D.	14
12. D.P.H.	10
13. D.C.P.	9
14. D.M.R.T.	8
15. D.Phys. Med.	4
16. L.P.H.	1

Total number of Seats 489

P. G. Degree and Higher Speciality Courses :

1. M. D. General Medicine.
2. M. D. Pathology.
3. M. D. Microbiology.
4. M. D. Physiology.
5. M. D. Obstetrics and Gynaecology.
6. M. D. (S.P.M.).
7. M. D. Pharmacology.
8. M. D. Forensic Medicine.
9. M. D. Paediatric Medicine.

10. M. D. Psychiatric.
11. M. D. Anaesthesiology.
12. M. D. Radio Diagnosis.
13. M. D. Radio Therapy.
14. M. D. Venereology.
15. M. D. Dermatology.
16. M. D. T.B. and Chest Diseases.
17. M. D. Biochemistry.
18. M. S. General Surgery.
19. M. S. Anatomy.
20. M. S. Ophthalmology.
21. M. S. E. N. T.
22. M. S. Ortho.
23. M. D. S. (Periodontia, Oral Surgery, Operative Surgery, Orthodontia, Prosthetic Dentistry and Oral Pathology).
24. M. Pharmacy.

Total Number of Seats—436.

1. M. Ch. Paediatric Surgery.
2. M. Ch. Plastic Surgery.
3. M. Ch. Neuro-Surgery.
4. M. Ch. Genito Urinary Surgery.
5. M. Ch. Thoracic Surgery.
6. D.M. Cardiology.
7. D.M. Nephrology.
8. D. M. Gastro Enterology.

Total Number of Seats—54.

Ph. D.—There is no sanctioned strength. four candidates have registered for Ph.D. during 1983-84.

Para Medical Courses :

Para Medical courses, viz., D. Pharm., Certified Radiology Assistant, Dark Room Assistant, Laboratory Technician, Gr. II, Sanitary Inspector, Optician, Laboratory Technology, Orthoptist, Ophthalmic Assistant and Prosthetic and Orthopaedic Technician courses were conducted in the Medical Colleges at Madras, Madurai, Thanjavur, Coimbatore and Chengalpattu.

Training of nurses and Physiotherapists :

The total number of sanctioned stipendiary seats is 690 and Non-stipendiary is 50 for Nurses Training Course. Diploma in Physiotherapy was converted into that of Bachelor in Physiotherapy degree since July 1982.

Twenty-five students were admitted for this Degree course during 1983-84 at Government Institute of Rehabilitation and Artificial Limb Centre, K. K. Nagar, Madras.

Personnel strength—Hospitals :

The staff strength of the hospital under the control of Director of Medical Education during 1983-84 was 14,799, out of this 713 were Medical Officers and 3,236 constituted Nurses.

Personnel strength—Colleges :

The total number of personnel in the colleges was 4,225 out of this 1,781 Medical Officers and 702 were constituted para Medical staff.

Plan Scheme :

Sixteen schemes were sanctioned by Government during 1983-84 of which the following are the major schemes :

Buildings :

During 1983-84 the Government have sanctioned various building programmes to the tune of Rs. 197.90 lakhs for the improvements of teaching Hospitals and Hostle facilities.

MEDICAL WING.

Organisation :

The Director of Medical Services and Family Welfare continued to be in charge of Planning and execution of all Programmes relating to this department including the Medical Relief Scheme under E.S.I.

He is responsible for rural medical care through the District, Taluk and Non-Taluk Medical Institutions including Government Dispensaries. The Director of Medical Services and Family Welfare is assisted by 5 Deputy Directors of Medical Services and Family Welfare each one for E.S.I. Medical Services, T. B. Control, Leprosy Control and Administration. There are also Assistant Directors and other officers in charge of various work coming under the control and direction of Director of Medical Services and Family Welfare.

Till October 1983, the State Family Welfare Bureau was functioning as a monitoring and implementing authority for Family Welfare Programme under the immediate and over all control of the Director of Medical Services and Family Welfare. Subsequently on the suggestion of the Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare considering the need for co-ordination and implementation of the Family Welfare Programme with the various District officials and liaising with District Collectors, Government have appointed an I. A. S.



Medical wing (Family Welfare)

A view of the building of the accident and Emergency Unit of the District Head Quarters Hospital, Erode which was declared open by Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G. Ramachandran on 12-12-83.

officer in the Super-time Scale as Director of Family Welfare.

The State has been divided into 15 districts (except Madras District) for the implementation of the Medical Services which are the same as the Revenue Districts.

The District Medical Officer is in-charge of Medical Services in the District. The E.S.I. Hospitals are headed by Superintendents in the Grade of Civil Surgeon. The E.S.I. Dispensaries in the Mofussil are under the administrative control of Regional Administrative Medical Officers. The E.S.I. Dispensaries in the Madras City and suburbs are under the direct control of Assistant Director of Medical Services and Family Welfare, E.S.I. Office of the Director Medical Services and Family Welfare, Madras-6. The Government T.B. Hospital, Nagercoil at Asaripallam is headed by a Superintendent in the Grade of Civil Surgeon.

Improvement to Taluk Non-Taluk Hospitals and dispensaries constitute an important development plan activities in the shape of expanded medical facilities specialised services such as medicine, surgery, Gynaecology Obstetrics Ophthalmology, E.N.T., Ortho Surgery, STD., Anaesthesiology, Child Health, Dental, Psychiatric clinics, Ambulatory Services, Pathological Laboratory Services, Specialised field of Leprosy, T.B. and host of other improvements.

National Leprosy control programme target and Achievement for 1983-84:—

	Known cases added.	Cases brought under treatment.	Cases cured.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Target fixed for the year 1983-84.	60,000	60,000	55,000
2 Achievements from April 1983 to March 1984.	54,951	44,334	20,134
3 Percentage of Achievement.	91.5 per cent.	73.8 per cent.	36.6 per cent.

Government Rehabilitation Homes in this State :

At present, 10 Government Rehabilitation Homes are functioning in the under mentioned places to cure leprosy beggars add to rehabilitate them so that they can live on their own independently without resorting to begging when they are discharged from those Homes:—

- Paranur, Chingleput district.
- Ulundurpet, South Arcot district.
- Bargur, Dharmapuri district.
- Selliampatti, Dharmapuri district.
- Pudukkottai.
- Vinnappalli, Periyar district.

110E-1—15A

Manjeripatti, Thanjavur district.

Y. Pudupatti, Madurai district.

Mallavadi, North Arcot district.

Deviakurichi, Salem district.

The capacity of each Home to accommodate beggars in 400 adults and 25 children. As on 31st March 1983, there were 3,174 inmates in all the above Homes. Besides beggars affected by leprosy, their spouses and children, convicted beggars are also admitted in the Home. The inmates are given free boarding, lodging clothing, medical facilities, games, film shows, library facilities and training in various fields in the Homes.

T.B. Control Programme in Tamil Nadu :

The T.B. Control Programme is in force in Tamil Nadu from the year 1963. Under this programme District T.B. Centre have been established, one each in all the districts in Tamil Nadu. Free diagnostic and comicilliary treatment facilities for T.B. patients have been provided in all the Government Hospitals, Government Dispensaries and Primary Health Centres in Tamil Nadu under the T.B. Control Programme. B.C.G. vaccination Scheme forms part of District T.B. programme which is the functional unit of the T.B. Control Programme. There are 23 B.C.G. teams in Tamil Nadu carrying out house-to-house B.C.G. Vaccination. These Teams would be deployed in the Primary Health Centres for training the health workers who will in future administer B.C.G. Vaccination also under the expanded programmes of immunisation. The B.C.G. Surveillance Team at the Headquarters (Madras) visits the field periodically to supervise the working of B.C.G. Teams.

There are two T.B. Publicity Units in Tamil Nadu carrying out T.B. Publicity and Propaganda by conducting meetings and film shows. During the year 1983-84; one District T.B. Officer (Assistant Surgeon), two Statistical Assistants, two Laboratory Technicians and one X-ray Technician were deputed to undergo 13 weeks training on District T.B. Programme at the National T.B. Institute, Bangalore.

The following were the achievements under the T.B. Control Programme in Tamil Nadu during the year 1983-84:—

- 1 Number of new X-ray (Chest) examinations done. 2,99,132
- 2 Number of new sputum examinations done. 2,88,917
- 3 (a) Number of new pulmonary T.B. patients detected and put on treatment. 93,352
(b) Among them number of sputum positive (Infectious) cases. 18,062
- 4 Number of T.B. Patients completed treatment during the year. 13,068

5 Number of persons given B.C.G. Vaccination. 1,186,728

E.S.I. Scheme in Tamil Nadu :

The E.S.I. Scheme is administered by an autonomous body called the "E.S.I. Corporation" set up under the administrative control of the Union Ministry of Labour and Employment. The Finance for the scheme are derived by way of contributions from the employers and employees at the rates fixed by the E.S.I. Corporation.

The Scheme is applied to factories not using power and employing 20 or more persons and to factories using power and employing 10 or more persons. Further establishment employing 20 or more persons in Hotels, Shops, Restaurants, Cinema Theatres and Private Motor Transport Undertakings have been brought under the E.S.I. Scheme. The benefits under the E.S.I. Act apply to Insured Persons whose monthly Wages do not exceed Rs. 1,000.

Medical Grants :

Through this department some private Medical Institutions have got (i) Maintenance grants (ii) Building grant and (iii) capitation grant during the year under report also.

FAMILY WELFARE

Family Welfare Programme which is point No. 13 in the Prime Minister's New 20 Point Economic Programme is implemented on a voluntary basis in Tamil Nadu making it a people's movement.

The lowest growth rate of 17.50 per cent recorded in Tamil Nadu during the decade 1971-81 in India stands a testimony to the qualitative and quantitative progress made under Family Welfare Programme in the State and the increased awareness and acceptance of the small family norm by the people.

Organisational changes :

During the year 1983-84, the Government of Tamil Nadu have created a new post of Director of Family Welfare, reflecting the State's keen interest in this National Programme in order to co-ordinate the implementation of the programme with various District Officials and Liaising with the District Collectors and appointed a senior IAS Officer as the Director of Family Welfare and Ex-officio Secretary to Government, Health and Family Welfare Department, Madras. The Director assumed charge on 10th October 1983.

Implementation of Family Welfare Programme during 1983-84 :

To implement the Family Welfare Programme in Tamil Nadu there are 383 Rural Family Welfare Centres and 245 Urban Family Welfare Centres in this State. The Urban Family Welfare Centres are run by Government Local Bodies and Voluntary Organisations. The Local Body and Voluntary Organisations are receiving 100 per cent grant-in-aid to run the Centres. The break up for the 245 Urban Family Welfare Centres is given below :—

	Type I.	Type II.	Type III.	Total.
Government ..	84	41	39	164
Local Body ..	..	2	64	66
Voluntary Organisations.	..	..	15	15
Total ..	84	43	118	245

Besides the Rural and Urban Family Welfare Centres other Government Hospitals without Family Welfare Centres approved Private Nursing Homes and approved Private Practitioners are also rendering Family Welfare Services.

Sterilisation Programme :

The State has achieved 4,96,780 Sterilisation Operations as against a target of 3,99,000 (Government of India) recording 124.5 per cent of achievement during 1983-84.

During the year Laparoscopic Sterilisation camps were conducted throughout the State and the achievement under this technique of female sterilisation was 2,62,958. 19 Laparoscopes were received from Government of India and supplied to the Government Headquarters Hospitals and Teaching Institutions.

I.U.D. Programme :

The target and achievement under IUD method are as noted below :—

Target.	Achievement.	Per cent for achievement.
1,68,000	55,877	33.2

The performance under IUD during 1983-84 was the highest since inception.

Distribution of Conventional Contraceptives :

The target and achievement under Equivalent CC users are furnished below :—

Target.	Achievement.	Per cent of achievement.
2,44,000	65,815	27.0

Oral Pill Programme :

Oral Pills are being distributed at all Primary Health Centres, Urban Family Welfare Centres other approved surgeries and Private Practitioners who are members of the Indian Medical Association for the conception controls. The achievement made during 1983-84 under the method is given below :—

Target.	Achievement.	Per cent of achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)
90,000	11,877	13.2

M.T.P. Programme :

The M.T.P. Act was passed in 1971 and the M.T.P. Programme was launched all over India in 1972. M.T.P. is a health care measure which helps to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality which result from illegal abortions. By making M.T.P. services available to Women combining the procedure with contraception, the objective of spaced children and small family can be achieved. Through this programme, abortions are conducted by trained doctors in well equipped, approved medical institutions. There are 201 MTP Centres in Tamil Nadu. During 1983-84, 62,758 M.T.Ps. have been done out of which 54,541 women have undergone sterilisation operation and 2,921 women have accepted IUD insertions (Provisional figures).

Cinema Slides :

750 cinema slides on late marriage were prepared and supplied to all Districts to screen in the theatres.

MENTAL HEALTH.

Institute of Mental Health, Madras is the only Mental Hospital in the State of Tamil Nadu and it has a bed strength of 1,800. It has completed its centenary during 1971.

There are two separate sections meant for prisoners one each on male and female sides to accommodate :—

(a) those who are found to be incapable of facing the trial;

(b) those who have been acquitted on the basis of insanity at the time of commission of crime;

(c) those who exhibit abnormal behaviour while undergoing imprisonment ; and

(d) those who have already been sentenced to death but have broken down before the sentence is carried out.

Important events during 1983-84 :

The Hon'ble Minister for Health and Family Welfare, Government of Tamil Nadu visited this Institute on 29th August 1983.

The Hon'ble Minister for Public Works Department, Government of Tamil Nadu visited this Institute on 17th December 1983.

The Government have sanctioned the "Conversion of existing over head electric lines into underground concealed cables" inside the Campus of this Institute at a cost of Rs. 7.6 lakhs.

The Government have sanctioned the "Construction of 304 (Three hundred and four) rental flats under Tamil Nadu Government Servants Rental Housing Scheme in the land belonging to this Institute, and the work is in progress.

Out-patient services :

The out-patient department functions in a modern building from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. All the modern facilities like X-ray, ECG, chemical neurological and psychodiagnostic studies are available. A dispensary functions at the outpatient department which provides all the necessary drugs for the patients. There are 8 consultants assisted by Assistant Surgeons and patients are seen by the consultant of the day and followed by Assistant Surgeons and everyday the unit Assistant Surgeons are attending the outpatient department. Old cases are periodically reviewed and whenever necessary the case are shown to the concerned consultant for consultation and advice. The following special clinics function during the year under report :

- (1) Neuropsychiatric clinic.
- (2) Child Guidance clinic.
- (3) Geriatric clinic.
- (4) Seizure clinic.
- (5) Adolescent clinic.
- (6) Neurosis clinic.

In-patient services :

The sanctioned bed strength of the Institute is 1,800. The main hospital has separate sections for men and women. There are 12 sections for males and 6 sections for females. One section on the male and female sides each is admission section. Children are accommodated in separate wards on both sides.

There is a separate section for mental patients who are also convicts or undertrial prisoners or convict against whom death sentences are pending (one for males and one for females).

Separate sections are available for epileptics, tuberculous patients and leprosy patients. There is a separate ward patients who are placed on dangerously ill list :—

STATISTICS, 1983-84.

	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
New cases	1,864	827	138	2,829
Old cases	33,985	19,487		53,472
Admissions	1,481	449		1,930
Discharges	1,446	504		1,950

Special Clinics.

	New cases.	Old cases.
Child guidance	166	2,923
Adolescent	149	3,652
Geriatric	16	878
Seizure Clinic	108	8,073
Neurosis Clinic	38	1,359
Neuro-Psychiatric	9	294

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES.

The functions relating to the static component of the Primary Health Centres, Mini Health Centres bifurcated from the Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Madras started to function as a separate Directorate with effect from February 1980 onwards under an independent Director.

Rural Health Service :

424 (383 Regular + 41 Additional) Primary Health centres are functioning in the State of Tamil Nadu to render preventive, curative and promotive services to the entire masses of the rural population 1,295 posts of Assistant Surgeons are sanctioned for the above Primary Health Centres and are appointed to serve in all the Primary Health Centres. In 220 Primary Health Centres Siddha Wing has been sanctioned for providing Indian Systems of treatment and out of the 220 PHCs only Siddha Doctors have been posted and are functioning.

Mobile Health Services:

This scheme being the first of its kind in the country was introduced during 1977-78 in 24 Primary Health Centres. Under this scheme in addition to the existing, one medical Officer two Pharmacists are posted. This scheme will render service to the Rural population

at the doorsteps of the villages within the block area. Village Welfare Committees are formed and they are encouraged to help the Team to serve the rural public.

Community Health Centres (Upgraded Primary Health Centres) :

In order to provide additional facilities and specialised treatment to the rural public One P.H.C. for every 10 P.H.C.Ss. is upgraded into that of a referred Centre. The Government during 1981-82 and 1982-83 have upgraded (15+15)=30 Primary Health Centres. The upgraded Primary Health Centre will be provided with X-Ray, Blood Bank, Biological and Pathological Laboratory Service, Operation Theatre and 24 bedded ward, etc.

Mini Health Centres:

The Voluntary agencies who come forward to deliver comprehensive Health and Medical care to the rural Public on a co-operative basis are encouraged to run Mini Health Centre for 5,000 population at a total expenditure of Rs. 27,000 per Mini Health Centre per annum and the details of sharing of the expenditure at the ratio of 1:1:1 basis by the Government of India, State Government and Voluntary Agencies subject to the condition that they follow the norms prescribed for the purpose and subject to their accounts being audited and found correct by the Audit Party. The Voluntary agencies are also permitted to raise funds to meet the extra expenditure if any by donation or collection from beneficiaries. The total number of Mini Health Centres functioning at present are 241.

Accident and Emergency Service :

The Accident and Emergency Services were introduced by Government in 301 Primary Health Centres situated in the Districts of Chengalpattu, South Arcot, Salem, Dharmapuri, Periar, Coimbatore, The Nilgiris, Thanjavur, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari Districts in a phased manner.

National scheme for the prevention of Visual Impairment and control of blindness under New 20-Point Programmes :

Under this scheme, the control of blindness is envisaged to be implemented in Primary Health Centres (1) to render treatment for minor ailments to the common eye diseases (2) to prescribe glasses (3) to educate the school children and the rural masses, on the eye care and precaution, etc.

Government of India have supplied Vision testing drums and tri sets for the 45 Primary Health Centre

in the Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram and Madurai Districts.

THE DRUGS CONTROL ADMINISTRATION, TAMIL NADU.

The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 is a Central Act enforced by the States. In Tamil Nadu it is being enforced from 1st April 1947. From 26th November 1981 the Drugs Control Administration in the State is functioning as a separate Department, with State Drugs Controller as Head of the Department.

LEGISLATIONS ENFORCED:

(a) *Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940:*

The enforcement of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 in Tamil Nadu in so far as it relates to the manufacture, sale and distribution of Drugs and Cosmetics is the responsibility of the Drug Control Administration. Under this legislation drugs, licenses are issued and renewed for the manufacture and sale of drugs and the manufacture of cosmetics.

In addition to licensing work, Assistant State Drugs Controllers are assigned the following items of work:—

1. To make periodical inspections of the Drugs and Cosmetics manufacturing establishments for detecting deficiencies in manufacture and to draw samples for purposes of test;

2. To assist the industry in voluntary compliance with law and to take action in cases of violations;

3. To ensure that the drugs and cosmetics manufactured and sold conform to the prescribed standards and are properly labelled;

4. Drugs Inspectors in addition to the above work are assigned the following work:—

(1) To inspect sales establishments to ensure that restrictions on sales of certain categories of drugs are observed and correct records are maintained;

(2) To investigate into the complaints received;

(3) To freeze/seize drugs and cosmetics when there are reasons to believe that an offence under the Act is committed/when prima facie they are suspicious;

(4) To launch prosecution for violations under the Acts;

(5) To detect sale and manufacture of drugs and cosmetics in contravention of the provisions of the Act;

(6) To inspect the hospital medical stores and pharmacies to ensure that drugs are stored properly;

(7) To prevent drug abuses and investigate cases of drug reactions.

(b) *Drugs (Price Control) Order:*

The Drugs Control Administration is enforcing the provision of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979, issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, the maximum retail prices of drugs are fixed and drugs should not be sold in excess of the prices so fixed.

(c) *Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act:*

Drugs Control Administration is enforcing Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954 which prohibits false and misleading advertisements of drugs and advertisements for certain purposes.

(d) *Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930:*

Under the Tamil Nadu Manufactured Drugs Rules framed under this Act, the Drugs Control Administration is issuing M1 and M2 licences for the manufacture and the sale of narcotic drugs like Pethidine, Morphine and medicines containing Opium, etc. The Administration prepares annual estimates of requirements of Narcotic Drugs and allocates them to the Licencees.

The Drugs Control Administration work in close liaison with the Department of Revenue Administration and the Narcotics Intelligence Bureau for taking effective steps to prevent abuses of these drugs.

The State Drugs Controller is the sponsoring authority for the import of drugs by actual users. Processing of applications for import of drugs and making suitable recommendations and arranging post import check is the responsibility of this administration.

(e) *Prohibition Act, 1937:*

Medicinal and Toilet Preparations containing alcohol and intoxicating drugs are regulated under the Prohibition Act, 1937 with a view to prevent their misuses. Drugs Inspectors have powers of inspection under G.O. Ms. No. 3031, Home, dated 1st November 1958 and the Collector or the Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise is informed of breaches of this Act for further action.

(f) *Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (E.D.) Act, 1955 Opium and Poisons Act, 1919 (Chloral Hydrate) Rules:*

The Drugs Control Administration is rendering technical assistance to the Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise in the enforcement of these Acts.

(g) Testing Laboratory:

The Drugs samples coming under the category of Schedule 'C' Drugs (Injectables) are still being tested at the King Institute by the Government Analyst (Drugs Special).

With a view to improving the functioning of the administration :—

(a) Senior Officers were deputed for training at the Central Research Institute, Kasavali.

(b) Senior Drugs Inspectors and Drug Inspectors were deputed regularly for undergoing training at Drugs Inspectors Training Programme Organised by the Union Government at Bombay.

(c) Government Analyst and Senior Analyst were deputed for training at the Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta.

(d) Before the enforcement of the provisions relating to the manufacture of Ayurvedic/Siddha/Unani medicines, 36 Inspectors were deputed for training at the Indian Medical Practitioners Co-operative Pharmacy and Stores Limited at Adyar.

TAMIL NADU STATE HEALTH TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

The State Health Transport Organisation which was functioning under the Control of the Director of Public Health and Preventive Medicine was constituted as a separate Department of the Transport Department from 15th July 1981, Consequently with effect from 26th November 1983 its name has been changed as the Tamil Nadu State Healthy Transport. This Department is entrusted with the task of maintenance and servicing

of Health and Family Welfare Department vehicles. For this purpose this department has three Regional Workshops at Madras, Madurai and Salem and one Central Workshop at Tiruchirapalli, 15 Mobile Workshops and 11 District Workshops located at various District Headquarters. Now, this department looks after the fleet strength of 1,626 vehicles of Health and Family Welfare Department.

Achievements in 1983-84:

(i) During the year 1983-84, five district level repair and maintenance units have been established at North Arcot at Vellore, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, Pudukottai and Kanyakumari at Nagercoil. By establishing the above 5 District workshops the percentage of Off Road vehicles has been considerably decreased and employment opportunities for 55 persons have been created including promotions to higher posts.

(ii) During the year 1983-84, to increase the efficiency of the Regional Workshops at Madras, Madurai and Salem, 17 additional technical posts were created. By this also, employment and promotion opportunities have been made.

(iii) During the year 1983-84, out of the total number of 145 Engine (Diesel driven) assemblies procured 136 numbers have since been fitted to petrol driven vehicles. By this the fuel cost for the above vehicles has been reduced to 50 per cent and also a new cycle of life of 6 years is anticipated to these vehicles.

(iv) During the year 1983-84, 1,200 numbers of Major and minor repairs have been attended by this Department through its various unit workshops.

Chapter XIII

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ACCOMMODATION CONTROL.

The Tamil Nadu Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1960 came in force on 30th September 1960. This Act was further amended by Act 23 of 1973. The object of the Act is to regulate the letting out of residential and non-residential buildings, control of rents and prevention of unreasonable eviction of tenants thereon. The Act applies to the cities of Madras and Madurai and all Municipalities in the State. In the City of Madras the Accommodation Controller, now the Collector of Madras is the authorised Officer to receive vacancy reports in respect of the buildings that fall vacant within the purview of the Act and consider the question of release of such buildings under Government Tenancy on the ground of owners occupation or for repair and demolition. The Government are the appellate authority against the orders passed by the Collector of Madras in the above matter.

The Accommodation Controller's work in Madras district has been merged with the Collector of Madras with effect from 18th April 1979 on the abolition of the post of Accommodation Controller. In respect of other districts the work is merged with the respective R.D.Os.

As soon as the vacancy notice is received from the landlord/landlady of a residential building fetching a rent of Rs. 25 and upto Rs. 400 and of a non-residential building fetching a rent of Rs. 50 and above, it is inspected by the authorised Officer or by his authorised staff and reasonable rent is fixed if fair rent has not already been fixed for the particular premises by the Rent Controller. Particulars of the buildings disposed off during the year 1983-84 are furnished below :—

1 Number of houses notified 55*

*5 houses due to lack of amenities were released to owner.

2 Number of houses allotted 50

3 Number of houses released 54

4 Number of houses newly taken over under Government Tenancy. 1

5 Number of houses under Government Tenancy at the end of the year. 640

110E 1—16

During the year 1983-84 about 259 Government officials registered their names for allotment with the Collector of Madras (Accommodation Wing) 54 cases of non-intimation of vacancies were detected during the year. Only one case of prosecution was launched against the accused under section 33 and section 32 of the Tamil Nadu Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act 1960. The said case has been disposed of favourable to Government. During the year 1983-84, 54 premises were released under various sections of this Act.

CINEMAS.

The Government of India enacted the Cinematograph Act 1952 (Central Act XXXV of 1952) to make provision for certification of Cinematograph films for exhibition and for regulating exhibition by means of Cinematographs.

The Government of Tamil Nadu also enacted the "Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Act 1955 (Act 1X of 1955) The Act provides for grant of licences to private individuals for exhibition of films in cinema houses. As per the provisions of the Act, the Collector is the licensing authority in the districts (in Mofussil). The Commissioner of Police is the licensing authority so far as Madras City is concerned. The Collector of Madras is not the licensing authority under the Cinematograph Act.

There are two distinct stages in the licensing of Cinematograph exhibition :—

1. Grant of N.O.C. and
2. Grant of "C" form licence.

N.O.C. Stage :

During the year 1983-84, 237 N.O.Cs. and 216 Licences in "C" form were granted in the State.

Any person who desires to locate a cinema house either Touring, permanent, or semi permanent may apply to the licensing authority concerned or the grant

of a No Objection Certificate. The licensing authority after consulting the local authority, the Superintendent of Police, the Commercial Tax Department and the District Health Officer concerned may grant or refuse N.O.C. assigning reasons therefor.

Powers of the Licensing authority :

The licensing authorities are competent either to revoke or to suspend the licence for violation, non-compliance of the provisions of the Act. The licensing authority is also competent to transfer the licence from one person to another at the request of the parties.

Powers of the Appellate Authority :

The Act and the Rules framed thereunder empower the Commissioner of Land Administration to be the appellate authority. Any person aggrieved by the grant or refusal of a No Objection Certificate or "C" form licence or renewal of licence or transfer of licence may prefer an appeal to the C.L.A. within 30 days from the date of receipt of the order. The Commissioner of Land Administration can condone the delay of 2 months beyond the stipulated period of 30 days provided sufficient cause is shown for the delay. The Commissioner of Land Administration normally gives a personal hearing to the parties to represent their cases by themselves or through their counsels and disposes of the appeals. The Commissioner of Land Administration is empowered to grant interim stay pending disposal of the appeal. The appeal fee to the Commissioner of Land Administration is Rs. 300. The parties aggrieved by the order of the appellate authority may file a revision application to Government.

Powers of the State Government :

Government are the rule making authority. The power to grant exemption from any of the provisions of the Act or the rules lies with the Government. The Government are vested with the powers for entertaining a revision application against the decision of the appellate authority. ;

Classification of Cinema Theatres :

There are three kinds of cinema theatres existing in Tamil Nadu—

1. Permanent Cinema.
2. Semi-Permanent Cinema.
3. Touring Cinema.

"Semi Permanent Cinema" is a new category of Cinema introduced by the Government in 1970. It is treated as permanent Cinema for all other purposes. It has got scope to be converted into a permanent Cinema at the end of 5 to 7 years period. The rules applicable to permanent cinemas are also applicable to semi-permanent cinemas.

Besides the above three categories of cinemas, there are Open Air Cinemas. An Open Air Cinema started functioning in 1976 at Somangalam village, Sriperumbudur Taluk, Chengalpattu district. There are two other Open Air Cinema theatres at Avadi and Kalpakkam. There is one at Neyveli, in Virudachalam Taluk, South Arcot District. There is one open Air Cinema at Ethapur in Salem District, and two open air Cinemas in Periyar District, and another one in Coimbatore District. The location of open air Cinemas is being permitted by Government in relaxation of Rules 52(4) 53, 47, 64, 74(1) and 91 of the Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Rules. Proposals for the framing of a set of rules for regulation of Open Air Theatres is deferred by the Government.

The following table gives details about Cinema Theatres of all the categories which were in existence as on 31st December 1983 in the State.

Serial number and Category. (1)	Number. (2)
1 Permanent	1,041
2 Semi-permanent	187
3 Open Air Cinema,	8
4 Touring	973
Total ..	2,209

CIVIL COURTS.

Appellate Side of the High Court, Madras.

Increase in institutions have been noted in all the categories of cases except

- (1) First Appeals
- (2) Appeals against Appellate Orders and
- (3) Tax case petitions

There is a marked increase in the following categories.

- (1) Writ Appeals
- (2) Tax Cases and
- (3) Writ Petitions.

The Institutions with regard to contempt Appeals and Trade Marks Appeals remains Static.

Original Side of the High Court, Madras:

There has been increase in institution in the following categories :—

- (1) Civil Suits
- (2) Original Petitions
- (3) Execution Petitions and
- (4) Original Matrimonial Suits.

There is a slight fall in the Testamentary Original Suits.

City Civil Court, Madras :

Decrease in institutions is recorded in all categories, except original petitions and E.I.O.Ps. With regard to Land Acquisition O.Ps. the institution is low during the year.

Court of Small Causes, Madras :

Institution of Small Cause Suits, Miscellaneous Petitions and Appeal under Payment of Wages Act, E.P. in M.C.OPs. has registered an increase, while the filing under the other proceedings has registered decrease.

MOFUSSIL CIVIL COURTS :

Superior Courts :

Original Suits.—Increase in institution is recorded from 10,200 to 10,587. All the Districts have registered an increase except South Arcot, Chengalpattu, Ramnathapuram, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukottai and Tirunelveli while in Madurai South the institution is static.

Inferior Courts :

Original Suits.—There is a decrease in institutions and the same has come down from 80,002 to 78,846 during the period.

Small Cause Suits :

Superior Courts.—Filing has come down in Coimbatore, Madurai South and Tiruchirappalli districts.

Inferior Courts.—Here also decrease in filing in this branch of work is noted in all the Districts except Madurai South and West Thanjavur.

Civil Appeals :

Superior Courts.—Institution has gone up slightly from 7799 to 7863. There is a marked increase in institution in Coimbatore and Tirunelveli Districts.

Civil Miscellaneous Appeals :

Superior Courts.—The institution has risen the same having gone up from 3418 to 3616. Steep fall in institution is noted in the Districts of Kanyakumari and Salem.

Civil Miscellaneous petitions :

Increase in institution is noted and the same has gone up from 1,21,855 to 1,25,053.

Inferior Courts.—There is a slight fall in institution, the same having come down to 3,09,951 from 3,17,455.

Superior Courts.—Steep rise in institutions in this branch is recorded, the same having gone up to 9,715 from 8,277.

Inferior Courts.—Here also there is an increase in institution. The same has gone up from 3,281 to 3,836.

Rent Control Original Petitions :

Inferior Courts.—There is an increase in filing and the same has gone up from 5,430 to 5,986.

Insolvency petitions :

Superior Courts.—There is a general increase from 521 to 675.

Inferior Courts.—The institution has come down from 186 to 137.

Execution Petitions :

Superior Courts.—The institution has recorded an increase from 5,429 to 5,916. The filing is on the increase in all the Districts except Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, East Thanjavur, West Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore.

Inferior Courts.—There is a steep fall in Execution Petitions from 49,440 to 45,527. There is a decrease in all the courts except in Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, East Thanjavur and Pudukkottai.

Arbitration Cases :

Superior Courts.—There is a decrease in filing, the same having come down from 30 to 10.

Rent Tribunal Appeals :

Superior Courts.—There is steep fall in institution, the same having come down from 390 to 68.

Industrial Tribunal, Madras and Labour Courts at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore :

Industrial Tribunal, Madras.—Industrial Disputes referred under Section 10 of the Industrial Dispute Act before the Industrial Tribunal and the Labour Courts in the State is on the increase having risen from 1,089 to 1,459 and 71 to 85 respectively. The Petitions under section 33,33A and 33C have also shot up in the Industrial Tribunal, Madras.

The number of temporary Courts that functioned during the year ended 31st March 1984 is as follows:—

Additional District Courts 12

Temporary Courts in the City Civil Court, Madras in the Cadre of District Judges. 6

Private Coillages Appellate Tribunals, Madras.	1
Special Tribunal for Co-operative Cases, Madras.	1
Special Tribunal for Co-operative Cases, Madurai.	1
Additional Labour Court, Madurai ..	1
Additional Sub-Courts (and Sub-Courts constituted in new places but temporary).	16
Additional Assistant Judges Court in the City Civil Court, Madras (XI to XIX Assistant Judges Court).	8
And puisine Judges in the Court of Small Causes, Madras in the cadre of Sub-Judges.	2
Additional District Munsif Court (includes District Munsifs Courts constituted in new places but temporary).	83
Temporary Rent Control Courts in the Cadre of District Munsif Court in the Court of Small Causes.	4
(Seven Additional District Munsifs Courts sanctioned during the years 1982-83 and 1983-1984 could not commence functioning for want of officers).	

CIVIL DEFENCE.

Though Madras City and Tuticorin have been declared as Category I and II Towns respectively, the infrastructure required for the establishment of a Civil Defence set up has not been taken, as proposals are pending sanction of the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

2. The drawing up of Civil Defence plans for vital installations, etc. will be taken up and finalised by this Government soon on the establishment of a Civil Defence set up as Proposed.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.*Sessions Courts :*

A comparative statement showing the institution, disposal and pendency of Sessions cases in the State of Tamil Nadu during the period from 1st April 1983 to 31st March 1984 with the corresponding figures for the previous year from 1st April 1982 to 31st March 1983 is given below :—

Sessions Division.	Institution.		Disposal.		Pending.	
	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84
(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)	
North Arcot	159	154	154	209	145	90
South Arcot	217	238	174	217	125	146
Chengalpattu	158	167	101	119	124	172
Coimbatore	170	184	137	195	66	55
Periyar	166	150	164	192	83	41
Dharmapuri	89	128	106	105	79	102
Kanniyakumari	97	145	84	120	43	68
Madurai South	172	198	105	135	112	175
Madurai North	119	133	101	141	63	55
Pudukkottai	73	70	65	82	21	9
Ramanathapuram	154	217	116	194	109	132
Salem	171	211	204	205	170	176
Thanjavur East	76	117	98	89	24	52
Thanjavur West	139	155	114	134	73	94
Tiruchirappalli	157	188	220	211	110	87
Tirunelveli	269	357	278	282	186	261
Madras	119	108	98	129	80	59
Total ..	2,505	2,920	2,319	2,759	1,613	1,774

Magistrate Courts :

A comparative statement showing the institution disposal and pendency of Criminal cases in the districts (other than the Sessions) is furnished below :—

Districts.	Institution.		Disposal		Pendency.	
	1982-83	1983-84.	1982-83.	1983-84.	1982-83.	1983-84.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
North Arcot	53,121	41,268	49,710	44,210	12,715	9,773
South Arcot	43,503	52,069	42,133	51,783	8,455	8,741
Chengalpattu	39,242	28,240	33,446	31,414	23,026	19,852
Coimbatore	61,210	46,446	60,791	55,844	26,144	16,746
Nilgiris	7,497	8,722	6,065	7,378	7,453	8,797
Periyar	39,776	32,874	37,715	37,177	15,601	11,298
Dharmapuri	12,105	17,963	11,330	16,239	2,441	4,165
Kanniyakumari	13,838	15,945	13,298	16,326	6,995	6,614
Madurai	83,196	89,893	84,365	92,527	16,559	13,925
Pudukkottai	10,521	9,492	9,970	9,670	2,513	2,335
Ramanathapuram	39,798	41,120	36,847	41,783	9,441	8,778
Salem	43,773	40,356	41,162	42,963	9,516	6,909
Thanjavur	42,339	41,537	40,083	41,861	12,887	12,563
Tiruchirappalli	40,162	44,676	41,116	37,360	9,513	16,829
Tirunelveli	49,215	51,641	47,267	54,753	11,900	8,788
Madras	2,13,508	2,28,405	2,08,895	2,34,158	29,301	23,548
Total	7,92,804	7,90,647	7,64,193	8,15,446	2,04,460	1,79,661

NOTES :

(1) Out of 2,04,460 cases pending as on 31st March 1983, 5,703 are grave crime cases.

(2) Out of 1,79,661 cases pending as on 31st March 1984, 7,904 are grave crime cases.

The pendency of Sessions cases has increased from 1,613 for the period 1982-83 to 1,774 for the period 1983-84.

The pendency of Criminal cases has decreased from 2,04,460 for the period 1982-83 to 1,79,661 for the period 1983-84.

The relationship among the members of the Police, Bar and Magistracy has been found to be cordial throughout the State during the period.

FIRE SERVICES**Fire Stations :**

As on 31st March 1984, there were 131 Fire Stations functioning in the State. 34 new Fire Stations sanctioned by the Government were pending opening at the end of the year for want of new units. The question of constructions of new units for these fire stations was receiving the attention of the department.

Fire and other Emergency calls :

During the year the Fire stations in the State responded to 9,738 calls of which 111 were false alarms, 1,452 were emergency and rescue calls and the remaining 8,175 were actual fires. Of the actual fires that occurred 97 were serious involving loss of human life of property

exceeding Rs. 50,00 in each case, 408 were medium fires involving loss of property exceeding Rs. 10,000 but not exceeding Rs. 50,000 in each case and the remaining 7,670 were small fires involving loss of property worth Rs. 10,000 and below in each case. The estimated value of property damaged or lost in fires throughout the State was Rs. 3,63.05 lakhs. The estimated value of property saved was Rs. 4,283 lakhs.

Ambulance calls.—The ambulances in this department attended to 5,946 calls during 1983-84. Of these the number of accident and other free calls was 416 and the number of paid calls was 5,530. A sum of Rs. 1,71,918 was realised as hire charges for the paid calls.

Other Services :

There is one Emergency Breakdown Van attached to the Egmore Fire station in Madras City. It has been equipped with special accessories for lifting and towing crashed vehicles and also for jobs such as removing concrete blocks from collapsed buildings, etc. This van attended to 10 calls and a sum of Rs. 2,242 was realised as charges for the services rendered.

Training :

There is a Fire Service State Training School in Madras City and it imparts training to all Officers and men recruited direct. It also undertakes Refresher Courses for the Officers and men. During the year 2 Station Officers course, 4 Firemen Courses, 3 Firemen Drivers course and 1 Driver Mechanic course were conducted and 311 candidates in all underwent the training. Apart from the above, 3 Assistant, Divisional Fire Officers and 2 Station Fire Officers were deputed to the National Fire Service College, Nagpur, for training in fire fighting.

Awards :

During the year 1983, one Fireman Driver was awarded the President's Fire Service Medal for Gallantry and two Station Fire Officers, one Leading Fireman, one Fireman-Driver and one Driver-Mechanic were awarded the Fire Service Medal for Meritorious Service. The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Police Medal for outstanding devotion to duty was awarded to two Leading Fireman, one Driver-Mechanic and one Fireman.

Fire Service Benevolent Fund :

The Tamil Nadu Fire Service Benevolent Fund-cum-Welfare organisation is intended to render financial help to the members of the force in distress and for promoting their welfare. The number of persons on the rolls of the fund was 3,776. Cash relief amounting to Rs. 23,436.80 was given to the members during the year. The Government also sanctioned an annual outright grant of Rs. 10,000 to the Fund.

FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY.

The Tamil Nadu Forensic Science Laboratory Madras-4 which was functioning under the Police Department, until March 1980 was separated from the police department and placed directly under the control of a Scientist Director with the status of a separate head of the department functioning under the Home Department.

The main laboratory at Madras-4 was re-organised into 10 (ten) divisions and the number of cases received

during the period under review in those 10 divisions are given below :—

(1) Biology	1,243
(2) Ballistic	119
(3) Chemistry	434
(4) Document	463
(5) Excise	9,330
(6) Physics	242
(7) Prohibition	9,736
(8) Research	94
(9) Serology	1,383
(10) Toxicology	1,465

The cases received from the Regional Forensic Science Laboratories are as follows. The Regional Forensic Science Laboratory at Vellore is analysing only Excise cases. From November 1983 onwards this laboratory analyses Prohibition cases also.

Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Coimbatore :—

Toxicology	1,269
Prohibition	14,153
Excise	876

Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Madurai :—

Toxicology	763
Prohibition	3,913
Excise	810

Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Thanjavur :—

Toxicology	924
Prohibition	8,196
Excise	959

Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Tirunelveli :—

Biology	548
Toxicology	515
Prohibition	4,650
Excise	760

Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Vellore :—

Prohibition	359
Excise	1,670

The total number of cases disposed in the Main Laboratory as well as in the Regional Forensic Science Laboratories are furnished below :

Main Laboratory :

Biology	1,289
Ballistics	111
Chemistry	418
Documents	388
Excise	9,236
Physics	233

Prohibition	13,300
Research	94
Serology	1,466
Toxicology	1,065

Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Coimbatore :—

Toxicology	1,058
Prohibition	20,792
Excise	876

Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Madurai :—

Toxicology	763
Prohibition	4,211
Excise	810

Regional Forensic Science Laboratory Thanjavur :—

Toxicology	888
Prohibition	9,928
Excise	959

Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Tirunelveli :—

Biology	476
Toxicology	531
Prohibition	4,287
Excise	760

Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Vellore :—

Prohibition	359
Excise	1,683

The cases received and disposed from the District Forensic Science laboratories are as follows : The District Forensic Science Laboratory, Cuddalore and Trichirappalli are functioning under the control of the Assistant Director, Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Thanjavur, District Forensic Science Laboratory, Salem is functioning under the control of the Assistant Director, Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Vellore, North Arcot district.

	Cases Received.	Cases Analysed.
District Forensic Science Laboratory, Cuddalore.—		
Excise	632	632
District Forensic Science Laboratory, Salem.—		
Excise	858	858
District Forensic Science Laboratory Tiruchirappalli—		
Excise	657	657

The number of Crime Scenes visited by the Scientific Assistants in the main laboratory at Madras were 76 and the number of Crime scenes visited by the Scientific Assistants attached to the 21 Mobile Forensic Science Laboratories is 3,212.

The Photography section besides attending 10 Scientific Photographic work continued to Photograph articles received for examination in this laboratory. There were 15 cases pending at the beginning of the period and 750 cases were received during the year 688 cases were disposed. The pendency of cases on 1st April 1984 is 77.

New discovery :

Prof. P. Chandra Sekharan, Director of the Tamil Nadu Forensic Science Laboratory has announced his new discovery that the "Suture Pattern" of the human skull like Finger Prints differ from skull to skull and could offer positive means of identification. He made this announcement in a research paper read in absentia at the First Asian Pacific Congress on Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences held at Singapore during September 1983. A simple comparison of the Suture Pattern on the skull of a dead body with that of a skull X-ray taken while the person was alive would conclusively prove the identity.

Court Attendance :

In 273 cases the Laboratory experts tendered evidence in person in the courts.

MADRAS CITY POLICE

The sanctioned strength of the City Police force is as follows :—

Commissioner of Police	1
Deputy Commissioners of Police	9
Additional Deputy Commissioners of Police	2
Assistant Commissioners of Police	42
Inspectors of Police	154
Reserve Inspectors of Police	31
Sub-Inspectors of Police	479
Reserve Sub-Inspectors of Police	102
Reserve Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Police	33
Head Constables	1,091
Police Constables, Grade I	638
Police Constables, Grade II	6,521

Women Police Wing :

Women Sub-Inspectors	6
Women Head Constables	15
Women Police Constables (Grade I)	70

Statement of Crime for the year 1983-84 i.e., from 1st April 1983 to 31st March 1984 is given below :

<i>Serial number and nature of offence.</i>	<i>Reported.</i>	<i>Detected.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Murder	41	38
2 Murder for gain	3	2
3 Dacoity	2	2
4 Robbery	87	72
5 House Breaking by Night	550	350
6 House Breaking by Day	79	51
7 Cycle theft	1,312	971
8 Children jewels theft	49	33
9 Pocket picking	346	255
10 Motor Vehicles theft	175	118
11 Miscellaneous theft	3,916	2,388
12 Cattle theft	55	53
13 Criminal Breach of trust	124	63
14 Cheating	422	216
Total	7,120	4,574

Percentage of detection 64 per cent

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Property lost 1,06,10,407
 Property recovered 76,21,283
 Percentage of recovery 72 per cent.

During the year under review 112 cases of house brothel were detected as against 220 cases during 1982-83.

264 Pimps were rounded up during 1983-84 as against 274 Pimps during 1982-83.

736 Prostitutes were arrested in brothel houses during the year under review as against 511 prostitutes during 1982-83.

637 street prostitutes were arrested during the year under review as against 549 prostitutes during 1982-83. Most of the victims were from lower and lower middle class of the society. 214 lodges were raided during the year as against 106 during 1982-83.

Most of the victims took to this deviant way of life due to indigent domestic conditions and poverty.

Crimes :

The total volume of Crime reported under various heads during the year is 7,120 cases as against 6,567 in the previous year. Out of 7,120 cases reported 4,574 were detected during the year. In 1982-83, 5,028 cases were detected. The percentage of detection during 1983-84 is 64 as against 72 during 1982-83.

Murders :

44 cases of murder reported during the year including 3 cases of murder for gain as against 31 cases including 4 cases of murder for gain in 1982-83.

Police Control Room :

During the year, Police Control Room staff attended 4,996 emergency "100" calls while the number of call during the previous year were 6,148. They also attended 684 Fire calls during the year under review as against 721 calls in the previous year. 4,078 Broadcast messages for thefts of cars, scooters, man missing and children missing were relayed and prompt action was taken as against 2,165 Broadcast messages in the previous year. 9,671 messages were relayed and 5,347 messages were received during the year and prompt action was taken. The response to calls, broadcast and messages was prompt and very useful.

Police Dog Squad :

The sanctioned strength of the Dog Squad staff of Madras City is one Inspector, 3 Head Constables, one Grade I Police Constable and 7 Grade II Police Constables and 2 Dog Boys.

During the year 203 calls were attended by the Dog Squad of which in 95 instances, the dog did useful work.

Juvenile Aid Police Unit :

This unit deals with destitute children under the age of 16 years. Out of 366 cases dealt with by this unit during the year 350 Juveniles were produced before the Court out of which 267 Juveniles were restored to the parents by the Police, 34 Juveniles were sent to various homes, 33 Juveniles restored to parents by court, 12 are pending disposal in the Court and 4 are under investigation.

Home Guard :

The present strength of Home Guards is 1,111 Men Home Guards and 86 Women Home Guards. The services of the Home Guards are being utilised by the local Police Stations and Traffic Police stations in night patrol, bandobust, Traffic duties etc. with a view to employ them purposefully to supplement the Police duties, and also to develop a status for the Home Guards in the local areas where they reside for a closer Police-Public Relations.

Accidents :

The total number of accidents that occurred during the period under review was 6,573 as against 5,836 for the corresponding period of last year. The total number of fatal accidents were 326 cases as against 351 cases last year. During the period a sum of Rs. 6,25,000 towards fine amount was realised for cases prosecuted under various sections in Traffic Investigation Branch.

General :

Law and Order was well maintained throughout the year. Crime was kept well under control and the standard of investigation has improved due to use of modern techniques like the computer, Kodak microcde and other scientific aids. Traffic regulation received adequate attention. All special and local laws were paid good attention.

PRISONS.

The Inspector-General of Prisons continued to be the Head of the Prisons Department. Total number of

STATISTICS ABOUT PRISONS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1st APRIL 1983 TO 31st MARCH 1984

Serial number and details.	Convicted prisoners.	Remand/U.T. prisoners.	Civil prisoners.	Detenus.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Number remained on 1st April 1983	5,699	2,792	13	147
2. Number admitted from 1st April 1983 to 31st March 1984	20,899	59,248	208	388
3. Number released from 1st April 1983 to 31st March 1984	20,697	60,313	299	198
4. Number remained on 31st March 1984	5,901	1,727	12	337
5. Daily average	4,684	1,615	10	63

Prohibition prisoners :

There were 1,506 prisoners under the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act at the beginning of the year (i.e.) on 1st April 1983, 30,687 were admitted by direct committal, by committal after having been released on bail, transfer, etc. and 28,708 prisoners were discharged leaving a balance of 3,485 prisoners at the end of the year.

Prison Offences :

During the year 448 offences were committed by prisoners. Out of those, in 338 cases punishments were imposed and in the remaining 110 cases warning was ordered.

Escapes and recaptures :

There were 26 escapes during the year. Out of 26 escapes, 11 were recaptured and 15 escapes are still at large.

Detenus (COFEPOSA, NSA and TNPDA Act):

There were 147 detenus at the beginning of the year. During the year 388 detenus were admitted and 198 were released leaving a balance of 337 detenus at the end of the year.

Education :

Education under the adult education scheme was given to eligible prisoners in all Central Prisons. Prisoners were permitted to study up to post-graduate

Prisons in the State during the year is as follows :—

1. Central Prisons	8
2. State Prison for Women, Vellore	1
3. Borstal School	1
4. Open Air Prisons	2
5. Special Sub-Jails	3
6. Sub-Jails	119

Population and accommodation :

The daily average number of prisoners of all classes in the prisons of this State excluding Sub-Jails, Open Air Prisons and Borstal School during the year was 6,372. The break-up particulars are furnished below :

level through correspondence course and appear for the examinations conducted by the respective universities at Government cost. They were allowed to appear for the examinations at Government cost for three times. They were allowed to appear for examinations in their civilian clothes duly escorted by police in mufti. Prisoners are also allowed to study and appear for Hindi examinations at Government cost.

During the year, prisoners were permitted to study different courses as shown below :—

(i) Profoundation Course	36
(ii) Foundation Course	15
(iii) B.A.	12
(iv) B.Com.	3
(v) M.A.	5
(vi) M.B.B.S.	1
(vii) B. G. L.	3
(viii) B. Ed.	1

Advisory Board Scheme :

Advisory Board constituted to review the cases of prisoners for their premature release considered the cases of 649 prisoners during the year. The Board recommended the release of 354 prisoners. Their cases as well as those of 295 cases not recommended by the Board, but required to be sent to Government under the rules were submitted to Government. The number of cases in which orders were pending with Government at the beginning was 143. Government ordered the

release of 218 prisoners and ordered the resubmission of 118 cases prescribing certain periods. Orders of the Government in respect of 456 cases were awaited at the end of the year.

Borstal School :

The daily average population of the Borstal School during the year was 262.

Education :

The inmates of the Borstal School were given Literary education for two hours and vocational training for five hours on every working day. They were taught in their mother tongue (i.e.) Tamil.

Vocational training :

Inmates of the Borstal School were trained in the following industries or vocations :—

1. Carpentry
2. Blacksmithy
3. Book Binding
4. Tailoring
5. Agriculture
6. Masonry
7. Laundry
8. Band Practice and
9. Domestic work such as cooking.

Inmates were given training according to their aptitude.

PROBATION BRANCH

The Probation Branch continued to work satisfactorily during the year.

	Nos.
(a) The total number of enquiries made and visits made by the Regional Probation Officers and Probation Officers during the year 1983-84.	66,276
(b) Number of prisons released from the Court basing on the report of the Probation Officers during the year 1983-84.	10,775
(c) Number of persons under supervisions during the year 1983-84.	7,476

Recreations and cultural programmes:

Prisoners in Central Prisons were permitted to play Volley Ball, Kabaddi, Badminton and the prisoners in the State Prison for Women, Vellore were permitted to play tennikoit on Sundays and prison holidays. Variety

entertainments by outsiders were arranged under the auspices of the cultural committee at the premises of all the prisons for the benefit of the prisoners periodically. Feature Films on an average of two per month were also screened to prisoners with the help of philanthropists. Social Institutions and local distributors interested in the welfare of prisoners.

All the Sub-Jails in the State have been completely taken over by the Prison Department during the year.

Simple trades have been introduced in all the Central Prisons except Central Prison, Coimbatore and Borstal School, Pudukkottai which will help the prisoners for their rehabilitation on their discharges.

TAMIL NADU POLICE

Sanctioned Strength of Tamil Nadu Police Force as on 31st March 1984.

Director-General of Police	2
Inspector-General of Police	1
Dputy Inspector-General of Police/ Commissioner of Police	21
Superintendent of Police	51
Joint Superintendent of Police	5
Additional Superintendent of Police Cat I Addl. S. P. II	35
Commandant	8
Dy. Commandant	4
Asst. Supdt. of Police	17
Assistant Commandant	32
Dy. Supdt. of Police-I /D.S.I, II	243
Inspector /Adj. Inspector	1,122
Reserve Inspector	90
Sub-Inspector/Reserve Sub-Inspector	3,898
Asst. Sub-Inspr./Reserve Asst. Sub-Inspr.	200
Head Constable	5,307
Havildar	660
Naik	594
Lance Naik	523
Police Constable Grade I	4,639
Police Constable Grade II	38,597
Women Sub-Inspr.	82
Women Head Constable	73
Women Police Constable	666
Total	56,865

The salient features of Crime in Tamil Nadu (excluding Madras City) for the period from 1st April 1983 to 31st March 1984 are furnished below:—

Total Crime.—Property crime including Murder for the financial year 1983-84 were 33,712 as against

29,677 for the corresponding period of last year shown an increase by 4035 cases or 13.5 per cent. The increase is seen in all the districts except Railway Police, Chingleput

East, Chingleput West and Ramanathapuram West. The District-wise particulars furnished below will show the fluctuation.

(1)	From 1st April 1983 to 31st March 1984.	From 1st April 1982 to 31st March 1983	Plus or minus.	Percentage.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Tiruchirappalli Railway Police	185	..	..	..
Madras Railway Police	338	515	-8	-1.5
Tiruchirappalli	3,198	3,039	+159	+5.20
Pudukottai	702	587	+115	+19.5
Thanjavur East	1,818	1,341	+477	+35.5
Thanjavur West	1,959	1,639	+320	+19.5
South Arcot	2,530	2,206	+324	+14.6
Chengalpattu East	2,591	2,902	-311	-10.7
Chengalpattu West	1,246	1,386	-140	-10.1
Madurai South	1,646	1,260	+386	+30.6
Madurai North	1,763	1,082	+681	+62.9
Ramanathapuram East	857	654	+203	+31.0
Ramanathapuram West	926	942	-16	-1.6
Tirunelveli East	1,154	2,238	+274	+12.2
Tirunelveli West	1,358	..	..	..
Kanyakumari	919	658	+261	+39.6
Coimbatore Urban	1,813	1,614	+199	+12.3
Coimbatore Rural	1,002	773	+229	+29
Periyar	1,235	1,052	+183	+17.3
The Nilgiris	396	326	+70	+21.4
Salem	1,988	1,648	+340	+20.6
Dharmapuri	909	815	+94	+11.5
North Arcot	3,179	3,000	+179	+5.9
Total	33,712	29,677	+4,035	+13.5

CRIME INCREASED UNDER ALL HEADS EXCEPT UNDER MURDER.

Head of Crime.	From 1st April 1983 to 31st March 1984.	From 1st April 1982 to 31st March 1983.	Plus or minus.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Murder	1,172	1,235	-63	-5.1
Dacoity	60	46	+14	+30.4
Robbery	265	256	+9	+3.5
House-Breaking	10,196	7,903	+2,293	+29.0
Major Theft	18,958	17,695	+1,263	+7.1
Minor Theft	1,942	1,502	+440	+29.2
Cattle Theft	1,119	1,040	+79	+7.5
Total	33,712	29,677	+4,035	+13.5

Murder.—There was a decrease by 63 cases or 5.1 in the incidence of crime under this head during the period from 1st April 1983 to 31st March 1984 with 1172 cases as against 1,235 for the corresponding period of 1982-83. The high incidence was noticed in Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli East, South Arcot and Dharmapuri districts when compared with that of the corresponding period of 1982-83 the decrease is noticeable under all the districts except Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur East, South Arcot, Madurai North, Ramanathapuram West, Coimbatore Urban, Coimbatore Rural, Salem and Dharmapuri.

Dacoity.—60 cases were reported during the year (1983-84) as against 46 for the corresponding period of last year with an increase by 14 cases or 30.4 per cent.

Robbery.—265 cases were reported during the period under review as against 256 for the corresponding period of 1982-83 indicating an increase by 9 cases or 3.5 per cent.

House-breaking.—The volume of crime under this head (10,196) during (1983-84) shows an increase by 2,293 cases or 29.0 per cent above the figures (7,903) for the previous year. The incidence of crime was high in Tiruchirappalli, North Arcot, Chingleput East, Thanjavur West, Salem, Thanjavur East and South Arcot districts.

Major Theft.—18,958 cases were reported during the year (1983-84) as against 17,695 for the corresponding period of last year shows with an increase by 1,263 cases or 7.1 per cent.

Minor Theft.—The incidence of crime under this head 1,942 were reported during the period from 1st April 1983 to 31st March 1984 as against 1,502 for the corresponding period of last year indicating an increase by 440 cases or 29.2 per cent.

Cattle Theft.—1,119 cases were reported during the year (1983-84) as against 1,040 for the corresponding period of last year (1982-83) shows an increase by 79 cases or 7.5 per cent.

Percentage of detection.—Of the 33,712 cases reported during the year (1983-84) 10,891 ended in conviction. Detection works out to 32.3 per cent convicted cases as against 36.1 per cent for the corresponding period of 1982-83.

Security cases.—25,176 persons were proceeded against under Sections, 109 and 110 Cr.P.C. during 1983-84 as against 31,461 for the corresponding period of 1982-83. Of these, 21,307 were bound over during the year as against 24,326 for the corresponding period of 1982-83.

District Crime Record Bureaux.—The District Crime Record Bureaux functioned satisfactorily during the year 1983-84.

Detective Dog Squads.—There are 4 dog squads in Madras City, Madurai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli districts and they have been working satisfactorily. The services of the detective dogs were utilised in 738 instances during the period from 1st April 1983 to 31st March 1984 and out of them they were useful in 260 instances.

Juvenile Delinquency.—1,118 Children came to notice in property offences during this year as against 1,057 of last year. All the 31 Boys' Clubs in the State are functioning satisfactorily.

Working of Habitual Offenders Act.—There were 934 criminals notified under this Act at the end of 1983-84 as against 1,026 criminals for the corresponding period of 1982-83. Prosecutions under this Act was launched in 90 instances during the year.

Sports.—The Tamil Nadu State Police team consisting of 78 Police personnel participated in the South Zone Tournaments of All India Police Games held at Trivandrum from 28th November 1983 to 4th December 1983.

The Tamil Nadu Police team won first place in Volley Ball, and Basket Ball and Secured Second place in Kabbaddi and Gymnastics. Individual championship in gymnastics was won by Hav. 161 Amr of T.S.P. VI Battalion.

Tamil Nadu Police team participated in the XXVII All-India Police Duty Meet 1983 held at Lucknow from 3rd to 10th December 1983 and won 4 gold medals, 3 silver medals and 2 bronze medals in various competitions.

General.—Enforcement of law maintenance of order and prevention and detection of crime received adequate attention during the year 1983-84. The Rural Vigilance Committees, Boys' Clubs, the Home Guards and the Police-Public Sports helped to foster better and closer Public relations.

TAMIL NADU POLICE HOUSING CORPORATION

The Tamil Nadu Police Housing Corporation, an undertaking of the Government of Tamil Nadu, was formed with the main object of construction of houses to the Police Personnel under 'Own Your House' scheme as a welfare measure to the Police Personnel including retired. The Corporation was registered on 30th April 1981. The Authorised Share Capital of the Corporation is Rs.1.00 crore and out of this amount, the Government have so far sanctioned a sum of Rs. 12.00 lakhs towards paid-up capital.

The main aim of the Corporation is to get Government lands in important industrial towns and district Headquarters and construct houses at economic prices so that they are within the reach of the low and middle income group of Police Personnel. The Corporation has identified Government lands in almost all the districts except Madras City. The Corporation has acquired Government lands in Navalpattu, Tiruchi; Mulpakkam, South Arcot; Vadapalanji; Madurai; Kalanivasal; Ramanaapuram; and Visanthapuram in Salem District. The Corporation has also purchased temple lands in Ganapathy, Coimbatore; and Thimmarajapuram in Tirunelveli District. As regards Madras City, the Government have been addressed to allot some surplus lands acquired under Urban Land Ceiling Act to the Corporation. Orders are awaited.

In its maiden attempt, the Corporation has taken up a prestigious scheme of constructing 720 houses at Navalpattu, Tiruchi near Small Arms Factory at Thiruvembur. It has constructed three categories of houses (i.e.) E.W.S., L.I.G. and M.I.G. at a cost of Rs. 164.00 lakhs and the scheme is nearing completion. The houses are likely to be handed over to the allottees shortly. The HUDCO has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 88.05 lakhs for the above scheme.

The Corporation has proposed to construct 432 houses at Ganapathy Village, Coimbatore, 146 houses at Thimmarajapuram in Tirunelveli District and 167 houses at Vadapalanji in Madurai District. It has sought for financial assistance from HUDCO for the above schemes also.

The Government have earmarked a sum of Rs. 1.00 crore each year to be sanctioned as House Building Advance to the eligible Police Personnel so as to enable them to purchase ready built houses constructed and allotted by the Corporation. To facilitate easy operation of this scheme, the Director-General of Police Madras has been vested with special powers to sanction House Building Advance to the Police Personnel.

MOTOR VEHICLES ADMINISTRATION.

The main functions of the Transport Department are to administer the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Act 1939, Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act 1974 and the Rules made thereunder :

The Transport Department is under the administrative control of Transport Department Commissioner who is also the State Transport Authority. For the purpose of administrative convenience, the State has been divided into six zones, each under the control of a Deputy Transport Commissioner.

The Deputy Transport Commissioner is the Regional Transport Authority for the Districts under his jurisdiction and Regional Transport Officers and Additional Regional Transport Officers of the districts concerned function as his Secretaries and Additional Secretaries.

Check Posts:

During the year under report, the amount of tax realised at the 6 check posts by way of detecting cases is Rs. 71,04,990.

State Transport Appellate Tribunal;

The State Transport Appellate Tribunal in the cadre of District Judge hears appeals and Revision Petitions against the orders of the State Transport Authority and its Secretary, Additional Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries and the Regional Transport Authorities and their Secretaries and Additional Secretaries.

Out of 864 revision petitions and 2,166 appeals, 650 Revision petitions and 875 appeals were disposed of and 214 revision petitions and 1,291 appeals were pending disposal at the end of the year under review. The number of writ petitions filed and disposed of by High Court during the year are as follows :—

Number of Writ Petitions pending at the beginning.	436
Number filed during the year	238
Number of cases disposed	241
Number pending at the end of the year	433

Mini Buses :

To serve the remote rural areas of the State where regular bus facilities cannot be provided to unserved villages, the scheme of introduction of mini buses had been taken up. Now there are 98 mini buses plying in Tamil Nadu. A concessional rate of tax of Rs. 50 (Rs. 40 as tax and surcharge of Rs. 10) per seat per quarter is allowed in respect of mini buses.

Jeep Stage Carriages :

Jeep stage carriages with seating capacity of less than 15 are operated at the concessional rate of tax viz., 3/4 of the normal rate. The total number of jeep stage carriages in Tamil Nadu as on 31st March 1984 is 27.

Buses—Operators—Routes :

The classification of the bus operators in private sector according to the number of vehicles owned as on 31st March 1984 is as shown below :—

<i>Category of operators.</i>	<i>Number of bus operators in private sector in each category as on 31st March 1984.</i>
(1)	(2)
One Bus	1,928
Two Buses	678
Three Buses	311
Four Buses	123
Five Buses	48
Six Buses	15
Seven Buses	1
Eight Buses	1
Ten Buses	1

The number of buses owned by different State Transport undertakings as on 31st March 1984 is as follows :—

<i>Serial number and name of the STU.</i>	<i>Number of buses.</i>
(1)	(2)
1 Anna Transport Corporation Limited, Salem.	641
2 Cheran Transport Corporation Limited, Coimbatore.	881
3 Cholan Roadways Corporation Limited, Kumbakonam.	767
4 Jeeva Transport Corporation Limited, Erode.	264
5 Kattabomman Transport Corporation Limited, Tirunelveli.	419
6 Nesamany Transport Corporation Limited, Nagercoil.	344
7 Pandian Roadways Corporation Limited, Madurai.	861
8 Marudhu Pandiyar Transport Corporation Limited, Karaikudi.	346
9 Pallavan Transport Corporation, Limited, Madras.	2,116
10 Pattukkottai Azhagiri Transport Corporation Limited, Vellore.	540
11 Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation Limited, Madras.	545
12 Thanthai Periyar Transport Corporation Limited, Villupuram.	562

The number of stage carriages as on 31st March 1984 is 13,350.

The total number of routes operated in Tamil Nadu is as shown below :—

<i>Service.</i>	<i>Number of routes as on 31st March 1984.</i>
(1)	(2)
Metropolitan Service	379
City and Town Service	2,804
Mofussil Ordinary Service	5,094
Mofussil Express Service	168
Total	8,445

Contract Carriages :

The following table will indicate the number of Contract Carriages in the State :—

<i>Category.</i>	<i>Number as on 31st March 1984.</i>
(1)	(2)
Autorickshaws	13,052
Ordinary Taxis	3,516
Tourist Taxis (State)	6,787
Tourist Vans (State)	1,783
Omni Buses	49
Luxury Coaches	29
All India Tourist Motor Cabs	200
Tourist Omni Buses (not exceeding 35 passengers)	51

As on 31st March 1984, the following number of vantage tourist taxis are plying.

<i>Type.</i>	<i>Number of permits.</i>
(1)	(2)
Matodor	380
Standard-20	1,369
Mahendra and Mahendra	30
Hindustan Trekker	4

To promote tourist, National Permits for contract carriages to ply all over India have also been issued as follows :

<i>Category.</i>	<i>Quota.</i>	<i>Number of permit issued.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. All India Tourist Motor Cabs.	200	200
2. Tourist Omni Buses (Not exceeding 35 Passengers).	50	50+1*

* Plying under Supreme Court Order.

Ve hicular Growth :

There has been a steady growth of ve hicular popula- tion in Tamil Nadu. The comparative figures for the years 1983 and 1984 are furnished below :

Category.	As on 31st March 1983.	As on 31st March 1984.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Stage Carriages	13,128	13,350
Contract Carriages	22,473	25,467
P.T.Vs.	636	778
Good Vehicles –		
Public Carriers	35,824	39,375
Private Carriers	3,440	3,510
Goods Vehicles not covered by permits.	4,176	3,570
Tractors	9,451	10,052
Trailers	9,797	10,522
Articulated vehicles ..	754	902
Other vehicles not covered by permit.	3,08,913	3,27,016*

* Provisional.

Taxation :

The mode of payment of tax in respect of Non- transport vehicles was made, half yearly and annual during the period under report.

Enforcement :

The statistical details on the work done by the enforce- ment staff of this department during the year under report on the check of the following items are furnished below :

(i) Number of check reports issued and the revenue- derived.

Period.	Number of vehicles in which irregularities detected.	Compound- ing fee collected.
(1)	(2)	(3)
From 1st April 1983 to 1st March 1984.	48,191	20,77,130 RS.

(ii) Statistics on punishments awarded to offender under Departmental action :

(a) Against permit holders			
Suspension .. ..	..	..	21,048
Cancellation .. ..	..	..	97
(b) Against Drivers			
..	..	..	135
(c) Against Conductors			
..	..	..	216

Licensing of Drivers and Conductors :

The details of issue and renewal of driving licences during the year under report as compared to the previous year are as follows :—

	1982-83.	1983-84.
Number of driving licences issued	1,14,874	1,36,178
Number of driving licences renewed.	1,43,160	1,16,451

Conductor certificates are issued as per needs. During the year 1983-84, the number newly issued and the number renewed are 9,053 and 25,674 respectively.

Revenue and Expenditure :

The Transport Department collects revenue by way of Motor Vehicles Taxes and fees. Major revenue derived through taxes on Vehicles.

The particulars regarding receipts under the different heads of revenue are given below :

Particulars.	Actuals for 1982-83.	Actuals for 1983-84.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(RUPEES IN THOUSANDS)	
1. Fee under M. V. Act ..	51,438	57,984
2. Taxes received for Motor Vehicles.	7,27,409	8,47,382
3. Other receipts	486	386
Total	7,79,333	9,05,752

The expenditure incurred for the administration of the Transport Department was Rs. 205 lakhs for the year 1983-84.

Chapter XIV

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES (HOUSING)

The Co-operative movement in the field of Housing in Tamil Nadu continued to maintain progress during the year 1983-84. There were 12 types of Primary Housing Societies apart from Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Society which is the apex society in the State. The number of each type on 31st March 1984 is shown below :—

1 Co-operative Building Societies	387
2 Co-operative House Building Societies ..	177
3 Co-operative House Construction Societies	48
4 Co-operative Housing Societies	124
5 Co-operative Townships	4
6 Co-operative Tenancy Housing Societies	2
7 Industrial Co-operative Housing Societies	37
8 Co-operative House Site Societies	87
9 Co-operative House Service Societies	103
10 Adi-Dravida Housing Societies	18
11 Rural Housing Societies	273
12 Taluk and Divisional Rural Housing Societies.	104
Total	1,364

Co-operative Building Societies :

There were 387 Co-operative Building Societies with a membership of 95,303 and paid up share capital of Rs. 435.52 lakhs. These societies issued loans to their member to the extent of Rs. 1.01 lakhs. With the help of the loans given, the members of these societies completed the construction 2,048 houses and 2,515 houses were under various stages of construction at the end of the year.

Co-operative House Building Societies :

There were 177 Co-operative Building Societies with a membership of 29,779 and paid up share capital of Rs. 144.48 lakhs. During the year under report, the member of these societies completed in construction of 500 houses while 526 houses were under various stages of construction.

Co-operative House Construction Societies .

As on 31st March 1984 there were 48 Co-operative House Construction Societies with 8,601 members and paid up share capital of Rs. 79.38 lakhs of which 16 House Construction Co-operative Societies were affiliated to Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Society.

Housing Societies.

As on 31st March 1984 there were 124 Housing Societies with a membership of 1,24,276 and with a paid up share capital of Rs. 516.30 lakhs, of which 123 societies were affiliated to the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Society. During the year 1983-84, these societies borrowed loans from Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Society and issued loans to the extent of Rs. 948.96 lakhs. to their members. 1,306 houses have been completed during the year 1983-84.

Co-operative Township :

There are only 2 societies of this types, one at Katpadi and the other at Bhavanisagar. Their membership was 2,076 with a paid up share capital of Rs. 7.85 lakhs as on 31st March 1984.

Co-operative Tenancy Housing Society :

There are four Co-operative Tenancy Housing Societies in the State as follows :—

(i) Dr. Alagappa Chettiar College Tenancy Co-operative Housing Society, Karaikudi.

(ii) V.O.C. Educational Tenancy Co-operative Housing Society, Tirunelveli District.

(iii) Gandhigramam Tenancy Co-operative Housing Society, Madurai District.

(iv) Ramakrishna Kudil Tenancy Co-operative Housing Society, Tiruchirappalli District.

Industrial Co-operative Housing Societies. :

As on 31st March 1984 there were 225 members with paid up share capital of Rs. 2.14 lakhs in these four societies.

As on 31st March 1984 there were 37 Co-operative Industrial Housing Societies with a membership of

1,992 and a paid up share capital of Rs. 12.65 lakhs at the end of the year. During the year 1982-83 these societies issued loans to their members to the extent of Rs. 3.58 lakhs and 13 houses were completed.

Co-operative House Site Societies ;

The main object of these societies is to buy or acquire land and lay it out as House Sites for allotment to members. There were 87 houses Site Societies in the State with a membership of 10,692 and paid up share capital of Rs. 12.88 lakhs. ;

Co-operative House Service Societies ;

Co-operative House Service Societies are organised for the allottees of Housing Board flats in accordance with the conditions laid down in the lease-cum-sale agreement of the Housing Board of the maintenance of the flats. As on 31st March 1984 there were 103 House Service Societies with membership of 6,136 with a paid up share capital of Rs. 2.16 lakhs.

Adi-Dravida Co-operative Housing Societies :

These Societies have been formed exclusively for the benefit of Adi-Dravida members. There are 18 societies of which three are Rural Co-operative Housing Societies and the remaining fifteen are Co-operative Building Societies functioning in the districts of North Arcot, Tiruchy, Madurai, Ramnad, Salem and Periyar. As on 31st March 1984 these 18 Societies had a membership of 5,838 with paid up share capital of Rs. 59,000.

Existing Rural Housing Societies ;

As on 31st March 1984 there were 273 Rural Co-operative Housing Societies with membership of 2.24 lakhs and paid up share capital of Rs. 215.49 lakhs of which 92 societies have been affiliated to Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Society.

Taluk and Divisional Level Rural Housing Societies ;

One of the important features of this scheme is that the beneficiary himself constructs the house by using his own labour using locally available building materials.

Financial Assistance by the State Government to the Rural Scheme.

The financial assistance provided, by the State Government during 1983-84 under the Rural Housing is as follows :—

Year.	Loans to TNCHS	Subsidy to A.Ds
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
1983-84	385.00	558.67

110E-1-18

The Financial assistance provided by the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Society under Rural Housing Scheme, through the Taluk and Divisional Level Rural Co-operative Housing Societies in the year 1983-84 is as follows :—

Financial year.	Amount disbursed.
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1983-84	1,094.44

Arbitration ;

There were 5,341 arbitration cases pending at the beginning of the year. During the year 2,092 arbitration cases were entertained and 1,838 cases were disposed of leaving 5,595 pending disposal at the end of the year.

Execution Petition ;

There were 1,830 E.P.S. pending disposal at the beginning of the year. During the year 425 E.Ps. were received and 463 E.Ps. were disposed of leaving a balance of 1,792 E.Ps. pending at the close of the year.

Supersession ;

At the beginning of the year, committees of 21 housing societies were under supersession and their affairs were managed by S.Os.

Prosecution ;

There were 16 cases of misappropriation reported in the working of the housing societies at beginning of the year. Prosecution has been launched in respect of all these cases.

Liquidation ;

At the beginning of the year there were 148 housing societies under liquidation. During the year one housing society was brought under liquidation. During the year no housing society under liquidation was revived. Thus 149 housing societies were under liquidation at the end of the year.

MADRAS METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY.

Madras Metropolitan Development Authority is statutory body constituted under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 as amended by Tamil Nadu Act 2 of 1974.

Objectives :

The main objective of the Authority are to :

(a) Prepare plans for the orderly development of the metropolitan area, conducive for healthful living.

(b) Direct public investment to the right place at the right time according to the Development Plan through inter departmental co-ordination and monitoring of development by public agencies.

(c) Regulate private development so as to be in consonance with the development plan, in order to achieve the plan objectives ; and

(d) Promote developmental activity at strategic location as to further the objectives of the adopted and approved strategy.

Meeting :

During the year, the Authority met on ten occasions and the Committees on sixteen occasions.

Functional Units :

The three functional units in MMDA are :

- (a) Development Planning Unit
- (b) Area Plans Unit
- (c) Area Development Unit

The activities of these units during 1983-84 are described below :

WORLD BANK AIDED PROJECTS :—**Development Planning Unit :**

With financial assistance from World Bank, two Urban Development Projects have been taken up for implementation, viz., (a) MUDP. I 1977-81 and (b) MUDP. II (1981-85).

Madras Urban Development Project II :

The main objective of Madras Urban Development Project II is to continue to further develop and expand low cost solution to the urban problems in Madras. Out of the estimated cost of Rs. 73.9 crores, World Bank assistance will be the order of Rs. 35.28 crores. It envisages a comprehensive programme of assistance to the City of Madras for slum improvement, medicare and pre-schools in improved (slum) areas and sites and services schemes, Solid Waste Management, Road improvements and assistance to Bus Transport company serving the City.

Slum improvement :

Under this component about 50,000 households in slums would be benefitted 250 Pre-schools and 15 Medicare centres would be provided to cater to 50,000 slum

households. At the end of the year improvement works covering 22,083 households in 88 slums has been completed and works, covering 7,656 households in 42 slums were in progress. LCS agreements have been entered into with 24,645 households 20 preschools have started functioning. Another 12 pre schools, buildings have been constructed and handed over to DSW.

Home improvement loans to effect basic improvements to shelter units are given in the range of Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 3,500 to the families with incomes ranging from Rs. 201 to Rs. 600 per month. Rs. 600 is given as grant to the families with income less than Rs. 200 per month. Home Improvement Loans/ Grants to the tune of Rs. 151.89 lakhs have been sanctioned and Rs. 77.33 lakhs have been disbursed to 5,996 households.

Traffic action Committee :

The TAC had met on 6 occasions during the year and discussed specific situations in MMA which required remedial measures—both long-term and short-term. The Committee had impressed on the Government through the MMDA, the need for specific budget allocation of about Rs. 30 lakhs every year to DHRW, MC and Police to enable them to take up Traffic Improvement Schemes of not a major nature on a proper priority to be laid down by MMDA to help in managing the ever increasing traffic volume/flow in the city effectively.

Role of MMDA in the implementation of MRTS Project :

The Government of India have clearance in 1983 for the project on construction of MRTS covering a distance of 8.45 Km. between Beach and Luz at a cost of about Rs. 54 crores. The M.T.P. (Railways) have started the preliminary works during the fiscal year 1983-84 with an outlay of Rs. 1 cores. For implementation of the project in time, many issues relating to land encroachment by slum along the alignment replacement and redesigning of road bridges, etc., needed co-operation and co-ordination of all the service departments of State and Central Government. The Government had constituted a co-ordination Committee in which MMDA represented. During the year the Committee met on 3 occasions and MMDA had contributed in furthering the progress of the Scheme.

Planning Permission Applications:

Most of the powers for granting, refusing planning permission and for pursuing further action on unauthorised/deviated constructions have been delegated to the constituent local bodies in Madras Metropolitan Area. The number of Planning Permission Applica-

tions received and disposed of in this Authority during 1983-84 are as follows :—

(i) Number of Planning Permission Applications pending at the beginning of the year	372
(ii) Number of Planning Permission Applications received during the year	2,374
(iii) Number of Planning Permission Applications disposed	2,287
(iv) Number of Planning Permission Applications granted	737
(v) Number of Planning Permission Applications refused	689
(vi) Number of Planning Permission Applications returned for resubmission	861
(vii) Number of Planning Permission Applications pending at the end of the year	459
(viii) Number of appeals processed during the year	278

Development charge collection :

As provided for the section 59 of Town and Country Planning Act, Government have sanctioned the Collection of Development charge on any development proposed except by State/Central Government and Local Bodies. During the year a sum of Rs. 43.22 lakhs has been collected.

One per cent contribution from the General Revenues of Local Bodies :

Every local body in Madras Metropolitan area has to contribute 1 per cent of its General Revenue to Madras Metropolitan Development Authority's Development Fund as per Section 59 of the Town and Country Planning Act. Collection of this started from 1st October 1979. During the year, a sum of Rs. 2.09 lakhs has been collected.

Land Development :

In Phase I, Programme 693.00 acres of forest land were taken up. Neighbourhoods-I, Parts of Neighbourhoods II and III having an extent of 150 acres have been developed. Now, it is proposed to develop parts of Neighbourhood I, II and III during 1983-85. Neighbourhood III is being developed for providing additional industrial plots. Road laying works are being carried out after necessary jungle clearance and sectioning of site. Development works taken up in Neighbourhood I and Industrial area are almost completed. The land and building development taken up in Neighbourhood II and Neighbourhood III are also nearing completion.

Housing :

144 LIG Houses have been completed in Neighbourhood I and allotted and most of them have been occu-

pied. 504 LIG, 234 LIG and 214 LIG and 30 LIG Ready Built Houses are completed and allotted. About 463 plots of various categories like HIG, MIG, LIG/EWS have been allotted to the public. So far 1,206 ready built houses have been allotted to the public. So far 1,206 ready built houses have been allotted and more than 1,000 families are now living in Maraimalai Nagar.

Finance :

The total receipts and expenditure of the Authority for the year 1983-84 were Rs. 849.76 lakhs and Rs. 374.68 lakhs respectively.

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

The Tamil Nadu Housing Board is a statutory body formed under the Tamil Nadu Housing Board Act 1961. The Chairman and the Members of the Board are appointed by the Government.

Economically Weaker Section Housing Schemes :

The beneficiaries under this Scheme are vendors, petty shop owners, daily wage labourers, small businessmen, artisans, etc., During this year 5,598 Units were taken up for execution and 3,930 units were completed including Sites and Services Scheme and Rs. 259.72 lakhs were spent.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme :

This scheme is to benefit those whose monthly income is between Rs. 351 and Rs. 600. During this year 2,406 Units were taken up for execution and 1,102 Units were completed and Rs. 433.62 lakhs were spent.

Middle Income Group Housing and High Income Group Housing Scheme :

The Middle Income Group Housing Scheme covers those whose monthly income is between Rs. 601 and Rs. 1,500 and the High Income Group Housing Scheme is for those whose monthly income exceeds Rs. 1,501. During this year 4,477 Units were taken up for execution and 2,534 Units were completed and Rs. 1,078.86 lakhs were spent.

Acquisition and Development Scheme :

Housing Board acquires vast tracts of land, develops them and sells to various sections of the Society from time to time. Neighbourhoods developed by Tamil Nadu Housing Board contains all amenities like wide roads, street lights, protected water supply, drainage, Schools, Hospitals, Play-fields and Community centres.

Neighbourhoods in City like South Madras, Ashok Nagar, K.K. Nagar, A.A. Nagar, Korattur, Vyasarpadi, A.A. Nagar Western Extension, Thiruvanmiyur are developed by Housing Board. Similar Neighbourhoods are also developed in cities like Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Erode, Thiruchengode, Thanjavur, Pudukottai and Vellore. A sum of Rs. 281.33 lakhs has been spent during the year on this work —

Slum Improvement/Slum Clearance Scheme :

During this year 1982-83 the Government has relaxed the ban imposed in taking up slum schemes in cities other than the four places i.e. Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Salem. The Government has also given the Budget provision of Rs. 200 lakhs during this year. For this 3,088 Units were taken up for execution at Madurai and Alwarpuram in Madurai District and 1,248 units at Pallipalayam in Salem District. During this year 2,808 Units were completed and Rs. 177.18 lakhs were spent.

Deposit Work :

The Madras Metropolitan Development Scheme Authority has launched a development project covering an extent of 500 acres at Maraimalai Nagar. The Tamil Nadu Housing Board is entrusted with development works such as laying of roads, storm water drain culverts, etc., which are being completed. The Board has also taken up construction of 322 Low Income Group Houses and 60 Middle Income Group Houses and have completed 322 Low Income Group Houses and 60 Middle Income Group Houses so far. Another development project proposed by MMDA at Manali covering an extent of 419 acres were also entrusted to T.N.H.B for execution. So far Housing Board has constructed 958 Low Income Group Houses and completed 120 Middle Income Group Houses and 150 Houses are under construction at present at Manali.

Sites and Services Scheme :

The Scheme sponsored by the World Bank is to benefit mostly the economically weaker section residing in Madras Metropolitan area. Under MUDP-I, 2,304 plots at Arumbakkam and 3,750 plots at Villivakkam were developed out of which 1,699 plots at Arumbakkam 2,242 plots at Villivakkam were for EWS. The work at Kodungaiyur is completed where 1,245 EWS plots were developed and 5,238 plots are also completed.

Under MUDP-II it is proposed to develop 15,036 plots at Mogappair and Nerkundram at a cost of Rs. 2379.80 lakhs. Out of this 10,212 plots will be for economically weaker section. During this year 750 Units have been completed at Mogappair and a sum of Rs. 94.86 lakhs have been spent.

HUDCO'S Contribution:

During 1983-84 Hudco, New Delhi a Major financier have sanctioned 35 schemes costing Rs. 2507.91 lakhs which is an all time higher compared to previous year to develop and construct 7,694 Units. The total Hudco loan Assistance to the above is Rs. 1571.44 lakhs.

The Board approved a ten years programme of Land Development Scheme in the year 1982-83. Under the programme it is proposed to organise 229 Neighbourhood communities accommodating 4.5 lakhs house holds or 45,000 house holds on an average per year at 93 towns in the State apart from MMDA.

The Board also approved a programme to undertake Housing and Improvement Scheme in 70 Panchayats falling within 19 (Urban agglomerations) Municipal Towns Out of 70 Panchayat Towns, 17 Municipal Towns have been selected in priority list based on the demand survey.

TAMIL NADU SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD.

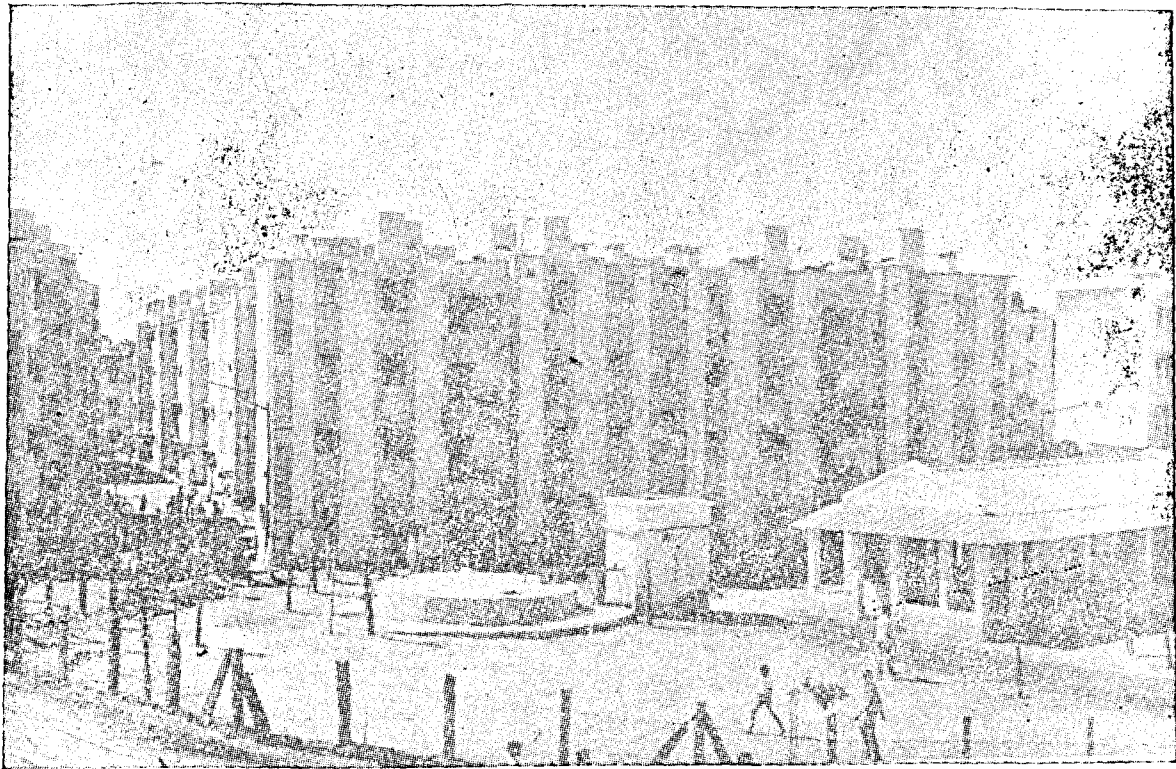
The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board which was constituted in September 1970 and entrusted with the task of Slum Clearance and improvement Schemes in Madras City consists of one non-official Chairman, six non-official members, Nine official members representing various Government Departments and the Housing Board Chairman.

Objects:

- (i) to clear all the slums in Madras City within a specified period.
- (ii) To prevent further springing up of slum in Madras City.
- (iii) To rehabilitate the slum dwellers in the multi-storied tenements with the provision of water supply, electricity and drainage.
- (iv) To provide basic amenities such as drinking water supply, electricity, storm water drainage, etc. to certain slum areas until they are finally cleared.
- (v) To give protection on the slum people rebuilding in private lands from eviction and to rehouse them in modern tenements. Immediately after the formation of the Board, a socio-economic survey was conducted by the Board with a view to assess the dimension of the problem. When the city limit was extended, a socio-economic survey was conducted in 85 slums in the extended areas of Madras City. About 14,400 families were residing in these slums.

Various schemes implemented :

Out of 637 temporary sheds taken over from the Housing Board 577 sheds were demolished after



Tamil Nadu Slum clearance Board—256 Tenements Constructed at Jogithottam.

providing tenements as they were found to be unfit for rehabilitation.

Construction of tenements and provision of basic amenities were executed under various schemes:

- (i) Clearance Scheme under State Subsidy.
- (ii) Buckingham Canal Scheme.
- (iii) Clearance Scheme under HUDCO aid.
- (iv) World Bank Scheme.
- (v) Environmental Improvement Scheme.
- (vi) Accelerated Slum Improvement Scheme.

Physical achievements :

Multi-storeyed tenements are constructed and each tenement is provided with a multi-purpose room, a kitchen, a bath and a toilet. At present the cost of each tenement works out to Rs.16,000 and 7,191 tenements have been constructed by the Tamil Nadu Housing Board before formation of Slum Clearance Board. After formation of the Board 35,779 tenements have been constructed under this scheme up to 1982-83 at a cost of Rs. 2,901.25 lakhs. During 1983-84 1,010 tenements have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 301.10 lakhs.

The Slum Clearance Board get lands from Government Corporation and some religious institutions transferred for clearance schemes. Proposals to acquire private land is under active consideration of Government. A tenement costs Rs. 16,000 including the cost of land. But Rs. 20 is being collected as licence fee from each tenement which is not commensurate to the cost of the tenement.

Environmental Improvement Scheme and Accelerated Slum Improvement Scheme.

All the slums in Madras City cannot be cleared immediately. It has to be done on a phased programme with systematic planning depending upon the allocation of funds from Government. Due to financial constraints, Slum Clearance Board is not able to remove all the slums and provide accommodation in multi-storeyed buildings. As an alternative under this scheme, the slum is improved by providing basic amenities. They are:

- (i) One P.C. Unit for 10 families;
- (ii) One bath room for every 20 families; and
- (iii) One street light for every 40 meters length of Street.

The receipts and expenditure incurred during the year 1982-83 and 1983-84 are furnished below:—

Year.	Receipt.	Expenditure.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS).		
1982-83	.. .. .	53.35
1983-84	.. .. . 20.00	19.89

46,700 families have benefited out of this scheme upto 1982-83. During 1983-84 in addition to the above families 5,465 families have benefited at a cost of Rs. 49.72 lakhs. During the current year (1984-85) it is planned to improve 11,950 families at a cost of Rs. 70 lakhs.

World Bank Project :

The World Bank has come forward to render financial aid to the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board for providing infrastructure facilities to benefit 23,000 households and 7,500 extra plots to a value of Rs. 606 lakhs under the Slum Improvement Component. Madras Urban Development Authority will monitor the projects and Slum Clearance Board will be acting as the implementing agency.

The special feature of this scheme is that in addition to giving the basic amenities to the land for construction of house are given to them.

Number of beneficiaries under this scheme in the first Phase (MUDP-I).

Year.	Number of families.	Estimate.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
Up to 1980	18,338	282.60
1980-81	6,524	91.70
1981-82	.. .. .	53.95
1982-83	.. .. .	16.39
Total	24,862	444.64

The second phase of this scheme commenced under MUDP I and II during 1981. During 1981-82, 10,000 families were benefited at a cost of Rs. 108.28 lakhs in 49 slums. During 1983-84, 13,000 families were benefited at a cost of Rs. 450 lakhs. During 1984-85 15,000 families have benefited at a cost of Rs. 600 lakhs under MUDP I and II schemes, 119 Kinder Gardens, 8 Primary Schools and 47 industrial sheds were constructed and they are under execution.

Hire Purchase Scheme :

To satisfy the desire of slum dwellers with regular income to own houses a hire purchase scheme was launched. In this scheme the slum dwellers who were enumerated in that area itself are given priority. Government Servants and those who work under public sector undertakings getting a monthly income of below Rs. 350 and happen to be slum dwellers

are also given allotment under this scheme. 2,923 tenements have been given allotments under this scheme so far on hire purchase with instalment payment of Rs. 45 for the ground floor, Rs. 40 for the first floor, Rs. 35 for the second floor and Rs. 30 for the third floor for a period of 25 years.

Hire purchase scheme for the Low Income Group Scheme

The Government have accorded sanction for the following scheme under L.I.G. Scheme: —

1. Rani Anna Nagar ..	1,532 tenements.
2. Indira Nagar	100 ..
3. Thirumangalam	576 ..
Total	<u>2,208</u> ..

Any slum dweller whose monthly income range from Rs. 351 to Rs. 600 p.m. is eligible for allotment under this scheme. The tenements are allotted to eligible persons drawn by lot in the presence of the Chairman, a non-official member of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department and Joint Secretary to Government, Housing and Urban Development Department. By observing the above procedure 996 tenements were allotted so far. One-fourth of the cost of construction of the tenement is collected as the first instalment, and the balance is recovered in monthly instalment in 25 years.

During 1982-83, a sum of Rs. 1,10,33,242 was collected as rent and instalments. During 1983-84 a sum of Rs. 1,37,80,206 was collected towards rent.

Conclusion :

By virtue of peculiar Socio-Economic condition of slum dwellers their problems are varied and highly complicated. The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has set an example to other States in India in studying their problems with humanitarian point of view in providing multi-storeyed dwellings and developed plots, improved environmental surroundings and in making them own plots to have buildings of their own.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

The Town and Country Planning Act, 1971, which was brought into force with effect from 1973, provided for statutory notification of Regional Planning Areas, Local Planning Areas and sites for New Town Development Areas and also provided for creation of appropriate Planning Authorities.

Regional Planning Activities:

The Regional Plan connotes the Plan prepared for a viable area, designated as a planning Region to provide for its development strategy after detailed study of the potentials and outlines the set of Policies and Programmes to meet the needs of the area within the framework of the National and State Plans. The Directorate has prepared eight such regional plans for the eight regions into which the State has been delineated. The preparation of such draft plans was completed in 1975 and these were discussed at Regional Seminars. And there are inter-regional plan was also prepared in the year 1976. Following these and for purposes of easy implementation of the policies and programmes, district regional plans are being prepared and draft plans for four districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Thanjavur are being prepared. Preparation of district regional plans for the districts will follow. As a UNICEF aided scheme, detailed studies for Thanjavur District Plan are being carried out along with implementation of a programme for development of small and medium sized towns, therein.

To provide a scientific basis for the future urban development strategy for the State, elaborate studies have been carried out identifying the hierarchy of Settlements as Regional growth poles, growth poles and growth centres and central villages. The strategy to be evolved will seek to avert physical, economical and social imbalances between different parts of the State and will ensure that the latest technology and amenities seep through major towns right down to the rural central villages in all use sectors maximising production and optimising marketing arrangements.

This plan division has made out detailed study in respect of western ghat region.

Local Planning Areas and Master Plans :

The Government have notified 96 Local Planning Areas so far. This Directorate have prepared Master Plans for 21 Planning Areas both for consent and final approval. The Government have consented one Master Plan for publication and 2 Master Plans have been finally approved by the Government.

The Government have also notified sites for New Town Development for 9 areas one New Town Development Plan has been submitted to Government for final sanction.

Detailed Development Plans :

The Detailed Development Plans are notified within Local Planning Areas, for drawing out Detailed Development Plans to guide, regulate and control the developments. There are 1,149 detailed developments in

Local Planning Areas in the State of which 251 are sanctioned. During the year 1983-84 for five Detailed Development Plans, final approval has been accorded by the Director under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act.

Integrated Urban Development Project :

During 1983-84, a loan of Rs. 110.15 lakhs was disbursed to various local bodies for the implementation of on-going schemes under the State IUDP for remunerative enterprises and pay and use toilets. 26 Local Bodies were given loan assistance for remunerative enterprises and 2 Local bodies for pay and use toilets.

Centrally Sponsored IDP Schemes (IDSMT) for Tamil Nadu :

The centrally sponsored scheme of integrated development for small and medium town is continued to be implemented in the 28 small and medium towns in Tamil Nadu. During the year under review, a sum of Rs. 395.04 lakhs was received as loan assistance from the State and Central Governments on a matching basis. A sum of Rs. 492.70 lakhs was disbursed to these towns for implementations of on-going schemes.

The Integrated Development of Small and medium towns in the centrally sponsored schemes under which each town is eligible for a loan assistance of Rs. 80.00 lakhs on a matching basis by State and Central Governments, for implementation of following programmes:—

1. Sites and Services
2. Traffic and Transportation.
3. Mandies and Markets.

Till date projects with overall outlay of Rs. 2,259.75 lakhs has been approved and Rs. 1,256.89 lakhs released by the State and Central Governments for implementation of 178 projects in 28 towns.

Anti-Disaster Plan Unit :

Anti-Disaster Planning Unit is an important and unique wing of the Directorate. The programmes were personally discussed and acclaimed by Hon'ble Chief Minister in the wake of 1977 disaster. The first and foremost of the programmes is the scheme for construction of anti-cyclone community shelters along the vulnerable coastal areas of the districts along the Bay of Bengal. This scheme has drawn financial assistance from International agencies like International League of Red Cross, European Economic Community, etc., besides being universally acclaimed for the concept. The entire work connected with identification of vulnerable areas and site selection for the shelter is being carried out in consultation with the District Collectors. So far 110 shelters have been sanctioned for construction. Site selection is being done by this Directorate for the next phase under EEC. assistance programme for 30 more shelters.

Research and Training Unit :

The Directorate have sent 47 Officers and staff for the Training Programmes/Seminars, Workshops. Further, an officer has also been sent for training in Post-Graduate Diploma Course in Remote Sensing and another officer for Master's Degree Course in Town and Country Planning. Two Officers were deputed to United Kingdom for short training programme management on Urban Development at Birmingham.

This unit has also been carrying out the legal functions with reference to amendments to Acts and Rules and issuing of "Planning Notes" a house journey from time to time apart from organising meetings and seminars and Research Studies pertaining to the Development Plans.

Chapter XV

INDIAN MEDICINE AND HOMOEOPATHY DEPARTMENT

DIRECTORATE OF INDIAN MEDICINES

The Directorate of Indian Medicine is functioning from 1st July 1970. This Directorate is located in the campus of Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras. It is dealing with the following systems under Indian Medicine; (1) Siddha, (2) Ayurveda, (3) Unani, (4) Naturopathy and (5) Yoga. It is responsible for the development of Indian Systems of Medicine under various programmes, viz., Administration, financial aspects, Treatment, Teaching, Training, Research and implementation of various plan schemes.

Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras :

The Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras is located in Arumbakkam, Madras. Initially, it was functioning with 150 beds from 14th April 1970. It is now functioning with 174 beds with effect from 14th November 1983. This Hospital provides O.P. and I.P. treatment in three Indian Systems of Medicines, viz., Siddha, Ayurveda and Unani under one roof and separate counters for the treatment of Out-patients for the Government servants under the three Indian Systems of Medicines are available in this Hospital.

In order to improve the diagnostic facilities and also to augment the research activities, Pathology and Biochemistry Laboratories are functioning with effect from 19th April 1982.

Construction of buildings for accommodating 24 bedded children ward at a cost of Rs. 2.90 lakhs was completed during 1983-84 and it has started functioning from 14th November 1983.

A 300 M.A. X-ray plant (unit) at a cost of Rs. 2.44 lakhs, has been installed and it has started functioning from 25th August 1983.

Hospital attached to Government Siddha Medical College Palayankottai :

A Hospital with a bed strength of 208 beds is attached to the Government Siddha Medical College, Palayankottai where treatment under Siddha System alone provided. The institution also provide clinical teaching

facilities to the undergraduate and post-graduate students in Siddha system.

Construction of X-ray Block at a cost of Rs. 1.20 lakhs has been completed during 1983-84. Government have sanctioned the provision of one 200 M.A. X-ray Plant (Unit) at a cost of Rs. 2.10 lakhs for this Hospital and X-ray was purchased.

The Siddha Wings attached to District Headquarters Hospitals, Taluk and Non-Taluk Hospitals :

So far Siddha Wings were sanctioned for 103 Government Hospitals (District Headquarters hospitals 15th Taluk hospitals 74, Non-Taluk Hospitals 14). As on date 103 Siddha Wings are functioning and the remaining Siddha Wing will be started functioning.

Government Dispensaries :

The Government Dispensaries in Indian Systems of Medicine are functioning in this State as detailed below :—

Madras City :—

1. Government Siddha Dispensary at Secretariat
2. Government Siddha Dispensary at Chepauk.
3. Government Siddha Dispensary at Saidapet.
4. Government Siddha Dispensary at Triplicane.

These four dispensaries are attached to Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras.

DISTRICT :

Siddha :

5. Government Siddha Dispensary, Voimedu Thanjavur District.
6. Government Siddha Dispensary, Somarasampettai, Tiruchirappalli District.
7. Government Siddha Dispensary, Anandur, Ramnathapuram District.
8. Government Siddha Dispensary, Walajabad Chingleput District.

Ayurvedha—

1. Government Ayurveda Dispensary, Pudukadai Kanniyakumari District.
2. Government Ayurveda Dispensary, Edalukudy Kanniyakumari District.
3. Government Ayurvedic Dispensary, Thirupathiaram, Kanniyakumari District.

4. Government Ayurvedic Dispensary, Pudukottai, Pudukottai, District.

5. Government Ayurvedic Dispensary, Shencottah, Tirunelveli District.

Government Siddha Rural Dispensaries:

In order to provide medical facilities in the remote villages, Government have sanctioned opening of Government Rural Siddha Dispensary in 20 villages and Government have also sanctioned opening of one Government Rural Siddha Dispensary in Irumbulurichi, Tiruchirappalli District.

The proposal for appointment of Assistant Director of Indian Medicine in the Directorate to assist the Director of Indian Medicine on technical aspects has been approved in Part II Scheme 1984-85.

Medical Education :

The Government Siddha Medical College was the only College under Indian System of Medicine started at Palayamkottai in 1964.

Graduate Education :

Till the year 1976-77 students were being coached for the B.I.M. Degree Course. The B.S.M. and S. Course approved by the Central Council of Indian Medicine has been introduced with effect from the academic year 1977-78. The duration of the course is 5½ years inclusive of six months interneeship. The College is affiliated to the Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai.

The annual intake of students for the B.S.M. and S. course is 75 upto 1982-83. The Government have reserved 2 seats for the Central Government nominee being the total to 77. The total number of seats reserved for each course for Central Government nominee are furnished below: B.S.M. and S 2 M.D. (Siddha) 1, B.U.M.S. 1, 53 seats are stipendiary and the remaining 24 non-stipendiary. A sum of Rs. 75 is offered per mensem as stipend to the stipendiaries.

The students graduating from this college are eligible to be appointed in Government Service as Assistant Medical Officers in the Department of Indian Medicine as well as in the Dispensaries run by local bodies.

Post-Graduate Education :

A three-year Post-Graduate course in two branches of Siddha (viz) Siddha Maruthuvam and Siddha Gunapadam is conducted in the Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai with effect from 30th December 1972. The annual intake of students for this course is 10, each for Maruthuvam and Gunapadam. The

Government have reserved one more seat for the Central Government nominee bringing the total number 21. Each student is paid stipend as detailed below :-

- (a) Regular Service candidates who have 650 p.m. completed 5 years of service and who are approved probationers.
- (b) Regular service candidates who have 500 p.m. not completed 5 years of service.
- (c) Non-Service candidates and temporary 325 p.m. candidates.

Out of the above, a sum of Rs. 200 p.m. per student is met by the Central Government.

Hospital Advisory Committees for Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras and for Government Siddha Medical College Hospital at Palayamkottai:

The Hospital Advisory Committees have been constituted for advising on Technical matters relating to the Development of Indian System of Medicine in those hospitals.

Centrally sponsored Scheme :

The following two centrally sponsored schemes are continued during 1983-84:—

1. Development of Pharmacy attached to Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras. Equipments and Machinery are being purchased. The total allotment for 5 years is Rs. 8 lakhs and this will be spent before the end of 1984-85.

2. Post-Graduate course in Siddha System of Medicine and Research at Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai under this scheme Rs. 200 is paid as stipend for each of the Post-Graduate students.

Inspection of Medical Institutions :

During the year under review the Director of Indian Medicine, Assistant Accounts Officer and Inspecting Medical Officer have conducted Inspections and Tours of Medical Institutions of Indian System of Medicine in the State as follows :—

Director of Indian Medicine	.. .. .	14
Assistant Accounts Officer	.. .. .	20
Inspecting Medical Officer	.. .. .	10

TAMIL NADU MEDICINAL PLANT FARMS AND HERBAL MEDICINE CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have issued order on 14th February 1983, for establishment of an autonomous Corporation named the Tamil Nadu Medicinal

Plant Farms and Herbal Medicine Corporation Limited. The Corporation is functioning with effect from 5th September 1983.

The main objects of the Corporation :

1. To grow nature and develop common and rare species of Medicinal Plant and drugs.

2. To meet the requirements of Medicines of herbal mineral and animal resources for the Indian Medicines Institutions, Homeopathy institutions, herbal Pharmaceuticals, Medicinal Farms, Allopathic dispensaries requiring herbal Medicines and export agencies requiring Medicinal Products.

3. To prepare and manufacture standardised Siddha, Ayurveda, Unani, Allopathy, Homeopathy and other traditional medicaments of pure quality.

4. To undertake concentration, condensation, extraction of herbal, a mineral and animal products for therapeutic and nutritive uses and vehicles and adjuncts of sophisticated administration.

5. To undertake such research on indigenous Pharmaceuticals as may be conducive to the laying of standards development of indigenous pharmaceuticals in general by taking over receiving by way of gift, transfer, amalgamation or establishing research units sections, manufacturing research sections and development wings.

6. To carry on the business of imports and exports of raw drugs, herbal drugs, animal and marine products, manufactured Medicines and pharmaceuticals through spices Board, Metals and Minerals Corporation, State Tradings Corporation and to work as agents in all firms and branches of commodities, articles, products and merchandise of any kind of nature whatsoever.

7. To undertake consultancy services on herbal products and certifications services for quality control.

Finance :

The Government in G.O. Ms. No. 207, Health and Family Welfare Department, dated 14th February 1983 recommended an authorised share capital of Rs. 50 lakhs (Rupees fifty lakhs only) divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 100 (Rupees one hundred only) each and sanctioned an amount of Rs. 1.5 lakhs from the contingency fund to meet the expenditure connected with registration and the establishment of the Corporation. The amount has been released by the Director of Indian Medicine vide cheque No. 113626, dated 1st August, 1983.

The sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs sanctioned has been deposited in the Savings Bank Account of the Bank of India, purasawalkam which is a Nationalised Bank, in view of administrative convenience and facility of

transaction in the name of Special Officer, Medicinal Farms, Madras and it has been approved by the Board of Directors at the 1st Board Meeting held on 14th November 1983.

The sum of Rs. 5 lakhs sanctioned has been deposited in the Indian Bank at Palayamkottai in the name [of the Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Medicinal Plant Farms and Herbal Medicine Corporation Limited, Palayamkottai then a part of the amount Rs. 2,29,387.10 was transferred to the Indian Bank at Anna Nagar, Madras in the name of Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Medicinal Plant Farms and Herbal Medicine Corporation Limited, Madras-106, due to the change of location of Head quarters from Tirunelveli-1 to Madras-106.

Cultivation Wing :

Cultivation wing was formed to grow Medicinal Herbs. The following Medicinal Farms which were functioning at the following places under the Special Officer, Medicinal Farms are to be transferred to this Corporation with all the assets, liabilities and staff as per the Resolution No. 10 of the 1st Board of Directors meeting held on 14th November 1983 and Resolution No. 5 of the 2nd Board of Directors meeting held on 13rd February 1984.

I. PARTICULARS OF THE MEDICINAL FARMS :

(1) Medicinal Farm at Achampatti Village :

The Government in G.O. Ms. 1113, Health and Family Welfare Department, dated 2nd July 1983 are issued order for the establishment of a Medicinal Farm at Achampatti village near Courtallem in Tirunelveli district.

About 10 acres of Nanja land, with 2 wells in S. No. 627 of Kambaneri Pudukudi village, Veerakeralam-pudur taluk, belongs to the management of Sri Parasakthi College for Women, Courtallem, Tirunelveli district has been taken [over on lease for 10 years on 23rd September 1983. The lease amount per acre per year is Rs. 1,000 (Rupees one thousand only).

About 5 acres of land have been ploughed and manure has been applied to fertile the land for cultivation. All the reclamation works have been done.

About 1 acre of land has been prepared to plant rare species of Plants and a nursery is being maintained.

(2) Shenbagathope Medicinal Farm :

The Corporation obtained 33 acres of land from the temple authorities of Arulmiku Nachiar Thirukovil, Srivilliputhur, on long term lease for 5 years from 1st November 1983 to 31st October 1988. The lease amount Rs. 9,000 (Rupees nine thousands only) for

one year from 1st November 1983 to 31st October 1984 has been paid to the above Devasdhanam.

About 13 acres of land get surveyed and the reclamation of land are going on.

(3) Kolli Hills Medicinal Farm :

The Government in G.O. Ms. No. 103, Health and Family Welfare have issued order for the establishment of a Medicinal Farm at Kolli Hills, Namakkal taluk, Salem district and to handover 105.35 acres of assessed waste land to the Special Officer, Medicinal Farms.

About 13.35 acres of land has been so far handed over by the Tahsildar, Namakkal, Salem district to the Special Officer, Medicinal Farm on 17th May 1983.

(4) Medicinal Farm at Srirangam :

The Government in G.O. Ms. No. 1239, Health and Family Welfare Department, dated 28th July 1980, have been issued order for the establishment of a medicinal Farm at Elathukarakandamalai Nandavanam at Srirangam Town, Ward No. II Block Nos. 34 and 35.

About an extent of 5.58 acres of land belonging to the Sriranganathaswamy Devasdhanam, Srirangam, has been agreed to take over on long term lease for 99 years and an agreement has been made in this regard on 19th June 1982 at an annual rent of Rs. 5,000 (Rupees five thousand only) for the first five years and thereafter with an increase of 10 per cent in the annual rent of the provisional period for the subsequent 10 years.

Procurement and Sales Centres:

At the first Board of Directors meeting held on 14th November 1983 the Corporation Resolved to establish Ten Procurement Centres at the following places :—

- (1) Nagercoil.
- (2) Tirunelveli.
- (3) Srivilliputhur.
- (4) Salem.

- (5) Madurai.
- (6) Coimbatore.
- (7) Coonoor.
- (8) Tanjore.
- (9) Madras.
- (10) Dharmapuri.

At first the Managing Director has been advised to establish Procurement and Sales Centres at Nagercoil, Madurai and Madras.

A Procurement and Sales Centre is now functioning at 17, High Grounds Road, Palayamkottai, Tirunelveli -2.

Manufacturing Wing :

The Corporation proposed to establish two manufacturing units at a cost of Rs. 16.33 lakhs for manufacturing Herbal Tea, Herbal Chocolates, Herbal Shampoos Medicated dermal cream, Medicated beverages and specialised proprietary Medicament like liver corrective gastenteric curative and Anti-arthritis.

Herbal Tea and Chocolates :

The Herbal Tea and Herbal Chocolates have been prepared on an experimental basis and have been liked by the people to whom they were given.

Tooth Powder :

Herbal Tooth powder has been prepared and the Government in Health and Family Welfare Department have been addressed for orders to supply the Tooth Powder to the Chief Minister Noon Meal Centres.

Mothers Delight :

A lactagogue which accelerates Milk Production in lactating mother has been prepared and action is being taken to supply the same to TNIP and other organisations.

Child's Delight :

A Nutrious supplement to food has been prepared, and action is being taken to supply it to ICDS Centres.

Chapter XVI

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

DIRECTORATE OF SUGAR.

With a view to give better deal to the Sugar Industry in regard to its growth and performance in the State, a separate department under the control of the Director of Sugar was formed in the year 1969. The Director of Sugar functions as a co-ordinating and Supervisory authority for the Co-operative Sugar Mills. He has been vested with all the powers of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies under Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act 1961. The Director of Sugar by virtue of being the Cane Commissioner attends to the Collection of cane cess from all Sugar Mills apart from demarcating cane areas for the Sugar Mills. The implementation of the Schemes relating to the Sugarcane Road Development through a separate complement of the Engineering Staff is also attended to by this Directorate.

During the period there are 22 Sugar Mills in the State out of which ten are in the Co-operative Sector, two are state owned public sector Sugar Mills, eight (including one Joint Sector Sugar Mills Limited, Ponnai Sugars which is commissioned in January 1984) are Joint Sector Sugar Mills the management of one Joint Sector Sugar Mills is taken over by the Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation Limited, Maaras and the remaining one Joint Sector Sugar Mills is managed by the Government of India. The total licenced and the total installed capacity of the Sugar Mills in the State are as given below :—

Licensed Capacity.—44,300 Tonnes of Cane per day.

Installed capacity.—42,600 Tonnes of Cane per day.

Sugarcane Cultivation :

In the field of Sugar Industry, Tamil Nadu is making progress steadily when compared to major sugar producing State in the Country. The total production of Sugarcane in the State during the Sugar years 1981-82 and 1982-83 were 202.08 and 152.05 lakhs tonnes respectively. There is increased response for the production of Sugarcane in Tamil Nadu on account of prompt payment of cane price to the Sugarcane growers at a price distinctively higher than the statutory

price of the Government of India, on account of good rapport between the Sugar Mills and the Cane growers and also due to the incentives and facilities offered by the Sugar Mills for the cane development activities.

Performance :

The Co-operative Sugar Mills and Public Sector Mills recorded a capacity utilisation of 106.11 per cent during 1982-83 sugar Season while for 1983-84 (Up to 31st March 1983) it was 89.50 per cent. The capacity utilisation had fallen down over the previous year because of the unprecedented drought prevailed in the early part of 1983-84 season and unseasonal rains in the later part of the season had resulted in lesser yield of sugarcane and that was made available for crushing. During the Sugar Season 1983-84 the total quantity of cane crushed, Sugar produced and the Sugar recovery obtained in the entire State upto 31st March 1984 are given below :—

Cane Crushed.	Sugar produced.	Percentage of Sugar Recovery.
(1)	(2)	(3)
31,42,284 M.T.	2,96,460 M.T.	9.43 per cent.

Cane Cess Collection :

An amount of Rs. 130.76 lakhs has been collected from the Sugar Mills during the year 1982-83. During the year 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 112.38 lakhs has so far been collected from the Sugar Mills.

Sugarcane Road Development Scheme :

The efficient functioning of the Sugar Mills depends mainly upon regular and uninterrupted supply of quality cane. In order to get assured supply of quality cane and also to see that the Weight of cane from harvested fields brought to the Sugar Mills does not fall down due to time lag between time of harvest and time of arrival at the factories, a well developed net work of roads in the area of operation of the Sugar Mills should be developed. With a view to achieve the above objectives,

a separated scheme called the sugarcane Road Development Scheme was formulated for undertaking improvement of the existing roads and formation of new roads in and around the sugar factories areas. The Three divisions with headquarters at Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Cuddalore look after the formation and maintenance of these Roads, The Terms for the Sugarcane Development Scheme are derived from appropriators under cane cess Fund collections. For the year 1983-84 a sum of Rs. 250 lakhs is provided for maintenance of existing roads and laying of new roads.

The physical targets and achievements made so far under this scheme during 1983-84 are as follows :—

Serial number and Item of work.	Physical Targets	Achievement up to March 1984.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Formation (Kms.)	56.32	18.330
2. Metalling (Kms.)	82.402	43.405
3. Black topping (Kms.)	93.848	43.515
4. Bridges (Nos.)	5	1
5. C. D. Works (Nos.) .. ..	..	..
6. Causeways (Nos.)	11	3
7. Culverts (Nos.)	225	128

Expansion of existing Sugar Mills :

The following Private Sector Sugar Mills have proposed to expand their crushing capacity.

Serial number and name of the Sugar Mills.	Crushing Capacity	
	Existing TCD.	Proposed TCD.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Sakthi Sugars Ltd.	4,000	5,000
2. South India Sugars Ltd.	1,500	2,700
3. Kothari Sugars Ltd.	1,500	2,500
4. Deccan Sugars Ltd.	1,500	2,000

The State Government have recommended the application of the above Sugar factories to the Government of India and they are under the consideration of the Government of India. The Government of India have issued orders permitting Madura Sugars Ltd. to expand the crushing capacity from 800 TCD to 1250 TCD

HANDLOOM AND TEXTILES.

The Director of Handlooms and Textiles is in-charge of the Development of Handloom Industry in the State. As State Textile authority he is also associated with the Powerloom Industry and the textile industry in the State. All Handloom development schemes especially those in the Co-operative Sector, are implemented by this Department. The Department organises and registers Weavers Co-operative Societies and arranges financial assistance for them. Under the scheme of Co-operative coverage of Handloom Weavers it has got a special responsibility to bring more number of handloom weavers from the private sector into the co-operative fold and to ensure the orderly development of weavers co-operative societies. The Department also controls the Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society (Co-optex), the main functions of which are to supply raw-material to the weavers in the Co-operative Sector and to market the finished goods produced by its affiliated primary weavers co-operative societies, through its emporia located in all important cities and towns in the Country and by exporting to foreign countries. The yarn required by the Weavers Co-operative Societies is produced by the Co-operative Spinning Mills which are also under the administrative control of the Department. In addition this Directorate is in charge of the Tamil Nadu Handloom Development Corporation, Tamil Nadu Zari Limited, Tamil Nadu Co-operative Textile Processing Mills, Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation and the Six Co-operative Handloom Development Projects in the State. Various welfare measures for the Handloom Weavers are also being implemented by the Department. The Director of Handlooms and Textiles is the functional Registrar so far as the Weavers Co-operative Societies and Co-operative Spinning Mills are concerned, and in this capacity, he is responsible for the enforcement of the provisions under the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act and Rules in respect of these institutions.

(i) HANDLOOM INDUSTRY AND PLAN SCHEMES :

Co-operative Coverage and Plan Schemes ;

There are 5.56 lakhs of handlooms functioning in Tamil Nadu which accounts for about one sixth of the total number of handlooms in the country. Out of 5.56 lakhs of the total handlooms in the State 3.55 lakhs have been enlisted into the Co-operative Sector. As on 31st March 1984, there were 1557 primary weavers co-operative Societies covering 3.55 lakhs.

Several schemes are being implemented by the Government for promoting and developing the handloom industry. During the year 1983-84 a total expenditure of Rs. 1,840.43 lakhs was incurred by the

Government for the implementation of the various handloom development schemes. Under non-plan schemes a sum of Rs. 596.82 lakhs was spent during 1983-84 towards schemes like Janatha Handloom subsidy, ways and means advances to Co-operative Spinning Mills grant to Binny, etc.

For the year 1983-84 the NABARD sanctioned total cash credit accommodation of Rs. 5,358 lakhs to all Weavers Co-operative Societies through 16 Co-operative Central Banks and Rs. 4,000 lakhs to the Co-optex through Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank towards working capital for production and for marketing activities. The total production of the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies during 1983-84 amounted to Rs. 109.97 crores. During 1983-84, 89 new Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies were set up in Tamil Nadu and 22,054 Weavers from the Private Sector were enrolled as members in the new as well as the existing Weavers Co-operative Societies. This includes 11 Industrial Weavers Cooperative Societies set up for loomless Weavers at a total cost of Rs. 39.27 lakhs.

Rebate on Sale of Handloom Cloth :

One of the measures undertaken by the Government to boost up the marketing of handloom fabrics is by grant of rebate to the consumers. The total expenditure under rebate during 1983-84 is Rs. 1,235.77 lakhs.

Handloom Development Export Projects :

The Government of India sanctioned the setting up of 4 Handloom Co-operative Intensive Development Projects for Weavers each at Kancheepuram, Erode, Salem and Madurai and two Handloom Co-operative Export Production Projects for Weavers each at Karur and Kuirinchipadi. These six handloom Co-operative Projects have covered 16,264 looms upto 31st March 1984. The balance of looms will be covered in a phased programme in 2 years time. The total financial outlay for these 6 projects is Rs. 464.12 lakhs. These projects produced Rs. 517.78 lakhs worth of handloom goods during 1983-84.

Raw-Materials Supply :

(a) *Yarn*—There are 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills in the State with 3.31 lakhs spindles and they produce about 12,000 bales of yarn of various counts per month. The Co-optex is running 22 yarn deposits at important Handloom Centres in Tamil Nadu and they distribute the yarn produced in the Co-operative Societies

to the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies with reference to their entitlements and at prices fixed by the State level yarn price committee constituted by the Government with the Director of Handlooms and Textiles as Chairman. The selling prices of yarn to Weavers Societies are fixed by the committee in such a way, lower than the market prices. The total quantity of hank yarn required for the handlooms in the State is 620 lakhs kgs. per year. Besides powerlooms and hoisery factories consume about 627 lakhs kgs. per annum. Against these requirements the production of cotton yarn by about 303 Textiles Mills in the State is about 2124 lakhs kgs. per year in normal times.

The Co-optex is running 626 selling units in almost all the important cities and towns within and outside the State. The paid up share capital of Co-optex amounts to Rs. 1,482 lakhs including Government contribution of Rs. 1,386 lakhs. It has been sanctioned a total cash credit limit Rs. 5,000 lakhs, during the year 1983-84 by NABARD. During the year 1984 the Co-optex procured Handloom goods from the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies to the extent of Rs. 61.56 crores. Its sales performance during 1984 was to the extent of Rs. 87.39 crores.

Co-operative Spinning Mills :

All the 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills, in this State continued to function during the period under report and produced 232 lakhs kgs. of yarn (in terms of 403 40s) The total paid up share capital of 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills, amounted to Rs. 2210.69 lakhs including the investment of the Government of Tamil Nadu. 9830 persons were employed in the mills during the year 1983.

EXPANSION SCHEME :

Expansion Scheme of Salem Co-operative Spinning Mills Limited 'B' Unit:

The Salem Co-operative Spinning Mills is now functioning with 27,720 spindles. The mill is implementing the expansion programme to set up 'B' Unit with 13,200 spindles at a project cost of Rs. 334 lakhs. The civil work has been completed.

The erection work has been started from February 1984 and so far 5 simplex frames, 6 draw frames and 3 cards has been erected. A mini plant consisting of 6 spinning frames, 5 cards, 2 draw frames, 1 simplex and 1 cone winding are running in the completed shed

of 'B' Unit. For power to the above machineries, the Co-operative Spinning Mills are utilising 125 KV generator sets. The Mills has applied for term loan of Rs. 200 lakhs with industrial Development Bank of India, Madras, The Industrial Development Bank of India, has since sanctioned Rs. 200 lakhs.

The Managing Director has recruited 17 repatriates. The Managing Director has also recruited 98 Adiravida workers under special Component Plan. The Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G. Ramachandran has inaugurated the 'B' Unit of Salem Co-operative Spinning Mills on 1st August 1984.

Weavers Training Scheme :

Under the above scheme 14,640 Weavers were given training during 1983-84 in improved methods of weaving and a sum of Rs. 3.66 lakhs was spent for the purposes.

Tamil Nadu Zari Limited, Kancheepuram :

The Tamil Nadu Zari Limited, Kancheepuram continues to produce pure gold Zari and distributes the same to the Silk Weavers Co-operative Societies through Co-optex. Details of production of Zari during the year 1983-84 is given below :—

<i>Production in Marcs.</i>	<i>Sales Marcs.</i>	<i>Sales value.</i>
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
1983—84..10,459	10,185	132.47

Tamil Nadu Handloom Development Corporation :

From 1st April 1983 to 31st March 1984 the Corporation has disbursed loans to the extent of Rs. 169.63 lakhs. During 1983-84 loan outstanding on 31st March 1984 was Rs. 305.57 lakhs.

Controlled Cloth/Janatha Cloth Scheme :

During the year under report 28,000 looms were engaged in the production of Janatha Dhoties, Lungies and sarees. During 1983-84 about 42 million square meters of Janatha Handloom Dhoties, Lungies and Sarees were produced. These Janatha Handloom varieties are marketed through the emporiums of the Co-optex.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

The Government have been giving considerable importance to the growth of tiny and small scale sectors since they play a crucial role in the economy of the State.

The Directorate of Industries and Commerce continued to play an important and effective role in achieving balanced disbursement and growth of industries between rural and urban areas, primary and secondary sectors, developed, less developed and least developed regions. As one of the principal instruments of the State Government for implementing its industrial policies and programme, the Directorate has been taking several steps not only to quicken the pace of industrial progress but also to spread its benefits to less developed areas.

The Directorate of Industries and Commerce undertakes registration of small scale industries and organisation of industrial co-operative societies; issue essentiality certificates for import of machineries and raw materials from abroad, provides facilities for marketing products of small scale industries and for analysis and testing of materials; provides technical information service; establishes functional, ancillary, Co-operative and private Industrial Estates for promotion of tiny and small scale industries, sponsors applications for industrial licences, for hire purchases of machinery and registration as approved suppliers of products, development of coir industry; implementation of Centrally sponsored schemes; undertakes industrial management and development programmes, conducts surveys and maintaining statistics, provides expert assistance preparation and updating of project profiles, and assist in securing financial assistance, etc., for setting up industries by the educated unemployed thus securing self-employment. Trainings under various trades are also given to rural folks to settle themselves.

The highlight of the development activities during the year 1983-84 was the implementation of the new self employment programme which aims at providing jobs to Educated Unemployed Youth. The scheme covers all educated unemployed youth who are matriculates and above and fall within the age group of 18-35 years. A composite bank loan of upto Rs. 25,000 is given to each identified beneficiary. No Collectorial guarantee or owners contribution is required. An outright capital subsidy to the extent of 25 per cent is provided by Government. The subsidy portion will be kept as fixed deposit by the banks. When three-fourths of the loan are recovered, the balance will be adjusted by the banks against the deposit in the name of the borrower. The loans will carry a concessional interest of 10 per cent per annum in backward areas and 12 per cent per annum in other areas. Repayment in instalments will spread over 3 to 7 years depending upon nature and profitability of the venture.

**SCHEME FOR PROVIDING SELF EMPLOYMENT TO EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED YOUTH IMPLEMENTATION
BY THE DISTRICT INDUSTRIES CENTRES PROGRESS REPORT UPTO 31st MARCH 1984.**

District.	Number of applications received.	Number of applications recommended by Task force.		Number of application sanctioned by banks.	
		Number of cases.	Value.	Number of cases.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Chengalpathu	3,652	3,331	532.07	2,232	362.42
Dharmapuri	3,388	10,600	140.31	308	112.66*
Kanyakumari	5,639	1,035	180.00	681	85.31*
Pudukottai	4,294	815	94.74	573	66.93
Ramanathapuram	13,854	2,056	241.00	1,137	142.57
Salem	28,000	3,345	509.57	2,274	349.64*
South Arcot	10,674	1,739	278.73	1,380	240.00
Tirunelveli	11,038	1,363	189.78	1,113	153.60*
Coimbatore	33,468	4,490	748.73	2,214	407.60*
Madurai	19,642	2,039	288.29	2,001	287.63*
North Arcot	15,293	4,149	724.33	2,291	401.27
Periyar	10,929	2,525	375.00	1,110	170.00
Thanjavur	9,229	2,057	244.42	1,115	147.40*
Tiruchirappalli	13,951	2,417	368.59	1,260	203.59
	<u>1,882,881</u>	<u>32,421</u>	<u>4,915.56</u>	<u>20,189</u>	<u>3,130.62</u>

* As on 30th March 1984.

Against the target of 17,500 entrepreneurs fixed for the State of Tamil Nadu, the District Industries Centre Task forces have recommended a total number of 32,421 applications to the banks for assistance as on 31st March 1984.

Functional and Ancillary Industrial Estates :

Industrial Estates exclusively for the development of electrical, electronics and instruments industries have been set up at Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Kakkalur, Coimbatore and Madurai.

Besides this Estate, Developed plots Estate has also been set up in Perungudi in an area of 106 acres. 150 plots have already been allotted to industrialists and the units are coming up. Since the demand for the plots has been increasing, the Government have recently approved a scheme for the acquisition of another 150 acres adjacent to the existing Developed plots Estate in Perungudi. This estate when developed fully, can house another 250 industries with an employment potential for 5,000 men and women.

Testing and quality control facilities:

The Central Electrical Testing Laboratory at Kakkalur and the Electronic Test and Development Centre at Adayar provide a wide range of testing and product development facilities for a number of electrical and electronics industries in the State. In all 1,357 samples have been tested and a service charge of Rs. 1.37 lakhs has been collected during the year 1983-84 (up to 31st December 1983). The Data Bank and Information Centre, Thiruvannamiyur provides comprehensive guidance to the existing and new entrepreneurs in the development of the Electronics industry.

During 1983-84 (up to 31st December 1983), the number of industries benefited by the testing facilities offered by the Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory, Guindy; Regional Testing Laboratory, Madurai and Coimbatore; Sago and Starch Research Laboratory, Salem and the State Research Station for Salt and Marine Chemicals, Tuticorin was 3,351.

The Chemical wing also assists bonafide small-scale industrial units in the procurement of raw materials such as paraffin wax, match wax, mutton tallow, fatty acid, etc. The quantity of raw materials allotted during 1983-84 (up to 31st December 1983) are as follows:

		1983-84 (up to 31st December 1983).	
Paraffin wax	.. .. .	5,283	M.T.
Match wax	.. .. .	2,060	M.T.
Tallow Fatty Acid	.. .. .	92	M.T.

Data Bank for chemical industries:

The Data Bank for Chemical Industries had continued to collect and provide basic data, prepare project profiles and to furnish technical information to entrepreneurs interested in setting up Chemical and Allied Industries in Small Scale Sector in the State. From the inception (up to 31st December 1983), data on 7,255 items have been collected and these are continuously updated. 690 copies of project profiles have been given to entrepreneurs.

Registration—Survey and Statistical Branch:

Small-scale Industries registration is a pre-requisite for availing various facilities/assistance, extended to small-scale industries. Provisional/Temporary certificates of registration are granted to small-scale units proposed to be established. Such certificates are issued by the Directorate, initially for a period of 6 months and renewed every 6 months until the unit goes on stream. Permanent/Final certificates of registration are granted to units which have commenced production or in readiness to commence production.

During the year under review, the Directorate undertook vigorous steps to actively assist the temporary certificate holders in establishing their units. As a result of follow-up measures taken up by the Directorate the number of permanently registered units went up from 42,252 as on 31st March 1982 to 48,667 at the end of December 1983.

Issue of Essentiality Certificates:

The Directorate had issued 112 essentiality certificates to the value of Rs. 461 lakhs (up to December 1983) for the import of raw materials and capital goods. This Department had issued actual users certificates to the 65 electronic units to avail concessional rate of custom duty for the period ended 1st September 1983 to 31st December 1983. This scheme is introduced in the Department in August 1983.

During the year 1983-84 the growth in this sector was spectacular. The number of Industrial Co-operative Societies which stood at 297 at the end of March 1978

rose to 913 at the end of December 1983. Their production and sales had also gone up significantly from Rs. 15.09 crores and 17.62 crores respectively in 1978 to Rs. 42 crores and Rs. 44 crores in the first half of 1983-84 (up to 30th September 1983).

Tamil Nadu State Industrial Co-operative Bank.

All the Industrial Co-operative Societies in Tamil Nadu are financed by the Tamil Nadu State Industrial Co-operative Bank. The Bank provides term loans and cash credit loans to Industrial Co-operative Societies. During the year 1983-84 (upto 30th September 1983), the bank had advanced loans to the extent of Rs. 601.02 lakhs. The value of sago and starch marketed by the society during the period from 1st April 1983 to 31st October 1983 had exceeded Rs. 22.17 crores. These societies have been provided with the Government loan to the tune of Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

Industrial Co-operatives Tea Factories:

There are 13 Industrial Co-operative Tea Factories in the Nilgiris District out of which 12 Factories are already engaged in production and one Factory is under construction. 7,230 small Tea growers owning 16,100 acres of tea gardens are members of the Industrial Co-operative Tea Factories. These factories provide direct and indirect employment to over 46,000 persons. A modernisation scheme for the first Industrial Co-operative Tea Factory, viz., Kundah Industrial Co-operative Factory was drawn up at a cost of Rs. 11.00 lakhs. The scheme was under implementation with the assistance of National Co-operative Development Corporation and is expected to be completed during 1984-85. During the year 1983-84 (up to 31st December 1983) these societies had produced and sold tea to the value of Rs. 999.70 lakhs and Rs. 1,090.92 lakhs respectively.

Match Industrial Co-operatives:

Tamil Nadu is well known for the production of handmade safety matches and Match Industrial Co-operatives play vital role in production and trading of safety matches. The Small Match Producers Service Industrial Co-operative Societies and Match workers Industrial Co-operative Societies are functioning mostly in rural areas and they provide gainful employment to rural women folk and others. At the end of 30th September 1983 there were 107 Small Match Producer Service Industrial Co-operative Societies. The production and sales of matches during 1983-84 (up to 30th September 1983) were of the order of Rs. 887 lakhs and Rs. 870 lakhs respectively. The societies provide necessary training in match Industries to the people in non-tradition areas under Trysem training and R.A. Programmes.

With a view to increase the production of Finished leather and to step up its export, the Government of Tamil Nadu with the assistance of Government of India had set up Leather finishing service centres in the Co-operatives sector at Vaniambadi, Ranipet, Pernampet and Dindigul.

The Leather finishing service society at Vaniambadi had commenced service work from the year 1978. It provides service facilities to more than 200 tanneries located in and around Vaniambadi. During the year 1982-83, the society had undertaken service work and collected service charges of Rs. 14.50 lakhs and earned a profit of Rs. 1.27 lakhs. The other three societies are expected to be commissioned shortly.

Coir Industry:

There were 57 new coir co-operatives, 309 private defibering units and 13 Co-operative defibering societies in the State.

With a view to give training to more number of persons, a Development and Training Centre at a cost of Rs. 50.90 lakhs (borne by the Coir Board of the Government of India) was started on 10th December 1983 at Thanjavur and 17 Departmental staff are undergoing training. There is provision to impart training in managerial and technological occupations.

Technical Information Sections :

The Technical Information Centre, Guindy with library plays an important role in offering ready reference and long range reference facilities for industrial promotion. During 1983-84, 137 new technical books were added and about 20,900 industrialist entrepreneurs and other technical personnel had availed of the reference facilities. On an average, 150 books are consulted in a day. 46 readers had even taken photostat copies of the technical information for their use. The sections at Guindy and Ambattur continued to screen films on engineering and technological developments for the benefits of technical personnel.

Technical Training Centre, Guindy:

The Technical Training Centre, Guindy has been imparting specialised training in Post Diploma (Advanced) course in Tool and Die Design for Degree and Diploma-holders in engineering. Ten students are admitted to this course. The Engineering graduates are paid a stipend of Rs.200 per mensem each whereas Diploma-holders are paid Rs. 125 per mensem each. During the year the centre has admitted 30 candidates each in three Diploma courses in Tool Engineering, Electronic instrumentation and Refrigeration and Air conditioning. These courses have been recognised by the State Board of Technical Education.

Tool and Die Designing Training Centre, Dindigul:

This centre imparts specialised training both theoretical and practical in the manufacture of tools and dies required by various engineering units particularly in the manufacture of locks. So far, 252 candidates were trained in this centre. During the year 1983-84 (up to 31st December 1983) Rs. 1.5 lakhs of goods were produced and Rs. 1.36 lakhs worth of goods were sold.

Basic Rural Service Centres:

Three Basic Rural Service Centres one at Tenkasi and another two at Ambasamudram in Tirunelveli district, impart training on stipendiary basis, in the trades of welding, fitting and turning, to the candidates selected from Agricultural families. These centres had so far trained 388 candidates who had either secured employment in private firms or became self employed. Under Rural Artisans Programmes, the activities of these Centres have now been expanded.

Under RAP/Promotional Scheme, during the year 1983-84, 1,304 persons were retrained and a sum of Rs. 8.40 lakhs has been given as stipend

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD.

The Khadi and Village Industries Board continued to implement Khadi and Village Industries Programme satisfactorily besides implementing the following schemes:

1. Integrated Tribal Development Programme.
2. Hill Area Development Programme.
3. Drought Prone Area Programme.
4. Trysem.
5. Integrated Rural Development Programme.
6. Special Component Plan and Cluster Development Programme.

The Board opened 79 more Rural Textile Centres during the year and thus the total Rural Textile Centres functioning under the Board rose to 518. Two more Silk Production Centres have been opened and 5 Dyeing Units have also been commissioned during the year.

The Board provided additional employment to 0.57 lakh persons on a permanent basis and in all 5.46 lakhs persons were provided with gainful employment under Khadi and Village Industries Sector. Khadi production rose from Rs. 739.87 lakhs to Rs. 805.29 lakhs and sale of Khadi has reached a new height of Rs. 1,078.65 lakhs.

The Board opened additional Soap units 5 ; 9 Foot wear Units and sales shops and one Hand Made Paper

Unit. During the year, 200 departmental units, 1,414 Industrial Co-operative Societies 33,844 Individual artisans have functioned well and thus the Village Industries products produced and sold have reached from Rs. 65 crores to 84 crores and from Rs. 72 crores to Rs. 90 crores respectively. The Board exported Palm goods worth of Rs. 45 lakhs to foreign countries during the year.

The details of Units functioned during 1983-84 and their performance were as follows :—

	1983-84.	
1. Khadi Units—		
(a) Number of Units	811	
(b) Number of Societies	6	
2. Yarn Production—	<i>Metric Hanks (IN LAKHS.)</i>	
(a) Traditional	1.65	
(b) Ambar	0.73	
(c) Rural Textile Centres	410.29	
	1983-84.	
3. Khadi Production—	<i>(IN LAKHS.)</i>	
(a) Metre	53.67	
(b) Value (Rupees)	805.29	
4. Silk Production—		
(a) Metre	3.38	
(b) Value (Rupees)	270.76	
5. Khadi Sales—		
(a) Value (Rupees)	1,078.65	
6. Employment and Wages paid—	<i>Numbers. Rupees in lakhs.</i>	
(a) Spinners	31,143	144.75
(b) Weavers	8,073	208.39
(c) Others	1,161	77.44
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	40,377	430.58
7. Village Industries—Organisational Progress—		
(a) Departmental Units	200	
(b) Industrial Co-operative Societies	1,414	
(c) Individual artisans	33,844	

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8. Production Value (Rupees in crores)	84
9. Sales (Rupees in crores)	90
10. Employment (in lakhs)	5.06
11. Wages paid (Rupees in crores)	29

SERICULTURE

A separate Directorate of sericulture was formed with Head Quarters at Salem and the department has been functioning from April 1979.

Area under Mulberry :

Due to intensive cultivation programme undertaken and on account of the efforts taken during the year, 1983-84 an extent of 7000 acres has been additionally brought under Mulberry cultivation in the State bringing the total extent to 62,042 acres at the end of the year.

83,160 families are engaged in this industry in Tamil Nadu.

Drought Prone Area Programme :

The scheme was implemented in Ramnad and Dharmapuri districts only. An extent of 3,062 acres was brought in these districts so far and 4,200 families have taken up to sericulture.

Integrated Tribal Development Programme :

With a view to uplift the backwardness of the Tribals living in the Hilly areas of South Arcot, North Arcot and Salem districts, a scheme under Integrated Tribal Development Programme is being implemented in the State. 1,518 Tribal families are engaged under this scheme by planting an extent of 1,331 acres in the Hilly areas in the above 3 districts up to the end of March 1984.

Hill Area Development Programme :

For the development of Sericulture in the Nilgiris district, a separate scheme under Hill Area Development Programme was started during 1981-82 under this scheme 240 acres were planted with mulberry and 270 families had been benefited under this scheme up to the year ended 1983-84 in the Nilgiris district.

Production of Disease Free Layings in the Grainages :

With the increased acreage under mulberry cultivation in the State, Production of layings in the Government grainages had to be stepped up in order to meet the demand of the Sericulturists in the State. During the year 1983-84, 110.27 lakhs layings were produced in the grainages and distributed to the Sericulturists and Government Silk Farms in the State when compared

to the production of 109.60 lakhs layings during the year 1982-83. District-wise Production details are as below :

Serial number and district.	Number of Grainages.	Production of Layings (in lakhs).
1. Dharmapuri	3(i) Cross Breed Grainage : 2	52.62
	(ii) Experimental Grainage : 1	
2. Salem	1 (Cross Breed Grainage)	6.73
3. Coimbatore	1 Do.	15.08
4. Periyar	1 Do.	4.16
5. Madurai	1 Do.	3.40
6. Tirunelveli	1 Do.	1.02
7. Thanjavur	1 Do.	0.98
8. Nilgiris	1 (Experimental and Research : 1)	0.24
9. National Silkworm Seed Project Grainages.	3 (Cross Breed and Bivolving Grainages)	26.04
	Total	110.27

Cocoon Production :

A quantity of 90 lakhs kg. of cocoons has been produced during the year 1983-84 as against the production of 80.00 lakhs kg. during the previous year. Out of the 90.00 lakhs, a quantity of 33.35 lakhs kg. of cocoon has been consumed in the State for conversion into silk during the year 1983-84, as against the consumption of 30.24 lakhs kg. of cocoons during the previous year.

Raw Silk Production :

The potential raw silk production in the State during the year 1983-84 was 7.00 lakhs kg. Against the potential raw silk production of 7.00 lakhs, a quantity of 1.77 lakh kgs. of raw silk was actually utilised within the State during 1983-84, as against the production of 1.65 lakhs kg. during the previous year.

Employment opportunities :

83,160 families are engaged in 15 districts in this industry as on 1st April 1984. It is expected that additional employment will be generated to a tune of 25,000 persons by planting of additional 5,000 acres during 1984-85. The cumulative employment generated upto the end of 1983-84 is 3,10,210 persons.

STATE GEOLOGY AND MINING

The functions of the Directorate of Geology and Mining are two fold (i) to explore and assess the mineral occurrences, deposits and to examine the feasibility

of setting up mineral based industries in the State ; (ii) mineral administration work involving processing of the applications for mineral concessions and making suitable recommendations to Government for final orders on the grant.

The department has carried out detailed investigations in respect of the following mineral deposits during 1983-84.

Gold Investigation in the Maharajagadai Naralapalli area, Krishnagiri taluk, Dharmapuri district:

Systematic mapping on 1:50,000 scale of the area and a detailed mapping on 1:10,000 scale of a specific area over an extent of 0.50 sq. kms. and prospecting by trenching were completed.

A report on the detailed investigation is under preparation.

Investigation for silica sand at Vedaranyam of Thanjavur district :

Bulk samples have been collected for detailed tests in a few leading foundries and also in Bharat Electronic Ltd., Bangalore, to determine the suitability of the sands for both foundries and for Electronic industries. A detailed investigation to assess the potentiality of the sands on a defined area may be undertaken during 1984-85.

Magnesite investigation in TANMAG area Salem :

Six boreholes and seven pits were made in the area under review after a detailed geological mapping 1: 5000 Scale.

Investigation for limestone in Pudur Village, Ettayapuram Village, Tirunelveli district :

Three boreholes were drilled and five linear trenches were opened. The total reserves are estimated to be of the order of 5 million tonnes.

Investigation for white clay near Erichi in Aranthangi taluk of Pudukottai district :

Fourteen shallow boreholes were put down and 120 samples were collected for chemical analysis. The average thickness of the refractory clay is 1.5 Mts. The clay has analysed about 20-32 per cent of Al₂O₃; 52 to 66 per cent of SiO₂ and 1.53 to 7.6 per cent of Fe₂O₃.

Sulphide investigation in Guruyamalai, Sankari taluk of Salem district :

About 120 geochemical soil samples were taken in the mineralised zone at the foothills. The analyses of samples have given encouraging results.

Induced polarisation survey and rock geochemistry are planned for the ensuing months.

Investigation for salt brine in Devipattanam and Kilakkarai Ramanathapuram district:

Two boreholes were planned, one at Tirupulani and other at Devipattanam. The borehole at Tirupulani reached a depth of 33 ms. and 30 samples of brine water have been collected at equal intervals of 1 metre depth.

The density ranges from 1° to 6° Beaume. The P.H. ranges from 6.69 to 8.20. The analyses of the brine indicates a value of So 4319 to 6059 ppm; for Ca 117 ppm to 1495 ppm; for Mg 171 ppm to 2726 ppm; for Na 2158 ppm to 4112 ppm; for K 77 ppm to 313 ppm; for Br 15 ppm to 115 ppm. The formation met within the drill core has intercalations of soft clay or sandy material.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS :

Landslide Investigations :

The department of Geology and Mining and the Geological Survey of India (Engg. Geology Divn.) carried out a detailed field investigations of the landslides in the Nilgiris district between 1979 and 1981 and brought out a report on the causes for the landslides and the possible remedial measures. This report was published by the G.S.I. in June 1983.

Two sites, one for the RDO's proposed building and another for TNEB building, which was affected by boulder fall were examined and reports were submitted.

Integration of landslides parameters, in particular the slope details, was explored for incorporation in the village maps with the Director of Survey and Land Records. A rapid survey was undertaken to study the nature to follow up work undertaken by the user agencies in Nilgiris district. The investigation for landslides will be continued during 1984-85.

Follow-up action of Iron ores of Tiruvannamalai:

In Tamil Nadu, large reserves of low grade iron ore (Magnetic-Quartzite) are found in Tiruvannamalai area in North Arcot district. This ore was taken up for testing the suitability or amenability to convert into 'sponge iron'. This scheme is on a pilot plant scale.

The State Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.1.5 lakhs to undertake the pilot tests on the feasibilities of the scheme by the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Madras and by the Sponge Iron India Limited (SIIL), Palancha, Khammam district, Andhra Pradesh State, who have the facilities to carry out the tests. A bulk sample of 10 tonnes of iron ore from Kavuthimalai near Tiruvannamalai was collected and beneficiated in the M.T.L., Salem.

The N.M.L., Madras have undertaken to prepare the pellets out of the concentrates supplied by the Department and the pellets will be converted into sponge iron by SIIL.

Mineral Treatment Laboratory :

A bulk representative iron ore sample from Kavuthimalai near Tiruvannamalai for a collaborative project with Sponge Iron India Limited, was beneficiated and the concentrates were sent to National Metallurgical Laboratory. A preparation of a 200 kt. iron ore concentrate has been completed.

Micro and Macro analytical laboratory, Madras—

Total number of samples received for analyses during 1983-84—580.

Number of constituents determined—5,330.

*Nature of samples analysed :—*About 200 gold bearing quartzite samples collected from Maharajagadai area were analysed for their gold content. About 45 sulphide ores collected from Guruvamalai area, Sarkai for Cu, Ag, Cd content.

Training :

Training for 18 post graduate students from Madras University, Anna University and Annamalai University was imparted in geological mapping, radio metric survey, soil, geochemical sampling and in the sampling of iron ores in Salem area for a period of two weeks.

Year.	Total mineral revenue in lakhs.	Revenue realised by sale of magnesite.
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Revenue from mining sector :</i>		
1981-82	433.08	260.00
1982-83	574.82	308.20

Number of mining lease applications processed :

1981-82	81
1982-83	98
1983-84	141

Number of certificate of approvals issued and revenue realised:

Year.	Fresh.	Renewal.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS.	RS.
1981-82	53,500	53,500
1982-83	87,500	54,750
1983-84	81,000	59,750

STATE INDUSTRIES PROMOTION CORPORATION, TAMIL NADU, LIMITED (SIPCOT).

Progress of SIPCOT:

The State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (SIPCOT) was set up in 1971 as a Public Limited Company wholly owned by the Government of Tamil Nadu, with the specific objectives of playing a catalytic role in the promotion and development of medium and major industries and to hasten the dispersal of industries in the backward areas of the State. The Corporation commenced its activities in 1972-73 with paid-up share capital of Rs. 50.00 lakhs. The paid-up capital has since been increased to Rs. 1,840 lakhs during the last twelve years. The Corporation started earning profit from its third year onwards. The profit before tax in the year 1983-84 is expected to be around Rs. 125 lakhs.

With a modest business of Rs. 2.32 crores in 1972-73, the first year of its operation, SIPCOT completed its twelfth year on 31st March 1984 with a total sanctioned assistance of Rs. 173.44 crores covering about 780 projects. About 2,300 was the employment potential of SIPCOT assisted units in the year 1972-73 and it has grown to 70,000 persons in twelve years.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Term Loan:

The sanction of term loan up to the 31st March 1984 amounted to Rs. 11,168 lakhs covering 334 projects. The total disbursement as on 31st March 1984 was Rs. 6,668.44 lakhs which represents nearly 60 per cent of the total sanction. During the year 1983-84, the Corporation achieved record term loan sanction and disbursement of Rs. 3,789 lakhs and Rs. 1,937 lakhs respectively.

More important is that nearly 71 per cent of total sanctions were given to backward areas.

SEED CAPITAL :

During the year 1983-84, record seed capital sanction and disbursement of Rs. 86.20 lakhs and Rs. 91.78 lakhs respectively were accorded by SIPCOT.

Interest Free Sales Tax Loans :

During 1983-84 record IFST loan sanction and disbursement of Rs. 469 lakhs and Rs. 415 lakhs respectively were achieved by the Corporation.

Central Subsidy

Tamil Nadu holds the first position among all the states in the coverage under central subsidy scheme indicating clearly that this state is the foremost in the

promotion of industrial units in the backward areas. During 1983-84, a record central subsidy disbursement of Rs. 363 lakhs was effected by SISCOT.

Ranipet Industrial Complex :

Towards the end of 1972-73, SIPCOT took over from the Government an area of about 700 acres at Ranipet for the development of the first Major Industrial Complex. The various infrastructural facilities like power water, housing, medical, telephone, telex, post office, police station, hotel, etc. required for the industries have been provided. So far, a sum of Rs. 152 lakhs has so far been incurred towards the development of this complex. There is a provision for establishing 85 medium scale industries and 150 small scale industries. 45 medium units and 30 small scale units have already been functioning in the complex. When all the units go into production they would provide employment to 10,000 persons. Almost all plots have been allotted and an additional area of 150 acres has been acquired to develop the second complex.

Hosur Industrial Complex :

During the year 1974-75, SIPCOT developed one of the most successful industrial complexes near Hosur in Dharmapuri district, over an area of 1,200 acres with all infrastructural facilities. A sum of Rs. 189 lakhs has so far been incurred towards the development of this Complex. Developed plots have been allotted to 100 entrepreneurs and other Government undertakings like SIDCO, Anna Transport Corporation, Housing Board, etc.

Gummudi Poondi Industrial Complex:

This Complex spreads over an area of 805 acres. Thirty borewells are being drilled in this complex. So far 47 entrepreneurs have been allotted lands to an extent of 161.01 acres. A sum of Rs. 41.00 lakhs has so far been incurred towards the development works of this complex.

TAMIL NADU CEMENTS CORPORATION LIMITED (TANCEM).

General :

Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation Limited (TANCEM) was incorporated on 11th February 1976 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited (TIDCO).

TANCEM commenced business with effect from 1st April 1976. The main objectives of the Company are to produce and sell cement, deal in Lime, Limestone, Clinker, Cement, Asbestos and other related items required for cement manufacture.

The company was started with an Authorised Capital of Rs. 10 Crores. This was enhanced to Rs. 11 crores in June 1977 and further enhanced to Rs. 12.50 crores in January 1980. Of this, shares worth Rs. 11.81 crores were issued, subscribed and paid-up on 31st March 1984. Subsequently in April 1984, additional shares worth Rs. 55 lakhs were issued to TIDCO.

Presently, two Cement Units of a total capacity of 9 lakhs MTS p.a., one Asbestos Cement Sheet Plant of a capacity of 36,000 MTs. p.a. are under the control of TANCEM. TANCEM had handled imported cement as handling-cum-selling agents of Cement Controller during 1979-82. During 1982-83 and 1983-84, TANCEM purchased imported cement on direct basis from foreign countries and distributed to over 13,000 direct consumers. TANCEM is now in the process of commissioning a 36,000 MTs. p.a. capacity Asbestos Pressure Pipe Project at Mayanur, Trichy District. The functions of each Unit are discussed hereunder.

Alangulam Cement Works :

Alangulam Cement Works is located in Sattur Taluk of Kamaraj District. This Unit went into commercial production in 1970. The installed capacity of the plant is 4 lakhs MTs. p. a. TANCEM took over this plant from TIDCO on 1st April 1976. The unit has now completed 14 years of operation.

Alangulam works completed Modernisation and Improvement works by October, 1983 at a cost of Rs.450 lakhs. With the installation of Electrostatic Precipitators in the Kilns and Cement Mills, the unit has now arrested the outflow of dust and now the area is free from Air Pollution. Consequent on the improvements carried out in the Unit, Production improved from December, 1983. The cement production was 103.24 per cent of the installed capacity in January, 1984, 101.32 per cent in February 1984 and 106.26 per cent in March 1984. The Unit is providing direct employment for nearly 1,600 persons in this backward area, besides providing considerable in direct employment in areas such as transportation of raw materials, finished goods etc.

Ariyalur Cement Works :

Ariyalur Cement Works is located in Ariyalur, Trichy District. This is a dry process plant having an installed capacity of 5 lakhs MTs. p.a. The Project originally initiated by TIDCO at a cost of Rs. 2,876 lakhs, was financed by Rs. 575 lakhs as equity contribution from TIDCO and the balance of Rs. 2,301 lakhs as long terms financial assistance from All India Financial Institution and Commercial Banks. The Project Works were commenced in January 1977. Cement Production commenced on 1st August 1979. During 1983-84, the Unit has produced 3,01,366 MTs. of cement.

The Unit is now providing direct employment for about 900 persons besides providing considerable indirect employment in areas such as transportation of raw materials and finished goods, etc.

Tamil Nadu Asbestos :

Tamil Nadu Asbestos was set up in the year 1981 in Alangulam, adjacent to Alangulam Cement Works. The capacity of this plant is 36,000 MTs. p.a. The plant commenced commercial production on 1st October 1981. This plant produced 17,839 MTs. of Asbestos Cement sheets and accessories during 1983-84. The lower production was due to severe power cut faced by the Unit during the year.

Tamil Nadu Asbestos Pressure Pipe Project :

TANCEM has taken up the implementation of Asbestos Pressure Pipe Project at Mayanur, Kulitnalai Taluk in Trichy District at a cost of Rs.945 lakhs. The Project Works commenced in February 1983. The capacity of the plant is 36,000 MTs. p.a. The Plant commenced trial production on 1st June 1984 and is expected to commence commercial production by 1st October 1984. The pipes produced in this Plant will cater to the needs of Water Supply and Drainage Schemes in our State and elsewhere.

Imported Cement :

TANCEM started handling Imported Cement as handling-cum-selling agent of Cement Controller in the year 1979 ; Till 31st March 1983, TANCEM had handled 15,28,748 MTs. of Imported Cement in Madras, Tuticorin and Pondicherry Ports. During 1983-84, TANCEM had handled 3,36,300 MTs. of Imported Cement in these three ports.

Pilot Cement Plant at Muduvathur, Trichy District :

TANCEM has taken over the Pilot Cement Plant at Muduvathur, Trichy District from Cement Research Institute during December 1983.

Financial Results for the year 1983-84 :

During 1983-84, TANCEM earned a net profit of Rs. 185.53 lakhs after providing depreciation of Rs. 491.53 lakhs and Investment Allowance of Rs. 87.78 lakhs. During 1983-84, the Corporation has thus earned a net cash profit of Rs. 764.84 lakhs.

TAMIL NADU CERAMICS LIMITED (TACEL).

TACEL was formed in 1974 with a view to take over Ceramic Units from Director of Industries and Commerce and TANSI and run them on commercial basis under unified control.

TACEL aims to develop and promote the Ceramic Industry in Tamil Nadu. TACEL produces Sanitary-ware, Crockery, Insulators, Stoneware Pipes, Bricks, Artwares, Pickle Jars besides rendering assistance like supply of processed raw materials and firing facilities to the small scale entrepreneurs in the Industrial Estate, Vridhachalam. The products are manufactured in its units situated at Vridhachalam, Omalur and Thirumazhisai.

The Company's performance during 1983-84 is estimated as under :—

	(RS IN LAKHS)
Production	197.00
Sales	190.00
Inventory accumulation	7.00
Deficit	(—)23.00

TAMIL NADU HANDICRAFTS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Corporation continued to expand its commercial and developmental activities with a view to achieve its objectives to a greater extent. In view of the increased importance the handicrafts sector has been assigned under the 20 Point Programme the Corporation continued to take vigorous action for increasing its marketing and developmental activities, so that the benefits accrued as a faster pace to the artisans. In recognition of this importance, the Government of Tamil Nadu had appointed a full time Chairman in the rank of Chief Secretary to the Corporation from May 1983.

Sales :

The Corporation has achieved a turnover of Rs. 225 lakhs during 1983-84 as against the revised budgeted target of Rs. 210 lakhs. The Corporation continued to expand its selling activities. A new showroom of the Corporation was opened at Tirupatai on 19th March 1984 by the Hon'ble Minister of Rural Industries, Thiru R. Arunachalam. Partial financial assistance for the opening of the showroom was received from the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) Government of India, New Delhi. The Corporation also opened a branch showroom at Mangamma Chatram, Madurai, with effect from 14th December 1983. The showroom at Pudukkottai which was functioning as a branch of the Tiruchy showroom was upgraded into a full fledged showroom from 1st February 1984.

The Corporation conducted 20 special craftwise exhibitions of handicrafts at different places within and outside Tamil Nadu during this year with partial

financial assistance from the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), New Delhi. The Sales at these exhibitions was Rs. 12 lakhs. Assistance from the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), to the extent of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is expected for these exhibitions. These exhibitions meant to popularise the handicrafts of Tamil Nadu, received good public encouragement. Amongst others, the stall set up by the Corporation at Srinagar Exhibition was adjudged the best and received awards under the following heads :—

1. Best Stall.
2. Best interior decoration.
3. Best craft demonstration.

Production :

The production during 1983-84 was Rs. 65 lakhs as per the revised budget target for 1983-84. The Corporation closely monitored the activities of the production units with a view to ensure that the production units produced goods only according to the orders received from the showrooms and against special orders, so that there was no over production and the Corporation was not left with stagnating inventory at the end of the year. Some of the special items of work completed by the Production Units like fabrication and supply of brass grill work to the Tirumala-Tirupathi Devasthanam at a cost of Rs. 4.92 lakhs were well received by the buyers and acclaimed by the public.

The Corporation also continued to lay emphasis on the revival of decaying crafts. Under this scheme, the Tanjore Picture Painting, Cut Glass Training cum Production Centre, which was also started as a Plan Scheme is being continued.

Training:

The Corporation continued to train candidates under different schemes at different centres. The Board has since finalised the guidelines for conducting the training schemes under which the Corporation will earmark 2 per cent of its turnover for conducting training schemes and for research and developmental activities in handicrafts especially with emphasis on the weaker and decaying crafts.

TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED (TIDCO).

Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited (TIDCO) was incorporated in 1965 with the main objective of putting up medium and large scale industries in the Public Sector. From 1970 onwards

TIDCO is entrusted with the implementation of the projects in the joint sector also. The authorised share capital of TIDCO as on 31st March 1984 is Rs. 50 crores of which a sum of Rs. 47.22 crores has been subscribed.

TIDCO has successfully implemented 38 projects in the public and the joint sector. The total capital outlay of all these projects works out to over Rs. 381.00 crores. The direct employment created is for 10,200 persons and the total employment is 13,500 when the projects under implementation are also completed.

TIDCO'S total investment in the public sector / joint sector and assisted companies inclusive of a short term assistance during the financial year totals to 4.4 crores bringing the cumulative investment since inception to Rs. 63.37 crores. During the year 1983-84, TIDCO'S operations have ended profitably. Details of profit earned by TIDCO Registered Office including that of its unit Tamil Nadu Steels, Arakonam since 1980-81 is given below :—

Year.	Net profit. (RUPEES IN LAKHS).
1980-81	29.61
1981-82	159.78
1982-83	195.71
1983-84	125.00 (Provisional.)

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES :

Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation Limited :

During 1976, TANCEM was formed as a subsidiary company to run the Alangulam Cement Plant and to implement a cement project in Ariyalur which went on stream in August 1979. An asbestos cement sheet project has also successfully been commissioned during 1981 at Alangulam at a cost of Rs. 2.59 crores. TANCEM is presently implementing an Asbestos Pressure Pipe Project at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.45 crores at Mayanur, Trichy district. The project is expected to be completed and production commenced by 1984-85.

TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Limited (TIIC) is the premier State Level Financial Institutions functioning with the frame work of

the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951. The main objective of the Corporation is to provide financial assistance for promotion and accelerated growth of industries.

The Corporation grants term loans for acquiring fixed assets like land, building, plant and machinery and equipments besides deferred payment guarantees and share assistance. It accords special priority to the small scale and tiny sector units particularly those set-up in backward and rural areas with a view to generate larger employment opportunities in these areas. Assistance is given to small scale units and backward areas on concessional terms such as low rate of interest, low margin on security, liberal repayment period, etc.

2. Resources.—The Corporation's resources comprise of share capital contributed by the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Industrial Development Bank India refinance provided by IDBI, Bonds, etc. The position of resources as on 31st December 1983 is given below :—

	(RUPEES IN CRORES.)
Share capital	28.49
Bonds	39.31
Refinance from IDBI	84.06
Total	151.86

In 1983-84 Four Regional Offices have been opened at Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore and Trichy to sanction assistance from Rs. 1.00 lakh to Rs. 2.50 lakhs. Further the Branch Offices have been authorised for documentation and disbursement upto Rs. 7.50 lakhs. Thus small scale units can avail easy and speedier credit facilities at the district level itself.

Removal of restrictions for financial assistance to certain type of industries :

Having regard to the need for enlarging the scope of assistance to deserving industries and the need for promoting industries in backward areas and to meet the demand from certain other industries in view of its viability, etc. it was decided to remove the ban for financial assistance to the industries like treadle Print Units, Flour Mills, Oil Crushing Units, Saw Mills and manufacturers of white ice, etc.

Assistance to various scheme during 1983-84 (Provisional).

	(RUPEES IN CRORES.)
Small scale	53.45
Medium scale	5.38
Technocrafts	1.21
Transport Operators	13.41
Generator sets	1.37
Registered Medical Practitioners	0.21
Composite / mini loans	0.22

Thus TDC is playing a vital role in implementing the socio-economic policies of the Government for generating mass employment for the upliftment of the weaker and the poorer sections and for development of the backward areas and regions in the State besides the overall industrial development of the State.

TAMIL NADU LEATHER DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Tamil Nadu Leather Development Corporation Limited (TALCO) has been set up as a wholly owned enterprise of the Government of Tamil Nadu to give a thrust to the development of leather industry in Tamil Nadu in its various facets. The Corporation started functioning from June 1, 1983. Its main activities would be such as to subserve the Government Policy to encourage the export of higher unit value items in the shape of finished leather and finished leather products. The emphasis would be to help the small tanners and small producers of footwear and leather goods.

The leather industry in Tamil Nadu has had a rich tradition and occupies a prominent role accounting for 70 per cent of the country's production and 60 per cent of the exports. There are about 500 tanning units in Tamil Nadu over 50 per cent of which are concentrated in Ambur, Vaniyambadi, Ranipet and Melvisharam in North Arcot District. The other centres for leather and leather goods are located in Coimbatore, Erode, Trichy, Dindigul and in and around Madras City. The industry has witnessed an upsurge in the export in the last decade since the policy was changed to give a thrust to the export of high value leather and leather goods. The export has witnessed a fourfold increase from Rs. 100 crores in 1981-82 to Rs. 400 crores in 1982-83.

Despite Tamil Nadu occupying a pride of place in the leather industry both in production and export, there are identified gaps which require to be filled up and distortion which require to be corrected. The value of leather goods exported from Madras Port is only about Rs. 6 crores per annum which is a mere 20 per cent of the total value of the country's leather goods export. This is an identifiable gap which TALCO proposes to fill in. Another aspect attended to by the TALCO is to extend assistance particularly to the small tanners and producers of leather goods.

A multi-disciplinary Expert Committee has been constituted by the State Government under the Chairmanship of Thiru D. Sridharan, IAS., Chairman and Managing Director, TALCO and comprising representatives from Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI), State Trading Corporation (STC), Leather Export Promotion Council (LEPC), Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Limited (TANSI), Bata India Limited to have a detailed survey of the leather industry in the State conducted and also to chalk out the programmes of action by TALCO. In the first phase TALCO has proposed to set up a couple of Common Facility Centres (CFC) for leather finishing, some CFC for leather goods and footwear, Material Bar & Design Centre and to organise the production of footwear and leather goods by artisans and small entrepreneurs and to undertake the vital task of marketing.

TAMIL NADU MAGNESITE LIMITED.

Messrs Tamil Nadu Magnesite Limited (TANMAG) was incorporated on 17th January 1979 as a wholly owned Government of Tamil Nadu Undertaking with an objective of mining and selling of raw magnesite as a raising contractor to the Government. The Government of Tamil Nadu had contributed Rs. 200 lakhs towards share capital of the Company. TANMAG had invested Rs. 6.50 lakhs in its subsidiary company M/s. Tamil Nadu Magnesite Products Limited, which was in joint sector till 8th February 1982 and the joint sector agreement was terminated by the Government on 10th February 1982.

The main objectives of the subsidiary company Messrs Tamil Nadu Magnesite Products Limited is to process raw magnesite and to sell intermediary products, namely calcined magnesite and dead burnt magnesite which is used as raw material for the manufacture of Refractories, Fertilizers, Chemicals, etc.

The mines, which was declared as dangerous by the Directorate of Mines Safety due to the unsystematic operation of the previous lessee Messrs Salem Magnetite (Private) Limited has been brought under safety norms and the Directorate of Mines Safety have revoked their prohibitory order during October 1983. Now the mines development work had been completed and it is in good shape.

The physical performance of the Company during the year 1983-84 as compared with corresponding figures for the year 1982-83 is given below :-

Year.	Production (m/t).	Sales (m/t).	Sales Realisation. (4) (RS. IN LAKHS.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1983-84 ..	1,17,857	1,07,818	462.63
1982-83 ..	1,18,626	1,10,147	458.57

The recession in magnetite industry is the main reason for the reduced sales during the year 1983-84 and consequently the production had to be cut down to reduce accumulation of stocks.

Without raising contract arrangement the Company's profits before tax for the year 1983-84 would be about Rs. 66.53 lakhs as against Rs. 58.00 lakhs for year the 1982-83.

TAMIL NADU MINERAL LIMITED.

The Tamil Nadu Minerals Limited was established on 6th April 1978 as a fully owned undertaking of the Government of Tamil Nadu and during these six years the turnover of the Corporation has increased from Rs. 1.40 lakhs in 1978-79 to Rs. 243.00 lakhs in 1983-84. Out of Rs. 243.00 lakhs, Rs. 220.00 lakhs represent export earnings in Foreign Exchange.

TAMIN exports Black Granite to Japan and Grey Granite to West Germany.

The Government policy of inviting Global Tenders and restricting the Sales of Black and Grey Granite, only to Foreign buyers who open irrevocable letters of credit is continued. This policy is paying dividend and TAMIN has earned a name in the Granite Market of the World apart from getting maximum prices for its products of Black and Grey Granite.

The profit before Tax of the TAMIN for the year 1983-84 is expected to be about Rs. 20.60 lakhs. The

profit is on the increase from year to year in line with the Sales and Export. The figures for the last three years are as follows :

	1981-82 (Actuals)	1982-83	1983-84. (Anticipated)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS)			
Sales Export ..	84.93	147.36	222.55
Inland ..	13.23	20.15	20.45
Total Sales ..	98.16	167.51	243.00
Operating Profit ..	28.31	53.67	68.50
Net Profit after depreciation interest, etc., i.e., Profit before Tax.	9.51	16.78	20.60
Income Tax ..	..	5.74	11.33
Profit after Tax ..	9.51	11.04	9.27

TAMIN is paying Bonus to its employees from the year 1980-81 onwards.

TAMIN has contributed to the welfare of the rural people of Tamil Nadu by contributing to the TARRA. So far a sum of Rs. 7.03 lakhs has been paid upto 1982-83. A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is being paid for the year 1983-84.

Government of Tamil Nadu has contributed a sum of Rs. 122.50 so far as Equity apart from a loan of Rs. 35.00 lakhs.

New Schemes :

Two new schemes, viz., 1. Sivaganga Graphite Scheme and 2. Granite Cutting and Polishing Unit at Manali are being implemented by TAMIN.

Sivaganga Graphite Scheme.

It is proposed to exploit Graphite over an extent of 800 acre near Sivagangai in Ramanathapuram District, beneficiate the same and produce crucible lubricants, electrodes, etc., which have a vast export and domestic market.

The Detailed Project Report for the beneficiation plant and preliminary report on the first phase mining have been approved by the Government. The Development work and pilot mining have been commenced in the year 1983-84.

The total cost of the project is Rs. 250.00 lakhs, out of which Government is contributing Rs. 55.00 lakhs. TAMIN is pooling Rs. 17.00 lakhs from its Internal sources and the balance of Rs. 178.00 lakhs is to be met by way of loan from Financial Institutions like I. D. B.I.

Granite Cutting and Polishing Unit, Manali :

TAMIN which is now exporting only Raw Granite is concentrating on a prestigious scheme of putting up a Granite Cutting and Polishing Unit at Manali

near Madras. The techno-economic feasibility report has been approved by Government and land to the extent of 23.10 acres has been allotted to TAMIN. The Tamil Nadu State Construction Corporation has been entrusted with the work of preparing designs and estimates for construction of office and factory buildings and the execution of these works. Orders for the purchase of machineries have been placed with the West Germany Firm, viz., Messrs. Eisenwerk Mensel Beyreuth.

The unit when started functioning will produce 30,000 Sq. Metres of polished Granite Slabs per year.

The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 385.00 lakhs for which Government of Tamil Nadu is contributing Rs. 79.00 lakhs and TAMIN will utilise its own resources to the extent of Rs. 31.00 lakhs. The loan assistance from IDBI and its constituents will be Rs. 275.00 lakhs which has already been agreed upon.

It is expected that the trial production will be started by the end of 1984-85.

The scheme will provide employment to about 120 persons.

The Quarries and Mines of TAMIN are situated in Reserve Forest and Rural areas of Tamil Nadu which are considered to be economically backward. TAMIN while expanding its activities year after year is providing employment to nearly 2,000 people in the year 1983-84 which is expected to reach 3,000 by the end of 1984-85.

TAMIL NADU MOPEDS LIMITED.

Tamil Nadu Mopeds Limited was formed as a Subsidiary of TANSI in August 1977, to take over the Commercial Production of Mopeds, 50 cc. two wheelers, from Tansi.

After an initial survival till June, 1981, the company had to suspend the production of Mopeds from July 1981 onwards. So far 5,015 mopeds have been produced by the company. This step had to be resorted to due to bottlenecks the company had to face in sales, production and finance. From 1st July 1981 the company's production activities had been diversified and three independent units were formed under the charge of 3 officers. From then on, the company is undertaking job orders received from Government Institutions and Private parties. The company is depending on TANSI for its cash expenses and is availing Short Term Loan from TANSI, the holding company, as and when funds are required.

The company has 170 Nos. of workers on roll with the required staff and officers to supervise. The company's units are located in Industrial Estate, Guindy

The Managing Director of TANSI is the Chairman and Managing Director of this company.

TAMIL NADU NEWSPRINT AND PAPERS LIMITED.

The Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited been promoted by the Government of Tamil Nadu to implement the prestigious project of manufacturing newsprint and printing and writing paper using as its main raw materials sugar cane bagasse, which is at present burnt in the sugar mills. The plant is being established at Pugalur in the industrially backward Karur taluk of Tiruchirappalli district. It is a Rs. 195 crores project, half of which is financed by the World Bank.

At optimum production level, the mills is designed to manufacture 50,000 tonnes per annum of newsprint and 40,000 tonnes of printing and writing papers with flexibility to produce any intermediary combinations of this product mix to meet market and operational exigencies.

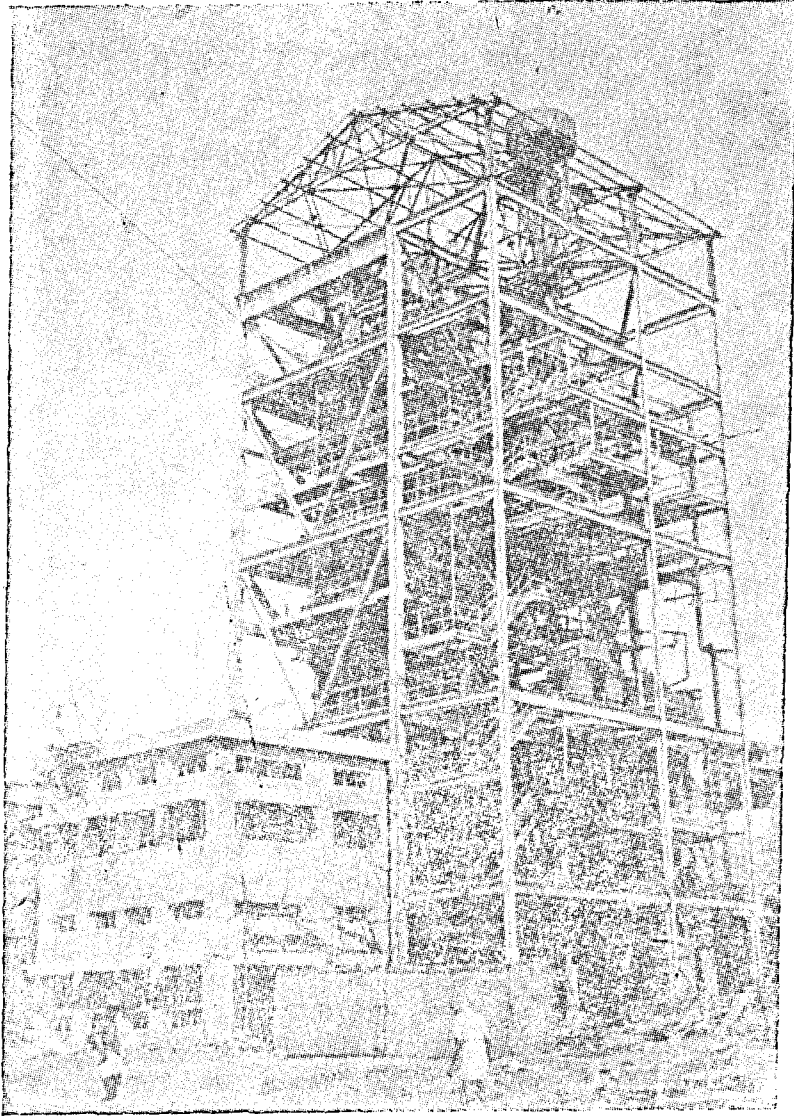
The project will provide direct employment to about 1,200 personnel besides giving indirect employment to about 5,000.

TNPL will help the country to save foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 40 crores annually by avoiding import of newsprint, the demand for which is growing at 8 per cent per annum besides bridging the gap between demand and supply for newsprint.

TAMIL NADU SALT CORPORATION LIMITED.

Introduction :

(i) The Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation Limited was incorporated on 22nd July 1974 and commenced its business on 22nd February 1975. The authorised capital and paid up capital as on date is Rs. 200 lakhs and Rs. 107 lakhs respectively. The main objective of the Corporation is to manufacture salt, salt based chemicals and by products.



Tamil Nadu News Print and Papers Ltd.
Erection of Recovery Boiler—Viewed from South west

(ii) The Corporation was entrusted with the responsibility of developing an area of 5,617.66 acres as major salt works in Mariyur Valinokkam, a most backward area in Ramanathapuram district at an estimated cost of Rs. 145 lakhs. The main consideration which prompted the Government of Tamil Nadu to order the implementation of Mariyur Valinokkam Salt Complex was to develop a most backward area where no other industry could be set up and to provide employment to the local people.

(iii) The corporation is also developing an area of 2,875.68 acres of land in Maravakadu, and Vadakadu villages of Pattukkottai taluk, Thanjavur district for salt production. The project is known as Sardar Vedarathnam Salt Project.

Mariyur Vallinokkam Salt Complex:

The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 145 lakhs. A capital expenditure of Rs. 100.03 lakhs has been incurred towards the project till February 1984.

Out of the effective area of 4,400 acres an area of 2,266 acres has so far been developed.

The salt complex commenced its production during the year 1976. The production and sales achieved during the last three years are indicated below :-

Year.	Production.	Sales.
	(IN TONNES.)	
1981	25,600	8,194
1982	36,000	12,580
1983	10,050	14,647

From 1981 onwards, the salt complex is producing industrial grade salt. Production during 1983 affected due to power cuts. It is programmed to produce 60,000 M.T. during 1984.

The salt produced at this complex is being supplied mainly to Messrs. Tuticorin Alkali Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (TAC), Tuticorin, Travancore-Cochin Chemicals Ltd. (TCC), Kerala and Messrs. Kothari (M) Ltd. Manali, Madras.

The project is already providing seasonal employment to 1,000 labourers besides regular employment to 50 people.

Sardar Vedarathnam Salt Project:

The Government of Tamil Nadu during November 1978 ordered the development of suitable areas in Maravakadu and Vadakadu villages of Pattukkottai taluk in Thanjavur district as salt complex. The cost of the project was estimated at Rs. 120 lakhs. The total area taken up for development is 2,875.68 acres. The

project has started its development activities by 1979. So far, 1,600 acres have been developed out of the effective area. The initial production of salt commence from May 1982 onwards. The production and sale details are given below :

Year.	Production.	Sales.
1982	1,300	50
1983	5,226	1,320

Capital expenditure of about Rs. 28.00 lakhs has so far been incurred towards the project till February 1984.

The project is providing employment to 200-300 seasonal labourers and 20 regular employees besides indirect employment.

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED (TANSI).

The Company achieved a production of Rs. 2495 lakhs during 1983-84, which is higher by Rs. 279 lakhs of the production in the proceeding year. The sales turnover for the year amounted to Rs. 2244 lakhs against the previous year turnover of Rs. 2985 lakhs (During the previous year the Company supplied Rs. 525 lakhs worth of Kitchen Utensils for the CMNMP, which was of special nature.)

The working results of the Company for the year 1983-84 are likely to show a loss of Rs. 312 lakhs against a loss of Rs. 176.32 lakhs sustained in 1982-83.

The major activities of the various groups units in TANSI during the year under review were as mentioned below —

Structural group :

Structural units at Mettur Dam, Ambattur and Tiruchirappalli undertook the following major orders:

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(a) Fabrication of structural to the expansion of Hull Shop and Plate Stockyard.	60
(b) Fabrication of structure for the Electrification Schemes of Railways	20
(c) Fabrication of structurals to the Tamil Nadu Newsprints and Papers Limited Project at Appakudal.	20
(d) Fabrication of molasses tanks to various Co-operative Sugar Mills	48
(e) Fabrication of structurals to the Tamil Nadu Tea Plantation Corporation Project at Cheeramchani	21
(f) Fabrication of Structural to the Co-operative Sugar Mills of Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation at Tiruvelangadu	60
(g) Structural work for circular stock pile roofing at Ariyalur to Messrs TANCEM	20

- (h) Fabrication of structurals to the Pressure Pipe Project at Mayanur of Messrs TANCEM 53
- (i) Fabrication of structural and storage tank to Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited Project at Pugalur .. 38

Tool Rooms Group :

TANSI Tool Room, Guindy executed the following major orders during the year.—

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--|---|
| (a) Bar weighing Scale. | Messrs United Nations Educations Children Fund (UNICEF) .. | 8 |
| (b) Bar weighing Scale | Social Welfare Department .. | 7 |

The following major orders were also secured by the unit during the year.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

- | | |
|--|----|
| (i) Bar weighing-scale-Social Welfare Department | 8 |
| (ii) Fuze—Defence Department | 20 |

TANSI Forging, Guindy, secured an order from Thermal Project, Ennore for the supply of steel balls valuing Rs. 6.38 lakhs.

Leather Group :

The leather units of the company were able to secure the following export orders.

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| | (RUPEES IN LAKHS.) |
| (a) Cow lining leather to Italy | 14 |
| (b) Suicide Leather for Garments to Korea | 14 |
| (c) Washed Goat Hair to Australia | 15 |

Besides the above, Leather Works, Perambur has undertook an order valuing Rs. 30 lakhs from Tamil Nadu Jail Department for the supply of cut components.

Engineering Group :

Major orders exhibited by the units of this group were

- | | |
|--|----|
| (a) Steel water tanks to Madras Metro Water Supply Sewerage Board, Madras | 30 |
| (b) Steel Water tanks to Corporation of Madras | 9 |
| (c) Fabrication of structural to sheds to Khadi and Village Industries Board | 4 |
| (d) Table vibrators | 6 |

Furniture group :

Besides the manufacture of standard, non-standard and special types of wooden furniture items certain structural fabrication works, were also turned out by

the Group following advantage of the Smithy and high engineering facilities available in these units. Major orders executed by the Units are:—

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| | (RUPEES IN LAKHS.) |
| (a) Library furniture to Director of Libraries | 10 |
| (b) Furniture to Public Works Department, Madras | 10 |
| (c) Functional Furniture and interior decoration to Tamil Nadu Text Book Society. | 22 |
| (d) Wooden table to Social Welfare Department | 21 |
| (e) Fabrication of structural to the Spinning Mills | 7 |
| (f) Fabrication of Water tanks | 1 |

TANSI Pump Unit, Ambattur and Tool and Engineering Works, Tiruchirappalli have manufactured and sold 4269 "Deep Well Pumps" to the value of Rs. 82.97 lakhs besides the sale of Pump spare parts to the tune of Rs. 34.69 lakhs. These pumps served the society a time of recent water scarcity/Drought in 1983 experienced in the State.

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

The Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation Limited (SIDCO) an enterprise of the Government of Tamil Nadu was set up in the year 1970 as a private Limited Company and was later converted into a public Limited company in 1971 with the main objects of developing and assisting the small scale industries in Tamil Nadu.

SIDCO has completed 13 years of service as the only Government Agency committed to the task of enabling growth and development of Small Scale Industrial sector in the State. The role assigned to SIDCO over the years has covered a wide spectrum of activities like provision of infrastructural facilities distribution of key raw materials, provision of package of incentive assistance, marketing assistance etc. It has branches in almost every district.

The authorised capital of SIDCO is Rs. 10 crores. Its subscribed capital is Rs. 5.60 crores. Apart from the Government share contribution the Corporation is augmenting its resources by getting loans from the Government financial institutions and Commercial banks under IDBI refinance scheme.

During the year 1983-84 the following schemes are being implemented by 'SIDCO'

- (i) Provision of infrastructural facilities to small scale Industries which includes industrial work sheds and developed plots in industrial estates and built up sheds for tiny sector industries in several industrially backward areas.

- (ii) Marketing support for small scale industries.
 (iii) Sanction of Central and State capital investment subsidy.
 (iv) Distribution of key raw materials.
 (v) Sanction of Interest-free sales tax loan.
 (vi) Sanction of L.T. power tariff subsidy,
 (vii) Sanction of Margin money assistance to educated un-employed.

(viii) Rehabilitation of sick Small Scale Industries
 (I) Infrastructural facilities to Small Scale Industries

Upto the end of the year 1983-84, SIDCO has so far constructed 1169 sheds in 29 locations. (13 Government Estates, 16 SIDCO estates).

The progress made under the above scheme during 1982-83 and 1983-84 is as detailed below:—

Year.	Value of order secured.	Value of orders executed.	Number of units assisted.	Number of units enrolled.	Number of products marketed.	Number of organisation services.
(1)	(Rupees in lakhs.) (2)	(Rupees in lakhs.) (3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1982-83	788.00	494.58	191	222	670	51
*1983-84	965.89	772.45	220	247	910	58

*includes balance of previous year's orders carried forward.

SIDCO continues the supply of tooth powder under the Chief Minister's nutritious Noon meal programme.

SIDCO also continues to supply the Educational equipments, instruments, etc. required for the +2 schools and educational Aids required for the child welfare centres under the Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal programme. This is apart from individual orders namely products supplied to various Government Departments. This would also include improved activity in the matter of supply to the DGS & D.

(iii) Sanction of Central and State Capital Investment Subsidy.

The details of sanction made during 1982-83 and 1983-84 in respect of Central Capital Investment Subsidy are as follows:—

Year.	Number of Small Scale Units assisted.	Value of (Rs. in lakhs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1982-83	2,369	894.78
1983-84	672	229.20

These units provide employment opportunities to nearly 42,600 persons.

Under the State Capital Subsidy Scheme, SIDCO has so far sanctioned subsidy to the extent of Rs. 151.39 lakhs upto March 1984 benefiting 655 units. The year

wise details of the State Capital Investment Subsidy sanctioned by SIDCO are furnished below:—

Year.	Number of SSI Units Assisted.	Value (Rupees in lakhs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1980-81	104	6.09
1981-82	140	28.65
1982-83	137	22.71
1983-84	274	93.94
Total	655	151.39

These units provide employment opportunities to nearly 5,160 persons. Further 7 units have been assisted under State subsidy of 10 per cent for selective categories of Industries during 1983-84. The total value of assistance is Rs. 5.96 lakhs.

(iv) Distribution of Key Raw Materials :

SIDCO procures and distributes scarce Industrial raw materials such as Iron and Steel, Coke, Match wax, Paraffin wax, Lead and Zinc, Potassium Chlorate, Fatty acids, etc.

Due to the efforts taken by SIDCO over the years the SSIs are able to get the materials that were scarce during the earlier years.

The particulars of key raw materials distributed by SIDCO during 1982-83 and 1983-84 are furnished below :—

Year.	Iron and steel.	Coke.	Wax			Pottasium Chlorate.	Mutton Tallow Fatty Acid.	Zinc.	Lead.	Total sales. (Rupees in lakhs.)
			Paraffin.	Match.	Total.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1982-83	10,826	16,081	4,458	2,632	7,090	560	255	1,364	66	1,897
1983-84	6,702	17,770	4,718	2,627	7,345	1,130	..	1,590	..	1,842

(v) Other Schemes :

The scheme of Interest Free Sales Tax Loan, Margin Money Assistance to educated unemployed, sanction

of L.T. Power Tariff subsidy have been continued during the year. The number of SSI units which have benefited under each of the schemes and the total sanction during 1982-83 and 1983-84 are as in the statement below :—

Name of the Scheme.	Year.	Value of sanction.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
Interest Free	1982-83	25.95	46 Units have been benefited.
Sales Tax Loan	1983-84	20.44	26 Do.
Margin Money	1982-83	25.62	152 Do.
Assistance for Educated unemployed	1983-84	9.68	32 Do.
Power Tariff	1982-83	8.98	446 Do.
Subsidy	1983-84	11.83	1,317 Do.

Rehabilitation of Sick Small Scale Industrial Units.

The progress under this scheme during 1982-83 and 1983-84 are as in the Statement below :

Year.	Assistance. (Rupees in lakhs.)
1982-83	29.60
1983-84	19.35

Profitability.

SIDCO has been working on profit and the profit earned before tax for the past 5 years are as follows :

Year.	Profit. (Rupees in lakhs.)
1978-79	17.77
1979-80	22.70
1980-81	23.00
1981-82	2.78
1982-83	25.95

It is expected that the SIDCO will earn a profit of Rs. 25 lakhs (approx.) during the year 1983-84 also.

TAMIL NADU SUGAR CORPORATION LIMITED

The Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation Limited was registered as a Company under Indian Companies Act, 1956, in 1974 with a view to set up Sugar Mills in the Public Sector. The Corporation obtained five licences for setting up new Sugar Mills in Thanjavur, Perambalur, Sankarankoil, Tiruchelur and Sivaganga taluks. The Corporation has established two Sugar Mills, i.e. one at Kurungulam in Thanjavur taluk and district named as "Arignar Anna Sugar Mills" and the other at Eraiyur village in Perambalur taluk of Tiruchi district named as "Jawaharlal Nehru Sugar Mills". The Arignar Anna Sugar Mills started crushing of sugarcane in February, 1977 and the Jawaharlal Nehru Sugar Mills started crushing in February, 1978. Consequent on the change in the policy of the State Government that the new Sugar Mills to be set up in

the State should be in the Co-operative Sector, the licence for setting a Sugar Mills in Ulundurpet (Tirukoilur taluk) was transferred to a Co-operative Society styled as "The Ulundurpet Co-operative Sugar Mills Limited". The other two licences, meant for Sankarancoil and Sivaganga were surrendered.

The Government entrusted to the Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation Limited, the implementation of the Ulundurpet Co-operative Sugar Mills which was completed in all respects and the Mills started crushing in October 1980. At present, the Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation Limited has been entrusted with the task of setting up of another Sugar Mills Project of 1,250 TCD capacity in Tiruvalangadu village of Tiruttani taluk in Chingleput district, for which licence was issued by the Government of India during March 1982. The work on this project is nearing completion and it is programmed to commission the factory during July 1984.

Performance of the Sugar Mills :

The performance of the two Public Sector Sugar Mills, i.e., Arignar Anna Sugar Mills and Jawaharlal Nehru Sugar Mills for the seasons, i.e., 1982-83 seasons (1st October 1982 to 30th September 1983) is furnished below :—

Particulars.	Arignar Anna Sugar Mills 1982-83.	Jawaharlal Nehru Sugar Mills 1982-83.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Cane crushed (M. Ts.)	2,03,837	2,28,644
2. Sugar production (Qtls)	1,87,013	2,21,521
3. Recovery (percent)	9.4	9.67
4. Total process loss (percent)	2.07	2.13
5. Capacity utilisation (percent)	94.81	106.35
Profit during the year (after tax)	15.69	10.68
Cumulative Net Profit (at the end of the year). (Rs. in lakhs.)	23.35	70.35

TAMIL NADU TEXTILE CORPORATION LTD., COIMBATORE.

The following were the activities of the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation during the year:—

1. Management of Sick Textile Mills.
2. Running of 4 Powerloom Complexes.
3. Setting up of 7 Powerloom Complexes.
4. Purchase of Cotton for all the Co-operative Spinning Mills and TNTC Mills.
5. Purchase of Machinery for all the existing Co-operative Spinning Mills and TNTC Mills.

110E-1-22

6. Purchase of Machinery for the new Co-operative Spinning Mills.

7. Technical Service to the Co-operative and TNTC Mills.

8. Marketing of Powerloom cloth produced by the Co-operative Societies in the State.

MANAGEMENT OF THE SICK TEXTILE MILLS :

Cauvery Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd :

The Management of Cauvery Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd. Cauvery Nagar, Padukkottai District taken over by the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation, Ltd. on 4th January 1977 as the "Authorised Person" as per Government of India Notification No. S.O. 825 (E)/18AA/IDRA/76, dated 23rd December 1976 continued to be under the management of the Corporation during the year 1983-84.

Though the Mill has not been able to generate sufficient profit due to provision of heavy interest on past liabilities, it is able to provide continuous employment to the workers—the main purpose for which it was taken over.

Somasundaram Super Spinning Mills :

The management of Somasundaram Super Spinning Mills was taken over by the Corporation on 4th November 1977 under Notification issued by the Government of India in their Order No. S.O. 752(E)/18AA/IDRA/77, dated 4th November 1977. The Mill has been running on profit since its takeover. The working result of the above two Mills is as detailed below :—

	Cauvery Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd.	Somasundaram Super Spinning Mills.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Installed Capacity (Spindles)	25,200	13,260
Commissioned Capacity (Spindles).	25,200	13,260
Total Production (In lakhs/ Kgms).	21.41	7.08
Value of Production (Rs. in lakhs).	480.94	206.95
Turnover (Rs. in lakhs)	475.37	208.52
Gross Profit/Loss (Rs. in lakhs).	+4.46	+2.40
Depreciation (Rs. in lakhs)	2.97	2.96
Interest on Loans (Rs. in lakhs).	51.64	1.78
Net Profit/Loss	(-50.15)	(-2.34)

In addition to the above 2 Mills the Corporation has supervisory control over Jayalakshmi Mills, Coimbatore and Jothi Mills, Coimbatore which were re-started with the Government guarantee assistance on 8th September 1982 and 4th April 1983 respectively.

Running of 4 Powerloom Complexes :

The Corporation has provided continues employment to about 400 workers in the 3 Powerloom Complexes set up at Aruppukottai, Sivagiri and Jayankondam. In these Complexes, out of 97 Sri Lanka repatriates to be absorbed, only 92 repatriates joined and action is being taken for the absorption of the remaining 5 repatriates during the year 1984-85. Beside the above 3 Complexes, the Corporation continued to run the Krishnapuram Powerloom Factory taken on lease in the year 1980.

The working of these Complexes resulted in loss because of use of Generators in the absence of E.B., Power, High Cost of Raw Materials and low selling prices of fabric due to the glut in the Textile Industry.

Setting up of 7 Powerloom Complexes :

As directed by the Government, the Corporation set up 7 Powerloom Complexes in the following places with the subsidy assistance from IRDP and Special Component Plant at a total cost of Rs. 40.00 lakhs each with 96 looms in each Complex :—

1. Dharapuram
2. Dharmapuri
3. Dahalavaipuram
4. Jakkampatti
5. Rasipuram
6. Pudukottai
7. Sankarankoil.

The above 7 Powerloom Complexes are to be formed as Co-operative Societies and in each Powerloom Complex, 100 persons belonging to Adi Dravidar Community and 100 persons from IRDP targetted families are to be absorbed as workers after giving training to them for 6 months under TRYSEM about 100 persons in each of the above 7 Powerloom Complexes have been trained during the year.

Purchase of Cotton for all the Co-operative Spinning Mills and T.N.T.C. Mills :

The Cotton purchase Cell set up in the Corporation in the year 1977 for the purchase of cotton for 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills and 2 TNFC Mills purchased 1,20,590 bales of cotton during the year to a total value of Rs. 4,284.86 lakhs.

Central Testing Laboratory :

The Central Testing Laboratory set up in the Corporation for the testing of the quality of cotton purchased for the 12 co-operative Spinning Mills and 2 Mills under the management of the Corporation and also the yarn produced in these Mills has tested about 8,383 samples during the year.

Purchase of Machinery for all the existing Co-operative Spinning Mills and TNFC Mills :

The Machinery purchase Cell constituted by the Director of Handlooms and Textiles with the Managing Director of the Corporation as its Convener had 7 sittings during the year and purchased machinery and spares worth Rs. 89,15,502 for all the existing 12 Co-operative Spinning Mills and 2 TNFC Mills.

Purchase of Machinery for the new Co-operative Spinning Mills :

For the 5 new Co-operative Spinning Mills that are being set up at the following places, a Central Machinery purchase Committee has been constituted by the Director of Handlooms and Textiles with the Managing Director of the Corporation as its Convener:

- | | | |
|----------------|----|------------------------|
| 1. Ettayapuram | .. | Tirunelveli District |
| 2. Paramakudi | .. | Ramanthapuram District |
| 3. Theni | .. | Madurai District |
| 4. Aranthangi | .. | Pudukottai District |
| 5. Uthangarai | .. | Dharmapuri District |

This Committee has purchased machinery worth Rs. 2,83,43,555 for the above 5 new Co-operative Spinning Mills.

Marketing of Powerloom Cloth Produced by the Co-operative Societies in the State :

The Corporation has been entrusted with the responsibility of the marketing of powerloom cloth produced by the various Co-operative Societies in the State, the Corporation effected the sales to the tune of Rs. 2,32,06,439 of the cloth produced by its own Powerloom Complexes and to the tune of Rs. 13,22,953 of the cloth produced by Co-operative Societies.

Overall Financial Results of the Corporation :

The overall financial working results for the year 1983-84 are given below. The figures are tentative subject to audit :

	<i>(Provisional)</i>
	<i>(RUPEES IN LAKHS)</i>
<i>Head Office Operation :</i>	
Interest and Other Income	47.70

		(Provisional)	
		Rs. in lakhs.	
Interest Payment		9.12	
Gross Surplus in lending operation		38.58	
Less:			
Expenditure	20.72		
Depreciation	0.27	20.99	
Net Surplus (excluding Manufacturing Operation)—A		17.59	
Manufacturing Units Working: Sales and Stock Expenditure:		149.11	
Raw Materials	146.88		
Manufacturing Expenses	15.90		
Depreciation	5.76		
		168.54	
Gross Loss from manufacturing operation—B		19.43	
Net Loss for the Corporation (B-A)		1.84	

The loss has been mainly due to the heavy interest payments because of accumulation of finished products on account of glut in market and the use of generators in the absence of E. B. power resulting high cost of production.

TAMIL NADU ZARI LIMITED, KANCHEEPURAM.

With a view to cater the needs of about 30,000 Silk Handlooms in Tamil Nadu requiring about 12,000 Marcs of Zari per month, the Tamil Nadu Zari Limited was started as Public Limited Company on 6th

December 1971. It commenced production from 23rd December 1974. The Government has so far invested Rs. 11.00 lakhs as Share Capital and Rs. 10.00 lakhs as Loan.

Production and Sales :

Previously the unit was producing on an average of 150 Marcs of Zari per month. Now the Production has increased to 1,000 Marcs per month in two shifts. The unit is supplying its products to the Silk Weavers Co-operative Societies in Tamil Nadu at reasonable prices.

During the year, the Unit had produced 10,460 Marcs and sold 10,585 Marcs worth about Rs. 132.37 lakhs and earned a net profit of Rs. 3.87 lakhs after making a provisions for Rs. 4.08 lakhs as interest and Rs. 0.72 lakh as depreciation. The carry forward loss of the Company decreased from Rs. 17.96 lakhs to Rs. 14.09 lakhs.

Particulars of production and Sales with working :

The particulars of production and sales and working results for the last two years are furnished below :—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
	Production quantity	Sales.		Gross profit.
		Quantity	Value.	
Year.	in marcs.	in marcs.		
1982-83	10,563	10,521	107.62	(+) 8.47
1983-84	10,460	10,585	132.37	(+) 8.67

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
Year.	Interest.	Depreciation	Net Profit/loss.
1982-83	4.28	0.60	(+) 3.59
1983-84	4.08	0.72	(+) 3.87
			(Tentative)

Chapter XVII

INFORMATION AND TOURISM DEPARTMENT

INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATION.

During the year under report the Information and Public Relations Officers continued to be incharge of the administration of this department programmes in the districts.

The Information and Public Relations Officers in each district attends to the following duties and functions :—

(a) arranging publicity campaigns within the district for all the promotional schemes and celebrations, film shows, meetings, songs and dramas in the villages ;

(b) disseminating information at district level about the Government schemes and achievements ;

(c) conducting exhibition at district level;

(d) co-ordinating the publicity work of both Central and State Government Officers ;

(e) maintaining press relations and issue of press releases and organising press conference ; and

(f) assisting the collector and all the district officers in conducting campaigns, celebrations and Government functions.

There is a well equipped photo section functioning in the headquarters for the photo coverage of Government functions in the city and State. Four Assistant Photographers are stationed in the offices of the I.P.R.O's at Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore. In view of growing importance to Madurai and Southern districts the photo wing in the office of the Information and Public Relations Officer, Madurai has been strengthened by sanction of additional posts and purchase of new equipments.

There are three Information Centres (One at Madras and the other two at Madurai and Thanjavur) under the control of this department. They afford reading facilities to the non-affluent section of the public. The State Information Centre at Madras arranges film shows in the slums at Madras with a view to educating them in the fields of family welfare, public hygiene, cottage industries, etc. The Kalaivanar Arangam at Madras and the Anna Kalai Arangam, at Vellore provide the Children at a very nominal cost good

entertainments. Further these arangams also provide facilities to private parties at a very reasonable cost for staging dramas, musical concerns, etc. These Arangams also serve as a venue for state functions, meetings, etc.

Advertisements :

This department which is the centralised agency for the release of Government advertisements released 59,137 advertisements at a cost of Rs.2,91,09,207 to the newspapers and periodicals, Souvenirs, etc., during the year 1983-84. The services of 14 advertising agencies were utilised for this purpose.

Film and T.V. Institute of Tamil Nadu, Madras :

The film and Television Institute of Tamil Nadu Madras is one of the two Institutions in the country imparting training to students in Film making and conducts the following diploma courses :—

Serial number and course.	Duration.	Number of seats.
1 Direction and Screen Play Writing.	3 years	10
2 Cinematography	3 years	15
3 Sound Recording and Sound Engineering.	3 years	10
4 Film Processing	3 years	10
5 Editing	2 years	10
6 Acting (Certificate Course)	1 year	10
		Boys and Girls

The final year Diploma Examinations are conducted by the Chairman Board of Examinations, Directorate of Technical Education, Madras. Scholarships, Stipends and prizes from certain Memorial Endowments are awarded to eligible Students.

3. The Film and T.V. Institute of Tamil Nadu, Madras has two shooting floors. One is used by the Students of Film and Television Institute of Tamil Nadu and Tamil Nadu Films Division and the other is rented out to private producers at the rates approved by Government. Hiring out of the studio to private film producers bring income to Government besides

enabling the students to observe and work with reputed outside technicians. Further, the sets erected by the producers are available to the students for their practical assignments. A total sum of Rs. 27,10,000 was incurred as expenditure on Film and Television Institute of Tamil Nadu during 1983-84 and a sum of Rs. 36,000 realised as revenue during the same period.

TAMIL NADU FILMS DIVISION, MADRAS.

The Tamil Nadu Films Division, Madras Produces newsreels and documentary films (35 mm. and 16 mm). The newsreels are released through the Government of India Films Division in the theatres of Tamil Nadu. The documentaries are exhibited in rural places through the Information and Public Relations Officers in the Districts. During the year 1983-84 13 news reels and 3 documentaries were produced. With a view to produce more documentary films, a panel consisting of 20 private film producers has been approved by the Government. A total sum of Rs. 27,33,000 was spent on Tamil Nadu Films Division and a sum of Rs. 4,56,000 was realised as revenue.

Exhibitions :

The Exhibition Wing of this Department organises Exhibition within the State and also participates in Exhibitions organised by other States and Central Government to portray the activities and achievements of various departments of the State Government.

In Tamil Nadu State during the year 1983-84, the following major exhibitions were organised by this Department :—

1. Government Exhibition 83, Coimbatore.
2. Government Exhibition 83, Salem.
3. Gandhi Jayanthi Exhibition 83 at Madras.
4. All India Tourist Trade Fair, 83.

Memorials :

The Memorials (1) Valluvar Kottam, Madras. (2) Kamaraj Illam, Madras, (3) Kamaraj Illam, Virudhunagar, (4) Anna Square, Madras-5, (5) Rajaji Ninaivagam, Guindy, (6) Kamaraj Ninaivagam, Guindy, (7) Periyar Anna Ninaivagam, Erode, (8) Rajaji Illam, Thorappalli, (9) Thillaiyadi Vallammai Memorial, (10) Anna Memorial, Kancheepuram, (11) Bharathi Manimandapam, Ettayapuram (12) V.O.C. Memorial, Ottapidaram, (13) Gandhi Mandapam, Kanniyakumari, continue to be under the administrative control of the Department of Information and Public Relations.

Tamil Arasu :

The Tamil Arasu Journal (Tamil and English) is a publication of this department. The journal was started in July 1970, in Tamil and English as fort-

nightly and later the English Edition was converted into a monthly. The journal projects the news and views of the Government with special emphasis on development plans and achievement. The average circulation of the Tamil Fortnightly is 45,000 and that of the English monthly is 4,000. The copies are sold out through private agents, subscribers and departmental units in the districts. The copies of the Tamil Arasu are sent to Ministers, M.Ps. and Legislators of Tamil Nadu on complementary basis. Copies of the English edition are sent to the President, the Prime Minister, Central Ministers, Governor, Information Ministers and Chief Secretaries of other States.

Every year on certain occasions, special numbers are published highlighting the achievements of the Government in various fields. In July 1983, a special issue was brought out highlighting the achievements of the Government in various fields.

Functions :

With a view to informing and educating the people about the historical events and the sacrifices of great leaders, birthday functions and commemoration day celebrations are organised by this department. Due to drought in the State, some such functions were deferred during this year.

A puliyattam (Tiger Dance) Cultural Troupe consisting of 30 Members from Periyar District participated this year in the Republic Day Parade Celebration at New Delhi. A float pageantry and Folk Dances were organised in connection with the Republic Day Parade held in Madras.

Rajaji Hall :

Rajaji Hall in Government Estate, Madras run by the Government is used for Government function private programmes, conferences, cultural performances and Exhibitions. The Hall is allotted to private parties on payment of rent and rent free basis for Government departments.

Seerani Arangam :

Seerani Arangam in Marina Beach is run by Government. The Arangam is used for Government functions Private programmes, cultural programmes and public meetings. It is allotted to private parties on payment of rent and rent free basis for Government Departments

TAMIL NADU THEATRE CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Tamil Nadu Theatre Corporation was incorporated as a fully Government owned Private Limited Company on 12th April 1972 with an authorised

capital of Rs. 10.00 lakhs. This was subsequently raised to Rs. 50.00 lakhs during 1978-79, divided into 50,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each. As on 31st March 1984, the issued and subscribed share capital of this Co-operation is Rs. 35 lakhs divided into 35,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each, fully subscribed for by the Government of Tamil Nadu and their nominees.

Objects :

According to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of this Corporation, financial assistance is provided to the private individuals, firms, partnerships, co-operatives, etc., for construction of semi-permanent theatres and for conversion of semi-permanent theatres into permanent theatres in the rural areas of Tamil Nadu. These provisions have been enlarged subsequently so as to provide financial assistance for construction of permanent theatres, touring cinemas and open-air cinemas as well as for their conversion into Semi-permanent theatres or Permanent theatres as the case may be.

Scheme of financial assistance :

The financial assistance to the private individuals etc., for construction of semi-permanent theatres have been regulated by the rules and regulations framed and approved by the Board of Directors.

Financial Resources :

The financial resources of the Corporation comprise of the paid-up capital of Rs. 35.00 lakhs and a long-term loan of Rs. 15.00 lakhs received from the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Performance of the Corporation :

During the year 1983-84, the Corporation had not sanctioned any loans to the individuals for construction of semi-permanent theatres since a policy decision in regard to the continuance of the above scheme has not been received from the Government and hence it had concentrated on collections and realisation of arrears from the defaulter loanees.

The total loans sanctioned upto 31st March 1984 were 80 spread over to 13 Districts of Tamil Nadu amounting to Rs. 92.03 lakhs of which Rs. 89.15 lakhs have been disbursed. 35 loanees had so far settled their loan accounts in full. Despite various constraints like non-availability of cement 76 theatres have started functioning. During the year, the Corporation incurred a loss of Rs. 2.30 lakhs mainly due to the adoption of interest income on loans granted on actual realisation basis and amount spent for filing civil suits against the defaulter loanees. No dividend was declared for want of sufficient profit.

TAMIL NADU TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation has been incorporated in the year 1971 with the main object of promoting tourism in Tamil Nadu by building up tourist infrastructure on a commercially viable scale. At the outset the Corporation began its life by taking over 5 bungalows which were till then run by the Government of Tamil Nadu. At present, its main functions are concentrated in providing accommodation and restaurant facilities in important tourist places and operation of coach tours for the tourists both from inland and abroad.

Accommodation :

The Corporation has gradually improved the status of the hotels maintained by it and presently it has 4 Star Hotels out of its 28 Units which come under the following main categories :

- (i) Hill Resorts : .. Ooty, Kodaikanal and Yercaud.
- (ii) Beach Resorts: .. Mamallapuram, Kanniyakumari.
- (iii) Motels .. Ranipet, Ulundurpet.
- (iv) Other important tourists resorts. Madurai, Rameswaram, Chidambaram, etc.

The Corporation is not content in the provision of good hotels for the well placed tourists but is also running Youth hostels and Camping Site for the Budget tourists in Ooty, Mamallapuram, Kanniyakumari, Rameswaram, Kodaikanal, etc. To satisfy the Highway Tourists, the Corporation has constructed motels at the major Highways in Tamil Nadu. The expansion activities of the Corporation can be appreciated by number of Units, the Corporation has at present i.e., from 5 in 1971-72 to 28 in 1983-84".

Transport :

The Next major activity of the Corporation is in providing transport facilities to the tourists. The corporation operates varieties of package tours like Tamil Nadu Tour, South India Tour for a period ranging from a day to 7 days. At present the Corporation has 20 luxury coaches which includes air-conditioned coaches and also provides limousine service to the tourists. The Corporation has procured 5 Datsun imported A C cars and 3 Ambassador cars. To maintain the luxury coaches the Corporation has its own garage with technically qualified people.

Other activities :

As an added attraction to tourists boating facilities have been provided for which Boat Houses at Udhagamandalam, Yercaud, Pichavaram are maintained by

the Corporation. Similar pleasure boating has also been newly provided in the backwater of Muttukadu, Midway between Madras and Mamallapuram. Yet another attraction to the tourists is the provision of Telescope House to have a panoramic view of the distant lands cape at the hill reports in Kodaikanal, Yercaud and Udhagamandalam..

Trade Fair :

The Corporation conducts annually the All-India Tourist and Industrial Fair at the Fair lands, Madras during the tourist season in December to February when large number of tourists from all over India and from abroad visit Tamil Nadu. The theme of conducting this Exhibition is to highlight Industrial Progress of Tamil Nadu and to emphasise the National Integration in all respects. The Fair attracts lakhs of people. The achievements of various States and departments' latest developments in many fields are highlighted in one compound spreading over an extensive area of about 22 acres.

Financial figures :

The authorised capital of the Corporation is 5 crores with the issued capital of Rs. 3.20 lakhs. The annual turnover for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 3.34 crores and it has earned a net profit of Rs. 24.84 lakhs.

TOURISM.

During the year 1983-84 under review activities of Tourism Development continued to gain momentum.

2. In the Southern Districts there were no trained guides in places like Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Rameswaram and Kanniyakumari. The Department therefore organised a Guide Training Course at Madurai in March-April 1983. At the end of the training 24 candidates have successfully completed the training and were given indentiy cards. They will work as Tourist Guides in the above districts,

3. As Tourism is a fast developing industry it is essential that our Tourist officers are exposed to the latest trends in tourism in different parts of the country. Therefore the first batch of Tourist officers was deputed on a study tour of North India in October 1983 to visit New Delhi, Agra, Chandigarh, Simla and Jaipur. The second batch of Tourist Officers will shortly proceed on a similar tour to Eastern India.

4. The Pongal Tourist Festival in January 1984 was celebrated at all important tourist Centres. An important event of the festival this year was the Catamaran Boat Race organised for the fishermen at Mamallapuram

and the inauguration of boating in Muttukadu back water, which is midway between Madras and Mamallapuram on the East Coast highway. The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation organised the 11th All India Tourist and Industrial Fair in January, February 1984 in which the Tourism Department has put up a spectacular puppet show which was a grand success. The Department also participated in the Government Exhibitions organised at other centres in the State and also in the India International Tourist Trade Fair held in Delhi in November, 1983.

5. The Department continued its promotional and publicity activity by releasing advertisements in the up country news papers and periodicals and by bringing out different types of tourists literature.

6. A special kit containing album, literature picture post cards and posters highlighting the varied Tourist potentials of Tamil Nadu was prepared and distributed to the PATA delegates who met at New Delhi during October 1983. The participants to the meet are decision makers in tourism field and they are expected to generate good response to Tamil Nadu from potential tourism market regions. Tourist Literature are distributed through all the outlets of Department and to individual/group tourists who require them to plan their tour of Tamil Nadu. Liaison with travel trade and Press/Public relations have also been handled by the Department as in the past. During the year under review the following statistical information was collected and compiled by the statistical wing in the Department for the purpose of study research and development :—

(1) Accommodation establishments under the control of T.T.D.C., P.W.D., C.T. and R.E. Department Forest Department, Director of Municipalities, Corporation of Madurai and Corporation of Coimbatore. Details of Seminar complexes and other facilities available in various approved hotels in Tamil Nadu Centre-wise details of foreign and domestic tourists arrivals for the years 1981 and 1982. The Department also took active part in the Kambar Vizha organised at Therazhundur on 17th March 1984 and 18th March 1984 by presenting books to the library, by organising elocution competition among college students and by organising a puppet show on Kambar.

7. The Tourist Information Centres at New Delhi and Rameswaram have been upgraded as Tourist Offices. New Tourist information Counters were opened at Thanjavur and Madurai Airport.

8. During 1983-84 the following tourist development works have been taken up :

(i) A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been sanctioned towards provision of rest shed-cum-parking lot at Kanniyakumari.

(ii) A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been sanctioned towards construction of 6 cottages at Mandapam.

(iii) A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been sanctioned towards supply of brochures and folders. Under the above sanction (a) A booklet in Tamil on Poompuhar Tourist Complex was brought out for sale at a cost of Rs. 91,500 (b) Six varieties of multi colour poster were brought out for free distribution at a cost of Rs. 70,000 (c) Ten inexpensive folders, multi-colour booklet on Vedanthangal Water Bird Sanctuary four multi-colour regional maps and seven multi-colour folders on places of interest are under production at a total cost of Rs. 3,07,500.

(iv) Orders have been issued for establishing a T.I.C. at Calcutta and strengthening the existing Tourist Office at New Delhi.

(v) A sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been sanctioned as loan assistance to T.T.D.C. Ltd.

It is also proposed to sanction the following schemes:—

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(i) Construction of Youth Hostel and Camping site at Kanniyakumari.	10.00
(ii) Setting up a permanent exhibition at island grounds at Madras (phase I).	10.00
(iii) Development of Mattukkadu ..	5.00

The following schemes have been taken up for execution under the Hill Area Development Programme :

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
(i) Environmental Improvement of Ooty lake, maintenance of lake garden at Udhagamandalam and construction.	7.80
(ii) Provision of camping sites in trekking routes and provision of amenities in scenic spots.	5.50
(iii) Construction of Youth Hostel at Kothagiri.	4.50

A sum of Rs. 2.60 lakhs has been sanctioned towards construction of 4 units of snack bars, toilets, dress changing rooms, provision of hand railing in the bathing areas, etc., at Silver Cascade under Manjalar Water shed Project during 1983-84.

9. The Youth Hostel at Mudumalai was inaugurated on 1st April 1984 which was financed by the department and will be run by T.T.D.C.

10. At the rate of two centres for each district centres have been selected for development as district Excursion Centres. The Transport Corporation of the respective area contribute Rs. 3.00 lakhs to each centre. In many centres the work is progress. To supplement this Department has sanctioned Rs. 2.00 lakhs to each of the following five centres during 1983-84.

Sithannavasal (Pudukkottai district), Bhavan-Kooduthurai (Periyar district), Gangaikonda cholai-puram (Trichi district) Thirumoorthy Hills (Coimbatore district) and Papanasam (Tirunelveli district).



Institutional Finance

**Thirumathi : Rajambal, a widow, belonging to Neendakarai
A Village, Karavzalai, Kanniyakumari District
who has availed herself of bank loan, is Weaving Koram mat,
Evaluation being done by the I.F.S.C.**

Chapter XVIII

INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE DEPARTMENT

INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE.

In Tamil Nadu, there was no apex body at the Secretariat level to function a co-ordinating agency between the development departments of the Government and Banks and term-lending institutions. (With a view to fulfilling the need for such an apex body at the Secretariat level and keeping in view) Further there was also the imperative need to improve the economic status of the weaker sections in society by arranging credit assistance through institutional finance. The Government therefore created a separate Institutional Finance Department in the Secretariat to meet their needs in July 1983, headed by a Commissioner and Secretary to Government in the super-time scale of the IAS assisted by a Deputy Secretary (Non-IAS) and Office staff. At the sixth meeting of the State Level Co-ordination Committee for co-ordination between Government and Commercial Banks held on 27th August 1983. Under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, it was decided to launch a programme for giving loans to 1,00,000 beneficiaries before 15th September 1983. This was put through successfully by a massive and crash programme during September-October 1983. In all 1,70,564 beneficiaries were benefitted under the programme out of which 56,966 belonged to the Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes communities.

The amount disbursed to weaker sections under the crash programme was Rs. 37.76 crores, out of which, Rs. 30.10 crores represented loans disbursed through banks and Rs. 7.66 crores represented subsidy given by the Government. Subsequently, through another crash programme implemented during February-March 1984 the beneficiaries were 2,05,662 out of which 75,991 belonged to Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribes communities. The total amount of loan distributed under the Second Crash programme was Rs. 56 crores, out of which 42.52 crores represented loans distributed by Banks and Rs. 13.48 crores represented subsidy given by the Government.

The Department has also assisted the implementation of the Prime Minister's Special Programme for the

educated unemployed youth. This programme extends to all areas except cities with more than one million population to educated unemployed youth through Industries/Services/Business. Beneficiaries would be given a minimum provision of Rs. 10,000 and a maximum loan amount of Rs. 25,000 through Banks. The Government of India would give an outright capital subsidy to the extent of 25 percent of the loan granted by the banks. During the period 1983-84, as against a target of 17,500 units 21,247 educated unemployed youths obtained loans aggregating a sum of Rs. 33.15 crores.

Another programme wherein the Department of Institutional Finance rendered assistance was the programme called TRYSEM (Training of Rural Youth for self-Employment). Under this programme, facility was given to unemployed and under employed educated and technically trained youth to enable them to start and run new ventures. A total investment (loan+subsidy) ranging from 3,000 to Rs. 10,000 was provided from I.R.D.P. fund and credit from the Commercial Bank. The Banks were requested to ensure that the physical and financial target laid down were achieved. Upto 31st March 1984, a total sum of Rs. 161.49 lakhs was sanctioned as loan to 3,303 beneficiaries.

The National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) has given assistance among other things, for non-minor irrigation schemes relating to coffee, tea coconut development etc., which are now administered by the Institutional Finance Department. During 1983-84 it was programmed to issue loans to the extent of Rs. 750 lakhs under non-minor irrigation schemes, out of which a sum of Rs. 627.74 lakhs had been issued up to December 1983 under the IRDP. 44 new non-minor Irrigation schemes involving a total financial outlay of Rs. 161.91 lakhs was identified and they are now in various stages of formulation and finalisation. After approval by NABARD, these schemes would be taken up during 1984-85.

Chapter XIX

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

LABOUR.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 :

During the period (i.e. from 1st April 1983 to 31st March 1984) 1422 Industrial Disputes were settled by the conciliation officers of the Labour Department under section 12(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947.

Arbitration :

There was no arbitration under section 10A of the Industrial Dispute Act during the year.

There was one informal arbitration by the Special Deputy Commissioner of labour, Madras pursuant to the Settlement under section 12 (3) of the Industrial Disputes Act reached before him between the Management and Workmen of Sri Venkatesa Mills Limited, Kathirivedu Branch, Pozhal Post, Madras.

Adjudication:

1334 disputes were referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Madras and the Labour Courts at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore.

During the period 914 awards of Industrial Tribunal, Madras and Labour Courts including awards in respect of disputes referred to them by the workers under sections 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 were published in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette.

The conciliation Officers of the Labour Department also investigated 7227 complaint relating to demands for increase in wages, bonus reinstatement of discharged dismissed workers, etc., by informal discussion and these figures include cases in which the conciliation officers submitted failure reports.

Strikes and lockouts :

There were 213 work stoppages involving 73477 workers which had resulted in a loss of 2948770 manday. The Strikes were generally due to demands for bonus, increase in wages, dearness allowance non-employment of workers, etc.

Mode of termination of strikes and lockouts during the year (i.e., 1st April 1983 to 31st March 1984).

(a) Direct negotiations	..	55
(b) Voluntary resumption of work	..	11
(c) Mediation by Officers of Labour Department/Government.		125
(d) Adjudication	.. .. .	..
(e) Closures	.. .. .	4
(f) In progress at the end of the period.		18

Trade Unions Act, 1926 :

There were 3,891 Trade Unions in the State of Tamil Nadu as on 1st April 1983. 486 Trade Unions were registered during the period. 5 Trade Unions were dissolved and the registration of 500 Trade Unions cancelled. The cancellation orders in respect of 21 Trade Unions were revoked during the period. The total number of Trade unions functioning in the State at the end of the period was 3,803.

Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act 1946 :

During the period from 1st April 1983 to 31st March 1984 standing orders for 89 industrial establishments were certified.

Factories Act :

There were factories at the beginning of the year 1004 factories were added and 524 factories were removed during the year bringing the total number of factories to 12,362 at the end of the period 31st March 1984. The break up details are furnished below :-

Section 2m(i)	..	11,456
Section 2m(ii)	.. .. .	906
No. of workers employed	.. .. .	7,86,375

A sum of Rs. 62,56,417.10 was collected towards licence fees during the period.

Inspections:

During the year 24,125 inspections were made by the Inspectors including special visits, sunday inspections surprise visits and night inspections.

Prosecutions :

2,629 Prosecutions were pending as on 1st April 1983 during the year under review 3,583 prosecutions were launched for the contravention of the various provisions of the Factories Act and allied enactments. 4,771

cases were disposed of releasing a fine amount of Rs. 6, 11,533.00 and 1,442 cases were pending at the end of the period.

The particulars of accidents reported during the period from 1st April 1983 to 31st March 1984 are furnished below :

Fatal	..	..	..	..	70
Non-Fatal	..	..	..	..	19,039

Plantation Labour Act, 1951 :

There were 453 Plantations at the beginning of the year (i.e. as on 1st April 1983). employing 84,309 workers 2 new plantations were registered and 3 plantations were removed from the registers during the period. The number of Plantations and the number of workers employed therein at the end of the period (i.e. as on 31st April 1984) were 452 and 85,786 respectively.

Inspections :

The Inspectors of Plantations made 822 regular inspections, 21 Special, 56 Sunday (Holiday) and 11 surprise visits during the period under report.

Prosecutions :

1. Number of Prosecutions Pending at the beginning of the year.	24
2. Number of Prosecutions sanctioned during the year.	76
3. Number of cases disposed of during the period.	57
4. Number of Prosecutions pending at the end of the year.	43
5. Amount of fine realised	Rs. 10,985.00

Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 :

The Provisions of the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 and the rules and thereunder were Continued to be enforced in the Corporation of Madras, Coimbatore and Madurai all the Municipalities, town Panchayats and in some specially notified areas in the State of Tamil Nadu.

The number of shops and establishments covered by the Act and the number of persons employed in them are given below :

Number of Establishments covered by the Act.	Number of persons employed		Number of persons employed in the Establishment with employees.
	With employees.	Without employees.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2,71,571	90,393	1,81,178	2,67,493

Prosecutions :

Details of prosecutions launched during the period for the contravention of the various provisions of the above Act and Rules made thereunder are as follows :

Number of prosecutions pending at the beginning of the period (i.e.) 1st April 1983).	7,728.
2. Number of prosecutions sanctioned during the period from 1st April 1983 to 31st March 1984.	18,806
3 Total	26,534
4. Number of prosecutions disposed of during the period.	19,085
5. Number of prosecutions pending at the end of the period (i.e., 31st March 1984).	7,449
6. Amount of fine realised	Rs. 8,74,872

Appeals under the Tamil Nadu shops and Establishments Act, 1947 :

The particulars relating to the number of appeal received and disposed of by Deputy Commissioners of Labour under Section 41 of the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act during the period are given below :

1. Number of appeals pending as on 1st April 1983.	177
2. Number of appeals received during the period from 1st April 1983 to 31st March 1984.	206
3. Total	383
4. Number of appeals disposed of during the period.	206
5. Number of appeals pending at the end of the period.	177

Four Permanent and 27 Temporary exemptions were granted from the provisions of the Act during the period.

Beedi and Cigar workers (Conditions of Employment Act, 1966):

There were 337 Beedi and Cigar trade mark owner having 1,183 industrial premises in the State of Tamil Nadu. About 11,620 employees were employed in the industrial premises during the period. About 2 lakhs of home workers were employed in the Beedi industry.

Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961 :

A sum of Rs. 7,131.40 was realised as registration fees and Rs. 90,732.51 as renewal of registration fee during the period from 1st April 1983 to 31st March 1984.

A sum of Rs.935 was realised towards amendment fee and Rs. 522.00 towards transfer of Registration Certificate. A sum of Rs. 399.50 was realised towards the issue of duplicate Registration Certificate.

There were 1,661 Motor Transport Undertakings at the beginning of the period. 84 Motor Transport Undertakings were newly registered during the year. 135 Motor Transport Undertakings were removed during the year. The total number of registered Motor Transport Undertakings as on 31st March 1984 was 1,610.

Prosecution :

158 cases were pending as on 1st April 1983 prosecution in 311 cases were sanctioned during the year. 290 cases ended in conviction realising a fine amount of Rs. 54,825.00. No cases was withdrawn. 2 cases were admonished. 6 cases were acquitted and 171 cases were pending at the end of the period.

Tamil Nadu Catering Establishments Act, 1958 :

The provisions of the Tamil Nadu Catering Establishments Act, 1958 continued to be enforced in the Corporations of Madras, Coimbatore and Madurai and all the Municipalities and town panchayats in the State by the Assistant inspectors of Labour.

There were 25,711 establishments as on 31st March 1984 of which 11,869 were with employees. The number of workers employed in these establishments were 58, 646.

Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays Act, 1958) :

The provisions of the Tamil Nadu Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958 continued to apply to all shops and establishments employing workers, all factories covered by the Factories Act, 1948 all plantations covered by the Plantations Labour Act and other establishments.

There were 76,128 establishments covered by the Act during the year under review employing 11,21,198 employees.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948 :

During the period from 1st April 1983 to 31st March, 1984 Government have revised/fixed minimum rates of wages for the following industries.

1. Employment in Bleaching and Dyeing establishment (Fixation).
2. Employment in Handloom Weaving (Revision).
3. Employment in Handloom Silk Weaving (Revision).

4. Employment in Soap Manufactory (Fixation).
5. Employment in Power Industry (Fixation).
6. Employment in Hospitals and Nursing Homes other than Government and E.S.I. Hospitals and Dispensaries (Fixation).
7. Employment in Constructions and maintenance of roads or in building operations or stone breaking and stone crushing (Revision).
8. Employment in Agriculture and Works ancillary (Revision).
9. Employment in March and fire works manufactory (Revision).

Constitution of Committees :

During the year 1983-84 Government contributed a minimum wages advisory committee for employment in

1. Autorickshaws and Taxis (Fixation).
2. Bricks and Tiles (Revision).
3. Printing Presses (Revision).
4. Fishing industry (Fixation).
5. Tanneries and Leather Manufactory (Revision)
6. Sago industry (Revision).
7. Public motor transport (Revision).
8. Laundries and Washing clothes (Revision) (including woollen and silk).
9. Oil Mills (Revision).
10. Rice Mill, Flour mill or Dhall Mill (Revision).
11. Coir manufactory (Revision).
12. Bought leaf Tea Factories (Revision).

Payment of Wages Act, 1936 :

The Government of India amended certain provisions of the Act by the Amending Act 38 of 1982. The Act came into force with effect from 15th October 1982 except Section 25A.

25,821 establishments were covered by the Act. The total number of workers covered by the Act in those establishments during the year was 10,34,346. 179 cases of claims were pending at the beginning of the year 621 claims were filed for non-payment of wages during the year before the Authorities under the Act. viz., Additional Commissioners for Workmen Compensation 472 claims were disposed of during the year 328 claims were pending disposal as on 31st March 1984.

878 cases of prosecutions were pending as on 1st April 1983. 1,436 cases were received during the year. Out of these 2,314 cases, 1,443 cases were disposed of during the year and 871 cases were pending disposal. A sum of Rs. 89,093.00 was realised as fine. The inspectors appointed under the Act, have made 81,566 inspections during the year.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 :

There were 263 cases pending as on 31st March 1983. 1,000 cases were filed during the period. Out of these 1,263 cases, 1,001 cases were disposed of during the period and 262 cases were pending at the end of the period (i.e. 31st March 1984).

Weights and Measures Act 1958 :

The enforcement of Standard of Weights and Measures Act in the State of Tamil Nadu under the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Weights and measures (Enforcement) Act 1958 in being done by the Inspectors of Labour, Deputy Inspectors of Labour, Assistant inspectors of Labour and stamping Inspectors of Labour under the Administrative Control of the Controller of Weights and Measures, Madras in the rank of Deputy Commissioner of Labour of the Labour Department.

The need for effective enforcement of the Weights and Measures Act has been keenly felt and the Department has taken effective steps to eradicate and malpractices in the use of weights and measures through periodical inspections, surprise inspections and joint raids. The Weights and Measures Wing of the Department earned a total revenue of Rs. 59,73,035.40 by way of verification, reverification fees, Licence fees etc.

Prosecutions :

There were 10,757 cases pending at the beginning of the period 21,155 prosecutions were sanctioned during the period under review for contravention of the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act 1958 and Rules made thereunder.

Out of these 31,912 cases 18,817 cases ended in conviction, 44 cases ended in acquittal 60 cases were admonished and 159 cases were withdrawn. 53 cases were otherwise disposed of. 12,779 cases were pending at the end of the period. Amount of fine realised was Rs. 12,25,036.20.

Licences :

During the year 356 licences were issued by the Controller of Weights and Measures to 46 Manufacturers 239 dealers and 71 repairers and these included both fresh as well as renewal of licences. Permission was granted to use dual graduated weighing machine in export trade in 9 cases during the year.

PRICE STATISTICS.

Index numbers of wholesale prices in Tamil Nadu are being compiled every week with 1970-71 = 100. The index basket covers 177 commodities with 509 quotations, classified under the following three major groups:

1. Primary Articles;
2. Fuel power and light; and
3. Manufactured Products.

Monthly indices are also compiled on the basis of the weekly indices.

Monthly Index numbers of wholesale Prices in Tamil Nadu for the year 1983-84 are given below :--

APPENDIX I**Index numbers of Wholesale Prices in Tamil Nadu [Base Year 1970-71 = 100].—1983-84**

Serial number and index group. (1)	April 1983	May 1983	June 1983	July 1983	August 1983	September 1983
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. Primary Articles	304.12	308.99	314.67	320.18	323.17	323.68
(i) Food Articles	299.94	304.02	312.98	319.71	319.86	317.17
(ii) Non-Food Articles	310.25	316.63	317.13	320.88	328.33	334.13
(iii) Minerals	322.23	322.23	322.23	322.23	325.91	329.91
II. Fuel, Power and Light	339.07	358.41	377.75	377.75	381.62	382.47
III. Manufactured Products	280.83	283.48	286.03	288.24	293.25	293.40
All commodities	295.00	299.37	304.11	307.99	311.90	312.26
Serial number and index group. (1)	October 1983	November 1983	December 1983	January 1984	February 1984	March 1984
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
I. Primary Articles	320.58	325.52	334.85	338.11	337.82	339.85
(i) Food Articles	311.21	318.21	329.60	332.45	333.77	337.05
(ii) Non-Food Articles	335.60	337.36	343.68	347.75	344.81	344.74
(iii) Minerals	329.91	329.91	329.91	329.91	329.91	332.94
II. Fuel, Power and Light	382.47	382.47	384.35	384.35	384.35	384.35
III. Manufactured Products	290.15	292.36	292.80	294.50	295.19	296.62
All commodities	309.20	312.75	317.94	320.41	320.56	322.24

Consumer Price Index Numbers:

Consumer Price Index Numbers applicable to employees in employment under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 are being compiled and declared by the Commissioner of Statistics under section (2) of the Act in respect of Madras City, Cuddalore, Tiruchirapalli and Agrecoil centres with 1960 as base or 100, while the

index numbers for Madurai, Coimbatore and Coonoor centres are being obtained from the Director of Labour Bureau, Simla and released by the Commissioner of Statistics.

Consumer Price Index Numbers for different centres in Tamil Nadu are given below:—

<i>Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers in Different Centres in Tamil Nadu (Base 1960 = 100).</i>													
		<i>Month,</i>			<i>Madras</i>	<i>Cudda-</i>	<i>Tiruchi-</i>			<i>Coim-</i>	<i>Nager-</i>	<i>Coonoor.</i>	
		(1)			city,	lore,	rapalli,	<i>Madurai,</i>			batore,	coil,	(8)
		(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)			(6)	(7)	(8)
1933—													
April	510	539	551	545	542	650	542	542	
May	525	550	566	558	552	660	550	550	
June	550	561	586	578	571	685	564	564	
July	561	596	602	586	576	692	57 ³	57 ³	
August	562	611	614	600	586	705	58	58	
September	557	602	615	603	591	700	591	591	
October	549	601	611	605	586	700	607	607	
November	559	616	632	629	598	715	622	622	
December	562	616	636	646	606	715	630	630	
1984—													
January	558	575	608	640	606	723	641	641	
February	555	570	610	*	*	710	*	*	

* Not Worked Out

Rainfall

During the year 1983-84 the State had excess rainfall i.e. 32.1 per cent more than the normal rainfall (Average rainfall of 50 years ending with 1960). The rainfall was normal in Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, Pudukottai, Kanniyakumari and the Nilgiris Districts while the remaining Districts had excess rainfall.

South-West Monsoon (June 1983 to September 1983):

During the South-West Monsoon, the State had excess rainfall, i.e. 30.1 per cent more than the normal rainfall. The rainfall was deficient in Coimbatore, Tirunelveli and Kanniyakumari Districts and normal in Periyar, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram and the Nilgiris Districts while the remaining Districts experienced excess rainfall.

North-East Monsoon (October 1983 to December 1983):

North-East Monsoon set in over Tamil Nadu on the 24th October 1983. During this period, the rainfall

as normal in Madras, Chengalpattu, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Pudukottai, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Kanniyakumari and the Nilgiris Districts, deficient in Dharmapuri District and excess in the remaining Districts.

General:

Though the rainfall was excess and normal during the current South-West Monsoon and North-East monsoon respectively, scarcity of water was felt in some districts of the State till February 1984 due to the failure of these monsoons during the previous year. As there was very heavy rain in all the Districts during February 1984 and March 1984, the storage position of water became satisfactory.

Statements showing the District-wise annual rainfall in Tamil Nadu during 1983-84 are furnished below :—

District.	Yearly Rainfall.		Percentage Departure from the normal.
	Normal.	Actual.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Madras	1,285.6	1,940.1	+ 50.9
2 Chengalpattu	1,211.0	1,655.6*	+ 36.7
3 South Arcot	1,188.9	1,592.6*	+ 34.0
4 North Arcot	971.1	1,416.6*	+ 45.9
5 Salem	842.4	1,161.3*	+ 37.9
6 Dharmapuri	843.6	985.6*	+ 16.8
7 Coimbatore	711.3	722.5*	+ 1.6
8 Periyar	717.0	891.9*	+ 24.4
9 Tiruchirappalli	842.6	1,201.1*	+ 42.5
10 Thanjavur	1,168.4	1,828.2*	+ 56.5
11 Pudukottai	917.9	1,050.1*	+ 14.4
12 Madurai	854.8	1,130.0*	+ 32.2
13 Ramanathapuram	839.5	1,275.4*	+ 51.9
14 Tirunelveli	814.8	983.0*	+ 20.6
15 Kanniyakumari	1,469.7	1,234.0*	+ 5.5
16 The Nilgiris	1,920.8	1,865.4*	(-) 2.9
State	942.8	1,245.7*	+ 32.1

* Provisional.

Rainfall Classification ; Excess : +20 per cent and above the Normal.
 Deficient : (-) 20 per cent to (-) 59.9 per cent of the Normal.
 Normal : (-) 19.9 per cent to +19.9 per cent of the Normal.
 Scanty ; (-) 60 per cent and less of the Normal.

Normal Rainfall ; Average of 50 years' rainfall ending 1950.

Condition of Crops and Agricultural Production :

The condition of the crops were generally satisfactory in almost all of the districts in Tamil Nadu during 1983-84. The area under Paddy for the year was estimated 22.8 lakh hectares. Representing an increase of 20.8 per cent over the corresponding area for the previous year. The area under millet, viz., Chholam, Cumbu and Ragi shows an upward trend. The areas under Redgram and Bengalgram were estimated at 1.7 lakh hectares and 0.1 lakh hectares respectively.

As there was an upward trend in the area under foodgrains there was similar increase in foodgrains production.

Foreign Trade :

The total value of commodities exported to various countries during 1982-83 works out to Rs. 1,213.78 crores while the import value was Rs. 1,923.49 crores.

State Income—Tamil Nadu :

The quick Estimates of Net State Domestic Product at factor cost (commonly known as State Income for the financial year 1982-83 have been framed by this Department for Tamil Nadu along with the revised estimates for the previous years and their Sector-wise break up details are presented by way of in two state statements (At current prices and at constant prices—1970-71 to 1982-83).

At current prices the total Net State Domestic product for 1982-83 is estimated at Rs. 6,80,217 lakhs as against Rs. 6,97,794 lakhs in 1981-82, showing a decrease of 2.52 per cent.

Per Capita Income :

The Per Capita Income at current prices has decreased from Rs. 1,427 in 1981-82 to Rs. 1,376 in 1982-83.

TAMIL NADU INSTITUTE OF LABOUR STUDIES.

Administrative Set up :

This Institute founded on 29th March 1973 as part of the Labour Department, headed by the Commissioner of Labour, Madras had been made a separate and independent department with effect from 1st April 1978 under the direct control of the Labour Secretariat with the objective of augmenting its activities so as to cater to the needs of industries, Trade Unions and employing Government Departments. The Director of this Institute is having the status of the Head of Department.

Expenditure :

The Annual expenditure towards the Pay and Allowances of the Officers/staff of this Institute and towards the purchase of books, stores and furnitures, etc., is Rs. 9,01,424.56 (including expenditure of Rs. 3,89,220 towards rent to be incurred) for the financial year 1983-84.

Training Programme :

This Institute had organised various short-term programmes on different aspects of Labour Administration. The Courses conducted during the period under report comprises, orientation course for the officers of the Co-operative and Local bodies department, Refresher Course for the Officers of the Labour Department. The Institute had made greater strides in organising courses on (i) Office Management, (ii) Supervisory skills Development, (iii) Labour Laws and Shops and Establishments and (iv) Labour orientation for (a) Chief Executives and Co-operative Institutions and (b) for officers of the Secretariat. During the period under report the Institute had conducted 34 courses and 2,842 persons were benefitted out of it. 25 of those courses were fee collected courses, fetching a total collection of Rs. 3,45,955.00 and deducting the expenditure of Rs. 1,42,756.85 towards the courses, the balance amount of Rs. 2,03,198.15 was credited to the Personal Deposit Account of this Institute.

Post-Graduate Diploma Course in Labour Administration:

The Fifth batch of Post-Graduate Diploma Course in Labour Administration was conducted by this Institute in 1983-84 with 44 students. The final examination of this batch was conducted from 9th April 1984 to 23rd April 1984. Including the students belonging to the previous batches, 65 students wrote the examination and out of this 11 got through. The receipt from the above course is Rs. 76,315.00 and the expenditure so far incurred is Rs. 33,574.13.

TAMIL NADU LABOUR WELFARE BOARD.

In February 1971, the Government of Tamil Nadu constituted a non-statutory Labour Welfare Board to promote the welfare of labourers and their dependents and placed at its disposal a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs as an adhoc grant. After enacting the Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board Act, 1972, the Government have constituted the Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board in April 1975 as a statutory and an autonomous body. The Board is functioning under the control of the Government of Tamil Nadu and has taken up series of Welfare Measures for the benefit of Industrial Workers and their families and is also having very ambitious programmes to be introduced in the near future. The following are the Schemes which have already been implemented by of this Board.

Labour Welfare Centres :

35 Labour Welfare Centres are functioning in the State as on 31st March 1984. In these Welfare Centres, Tailoring Classes are conducted for the women of workers' families. The duration of the course is one year. A stipend of Rs. 50/- per month is paid to each trainee.

Further Kinder Garten Classes for the children of workers in the age group at 2½ years to 5 years are being conducted. Care, Food as Mid-day Meal and Milk are given to the children. In addition, the children are supplied with two sets of Uniforms per annum. The children are given free Medical Check-up once a month by qualified Doctors and Vitamin tablets are given to them.

T. B. Ward :

A separate T.B. Ward with 26 beds has been constructed at the T.B. Sanatorium, Tambaram at a cost of Rs. 3.64 lakhs exclusively for the benefit of the Industrial workers. A T.V. set has also been installed for the benefit of the workers-patients.

Rest-House :

A Rest House for the benefit of the workers is being in a rented building at Valparai in Coimbatore district. 15 persons can stay at a time there.

Holiday Home :

One Holiday Home for the use of Industrial workers and their families has been constructed at Courtallam in Tirunelveli District at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs. 58 persons can stay at a time. Only a nominal rent is being charged.

Rest House for Trade Union Leaders :

The Board has constructed a Rest House viz. Jeeva Illam at Teynampet, Madras-6 at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs for the stay of Trade Union Leaders, who come to Madras for conciliation purposes.

Sports :

To encourage the workers and their family members, the Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board is conducting Annual Sports at District, Zonal and State levels every year. The Annual Sports Meet for the year 1983 was held at Coimbatore from 16th December 1983 to 18th December 1983. About 8,200 workers participated in the Annual Sports Meet.

Book Bank :

The Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board is reimbursing the cost of Text Books to the children of workers studying up to VII Standard. Book Bank Scheme has also been implemented for those studying in the VII Standard and above.

	RS.
Number of persons benefited	22,749.00
Amount sanctioned	3,85,567.65

Typewriting tuition fees and Examination Fees :

The Board has been reimbursing the Tuition fees and Examination fees paid by the workers and their dependants for learning Type-writing and Shorthand.

	RS.
Number of persons benefited	839
Amount sanctioned	91,121

Supply of spectacles Free of Cost to the workers.

The Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board is reimbursing the cost of spectacles not exceeding Rs. 60 to the workmen who are above 41 years of age and drawing wages not exceeding Rs. 1,000 per month.

No. of persons benefited	: 804
Amount sanctioned	: Rs. 44,005

Grant of Scholarships :

The Board is granting Scholarships to the workers children who are studying Higher Secondary Courses, degree and diploma courses in Engineering and Medical Degree in Law Courses and I.T.I. Courses. The details of beneficiaries are given below:-

Name of Scholarship.	Number of beneficiaries	Amount sanctioned Rs.
(a) Degree in Engineering	23	23,000
(b) Degree in Medical	10	9,400
(c) Degree in law	3	3,000
(d) Diploma in Engineering	57	32,000
(e) Diploma in Medical	2	1,200
(f) I.T.I. Courses	30	9,300
(g) Higher Secondary Courses	24	12,000

Funeral expenses for workers:

The funeral expenses of Rs. 200 each to the legal heirs of the workers who die while in service is being granted by this Board.

No. of families benefited	: 710
Amount sanctioned	: Rs. 1,42,000

Chapter XX

LAW DEPARTMENT

COURSE OF LEGISLATION

During the period from the 1st April 1983 to the 31st March 1984, 53 Acts, were published of which 15 are substantial enactments and the rest are amending measures. 22 Ordinances were also promulgated during that period.

**1. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1983
(Tamil Nadu Act 17 of 1983)**

This Act has been enacted in pursuance of sub-clause (b) of clause (1) of Article 205, read with clause (1) of Article 204 of the Constitution to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys to meet—

(a) the grants made by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly to cover the excess expenditure incurred during 1974-75; and

(b) the excess expenditure charged on the said Fund for that year.

**2. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1983
(Tamil Nadu Act 18 of 1983).**

This Act has been enacted in pursuance of Article 204 (1) of the Constitution to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet.

(a) the grants made by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the financial year 1983-84; and

(b) the expenditure charged on the said Fund for that financial year.

3. Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1983. (Tamil Nadu Act 19 of 1983).

Under sub-section (1) of section 16-A of the Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1939), the Government have issued notification amending Schedule II to the said Act consequent on the changes in the status of certain panchayat towns in North Arcot, South Arcot, Chengalpattu, Periyar, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Salem,

Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli districts. Under sub-section (2) of the said section 16-A, a Bill was introduced and passed for replacing the said notification in the Legislature.

2. This Act has been enacted to achieve the above object.

4. Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax (Third Amendment) Act, 1983. (Tamil Nadu Act 20 of 1983)

Under sub-section (1) of section 16-A of the Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax Act X of 1939, the Government have issued notification amending parts-A and B of Schedule I to the said Act consequent on the changes in the status and taking into account the public interest, special features including climatic conditions of certain municipalities in Chengalpattu, Coimbatore, Nilgiris and Pudukkottai districts. Under sub-section (2) of the said section 16-A a Bill was introduced and passed for replacing the notification, in Legislature.

2. This Act has been enacted to achieve the above object.

5. The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1983. (Tamil Nadu Act 21 of 1983).

In the light of the experience gained in the administration of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 1959), it was decided to amend certain entries in the First Schedule to the said Act. Accordingly, the Government issued notifications on various dates under sub-section (1) of section 59 of the said Act, so as :—

(i) to substitute, with effect from 1st January 1983, entry 16 in order to levy on all kinds of cotton waste whether obtained from ginning, spinning or otherwise ;

(2) to recast with effect from 1st October 1982 entry 18-A, so as to include cotton yarn blended with cellulosic fibres and to omit reference to percentage of man-made fibres in order to remove practical difficulties in ascertaining the exact percentage of man-made fibre ;

(3) to add with effect from 1st January 1983 a new sub-entry as 41-E so that wet grain grinders are brought under 12 per cent single point levy.

(4) to amplify with effect from 1st January 1983 entry 102 in order to levy tax on all sorts of glass and glassware including figured glass, wired glass and glass in any other form ;

(5) to substitute, with effect from 1st January 1983, entry 109 so that it may cover all articles made of stainless steel other than those specified elsewhere in the First Schedule ;

(6) to omit, with effect from 1st January 1983 'toys' in entry 116-A dealing with only games or sports goods so as to avoid wrong assessment of all toys under this entry.

2. Under sub-section (2) of section 59 of the said Act, was introduced and the same has been passed to replace the aforesaid notifications in the Legislature.

3. The Act has been enacted to replace the notifications issued under sub-section (1) of section 59 of the said Act.

6. *Tamil Nadu Advertisements Tax, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Act. 22 of 1983).*

The question of levy of tax on all commercial advertisements (other than those published in newspapers in cinema theatres was engaging the attention of the Government. While presenting the Budget for 1983-84 on the 5th March, 1983, the Government have announced their decision to introduce a levy of tax on advertisement by slides or films in theatres within the limits of Municipal Corporations, Special Grade, Selection Grade and first Grade Municipalities in the State. Section 3 (1) of the Act provides for imposing a tax on advertisement not exceeding 60 paise per slide per show and not exceeding one rupee and fifty paise per film per show. Section 3 (2) contemplates the levy on different rates for different areas.

2. This Act has been enacted to achieve the above objects.

7. *Tamil Nadu Payment of Pension to Tamil Scholars and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1983. (Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1983)*

Encouragement of the mother-tongue, and its progressive adoption as the official language of the States, has been an important and positive aspect of the national policy of our Country. This policy has been adopted, in furtherance of the guidance given to the Country by Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, who in his 'constructive programme', have adopted the growth and development as one of the factors promoting national integration and facilitating national resurgence. In tune with the national policy, the

policy of the Government of Tamil Nadu has been that Tamil shall be the official language of the State and English shall serve as link language. Accordingly, all steps have been taken for the preservation and promotion of Tamil language and culture. Interest in the State language has to be promoted and incentives offered to those evincing knowledge and interest combined with talent and knowledge in Tamil. The State has a moral responsibility to improve the condition of those who rendered valuable services for the cause of Tamil and in particular the condition of those who suffered imprisonment, and the members of the family of those who sacrificed their life, in the cause of Tamil. The Government have, therefore, decided to provide pension or grant or both to every person who has exhibited conspicuous courage and nobility in his enthusiasm for the Tamil language or in his zeal to preserve the growth of Tamil language or to preserve the Tamil culture. It was also decided to sanction a pension or grant or both to the dependant of every person who has evinced remarkable enthusiasm for Tamil language and Tamil culture and while striving to uphold his enthusiasm for Tamil language or in his zeal to preserve the growth of Tamil Language or to preserve the Tamil culture, has lost his life. It was also decided to sanction scholarships to deserving students exhibiting marked skill in the language, teachers evincing notable interest in the language and poets and writers of outstanding merit.

This Act has been enacted to give effect to the above decision.

8. *Tamil Nadu District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1983. (Tamil Nadu Act 24 of 1983)*

After carefully, considering the various suggestions made at the All Party Leaders meeting held on the 13th March 1983, the Government have taken a policy decision to reserve not exceeding eighteen per cent of the wards for the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and not exceeding fifteen per cent of wards for women in the election of councillors of municipal councils and the chairman of municipal councils and then to conduct the ordinary elections to the Municipal councils. It was considered by the Government that for the purpose of reservation of wards for the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for Women, each municipality shall be a separate unit and for the purpose of reservation of the office of Chairman of municipal councils for the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for Women the entire State shall be the unit it was also considered necessary that in the case of reservation of ward in the municipalities, for the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes and women such reservation shall, as far as practicable, be made only in wards where the proportion of population of the Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes or Women, as the case may be to the total is comparatively large. In the case of reservation of the office of Chairman of municipal councils for the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for women, such reservation shall, as far as practicable, be made only in municipalities where the proportion of population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or women, as the case may be, to the total is comparatively large. It was also proposed to provide for the previous publications of the draft notification regarding reservation proposed to be made and to give opportunity to make any objection by any person. The objection received would be considered by the Government before finally publishing the notification regarding reservation. Where in pursuance of any objection any modification is proposed to be made, provision has been made for the previous publication of the draft modified notification and to give opportunity for making any objection, by any person. Accordingly it was decided to amend the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Tamil Nadu Act V of 1920), for the above purpose.

2. This Act has been enacted to give effect to the above decision.

9. *Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Act, 1983. (Tamil Nadu Act 25 of 1983).*

Special Officers were appointed under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1976 (President's Act 25 of 1976) for scheduled co-operative societies. The period of their appointment was extended subsequently, from time to time. The term of office of some of the Special Officers expired on the 9th June 1983.

(2) The Government have brought in a comprehensive legislation to repeal and re-enact the laws relating to co-operative societies, namely, the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Bill, 1983 and the same was passed by the Legislature. As it was considered that it will take quite sometime to make rules thereunder and to conduct elections to the Scheduled co-operative societies, the Government decided to extend the term of office of the Special Officers for a further period of one year.

(3) This Act is enacted to give effect to the above decision.

10. *Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenent (Protection from Eviction) Act 1983. (Tamil Nadu Act 26 of 1983)*

By the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Arrears of Rent (Relief) Act, 1980 (Tamil Nadu Act 15 of 1980) cultivating tenants were given certain relief from the

burden of discharging arrears of rent payable to landlords or public trusts, for the fasli year ending with the 30th day of June 1976 and for any previous fasli year. Similar relief was given to the cultivating tenants in the cyclone and flood affected areas in respect of arrears of rent for the fasli year ending with the 30th June 1978 and for any previous fasli year by the Tamil Nadu Cyclone and Flood Affected Areas Cultivating Tenants Arrears of Rent (Relief) Act, 1980 (Tamil Nadu Act 16 of 1980). As there has been failure of monsoon in 1981-82 and 1982-83 in the State, the cultivating tenants would not be in a position to pay the rent for the current fasli or the arrears of rent for any previous fasli year. It was therefore, considered necessary to provide that such defaulting tenants were protected till the 15th January 1984, from eviction on ground of default in payment of rent due for the fasli year ending with the 30th day of June 1983 and for any previous fasli year. It was also proposed to restore possession of lands to such tenants who have been evicted on or after the 1st day of July 1982 but before the date of the publication of this Act for default in payment of rent.

(2) This Act has been enacted to achieve the above objects.

11. *Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1983. (Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1983).*

With a view to augment the revenues of the State, the Government have decided to increase the tax payable on certain classes of motor vehicles as announced in the Budget Speech for the Budget Speech for the year 1983-84 and also for dispensing with the payment of quarterly tax in respect of non-transport vehicles and requiring the payment of tax in respect of such vehicles either half-yearly or annually. Accordingly, it was proposed to amend the Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1974 (Tamil Nadu Act 13 of 1974).

This opportunity to amend the said Act was also availed of to empower the Government to remit prospectively or retrospectively the tax or penalty or both payable under the said Act, in pursuance of the suggestion made by the Committee on Public Accounts. It was also proposed to specify the rates of tax payable in respect of certain types of motor vehicles, such as Badal, Matador, Standard 20, etc.

This Act has been enacted to achieve the above objects.

12. *Tamil Nadu Debt Relief (Amendment) Act, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Act 28 of 1983).*

The Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Act, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Act 50 of 1982) provides for the relief of certain indebted persons in the State of Tamil Nadu from the

usurious practices of pawn-brokers, money-lenders and other non-institutional sources of credit and to give relief from the debts due to such pawn-brokers, money-lenders and other non-institutional sources of credit. It appeared that the people in rural areas were not fully aware of the time limit within which they have to make applications to the Tahsildars for seeking relief under the Act. Accordingly, it was decided to extend the said time limit upto twelve months from the date of commencement of the said Act, namely, 24th August 1982.

2. This Act has been enacted to give effect to the above decision.

13. *Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling And Regulation) Amendment Act, 1982.*

(*Tamil Nadu Act 29 of 1983*).

Under clause (v) of sub-section (1) of section 20 of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 24 of 1978), the provisions relating to the fixation of ceiling on vacant land will not apply to any vacant land held by any co-operative society being a land mortgage bank or a housing co-operative society, referred to in the clause.

2. It was proposed to regulate the transfer of excess land held by such land mortgage bank or housing co-operative society by virtue of the aforesaid provision. For that purpose, it was proposed to add a proviso to clause (v) to ensure that no transfer of such land to any person exceeds the ceiling limit of such transferee.

3. Under clauses (vi), (vii), (viii), (ix) and (x) of sub-section (1) of section 20 of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 24 of 1978) the provisions relating to the fixation of ceiling on vacant land will not apply to any vacant land held by any authority, Institution or organisation referred to in the said clauses.

4. It was proposed to restrict the transfer of excess land held by them by virtue of the aforesaid provisions. For that purpose, it was proposed to make a specific provision in the said Act on the lines of the provisions contained in sub-section (3) of the said section 20, that no authority, institution or organisation specified in the said clauses (vi) to (x) should transfer by way of sale mortgage, gift, lease or otherwise any excess vacant land, and that any transfer of such excess vacant land or part thereof should be null and void, and that if, at any time, the land held by such authority, institution or organisation ceased to be required and used for the respective purpose specified therein, the provisions of the said Act should, with immediate effect,

apply and the excess vacant land should be acquired by the Government in accordance with the provisions of Chapter III of the said Act.

5. Under clause (vi) of sub-section (1) of section 20 the State Government was not empowered to impose any conditions while approving the institution or club for the purpose of the said clause. It was therefore proposed to make a specific provision in the said Act for imposing conditions.

6. This Act has been enacted to give effect to the above objects.

14. *Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act, 1983.*
(*Tamil Nadu Act 30 of 1983*).

The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 53 of 1961) was amended several times extensively, among others giving scope for enlargement of the electorate of the Board of Directors or certain categories of co-operative societies, which had proved not conducive to proper functioning of the said societies. Further, since the year 1961 there has been vast progress in the co-operative movement calling for suitable modification of the existing legislation to achieve the objects of the aforesaid co-operative movement.

2. The Santhanam Committee on co-operation the Administrative Reforms Commission on co-operation and the Government of India guidelines on co-operative laws have made various recommendations for improving the State co-operative laws.

3. Taking all these into consideration and also some of the good features of the co-operative laws of other States, it was proposed to bring in a comprehensive legislation to repeal and re-enact the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 53 of 1961) and the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Land Development Banks Act, 1934 (Tamil Nadu Act X of 1934) with suitable modifications.

4. The Act has been enacted to achieve the above objects.

15. *Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund (Amendment) Act, 1983*
(*Tamil Nadu Act 31 of 1983*).

Sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund Act, 1954 (Tamil Nadu Act II of 1954), provides that the Contingency Fund of the State of Tamil Nadu shall consist of a sum of fifty crores of rupees. By the Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 3 of 1983) a proviso to the said sub-section (1) was added to increase the corpus of the Fund from fifty crores of rupees to one hundred crores of rupees for a temporary period beginning on the 20th May 1983 and ending with the 31st March 1984, to meet the expenditure towards drought relief measures, etc. As the State Government were incurring considerable

expenditure towards implementation of drought relief measures, and taking over the supply by wholesale of arrack and Indian-made foreign spirits and other unforeseen items of expenditure, it was considered necessary to increase the corpus of the Fund to one hundred and fifty crores of rupees, during the period beginning on the 4th July 1983 and ending with the 31st March, 1984. The Tamil Nadu Contingency Fund (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 6 of 1983) was promulgated for this purpose.

2. This Act has been enacted to replace the said ordinance.

16. Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Second Amendment) Act, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Act 32 of 1983).

The Coimbatore Market Committee was superseded by the Government in exercise of their powers under sub-section (1) of section 24 of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1959) for a period of one year from the 11th May 1977, as the said market committee was not competent to perform the duties imposed on it by the said Act. The period of supersession was extended from time to time and was last extended up to the 10th May 1983 thereby the total period of supersession now aggregating to six years, which is the maximum period specified in the said section 24(1). As the Government then considered comprehensive amendments to the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1959) and in particular to the provision relating to the composition of the market committees, a new market committee cannot then be established for Coimbatore, by conducting elections to elect the non-official members of the committee. The Government therefore, decided to extend the period of supersession of the Coimbatore Market committee for a further period of one year with effect on and from the 11th May 1983. Accordingly, the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 7 of 1983) was promulgated by the Governor on the 1st August 1983.

2. This Act has been enacted to replace the said Ordinance.

17. Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Second Amendment) Act, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Act 33 of 1983).

The question of taking over from the private sector to the public sector the manufacture and wholesale supply of arrack and Indian-made Foreign Spirits had been under the consideration of the State Government for some time past. Suggestions have also been made both in the Legislature and in the Press that the manufacture and wholesale supply of arrack and wholesale supply of Indian-made Foreign Spirits should be carried on by the Government or by a Corporation owned by the Government or through Co-operative Societies

The Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise had also suggested that the Government may consider the question of taking over, from the private sector to the public sector, the business of supplying, by wholesale, arrack or Indian-made Foreign Spirits to retail dealers in arrack or Indian-made Foreign Spirits with a view to augment the revenues of the State.

2. The State Government carefully examined the whole matter and in the light of the experience gained during the past two years, decided that, in the public interest, the privilege of supplying, by wholesale, arrack and Indian-made Foreign Spirits for the whole of the State of Tamil Nadu shall be granted to the Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation Limited, which is a Corporation wholly owned and controlled by the State Government. The said Corporation had been registered under the Companies Act, 1956.

3. In consequence of the above decision, the Government decided that the privilege of supplying by whole sale, arrack or Indian-made Foreign Spirits hitherto allowed to be enjoyed by private wholesale licensees till the 31st day of May 1983 (which was the date on which the validity of the licence expired) shall not be granted or renewed to any such private wholesale licensees.

4. The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 4 of 1983) was accordingly promulgated by the Governor, to give effect to the above decisions.

5. This Act has been enacted to replace the said Ordinance.

18. Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Act 34 of 1983).

Under Sub-section (1) of section 16-A of the Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 (Tamil Nadu Act, X of 1939), the Government have issued notification amending Schedule I to the said Act consequent on the charges in the status of certain Municipalities in Coimbatore, Thanjavur, South Arcot, Chengalpattu Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Salem, Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram districts. Under Sub-section (2) of the said section 16-A, a Bill was introduced and passed for replacing the notification in the Legislature.

2. This Act has been enacted to achieve the above object.

19. Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1983).

This Act has been enacted in pursuance of sub-clause (b) of clause (1) of Article 205, read with clause (1) of Article 204 of the Constitution to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of the moneys to meet—

(a) the grants made by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly to cover the excess expenditure incurred during 1975-76 ; and

(b) the excess expenditure charged on the said Fund for that year.

20. *Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 5) Act, 1983.*
(*Tamil Nadu Act 36 of 1983*).

This Act has been enacted in pursuance of sub-clause (b) of Article 205, read with clause (1) of Article 204 of the Constitution to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of the money to meet :

(a) the grants made by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly to cover the excess expenditure incurred during 1976-77 ; and

(b) the excess expenditure charged on the said Fund for that year.

21. *Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 6) Act, 1983.*
(*Tamil Nadu Act 37 of 1983*).

This Act has been enacted in pursuance of sub-clause (b) of clause (1) of Article 205, read with clause (1) of Article 204 of the Constitution to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of the moneys to meet—

(a) the grants made by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly to cover the excess expenditure incurred during 1977-78 ; and

(b) the excess expenditure charged on the said Fund for that year.

22. *Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 7) Act, 1983.*
(*Tamil Nadu Act, 38 of 1983*).

This Act has been enacted in pursuance of Article 205, read with clause (1) of Article 204, of the Constitution, to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet—

(a) the supplementary grants made by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1983 ; and

(b) the supplementary expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State for that period.

23. *Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1983.* (*Tamil Nadu Act, 39 of 1983*).

In the light of the experience gained in the administration of the (Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act 1 of 1939), it was decided to amend the following entries in the First Schedule to the said Act. Accordingly, the Government have issued notification to take effect from the 1st July 1983 under sub-section (1) of section 59 of the said Act, so as,—

(i) to omit the entry relating to milk foods and to substitute entry 103 relating to biscuits toffees, etc., and

(ii) to omit the entry relating to combs.

2. under sub-section (2) of section 59 of the said Act, a bill was introduced and the same has been passed, to replace the aforesaid notification.

3. This Act has been enacted to replace the notifications issued under sub-section (1) of section 59 of the said Act.

24. *Tamil Nadu Panchayat (Appointment of Special Officer) Second Amendment Act, 1983.* (*Tamil Nadu Act, 40 of 1983*).

Under the Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1979 (Tamil Nadu Act 60 of 1979) as subsequently amended, Special Officers were appointed with effect from the 12th September, 1979 to exercise the powers and perform the functions of panchayats. The term expired on the 11th September 1983.

2. A civil appeal was filed in the Supreme Court against the Judgement of the Madras High Court, dated the 16th April 1982 upholding the reservation of the office of chairman of panchayats union councils and presidents of panchayats for the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for women in the panchayat elections. During the A Party Leaders meeting held on the 26th November 1982, the leaders of the political parties unanimously expressed the view that the elections should be conducted immediately after the disposal of the Civil appeal. The appeal is pending in the Supreme Court. A petition for fixing early date was filed in the Supreme Court on behalf of the State Government. The Chief Justice's Bench has directed the appeal to be expedited.

3. Meanwhile, arrangements were made to refix the strength of the panchayats, delimit the wards and to reserve seats for the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for women based on the 1981 panchayat-wise census population figures. The revision of electoral rolls will have to be taken up after the delimitation of wards in the panchayats is completed. The election to the panchayats and panchayat union councils have to be conducted after these arrangements were made. Therefore it became necessary to extend the term of office of the Special Officers of Panchayats. The Government accordingly decided to amend the Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1979 (Tamil Nadu Act 60 of 1979), extending the term of office of these Special Officers upto and inclusive of the 11th March 1984. To give effect to the above decision the Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Appointment of Special Officers) Second Amendment Ordinance, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 11 of 1983) was promulgated by the Governor.

4. This Act has been enacted to replace the said Ordinance.

25. *Tamil Nadu Panchayat Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Second Amendment Act, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Act 41 of 1983).*

Under the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Union Council (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1977 (President's Act 5 of 1977) Special Officers were appointed for a period of six years and eight months with effect from the 1st February 1977 to exercise the powers and perform the functions of panchayat union councils in this State. Their term was due to expire on the 30th September 1983.

2. A civil appeal has been filed in the Supreme Court against the Judgement of the Madras High Court, dated the 16th April 1982 upholding the reservation of the office of chairman of panchayat union council and presidents of panchayats for the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for women in the panchayat selections. During the All Party Leaders meeting held on the 26th November 1982, the leaders of the political parties unanimously expressed the view that the elections should be conducted immediately after the disposal of the civil appeal. The civil appeal is pending in the Supreme Court. A petition for fixing early date was filed in the Supreme Court on behalf of the State Government. The Chief Justice's Bench has directed the appeal to be expedited.

3. Meanwhile, arrangements were made to refix the strength of the panchayats, delimit the wards and to reserve seats for the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for women based on the 1981 panchayat-wise census population figures. The

revision of electoral rolls will have to be taken up after the delimitation of wards in the panchayats is completed. The election to the panchayats and panchayat union councils have to be conducted after these arrangements were made. It therefore became necessary to further extend the term of office of the Special Officers of Panchayat Union Councils beyond the 30th September 1983. The Government accordingly decided to amend the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1977 (President's Act 5 of 1977), extending the terms of office of these Special Officers up to and inclusive of the 31st March 1984. To give effect to the above decision the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Second Amendment Ordinance, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 12 of 1983) was promulgated by the Governor.

4. This act has been enacted to replace the said ordinance.

26. *Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Second Amendment) Act, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Act 42 of 1983).*

Under sub-section (1) of section 155 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 (Tamil Nadu Act XXXV of 1958), a dissolved panchayat union council should be reconstituted with effect from a date which shall not be later than one year from the date of dissolution. Invoking the powers under the proviso to clause (b) of sub-section (1) of the said section, as amended by the Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Amendment) Act, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Act 11 of 1983), the date of reconstitution of the 15 dissolved panchayat union councils which were dissolved under the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 was postponed from time to time and they were due for reconstitution of the 1st October 1983.

2. It was decided by the Government to extend the term of office of the Special Officers of the Panchayats Union councils other than the 15 panchayat union councils dissolved under the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 by six months beyond the 30th September 1983. Hence, it became necessary to further postpone the date of reconstitution of the aforesaid 15 panchayat union councils also, so that the date of reconstitution of all the panchayat union councils in the State might be synchronised. The Government accordingly decided to amend the proviso to clause (b) of sub-section (1) of the said section 155, empowering themselves to postpone the date of reconstitution of these 15 panchayat union councils by a total period not exceeding six years and eight months. To give effect to the above decision the Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 13 of 1983) was promulgated by the Governor.

3. This Act has been enacted to replace the said Ordinance.

27. *Madurai City Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Act, 43 of 1983):*

Under section 7 of the Madurai City Municipal Corporation Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 15 of 1971), every standing Committee shall consist of five members, elected by the Council from among its councillors. The Government decided that the number of members of the standing committee may be increased from five to six, taking into account the fact that the term of office of councillors is six years and to amend section 7 of the said Act for the above purpose. Accordingly, the Madurai City Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 14 of 1983), was promulgated by the Governor.

2. This Act has been enacted to replace the said Ordinance.

28. *Tamil Nadu Panchayat (Third Amendment) Act, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Act 44 of 1983):*

The Madras High Court in W.A. Nos. 104 to 106 of 1982 dated the 16th April 1982 while upholding the reservation of seats in the office of chairmen of panchayat union councils and presidents of Panchayats for the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for women, quashed the final notifications confirming the reservation for the reason that in respect of modifications in the draft notifications no opportunity was given calling for objections. It was therefore decided by the Government to amend section 36-AB of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 (Tamil Nadu Act XXXV of 1958) to the effect that where in pursuance of any objection, any modification is proposed to be made, provision should be made for the previous publication of the draft modified notification so as to give an opportunity for making any objection by any person. This procedure will be followed in respect of every subsequent modified notification.

2. This Act has been enacted to give effect to above decision.

29. *The Bharathiar University (Amendment) Act, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Act 45 of 1983):*

The Bharathiar University Act, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1982) extended to the area comprising the districts of Coimbatore, the Nilgiris and Periyar in the State of Tamil Nadu and it applied to all colleges and institutions situate within the University area and affiliated or approved by, the University in accordance with the provisions of the said Act or the statutes

ordinances and regulations made thereunder and also to all colleges and institutions deemed to be affiliated to, or approved by the University under the said Act.

2. Consequent on the coming into force of the Bharathiar University Act, 1981 with effect on and from the 7th January 1982, the Defence Services Staff College, then affiliated to Madras University, got automatically affiliated to Bharathiar University, with effect from the notified date by virtue of the provisions contained in section 60 of the Act. It was represented that the University of Madras alone had a Faculty of Defence Studies and that the facilities for the conduct of external valuation and award of degrees to the students of M.Sc. Defence Studies of Defence Services Staff College, Wellington, the Nilgiris, are provided by the University of Madras.

3. For the abovesaid reasons it was suggested that the Defence Services Staff College may continue to be affiliated to the University of Madras. After carefully considering the above representation, the Government have decided to continue the affiliation of the Defence Services Staff College with the University of Madras, excluding it from the jurisdiction of Bharathiar University.

4. It was accordingly proposed to amend the Bharathiar University Act, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1982) for this purpose. It was also proposed to give retrospective effect to the amendments proposed to the relevant provisions of the said Act, from the date on which the said provisions have come into force.

5. This Act has been enacted to give effect to the above decisions.

30. *The Madras University and Madurai—Kamaraj University (Amendment) Act, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Act 46 of 1983):*

In section 5 of the Bharathiar University Act, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1982) and in section 5 of the Bharathidasan University Act, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Act 2 of 1982), it was provided that no college within the University area shall be affiliated to any University other than the University specified therein and that no institution affiliated to, or associated with or maintained by, any other University in the State of Tamil Nadu shall be recognised by the University for any purpose except with the prior approval of the Government and the concerned University. As there were no similar provisions in the Madras University Act, 1923 (Tamil Nadu Act VII of 1923) and in the Madurai—Kamaraj University Act, 1965 (Tamil Nadu Act 33 of 1965) it was proposed to make similar provisions in the said Madras University Act, 1923 and in the Madurai—Kamaraj University Act, 1965 by suitably amending them. It

was also proposed to amend those two Acts so as to withdraw any affiliation or recognition granted by any other University established by, or under any law in force, to any institution within the University area, prior to the 19th August 1983.

Accordingly, the Madras University and Madurai-Kamaraj University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 10 of 1983) was promulgated.

2. This Act, has been enacted to replace the said Ordinance.

31. *Tamil Nadu Pawn-Brokers (Amendment) Act, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Act 47 of 1983):*

Section 14-A of the Tamil Nadu Pawn-Brokers Act, 1943 (Tamil Nadu Act XXIII of 1943) empowers the licensing authority to cancel any licence granted under that Act for the reasons specified in sub-section (1) of that section. That Act does not, however, specifically empower the licensing authority also to suspend the licence pending cancellation of the licence. It was, therefore, decided to make a specific provision in the Act for vesting the licensing authority with the powers also to suspend licences.

This Act has been enacted to achieve the above object.

32. *Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment and Validation) Act, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Act 48 of 1983):*

Certain leading religious institutions in the State of Tamil Nadu willingly contributed from their surplus funds to the fund constituted for the purpose of feeding the poor or for constructing any building, shed or centre for feeding such poor. To give statutory recognition to the contribution made by the religious institutions, it was proposed to insert a new provision as section 36-B in the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959, (Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1959) so as to vest the Trustees of the religious institution with specific powers to appropriate the surplus funds of the institution for making contribution towards any fund constituted for the purpose of feeding the poor or constructing any building, shed or Centre for feeding the poor. It was also proposed to validate the contributions already made towards any such fund.

2. Section 4 of the Act empowers the Government to exempt any religious institution from operation of any of the provisions of the Act or the rules made thereunder. It was considered that power should be taken for the grant of exemption with retrospective effect by the Government in appropriate cases. Opportunity was, therefore, availed of to make necessary amendment to section 4 for this purpose.

3. This Act has been enacted to achieve the above objects.

33. *Tamil Nadu Debt Relief (Second Amendment) Act, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1984):*

The Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Act, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Act 50 of 1982) provides for the relief of certain indebted persons in the State of Tamil Nadu from the usurious practices of pawn-brokers, money-lenders and other non-institutional sources of credit and to give relief from the debts due to such pawn brokers, money-lenders and other non-institutional sources of credit. Six months from the date of commencement of the Act, namely, 23rd February 1983, was allowed to debtors to file applications for relief under the Act. When it was brought to the notice of the Government that people in rural areas were not fully aware of the time-limit within which they have to make application, the time-limit was extended upto 23rd August 1983. On review of the working of the Act, it was found that the people in rural areas were not aware of the time limit within which they have to make applications to the Tahsildars for seeking relief under the said Act. Accordingly, it was decided to extend further the time-limit up to eighteen months from the date of commencement of the said Act, namely, the 24th August 1982.

2. This Act has been enacted to give effect to the above decisions.

34. *Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Second Amendment Act (Tamil Nadu Act 2 of 1984):*

Section 24 of the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 58 of 1961) provides for the constitution of the Tamil Nadu Land Board consisting of, among other members, one member of the Board of Revenue (other than the Land Commissioner) nominated by the Government. Consequent on the abolition of the Board of Revenue, there was no member of the Board of Revenue as such, to be so nominated. It was, therefore, necessary to specify a suitable officer in the place of the member of the Board of Revenue (other than the Land Commissioner) as a member of the Tamil Nadu Land Board. The Government have proposed that the Chief Conservator of Forests shall be included as an *ex-officio* member of the Tamil Nadu Land Board in the place of the member of the Board of Revenue, to represent the interests of the Forest Department, when decisions are taken by the Tamil Nadu Land Board. The Government have also proposed that the Director of Land Reforms shall be included as an *ex-officio* member of the Tamil Nadu Land Board.

2. According to sub-section (3) of section 24 of the said Act, the Chairman of the Land Board shall be a judicial officer who is, or is qualified for appointment or a person who has been, a Judge of a High Court,

nominated by the Government. With the diminution in the work of the Land Board, there is no need for a whole time Chairman. For the residuary and continuing work involved in watching the fulfilment of the conditions of grant of permission under section 31 of the Act, the Land Board as an institution is necessary, for it is no longer necessary to have a judicial officer as a member of the Chairman of the Land Board. The Government proposed that the land Commissioner shall be the Chairman of the Land Board.

3. Consequent on the abolition of the Board of Revenue, the Government also proposed to appoint the Commissioner of Land Reforms instead of "any member of the Board of Revenue" as Land Commissioner for the State under section 97 of the said Act, to exercise such powers and discharge such duties as are assigned to him by or under the said Act.

4. This Act has been enacted to achieve the above objects.

35. *Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Act, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Act 3 of 1984):*

To speed up the implementation of the Land Reform measures, the Government have decided to constitute a Special Appellate Tribunal under Article 323-B of the Constitution under the name the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms Special Appellate Tribunal. It was decided to vest the Special Appellate Tribunal with powers to hear appeals and revisions against the orders passed by the Land Tribunals under the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 58 of 1961) and to omit the existing provisions providing for appeals and revisions to the High Court. The special Appellate Tribunal will also have revisionary powers against any proceedings of the Land Board and Land Commissioner. It was decided that the Authorized Officer, Tamil Nadu Land Board, Land Tribunal, Land Commissioner and Special Appellate Tribunal shall be the hierarchy of Tribunals for purposes of clause (3) (a) of Article 323-B of the Constitution. To give effect to the above decisions it was considered necessary to amend the said Act suitably.

2. This Act has been enacted to give effect to the above decisions.

36. *The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Act, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Act 4 of 1984):*

Special Officers were appointed under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1976 (President's Act 25 of 1976) for scheduled co-operative societies. The period of their appointment was extended subsequently, from time to time. The term of office of some of the Special Officers expired on the 9th December 1983.

2. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Act 30 of 1983) was published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette Extraordinary*, dated the 1st November 1983. As it would take some time to make rules thereunder and to conduct elections to the scheduled co-operative societies, the Government decided to extend the term of office of the Special Officers for a further period of three months. Accordingly, the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Second Amendment Ordinance, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 15 of 1983) was promulgated by the Governor on the 8th December 1983.

3. It was also decided to extend the term of office of the Special Officers for a further period of six months i.e. beyond the 9th March 1984.

4. This Act has been enacted for the above purposes.

37. *Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Act, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Act 5 of 1984):*

Under the Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1979 (Tamil Nadu Act 60 of 1979) as subsequently amended, Special Officers were appointed for a period of four years and six months with effect from the 12th September 1979 to exercise the powers and perform the functions of panchayats. Their term expired on the 11th March 1984.

2. The Government earlier decided to conduct the panchayat and municipal elections during February 1984 and accordingly all the preliminary arrangements were made. However, the recent heavy floods in Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Tiruchirappalli and South Arcot districts have caused heavy damages to the lives and properties of the people in these areas as well as severe damages to roads resulting in the disruption of communication and transport services in these areas. The entire Government machinery in these districts is fully engaged in relief works on a war footing. It has therefore become necessary to postpone the panchayat and municipal elections. The Government have now decided to conduct the panchayat elections on the 19th April 1984 and the 23rd April 1984 in two phase and the municipal elections on the 28th April 1984. So the extension of the term of office of the Special Officers of panchayats beyond the 11th March 1984 was inevitable.

3. The Government had accordingly decided to amend the Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1979 (Tamil Nadu Act 60 of 1979) extending the term of office of these Special Officers for a further period of three months upto and inclusive of the 11th June 1984 with a provision to reduce by notification the said period by not exceeding two months so as to enable the elected members and presidents of panchayats to assume office immediately after the elections are over

4. This Act has been enacted to give effect to the above decision.

38. *The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation Amendment) (Amendment) Act, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Act 6 of 1984):*

New sub-section (4) of section 20 of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 24 of 1978) as inserted by clause (2) of section 2 of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Amendment Act, 1982 (Tamil Nadu Act 29 of 1983), provides that no authority, institution or organisation specified in clauses (vi) to (x) of sub-section (1) of the said section 20 shall transfer by way of sale, mortgage, gift, lease or otherwise any excess vacant land, and that any transfer of such excess vacant land or part thereof shall be null and void, and that if at any time, the land, held by such authority, institution or organisation ceases to be required and used for the respective purposes specified therein, the provisions of the said Tamil Nadu Act 24 of 1978 shall, with immediate effect apply to such land and the excess vacant land shall be acquired by the Government in accordance with the provisions of Chapter III of the said Act. It was decided not to apply the above provisions in respect of foreign State, the United Nations and any International organisation referred to in clauses (viii) to (x) of sub-section (1) of the said section 20. Accordingly, the said Tamil Nadu Act 29 of 1983 was proposed to be amended suitably.

2. This Act has been enacted to achieve the above object.

39. *The Tamil Nadu Exhibition of Film on Television Screen through Video Cassette Recorders (Regulation) Act, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Act 7 of 1984):*

It was brought to the notice of the Government that cinematograph films were exhibited on Television screen through Video Cassette Recorder resulting in loss of entertainment tax. The Government decided to regulate the exhibition of films through Video Cassette Recorders. The Government also decided to regulate the keeping of Video Libraries and to provide that no person shall give any exhibition of film on Television screen through Video Cassette Recorders elsewhere than the licensed places or keep any Video Library except under and in accordance with a licence granted specifically for the purpose. The licensing authority will be the Commissioner of Police in the City of Madras and the Collectors in the Districts. No licence will however be necessary for purposes of any exhibition of films on Television screen through Video Cassette Recorder for domestic purposes, to the family members of the house hold only.

2. Any person giving an exhibition of film on Television screen through Video Cassette Recorder or keeping any Video Library without a licence under the Act shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one year and shall also be liable to fine. The offence is made cognizable. Films exhibited in contravention of the provisions of the Act are liable for confiscation.

3. In the case of a person giving an exhibition of film on Television screen through Video Cassette Recorder or keeping any Video Library immediately before 14th January 1984 he should obtain a licence within a period of four weeks from that date.

4. Accordingly the Tamil Nadu Exhibition of Film on Television Screen through Video Cassette Recorder (Regulation) Ordinance 1984 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 2 of 1984) was promulgated by the Governor.

5. This act has been enacted to replace the above Ordinance.;

40. *Tamil Nadu Panchayat Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Act, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Act 8 of 1984):*

Under the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Union Council (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1977 (President's Act 5 of 1977) as subsequently amended Special Officers were appointed for a period of seven years and two months with effect from the 1st February 1977 to exercise the powers and perform the functions of panchayats union councils in this State. Their term expired on the 31st March 1984.

2. The Government earlier decided to conduct the panchayat and municipal elections during February 1984 and accordingly all the preliminary arrangements were made. However, the recent heavy floods in Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Tiruchirappalli and South Arcot districts have caused heavy damages to the lives and properties of the people in these areas as well as severe damages to roads resulting in the disruption of communication and transport services in these areas. The entire Government machinery in these districts was fully engaged in relief works on a war footing. It therefore became necessary to postpone the panchayat and municipal elections. The Government decided to conduct the panchayat elections on the 19th April 1984 and the 23rd April 1984 in two phases and the municipal election on the 28th April 1984. So the further extensions of the term of office of the Special Officers of Panchayat Union Councils other than the 15 Panchayat Union Councils dissolved under the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act, 1958 beyond the 31st March 1984 was inevitable.

3. The Government accordingly decided to amend Tamil Nadu Panchayat Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers Act, 1977 (President's Act 5 of 1977) extending the term of office of these Special Officers for a further period of three months up to and inclusive of the 30th June 1984 with a provision to reduce by notification the said period by not exceeding two months so as to enable the elected Chairmen of the Panchayat Union Councils to assume office immediately after the elections are over.

4. This Act has been enacted to give effect to the above decision.

41. *The Tamil Nadu Panchayat (Amendment) Act, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Act 9 of 1984):*

Under sub-section (1) of section 155 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 (Tamil Nadu Act XXXV of 1958) a dissolved Panchayat Union Council should be reconstituted with effect from a date which shall not be later than one year from the date of dissolution. Invoking powers under the proviso to clause (b) of sub-section (1) of the said section, as last amended by the Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Second Amendment) Act, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Act 42 of 1983), the date of reconstitution of the 15 dissolved panchayat union councils which were dissolved under the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 has been postponed from time to time and they were to be reconstituted on the 1st April 1984.

2. It was decided by the Government to extend the term of office of the Special Officers of the panchayat union councils other than the 5 panchayat union councils dissolved under the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 by three months beyond the 31st March 1984. Therefore it was necessary to further postpone the date of reconstitution of the aforesaid 15 Panchayat union councils also, so that the date of reconstitution of all the panchayat union councils in the State might be synchronised. The Government accordingly decided to amend the proviso to clause (b) of sub-section (1) of the said section 155, empowering themselves to postpone the date of reconstitution of these 15 panchayat union councils by a total period not exceeding six years and eleven months.

3. This Act has been enacted to give effect to above decision.

42. *The Tamil Nadu Municipal Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment, Act, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Act 10 of 1984):*

Under the Tamil Nadu Municipal Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1976 (President's Act 28 of 1976), as subsequently amended, Special Officers were

appointed for a period of seven years and nine months with effect from the 1st July 1976, to all the municipal councils, to exercise the powers and perform the functions of all the municipal councils, of the Chairman and of the Committees established or constituted by or under the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Tamil Nadu Act V of 1920). The term of office of these Special Officers expired on the 31st March 1984.

2. The Government earlier decided to conduct the panchayat and municipal elections during February 1984 and accordingly all the preliminary arrangements were made. However the recent heavy floods in Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Tiruchirappalli and South Arcot Districts have caused heavy damages to the lives and properties of the people in these areas as well as severe damages to roads resulting in the disruption of communication and transport services in these areas. The entire Government machinery in these districts was fully engaged in relief works on a war footing. It was therefore became necessary to postpone the panchayat and municipal elections. The Government decided to conduct the panchayat elections on the 19th April 1984 and the 23rd April 1984 in two phases and the municipal elections on the 28th April 1984. So the extension of the terms of office of the Special Officers of municipal councils beyond on the 31st March 1984 was inevitable.

3. The Government accordingly decided to amend the Tamil Nadu Municipal Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1976 (President's Act 28 of 1976) extending the term of office, of these Special Officers for a further period of three months up to and inclusive of the 30th June 1984 with a provision to reduce the said period by not exceeding two months so as to enable the elected Councillors and Chairman of Municipal Councils to assume office immediately after the municipal elections are over.

4. The act has been enacted to give effect to the above decision

43. *The Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries (Amendment) Act, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Act 11 of 1984).*

Section 9 of the Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries Act, 1951 (Tamil Nadu Act XX of 1951), *inter alia* provides that the holders of the offices specified in sections 3 to 6, namely, Ministers, Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Chief Parliamentary Secretary and Parliamentary Secretaries, in respect of their tours are entitled to travelling and daily allowances at such rates and upon such conditions as may be determined by rules made by the State Government. It was proposed to provide that the Chief Government Whip in the Legislative Assembly, the Government Whip in the Legislative Council, the Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly and the Leader of Opposition in

the Legislative Council shall be entitled to the facilities of travelling and daily allowances when they go for attending the functions organised by the State Government or by any officer of any department of that Government in the performance of his functions as an officers of such department, at such rates and subject to such conditions as may be determined by rules to be made in this regard by the Government. Accordingly, the Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries (Amendment) Ordinance, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 3 of 1984), was promulgated by the Governor for the above purpose.

2. This Act has been enacted to replace the said Ordinance.

44. *The Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Amendment Act, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Act 12 of 1984):*

It was considered necessary in the interest of the general public who speak mainly Tamil which is the official language of the State, that the cinema theatres in the State exhibit Tamil films for a period of not more than nine months in a year. To give effect to the above object, the Governor promulgated the Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Amendment Ordinance 1984 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance I of 1984), amending the Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1955 (Tamil Nadu Act IX of 1955), taking powers to issue suitable directions in this regard.

2. This Act has been enacted to replace above ordinance give effect to the above decision.

45. *The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets and the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment and Special Provisions) Amendment Act, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Act 13 of 1984):*

Under clause (i) of the proviso to sub-section (5) of section 8 of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 23 of 1959), for the notified area comprising the newly formed Pudukkottai district, a market committee was established for a period of one year in 1978. Subsequently, the term of office of all the existing members of the said market committee was extended from time to time. Their terms of office expired on the 5th December 1983.

2. Under sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment and Special Provisions) Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 33 of 1978), which came into force on the 6th June 1978 Special Officers were appointed to exercise the powers and perform the functions of the market committees. The term of office of the Special Officers so appointed expired on the 5th December 1983.

3. The Government were considering to introduce comprehensive amendments to the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 23

of 1959) and in particular, to the provisions there relating to the composition and constitution of the market committees. It may take some more time to finalise the various aspects of the proposed legislation. The Government, therefore, decided to extend the term of office of the members of the Pudukkottai Market Committee appointed under the proviso to sub-section (5) of section 8 of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1959 and of the Special Officer appointed under sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment and Special Provisions) Act, 1978 for a further period of one year. It was also decided to take power to remove the members of the market committee or the Special Officers, if they have shown themselves to be unsuitable to continue to hold office. Accordingly, the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets and the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment and Special Provisions) Amendment Ordinance, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 19 of 1983) was promulgated by the Governor on the 26th December 1983.

4. This Act has been enacted to replace the said Ordinance.

46. *Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1984):*

In view of the need for raising the additional financial resources of the State to carry on its welfare measures, Government considered that exemption granted in 1969 and 1970 from the levy of Sales Tax on lottery tickets of Tamil Nadu State and the other State Governments may be withdrawn and that levy of Sales Tax at 20 per cent single point at the point of first sale in the State may be imposed. To give effect to the above decisions, the Government issued necessary notification with effect from 28th January 1984 under sub-section (3) of section 17, and under sub-section (1) of section 59 of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act 1959. Tamil Nadu Act I of 1959.

2. Under sub-section (2) of section 59 of the said Act, a Bill was introduced and passed to replace the aforesaid notification in the Legislature.

3. This Act has been enacted to achieve the above object.

47. *The Mother Teresa Women's University Act, 1984. (Tamil Nadu Act 15 of 1984).*

During the inaugural function of Mahakavi Bharathiar Centenary Celebrations held in December 1981, it was considered that a Women's University should be established in this State as fitting tribute to Bharathiar's views on higher education for Women. An expert committee headed by Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah constituted by the Government to give a report in this regard has emphasised the need for the establishment of a Women's University for furthering the advancement of learning.

and prosecution of research studies on Women's Welfare and for purpose of providing consultancy and monitoring services for welfare schemes relating to women and has therefore recommended the establishment of a Women's University in Tamil Nadu to achieve the said purpose. A decision was accordingly taken by the Government to establish a Women's University within the limits of the Kodaikanal Panchayat Union in this direction and for the furthering the cause of Women's Higher Education in Tamil Nadu.

To give effect to the above decision the Tamil Nadu Women's University Ordinance, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 5 of 1984) was promulgated by the Governor

2. While introducing the Bill in the Assembly a decision was taken to name the said University as "The Mother Teresa Women's University".

3. This Act has been enacted to replace the said Ordinance.

48. *The Pachaiyappa's Trust (Taking Over of Management) Amendment Act 1984 (Tamil Nadu Act 16 of 1984):*

The Pachaiyappa's Trust (Taking over of Management) Act, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Act 11 of 1981) was enacted with a view to provide for the taking over of the management of the Pachaiyappa's Trust and for matters connected therewith. The Act has been given effect to on and from the 22nd December 1980. In terms of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the above Act, the management of the Pachaiyappa's Trust in so far as it vests in the Board of Trustees under the Pachaiyappa's Trust schemes, shall vest in the Government for a period of three years and the powers, duties and functions exercised and performed by the Board of Trustees shall for the said period be exercised and performed by the Government either directly or through a committee of management appointed under sub-section (2) of the said section 3. At present, an official committee consisting of the Government officials constitute the Committee of management.

2. The above official committee has been periodically meeting and it has streamlined the administration of the Trust and all the colleges and other educational institutions administered by the said Trust. The said section 3, amended by the Pachaiyappa's Trust (Taking over of Management) Amendment Act, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Act 7 of 1983), provided for the vesting of the management of the Pachaiyappa's Trust in the Government only for a period of three years. The said period of three years expired on the 21st December 1983. With a view to set right the matters relating to the Trust and also to further improve the administration of the various educational institutions administered by the said Trust, and to render properly the charitable and religious services to be rendered by the Trust, the Committee of management

has taken all possible steps to improve the functioning and administration of the Trust. However, consequent on the legal hurdles and complicated nature of the schemes and issues involved certain objectives and programmes drawn out by the committee of management can be achieved only by the extending the term of vesting of the management of the Trust with the Government and continuing the official committee for another period of one year.

3. It was, therefore, considered necessary to extend the period of vesting of the said Trust in the Government for a further period of one year. It was proposed to amend sections 3 and 8 of the Pachaiyappa's Trust (Taking over of Management) Act, 1981 (Tamil Nadu Act 11 of 1981) to extend the period of vesting of the said Trust in the Government for a period of one more year, with effect on and from the 22nd December 1983. Accordingly, the Pachaiyappa's Trust (Taking over of Management) Second Amendment Ordinance, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 17 of 1983) was promulgated by the Governor.

4. This Act has been enacted to replace the said Ordinance.

49. *The Tamil Nadu Stage Carriages and Contract Carriages (Acquisition) Amendment Act, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Act 17 of 1984):*

The Tamil Nadu Stage Carriages and Contract Carriages (Acquisition) Act, 1973 (Tamil Nadu Act 12 of 1973) provides for the acquisition of stage carriages and contract carriages in the State of Tamil Nadu. The stage carriages in the Nilgiris district were acquired under the said Act. However, by reason of the orders of the Supreme Court, the said Act could not be further implemented in the State. The Supreme Court by its decision, dated the 31st October 1983 upheld the validity of the said Act. While upholding the said Act the Supreme Court has observed that as some portions of the Act in view of the time lag, might have become out of date, a few consequential amendments might have to be made to the Act. In order to give effect to the orders of the Supreme Court, and keeping in view, the priorities of the State Government and to carry out this declared objective to implement the programme of nationalisation in a phased manner it has become necessary to make necessary consequential amendments to the said Act wherever necessary. Accordingly, the Tamil Nadu Stage Carriages and Contract Carriages (Acquisition) Amendment Ordinance, 1984 was promulgated.

2. This Act has been enacted to replace the said Ordinance.

50. *The Madhya Sugars Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Act, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Act 18 of 1984)*

The Sugar undertaking of the Madura Sugars Limited, Pandiarajapuram, Madurai district, had not commenced the manufacture of sugar for 1983-84 seasons, which should have started in the middle of November 1983. On account of the non-commencement of the manufacture of sugar, the registered cane growers and the employees of the said undertaking were put to great difficulty. With a view to ameliorate the conditions of the said canegrowers and employees the State Government decided to acquire the sugar undertaking of the Madura Sugars Limited. Accordingly, the Madura Sugars Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Ordinance, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 18 of 1983), was promulgated by the Governor.

2. This Act has been enacted to replace the said Ordinance.

51. *The Madras City Police and the Tamil Nadu District Police (Amendment) Act, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Act 19 of 1984):*

It had come to the notice of the Government, that the activities of certain militant organisation, in the form of drills, exercises, etc., in public or private places, tend to cause a sense of alarm and feeling of insecurity among the general public or section thereof, which may erupt into serious disturbances of public order. With a view to minimise and prevent such disturbances of public order, it was decided to amend the Madras City Police Act, 1888 (Tamil Nadu Act III of 1888) so as to empower the Commissioner of Police to prohibit the holding of or taking part in any such drill with arms or training with arms by five or more persons in any place, whether public or private.

2. In order to maintain public order, it has also been decided to prohibit like-wise, the use of gestures or mimetic representations or the playing of tapes, etc., in which speeches or songs are recorded or the exhibition or dissemination of pictures or other visible representations, which in the opinion of the Commissioner may offend against decency or morality or may promote ill-will between different groups, castes or communities.

3. It was also decided to prohibit the writing upon streets or walls, if such writing offends against decency or morality or promotes on grounds of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, caste or community

or any other ground disharmony feelings of enmity or hatred or illwill between different religions, racial language or regional groups of castes or communities. It was also decided to amend the Schedule to the Tamil Nadu District Police Act 1859 (Central Act XXIV of 1859) so that the proposed new provisions may be extended to the other areas in the State. To give effect to the above decisions the Madras City Police and the Tamil Nadu District Police (Amendment) Ordinance 1983 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance 8 of 1983) was promulgated by the Governor.

4. This Act has been enacted to replace the said Ordinance.

52. *The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Act 20 of 1984):*

This act has been enacted in pursuance of Article 206 of the Constitution, to provide for the withdrawal from the Consolidated Fund of the State, of certain sums required to meet

(a) the grants made in advance by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly in respect of the estimated expenditure of the State Government for a part of the financial year 1984-85 ; and

(b) the expenditure charged on the said Fund for the same part of that financial year ; and for the appropriation of the said sums.

53. *The Tamil Nadu Appropriation Act, 1984 (Tamil Nadu Act 21 of 1984):*

This Act has been enacted in pursuance of Article 205 read with clause (1) of Article 204 of the Constitution, to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet.

(a) the supplementary grants made by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1983 ; and

(b) the supplementary expenditure charged on Consolidated Fund of the State for that period.

Chapter XXI

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT

TAMIL NADU ASSEMBLY—

Composition :

The Seventh Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly comprised of 235 Members including the Hon. Speaker. Of these, the strength of each political party as on 31st March 1984 is as follows :—

1. All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.	132
2. Indian National Congress	32
3. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	30
4. Communist Party of India (M)	11
5. Communist Party of India	9
6. All India Forward Bloc	3
7. Gandhi-Kamaraj National Congress	3
8. Nominated Member	1
9. Independents	8
Hon'ble Speaker	1
Vacant	5
Total	235

Sessions and sittings :

During the period the Seventh and Eighth Sessions of the Seventh Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly which commenced on 24th October 1983 and on the 13th February 1984 were prorogued on the 3rd December 1983 and the 14th May 1984 respectively.

During the above two sessions, the Assembly met for 65 days in all, i.e. 17 days during the Seventh Session and 48 days during the Eighth Session.

Governor's Address :

During the period, Thiru Sundar Lal Khurana, Governor of Tamil Nadu addressed both the Houses of the Legislature assembled together in the Legislative Assembly Chamber, Fort St. George, Madras at 10-00 A.M. on Monday, the 13th February 1984. The Motion of thanks to the Governor's address was moved by Thiru V. P. Balasubramanian, M.L.A., and seconded by Thiru S. Smmalai, M.L.A., on the 15th February 1984. The discussion on the Motion of thanks took place for six days. Thereafter, the Motion of Thanks to the Governor's address was adopted on the 21st February 1984.

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Financial business :

During the period, the following Financial business was transacted :—

(1)	Date of Presentation.	(2)	Dates on which discussion took place and the Demands were voted.
1	First Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1983-84.	27th October 1983.	31st October 1983
2	Budget for the year 1984-85.	3rd March 1984.	General discussion 6 days. Voting on Demands for Grants — 25 days.
3	Financial Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1983-84.	23rd March 1984.	27th March 1984.
4	Advance Grants for the year 1984-85 (Vote on Account) was also put and carried on 27th March 1984 and grants were made.		

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Legislative business :

During the periods of Seventh and Eighth Sessions, 59 Bills were introduced of which 51 bills were considered and passed.

Questions :

The details regarding the number of Starred and Short Notice Questions answered on the Floor of the House and the Unstarred Questions and answers placed on the Table of the House during the period are as follows :

Starred questions answered	915
Short Notice questions answered	1
Unstarred questions together with the answers placed on the Table.	1,710

Adjournment motions :

During the period 33 adjournment motions were sought to be raised in the Assembly but consent to raise these motions were withheld after hearing the Members and Hon'ble Ministers concerned by the Hon'ble Speaker.

Statements made by Hon'ble Ministers on calling Attention Notices to matters of urgent public importance:

During the period 65 Statements were made by the Hon'ble Ministers on the Floor of the House on their attention being called under rule 54 (1) of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Rules on matters of urgent public importance.

Privilege matters:

During the period, Seven privilege matters were raised in the House of which four matters were referred to the Committee of Privileges for Examination and report by the Hon'ble Speaker.

Constitution of Committees :

During the period, the following Legislature Committees for the year 1984-85 were constituted :-

- (1) Business Advisory Committee.
- (2) Committee of Privileges.
- (3) Committee on Estimates.
- (4) Committee on Public Accounts.
- (5) Committee on Public Undertakings.
- (6) Committee on Delegated Legislation.
- (7) House Committee.
- (8) Committee on Government Assurances.

The other Committees were constituted with effect from 30th April 1984.

Reports of the Legislature Committees presented to the House :

32 Reports of the Legislature Committees were presented to the Assembly by the respective Chairmen of the Committees during the period.

Papers placed on the Table of the House:

During the period 656 papers were placed on the Table of the House, details of which are given below :

A. Statutory Rules and Orders ..	393
B. Reports, Notifications and Other papers.	263
Total ..	656

Legislature Secretariat-Change in Administrative set-up :

In G. O. Ms. No. 28, Legislative Assembly Department, dated 16th February 1984 the nomenclature of the department was changed as Legislative Assembly Secretariat. This is to conform with the provision of Article 187 (3) of the Constitution and also to fall in line with the set up of Lok Sabha Secretariat in the Centre. The House was intimated of this change by the Hon'ble Speaker on 17th February 1984.

The Business Advisory Committee was constituted on 21st October 1983 and again on 30th April 1984.

Chapter XXII

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL SECRETARIAT

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Strength :

The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council comprised of 63 members including the Hon'ble Chairman. As on 21st April 1984, there were only 42 members in the Council and 21 seats were vacant. Of these 42 members, 23 Members belong to All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, 5 to the Indian National Congress, 5 to the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, 4 to the Teachers-Graduates Progressive Front, 1 to the Communist Party of India, 1 to the Gandhi-Kamaraj National Congress and 2 Independents and the Hon'ble Chairman.

Sittings :

During the period, there were two sessions. The Legislative Council met for 10 days and 27 days during the 64th and 65th Sessions respectively.

Election of Chairman and Deputy Chairman :

Hon'ble Dr. M.P. Sivagnanam was elected as Chairman of the Legislative Council on 25th April 1984 and Thiru G. Swaminathan was elected as Deputy Chairman on 16th February 1984.

Leader of the House :

Hon'ble Thiru R. M. Veerappan, Minister for Information and Religious Endowments was appointed as Leader of the House (Council) on 23rd September 1983.

Government Whip :

Thiru Jeppiar was appointed as Government Whip in the Legislative Council with effect from 27th October 1983 and again from 21st April 1984.

Swearing-in of New Members :

To fill up the vacancies in the Council caused by the retirement of 7 Members by efflux of time on the afternoon of the 2nd August 1983 the following members were elected by the Members of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly. They made and subscribed the oath or affirmation on the following days in the Chamber of Hon'ble Chairman :—

1. Thiru M. P. Subramanyam—3rd August 1983.
2. Thiru P. Manickam—5th August 1983.

3. Hon'ble Thiru R. M. Veerappan—6th August 1983.
4. Hon'ble Thiru S. Raghavanandham—6th August 1983.
5. Hon'ble Thiru K. Kalaimani—6th August 1983.
6. Hon'ble Thiru Y. S. M. Yusuf—8th August 1983.
7. Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha—10th August 1983.

To fill up the vacancies in the Council caused by the retirement of 3 members by efflux of time on the afternoon of the 30th December 1983 the following members were nominated by the Governor. They made and subscribed the oath or affirmation on 31st December 1983 in the Chamber of the Hon'ble Chairman.

1. Thiru M. Masilamani.
2. Thiru P. Angamuthu
3. Thiru C. R. Kolappa.

To fill up the vacancies in the Council caused by the retirement of 18 members by efflux of time on the afternoon of the 20th April 1984 the following members were elected/nominated. They made and subscribed the oath or affirmation on 23rd April 1984 in the Legislative Council Chamber before the Hon'ble Deputy Chairman and the Chamber of Hon'ble Chairman as the case may be :—

1. Dr. H. V. Hande—Madras District Graduates.
2. Thiru R. Ganesan alias Misa R. Ganesan—Madras District Graduates.
3. Thiru L. Jayachandran—Tamil Nadu North Graduates.
4. Thiru P. T. R. Palnival Rajan—Tamil Nadu South Graduates.
5. Thiru C. R. Lakshmikandhan—North Arcot-South Arcot Teachers.
6. Thiru A. Mayilsamy—Salem-Dharmapuri-Coimbatore-Periyar-Nilgiris Teachers.
7. Thiru K. Meenakshisundaram—Thanjavur-Tiruchirapalli-Pudukottai Teachers.
8. Thiru M. C. Sankaralingam-Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari Teachers.
9. Thiru C. Ramalingam—Legislative Assembly.
- **10. Dr. M. Karunanidhi—Legislative Assembly.
11. Thiru A. P. Sivaraman—Legislative Assembly.
12. Thiru E. Mathusudanan Legislative Assembly.

13. Thiru Manamadurai R. Rajendran—Legislative Assembly.
14. Thirumathi V. Jeyalakshmi—Legislative Assembly.
15. Thiru Jeppiar—Legislative Assembly.
16. Thiru Nellai Balaji—Nominated.
17. Dr. M. P. Sivagnanam—Nominated.
18. Kavingnar Muthulingam—Nominated.

** made and subscribed the oath or affirmation on 23rd April 1984 in the Chamber of Hon'ble Chairman.

Resignation of Member :

Thiru Valampuri John resigned his membership in Legislative Council with effect from 31st March 1984 afternoon.

Legislative Council Secretariat :

The Hon'ble Chairman (Dr. M. P. Sivagnanam) announced in the House that the Legislative Council Department would function with the name Legislative Council Secretariat with effect from 16th February 1984.

Governor's Address :

The Governor addressed both the Houses of the Legislature assembled together on 13th February 1984 at the commencement of the 65th Session. The discussion on the Motion of Thanks took place for 5 days and the Motion of Thanks was adopted without amendment.

Condolence Resolutions :

Condolence Resolutions were passed on the demise of :

1. Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, former Minister and Speaker of Tamil Nadu.
2. Thiru N. Kittappa, Member of Legislative Assembly.
3. Thiru Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov, President, Union of Soviet Socialist Republic.
4. Thiru S. Natarajan, Member of Legislative Assembly.
5. Condolence Resolution was passed on the loss of lives of Tamilians in Sri Lanka.

Obituary references :

Obituary references were made on the demise of the following :—

1. Thiru S. Srinivasa Rao, former Member of Legislative Council.
2. Thiru P. Thirugnanasambardam, former Member of Legislative Council.
3. Sardar Hukam Singh, former Speaker of Lok Sabha.
4. Thiru Basheer Ahamed Sayeed, former Member of Legislative Council.

Financial business :

During the year the following items of Financial Business were discussed in the Council :—

1. First Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1983-84.
2. Statement of Demands for Excess Expenditure for 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78.
3. Budget for 1984-85.
4. Statement of Final Supplementary Estimates for 1983-84.

Official bills :

During the period 52 bills as passed by the Assembly were received in the Council for its concurrence or recommendations as the case might be, and they were passed by the Council without any amendments or recommendations.

Questions :

242 Starred Questions and 3 Short Notice Questions were answered on the floor of the House. Answers to 189 Unstarred Questions were laid on the Table of the House.

Statement made under Rule 42 :

During the period 27 Statements were made by the Ministers on their attention being called under rule 42 of the Council Rules on matters of urgent public importance.

Adjournment motions :

4 Adjournment Motions were sought to be raised in the Council and consent for all the adjournment motions were withheld by the Hon'ble Chairman.

Election of Statutory Bodies :

On the 1st November 1983, Thiru R. D. Sreedipathi was declared duly elected to the Senate of Bharathiyar University.

On the 1st November 1983, Thiru Valampuri John was declared duly elected to the Senate of the Bharathihasan University.

On the 28th April 1984, Thiruvelargal C. Ramalingam, Kaduvetti Kannappan and L. Jayachandran were declared duly elected to the Senate of the Madras University.

On the 28th April 1984, Thiru P. Munuswamy and Selvi A. Leelavathy were declared duly elected to the Senate of Annamalai University.

On the 28th April 1984, Thiru S.J. Saadiq Pasha was declared duly elected to the Syndicate of the Anna University.

On the 28th April 1984, Dr. T. R. Janarthanam was declared duly elected to the Board of Management of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University.

On the 28th April 1984, Thiru M. Masilamani was declared duly elected to the Tamil Nadu Land and Improvement Board.

Discussion on Policy Notes :

The following Policy Notes were discussed in the Council during the period :

1. Policy Note on Labour.
2. Policy Note on Education.
3. Policy Note on Industries.
4. Policy Notes on Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare and Backward Classes.
5. Policy Note on Food and Civil Supplies.
6. Policy Note on Medical and Public Health.
7. Policy Note on Community Development Projects and Municipal Administration.

Resolution :

The following Resolutions were discussed and adopted in Council :

1. Ethnic violence in Sri Lanka during the year 1983.

2. To allot the power of the Central Sector & Power Stations to the States in proportion to the deficit of the Individual States and to allocate the entire power from the Neyveli Second Power Thermal Station and Madras Atomic Power Project Unit I to Tamil Nadu only.

3. To amend the Estate Duty Act (Central Act 34 of 1953).

Private Members' Resolution :

The Private Members' Resolution moved by Thiru S. Muthuswamy regarding priority for inter-caste Couple in Government Service and their children should be provided with free education up to college level was discussed and the discussion was not concluded.

Chapter XXIII

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND WATER SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

CORPORATION OF COIMBATORE.

Coimbatore Municipal Corporation area :

The area of the enlarged Coimbatore Municipality is 105.60 square kilometres.

Population :

The population of this town according to the 1971 census figures is 3,58,683. The population of the added areas as per 1971 census was 2,08,907. The population of the enlarged town as per 1981 census was 7,04,514.

Strength of the Council :

The sanctioned strength of the council was 40 of which 3 seats are reserved for scheduled castes and 3 seats for women. There was no elected council during this period.

The total strength of the councillors fixed for the erstwhile Singanallur Municipality and Panchayats added with the Coimbatore Municipality is 98, with effect from the next ordinary elections, the details for which are given below :—

1. Singanallur Municipality	36
2. Komarapalayam town panchayat	13
3. Telungupalayam town Panchayat	14
4. Sanganoor town panchayat	13
5. Ganapathy Town panchayat	12
6. Portion of Vilankurichi town panchayat (Balaranganathapuram).	7
7. Coimbatore rural village panchayat	3
Total	98

Committees.

Number of meetings held	57
<i>Ordinary</i>	33
<i>Urgent</i>	18
<i>Special</i>	6
Total	57

Number of subjects placed before the council. 1,701

Number of subjects disposed off by the council. 1,701

Appointment committee meetings.

Number of meetings held 35

Number of subjects placed before the committee 66

Number of subjects disposed off by the committee 66

Suits.

Number of suits pending at the beginning of the year. 215

Number of suits filed this year 36

Number disposed off 26

Number pending disposal 225

Number of execution petitions—Rs. 2,52,705.31. pending during 1983-84 and the amount involved. 74

Number disposed and amount realised—Rs. 31,599.92. 23

Pending at the end of the year 1983-84 and the amount involved. Rs. 2,21,105.39. 51

Roads :

The roads to a length of 410.132 KM were maintained the City Municipal Corporation Council. The roads and streets in the City are generally good and well planned. The details of length of roads, maintained by the Municipal Corporation Council as on 31st March 1984 are furnished below:

	K. M.
1 Black topped surface roads including C.C. Road and lanes etc.	322.797
2 Metalled Road	56.172
3 Earthen and unmetalled road ..	31.163
Total	410.132

Parks.

The corporation parks are under the care and maintenance of a park Supervisor Assisted by a Park Superintendent. There are 12 parks being maintained by the Corporation. five of which are fairly big

Water Supply :

The Industrial City of Coimbatore has been enjoying the protected water supply from Siruvani since 1929. Siruvani river is flowing at 52K.M. west of Coimbatore within the Kerala State. The Scheme was designed for a population of 1,00,000 at the rate of 20 gallons/head per day.

As per the agreement between Tamil Nadu and Kerala Government, Coimbatore will get 1,300 million cubic feet of water every year i. e. 22.3 million gallons daily.

Expenditure :

As per the revised estimate, the total cost of Coimbatore Water Supply Augmentation Scheme is Rs. 21.65 crores. The expenditure incurred by Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board upto 31st March 1984 is Rs. 18,21,87,000. The annual maintenance cost for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 15,80,000.

1. Total quantity of water supplied to Coimbatore Corporation during 1983-84.	1,80,140 lakhs litres.	
2. Daily average supply ..	491.98	
3. Population benefitted ..	5.50 lakhs approximately	
4. Per Capita rate of supply ..	89.45 Pcd.	
5. House Service connection given : during 1983-84		
(a) TAP rate system ..	4	
(b) Meter basis (i) Domestic ..	976	
(ii) Non-domestic ..	26	
Total ..	1,006	Number
6. Total number of house service connection as on 31st March 1984.		
(a) Meter basis (i) Domestic ..	21,856	
(ii) Non-Domestic ..	977	
(b) Tap Basis ..	2,510	
Total ..	25,343	

EDUCATION :**(i) Elementary Education :**

The total number of Elementary schools under the management of the Corporation was 59 and 18 Higher Elementary schools totalling 77.

The strength of all the Corporation Elementary and Higher Elementary schools was 20,694 boys and 19,585 girls during the year under report totalling 40,279 as against 22,204 boys and 20,805 girls totalling 43,009 during the last year.

(ii) Secondary Education :

The Corporation was maintaining 9 Higher Secondary schools 8 High schools and One Middle school with Standard VIII under secondary education.

There were 46,883 pupils in all the high schools in the city of whom 22,327 were boys and 24,356 girls. The strength of the students in all the Secondary schools in the City works out to 681 out of 10,000 of population. The strength of the students in all the Corporation Secondary Schools was 7,278 boys and 9,605 girls totalling 16,883 as against 17,889 in the previous year.

Special School—(Corporation Deaf and Dumb School) :

The Corporation continued to maintain the Special School for Deaf and Dumb during the year under report. The strength of the school during the year was 170 boys and 22 girls.

Birth rate and Maternity relief :

The number of births registered during the year was 24,493 as against 23,791 in the previous year. The birth rate per 1,000 of estimated population was 31.7 as against 31.3 in the previous year.

Coimbatore Corporation is maintaining 11 (eleven) Maternity and Child Health Centres.

Death rate :

The total number of deaths registered during the year was 4,606 as against 4,539 in the previous year. The death rate per 1,000 of estimated population was 8.4 as against 8.2 during the previous year.

Revenue :

Property tax continued to be the chief source of Revenue to this Corporation.

The Demand under property tax for the year 1983-84 was Rs. 2,75,40,142 as against Rs. 2,09,04,695 for the previous year.

Profession Tax :

The total demand under profession tax for the year 1983-84 was Rs. 20,44,266.

General :

According to the unclosed accounts the receipts and expenditure of the Corporation during 1983-84 were as detailed below :—

	RS.
Total receipts	10,37,64,422.00
Total expenditure	9,12,91,891.00

The surplus account for the deposits to be refunded or adjusted to some other accounts.

Due to the sincere performance of duties by the Special Officer, Commissioner and other Departmental Officers and staff, the Administration of the Corporation can be considered to have been well maintained during the year under report.

CORPORATION OF MADRAS.**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE****1. Revenue Fund :**

The expenditure for 1983-84 is Rs. 31.02 crores as against Rs. 29.32 crores for 1982-83. The accrued income for 1983-84 is Rs. 30.70 crores as against Rs. 26.38 crores for 1982-83. The overall income and expenditure for the year 1983-84 shows a deficit of Rs. 9.32 crore as against Rs. 2.74 crores during 1982-83. The deficit has been reduced mainly due to enhanced tax income and increased assignment of revenue from Government.

2. Elementary Education Fund :

The accrued income for 1983-84 works out to Rs. 6.27 crores as against Rs. 4.41 crores for 1982-83. The expenditure for the year is Rs. 6.99 crores against Rs. 5.81 crores for 1982-83.

3. Maternity and Child Welfare Centres :

During the year 1983-84, there were 44 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres functioning. On 31-1-84, a new Maternity and Child Welfare Centre has been opened at ConraSmith Nagar, Madras-12 by Honorable Minister for Local Administration. Of which, 38 are warded centres with a bed strength of 418 and 6 sub-centres, located throughout the City, satisfying needs of mothers and children.

The total number of delivery cases conducted, in these centres during the year 1983-84 is 23,500. The entire services rendered are free of cost to the public.

Pre-natal clinics are conducted thrice a week, where the expectant mothers are examined and advised. Re.

examinations are carried out once a week or fortnightly as required on the merits of the case. V. D. R. L. Blood test for all ante-natal mothers is done to detect syphilis and positive cases are treated. Post natal well baby clinics, Group talks Health Education and mother craft classes are also conducted. Family Welfare advice is given to all mothers and willing cases are taken to the Post Mortem Scheme for sterilisation.

4. Labour Welfare :

The Charter of demands submitted by the various Labour unions have been discussed then and there with the Union concerned and most of the grievances have been redressed. There was neither strike nor any agitation during this period. Calm atmosphere prevailed among the labour staff.

5. Council Department :

The terms of Office of the Councillors expired on 30th November 1973. The ordinary Election was not held. Under section 44-B of the M. C. M. C. Act a special Officer has been appointed by the State, Government to perform the functions of the Mayor Council and of the various Committees, except Taxation Appeals Committee.

6. Taxation Appeals Committee :

The Taxation Appeals Committee has received 444 appeals during 1st April 1983 to 31st March 1984. Against this, it has disposed of 215 appeals.

7. Technical Audit Cell :

A Technical Audit Cell has been formed on 1st December 1983, in the Corporation of Madras, to function under the administrative control of the Commissioner. Technical Audit Cell has been formed with the primary object of ensuring quality control on all civil works of the Corporation of Madras, besides standardising specifications and data for the various items of works.

During the period 1st December 1983 to 31st March 1984, 50 sets of aggregate samples for road works in the Corporation of Madras have been tested in the quality control lab of the Corporation of Madras and the correct proportion of aggregate of different size and bitumen advised by the Cell. Major road and bridge works were also periodically inspected during execution and checked for the adoption of specifications during construction and correct proportioning of materials.

8. Family Welfare Scheme :

The target and achievement for the year 1983-84 are furnished herewith :

Method.	Target.	Achievement	Per cent of achievement.
Sterilisation	45,000	Vas 4,281	100.00
		Tub. 40,865	
	Total	45,146	
U. D.	13,400	13,406	100.00
Oral Pill Users	6,100	676	11.00

9. Public Relations :

All the welfare activities of the Corporation are made known to the public through mass media.

A good rapport has been established with mass media and the activities of the Corporation have been conveyed to the Public by News Reels of the Film Division, T. V., AIR and the Press.

10. Works Department :

Under the surcharge on Sales Tax, the following roads have been improved under Road works :

(a) Spill overy 1982-83 :

1. Demellews Road
2. Ennore High Road
3. Ambedkhar Salai
4. Santhome High Road
5. Velacheri Road
6. Besant Nagar VIIIth Avenue
7. Kamaraj Salai
8. Arcot Road
9. Rajaji Salai
10. South Canal Bank Road
11. Basin Bridge Road
12. Thiruvathyur High Road.

New Work 1983-84 :

1. S.R.P. Koil Street
2. Chakkarapani Street
3. A. A. Nagar 3rd Avenue II Reach.

(b) Government Loan and Grant :

1. Egmore High Road
2. Brindavanam Road
3. Duraisamy Road
4. Kavignar Bharathi Dasan Road.
5. Habibullah Road Reach II
6. Madha Church Road
7. Five Furlong Road
8. V. V. Colony Velachery
9. Dr. Muthulakshmi Salai Reach IV

(c) Government Grant Specific:

1. New Avadi Road
2. Prakasam Road
3. Vidhyodhaya Main Road

Mundakanniamman Koil Street Bridge:

It was proposed to demolish and reconstruct the Bridge at Mundakanniamman Koil Street across Buckingham Canal at Mylapore, and necessary proposals were forwarded to the Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 35.00 lakhs for according administrative sanction and to sanction of funds. The Government have accorded sanction for the above work during December 1983 on half loan and half grant basis. Foundation stone was laid on 21st March 1984. Tenders were invited and are under scrutiny. As soon as it is finalised, the work will be taken up for execution.

11. Stadiums :

The Nehru Stadium and Indoor Stadium, continued to be popular as usual during the year 1983-84. The Exhibition Football Match against West German Champions, the Tamil Nadu Football Association Silver Jubilee Football Tournament and the 40th National Football Championship for Santosh Trophy organised by the Tamil Nadu Football Association during the year under report were the prominent engagements.

The Flood lights installed for the football field at the Nehru Stadium with 4 gigantic Towers with a height of 158' provided with 24 fittings of 200 watts each were inaugurated by the Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in connection with the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of Tamil Nadu Football Association and 40th National Championship. The memorable event during the year under report was the inauguration of Krishna Water Project by the Honourable Prime Minister of India when the Honourable Chief Ministers of Southern States have participated.

12. Electrical Department :

During the year 1983-84 2,100 Nos. New Street lights have been erected in various parts of the City.

Sixty Kilometres of new underground cables of various sizes were laid in various parts of City.

Re-laying of underground cable and re-aligning of the lamp posts and improving the existing street lighting system under Government loan/grants schemes were carried out in Triplicane area G.T. area. Fresh proposals have been sanctioned for Kodambakkam, Washermanpet and Egmore area for relaying of cables and the works are in progress.

	RS.
13. <i>Legal Cell :</i>	
Opening Balance	3,76,33,986.64
Additional Suits filed on 15th April 1983.	11,94,513.13
Additional Suits filed on 15th October 1983.	6,91,034.45
Total ..	3,95,19,534.22

14. *Buildings Department :*

This department had incurred a sum of Rs. 8.57 lakhs for construction of Dispensaries, Rs. 4.64 lakhs for construction of Divisional Offices, Rs. 2.89 lakhs for construction of Electrical Sub-stations, Rs. 3.86 lakhs for constructions of shops, 6.54 lakhs for construction of C.W.Cs., Rs. 1.34 lakhs for constructions of Dhobi-khanas, Rs. 5.00 lakhs for construction of Compound Wall, O.H.T. special repairs, etc. and Rs. 13.25 lakhs for construction of four Post Mortem Operation Theatres Rs. 1.85 lakhs for construction of Tipping platform, Rs. 1.40 lakhs for construction of 4 class rooms for High Schools and Rs. 27.91 lakhs for the construction of 140 class rooms for Corporation Middle School.

15. *Sports and General :*

The Egmore Stadium continue to have busy sports schedule during 1983-84 for holding various first class tournaments in Hockey, Tennis, Basket Ball, Volley ball and Badminton etc.

The All India Murugappa Gola Cup Tournament conducted by Murugappa Sports Club attracted large crowds.

The Corporation of Madras was given the honour to conduct volley ball tournament among Public Sectors and won the best player award and 3rd place in the team Championship.

16. *Education Department :*

"The Corporation of Madras continued to maintain 375 Primary and Middle Schools during the year 1983-84. The number of children studied in all these schools was 1,70,500. No new school was opened during the year. The Honourable Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme continued during the year also and number of beneficiaries was 1,00,255. The slow growth in the enrolment of children into the Corporation Schools was due to the opening of the new Private unrecognised Nursery Schools. Text Books were supplied to all the children of Standard I at a cost of Rs. 54,412.39.

As usual, facilities were made available to impart Education to the children in their own mother tongue like Urdu, Telugu, Gujarathi and Malayalam in addition to Tamil. The number of children studied in these media was 5,266, 5,715, 35 and 64 respectively.

35 High and Higher Secondary Schools were maintained during the year 1983-84 and 33,150 students studied in all these schools, English and Telegu media of instruction continued in 12 and 8 High and Higher Secondary Schools and Urdu medium in all High Schools. Out of 1,111 students who appeared for the XII Standard. Public Examination in 1984, 520 pupils have passed with 47 per cent passes.

Out of 4,546 students of Standard X who appeared for S.S.L.C. Public Examination 1984, 1,280 pupils have passed with 28.2 per cent passes. As a first time in the annual of the Corporation CHS Anjanya Nagar has produced 90 per cent passes in the Public Examination.

The receipts and expenditure under the Elementary, Secondary and Higher Secondary Education during the year 1983-84 was as indicated below :

	Receipts.	Expendi- ture.
Elementary Education ..	6,23,98,400	7,32,89,400
Secondary and Higher Secondary Education	93,28,000	2,03,29,700
	7,17,26,400	9,36,19,100

17. *Storm Water Drain Circle :*

The total length of the drain constructed during the year is about 8.58 km. which is inclusive of repairs to the existing storm water drains for a length of 0.039 km. The total number of culvert constructed was one. This department has executed storm water drains to the value of Rs. 61.60 lakhs.

CORPORATION OF MADURAI.

There are 65 elected Councillors and 9 Co-opted Councillors in the Corporation of Madurai. During the year 12 ordinary, 15 urgent and 2 special meetings were held and 664 subjects were discussed.

The population of the Corporation is 8,20,891 and the total area of the corporation is 51.84 square Kms.

(a) Number of deliveries attended by the Health staff (Maternity and Child Welfare)	11,935
(b) Number of Anti-natal cases booked.	15,592
(c) Number of blood samples examined	3,540
(d) Number of Positive cases	186
(e) Number of cases treated of the positive cases.	136
(f) Number of Maternal deaths	--
(g) Number of infant deaths.	43
(h) Number of triple antigen injections given.	7,953

- (i) Number of BCG Vaccinations done
 (j) Number of new natal vaccinations done
 (k) Total number of attendance at out-patient Department—

Anti-natal	37,863
Nursing mothers	14,992
Infant	17,468
Pre-School	7,976

Street lighting :

	NUMBER.
1. Sodium Vapour lamps	1,152
2. M. V. Lamps	1,838
3. Tube lights	12,362
4. Other lights	1,382
5. Service connections	77,660
6. Added area	3,700

All the lights are maintained satisfactorily.

Education :

The total number of schools maintained by the Corporation are as follows :

High Schools—Boys	5
High Schools—Girls	7
Higher Secondary Schools—Boys ..	3
Higher Secondary Schools—Girls ..	5
Elementary and Middle Schools ..	72

13,708 students were studying in the High Schools/Higher Secondary Schools.

29,188 students were studying in the Elementary; Middle schools.

Chief Minister's Noon Meal Programme :

	NUMBERS.
Beneficiary of students	25,000

Roads :

The length of various types of roads maintained by the Corporation is given below :—

	KILOMETERS.
1. Cement Concrete Road	4.190
2. B.T. Roads	209.317
3. W.B.M. Roads	106.371
4. Gravel Roads	64.135
5. Rustone or PCC slab roads	49.172
6. Custone or PCC slab side walls ..	41.450

An amount of Rs. 60.30 lakhs has been expended on the formation and maintenance of 149 roads. The total length of new roads formed during the year is 29.00 kms.

WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE:

Water Supply :

	NUMBERS
1. Protected Water supply mains leakage attended.	2,752
2. Pit tops raised upto Ground level ..	270
3. Protected water supply —New house service connections.	1,505
4. Laying of protected water and well water supply mains.	45489 R.M.
5. Sinking of 6" dia deep bore-wells with Mark II hand pump.	167 Nos.
6. Sinking of 8" dia deep bore-wells	16 "

Drainage :

1. Under ground drainage—New House Service connections given.	11,72 Nos.
2. Raising of manholes	25 Nos.
3. Underground drainage blockage attended.	2,000 Nos.
4. New underground sewer line laid.	5.50 R.M.
5. New open drain construction	42.2 Km.

Town Planning :

The formation of the 50' Scheme road BB connecting Aruppukottai road and M. K. Puram (cutting across the Villapuram tank) has been taken up and is nearing completion.

Under the "Clean City Campaign" programme, all the objectionable encroachments found along the Four Veli Streets and their platforms have been evicted and the four Veli Streets were kept free for Pedestrian and vehicular traffic and also spaces for parking of vehicles were earmarked along the said four Veli Streets.

The huts put up in the flood prone areas and along the banks of the Vaigai river have been removed by extending the Corporation assistance to the Police and Revenue Department officials as a preventive measure to the recurrence of such loss and damages in future due to floods.

A site measuring an extent of 97 cents in S. No. Part I (K. Pudur) has been acquired to the tune of Rs. 1,92,472 for the purpose of market and public purposes at Pudur area.

*Demand, Collection and Balance of taxes and fees
for 1983-84—Madurai City Municipal Corporation.*

(RUPEES IN LAKHS)			
Serial number and particulars of taxes and fees.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance
Tax—			
1. Property tax ..	625.00	293.00	332.00
2. Profession tax ..	47.45	83.34	14.11
3. Advertisement tax	5.09	4.60	0.49
4. Pilgrim tax ..	0.69	0.69	..
5. Water supply charge.	61.21	39.23	21.98
6. V and A Tax ..	0.99	0.99	..
Tax Total ..	740.43	371.85	368.58
Fees—			
1. Market	79.48	39.34	40.14
2. Bus stand ..	13.06	8.17	4.89
3. Fairs and Festival	0.78	0.41	0.37
4. Slaughter house ..	3.62	1.39	2.23
5. Governor thati ..	1.14	0.91	0.23
6. Prevention of Food Adulteration.	0.90	0.53	0.37
7. P.P.R. ..	0.01	0.01	..
8. Dangerous and Offensive trades.	11.05	8.42	2.63
Non-tax total ..	110.04	59.18	50.86

MADRAS METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD.

Introduction :

The City of Madras forms the Central Urban Core of the Metropolitan Area and it is by far the largest City in the State and the fourth largest city in India. In addition to the city the Metropolitan Area contain four smaller Municipalities, five Townships, Nineteen Town Panchayat and two hundred and thirty Villages grouped into several Village Panchayats. The Madras Metropolitan Area covers an extent of 1,170 square kms. while the city covers 170 square kms. In 1972 the State Government formed the MMDA with powers to arrest haphazard growth of dwelling places and to regulate land use and development within the Madras Metropolitan area with the responsibility for co-ordinating and supervising the areawise programme.

Water Supply and Sewerage System :

The water supply and sewerage systems in Madras City originated more than a century ago but the initial

Physical inputs of sizeable magnitude could be traced back from 1911 when Mr. Madley, the then Special Engineer of the Corporation of Madras designed the basic net work which continued to remain in existence without major changes. The entire drinking water supply system depends on the inter-connected surface sources of Poondi, Cholavaram and Red Hills lakes and treatment of water with rapid gravity and slow sand filters with a maximum capacity of 220 mld. during years of normal rainfall. The distribution courses the entire city with a total net work of 1,250 km. of pipe lines supplied from three major headworks.

The sewerage system covers a length of 1,100 kms. in the City punctuated with 59 pumping stations. Due to flat terrain and high water table prevent laying deep sewers. Relay system of pumping (conveying) to the north, wherefrom the raw sewage was disposed into the sea was in vogue till 1958. The system was regionalised into 5 zones, each to be provided with a treatment plant and land disposal using the effluent for cultivation of grass. The plants for the zones have been currently commissioned.

Formation of the Board :

The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Sewerage Pre-investment Studies for the Madras Metropolitan Area (MMA) came into effect on 4th September 1975 following an agreement between the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Health Organisation and the Government of India.

Objectives :

The project was intended to propose long term sector planning and feasibility studies and to obtain short term relief from the potable water supply and sewerage deficiencies existing in the Madras Metropolitan Area.

The long range objectives are to :—

(i) improve water supply and sanitary conditions in the City of Madras;

(ii) provide for institutional reform, strengthen the necessary management organisation, administrative financial systems; and

(iii) provide the information necessary for the phased planning and development of systems required upto the year 2001 A.D.

The major immediate objectives of the Project were to :

(i) recommend and design possible immediate works to alleviate the current potable water shortage and to improve the sewerage system.



Madras Metropolitan water supply and Sewarage Board.

(ii) recommend a programme to train all levels of staff and

(iii) recommend management, technical, organisation and financial improvements in the agency or agencies recommended for water and sewerage systems in the Madras Metropolitan Area.

After taking into account the pros and cons of the various alternatives it was recommended that a new Board to be called the Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (M.M.W.S.S.B.) be formed and it should operate under the administrative control of the Department of Rural Development and Local Administration (now found as Municipal Administration, and Water Supply Department).

The Consultants drafted The Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Bill, 1978 which sought, to provide the statutory basis for the recommended Institution. The Bill was enacted by the Government of Tamil Nadu and the M.M.W.S.S. Board, an autonomous statutory organisation was formed on 22nd July 1978 based on the M.M.W.S.S. Act, 1978 (Act 28 of 1978).

Water Supply :

The water supply wing of operation and maintenance branch of Metro Water Board maintains the entire water supply system in the city. The city of Madras has an area of 170 sq.k.m. and a population of 3.30 millions. During 1983-84 an average quantity of 30 mgd. was supplied to the city. The average per capital consumption was in the order of 41 litres.

The monsoon failed for the third consecutive year during 1983. As a result storage in the surface reservoirs dwindled to a record low level on 1st January 1983 at 19 per cent of the full capacity. This storage was not adequate to maintain the supply to the city. Hence the supply to the city, was made on alternate days from 21st February 1983. To augment the sources more quantity of ground water was pumped from well fields. The supply to the industries was also reduced and the quantity thus saved was also diverted to the city. Due to rains during the months of August and September 1983 the drought situation eased with the improvement of storage in the reservoirs. The daily water supply to the city was restored with effect from 12th October 1983. During December 1983 the storage position has improved, assuring normal supply of water to city. The ban on new connections during the drought was also lifted and new connections were given as and when requests were received.

Sewerage operation Sector :

The water carriage system of sewers in Madras city consists of 1,104 km. of sizes varying from 150 mm. to 1,200 mm. covering 50 micro collected areas. There are 28 H.T. Pumping Stations and 31 L.T. Pumping stations which convey to the disposal sites, the sewerage collected from the above areas. The sewage pumped from these pumping stations is relay system is finally conveyed to the disposal sites at the following treatment plants:—

1. Kodungaiyur (under construction)
2. Koyambedu.
3. Nesapakkam.
4. Perungudi.
5. Ocean outfall at Kasimode.

Sewage treatment plants are working at Koyambedu, Nesapakkam and Perungudi. At Kodungaiyur where treatment facility is not available para grass is raised. The work of construction of sewage treatment plant is not yet completed. All the sewage farms are given anti-Malaria larvicidal treatment regularly.

At present for the added panchayat areas within the city limit, the sullage water is removed by 22 lorries and 13 trillers from cess pools. In addition to this there are about 7,000 septic tanks including Corporation public conveniences cleared by above lorries and tillers. During 1983-84, 3,897 new service connections were given.

During the year 1983-84 the bucket cleaning machines were put in operation on a phased programme to clear the intercepting sewers. In addition to this 20 rodding equipment machines and six intensive sewer cleaning gangs headed by six sewer superintendents functioned to clean the shallow street sewer and desilt the M.H. doors. Apart from this Vector Jet Rodder machine is in operation to remove the obstinate obstructions.

Nearly 56,422 number house sewer obstructions and 33,333 Nos. of street sewer obstructions were attended during the year 1983-84.

Quality Control Wing :

The Metrowater Board has an authorised quality Control set up for testing daily the quality of water supplied to the city.

16,119 samples of water were collected and tested from the distribution system for residual chlorine during the year 1983-84.

713 samples of water were collected and tested during the year 1983-84 for bacteriological test. The ground water at southern aquifers and Manali are also tested by Quality Control Wing.

Drought :

Due to the poor storage in the lakes during this year Madras City faced severe drought. Dead storage water at Cholavaram lake was pumped to Red Hills by erecting giant pumps. When it was not possible to draw Red Hills water by gravity giant pumps were erected at Red Hills lake to pump water. During this year pumps were erected near Jones Tower. The channel control inside Cholavaram lake was cleaned and desilted to maintain flow direct to low supply channel. His Excellency Thiru S. L. Khurana, Governor of Tamil Nadu and the Chairman, Metro Water inspected the pumping operation at Red Hills. The pumps erected at Red Hills were moved from the lake without any damage after rains in September 1983.

During the period 1983-84 estimates for Rs. 735.05 lakhs were finalised in the P. & D. Wing.

The following highlight a few :—

(i) Provision of sewerage facility to Melpattada Division 27 and 28 an unsewered area within the old city limits, predominantly occupied by lower middle class and economically weaker sections, comprising sewerage collection system and force main at an estimated cost of Rs. 27.65 lakhs and Rs. 14.45 lakhs respectively. This would serve when implemented fully an area of 13.88 hectares for a population of 7,618.

(ii) Towards prevention of overflow into Adyar river proposals relating to diversion of sewerage flow from K.K. Nagar and its adjoining areas to Metro Water Sewerage system for treatment and disposal at Nesapakkam Treatment Plant at a cost of Rs. 39.13 lakhs.

(iii) (a) Provision of water supply in unserved areas for 82 streets involving laying of water mains for a length of 20,117 metres at an estimated cost of Rs. 62.34 lakhs.

(b) Renewal of old choked up water mains in 8 Streets for a total length of 2,678 metres at an estimated cost of Rs. 13.08 lakhs.

(c) Strengthening the existing city water supply distribution system by laying of water mains in 7 Streets for a length of 1,416 kms. at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.07 lakhs.

(iv) Towards augmentation of city water supply sources, pending implementation of long term proposals, proposal relating to extraction of 0.5 mgd from

Southern Coastal Aquifer and laying of conveying main for a length about 5.2 kms. to improve city water supply system in South Madras at an estimated cost of Rs. 74.72 lakhs.

(v) Installation of 1,550 mm. steel pumping main from Kilpauk Pumping Station to shaft for a length 920 metres as the existing steel pumping main No. 1 needs replacement—Est. cost of Rs. 96.50 lakhs.

Besides proposals were investigated and outline proposals formulated on "Renovation of Sewage Pumping Station—Phase II and 'Utilisation of Sewage Gas for Bioenergy—Phase' I etc. at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,043 lakhs and 35.50 lakhs respectively.

Project Progress Control :

Against the Budget Estimate for the Plan schemes at Rs. 920 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 606.51 lakhs was incurred during 1983-84. Further under market borrowing schemes and deposit works an expenditure of Rs. 140.48 lakhs were incurred.

Contract :

The Contracts Wing deals with the contracts for values more than Rs. 50,000. The number of contracts settled with tender value is furnished below :—

Section.	Number of contracts settled.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3) RS.
Water Supply	15 Nos.	24,95,270.54
Sewerage	12 Nos.	7,64,25,048.23
	27 Nos.	7,89,20,318.77

Construction, Water Supply I :

Water supply to the City of Madras is drawn through two masonry arched under ground conduits from Redhills lake to Kilpauk Water Works, where it is filtered, treated and pumped into the City distribution system.

Necessity for the III Conduit:

In 1957-58 the condition of the first conduit showed signs of deterioration and immediately the first conduit was closed and estimates were prepared for repairing this conduit in two stages. In the first stage, a portion of conduit inside Kilpauk Water Works was rebuilt.

The repairs to I conduit were possible because having two conduits and as the supply of water to the City was less than 32 mgd.

After the increase in the City Water supply to more than 35 mgd. from 1965-66, further periodical examination of conduits Ist and IInd was not possible since the conduits were under constant use. And as the Ist conduit is more than 60 years old, it has developed structural defects. The second conduit was also not possible ever since it was commissioned in 1949.

Farther as the carrying capacity of the second conduit was only 32 to 35 mgd. the construction of IIIrd conduit was necessitated, so that the city supply can be maintained while the Ist conduit is examined and either repair or reconstructed. A proposal was formulated to construct IIIrd masonry conduit from Red Hills to Kilpauk Water Works at a cost of Rs. 288 lakhs and sent to Government for approval. The Government of Tamil Nadu has accorded a administrative approval in G.O. Ms. No. 424, dated 11th March 1980. The IIIrd conduit was similar to existing two masonry conduits with brick arch. The normal carrying capacity of the IIIrd conduit stood at 42 mgd. and by allowing water up to the crown it can carry up to 45 mgd. in an emergency. The IInd and IIIrd conduits put together can carry 80 mgd. The entire length of IIIrd conduit has been divided into 20 reaches for speedy execution and early completion of work. Out of 9,863 met. length of conduit, 5,942 met. conduit were completed, i.e., about 60 per cent of the work as on 31st March 1984. The remaining works are under progress.

Training Centre :

The centre is provided with two class rooms, two workshops, one laboratory and a curriculum development room. Additional facilities like library and canteen are under construction under phase II at a cost of Rs. 5.70 lakhs. The library now located in the curriculum development room will be shifted to the separate block to facilitate both trainees and faculty to refer the books without disturbance.

Activities during 1983-84 :

I. (a) Courses conducted to Board's staff 35 Nos.

(b) Board's Staff benefited . . . 318 Nos.

II. Special Courses conducted (All India Level):

(a) CPHEEO Course on Corrosion Control From 21st September 1983 to 26th September 1983.

(b) CPHEEO Course for Sewage Works Supervisors. From 24th January 1984 to 22nd February 1984.

Engineers from other Boards, Municipal Corporation and MMWSS Board participated in the above course

III. Courses conducted for other organisations :

(a) Department of Space, Bangalore—

(i) Filter Plant Operation—two batches From 12th September 1983 to 16th September 1983.

From 20th October 1983 to 26th October 1983.

(ii) Sewage Treatment Plant. From 12th December 1983 to 20th December 1983.

(b) Punjab Water Supply and Sewerage Board :

(i) Mains laying and Repairs—Two Batches From 12th September 1983 to 16th September 1983.

From 6th February 1984 to 10th February 1984.

(ii) Operation and Maintenance of Diesel Engines From 20th September 1983 to 23rd September 1983.

(iii) Maintenance and Fault Finding for Electrical Plant—Two Batches. From 26th September 1983 to 29th September 1983.

From 12th December 1983 to 15th December 1983.

(iv) Operation and Maintenance of Sewage Pumping Stations—Two batches. From 5th December 1983 to 9th December 1983.

From 13th February 1984 to 16th February 1984.

(v) Maintenance and Fault Finding of Mechanical Plant. From 12th December 1983 to 15th December 1983.

(vi) Principles and Operation of Planned Maintenance System. From 19th December 1983 to 20th December 1983.

(vii) Operation and Maintenance of Bucket Cleaning Machine. 20th February 1984 to 22nd February 1984.

(viii) Maintenance of Sewerage System. From 12th March 1984 to 16th March 1984.

IV. Refresher Courses and Seminars :

Officers of the Board were deputed periodically for P.G. Course, short terms courses and refresher courses.

Conclusion :

The problem of providing protected water supply to the city is day by day aggravated due to the failure of monsoons, mushroom growth of new colonies, and increase in population of perennial demand for water supply and drainage facilities is felt.

The year 1983-84 happened to be a critical in the sense that the city faced on unprecedented drought with the available sources of water drying up. However, the crisis was efficiently managed and got over. This hard task was achieved due to civic consciousness and appreciation of the situation by the public at large, through their whole hearted co-operation in the endeavours of the Board.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

General Administration set up number of Municipalities etc.

During 1983-84, there were 106 Municipalities including 8 Township Committees in the State. At the State level, the Director of Municipal Administration is the Head of the Department and he is assisted by the Joint Director (Administration), Joint Director (Planning), Joint Director (Education) and Superintending Engineer and at the Regional Level, there are five Regional Directors of Municipal Administration and Five Regional Engineers; they are the inspecting and Superintending Officers of all the Municipalities up to first grade in the Regional level.

Municipal Councils :

The term of office of Councillors including Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Municipal Councils expired on 30th June 1976 and the special officers were appointed from 1st July 1976 to perform the functions of the Chairman and the Municipal Councils.

Management :

The Chief Executive Authority of the Municipality was the Commissioner and he was assisted by the Municipal Engineer, Municipal Health Officer and Municipal Town Planning Officer. The total receipts of all the Municipalities and Township Committee during the year are Rs. 72.94 crores out of which 29.97 crores were spent on Establishment charges.

Major Sources of Revenue :

The Major sources of revenue of the Municipalities and Township Committees were from the following :—

(1) Property Tax, (2) Profession Tax, (3) Entertainment Tax, (4) Surcharge on Stamp duty and (5) Income from R.E. Schemes.

Government loans and Grants :

The Government have sanctioned financial assistance to the Municipalities and Township Committees by way of loans, grants and advances for taking up various developmental schemes. During the year 1983-84, the Government have sanctioned financial assistance to them as loans, grants and advances as follows :—

Loans :

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1. Works on Municipal Roads (Full loan)	29.52
2. Dustless surfacing of roads (Half loan)	15.56
3. Drought Relief	35.30
4. Ways and Means advance	25.25
5. Revolving fund for laying private roads	10.19
6. I.U.D.P. Works State Plan	145.16
7. I.U.D.P. Works Central Plan	400.15
8. S.S. Scheme	9.29

Grants :

1. Dustless surfacing of roads	16.31
2. Accelerated slum improvement scheme	69.66
3. Flood relief works	47.45
4. Ad hoc grant for road maintenance ..	19.02
5. Recurring grant for maintenance of Kodaikanal lake.	1.63
6. Drought Relief	52.89
7. S.S. Scheme	55.82
8. Compensation towards loss of toll ..	14.66
9. Compensation towards loss of Motor Vehicle Licence fees.	1.92

Public Works :

The expenditure incurred on roads, buildings, bus stands, markets, Parks, Public Urinals, including water supply and drainage during the year 1983-84 was as follows :—

Major Works :

Roads and Bridges	265.27
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Buildings :

(a) Administration	15.55
(b) Miscellaneous	38.65
(c) Secondary Schools	42.81
(d) Elementary Schools	143.54
(e) Market and Cart Stand	74.09
(f) Water supply	74.87
(g) Drainage	24.79
(h) Other Minor works	110.23

In almost all the years the expenditure was incurred by all the Municipalities and Township Committees for providing basic amenities to the public according to financial position.

Street Lights :

All the Municipalities and Township Committees had the benefit of Electric lamps. The Municipal Councils and Township Committees maintained 1,60,588 Electric Lights (including high power lights, Mercury Vapour and Sodium Vapour lights in certain Municipalities). The amount spent under the head including investment made was Rs. 148.60 lakhs during the year 1983-84.

Vital Statistics :

The total number of births and deaths registered during the year 1983-84 were 3,22,525 and 51,348 respectively.

Public Health Activities and Amount spent :

It is the primary responsibility of all Municipalities and Township Committees to provide proper sanitation in the towns besides cleaning Kutcha and Open drains. They are also expected to provide adequate amenities such as latrines for the use of public and Modern Pay and use latrines were provided in most of the Municipalities. The total number of pay and use latrines constructed were 183. Besides this the Public Health staff supervised by the Municipal Health Officers and assisted by the Sanitary inspectors, attended to the proper sweeping of the roads, lanes and cleaning of all Public and Private latrines, etc. Municipal Health Department provides and maintains Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. There were 471 qualified Maternity Assistants who attended 76,254 maternity cases during the year 1983-84.

Education :

The number and the strength of Municipal Elementary Schools, High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools during the year 1983-84 were as follows :—

1. Number of Municipal Elementary and Middle School.	1,001
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110E-1—28

2. Strength as on 31st March 1984	3,19,054
3. Number of High Schools	27
4. Strength of High School Pupils	15,983
5. Number of Higher Secondary Schools	31
6. Strength	51,374

There were 11,277 teachers employed in these schools run by the Municipal Councils and Township Committees during the year 1983-84.

The total number of reading rooms maintained by the Municipalities and Township Committees during the year 1983-84 was 292.

The total number of Libraries maintained by the Municipalities and Township Committees was 14.

Demand, Collection and Balance of Municipal Revenue.**General Revenues :**

The Municipal Councils and Township Committees derived a total income of Rs. 1,670.60 lakhs under Tax items and a sum of Rs. 1,002.52 lakhs was realised as income under non-tax items during the year 1983-84.

Municipal Election :

The Government decided to conduct the Municipal elections on 28th April 1984 and the election notices were also issued on 20th March 1984. But while admitting a batch of Writ Petitions filed against reservation of the office of Councillors and Chairman of Municipal Councils for the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for Women the High Court, Madras in its order, dated 23rd March 1984 stayed the conduct of Municipal elections throughout the State.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The Government decided to conduct the Municipal Elections during April 1984. The Government also reserved 18 per cent of Offices of the Chairman and Councillors of the Municipal Councils for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and 15 per cent of the said offices for women. All other arrangements for the conduct of the Municipal elections were also made. Election notice was also issued. However, on batch of writ petitions filed against the reservations the High Court, Madras, in its orders, dated 23rd March 1984 stayed the elections to all the Municipalities. Therefore the Municipal elections could not be conducted as scheduled during April 1984.

**TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND
DRAINAGE BOARD.**

For the investigation and execution of Water Supply and Drainage Schemes in Municipalities, Town Panchayats and Village Panchayats in Tamil Nadu excluding the city of Madras, the Government of Tamil Nadu have constituted the T.W.A.D. Board during 1971. The Board is executing the works undertaken by the erstwhile Public Health Engineering and Municipal Works.

Three Chief Engineers (viz.) Chief Engineer (General and Construction), Chief Engineer (Urban) and Chief Engineer (Project Formulation) are functioning under the control of Board for the Execution of Schemes.

Prime Minister's New 20 Point Programme and State Government's Self-sufficiency Programme :

The Point Number 8 of the Prime Minister's revised 20 Point Programme refers to the Provision of drinking Water Supply to all the problem villages. Under this programme the effort will be to provide water supply to all the identified problem villages with atleast one source of safe potable water available

throughout the year. The definitions for a problem village given by the Government of India tallies more or less with that of the State Government. Hence habitations of Type 1 to 5 are regarded as problem habitations. The State Government have shown keen interest to attain Self Sufficiency in the basic needs of common man like water supply, road, medical facilities, etc. for the population located in the rural habitations. To achieve this objective the State Government announced in the Self Sufficiency Programme to be implemented in stages in the entire State. The State Government announced a Programme to complete 69 unions under Self Sufficiency Programme in 1980-81 under Phase I, 150 Unions as Phase II in 1981-82 and the remaining 159 Unions as III Phase in 1982-83 thus covering all the 378 Unions in the State. The provision of Water Supply to all the problem habitations were entrusted to Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board.

Achievement of T.W.A.D. Board :

The achievement of T.W.A.D. Board in the provision of Water Supply to type 1 and 2 habitations, 3 to 5 habitations and reclassified and new under SSP I, II and III up to March 1984 is given below :

Description.	Number of habitations benefited.	Population benefited in lakhs.	Expenditure incurred.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(3)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)			
A. 1 and 2 Programme—			
1. MNP	3,237	1201.50	2625.863
2. ARP	2,186	812.60	1494.114
Total A ..	5,423	20,1410	4119.977
B. SSP I—			
<i>(a) Problem habitations—</i>			
1. MNP	397	699.15	166.7372
2. ARP	186	0.7055	1713.37
<i>(b) Reclassified and New MNP</i>	2,038	2,1310	476.258
Total B ..	2,621	9,8280	2314.967
C. SSP II.			
<i>(a) Problem habitations—</i>			
1. MNP	194	0.6790	186.480
2. ART	3,043	11.2155	2995.149
<i>(b) Reclassified and New MNT</i>	2,387	8,6045	1100.462
Total C ..	5,624	20,4990	4282.091

SSP III			
(a) Problem habitations—			
1. MNP	2,726	9,5410	914,128
2. ARP	210	0,7350	75,778
(b) Reclassified and New MNP	744	2,6040	165,187
Total	3,680	12,8800	1155,093
Total A+B+C+D.	17,348	63,3480	11872,128

Achievement of T.W.A.D. Board during 1983-84 :

The following table indicates the achievements of T.W.A.D. Board during the year 1983-84 in providing water supply to rural habitations.

Description.	Number of habitations completed.	Population benefited in lakhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)
A. Type 1 and 2 —		
1. MNP	29	0,1015
2. ARP	5	0,0175
Total A	34	0,1190
B. SSP I—		
Problem habitations—		
1. MNP	31	0,1085
2. ARP	8	0,0280
(b) Reclassified and New MNP	229	0,8015
Total B	268	0,9380
C. SSP II—		
(a) Problem habitations—		
1. MNP	194	0,6790
2. ARP	391	1,3685
(b) Reclassified and New MNP	499	1,7465
Total C.	1,084	3,7940
D. SSP III—		
(a) Problem habitations—		
1. MNP	1,692	5,9220
2. ARP	145	0,5075
(b) Reclassified and New MNP	416	1,4560
Total, D	2,253	7,8855
Total A+B+C+D.	3,639	12,7365

Expenditure to end up 3/84 (1983-84) :

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
ARP (11581 to 11585)	4.33
MNP (11588 to 11593)	39.44
SSRP I (11611 to 11616)	275.74
SSRP I (11631 to 11635)	2.93
SSRP II (11641 to 11646)	790.70
SSRP III (11661 to 11666)	739.04
Total	18,32.18

Bonus Schemes :

Under Bonus Schemes, the Central Government has allotted an amount of Rs. 500 lakhs to provide water supply to problem villages. Under this programme, the effort will be to provide water supply to 372 problem villages which are to be fully covered. Up to March 1984, 184 problem census villages were fully completed and 101 have been partially covered. The expenditure incurred for the above coverage is Rs. 3.13 crores. The balance work will spill over to 1984-85.

Drought Relief Programme:

Since the acute drinking water condition continued to prevail even during 1983-84 and since only 9,688 bore wells have been drilled by the end of March 1983 as against the proposed 20,000 bore wells all over the State (except Madras Metropolitan Area) action on war-footing has been continued to drill the balance of 10,312 bore wells.

With the support of rigs from Agricultural Engineering Ground Water Department and Private Agencies TWAD Board has achieved the target of 20,000 bore-wells, well ahead of the date of 30th September 1983 fixed by the Government and a total of 22,230 bore wells have been drilled at a cost of about Rs. 45 crores.

Salient features on Urban Water Supply and Drainage Schemes.

In Tamil Nadu State there are 728 Urban towns excluding Madras Corporation but including 2 Corporations (Madurai and Coimbatore), 98 Municipalities, 8 Municipal Town Ships, 13 Panchayat Townships, 607 Town Panchayats. The total populations of all these 728 Urban Towns is about 162 lakhs as per 1981 census.

During 1983-84, new Water Supply Schemes in 14 towns and Water Supply Improvement Schemes in 2 towns were physically completed and brought into beneficial use.

As on March 1984 water supply schemes were under operation in 282 towns which includes 2 corporations 93 Municipalities, 5 Municipal Townships and 175 Town Panchayats and 7 Panchayat Town ships benefitting a total Urban Population of 114.63 lakhs, as per 1981 census, which covers 70.70 per cent of the total Urban population excluding Madras City. If the town Panchayats and Panchayat Townships alone are considered the coverage under protected water supply schemes will be 37 per cent.

Regarding Drainage schemes, 12 towns excluding Madras Corporation have been covered with underground Drainage facilities as on 31st March 1984. This includes 2 Corporation, 9 Municipalities and Municipal Townships and 1 Panchayat Township covering a total Urban Population of 21.20 lakhs as per 1981 census.

During the year 1983-84, 27 new Water Supply Schemes and 11 Water Supply improvements schemes were sanctioned by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

During 1983-84, 3 Municipal Water Supply Schemes, 53 Town Panchayat Water Supply Schemes 31 Water Supply improvements schemes and 11 Drainage Schemes are under execution.

A sum of Rs. 1,406.05 lakhs have been incurred as expenditure on Urban Water Supply and Drainage Schemes during 1983-84 excluding Siruvani Water Supply Project.

The LIC of India released Rs. 805.93 lakhs for Urban Schemes excluding Siruvani Project as loan during 1983-84 and the State Government have released a loan of Rs.528.21 lakhs during the year for the execution of Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes.

Chapter XXIV

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS DEPARTMENT

CIVIL SERVICE TRAINING.

A separate Training Wing was established in 1973 for guiding, supervising and controlling all training programmes in the State. The Training Wing is headed by the Commissioner of Training and Secretary to Government, Personnel and Administrative Reforms Department.

Anna Institute of Management:

The Anna Institute of Management was established in July 1979 for imparting Education on Management in all Sectors of National life. The teaching staff of the Institute were selected from core sectors like power, irrigation, transport and agriculture and were given special training in management at the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore.

For an extensive coverage of the scope of Management Training in all State Government Departments and the State Public Sectors Undertaking and in order to enable the Anna Institute of Management to accelerate its activity, the Institute was converted as an autonomous society on the analogy of reputed Training Institution in India. The Anna Institute of Management Society was registered under the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act, 1975 (Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1975) from 1st April 1981.

The Minister for Education is the Chairman of the Anna Institute of Management Society and the following 7 Officers are nominated as its sponsoring members :—

- (i) Chief Secretary to Government of Tamil Nadu,
- (ii) Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Finance Department.
- (iii) Commissioner of Training and Secretary to Government, P. and A.R. (TRG), Department.
- (iv) Vice-Chancellor, Anna University of Technology.
- (v) Vice-Chancellor, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore,
- (vi) Chairman, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and
- (vii) Director, Anna Institute of Management, **Ex-officio Member.**

The Anna Institute of Management has conducted 21 Training Programmes in 1983-84. During 1983-84, the Anna Institute of Management has conducted two seminars in collaboration with Indian and Foreign Agencies. A one year part-time Post-Graduate Diploma in General Management was commenced on 15th September 1983 synchronising with the birth day of the great leader Anna after whom the Institute has been named.

Civil Service Training Institute:

The Civil Service Training Institute set up at Bhavani-sagar offers the following training courses :—

- (i) Foundational training for 2 months for Junior Assistants recruited by Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission who joined duty after 3rd July 1974, directly recruited Assistants who joined duty on or after 1st October 1978 and Junior Assistants who are appointed on Compassionate Grounds.
- (ii) Refresher Course for 28 working days for Junior Assistants recruited by T.N.P.S.C. through Special Qualifying Examination held in 1977 and 1981.
- (iii) Special Training for 15 days for Ministerial Staff of Panchayat Development Unit, Madurai district.
- (iv) Foundational Training for State Service Officers :—
 - (i) Foundational Course 'A' (8 weeks).
 - (ii) Foundational Course 'B'.
 - (v) Inservice Training for 28 working days for Deputy Tahsildars.
 - (vi) Training for Taluk Project Nutrition Officers (3 weeks).

The Civil Service Training Institute has so far trained 10,901 Junior Assistants in Foundational Training, 79 Ministerial Staff of Panchayat Development Unit, 465 Officers in Foundational Training Course-A, 814 Foundational Training Course-B, 545 Deputy Tahsildars and 56 Project Nutrition Officers.

P. and A.R. (TRG) Department:

The Secretariat Training Institute is conducting 2 months, Foundational Training for Junior Assistants

and directly recruited Assistants of Secretariat for Typists and Steno-typists of Secretariat at the Secretariat Training Institute.

The P. and A.R. (Trg.) Department sponsors officers for various training courses, programmes, seminars—workshops, etc. conducted by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Government of India at various training Institutions under Plan Schemes and for courses offered by Standard Training Institutions. Section Officers of the Secretariat are deputed for Accounts Training for six months by this department.

The activities of the department include deputation of officers for foreign training. This department undertakes field training for I.A.S. probationers in the Tamil Nadu.

TAMIL NADU CIVIL SERVICES JOINT COUNCIL.

The Tamil Nadu Civil Service Joint Council consists of 22 members, one half appointed by the Government (Official side) and the other half by recognised Service Associations (Staff side). The Chief Secretary to the Government is the Ex-Officio Chairman and the Under Secretary to Government, Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Personnel) Department is the Ex-Officio Secretary to the Council.

The object of the Council is to secure the greatest measure of co-operation between the State in its capacity as employer and the general body of Civil Servants in matters affecting their services with a view to increasing efficiency in the public services, combined with the well-being of those employed to provide machinery for dealing with grievance and generally to bring together the experience and different points of view of representatives of the subordinate Services.

The scope of the Council comprises all matters which affect the conditions of Service of the Staff. The recommendations of the Council are communicated to the Government for suitable action and final decisions of the Government on the recommendations are communicated to the Council. The Council keeps a record of minute of its proceedings.

District Joint Councils serve to bring together representatives of the staff and the official side and provide a forum for voicing local grievances and for formulating measures for toning up the administration. They confine themselves to issues and grievances which are exclusively of local importance. More important matters like enhancement of scales of pay and allowances, which can appropriately be considered only at the State level are outside their purview.

District Joint Council consists of 12 members each one half represented by the staff side and the other half by official side. The Collector of the District is the Ex-Officio Chairman of the District Joint Council and the Personnel Assistant (General) to the Collector is the Secretary to the Council.

During the year from 1st April 1983 to 29th February 1984, Civil Services Joint Council met once. As many as 20 subjects were discussed in the meeting.

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

During the period from 1st April 1983 to 31st March 1984 direct recruitment was made to fill 1,600 vacancies in 15 classes of posts classified as 'Technical' in the State and Subordinate services. The Commission selected 1,583 candidates against 1,600 vacancies, advertised. No qualified candidate was available for direct recruitment to one post of Fisheries Refrigeration Engineer in the Tamil Nadu Fisheries Service and one post of Head of Department in Architectural Assistantship in Government Polytechnic for Women, Madras. None of the 22 candidates who applied for 3 vacancies in the post of General Foreman/Technical Assistant in the Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Maintenance Subordinate Services was qualified. For the five vacancies in the post of Senior Accounts Officer (Class III Posts) in the Tamil Nadu State Treasury and Accounts Service, only two candidates could be selected. Nineteen candidates were selected against 23 vacancies advertised in the post of Part-time Junior Professors in the Law College in the Tamil Nadu Legal Educational Service. As against 29 vacancies advertised in the Post of Junior Professors in the Tamil Nadu Legal Educational Services only 25 candidates were selected. The remaining vacancies in the said post could not be filled up due to non-availability of qualified candidates. For the two vacancies in the post of Junior Chemist in the Tamil Nadu Industries Subordinate Service, one candidate was selected. The remaining one vacancy was reserved for a candidate belonging to SC/ST. But no candidate belonging to SC/ST was available for selection.

In addition to the 1,583 candidates referred to above, on the results to the Oral Test of 61,147 candidates held in 1981-82 for recruitment to the technical post of Village Administrative Officer in the Tamil Nadu Ministerial Service, 9,041 candidates were selected and allotted to the various districts during this year.

The Commission selected 2 candidates for appointment in the post of Assistant Conservator of Forests classified as 'Non-technical' included in Group I-A Services.

The Commission finalised the lists of selected candidates for direct recruitment to 9 classes of posts included in Groups II and III Services, 2,075 candidates were admitted to the oral test and 822 candidates were selected.

It also conducted a written competitive examination for appointment to the post of Forest Apprentice in the Tamil Nadu Forest Subordinate Service included in Group VI service from 18th to 20th August 1983. One hundred and ninety candidates were admitted to the oral test and 20 candidates were selected.

The Commission conducted re-examination for Group IV Services. Of the 2,93,154 applicants for the recruitment, 2,91,771 were admitted to the Written Competitive Examination and 2,32,557 of them actually wrote the examination. The Central Valuation of answer books was conducted at Madras. About 550 examiners in each subject viz., General Knowledge and English were appointed to value the answer books and test-check the valuation. The valuation of answer books was completed in about 3 weeks time.

The Commission also conducted written competitive examination for 5 classes of posts included in Group V Services from 10th October to 2nd November 1983. Ten thousand two hundred and twenty eight candidates were admitted to the written test.

The Commission also conducted the written Competitive Examination for appointment as Executive Officers, Grade II and III included in Group VII Services, on 4th and 5th April 1983. The oral test was held on 7th February 1984. Twenty four candidates were admitted to the oral test.

It also conducted the written Competitive examination for appointment as Executive Officers Grade IV included in Group VIII Services on 6th April 1983 and 7th April 1983. The oral test was held from 9th to 17th February 1984. One hundred and eighty five candidates were admitted to the oral test.

The Commission also conducted written Competitive Examination for appointment to the post of Storekeeper in the Department of Employment and Training in the Tamil Nadu Ministerial Service included in Group X services from 5th to 16th March 1984.

During the period, the Commission conducted written examination for the purpose of Shortlisting the number of candidates who had applied for appointment to the following posts to be admitted to the prescribed oral test for recruitment to the posts :—

- (1) Librarian in the Agriculture Department.
- (2) Supervisor (Testing) in the Institute of Ceramic Technology, Vridhachalam.

(3) Labour Officer in the Tamil Nadu Labour Service.

(4) Handloom Inspector in Tamil Nadu Handloom and Textiles Subordinate Service.

The Special and Departmental Tests were conducted by the Commission in May and November 1983. The number of candidates who applied for the tests were as follows :—

	May 1983.	November 1983.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Special Tests	20,729	20,019
Departmental Tests	15,940	14,753

The Half Yearly Examinations and Language Tests for Assistant Collectors, Police Officers and Forest Officers were held in September 1983 and March 1984. The number of candidates for the examinations respectively were 48 and 35. The Commission held the qualifying written examinations for selection of candidates for admission to Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, during August 1983 and February 1984. The number of candidates applied and appeared and selected in August 1983 was 34, 20 and 2 respectively. The number of candidates applied and appeared in February 1984 was 51 and 29 respectively and the result is awaited. Besides these, the Proficiency Test in Tamil for I.A.S., I.P.S. and I.F.S., Officers whose mother tongue is a language other than Tamil was also conducted in the month of July 1983. Though two candidates applied for the test, neither of them appeared for the written test.

The Commission dealt with 40 proposals relating to recruitment by transfer and promotion in State Services and drew up lists of qualified and suitable candidates.

The Commission ratified the continuance beyond three months of 1,544 temporary appointments made to posts in the Subordinate Services by the appointment authorities in various departments of the Government. The Commission also ratified the continuance of 609 temporary appointments in these posts beyond a period of one year. Three hundred and nine cases beyond 18 months and 127 cases beyond 24 months. The Commission also ratified the continuance of the temporary appointments beyond 30 months and further period in 85 cases. In some cases, it was noticed that competent authorities did not obtain the Commission's concurrence for the continuance of the temporary appointments beyond three months, but applied for the concurrence after the temporary appointments had been continued beyond one year.

The Commission accorded its concurrence for the continuance beyond a total period of three months of the temporary appointments of 436 officers made to posts in State Services for the continuance beyond one year of the temporary appointments of 261 officers for the continuance beyond 18 months of the temporary appointments of 198 and for the continuance beyond 24 months and above of the temporary appointments of 416 officers in the State Services.

There were 61 cases in which statutory rules relating to age limit or educational qualifications, as the case may be were relaxed by the Government.

The Commission accorded its concurrence under the provision in the Special Rules for the Tamil Nadu Ministerial Service for the permanent transfer of 294 candidates from one departmental unit to another departmental unit in the Tamil Nadu Ministerial Service.

The Commission advised the Government on 117 cases of appeals 30 cases of petitions, 18 cases of review petitions, 73 cases of proposal for disciplinary action, 2 cases of legal assistance and a case relating to grant of injury pension. The Commission was consulted by the Government and other appointing authorities in 9 cases regarding alteration of date of birth of Government Servants.

The Commission accorded its concurrence under the latter part of Regulation 16 (b) of Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission Regulations, 1954 for the regular appointments of 7 persons in posts included in Tamil Nadu State Services, 412 persons in posts included in the Ministerial Services and 32 persons in posts included in various other subordinate services.

The Commission, however, declined to accord its concurrence for the regular appointments of 3 persons in the posts included in various subordinate services and 22 persons in posts included Ministerial Services.

TRIBUNAL FOR DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS.

The types of cases that are dealt with by the Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, and the Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras are as mentioned below :—

Cases that are dealt with by the Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras.

(i) All corruption cases relating to officers of A and B Groups investigated by the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption, Madras recommended by the Vigilance Commission and referred to by the Government.

(ii) Serious disciplinary cases relating to officers of A and B Groups initiated by the Departments with prior approval of the Government.

(iii) All cases relating to officers C and D Groups (N.G.G.O's) where they are jointly involved with the officers of A and B Groups [Gazetted Officers as under items (i) and (ii) above.]

Cases that are dealt with by the Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras:

(i) All Corruption cases relating to officers of C and D groups investigated by the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption, Madras recommended by the Vigilance Commission and referred to by the Government.

(ii) Serious disciplinary cases relating to the officers of C and D Groups (N. G. G. Os) initiated by the Departments with prior approval of the Government.

The cases referred to under Rule 17-A of the Tamil Nadu Civil Services (CCA) Rules introduced in G.O. Ms. No. 1171, Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Per N) Dept., dated 23rd September 1977 are dealt with by the Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings and the Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings as the case may be under Rule 17 (b) (i) in respect of the member of a service or a person holding a civil post under the State.

The details of the cases pending at the beginning of the year under reports, received and disposed of during the year under report by the Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, and Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras are furnished below :—

(1)	CDP	D
	Madras.	DCDP Madras.
	(2)	(3)
1. Number of cases pending as on 1st April 1983	143	179
2. Number of cases received during the year 1983-84 (1st April 1983 to 31st March 1984)	36	33
3. Total for Disposal	179	212
4. Number of cases disposed off during the year 1983-84	*66	55
5. Number of cases pending as on 1st April 1984	113	157

* Includes 45 cases transferred to Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Coimbatore.

VIGILANCE AND ANTI-CORRUPTION.

Number of petition received during the year from 1st April 1983 to 31st March 1984 2,643

- (i) Received from Government Vigilance Commission 103
 (ii) Received from the Heads of Departments and Administrative Officers of Public undertakings, etc. .. 90
 (iii) Direct from General Public .. 2,450

Preliminary Enquiries :

- (i) Number of enquiries pending at the beginning of the year i.e. as on 1st April 1983 174
 (ii) Number of new enquiries registered during the year 384
 (iii) Total number of enquiries handled during the year 558
 (iv) Number of enquiries finalised during the year 396
 (a) Converted into Detailed Enquiries and Registered cases 156
 (b) Referred for Departmental action 87
 (c) Action dropped 153
 (v) Number of enquiries pending at the end of the year 162

3. Detailed Enquiries :

- (i) Number of enquiries pending at the beginning of the year i.e. as on 1st April 1983 270
 (ii) Number of new enquiries registered during the year 250
 (iii) Total number of enquiries handled during the year 520
 (iv) Number of enquiries finalised during the year 183
 (a) Converted into Registered cases 2
 (b) Referred for Tribunal/Departmental action 143
 (c) Action dropped 38
 (v) Number of enquiries pending at the end of the year 337

4. Registered cases other than traps :

- (i) Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year i.e. as on 1st April 1983 31

- (ii) Number of new cases Registered during the year 44
 (iii) Total number of cases handled during the year 75
 (iv) Number of cases finalised during the year 8
 (a) Charge sheet filed in the court during the year
 (b) Report sent to the concerned authorities for according sanction to prosecute the Accused Officer and the cases in which order awaited 3
 (c) Referred for Tribunal/Departmental action 5
 (d) Action dropped
 (e) Number of cases pending investigation at the end of the year. 67

5. Trap cases:

- (i) Number of trap cases pending at the beginning of the year i.e. as on 1st April 1983. 14
 (ii) Number of new cases registered during the year. 46
 (iii) Total number of cases handled during the year 60
 (iv) Number of cases finalised during the year. .. 35
 (a) Charge sheet filed in the court .. 8
 (b) Report sent to the concerned authorities for according sanction to prosecute the accused officer and the cases in which sanction orders awaited/cases to be charged in the court 4
 (c) Referred for Tribunal/Departmental action 16
 (d) Action dropped 7
 (v) Number of cases pending investigation at the end of the year 25

6. Court Trials :

- (i) Number of cases pending trial at the beginning of the year i.e. as on 1st April 1983 4
 (ii) Number of cases charged during the year 12
 (iii) Total number of cases dealt with in courts during the year 57

(iv) Total number of cases disposed of in Courts	12
(a) Convicted	6
(b) Acquitted	5
(c) Otherwise disposed of	1
	12

(v) Number of cases pending at the end of the year	45
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7. Tribunals :

(i) Number of enquiries/cases pending before the Tribunal at the beginning of the year/final orders awaited at the beginning of the year	200
(ii) Number of cases remitted to the Tribunal during the year	20
(iii) Total number of cases dealt with by the Tribunal during the year	220
(iv) Total number of cases/enquiries finalised during the year	15
(a) Punished	9
(b) Action dropped	6
(v) Total number of cases/enquiries pending before the Tribunal at the end of the year/final orders awaited from the concerned	205

8. Departmental action; :

(i) Number of enquiries/cases pending before departmental authorities at the beginning of the year	440
(ii) Number of cases/enquiries remitted to departmental authorities during the year	126
(iii) Total number of cases/enquiries dealt with by departmental authorities during the year	566
(iv) Total number of cases/enquiries finalised during the year	80
Punished	59
Action dropped	21
(v) Total number of enquiries/cases pending before the departmental authorities at the end of the year	486

9. Convictions :

Imprisonment and fine	Persons.	6
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10. Punishment awarded in Departmental Disciplinary Proceedings:

(i) Dismissed from service	4
(ii) Removed from service	3
(iii) Compulsorily retired	1
(iv) Reduction in rank	2

Persons

(v) Reduction in pay	4
(vi) Increment postponed	66
(vii) Censure and other lesser punishment	24

11. Petitions against public servants of the following departments/undertaking were predominant during the year under review :

1. Police Department.
2. Rural Development Department
3. Education
4. Revenue
5. Local Boards
6. Public Works
7. Forests
8. Medical
9. Tamil Nadu Electricity Board
10. Highways.

ANNA INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT

Prelude :

Anna Institute of Management has been sponsored by the Government of Tamil Nadu in order to focus on development of new concepts applicable to the problems specific to a planned, mixed and developing economy. This Institute has been named after the illustrious and great leader of Tamil Nadu late Thiru C. N. Annadurai. From November 1979 the Institute was functioning as a unit of the Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Training) Department of the Government of Tamil Nadu. The Institute got itself registered as an autonomous body under the Societies Registration Act, 1975 on April 4, 1981.

The objectives and activities of Anna Institute of Management cut across sectoral barriers and are designed to cater to the needs of the Government and non-Governmental agencies and non-profit and commercial organisations alike. The training programmes and courses of A. I. M. have been so designed and developed as to give a practical orientation to the participants so that they can apply the knowledge gained and accomplish their tasks effectively within the organisational framework in which they work. Apart from conducting short-term training programmes on various disciplines the Institute undertakes organisation-based programmes structured to the needs of any particular organisation.

Academic Courses :

The most important event during the year 1983-84 is the commencement of a part-time "Post Graduate Diploma Course" in Management from 15th September 1983 synchronising with the birthday of our great leader "Revered Anna" after whose name the Institute is functioning. The course was inaugurated by Dr. M.

lanthappa, Vice-Chancellor of Madras University which was well attended by eminent intellectuals of the City. A batch of 35 executives who were admitted after rigorous method of selection are studying in the Post-Graduate Diploma in Management Course in the 1st batch.

Training Programmes :

The Anna Institute of Management has conducted 26 Training Programmes in 1983-84 in which 592 officers have been given training. Of the programmes 8 were sponsored by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Government of India and 17 are organisation based programmes designed to satisfy the needs of the particular sponsoring departments and public undertakings. One programme on "Executive Development" was organised by the institute of its own.

Methodology of selection of participants and conduct of training programmes:

(i) A brochure containing in brief the discipline and the objectives of the programme is sent to the Government departments and organisations to enable them to sponsor suitable candidates.

(ii) In organisation based programmes the training needs of the sponsoring department organisations are identified by a preliminary study and the training programmes structured to suit their needs. Besides classroom lectures in every training programme, free time or use of the library, film shows of management film and workshop are invariably included to achieve a high standard of effectiveness of the training. Apart from the Institute Faculty, very eminent persons from Corporate sector and professionals are also associated as guest faculty depending on the nature of input and the disciplines of the programmes. All the programmes conducted were well received and requests for repeat programmes like Hospital Administration, Project Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation (Micro Projects), Training and Visit Programme for Agricultural Officer, Management Development Programme for Chief Executives of Co-operative Organisations continue to pour in.

Other Activities :

The Government of India in the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms were pleased to entrust to the Anna Institute of Management production of two 16 mm. colour films of 30 minutes duration

on "MBO in Government settings" and on PERT/CPM. The film on "MBO in Government settings" was completed and the final print copy of the film sent to the Government of India in August 1983. The film produced has been well received and appreciated both by the Government departments and Management professionals in the field. The production of the film is in progress. The shooting script of the film with slides is stated to be reviewed by an expert committee from the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Government of India during April 1984 after which the shooting of the film will be taken up.

CONSULTANCY :

(1) Social Forestry Project (SIDA) :

This is an ongoing project. The III Phase III Round of survey in East Thanjavur, part of South Arcot and Part of North Arcot District is in progress. The final report will be presented to SIDA Project Director by the end of April 1984.

(2) Danida Assisted Tamil Nadu Area Project on Health Care :

The training programme of the health staff at the field block district level in Panruti block under Danida Assisted Health Care Project was undertaken by the Anna Institute of Management.

Library and Other equipments :

The Institute has a growing library with valuable works related to managerial science with a Collection of over 2,400 in number. Other audio visual aids like 16 mm. film projector, overhead projector, slide projectors are also available. Besides having a collection of 14 films, the Anna Institute of Management takes pride in having produced a colour film on 'MBO' in Government Settings.

Finance :

The Anna Institute of Management Society continues to be dependent on Government grants for its sustenance. The generating of internal funds to the tune of, Rs. 63,735 and Rs. 1,06,464 in the previous two years is indicative of the sprouting development activities of the Institute. The Government of Tamil Nadu has increased the grant from Rs. 5 lakhs in 1981-82 to Rs. 10 lakhs from 1982-83. A large number of plans are to be implemented to make the Anna Institute of Management a centre of excellence and learning in the field of management education.

Chapter XXV

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

EVALUATION AND APPLIED RESEARCH.

This is the Tenth year since the department of Evaluation and Applied Research has been constituted as a separate department.

1. The functions of the department include undertaking of Evaluation Studies, Project Formulation, Tax Research, Adhoc Studies, Preparation of Two Annual Publications—"Tamil Nadu—An Economic Appraisal" and Economic *cum*-Functional Classification of the State Budget.

Evaluation and Special Studies completed during the year :

The following evaluation studies and other special studies were completed during the year and the reports were sent to the Government :

1. Rural Industries Programme for Women.
2. Impact of the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme.
3. Project for the Development of Manjalars Water shed—Western Ghats Development Programme in Tamil Nadu.
4. Working of Chemical Testing Analysis and Research Laboratories under the control of Industries and Commerce Department.
5. Study on the financial aspects of certain departments of the University of Madras.
6. Second Evaluation study on Tractor Workshops run by Agricultural Engineering Department.
7. Inventory of Management of Medicines and Equipments in Government General Hospital, Madras.
8. An analysis of the flow of Assistance from All India Financial Institutions.
9. Study on Self-Sufficiency Scheme-Second Phase.
10. Re-organisation of co-operative marketing Societies.
11. Periyar, Vaigai Irrigation Project-A quick study in command areas of branch canals.
12. Adoption of contractive methods among the police personnel in the cities of Madras, Coimbatore, Salem and Madurai.
13. Scrutiny of Project Report on Stoneware Pipe Unit proposed at Vridhachalam prepared by TACEL.

14. Scrutiny of Project Report on Co-operative Spinning Mill at Srivilliputhur.

15. Revision of formats for monitoring the performance of 50 State-owned undertakings.

16. Scrutiny of the Project Report prepared by TAMILIN on Graphite Project at Sivaganga.

17. Analysis of the performance of the State owned Corporations for the quarter ending 30th June 1983.

Training and visit system :

Report on the Base Line Survey in second phase districts of Kanyakumari, Periyar, Salem, South Arcot, North Arcot, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli has been prepared and sent to Government.

Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Programme :

The subject is continued to be attended by the unites at the Headquarters under the immediate control of the Deputy Director (Headquarters). The following reports were finalised and sent during the year;

1. Base Line Survey report on the extended blocks of Madurai District has been prepared and sent to Government.
2. Special study on the Kwashiorkar and Marasmus children.
3. Report on Delivery assistance in CNCs/HSCs
4. Report on consumption pattern and Intra-Family Food Intake in extended blocks of Madurai district.
5. Study on CNWs training.
6. Special study on Health Workers Performance.
7. Preparation of the revised Evaluation reports for the pilot and Control block.
8. Special Note on IMR in the Usilampatti taluk of Madurai (Chellampatti Block).
9. Special report on health Monitoring in Ediyapatti health sub-centre area
10. Simplification of CNW records.
11. Monthly Nutrition surveillance reports.

Project Formulation :

This Wing has been offering comments on a number of Technical Papers and Studies referred to by the Planning and Development Department. The following items of work have been undertaken during the year 1983-84 :

Hill Area Development Programme (H.A.D.P.) :

1. Preparation of Annual Plan Proposals for 1983-84.
2. Preparation of notes for the meeting of Planning Commission officials in Madras on 25th to 26th July 1983 to finalise Annual Plan Proposals for 1983-84 in respect of HADP/WGDP.
3. Preparation of draft Annual Plan for 1984-85.
4. Review of Schemes implemented under HADP during 1983-84.

Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) :

1. Preparation of Annual Plan proposals for 1983-84.
2. Revision of Project Report for development of Integrated Development of Manjalar Watershed.
3. Review of Schemes implemented during 1983-84.
4. Assistance to Town and Country Planning Organisation for collection of details for preparation of Tamil Nadu Regional Plan.

STATE PLANNING COMMISSION.

The Government had reconstituted the State Planning Commission with effect from 1st November 1982. The composition of the reconstituted State Planning Commission is as follows :—

The position continued during the year under report.

Chairman	..	Official
Vice Chairman	..	Non-Official
Part-time Members	..	Twelve
Member-Secretary	..	One

The salient activities of the State Planning Commission are given below :—

1. State Planning Commission Meetings :

Eleven meetings were held during 1983-84 and 22 subjects were discussed in the State Planning Commission meetings. A special meeting was also convened during October 1983 to meet the Secretary, Planning Commission, Government of India, New Delhi.

Necessary follow up actions were pursued in accordance with the decisions taken in the meetings and views of the Commission on some issues were communicated to Government. Studies were initiated in certain areas and expert opinions, were sought in certain other cases.

Formulation of the Draft Annual Plan 1984-85 :

To accomplish the task of preparation of the Draft Annual Plan for 1984-85 particulars of departmental actuals for 1982-83, Revised Estimate for 1983-84 Part I proposal for 1984-85 and new schemes (Part II) for the year 1984-85 were obtained from the development heads of departments/Government undertakings/Autonomous Bodies. Series of meetings with the Commissioner and Secretaries to Government and Plan Heads of Departments were held in State Planning Commission to finalise the Part II proposals. The Revised Estimate for 1983-84 and Part I proposals for 1984-85 for the on going schemes were finalised in consultation with Planning and Development and Finance Departments. Draft Narrative Notes for the plan programmes were prepared on the basis of the information furnished by the Plan Heads of Departments. A separate meeting with the Heads of Departments concerned with Special Component Plan was held in State Planning Commission to identify the schemes and flow of funds to Scheduled Castes. The details were included in the draft plan. A similar exercise was done in respect of the tribal sub-plan. The draft plan for 1984-85 was printed in 2 volumes and sent to Government of Tamil Nadu and Heads of Departments/Planning Commission, Government of India for discussion and finalisation of the State outlay.

New Twenty-Point Programme :

A booklet on "New Twenty Point Programme"—1984-85 showing the physical and financial targets and achievements was brought out by State Planning Commission in consultation with Planning and Development Department.

Constitution of Working Groups for formulation of the Framework for the Seventh Five-Year Plan :

Preliminary work connected with the preparation of the framework for the Seventh Five-Year Plan has been started. 23 Working Groups covering the different sectors of the economy have been constituted. The Working Groups are expected to undertake a study in depth of the progress made during the first few years of the Sixth Five Years Plan and make projections for the remaining year of the plan, fixing suitable targets/sub-targets to achieve the objectives enumerated in the Sixth Five Year Plan document as also give directions for development during the Seventh Five Year Plan Working Groups have been constituted for the following sector of development and other special areas.

1. Education.
2. Food and Co-operation.
3. Medical Education and Medical Services.
4. Sewerage and Water Supply.
5. Industry.

6. Power
7. Transport
8. Public Health and Family Welfare
9. Nutrition.
10. Special Welfare.
11. Labour and Labour Welfare.
12. Housing and Urban Development.
13. Technical Education.
14. Forests.
15. Fisheries.
16. Animal Husbandry.
17. Irrigation and Flood Control.
18. Rural Development.
19. Art and Culture.
20. Agriculture and Allied Services
21. Science and Technology
22. Many power Planning
23. New and Renewable Sources of Energy.

Approach to the Seventh Five-Year Plan :

The State Planning Commission had convened a special meeting on 31st October 1983 to meet Thiru K.V. Ramanathan, Secretary, Planning Commission, Government of India to discuss the approach to the Seventh Five-Year Plan. In pursuance of the discussion with him and with Heads of Department, Secretaries to Government on broad issues concerning policies and plan implementation, a list of points were drawn up and sent to Government for consideration of the Honorable Chief Minister for presentation in the National Development Council Meeting.

Monitoring and Evaluation of Plan Schemes :

The Government have entrusted to State Planning Commission the function of monitoring and evaluation of Plan Schemes/programmes. Accordingly, the State Planning Commission has commenced the work of monitoring of plan schemes. Questionnaire to elicit information on the select schemes are being prepared. The questionnaire prepared in connection with monitoring of the following schemes has been sent to the Director of Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare for furnishing details:—

- (i) Education for denotified and Nomadic Tribes.
- (ii) House sites for landless Rural Workers including Adi-Dravidars.

Discussion with officials of Forest Department on the report on Social Forestry Projects in Tamil Nadu by MIDS was held and a record of discussion was sent to Government. A detailed note on the summary report prepared by the "Social Forestry Monitoring

Advisory Board" with particular reference to MIDS, report was prepared, for use of Chairman in the discussion.

Land Use Board :

A meeting was held on the subject "Land Use Board—its need, role and guidelines" In pursuance of the meeting, a Land Use Board (in State Planning Commission) was formed with the Chairman of the State Planning Commission as Chairman with experts and Officials as Members. The first meeting of the Land Use Board (in State Planning Commission) was convened on 6th September 1983. It was decided in the meeting that Chingleput Taluk may be taken as an example for putting regulations of the Land Use Board, and three Sub-Committee were formed to cover the fields of (i) Agriculture (ii) Industries (iii) Housing and other purposes. The Sub-Committees were expected to submit their reports to State Planning Commission by January 1984. The reports are awaited. A reply on the starred question on the existing Land Use Pattern in Tamil Nadu raised in Lok Sabha was prepared and sent to Government.

A paper on the cultivation of *Pyrratherium* crop in Tamil Nadu was placed before the State Planning Commission meeting for discussion. In pursuance of the decision taken in the State Planning Commission, a special meeting was convened on "Pyrratherium crop". Minutes were prepared and sent to Government. Data, Charts and Maps for bringing out the Basic Research Atlas on Agriculture were gathered from various departments. Work on this project is being continued. A paper on institutional finance available for Agriculture in Tamil Nadu was prepared and sent to Government. As required by the Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Planning and Development Department for the use of department of studies in economics, Karnataka University, the following particulars were collected and furnished :—

1. Criteria of backwardness of a region/area.
2. Goals and policy issues of regional development in terms of SFDA, MEAL, NREP, DPAP, HADP, TADP, CADP, etc.

A note on structural changes in school and Hospital buildings prepared by a Working Group, convened by the Chief Engineer (Buildings), was placed before 30th State Planning Commission meeting for discussion. It's estimate of expenditure and related aspects were discussed and sent to Government for consideration. Government's orders in this regard are awaited. A note and supplementary notes were also prepared in response to the Legislative Assembly question on

‘, Formulation of Five-Year Plan for improvement of people living below the poverty line” and sent to Government:

Preparation of Articles for publication in Journals and Magazines :

An article on “Welfare measure taken in Tamil Nadu in Sixth Five-Year Plan” was published in the journal “Southern Economist”, dated 15th April 1983.

An article on “Welfare of Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in Tamil Nadu under Five-Year Plans was published in the journal “Eastern Economist” and

An article on “Public Health, Medical and Chief Minister’s Noon-Meal Scheme was prepared and published in a Special Edition of the periodical “Commerce” by the Chairman State Planning Commission.

Chapter XXVI

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE.

Tamil Nadu has all along been a State where the Prohibition Policy has continued to be enforced with vigour except for a period when it was suspended.

From the year 1981—82 the Government have been implementing a modified Prohibition Policy under which drinking of toddy, arrack or liquor is permitted subject to certain conditions. The object of the scheme is to prevent the addict from falling into the hold of the distiller and seller of illicit liquor and thereby endangering his health. Further the intention of the Government is to get at the money which otherwise went into the pockets of anti-social elements. Thus while on the one hand the law has been modified to allow consumption of licensed wholesome arrack or toddy or Indian Made Foreign Spirits (IMFS) on personal permit basis concerted action is being taken to track down distillers and sellers of illicit liquor and wipe out illicit liquor totally from the State. A significant change in the system of sale was brought about from 1st June 1983. This was the transfer of the wholesale trade in arrack and Indian-Made Foreign Spirits to the Public Sector from the Private Sector. In pursuance of this change the Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation Limited (TASMAC) a Corporation wholly owned and controlled by the State Government was incorporated under the Companies Act and has been entrusted with the wholesale trade in arrack and Indian-Made Foreign Spirits since the last week of July 1983.

Under the modified Prohibition Scheme, persons of age above 25 years may drink liquor secured against personal permit obtained by them. The permit fee for one year is Rs. 2 for a toddy permit, Rs. 5 for an arrack permit and Rs. 10 for an Indian Made Foreign Spirits permit. The Excise Revenue Inspectors and the Taluk Excise Officers have been empowered to grant the permits on application.

As against 6,698 arrack shops notified for the year 1983—84 6,592 shops functioned. Out of 9,538 toddy shops notified 9,124 functioned during 1983-84. Best 1,016 liquor shops functioned to sell IMFS in retail, out of which, 211 licensed shops relate to Co-operative Societies.

With a view to preventing evasion of payment of Excise Duty and Sales Tax and to ensure the quality of arrack and liquor supplied excise labels are being affixed with effect from 1st November 1982 on each arrack and IMFS. bottle. The cost on the staff and excise labels is payable by the respective licensees.

In the beginning of the year the wholesale trade of arrack and IMFS. was done by private wholesalers and the Tamil Nadu Consumers Co-operative Federation Limited (I.M.F.S. wholesale trade only). This was taken over by the Government under the Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Second Amendment) Ordinance 1983, from 1st June 1983. This work was attended to departmentally by the Collectors with the staff from the Prohibition and Excise and Revenue Departments from 1st June 1983 to 27th July 1983. During the period arrack stock worth about Rs. 17.54 crores was received from the Blending Units and issued to the retailers. As a result the Government earned an income of about Rs. 1.14 crores from the wholesale of arrack.

Likewise I.M.F.S. stock worth about Rs. 4.97 crores was sold to the retailers during the period and there was an approximate profit of Rs. 0.43 crore. From 28th July 1983 the TASMAC which has been granted the licence for supply of arrack and IMFS by wholesale in the entire State, is running the wholesale business. It has opened 64 wholesale depots for arrack in the district and one wholesale branch for I.M.F.S. in each district to facilitate prompt and early supply to the retailers.

As the Head of the Prohibition and Excise Department, the Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise exercises various powers vested in him under the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937, and the various Rules framed and the notifications issued thereunder.

At the district level, the administration of the Prohibition and Excise Department is under the control of the District Collectors. There are 22 Assistant Commissioners of Excise at the rate of one for each of the 16 districts, and an additional Assistant Commissioner for each of the 6 big districts of Madras, North Arcot

South Arcot, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore. They work under the control of the District Collectors and are answerable to the Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise through the District Collectors.

At the Taluk level, one Taluk Excise Officer of the rank of Tahsildar and two Excise Inspectors with supporting staff are in charge of the work of the Prohibition and Excise Department.

Enforcement Wing:

The responsibility of enforcing the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937, and the related laws and rules has been solely entrusted to the Prohibition Enforcement Wing with effect from 1st September 1980. The number of vehicles seized, the quantity of contraband seized and the value of the seizure during 1983 are furnished below:—

Particulars.	1983	
	(1)	(2)
(a) Quantity of illicitly distilled arrack seized in litres.		3,90,700
(b) Quantity of fermented Wash destroyed in litres.		83,83,423
(c) Quantity of I.M.F.S seized in bottles ..		5,852 (full)
		9,052 (half)
		14,971 (quarter)
(d) Value of the IMFS, seized	Rs.	11,95,000
(e) Number of vehicles seized		64

Ten Regional Laboratories have been set up all over the State to do analysis of samples of arrack manufactured and samples of illicit liquors and contrabands seized by the enforcement wing. These Laboratories are under the control of the Director, Tamil Nadu Forensic Science Laboratory, Madras.

Molasses control:

There are 21 Sugar Mills in this State which produce molasses as a by-product. The new sugar mill at Pallipalayam has commenced its production from February 1984. The other new Sugar Mill at Tiruttani in Chengalpattu District will commence production soon. To control and monitor the supply of molasses from the Sugar Mills, Bondage Officers in the grade of Tahsildar have been appointed at the rate of one in each of the Sugar Mills.

The Joint Commissioners are assisted in their work by Distillery Officers, Bonded Manufactory Officers, Bondage Officers of Sugar Mills and Excise and Supervisory Officers, Distillery Officers are Officers in the Grade of Deputy Collectors. Movement of rectified spirit of blending units is escorted by Excise Movement Inspectors of the rank of Revenue Inspectors.

Distilleries:

Eight Distilleries were functioning in the State during the year 1983-84. Distillery Officers in the grade of District Revenue Officer in one distillery and of Deputy Collectors in the others with necessary staff are in charge of supervision. The production during the financial year is given below:—

Serial number.	Name of the Distillery.	Installed capacity in lakh litres.	Actual production of alcohol in 1983-84 From 1st April 1983 to 31st March 1984.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(FIGURES IN LAKH LITRES)			
1	Tiruchirappalli Distilleries and Chemicals Limited.. ..	136.00	123.56
2	E.I.D. Parry (India) Limited	76.00	61.40
3	Sakthi Sugar Limited	180.00	156.38
4	Arvind Distillery	132.00	85.30
5	Vorion Chemicals	106.50	10.45
6	SAIL	13.50	13.20
7	Coimbatore Alcohol and Chemical Limited	120.00	104.26
8	Chemplast	148.50	32.57
	Total	912.50	587.12

Excise Revenue ;

The receipts under the major sources during the years 1981-82 to 1983-84 are given below:

Serial number.	Details.	1981-82.	1982-83.	1983-84.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)				
1	Country Spirit (Arrack)	6,879.35	10,605.31	14,709.41
2	Country Fermented Liquor (Toddy)	2,157.55	2,728.47	2,381.11
3	Malt Liquor (Beer)	180.65	156.82	153.05
4	Foreign Liquors and Spirits	1,206.83	1,370.86	2,017.00
5	Commercial Denatured Spirits and Medicated Wines	164.86	142.90	113.97
6	Medicinal and Toilet Preparations containing alcohol, opium, etc.	196.66	254.55	205.89
7	Hemp, Opium and Other drugs	0.59	0.46	0.21
8	Other receipts	230.17	90.67	2,533.09
9	Fines and Confiscations	19.32	9.78	6.58
10	Service and Service Fees	2.58	1.07	1.62
	Gross Total	11,038.56	15,360.89	22,121.93
<i>Less .—</i>				
	(1) Refund (—)	....	147.94	176.44
	(2) Sale proceeds under wholesale trade by the Department (—)	....	....	2,506.69
	Net Revenue Receipts	11,038.56	15,212.95	19,438.80

TAMIL NADU MARKETING CORPORATION LIMITED.

I. Formalition :

The State Government promulgated an ordinance on 27th May 1983 amending the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1981. In terms of the above ordinance, every licence granted in respect of any privilege of supply by wholesale, arrack or Indian Made Foreign Spirits ceased to be valid on 31st May 1983. The ordinance provided for the grant of licence for supply by wholesale of Arrack and Indian Made Foreign Spirits for the whole of the State of Tamil Nadu exclusively to the Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation Limited which is a Corporation wholly owned and controlled by the State Government. These provisions of the ordinance have subsequently been adopted by the Legislature as Act No. 33 of 1983, viz., The Tamil Nadu Prohibition (Second Amendment) Act, 1983. The Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation was registered on 23rd May 1983 and Corporation was to commence its operations within 2 months from 1st June 1983 and till then, the State Government was to run the wholesale trade in Arrack and Indian Made Foreign Spirits through its own officers. The Corporation took over the entire stocks of Arrack and Indian

Made Foreign Spirits throughout the State from the Deputy Collectors of State Marketing of the State Government during the last week of July 1983 and has since then, been supplying Arrack and Indian Made Foreign Spirits by wholesale to the Arrack retailers and the retailers of Indian made foreign spirits in the State.

There are 16 Regional Officers at the rate of one each District. In each District, there is one Indian Made Foreign Spirits Wholesale Depot. for supply of the Indian Made Foreign Spirits products to the retail licencees in the respective District. For distribution of arrack the Corporation has established 64 (sixty four) Wholesale Arrack Depots at the Head Quarters and Divisional Head quarters of the respective Districts which are manned by Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars depending upon the volume of transactions. In some Districts like Coimbatore where there are large number of licencees, Depots have been located at Taluk Head Quarters at the rate of one for each Taluk.

The Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation Limited. was registered with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 crores divided into 50,000 equity shares of Rs. 1,000 each. Being a State owned Undertaking,

the main source of finance has come from the State Government. The State Government has so far subscribed 10,000 equity share of Rs. 1,000 each and paid up Rs. 1 crore. Besides this share contribution the State Government has also sanctioned ways and means advance of Rs. 2 crores repayable with interest at 12.5 per cent annum, in six equal monthly instalments commencing from January 1984. The ways and means advance Rs. 2 crores has been fully repaid to the Government.

Business activities :

Arrack is being procured by the respective Regional Managers from the nine arrack blending units functioning in the State. The details of arrack procured upto 31st March 1984 and sold to the retailers are furnished below :

Month.	Arrack procured (IN LAKH LITRES).	Sale amount (RUPEES IN LAKHS).
(1)	(2)	(3)
July 1983	16.50	141.14
August 1983	107.41	1,104.92
September 1983	99.27	1,043.55
October 1983	109.55	1,162.09
November 1983	109.37	1,139.21
December 1983	107.75	1,115.16
January 1984	119.61	1,265.05
February 1984	116.57	1,225.28
March 1984	122.20	1,301.62
Total	908.23	9,498.02

The Corporation commenced its business with effect from 25th July 1983 with taken over stock from Government, valued around Rs. 3 crores. The Indian Made Foreign Spirits Products are procured by the Head Office from the manufacturers in the State as well as from other States and supplied to the Regional Depots. The details of IMFS sales are given below :

Month.	Sale amount (RUPEES IN LAKHS).
(1)	(2)
July 1983	70.78
August 1983	656.04
September 1983	558.27
October 1983	612.81
November 1983	480.76
December 1983	467.68
January 1984	541.05
February 1984	505.52
March 1984	633.70
Total	4,526.61

The turnover during the year ended 31st March 1981 under Indian Made Foreign Spirits was Rs. 45.26 crore and under Arrack it was Rs. 94.98 crores. The total annual turnover works out to Rs. 140.25 crores.

The Corporation has paid about Rs. 26.21 crores to the State Government during the year ended 31st March 1984 by way of Sales Tax, vend fee, additional vend fee and excise duty payments. The Corporation is running profitably.

Chapter XXVII

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

CARNATIC STIPENDS.

The Collector of Madras is the Ex-Officio PayMaster, Carnatic Stipends, Madras. The personal Assistant (General) to the Collector of Madras is the Assistant Pay-Master, Carnatic Stipends, Madras. The office consists of one Manager (Assistant Cadre), one record clerk (Selection Grade) and one Basic Government Servant (Selection Grade) and they are deputed from Collector's office. The Office of the Pay-Master, Carnatic Stipends, Madras is one of the Heads of Department under the direct control of the Chief Secretary to Government. The accounts of this office are audited by the Accountant-General, Tamil Nadu triennially.

The Carnatic stipends are sanctioned by the Central Government to the descendants of the Nawab of Arcot.

There are two categories of Carnatic Stipends (a) perpetual and (b) non-perpetual.

(a) Perpetual stipends devolve on the legal heirs in case of death of the stipendiary.

(b) The non-perpetual stipend ceases on the death of the stipendiary.

There are 120 perpetual stipendiaries and the annual payment for the financial year ended 31st March 1984 is Rs. 1,44,842.72.

There are 7 non-perpetual stipendiaries and a sum of Rs. 115.86 is paid to them per mensem.

Male stipendiaries perpetual and non-perpetual are mustered twice a year, i.e. 1st January and 1st July by the Assistant Pay-Master. The lady stipendiaries, perpetual are mustered once a year i.e. 1st July of every year and non-perpetual lady stipendiaries are mustered twice in a year by the Lady Superintendent appointed by the Government.

Tmt. Rahmathunnissa Begum is the Present lady Superintendent (Non-Official) and she is being paid a carriage allowance of Rs. 300 per annum.

The Prince of Arcot draws his pension direct from the State Bank of India, Madras every month. Thiru

G.M. Abdul Kader, has been recognised at present as Prince of Arcot, as per G.O. Ms. No. 2415, Public (Political) Department, dated 22nd October 1979. He is drawing the pension of Rs. 6,096.17 p.m. and tomb allowance of Rs. 444.08 p.m.

The financial sources of income for the payment of Carnatic Stipends are :

(i) The Central Government grant of Rs. 1,50,000 for the payment of Carnatic Pension for every financial year.

(ii) The cost of establishment of the Pay Master Office is met by the State Government for agency function and reimbursed by the Central Government as per G.O. Ms. No. 1013, Public (Political) Department, dated 25th June 1960.

(iii) The Government of India, have sanctioned sum of Rs. 23,000 for agency function for the year 1983-84.

CENSUS ORGANISATIONS.

The Primary Census Abstract which was manually compiled was sent to the press during the year and is expected to be released shortly. Further detailed processing of the 81 Census scheduled for generation of Economic, social and cultural, migration, fertility tables, etc., was continued. The editing and coding of these schedules was done by the special staff recruited for this purpose. This work was completed by the middle of January 1984 and the taping of the data by mechanical means was also continued simultaneously. The detailed tables on the subjects mentioned above will be generated by Computers on the completion of the taping.

The compilation of tables of Religion and Mother tongue from the data collected from household schedules was also taken up and completed. These data have been forwarded to Registrar General, India for scrutiny and approval before the final tables are prepared. Besides, some special tables on Scheduled Castes/

Scheduled Tribes were also compiled from the household schedulers which are now being examined in a detailed way and the data will be finalised soon. A special survey on the written languages in India was also undertaken during the year. Data on Tamil, Telegu, Malayalam, Kannada, Urdu, Gujarati and Konkani were collected for this survey and the same were forwarded to the Language Division of the Registrar General's Office at Calcutta.

The General Population Tables of 81 Census containing basic census data on districts, taluks and towns, as also Standard Urban Areas which is to be brought out as Part II-A were finalised and entrusted for printing. The Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes which were compiled during the year has since been published.

The write-ups and statements to be included in the District Census Hand Books of all the districts in Tamil Nadu, except a few have been prepared and finalised. These have been handed over to the Government Press, Tamil Nadu for printing.

Booklets containing 81 population and also scheduled castes/scheduled tribes data for panchayats and panchayat unions have been brought out to each district during the year. These have been urgently compiled in connection with the next Panchayat Election. Similar data down to enumerator block level of each Municipality have also been brought out in five booklets, each for a municipal region of the State.

The report covering Census Houses and their uses, as also the disabled population, data on which were collected during Houselisting of July—August 1980 has been written up and finalised during this year.

CHIEF MINISTER'S SPECIAL CELL.

The Chief Minister's Special Cell was formed in 1974 with the sole object of redressing the grievances of the public. This office is headed by a Special Officer in the cadre of Under Secretary to Government with two sections.

The petitions containing grievances of public received by the Special Officer in person and by post and the petitions received from the Chief Minister's Officer including the petitions received by the Chief Minister during his tours are being forwarded to the concerned officers for redressal of the grievances. For this purpose the Special Officer has been authorised to correspond direct with any officer under the State Government dispensing with the usual channel of communication.

Petitions with some specific grievances and matters that are found held up for years without settlement such as, delay in obtaining pension, gratuity of retired Government Servants, harassment of weaker sections, grievances of widow, compensation for accidents, etc., which are to be redressed, are registered separately and the Officers concerned are reminded periodically until the receipt of final reply. During the year 1983-84 (i.e. 1st April 1983 to 31st March 1984) the number of petitions received was 1,53,326. Besides these petitions, about 5,861 persons submitted their petitions in person to the Special Officer for redressal of their grievances during the above mentioned period. All these petitions were referred to the Departments/Officers concerned for their reports. 4,602 cases were registered in a Special Register for follow-up action and the concerned officers were reminded periodically to send their final reply. The total number of grievances redressed during the period from 1st April 1983 to 31st March 1984 was 1,044.

COMPLAINTS CELL.

With a view to have some special agency for looking into the grievances of the public as well as the Government servants, 'Complaints Cells' in the Secretariat, Board of Revenue and Heads of Departments were ordered to be constituted to reduce the grievances of the public.

The following cases of complaints from Government servants are generally received in this Cell:—

- (1) Cases of non-payment or delay in payment of salaries, pension and allowances, etc.;
- (2) Cases in which persons are permitted to continue temporarily for long periods in posts without confirmation;
- (3) Cases of fixation of pay ;
- (4) Cases of delay in finalisation of pension, grant of increments annually, etc.;
- (5) Request for transfers including complaints against frequent transfers ; and
- (6) Delay in payment of T.A., G.P.F., etc.

Petitions from general public are also received in these cells. They relate to issue of pattas, assignment of poramboke lands, House sites, protection for life request for employment opportunities, grant of financial assistance, etc.

Complaints from Government servants and from Public other than those addressed to the Governor and Chief Minister are dealt within the Complaints Cell and Advances Section of the Public Department. These Complaints are those addressed to (1) Chief

secretary, (2) Union Ministers, (3) The Prime Minister, and (4) The President of India. They are being sent to the Departments of Secretariat for further action. In short, this Cell is functioning as an agency to the Public, Government Servants, retired personnel and members of the deceased Government Servants in getting their legitimate claims or grievances redressed.

The following statistics will show the number of grievance petitions received in Public (Complaints Cell) and disposed of during the year 1983-84:

<i>Number of cases received.</i>	<i>Number of cases disposed.</i>
21,069	20,914

DIRECTORATE OF EX-SERVICE MENS WELFARE.

The Directorate of Ex-Servicemen's Welfare looks after the welfare of Ex-Servicemen and their families, the families of serving men and also the resettlement of war disabled and war widows.

The following funds are placed with the Directorate of Ex-Servicemen's Welfare, Madras, the administration of which is subject to the directions of the Committee constituted for the purpose.

(a) Amalgamated Funds for Ex-servicemen :

It is a charitable fund administered by the State Managing Committee with His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu as its Chairman and it cater to the needs of Ex-servicemen and their dependents by way of sanctioning interest subsidy on loans sanctioned by Nationalised Banks, Scholarships, Annual Maintenance Grants to war widows, etc. The assistance rendered out of the fund during the period is set out below :

<i>Serial number.</i>	<i>Nature of Assistance.</i>	<i>Number of beneficiaries.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) RS.
1	Interest subsidy released under Bank Loan Interest Subsidy Scheme	103	27,655.39
2	Scholarship/Stipends	812	2,69,122.48
3	Housing Grant to War Widows	1	5,000.00
4	School Uniform/Book Allowance to Children of Killed disabled in action during Indo-Pakistan Conflict of 1971.	50	10,010.00
5	Annual Maintenance Grant	35	18,000.00
6	Annual Maintenance Allowance	135	80,400.00
7	Marriage grant to the daughters of war widows/disabled men	6	9,000.00
8	Pre-cum-post release training	18	22,450.00
9	Marriage grant to the daughter of widows	189	94,500.00
10	Financial Assistance to widows of ex-servicemen who retired prior to 1st January 1964 received service pension and died subsequently.	1,106	8,05,800.00
11	Miscellaneous Grants paid	1	1,396.88
12	Presentation of sarees to the widows of personnel who retired from defence service prior to 1st January 1964 and died subsequently.	1,063	99,977.83
		<u>3,519</u>	<u>14,43,372.58</u>

(b) Tamil Nadu Ex-services Personnel Benevolent Fund :

The Tamil Nadu Ex-services Personnel Benevolent Fund is utilised for rendering assistance to the ex-service population in Tamil Nadu for rehabilitation and resettlement. The source of the fund is the collection made on Flag Day (i.e.) 7th December every year. As on 31st March, 1984, the credit balance of the Tamil Nadu Ex-services Personnel Benevolent Fund was 1,11,584.51 besides a sum of Rs. 66,98,332.50 in the form of Fixed

Deposits. Towards the Flag Day Collection 1982, sum of Rs. 20,59,919.99 has been collected against a target of Rs. 17 lakhs and towards Flag Day collection 1983, a sum of Rs. 3,60,133.87 has been collected against a target of Rs. 23,25,000 as on 31st March 1984.

The administration of the Fund is looked after by a Committee constituted by the Government with the Joint Secretary to Government, Public Ex-Servicemen Department as its Chairman.

The following is a brief account of the assistance rendered out of the Tamil Nadu Ex-services personnel Benevolent Fund during the period.

Serial number and Name of the Grant.	Number of cases.	Amount (Rupees)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Monthly grant for maintenance to poor ex-servicemen/widows who have no other source of income	393	1,59,405.20
2 Old Age Pension for Ex-Servicemen	110	67,284.65
3 Leprosy Relief Grant for Ex-Servicemen	1	619.20
4 Pocket money to TB/Leprosy patients undergoing treatment in the State TB/Leprosy	445	16,482.00
5 Immediate relief grant sanctioned to Ex-Servicemen/their dependents who are found in standard condition by the Directorate/Direct Soldiers' Sailors' & Air men's Boards.	2111	1,09,307.00
6 Marriage grant for the daughters of Ex-servicemen	332	1,66,000.00
7 Funeral grant on the death of ex-servicemen	545	81,700.00
8 Fire/Flood relief to the affected ex-servicemen/widows	4	1,020.00
9 Lump sum grant for starting petty shop or for other business trades etc., to disabled ex-servicemen widows.	48	31,186.80
10 Artificial limbs for Ex-servicemen	14	2,759.00
11 Scholarships to the children of ex-servicemen	5452	2,13,952.25
12 Presentation of Dhooties/Sarees to Old-Age pension grantees to ex-servicemen/widows during Flag Day function at Raj Bhavan on 16th January 1984.	110	10,599.11
13 Pre-examination training classes for Banking Services Recruitment Board on the ex-servicemen	52	22,172.00
14 Pre-examination training classes for Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission on the Ex-servicemen/dependents.	300	7,277.44
15 Monthly interim relief to ex servicemen	31	17,895.60
16 Presentation of gift parcels to leprosy in patients	40	4,392.75
17 Jai Jawan Stalls for ex-servicemen		5,129.65

In addition, the Assistant Directors of Ex-servicemen's Welfare have secured assistance to the tune of Rs. 4,28,868.80 for 1,992 cases, as grants from the Army Central Welfare Fund and Disabled Army Personnel Widows and Orphans Fund, Indian Naval Benevolent Fund, Indian Air Force Benevolent Fund, Indian Red Cross Society and other Regimental Benevolent Funds.

NEW SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED:—

Training of youngmen for absorption into Armed Forces:

The Department of Ex-servicemen's Welfare had conducted 6 Training Camps with 100 boys each for absorption into Armed Forces during the year 1983-84 and out of 600 boys trained, 429 boys were absorbed into Armed Forces.

Special Employment Cell for Ex-servicemen:

The Special Employment Cells for Ex-servicemen in the Directorate of Ex-servicemen's Welfare and in the Offices of the Assistant Director of Ex-servicemen's

Welfare are functioning from 1st April 1982 onwards. As on 31st March 1984, a total number of 15,104 ex-servicemen have registered with these Special Employment Cells. During the period 1st April 1983 to 31st March 1984, 1,482 ex-servicemen have been placed against the reserved vacancies in Central and State Government Departments/Undertakings, Nationalised Banks, etc.

Monthly financial assistance to Ex-servicemen leprosy:

In order to help the ex-servicemen leprosy patients for their maintenance a new scheme styled as 'Monthly Financial Assistance to Ex-servicemen Leprosy patients' has been launched by this Directorate of Ex-servicemen's Welfare. Under this scheme, the Ex-servicemen leprosy patients belonging to Tamil Nadu State who have already exhausted the receipt of Medical After Care Fund grant of Rs.50 p.m. for 36 months from the Indian Red Cross Society are granted this monthly financial assistance from Tamil Nadu Ex-services Personnel Benevolent Fund for life for their maintenance.

ELECTIONS.

Electoral Rolls of Assembly Constituencies:

The Electoral Rolls for the Assembly Constituencies in the State were last revised intensively in the year 1979 before the conduct of the last General Elections to the House of the people. The Election Commission of India decided to revise intensively the Electoral Rolls for the Assembly Constituencies throughout the country before the conduct of the next General Elections, which is normally due early in 1985. To start with the Election Commission of India ordered the intensive revision of Electoral Rolls for the 113 Rural Assembly Constituencies from 1st April 1983 with reference to 1st January 1983 as the qualifying date.

Accordingly Electoral Rolls for the 113 Rural Assembly Constituencies were revised and finally published on 1st November 1983.

In the second phase, the Election Commission of India directed that the intensive revision of the Electoral Rolls for the 121 urban Assembly Constituencies also be taken up from 20th October 1983 with 1st January 1984 as the qualifying date. Accordingly, the Electoral Rolls for the 121 Urban Assembly Constituencies in the State were taken up for intensive revision in accordance with the following programmes:—

(1) House-to-house enumeration: 20th October 1983 to 21st November 1983.

(2) Printing of Electoral Rolls: 22nd November 1983 to 22nd December 1983.

(3) Draft publication of Electoral Rolls—23rd December 1983.

(4) Last date for filing of claims and objections—28th January 1984.

(5) Disposal of claims and objection—28th January 1984 to 6th February 1984.

(6) (a) Final publication of Electoral Rolls (except the electoral rolls for Assembly Constituencies in Madras City)—7th February 1984.

(b) Final publication of Electoral rolls for 14 Assembly Constituencies in Madras City—15th February 1984.

Simultaneously, the Electoral Rolls for 113 Rural Assembly Constituencies which were revised summarily from 20th October 1983 with reference to 1st January 1984 as the qualifying date. The programme for this revision was the same as that was followed for the intensive revision of Electoral Rolls for Urban Assembly Constituencies.

Thus the Electoral Rolls for all the 234 Assembly Constituencies in the State had been intensively revised and updated with reference to 1st January 1984 as the qualifying date. The Electoral Rolls for all the Assembly Constituencies except those for the 14 Assembly Constituencies comprised in Madras City were finally published on 7th February 1984. The Electoral Rolls for the 14 Assembly Constituencies in Madras City were finally published on 15th February 1984.

Preparation of last part of electoral rolls of Assembly Constituencies:

During the intensive revision of the electoral rolls of the 234 Assembly Constituencies in the State in 1983 the applications received up to 31st January 1984 from the service personnel through the Record Officers concerned were forwarded to the respective Electoral Registration Officers with instructions to prepare and print last part of the electoral rolls of the Assembly Constituencies.

The rolls were finally published on 7th February 1984 along with the General voters part.

The members of electorate in Tamil Nadu is 3,09,51,602.

Electoral Rolls for Council Constituencies:

The Electoral Rolls of 3 Graduates' and 4 Teachers' Constituencies mentioned in para 3 below were taken up for revision in 1983 in connection with the biennial elections to Tamil Nadu Legislative Council from these Constituencies in March 1984.

The revision programme commenced on 1st October 1983 and the rolls were finally published on 31st January 1984 as per the approved programme of the Election Commission of India.

The names of the constituencies and number of voters registered in the final rolls are given below:—

Madras District Graduates' Constituency	86,385
Tamil Nadu South Graduates' Constituency	63,029
Tamil Nadu North Graduates' Constituency.	43,064
North Arcot-South Arcot Teachers' Constituency.	12,527
Salem-Dharmapuri Coimbatore-Periyar-Nilgiris Teachers' Constituency.	18,754
Thanjavur-Tiruchirappalli-Pudukottai Teachers' Constituency.	13,936
Tirunelveli-Kanniyakumari Teachers' Constituency.	11,796

CONDUCT OF ELECTION :**Biennial Elections to Council of States, 1983 :**

The term of office of the six members of the Council of States representing Tamil Nadu expired on 24th July 1983. The Presidential and Election Commission's notifications for holding biennial elections were republished in the State Gazette on 4th July 1983. Following were the various stages of the election programme :

- | | | |
|---|---------|-----------------|
| (1) Opening of nomination | .. .. . | 4th July 1983. |
| (2) Last date for receipt of nomination | .. .. . | 11th July 1983. |
| (3) Scrutiny of nomination | .. .. . | 12th July 1983. |
| (4) Last date for withdrawal of candidatures. | .. .. . | 14th July 1983. |
| (5) Date of Poll | .. .. . | 22nd July 1983. |

The hours of poll were from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Totally seven candidates contested for six seats in this election. The poll was held on 22nd July 1983 and the result was declared on the same day. The following six persons were duly elected:—

- (1) Thiru Aladi Aruna *alias* V. Arunachalam.
- (2) Thiru G. Karuppiyah Moopanar.
- (3) Thiru M. Kadar Sha.
- (4) Thiru Era. Sambasivam.
- (5) Thiru Murasoli Maran.
- (6) Thiru G. Varadarasu.

Biennial Elections to T.N.L.C., 1983 :

The term of office of the seven members of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council elected by the members of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly expired on 2nd August 1983. The Governor's and the Election Commission's notifications for holding this elections were published on 4th July 1983. The various stages of election programme indicated for the biennial elections to Council of States 1983 above were adopted for this election also except the date of poll. The Poll day was 21st July 1983 and the hours of poll were from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Totally seven Candidates filed their nomination for seven seats and hence there was no contest. The following seven candidates were declared elected on 15th July 1983 *i.e.*, on the last date fixed for the withdrawal of candidatures :—

- (1) Thiru K. Kalaimani.
- (2) Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha.
- (3) Thiru M. P. Subramanyam.

- (4) Thiru P. Manickam.
- (5) Thiru S. Raghavanandam.
- (6) Thiru Y.S.M. Yusuf.
- (7) Thiru R. M. Veerappan.

The declaration of result was published in the State Gazette on 16th July 1983 and the notification under section 74 of the Representation of People Act, 1951 containing the names of the newly elected members was published on 3rd August 1983.

Governor's nomination to T.N.L.C., 1983 :

The term of office of the three members of Tamil Nadu Legislative Council nominated by Governor expired on 30th December 1983. The Governor of Tamil Nadu nominated the following three members to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council in the said vacancies:

- (1) Thiru M. Masilamani.
- (2) Thiru P. Angamuthu
- (3) Thiru C. R. Kolappa.

The Governor's notification under sub-clause (e) of Clause (3) and Clause (5) of Article 171 of the Constitution of India was published in the State Gazette on 31st December 1983.

BIENNIAL ELECTIONS TO T. N. L. C., 1984 :**Graduates and Teachers Constituencies :**

The term of office of the eight members of Tamil Nadu Legislative Council elected from three Graduates and Four Teacher's Constituencies expired on 20th April 1984. The Governor's and the Election Commission's notification for holding the biennial elections were published in the State Gazette on 13th February 1984. The following were the various stages of the election programme :—

- (1) Opening of nomination .. 13th February 1984.
- (2) Last date for receipt of .. 20th February 1984.
nomination.
- (3) Scrutiny of nomination .. 21st February 1984.
- (4) Last date for withdrawal .. 23rd February 1984.
of candidatures.
- (5) Date of poll 18th March 1984.

The hours of poll were from 8 a.m. to 4. p.m.

Totally 67 persons filed their nominations and the nomination of one person was rejected on the day of scrutiny and six persons withdrew their nomination on the last day fixed for withdrawal of candidatures leaving 60 contestants in the election field. The list of contesting candidates was published in the State Gazette on 25th February 1984. The poll was held on

18th March 1984 peacefully throughout the State and the counting of votes was taken up on 19th March 1984. The following eight candidates were declared elected against the constituencies indicated :—

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Madras District Graduates. | Dr. H. V. Hande.
Thiru R. Ganesan
alias Misa R. Ganesan |
| (2) Tamil Nadu North Graduates. | Thiru L. Jayachandran |
| (3) Tamil Nadu South Graduates. | Thiru P. T. R.
Palanivelrajan. |
| (4) North Arcot-South Arcot Teachers. | Thiru C. R. Lakshmi-kandhan. |
| (5) Salem-Dharmapuri-Coimbatore-Periyar-Nilgiris Teachers' Constituency. | Thiru A. Mayilswamy. |
| (6) Thanjavur-Tiruchirappalli-Pudukottai Teachers. | Thiru K. Meenakshisundaram. |
| (7) Tirunelveli -Kanniyakumari Teachers. | Thiru M. C. Sankaralingam. |

The declaration of result of this election was published in the State Gazette on 23rd March 1984.

Election by members of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly :

The term of office of the seven members of Tamil Nadu Legislative Council elected by the members of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly expired on 20th April 1984. The Governor's and the Election Commission's notifications for holding the biennial elections were published in the State Gazette on 12th March 1984. The following were the various stages of the election programme :—

- (1) Opening of nominations .. 12th March 1984.
- (2) Last Date of receipt of .. 19th March 1984. nomination.
- (3) Date for the scrutiny .. 20th March 1984. of nomination.
- (4) Last date for the .. 22nd March 1984. withdrawal of candidatures.
- (5) Date of poll 30th March 1984.

The hours of poll was from 10a.m. to 2p.m. Totally eight contestants were in the field on the last date fixed for the withdrawal of candidatures. The list of contesting candidates was published in the State Gazette on 24th March 1984. The poll was held on 30th March 1984 and the result was declared on the same day. The following person were declared elected:

- (1) Thiru Anakaputhur C. Ramalingam.
- (2) Thiru M. Karunanidhi.
- (3) Thiru A. P. Sivaraman.
- (4) Thiru E. Mathusudanan.
- (5) Thiru Manamadurai R. Rajendran.
- (6) Thirumathi V. Jayalakshmi.
- (7) Thiru Jeppiaar.

The declaration of result was published in the State Gazette on 31st March 1984.

Biennial elections to Council of States, 1984 :

The term of office of the six members of the Council of States representing Tamil Nadu expired on 2nd April 1984. The presidential and the Election Commission's notifications for holding the biennial elections were republished in the State Gazette on 12th March 1984. The various stages of election programme indicated for the biennial elections to Tamil Nadu Legislative Council 1984 by the Members of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, above were adopted for this election except the date of poll. The poll day was 29th March 1984 and the hours of poll were from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Totally seven candidates contested for six seats in this election. The poll was held on 29th March 1984 and the result was declared on the same day. The following six persons were duly elected in this election—

- (1) Thiru N. Rajangam.
- (2) Thiru V. Ramanathan.
- (3) Thiru V. Gopalsami.
- (4) Thiru T. Thangabalu.
- (5) Thiru Valampuri John.
- (6) Selvi Jayalalitha.

Vacancies in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly:

Dr. M. Karunanidhi representing 8, Anna Nagar Assembly Constituency and Thiru K. Anbazhagan representing 6, Purasawalkam Assembly Constituency have resigned their seats on 18th August 1983.

Thiru N. Kittappa, representing 171, Mayuram Assembly Constituency expired on 11th November 1983.

The Supreme Court India of in its Judgement, dated 7th December 1983 has set aside the election of Thiru V. Arengarajan representing 157, Uppiliapuram (ST) Assembly Constituency.

Thiru S. Natarajan, representing 183, Thanjavur Assembly Constituency expired on 23rd February 1984. Consequently, there are five vacancies in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.

TERRITORIAL ARMY.

117 Infantry Battalion (TA), Tiruchirappalli :

The year 1983-84 commenced with high morale among the Officers, Junior Commissioned officers and other ranks. Special emphasis during the year was on further improving the standard of individual and collective training. The aim of training was to improve professional skills and ensure combat worthiness of sub units to carry out their assigned tasks at short notice. The training was operationally oriented and due attention was also given to celebrate 'Territorial Army Day' and preparations for annual training.

Recruitment and Recruit Training :

225 Recruits were recruited by this unit during the month of July to March 1983-84. The recruits were given 30 days recruit training from 21st November to 20th December 1983. This was followed by one month embodiments under Rule 33 and 2 months annual training thus giving them a total of four months training in all.

Annual Training :

Annual training camp for the year 1983-84 was carried out from 20th January 1984 to 19th March 1984.

TA Day Celebrations :

Territorial Army Day Celebrations were given wide publicity through newspapers, AIR and Television. The celebrations included :-

- (a) Special Pooja at Unit Mandir
- (b) Ceremonial Sainik Sammellan
- (c) Cinema Show
- (d) Ceremonial Parade/Flag March
- (e) Entertainment Programme by Song and Drama Division
- (f) Barakhana
- (g) Pagal Gymkhana
- (h) Variety Entertainment by Schools/Colleges
- (i) Dinner : Officer's Mess
- (j) Advertisement and Publicity
- (k) Reception by Citizens of Tiruchirappalli.

Recruitment into Defence Service Corps :

Thirty-five personnel from this unit were recruited into DSC in April 1983

Aid to Civil Power :

The unit was requisitioned in Aid to Civil Authority (Flood Relief Operations) in Thanjavur district from 23rd December 1983 to 6th January 1984. One company of this unit under command of Capt. VNN Kutty

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was deployed for rescue operations at Pattukkottai, Muthupet and Annaikadu of Thanjavur district. The troops in addition to their assigned tasks also assisted Army Engrs. for erecting of baily bridge and plugging road breaches. Senior Army officers and VIPs. appreciated the work of this unit at the flooded sites.

Sports and Cultural Activities :

Two NCOs. of this unit participated in the Inter Command Hiking Competition held at 124 Inf. Bn. (TA) New Delhi for Rifle and Carbine. This unit also participated in the Inter Command Basket Ball tournament held at 124 Inf. Bn. (TA), New Delhi.

Jawans of this unit underwent an ecological cadre conducted by 123 Inf. Bn. (TA), Jaipur. They also took part in an afforestation and Pasture Development Projection the Banks of the Rajasthan Canal in Bikaner district in the Thar Desert.

One J CO 7 four other ranks of this unit took part in Bharat Parikrama on cycle from Villupuram to Ongol and covered 575 kms.

Conclusion:

The State of morale of the unit is very high.

110 Infantry Battalion, Coimbatore :

The Training for the year 1983-84 was carried out based on the Training Directive issued by TA Group Headquarters Southern Command, with special emphasis being laid on Collective/Operations oriented training. The aim of training was to—

(a) Develop fully motivated and competent "Territorial Army" personnel.

(b) develop highly efficient and combat-Ready sub-unit capable of moving out at short notice to successfully carry out the assigned operational tasks.

Recruitment and Recruit Training :

A total of 100 recruits were enrolled during the year. The newly enrolled personnel were imparted 60 days recruit training in accordance with the Training Syllabus laid down by the TA Directorate. A newly commissioned officer posted to this unit was imparted one month's recruit training followed by three months voluntary training. A good standard in training was achieved by all recruits.

Embodiment and Annual Training :

The unit was embodied for a total period of 3 months with effect from 21st December 1983. 8 Officers, 25 JCOs. and 597 Other Ranks attended the training camp.

On completion of annual training on 19th March 1984 the Battalion was disembodied with effect from 20th March 1984.

Territorial Army Day :

The 34th Anniversary of the Territorial Army was celebrated from 8th October to 11th October 1983 at Coimbatore in a befitting manner. On 8th October the programme commenced with a special pooja at Unit Mandir at 08 00 hrs. which was attended by all

At Chidambaram Park the Territorials were given a warm reception by the Citizen's Committee of Coimbatore under the Chairmanship of Dr.G.Bakthavatsalam, Managing Director of the KG Hospital, Coimbatore. The District Collector and other senior civil officials were also present to greet the territorials. Later, Dr. G. Bakthavatsalam, Chairman, Citizens' Committee

presented a valuable memento to the Battalion on behalf of the Citizen's Committee.

Sports Activities :

The performance of the unit in various inter-battalion competitions was commendable. The unit shooting team participated in the Inter-Infantry Battalion (TA) Skill-at-Arms competition and is expected to win the first position in the entire group. The shooting team also participated in the Indian Navy Annual Musketry Course Open Event shooting Competition and bagged once again the trophy for the year 1983-84.

Conclusion :

The overall performance in Administration, training and standard achieved during the year was highly satisfactory.

Chapter XXVIII

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

BOILERS.

As in the past, the administration of the India Boilers Act, 1923, in Tamil Nadu during the year has been carried out by the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers assisted by three Deputy Chief Inspectors of Boilers and 7 Inspectors of boilers.

The total number of boilers and economisers in the active list in the State at the close of the year 1983-84 was 1,866. Out of these, 1,625 boilers inclusive of economisers were permitted for use taking into the consideration the condition of the boilers and economisers. A few boilers were not put into use due to trade conditions and due to repairs to the boilers. The boilers that were put to repairs were inspected by the concerned Inspectors of boilers and when necessary by the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers, Madras, during and after completion of repairs.

Stress had always been made on the proper quality of materials to be used on boiler repairs followed by test certificate, viz., Form III-A, III-B, III-C and Steel Maker's certificate in Form IV for plates as stipulated in Indian Boiler Regulations 1,950 to ensure safety and quality of work. The performance of welders engaged in repairing the boilers and manufacture of boilers and erection of steam pipelines and manufacture of valves were theoretically and practically tested to ensure quality and standard in the performance of welding.

The particulars of boiler registered under Section 7 of Indian Boiler Act, the number of boilers transferred into the State and outside the States are as follows :—

	1983-84.
Total Number of boilers and economisers at the end of last year.	1,768
Add Number of boilers registered during the year.	80
Add Number of boilers transferred into the State from other States.	25
Less Number of boilers transferred to other States from this State.	7
	1,866

Hence Number of active boilers and economisers during the close of the year. 1,866

Accident.—There was no accident during the year under review.

The particulars of new manufacturing items inspected and certified by this Inspectorate are furnished below :—

	For 1983-84
(i) No. of boilers manufactured—	
(A) at Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited.	14
(B) K.C.P.	Nil
(ii) No. of Small H.M.T. and VCT Boilers manufactured by Jaya and Co., Coimbatore	32
manufactured by I.A.F.C., Faridkot	36
manufactured by Chemee Boilers	27
manufactured by Bermaco Mech. Engineers	1
manufactured by Kaveri Engineering Enterprises	1
Total	97

Besides these, this Inspectorate carried out inspection of manufacturing items also.

Welders Test :

As usual, this Inspectorate conducted both theoretical and practical tests for welders this year also and certificates were awarded to—
723 Persons.

Boiler Attendant Examination and Boiler Operation Engineers Examination :

Boiler Operation Engineers Examination was alone conducted during August, 1983. 60 certificates of proficiency have been issued.

Receipts and expenditure :

The total Revenue received by this Inspectorate is Rs. 30,22,925.00.

The total expenditure incurred by this Inspectorate for the year 1983-84 Rs. 9,86,125.00.

ELECTRICAL INSPECTORATE.*Revenue :*

(a) Revenue under the Tamil Nadu Electricity Taxation on consumption Act, 1962.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)

(i) On energy sold by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	262.45
(ii) On energy sold by the licensees ..	0.70
(iii) On energy generated and consumed ..	146.19
(b) Under the I.E.R. 1596	53.16
(c) Under the Tamil Nadu Electricity Duty Act, 1939	48.82
Total	511.32
3. Expenditure:—	
Under 245. A. Chief Electrical Inspector	38.10
Under 245. AB.	2.50
Under the head collection charges.	
(i) Tamil Nadu Electrical Board	1.0504
(ii) Licensees	
4. (a) No. of inspections conducted under the Tamil Nadu, Electricity (Taxation on Consumption Act, 1962)—	
(i) Revenue units in the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	6
(ii) Circle offices in the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	
(iii) Licensees undertaking	1
5. No. of inspections conducted under the Tamil Nadu Electricity Act, 1939	5
6. Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Rule, 1957:	
(c). Total No. of cinemas on 31st March 1984.	

(a) Permanent A.C. Theatres	72
(b) Permanent Non-A.C. Theatres	1,033
(c) Semi-permanent theatres	195
(d) Touring Talkies	1,000
(e) Open Air theatre	6

(2). No. of Electrical Certificates:

(a) Issued	259
(b) Renewed	949

(3). Cinema Operator Licence :

(a) Fresh Issue	724
(b) Renewal	895
(c) Duplicate issue	26

7. (i) No. of Inspections conducted under the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956 and Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

1. Sub-stations	102
2. Distribution transformers Board Licensees	18,544
3. Rule 63 inspections	1,096
4. Rule 46 inspections	1,853
5. H.T. Routes	21
6. Generators	631
7. Neon signs	29
8. X-Rays	24
9. Section 30 inspections	60
10. Rule 5 inspections	16
11. Others	82
12. Accidents Investigations	138

(ii) Inspection of Cinemas:

1. Permanent A.C. Theatres	}	1,175
2. Permanent non A.C. Theatres		
3. Semi-permanent Theatres		
4. Touring Talkies		176
5. 16/35 mm. theatres		1,123
6. Open Air theatres		17
		5
8. Total No. of H.V. Consumers as on 31st March 1984		1,966
9. 1. Number of H.V. Routes approved		22
2. Number of method of constructions approved		1,358
3. Number of permits issued and revalidated		71
4. No. of safety certificates issued		899

5. Number of sanctions under section 27 of Indian Electricity Act in respect of Municipal Electrical Undertakings considered	15
6. Number of Tests certificates issued	260
7. No. of generators permitted for commissionings	636
8. No. of Technical sanctions accorded	144
10. Tests conducted at Government Electrical Standards Laboratory:	
1. No. of R.S.S. meters tested; ..	793
2. No. of Fire extinguishers tested	726
3. No. of H.V.D.C. tests and others	2,604

II. Electrical Accidents:

Year 1983-84 Fatal 237 Non-fatal 60, Total 297

12. Details of Licenses Competency certificates issues/ renewal during 1983-84:

	Issue.	Renewal.
Electrical Contractors		
Licence Grade 'A'	30	203
Licence Grade 'B'	378	2,560
Supervisors Competency certificate	575	1,010
Wireman competency certificate.	1,428	4,049

GROUND WATER DIRECTORATE.

A Statement on the fluctuation of water level in December 1983 when compared to December 1982 water level for all districts in Tamil Nadu as well as in January 1983 when compared to January 1984 water level was prepared.

A comparative water level statement of all the districts was prepared for three years (i.e.) 1981, 1982, 1983 for the North East Monsoon periods, for review.

TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 1983-84.

Serial number and name of work.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Water shed study	13	13
2 Photogeologic study (Sq. Km.)+ Geomorphological study.	33,000	33,000
3 Geological Mapping (Number of villages)	3,480	1,775
4 Geophysical Survey (Number of villages)	3,480	2,125

	(1)	(2)	(3)
5 Collection of village-wise Data (Number of villages).		2,040	1,471
Updating		1,560	1,745
6 Ground water Extraction (Number of villages).		2,040	1,420
Updating		1,560	2,202
7 Drilling of Boreholes (Numbers) ..		102	234
8 Pump test in Boreholes		40	81
9 Water Level data		1,803	2,062
10 Water Quality study		3,500	3,700

Aerial Photo-Interpretation :

During the year 1983-84 an area of 33,000 Sq. km. has been studied and Taluk-wise geomorphological maps showing different land forms have been prepared for North Arcot, Dharmapuri, South Arcot and parts of Chingleput Madurai, Tirunelveli and Kanayakumari districts.

Satellite image analysis :

Lands at images [on 1 : 250,000 scale or 1 inch = 4 miles and false-colour composite (F.C.C.) prints] are found to be very useful in the preparation of reconnaissance-level preliminary maps. Land use maps and Geomorphological maps have been prepared for parts of Dharmapuri, North Arcot and South Arcot areas covering an area of 11,000 sq. km.

The maps prepared from serial photographs and satellite images and the different themes studied are often integrated for arriving at definite conclusions regarding the groundwater conditions of an area. The respective coverage provided by the Satellite and the synoptic overview are the two important aspects for delineating the lineaments other structures and land-forms which greatly influence the occurrence and movement of ground water especially in the hard rock terrains of semi-arid environs, similar to the conditions, as obtained in our state.

During the periods of drought the lineament tectonic maps and geomorphological maps have been found to be of immense use especially in locating areas for ground water exploration for locating sites for wells and boreholes. During the year 1983-84 drought, about 555 large-diameter shallow open wells (distress wells) were constructed throughout the State for augmenting water supply. In the above programme, the photogeological maps were found to be useful in the initial stages of survey for locating the favourable sites for groundwater extraction.

Water quality studies :

Water samples collected during the premonsoon and postmonsoon periods from 2,180 shallow observation wells and from the rivers and streams were chemically analysed in the six Geochemical laboratories at Madras, Thanjavur, Salem, Tiruchrappalli, Madurai and Tirunelveli. Based on the chemical analysis results, water quality maps were prepared and conclusions drawn for further detailed studies in specific areas.

Also water samples collected during pump tests in wells, borewells drilled by the department, well, inventoried in the microlevel studies were also analysed.

In addition to the above, chemical analysis for the following special studies were also undertaken. A total of 4,599 water samples were subjected to chemical analysis during the reporting periods.

Collection of village-wise data and groundwater extraction

In all the 17,000 villages in Tamil Nadu, complete data on Geology, Geophysical condition, Land use, Irrigation source, well census and extraction particulars and the details of electrical energy consumption are being collected. All these data are utilised for calculating the groundwater potential of each village.

Drilling of boreholes :

In all districts of Tamil Nadu, the drilling operations are being carried out, to achieve the following objectives :

- (i) to study the lithological characteristics,
- (ii) to collect the core samples for studies like porosity, stratification, micropalaentology, etc,
- (iii) to determine the aquifer characteristics,
- (iv) to study the water quality,
- (v) to identify the thickness of the formations.
- (vi) to study age of different formations and
- (vii) to identify different kinds of lithological samples by mechanical analysis.

Water level data :

About 1,803 shallow dug wells and 82 tube-wells are selected in the State to monitor water level fluctuation. Besides, automatic water level recorders have been installed at selected places for getting periodical water level fluctuations data. These water level fluctuation data are very useful to evaluate the groundwater potential of a terrain.

Equipment operation and maintenance :

In groundwater department has a fleet of 12 down the hole hammer rigs, 12 straight rotary rigs, 10 PR rigs and 5 calyx drills are available. 29 Air compressors and other supporting machinery as well as 90 vehicles have been engaged on exploratory drilling works and brought relief works. 254 bore holes had been drilled during the year.

IRRIGATION.

The opening and closing dates of various reservoirs in the State for irrigation during the year 1983-84 are given below:—

Serial number and name of the Systems Reservoirs.	Actual date of opening.	Date of closing.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Mettur Reservoir ..	17th August 1983	31st January 1984
2 Mettur Canal Scheme	17th August 1983	31st May 1984
3 Pullambadi Scheme	16th September 1983.	31st January 1984
4 New Kattalai High Level Canal Scheme.	16th September 1983.	31st January 1984
5 Bhavanisagar Main Canal—		
Turn	1st September 1983.	26th January 1984
I Turn	1st February 1984.	30th May 1984
6 Amaravathy Main Canal.	20th September 1983.	12th July 1984
7 Kirshnagiri Reservoir I Crop.	20th July 1983	20th December 1983.
8 Kirshnagiri Reservoir II Crop.	24th November 1983.	30th April 1984
(a) Sathanur Left Bank Canal	15th January 1984	23rd June 1984
(b) Sathanur Right Bank Canal.	1st October 1983	3rd December 1983 (Supply allowed for tanks only).
9 Periyar System—		
(a) Single Crop area	16th September 1983	15th February 1984
(b) Double Crop area.	16th September 1983	28th February 1984
10 Vaigal Reservoir—		
(a) Thirumangalam	16th September 1983	15th January 1984
(b) Periyar New Extension area.	16th September 1983	15th February 1984
11 Manimuthar Reservoir	29th December 1983	31st May 1984
12 Kodayar System ..	13th July 1983	15th March 1984
13 Pattanamkal ..		Not opened.
14 Radhapuram Canal		Not opened.
15 Kanniyakumari Branch Canal.	30th June 1983	15th February 1984

Formation of a Reservoir across Panbar in Dharmapuri district :

The Scheme envisages formation of a reservoir with a capacity of 238 Mcft across Panbar near Marampatti village in Uthangarai taluk of Dharmapuri district and Excavation of a canal for a length of 31.23 km. The scheme will benefit an extent of 4,000 acres irrigated dry in the backward area of Dharmapuri district. The latest cost of the scheme is Rs. 307.00 lakhs.

All the works have been completed. Irrigation supplies have been allowed on 24th November 1983. The project has been inaugurated on 26th December 1983.

Total expenditure incurred since inception is Rs. 323.71 lakhs.

Kelavarapalli Reservoir Scheme

The scheme envisages formation of a Reservoir of capacity 481 Mcft. across Ponnai near Kelavarapalli village in Hosur taluk of Dharmapuri district. The L.M.C. and R.M.C. for lengths of 30.50 km. and 22.58 km. are proposed to be excavated. This scheme will benefit a new area of 3,238 hectares of irrigated dry crops, besides stabilising an extent of 1,438 hectares and also will provide 2 mgd of water supply to SIPCOT complex at Hosur. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 605.65 lakhs. The scheme was commenced in August 1977. The work is held up since November 1979 due to High Court's stay order in connection with the land acquisition. Till the end of 1983-84, 26 per cent masonry dam work, 60 per cent of L.M.C. and 80 per cent of R.M.C. have been completed. Total expenditure incurred since inception is Rs. 281.63 lakhs. Work will be resumed only after High Court's stay order is vacated.

Vaniar Reservoir Scheme :

The Scheme contemplates the forming a reservoir of capacity, 418 M. cft., across Vaniar river, a tributary to the Ponnai. This reservoir is situated in Mullikadu village in Harur taluk, of Dharmapuri district. A left main canal for a length of 17.75 km., and a right main canal for a length of 12.45 km. are also proposed to be excavated under this scheme. This scheme will benefit an ayacut of 3,460 hectares dry lands besides stabilising 730 hectares.

The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 1,203.10 lakhs. The work was commenced in 1978-79 and is targeted to be completed in 1984-85.

Upto the end of 1983-84, 85 per cent of earth dam, 98 per cent of masonry dam, have been completed. Works in both the canals are nearing completion. The balance works are in progress and will be completed as targeted. The expenditure incurred upto March 1984 since inception is Rs. 867.25 lakhs.

Vembakkottai Reservoir Scheme :

The scheme contemplates the formation of a Reservoir of capacity, 398 Mcft. across Vaiappar near Vembakkottai village, Sathur taluk, Ramanathapuram District and excavation of left main canal and right main canal for a length of 15.9 km., and 16.4 km. respec-

tively. The scheme benefits an extent of 3,278 hectares dry land. The estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 46 lakhs.

The work was taken up for execution during June 1979. To end of 1983-84 earth dam and masonry dams were completed except for certain residual works 88 per cent of excavation in Left Main Canal and 82 per cent of excavation in right Main Canal also have been completed to end of 1983-84. The remaining works are targeted to be completed in the year 1984-85. Expenditure incurred since inception is Rs. 431.66 lakhs.

Inchambadi Anai-cut Scheme :

This scheme contemplates construction of a diversion anicut across Ponnai near Inchambadi village, Harur taluk of Dharmapuri district. The irrigation is proposed through two canals (i.e.) L.M.C. and R.M.C. for a length of 23.15 km. and 28.67 km. respectively. The scheme will benefit to a new extent of 2,530 hectares of irrigated dry crops. The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 394.00 lakhs.

The scheme was commenced in 1980-81 and it is targeted to be completed in 1984-85.

Anicut works were completed in 1983-84. Excavation of L.M.C. and R.M.C. for a length of 20.00 km. and 26.30 km. respectively have been completed upto end of 1983-84, and the remaining works are targeted to be completed in 1984-85.

Thoppaiar Reservoir Scheme :

The scheme contemplates formation of a reservoir in Thoppaiar Village, Dharmapuri taluk and district with a capacity of 298 M. cft. and also excavation of L.M.C. and R.M.C. for lengths of 24.20 km. and 16.47 km. respectively.

The latest estimated cost is Rs. 596.00 lakhs. The Scheme will benefit a new extent of 2,157 hectares of irrigated dry crops. The work was commenced in 1980-81 and targeted to be completed by 1985-86.

Till the end of 1983-84, 81 per cent of earth dam excavation of L.M.C. and R.M.C. for lengths of 10.45 km. and 7.97 km. were completed. Except for residual works, masonry dam was completed in 1983-84.

Siddhamalli Reservoir Scheme :

The Scheme contemplates formation of a reservoir across Siddhamalli Odai near Kargudi village, Udayapalayam taluk, Trichirappalli district, with a capacity of 227 m. cft., and a canal length 9.80 km.

The scheme benefits to an extent of 1,566 hectares of dry ayacut, 135 hectares of wet ayacut in addition of to stabilising the existing 342 hectares of wet ayac

The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 450 lakhs. The work was commenced in March 1981.

Till the end of 1983-84, 39 per cent of earth dam, 2 per cent of masonry dam and excavation of canal for a length of 6.98 km., were done. The remaining work are in progress.

Thumbalahalli Reservoir

The scheme contemplates formation of a reservoir of 131 M.cft. capacity across the river Pulapatti, a major tributary of Kambianallur, a tributary of Ponnai in Thumbalahalli village of Palacode taluk in Dharmapuri district. Two canals of length of 8.77 km., and 4.55 km., respectively are proposed to be excavated on the left and right side of the reservoir. By implementing this scheme 2,184 acres (884 ha) of dry land will be brought under cultivation besides bridging a gap of 96 acres (38 ha) and stabilising 326 (132 ha) acres. Work has been physically completed except for some minor residual works in canals.

The total expenditure incurred during 1983-84 is Rs. 212.24 lakhs.

Uppar Reservoir Scheme

In the year 1980 the Government have sanctioned the scheme for Rs. 90 lakhs. The scheme envisages the formation of a reservoir across Uppar river with a capacity of 80 M.cft., near Sirupathur village in Lafgudi taluk of Tiruchirappalli district and excavation of left side main canal for 4.85 km., length and right main canal for 8.66 km., length. The scheme will benefit a new dry ayacut of 720 hectares. The latest cost of the scheme is Rs. 140 lakhs. The scheme has been completed.

Kullur Sandai Reservoir Scheme

The scheme was sanctioned by the Government in the year 1979.

This scheme envisages the formation of a reservoir across Virudupatti Odai of Capacity 127 cft near Kullursandai village, Aruppukottai taluk of Ramanathapuram district and main excavation of Left Main Canal and Right Main canal for lengths of 6.40 km. and 3.50 km. respectively. The scheme will benefit and extent of 1,170 hectares new dry lands. The latest cost of the scheme is Rs. 254 lakhs.

Except for residual works in earth dam, 45 per cent of the masonry dam were completed and major portion of cross masonry works were completed to end of 1983-84. Fifty three per cent of excavation in Left Main Canal and 54 per cent Right Main Canal were completed to end of 1983-84. The remaining works are targeted to be completed in 1984-85. The expenditure incurred up to 1983-84 is Rs. 211.10 lakhs.

Nagavathi Reservoir Scheme

This scheme consists of the formation of a reservoir across Nagavathi river with a capacity of 164 M. cft. in Errapatti village, Dharmapuri taluk and district and excavation of Left Main Canal for a length of 17.17 Km. and of right Main Canal for a length of 18.98 Km. This scheme benefits 807 hectares of dry double crop. The latest estimated cost is Rs. 359 lakhs. The execution of this scheme was commenced in 1980-81 and it is targeted to be completed in 1984-85.

Up to the end of 1983-84, 84 per cent of earth dam, 11 per cent of masonry dam were completed. Left Main Canal for a length of 10.97 Km. and the Right Main Canal for a length of 4.52 Km. have been excavated. The remaining works are in progress and targeted to be completed in 1984-85.

Sulagiri Chinnar Reservoir Scheme

This scheme contemplates for the formation of a reservoir of capacity 81 M. cft. across Chinnar river near Sulagiri village in Hosur taluk of Dharmapuri district. Two canals taking off on left and right side traverse 2.36 Km. and 8.80 Km. respectively. This scheme will benefit a new extent of 353 hectares of dry double crops. The latest estimated cost is Rs. 187 lakhs. The work was commenced in 1981-82, and it is targeted to be completed in 1984-85.

Up to end of 1983-84, 88 per cent earth dam and excavation of Right Main Canal to a length of 8.26 Km. were completed. Works in surplus weir and Left Main Canal were completed in 1983-84.

Kesarigulihalli Scheme

The scheme envisages for the formation of a reservoir of capacity 134.09 M. cft. across Kesarigulihalli river near Bellahalli in Tirumalayadi village in Palacode taluk of Dharmapuri district. The Left Main Canal and Right Main Canal for length of 9.35 Km. and 5.20 Km. respectively are also proposed to be excavated. This scheme will benefit to 1,620 hectares of irrigated dry crops. The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 399 lakhs. This scheme was commenced in 1981-82 and it is targeted to be completed in 1985-86.

Up to the end of 1983-84, 60 per cent of earth dam, 35 per cent of spillway, 3.35 Km. of excavation in Left Main Canal 0.30 Km. of excavation in Right Main Canal have been completed.

Golwarpatti Reservoir Scheme

This scheme contemplates formation of a reservoir of capacity 178 M. cft. across Arjunanadhi river near Golwarpatti village in Sattur taluk of Ramanathapuram

district. A main canal for a length of 8.80 Km. is proposed to be excavated. This scheme will benefit a new extent of 2,630 hectares (809 hectares first crop and 1,821 hectares in second crop) for the irrigated dry crops besides bridging a gap of 35 hectares and stabilising 99 hectares of wet crops. The work was commenced in 1982-83 and it is targeted to be completed in 1986-87. 14 per cent of earth dam has been completed till 1983-84.

Anaikuttam Reservoir Scheme :

The scheme contemplates formation of a reservoir across Arjunanadhi with a capacity of 127 M. cft., near Anaikutram village of Virudhunagar taluk of Ramana-thapuram district. Main Canal will be excavated for a length of 5.10 Km. The scheme will benefit an extent of 1,821 hectares irrigated dry crop (607 hectares of I crop and 1,214 hectares of II crop).

The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 303.60 lakhs. The work was commenced in 1982-83 and it is targeted to be completed in 1985-86.

41 per cent of earth dam has been completed till 1983-84.

Kariakoil Reservoir Scheme :

The scheme comprises of formation of a reservoir of capacity, 190 m.cft. across Kariakoil river near Pappinaickenpatti village in Attur taluk of Salem district and excavation of left main canal and right main canal for lengths of 10.10 km. and 10.84 km. The Scheme will benefit to an extent of 2,671 hectares (1,214 ha. of I crop, 1,457 hectares of II crop) irrigated dry crops.

The latest cost of the scheme is Rs. 866.00 lakhs. The scheme was commenced in 1982-83 and it is targeted to be completed in 1987-88. To end of 1983-84, 22 per cent of earth dam, excavation of left Main Canal, right Main Canal for 5 km. and 1.50 km. respectively were done.

Sothuparai Reservoir Scheme :

The scheme contemplates formation of a reservoir of 100 M. cft. capacity across the Varahanadhi river, tributary of Vaigai river near Thangarai village in Periakulam taluk of Madurai district. A Main Canal for a length of 7.02 km. is proposed to be excavated.

The scheme will benefit to an extent of 405 hectares of new dry land besides bridging a gap of 27 hectares and stabilising 739 hectares of wet ayacut. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 870.10 lakhs. Preliminary works such as construction of staff quarters, store sheds, Office buildings, formation of approach roads to reservoir site and quarrying are in progress.

Concurrence from the State and Central Organisation is awaited for alienation of forest lands. On its receipt only, the main work can be commenced.

Perumpallam Reservoir Scheme :

The scheme has been sanctioned by the Government in the year 1983 for Rs. 381 lakhs. The scheme contemplates formation of reservoir with a capacity of 115.80 M.cft. across Perumpallam river a tributary of river Bhavani which in turn is a tributary to river Cauvery near Kombanayakampalayam village in Sathyamangalam taluk of Periyar district. Irrigation will be carried on by two canals viz. Left Main Canal of 7.55 km. and Right Main Canal of 6.05 km. The scheme aims to provide new irrigation facilities to an extent of 2,595 acres of dry ayacut in 1st crop and 865 acres in 2nd crop. Construction of temporary staff quarters and preliminary works are in progress. Construction of earth dam up to Ground Level is to be taken up shortly.

Kudhiraiyar Reservoir Scheme :

The scheme envisages formation of a reservoir of capacity 252 M. cft. across Kudhiraiyar river, a tributary of Amaravathi river in Pappampatti village in Palani taluk of Madurai district. A lined Main Canal for a length of 8.58 km. is proposed to be excavated to benefit an extent of 1,315 hectares (irrigated dry crops) besides bridging a gap of 82 hectares of wet ayacut and stabilised the wet ayacut of 891 hectares under the five anicuts situated lower down. The estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 446.60 lakhs. The work was commenced in 1982-83 and it is targeted to be completed in 1985-86.

To end of 1983-84, 22 per cent of earth dam and excavation of Main Canal for 4.00 km. were done.

Noyyar Reservoir Scheme :

The scheme contemplates construction of barrage across Noyyal river in Dharapuram taluk of Periyar district to divert the monsoon flash flows in Noyyal as well as return flows from lower Bhavani Project, through a feeder canal of 10.50 km. long to a proposed Reservoir near Authupalayam in Karur taluk of Trichy district. The capacity of this reservoir will be 235 m.cft. A lined main canal for a length of 30.78 km. is proposed for this reservoir. This scheme will benefit an extent of 3,895 hectares of irrigated dry crops in Karur taluk of Trichy district. The latest cost of the scheme is 1,281.97 lakhs. The scheme was commenced in 1980-81 and it is targeted to be completed in 1985-86. To end of 1983-84, 16 per cent of barrage and 41 per cent of Authupalayam Reservoir works were completed. Besides, 5 km. of excavation in feeder canal and 20 km. of excavation in main canal were also done to end of 1983-84.

Anaimaduvu Reservoir Scheme :

The scheme contemplates formation of a reservoir of capacity 262 M.cft. across Anaimaduvu river near Kurichi village in Salem taluk of Salem district. The left Main canal and right main canal for lengths of 5.50 km. and 15.05 km. are proposed to be excavated. The scheme will benefit 2,820 hectares (2,118 hectares in I crop and 702 hectares in II crop) of irrigated dry crops.

The latest cost of this scheme is 829.00 lakhs. This scheme was commenced in 1982-83 and it is programmed to be completed in 1986-87. To end of 1983-84, 34 per cent of earthdam, 1 per cent of masonry dam, excavation of right Main Canal for 2.75 km. were done.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (BUILDINGS).

The Building Branch of P.W.D. is in charge of Planning, Design and Execution of all Government Buildings viz., Medical, Education, Agriculture, Public Works, etc. The maintenance of all Public Buildings also being attended by this department. It also undertakes on agency basis, construction of buildings for Quasi Government Organisation, Local Bodies and Statutory Organisation such as E.I.S., Regulated Market Committee etc., by collecting centage charges.

Financial outlay :

An amount of Rs. 4,050.42 lakhs has been provided in B.E. 1983-84 (Capital outlay on Major Buildings alone) for execution of various Government Buildings, of which an amount of Rs. 3,093.27 lakhs has been allocated to P.W.D. for execution of various Government buildings. The expenditure incurred by this department on major building works during 1983-84 is about Rs. 2,865.99 lakhs.

Medical :

To ensure healthy living for all the people the Government, are taking active interest in expanding Medical facilities in the State and have sanctioned many works during the year 1983-84. The Capital outlay under the Head during the year 1983-84 as per F.M.A. proposals is Rs. 680.60 lakhs. This includes expenditure on building works relating to Family Welfare, Medical Education, Public Health and Indian System of Medicine.

Education :

The Government have keenly felt the need for education among the younger generation to develop them as worthy citizen of the State. To provide educational facilities in more number of places in the

State Government, have sanctioned various schemes for the construction of College and Schools and improved facilities for the existing educational institutions. During the year 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 256.54 lakhs has been sanctioned for the construction of school and College buildings and they are in various stages of progress.

Consequent on the implementation of 10+2+3 pattern of education, Government have sanctioned Rs. 1,088.50 lakhs towards the construction of buildings with one Class room and one Laboratory for 632 Government Higher Secondary Schools which are executed in 5 phases upto 1983-84. Apart from the 490 schools completed upto 1982-83, during this year 1983-84, 70 schools were completed. Remaining schools are in progress.

During the year 1983-84, Government have sanctioned for the construction of 774 toilet blocks in 724 Government High/Higher Secondary Schools in Tamil Nadu and the works are in progress. The Capital outlay under this head during the year as per F.M.A. proposals is Rs. 162.52 lakhs.

Agriculture :

Agriculture forms the backbone of the Indian Economy and is the source of livelihood for about 70 per cent of the Indian people. This department is executing some of the civil part of works like Seed Godowns, Drying yards, Machine Hall, Temperature Humidity Godown, Seed Processing Unit, Glass House and buildings for both residential and administration at various places.

The capital outlay for the Agriculture department during the year 1983-84 as per F.M.A. proposals is Rs. 278.97 lakhs.

Revenue Department :

In order to provide accommodation for Revenue Officers which are functioning in Rental building and in old buildings, the Government have accorded sanction during 1983-84 for the construction of one R.D.Os. office at Coonoor at Rs. 15.75 lakhs and Taluk Offices at Gummidipoondi, Thiruvarur, Mettupalayam and Mylapore at Rs. 21.70 lakhs each.

The Government have sanctioned so far (upto 1983-84) for the construction of 675 R.I. quarters. In the previous year, 345 R.I. quarters have been completed. During the year 1983-84, 110 Nos. of R.I. quarters have been completed. Remaining quarters are in progress.

The capital outlay during this year under this department head as per F.M.A. proposals is Rs. 92.00 lakhs.

Commercial Tax

As most of the Commercial Tax buildings are accommodated in the rental buildings, huge expenditure has to be incurred by way of rent. In order to reduce recurring expenditure, the Government have sanctioned number of buildings scheme under this department.

The capital outlay under this department during this year as per F.M.A. proposals is Rs. 55.63 lakhs.

Police :

In order to upgrade the standards of living of Police and provide accommodation to the Police Stations which are functioning in rental buildings, the Government have sanctioned number of quarters and Police Stations.

Based on the Seventh Finance Commission, Recommendation, several housing schemes have been taken up in the previous years. Totally 4,356 Units have been sanctioned for a total value of Rs. 1,289 lakhs which account for 122 Inspector quarters, 246 S.I. quarters, 1,543 Constable quarters and 2,445 numbers Barrack accommodation. Apart from the 266 Units completed last year. During this year 613 units (3 Inspector quarters, 18 S.Is and 592 Constable quarters) have been completed. Balance 3,477 units are in progress.

Police Station :

Out of 150 Police Stations sanctioned for Rs 341.00 lakhs in the previous years, 81 Police Stations have been completed so far and the remaining places are in progress.

During this year 1983-84 construction of Police Station at 45 places in the State have been sanctioned for Rs. 331.00 lakhs and the work will be taken up shortly.

The capital outlay under the department during this year as per F.M.A. proposals is Rs. 68.43 lakhs.

Jails :

During this year 1983-84, the Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 67.87 lakhs for providing F.O.L. water supply and other amenities in the various sub-jails of the State. All the works are in progress. The Government have also sanctioned an amount of Rs. 232.75 lakhs for construction of additional buildings and providing amenities etc. in Central Prison at Trichy, Coimbatore, Cuddalore and in selected sub-jails in the State. The work are in progress. The capital outlay under the head during the year as per F.M.A. proposals is Rs. 448.14 lakhs.

Judicial :

In order to provide accommodation for Court, the Government have sanctioned for the construction of Court buildings in the various places of the State. The Capital outlay under this department during the year as per F.M.A. proposals is Rs. 90.29 lakhs.

P.W.D.

Besides construction of buildings to other Government departments, PWD is executing building works for the construction of Rest Houses, Inspection Bungalows, Circuit Houses and Office buildings for PWD Divisions and sub-divisions where accommodation is very difficult. Quarter for the PWD Officers are also being constructed in a few places. The capital outlay under this department as per FMA proposals is Rs. 47.39 lakhs.

The Government have sanctioned for the construction of 24 Bungalows for the Honorable Ministers of Tamil Nadu at Adyar for Rs. 202.00 lakhs. So far 8 bungalows have been completed. The remaining are in progress.

During this year construction of additional four floors to the Ezhilagam Annexe building, Chempauk Madras for Rs. 37.50 lakhs have been completed and handed over to the occupying department.

Social welfare department.

In the previous year, the Tamil Nadu Integrated nutrition Project with the aid of World Bank has been implemented in 170 blocks covered in Nine divisions Tamil Nadu. Construction of 51 RHTCs. building (Hostel and quarters) 9 ANM Schools and LHV Training School etc. for Rs. 272.61 lakhs have been completed and handed over to the occupying department.—

During this year 1983-84, the Government have sanctioned for the construction of additional rooms in 2nd floor of the ANM Schools at 5 places for accommodating the additional trainees of Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives for Rs. 21.25 lakhs. The works are in progress.

Cyclone and Flood shelter :

To safeguard the people from natural calamities, the Government have sanctioned for the construction of cyclone shelters in various places of the State. Under Phase II, Government have sanctioned construction of Cyclone Shelters in 50 places with the assistance of European Economic Community Phase I at the rate of Rs. 3.00 lakhs each. Out of this 41 shelters so far have been completed and the remaining shelters are in progress. With the aid of Prime Minister's Relief Fund, the Government have also sanctioned the construction of Cyclone shelters at 8 places and the works are in progress. The Capital Outlay under this head during this year as per FMA proposals is Rs. 25.96 lakhs.

Animal Husbandry :

This department executed buildings for facilitating more live stock population. Construction of buildings for Veterinary dispensaries, Clinical Centres, Heifer production shed, Isola shed, Operation theatre, Tissue Culture Centres are some of the works undertaken by P.W.D. The capital outlay during this year under this department as per FMA proposals is Rs. 20.32 lakhs.

Danida :

During this year, under Phase III, the Government have sanctioned for Rs. 36.50 lakhs for the construction of General side building to the PHC, Medical Officers quarters and Paediatric ward in Salem and South Arcot Districts. The above buildings are being taken up for execution.

The Capital outlay under Danida Project during this year as per FMA proposals is Rs. 69.97 lakhs.

Deposit works :

The P.W.D. also undertakes execution of works like bus stands, shopping complexes, Daily market etc on behalf of the municipalities and Town Panchayats under Central and State aided integrated Urban Development Programmes as also the buildings for the Labour Welfare Board, Tamil Nadu Text Book Society, E.S.V.C. men Welfare, etc.

(1) Some of the works completed during the year 1983-84 are given below : -

(i) Construction of Commercial complex at Kumaran Road, Tiruppur—Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

(ii) Construction of buildings for Shops in Daily Market at Ooty—Rs. 28.12 lakhs.

Maintenance and repair works :

The maintenance and repair works of State Government buildings is rested with the buildings branch of P.W.D. Maintenance of Park and Lawns, Memorials and Swimming Pool also come under the purview of the department. The payment of property tax for the Government buildings are also under the control of this department. The provision made in the Budget Estimate 1983-84 for maintenance of Government buildings both residential and non-residential is Rs. 264.93 lakhs.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is a statutory body constituted on 1st July 1957 under the Electricity (Supply) Act 1948 as successor to the Electricity Department of the Government of Madras. This is the 27th year of operation since the formation of the Board and 57th year of operation if the period prior to the formation of the Board is also taken into account.

Installed Capacity :

With the adding of Kalpakkam Atomic Power Project 235 M.W. Unit-I during the year in July 1983, the total installed capacity of the Tamil Nadu Grid rose to 3,344 M.W. viz. 1,369 M.W. of Hydro, 1,140 M.W. of Thermal excluding the 600 M.W. of Neyveli Thermal Station and 235 M.W. of Kalpakkam Atomic Power Project under Central Sector. With the loss of one 30 M.W. unit at Basin-Bridge Power House in April 1981, the installed capacity has to be reckoned at 3,344 M.W. The effective capacity of the Hydro Stations in summer is however only around 600 M.W., due to half the capacity being tied to irrigation.

Power Demand :

The sustained peak demand of the Tamil Nadu Grid during the year was 1,929 M.W. recorded on 24th March 1984.

The demand was met partly by generation from the Hydel and Thermal Power Houses in the Board and partly by power purchased from the Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station and from Neighbouring States.

The maximum instantaneous demand during the year was 1,970 M.W. recorded on 31st March 1984.

Generation and Purchase of Power :

The total power generated and purchased during 1983-84 was 10,384 M.U. The details are given below:

Board's Hydro Generation	..	2,949 M.U.
Board's Thermal Generation	..	3,981 M.U.
Power purchased from Neyveli Lignite Corporation.		3,028 M.U.
Power purchased from Kalpakkam	..	376 M.U.
Power purchased from Kerala	..	16 M.U.
Power purchased from Karnataka	..	....
Power purchased from Andhra Pradesh	..	31 M.U.
Power purchased Manali Refineries	..	4 M.U.

Line Loss (Provisional) : Total .. 10,384 M.U.

The power actually sold to ultimate consumers, including licensees, other States and Pondicherry was 8,052 M.U. The Line Loss works out to 18.75 per cent

Sale of Energy :

During the year, energy sold to the ultimate consumers was 8,052 million units, of which 4,242 M.U. was consumed by the High Tension Loads and 3,810 M.U. by Low Tension Loads. The categorywise consumption was 3331 M.U. by Industrial, 2,476 M.U. by Agricultural, 895 M.U. by domestic consumers, 636 M.U. by commercial consumers, 238 M.U. by licensees, 197 M.U. by other states including Pondicherry and 279 M.U. by departmental works, building water works, public lighting, etc.,

Per Capita Consumption (Provisional) :

The per capita consumption was 186 units for the year 1983-84 as against 189 units during 1982-83.

Consumers : (Provisional)

About 2.83 lakhs of new consumers were given supply during the year, taking the total number of consumers at the end of 1983-84 to 54.0 lakhs which includes 5.62 lakhs of hut services. The total connected load by the Board as on 1st March 1984 was about 9000 M.W.

Lines Energised (Provisional) :

258 Km. of extra high tension lines, 1,524 Km. of High Tension lines and 5,394 Km. of Low Tension lines were energised in 1983-84, taking the total to 86,327 Km. of E.H.T. and H.T. lines and 2,75,262 Km of L.T. lines at the end of the year.

Sub-Station Energised :

15 New sub-stations were commissioned during the year. There were 425 Extra High Tension and High Tension sub-stations in the State as on 31st March 1984.

Distribution Transformers Energised :

2,386 Distribution Transformers with a capacity of 2,39,626 KVA were energised during the year, taking the total as on 31st March 1984 to 60,562 Numbers with capacity of 61,80,386 KVA.

Rural Electrification :

Electric supply was extended to 37 villages and 15 hamlets in 1983-84 by extending street lights and other facilities. There were 63,614 towns, villages and hamlets having the benefits of electricity at the end of the year. 89 Adi-Dravida colonies were electrified during the year, taking the total to 26,112 as on 31st March 1984. 17,589 Agricultural pumpsets were connected during the year and the progressive total pumpsets was 9,82,606 as on 31st March 1984.

Finance :

The financial particulars, viz., Gross Revenue expense and capital expenditure for the year 1983-84 are furnished below :—

RS. IN CRORES

Gross Revenue (excluding Government subsidy).	366.49
Revenue Expenses (before providing for Reserve and interest charges).	417.15
Capital Expenditure	194.15
Total capital outlay of the Board as on 31st March 1984.	1,828.45

Hut Electrification Programme :

The Board, on directions from the Government of Tamil Nadu, launched a programme for electrification of huts in villages and panchayats in July 1979. By the end of March 1984, about 5.62 lakhs huts were given power supply.

Power Position :

The storage as on 1st April 1983 excluding Mettur is 81.78 M.U. against 619.29 M.U. on 1st April 1982. The inflows realised during 1983-84 is 3390.39 M.U. against 2,572.8 M.U. in 1982-83. The Hydro generation during the year is 2,949 M.U. against 3,345 M.U. last year.

In the current year, the Board has to forego substantial energy its Thermal sets at Tuticorin and Ennore and with N.L.C. Since the units have to be taken out one after the other for their overhaul which have been due. The only redeeming factor this year is the availability from the Madras Atomic Power Station which has commenced supply to the Tamil Nadu Grid from 23rd July 1983. The station has so far given about 376 M.U. to the Tamil Nadu Grid. Also the performance of Tuticorin Power House has shown marked improvement in the recent months. This station has produced about 333 M.U. in December 1983, 344 M.U. in January 1984 and 347 M.U. in March 1984. This is a record performance since the station came into existence.

With the above power availability, the Board has been able to build up substantial storage in the reservoirs through judicious operation of Hydel sets. The storage as on 1st April 1984 was 918.25 M.U. as against 81.78 M.U. on the same day last year. This has facilitated the removal of most of the restrictions step by step.

The power cut on H.T. industries, which was 75 per cent on demand and 60 per cent on energy in April 1983, has been reduced by stages to 30 per cent on demand and energy in respect of power intensive industries and 15 per cent on demand only in respect of other H.T. industries with effect from 20th February 1984. Similarly, the cut on H.T. commercial services which was 30 per cent on demand and 45 per cent on energy has been reduced by stages to 15 per cent on demand only with effect from 20th February 1984. The cut on H.T. essential and domestic services which was 15 per cent on demand and energy in April 1983 has been completely removed with effect from 20th February 1984. The cut on L.T. industries which was 45 per cent in April 1983 has been completely removed from July 1983.

General :

Tamil Nadu Electricity Board ranks first in India in the number of Agricultural consumers connected and served and also in extending power supply to huts in villages.

The installed capacity in the Tamil Nadu Grid viz. 3,344 M.W., is the highest in the Southern Region and Third in India, next to Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

TAMIL NADU STATE TUBEWELLS CORPORATION

The Tamil Nadu State Tube Wells Corporation was incorporated on 19th March 1982 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 3 crores, to provide irrigation facilities by sinking tubewells for the dry lands of small and marginal farmers in Tamil Nadu.

1. Scheme for Adi Dravidar Communities :

The tube wells Corporation prepared a scheme for Rs. 1,000.16 lakhs for sinking 1,187 wells/tube wells in Chengalpattu, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Trichirappalli, Ramanathapuram, Pudukottai and Tirunelveli Districts. The Government in Social Welfare Department have sanctioned this scheme for providing irrigation facilities to the Adi Dravidar lands in the sedimentary area of first five districts. It was proposed to execute the scheme by the end of March 1984.

2. Drilling Progress :

Since inception of this Corporation as 84 bore-holes have been completed up to the end of March 1984.

Drilling work is under progress in 9 locations. An area of 1,952 acres will be brought under cultivation and 2,573 beneficiaries are benefited by these schemes.

3. Schemes completed :

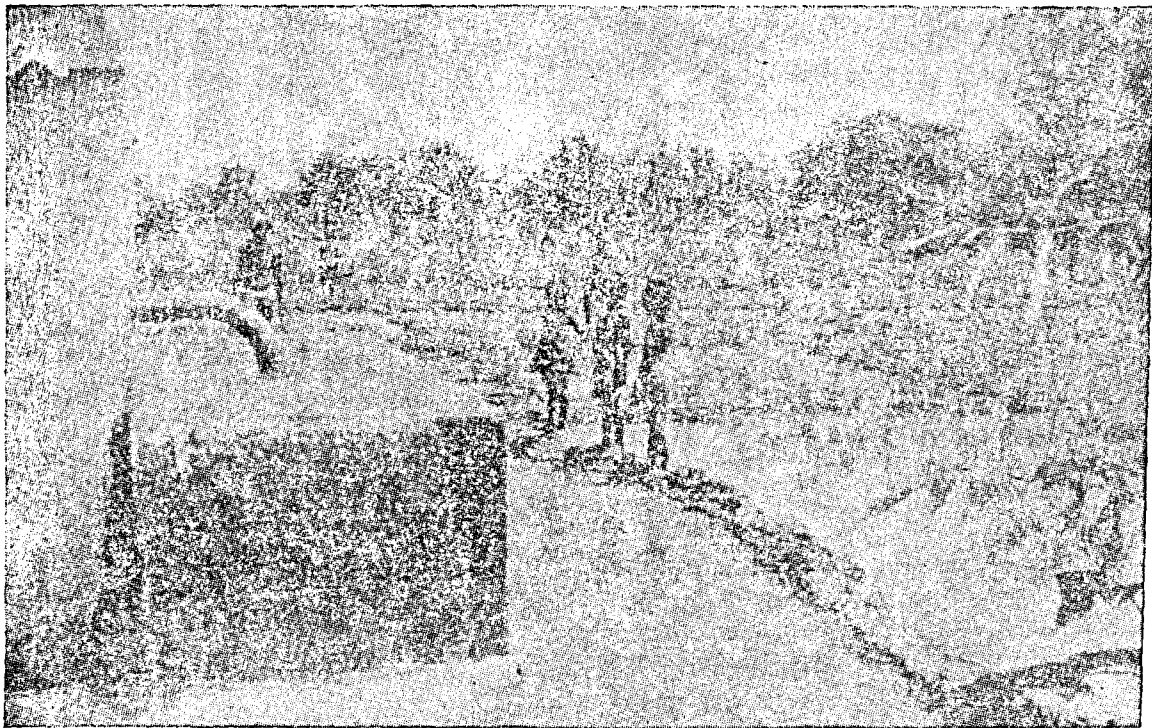
3 tubewells scheme have been completed in South Arcot District and in Thanjavur District. 5 tube-well schemes have been completed. The wells have been handed over to the Irrigation service societies and water is being supplied for irrigation.

4. Financial Position :

This Corporation has earned an amount of Rs. 6.5 lakhs as centage since the inception. But the administrative and capital expenses have been Rs. 50.91 lakhs during 1982-83 and 1983-84. Due to non-availability of rigs and other heavy machineries, sufficient quantum of work could not be done to earn for its maintenance. Hence this Corporation has incurred a loss of Rs. 16.57 lakhs during 1982-83 and Rs. 25.00 lakhs during 1983-84.

At present this Corporation is providing irrigation facilities to the dry lands belonging to the poorest of the poor Adi-Dravidar Farmers, most of them live below the poverty line.

The schemes have been completed at Marungulam, Karunkulam and Gopalpatti, Thanjavur District where the parched dry lands are blooming with food crops due to the assured water supply provided by this Corporation.



Tamil Nadu State Tube wells Corporation.
Tube well Scheme at Marungulam in Thanjavur District.

Chapter XXIX

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

AGRICULTURAL INCOME-TAX.

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1955 (Tamil Nadu Act V of 1955) continued to be implemented by the Agricultural Income Tax Department during the year 1983-84.

Total number of assessments both under Composition and Return basis made during the year were 34,664 out of this 34,050 cases (both under Composition and Return) were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 614 cases. Besides out of 1,646 arrear cases, both under Composition and Return basis 1,294 cases were disposed of during the same period, leaving a balance of 352 cases.

Demand, Collection and Balance :

Out of total demand of Rs. 715.28 lakhs, including arrears, a sum of Rs. 418.06 lakhs was collected upto the end of the year.

Cost of Administration :

Cost of Administration for 1983-84 was Rs. 70.69 lakhs as against Rs. 66.82 lakhs during the year 1982-83.

ASSIGNMENT OF LANDS TO LANDLESS POOR.

Assignment of cultivable waste lands :

Cultivable waste lands are assigned under R. S. O. (Old B. S. O.) 15, to landless and poor persons. The maximum extent that may be assigned to a landless poor person free of cost except in Kanyakumari District shall be that which together with all the lands, owned by him makes up a total extent equivalent to 3 acres of dry 1-acre of wet assuming 1 acre of wet land to be equivalent to 2 acres of dry land. In respect of Kanniyakumari district, the maximum extent that can be assigned to landless poor is 1 acre of dry or 0.50 acre of wet land.

The particulars showing the total extent of lands assigned and the number of persons benefited from 1st April 1983 to 31st March 1984 in the State are furnished below :

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	Number of pattas issued.	Extent AC. CENT
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	1,661	
Others	7,999	
	9,660	12,347.79

Regularisation of Encroachment by way of dwelling houses in Natham and other unobjectionable poramboke :

Under R. S. O. 21, house sites are assigned to houseless poor persons, free of land value upto 750 Sq. feet in Madras and Madurai cities, Towns of Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli and upto 0.03 cents in other areas in the State.

The assignment of house-sites is largely done by way of regularisation of unobjectionable encroachments by dwelling houses on Natham (Village site) and other porambokes.

In 1971, the Government had imposed a ban on the assignment lease of Government lands in the City of Madras and within a periphery of 20 miles from the limits of the Madras City and within the limits of the towns of Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore. The ban was imposed so as to make all Government lands available for the housing programme of the Slum Clearance Board. Subsequently in 1973, the ban was relaxed in respect of unobjectionable encroachments existed on 30th June 1972 subject to the concurrence of Slum Clearance Board. However the concurrence of the Madras Metropolitan Development Authority has also to be obtained in such cases.

The Government have since ordered that encroachments by hutments by houseless poor persons as existing as on 30th June 1977, in the Cities of Madras, South Arcot and Madurai and in the major Municipal areas whether in Revenue or Public Works Department lands, including State Highways lands should not be evicted and may be regularised according to the rules.

The above orders will not however apply to the encroachments made by the houseless poor in the patta lands required by the Government and Government land required for specific purpose of Government Departments and Corporate bodies like the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, the Municipal Corporation, etc.

A statement showing number of house site pattas issued from 1st April 1983 to 31st March 1984 is appended below :

Category.	Number of pattas issued.
(i) Scheduled Caste	1,03,608
(ii) Scheduled Tribes	4,617
(iii) Others	1,07,837
Total	<u>2,16,062</u>

DROUGHT.

During the year 1982, there was failure of South-West as well as North-East Monsoons in Tamil Nadu. Consequently, the State came in the grip of a serious drought situations.

In order to alleviate the sufferings of the drought affected people, the State Government draw up the comprehensive drought relief programme for Rs. 217.73 crores and sent Memoranda to the Government of India.

The Central Team visited the drought affected areas in Tamil Nadu in March 1983. Based on the recommendations of the Central Team, the Government of India approved a ceiling of expenditure to the various drought relief works to the tune of Rs. 68.36 crores.

Government also sanctioned Rs. 230 lakhs for supply of preventive and curative medicines for use in the medical institutions in the drought affected areas. During the drought period, 29,74,411 anti-cholera inoculations and 6,42,865 anti-typhoid inoculations were done. 3,03,155 water sources were chlorinated.

Government also sanctioned Rs. 464 lakhs for distribution of seeds, pesticides and fertilisers at subsidised rates to the small and marginal farmers in the drought affected areas.

The impact of the drought conditions on the weaker sections of people resulted in the sudden reduction of their purchasing power. Consequently, there was unprecedented stagnation of handloom goods in Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies, Government there fore, implemented a scheme for free distribution

of one Janatha saree and one Janatha dhoty to each of the families of landless agricultural labourers with effect from 14th April 1983. 28,02,329 Janatha dhoties and 33,30,104 Janatha sarees have so far been distributed. The scheme has been extended so as to benefit landless agricultural labourers within the limits of Municipalities, Townships and Corporations also.

The Government had also constituted a High-Level Committee with Chief Secretary to Government as Chairman, the Second Secretary to Government and other Secretaries to Government and other Heads of departments concerned as members of committee to review the implementation of the drought relief programmes. The committee reviewed the progress of the schemes periodically and saw to the timely implementation of the drought relief programme.

The Government of India deputed another Central Team in October 1983. The members of the Team visited the affected districts and inspected various drought relief works which were completed. The Central Team appreciated the various relief works implemented in the State. On the basis of the recommendations of the Second Central Team, the Government of India have conveyed an additional ceiling of Rs. 9.18 crores for improvement of drinking water supply schemes, bringing the total Central ceiling to Rs. 77.54 crores.

As against the total ceiling Rs. 77.54 crores, the Government of India have so far released a sum of Rs. 62.96 crores for drought relief schemes, taking into consideration the margin money of Rs. 17.18 crores available with the State Government. Out of the above Central assistance of Rs. 62.96 crores Rs. 42.93 crores has been given as loan and Rs. 20.03 crores as grant.

The statement given shows the schemewise expenditure of Rs. 114.28 crores incurred by the State Government under the drought relief programmes during 1982-83 and 1983-84.

Description of Works / Schemes.	Expenditure incurred as on 31st December 1983. (2) (RS. IN LAKHS).
(1)	
1. Drinking Water Supply—	
1. Sinking of new bore-wells by TWAD Board	4,579.00
2. Deeping of existing public wells	373.41
3. Provision of separate feeder lines for water supply head-works of local bodies	250.00

Annikulam Reservoir Schemes:

4. Formation of open wells in Tank beds	312.6
5. Assistance to Municipalities and Town Panchayats for augmenting Water supply	155.42
6. Water Supply Schemes in Madras City	1,036.00
7. Water Supply Schemes in Madurai Corporation	30.00
8. Transportation of water by lorries, tractors, etc.	150.77
9. Sinking mini wells and ring wells in certain districts	10.00
10. Erection of diesel engines in open wells	1.64

II. Employment-Oriented Works.—

1. Irrigation Works	1,731.35
2. Formation of earthen roads	272.36
3. Repairs of canals, drinking water ponds, for human beings and cattle	495.16
4. Afforestation	154.31
5. Formation of percolation ponds	274.89

III. Others.—

1. Public Health	229.39
2. Purchase of straw and distribution at subsidised rates	36.90
3. Medical aid to cattle	134.97
4. Agricultural inputs	487.84
5. Sinking of 5000 filter-point tube wells in Thanjavur district	300.00
6. Loans to agriculturists for deepening of private irrigation wells through Land Development Banks	412.00
Total	11,428.05

Apart from providing immediate relief to the drought stricken people, the works executed added permanent assets to the State in the form of drinking water sources, improvements to roads, irrigation tanks, percolation ponds, etc.

FLOOD.

Tamil Nadu was reeling under the spell of severe droughts during 1981, 1982 and 1983. In December 1983 a deep depression which formed in the Bay of

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Bengal off the Tamil Nadu-Sri Lanka Coast crossed the coast near Adirampattinam in Thanjavur district causing in its wake heavy and widespread rains in many districts. The rain fall was almost unabated for a week and the heavy spell of rains caused havoc especially in the coastal districts. The entire season's rainfall occurred in some places in two or three days.

Rainfall figures from 1st October 1983 to 14th December 1983 and from 14th December 1983 to 28th December 1983 are given below:

District.	From 1st October 1983 to 14th December 1983.		From 14th December 1983 to 28th December 1983.	
	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(IN MILLI METERS).				
Madras	1,386	1,147	35	342
Chengalpattu	2,060	1,259	30.7	162.5
North Arcot	1,160	1,157	11	157.5
South Arcot	760	336	22.3	332.3
Thanjavur	4,669	2,682	65.1	638.1
Tiruchirappalli	1,849	1,404	18.6	321.1
Pudukkottai	746	357	37	262.5
Ramanathapuram.	1,938	1,779	24.6	218
Madurai	2,063	1,853	25	144.4
Tirunelveli	1,339	1,135	41.3	64.6
Kanniyakumari	325	128	34	27
Coimbatore	895	799	6.6	81.5
The Nilgiris	1,341	905	22.3	119.3
Periyar	302	260	9	140
Salem	558	371	9.5	152
Dharmapuri	561	211	7	106

The above figures bear out and amply illustrate the intensity of rainfall during the period from 14th December 1983 to 28th December 1983 in the districts of Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Tiruchirappalli, South Arcot and certain parts of Ramanathapuram which were affected most. Vast areas of lands under crops were submerged and widespread damages were caused to bridges, roads, culverts, etc. There were breaches in rivers, tanks, channels, etc. Many lives were lost besides loss of cattle. Lakhs of huts were damaged

either fully or partly. The damages to private and public properties, etc. are as detailed below:

Number of villages affected	5,893
Population affected	43.30 lakhs.
Number of human lives lost	110
Number of livestock lost	16,300
Value of livestock lost	Rs. 1.37 lakhs.
Total area of lands affected	2.2 lakhs ha.
Value of crops damaged	102.54 crores.
Number of huts damaged	7.10 lakhs.
Value of huts damaged	Rs. 25.80 crores.
Value of damages to public properties like roads, tanks, irrigation sources, etc.	Rs. 87.54 crores.

Relief measures were undertaken on a war-footing. The special Commissioner and Commissioner of Revenue Administration stayed in Thanjavur and supervised the relief works in Thanjavur district. The Commissioner of Land Reforms supervised the relief works in Tiruchirappalli district. Air Force and Naval helicopters were pressed into service to airdrop bread and food packets to the marooned people in Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and South Arcot districts. Three Bailey Bridges were put up by the Army Engineers at Myladuthurai-Tiruthurai-poondi-Muthupet-Pattukkottai Road to restore vital road links to the affected marooned and to enable transport of essential supplies.

The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu made an aerial survey of the flood affected areas and visited the affected places. The Union Defence Minister also made an aerial survey of the flood affected areas and appreciated the prompt action taken by the State Government in affording relief to victims. The Minister for Revenue and other Ministers visited the flood affected districts and guided the relief operations by camping in the districts.

Assistance of Rs. 200 per family as cash grant to the occupant of each fully damaged hut, Rs. 50 per family for the occupant of partially damaged hut, free supply of 5 kgs. of rice and 1 litre kerosene, one set of saree and dhoti, etc., to each affected family was given to the victims of flood and an amount of Rs. 1,000 was granted from the Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund to each of the bereaved families. Mobile Medical teams with adequate supplies of medicines and life-saving drugs were sent to the affected areas and carried out 28,42,873 inoculations and chlorination of 3,04,259 water sources.

As a measure of immediate relief, the Prime Minister of India released an amount of Rs. 5 crores. In addition, the Government of India sanctioned an amount of Rs. 10 crores for flood relief works.

After making a tentative assessment of the damages caused, the first Memorandum of Flood Situation in Tamil Nadu was handed over to Government of India on 7th January 1984.

A Central Team visited Tamil Nadu and assessed the flood damages from 29th January 1984 to 2nd February 1984. The team was impressed with the immediate and effective relief given by the Districts Administration to the flood affected people. It also noted with satisfaction, the repair works undertaken on a war-footing in respect of roads and canal branches and the efforts taken to restore communication.

The Final Memorandum giving details of the actual damages to public and private properties and the relief extended and contemplated was handed over to the Government of India on 3rd February 1984, seeking Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 128 crores. Government of India in their order No. 43 (35) PF/1/83 Ministry of Finance, dated 6th March 1984 indicated non-plan assistance to the tune of Rs. 40,14.93 lakhs and plan assistance to the tune of Rs. 1,02.12 lakhs.

February 1984 unseasonal rains :

Just when the State had managed the situation caused by the torrential rains and floods in December 1983 and the Samba and Thaladi crops that could be salvaged were ripe for harvest in the districts, another spell of heavy and unexpected rainfall occurred in February 1984 in several parts of Tamil Nadu. Madras City also experienced heavy downpours.

Consequent to the above rainfall, standing crops were submerged. In certain areas, crops like groundnut and pulses were also affected. There were damages to huts and people were evacuated to safer places and provided with food. Roads and irrigation channels were also affected. The death toll numbered 18.

The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu visited the affected areas in Madras City and expedited the rendering of relief measures. Each division in Madras City was visited by other Ministers who supervised the relief operations.

The damages caused by the above rains to huts, roads, irrigation channels, etc., in the districts as well as in Madras City are as follows :—

Number of villages affected ..	694
Population affected	2,3247 lakhs.
Number of human lives lost ..	19
Total area of crops affected ..	2,543 lakhha.

Value of crops damaged	Rs. 35.602 crores
Number of huts damaged	85,710
Value of damages to public properties like roads, tanks, irrigation, sources, etc.	13.94 crores.

In a memorandum submitted to Government of India the State Government have asked for assistance to the tune of Rs. 14.79 crores.

March 1984 floods :

Due to heavy rains and floods in the first week of March 1984, the districts of Ramanathapuram, Madurai and Tirunelveli mostly affected. Hundreds of villages were affected and thousands of huts damaged. The affected people were evacuated to safer places and fed. The standard pattern of assistance like hutment grant, 5 kgs. of rice, one litre of kerosene, a saree and dhoti etc., was extended to the affected families. Vast areas of standing crops were submerged.

There were damages to public properties like roads, irrigation sources, etc.

The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu made an aerial survey and visited the affected areas in the districts of Ramanathapuram, Madurai and Tirunelveli from 8th March 1984 to 10th March 1984 and personally supervised and expedited relief measures to the affected people.

Prompt relief measures were undertaken in all the affected districts. An assessment of damages caused by these rains to standing crops and other public properties as well as private properties reveals.

Number of villages affected ..	900
Population affected ..	7.63 lakhs.
Number of human lives lost ..	60
Number of livestock lost ..	8,013.
Value of livestock lost ..	0.0782 crores.
Total area of crops affected ..	1.51 lakh ha.
Value of crops damaged ..	42.11 crores.
Number of huts damaged ..	42,178
Value of damages to public Properties like roads, tanks, irrigation sources.	Rs. 28.22 crores.

A memorandum to Government of India was submitted on 4th April 1984 asking for and to the tune of Rs. 32.307 crores. A Central study Team visited the districts of Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram and Madurai between 24th and 28th of April 84 to assess the damages. The Government of India in their Letter No. 43(8) PFI/84, dated 13th July 1984, indicated non-plan assistance of Rs. 801.31 lakhs and plan assistance of Rs. 40.00 lakhs.

LAND REFORMS.

The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act 1961 (Act, 58/61) as amended.

The scope of the Act is to impose ceiling on agricultural land holdings and to acquire surplus lands on payment of compensation. The ceiling applies to each 'person' which term includes an individual or family, company, society, association, firm or trust. A family has been defined as comprising the wife or husband, minor sons and unmarried daughters and minor grand sons and unmarried grand daughters in the male line whose parents are dead. The Act excludes major sons, married daughters, sons and grandsons partitioned off, as also unmarried daughters and unmarried grand daughters favoured with and voluntarily transferred in their favour or partitioned off, from the definition of 'family'. Where a family comprises more than five members, it is allowed additional 5 std. acres for each member in excess of five, subject to an overall ceiling. Land held by a female on the date of commencement of the Act in her name is treated as 'Stridhana'. In addition to the family ceiling, female is permitted to retain land upto a maximum of 10 standard acres.

Under the Principal Act (Act 58/61) the ceiling for person was 30 standard acres subject to an overall ceiling of 60 standard acres, inclusive of the additional acres allowed for excess member in the family and stridhana. The limit was reduced from time to time. The ceiling now in force is 15 standard acres for a person subject to an overall ceiling of 30 std. acres. Initially, trusts were exempted from the operation of the Act, later, a distinction was introduced in 1972 between public and private trusts and in public trusts between religious trusts of a public nature and charitable or education trust of a public nature. Land owned by a private trust is deemed to be land owned by the beneficiaries under the trust. Lands held by religious trusts of a public nature or by religious institutions are exempt from the operation of the ceiling Act. For education and charitable trust of a public nature, different ceiling have been fixed ranging from 5 to 40 std. acres.

The act also provided for a cultivating tenant ceiling area at 5 std. acres per individual Lands held in excess by the cultivating tenant is to be taken possession by the Authorised Officer for distribution on lease to the landless. The term 'cultivating tenant' includes a 'tenant' who is in actual possession of the land.

Exemption is an important aspect of the ceiling law which has undergone frequent changes since 1961. As stated in the previous paragraph lands held by religious institution and religious trusts of a public nature continue to be exempt in full. Exemptions originally provided for the following categories of lands were taken away one by one by subsequent Amendment acts.

(i) Land used for cultivation of sugarcane by factories. ;

(ii) Lands used exclusively for grasing ;

(iii) Lands in hill area; and

(iv) Lands used exclusively for dairy farming or livestock breeding.

Exemptions in respect of lands under plantation, Fuel trees, orchards, etc. are available only so long as they are in continued use. Apart from the above, lands held by land colonisation co-operative societies or donated as Bhoodan or awarded for gallantry to defence personnel are also exempt. Necessary amendments to the Acts with regard to Stidhana, minor properties, exemption to orchards, topes and fuel trees have been suggested so as to be in conformity with notional guidelines on and Reforms. By Tamil Nadu Act 11/79 Government have been empowered to constitute Land Tribunal. By the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms Second Amendment Act, 1979 (Act 8/80), the provisions of Section 84 requiring priority to be given to a person, whose extent is reduced below 3 std. acres by virtue of land ceiling Act, have been amended so as to substitute 3 ordinary acres of dry or 1 1/2 acres of wet land instead of 3 Standard acres. Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Disposal of surplus land) Rules, 1965 have been suitably amended reducing the maximum to 3 ordinary acres of dry land or 1 1/2 acres of wet land from the existing 5 standard acres.

For the surplus lands notified before 27th October 1978 compensation was being determined on the basis of the net annual income from the surplus lands. But, after introduction on or after 27th October 1978, the amount payable is determined based on the land Revenue assessment of the surplus lands.

The progress made upto 31st March 1984 under the Act is given Below:

	Acres.
1. Notified as surplus	1,57,263
2. Covered by stay before taking possession	10,358
3. Available for assignment	1,46,905
4. Covered by stay after taking possession.. .. .	12,323
5. Covered by notices and enquiry.. .. .	7,848
6. Disposed upto 31-3-84	1,26,734
a. Assigned to eligible persons	1,14,012
b. Handed over to T.N.S.F.C.	4,041
c. Reserved under Rule 13	8,681
Total	1,26,734

Details of Beneficiaries.

Category.	Number of persons benefited.	Extent Act.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i) Scheduled Caste	38,832	43,271
(ii) Scheduled Tribes	28	19
(iii) Others	49,842	70,722
Total	88,702	1,14,012

Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) second Amendment Act, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Act 2 of 1984).

To speed up the implementation of the Land Reform measures, Government decided to constitute a Special Appellate Tribunal under Act 323B of the Constitution of India. It was decided to vest the Special Appellate Tribunal with powers to hear appeals and revisions against the orders passed by the Tribunals under the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 58 of 1961) and to omit the existing provisions providing for appeals and provisions to the High Court. The Special Appellate Tribunal will also have revisionary powers against any proceedings of the Land Board and the Land Commissioner.

The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955:

The agrarian unrest, earlier witnessed in Thanjavur district, spread to other areas. This Act was therefore, passed to provide security of tenure to tenant cultivators in the interest of social justice and agricultural production. No cultivating tenant is liable for eviction so long as he pays rent, does not act which is injurious to the land or the crop thereon, does not use the land for non-agricultural purposes or deny the title of the landowner. Disputes under the Act are settled by Revenue Courts. Owing to drought, floods and seasonal fluctuations in the State, the tenants were not in a position to pay the rent due to the landowners. It was felt that there was need to allow them time to rehabilitate themselves before they would be in a position to pay the arrears of rent. Accordingly a moratorium on eviction on the ground of non-payment of rent has been in force since 1976 valid upto the 30th June 1981. The Government have further provided protection from eviction to cultivating tenants upto 15th January 1984 for non-payment of arrears of rent, due for Fasli ending 30th June

1983 and previous fasli to the land lords public trusts. Due to continuous failure of monsoon for the last two years and followed by floods in December 1983, January and February 1984 it was decided to give protection from eviction to cultivating tenants upto 15th January 1985 for non-payment of arrears of rent due for Fasli year ending 30th June 1983 and previous fasli year in flood affected areas in the State. As regard the cultivating tenants in the non-flood affected areas in the State, they were allowed to pay the arrears of rent in a period of two years in four equal half-yearly instalments without interest i.e. 30th June 1984, 31st December 1984, 30th June 1985 and 31st December 1985.

Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair, Rent) Act, 1956:

The passing of the Cultivating Tenants Protection Act necessitated the regulation of the rent payable by the tenants and settlement of disputes. Hence, this Act was enacted. Ceiling rates of fair rent were fixed for wet lands and other classes of lands. The owner of the land is eligible to get fair rent (grain) at 25 per cent of the normal gross produce or its value in money as amended by Act 17 of 1980. The landowners pay the land revenue and other dues on the land while the tenants bears all the expenses of cultivation.

The Tamil Nadu Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration) of Agricultural Lands Act, 1961:

Religious institutions and public trusts own vast areas of cultivable lands. As part of the agrarian reforms the Act fixed a ceiling of 20 standard acres for direct cultivation by institutions and trusts. A cultivating tenant can have not more than five standard acres. The act aims at weeding out bogus leases indulged in. A detailed verification of tenancy is being made in respect of each trust. The Authorised Officers and Revenue Divisional Officers take action for resuming surplus lands held by tenants or held benami for others. This is now being implemented by the regular Revenue Divisional Officers.

Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Protection from Eviction) Act, 1961 (Act XXXVIII of 1961):

This Act protects the interest of persons occupying Kudiyiruppu as on 31st March 1959 from eviction of the Kudiyiruppus by their land lords. Under section 3 (1) of the Act no person occupying a Kudiyiruppu shall be evicted from such Kudiyiruppu except in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands (Record of Tenancy Rights) Act, 1969:

This Act provides for the preparation and maintenance of a complete record of tenancy rights to safe-

guard the interest of tenants. The records of tenancy rights have been prepared and printed after elaborate publication, enquiry, inspection and hearings 4,39,491 tenancies have been registered covering an extent of 6,36,565 acres upto 30th April 1984.

Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyiruppu Conferment and Tamil Nadu Rural Artisans (Conferment of ownership of Kudiyiruppu) Act, 1976 :

These Acts provide for the conferment of ownership rights on agriculturists, agricultural labourers and rural artisans. The homesteads are assigned free from all encumbrance. Compensation is paid by the Government. Alienation of the site for 10 years is prohibited. 1,80,075 persons have been granted pattas upto 30th June 1984 comprising 99,205 of Scheduled castes and tribes, 48,810 of Backward classes and 32,060 others. Similar action is being taken under the Tamil Nadu Rural Artisans (conferment of ownership) Act, 1976. Under this Act, 369 persons have been granted pattas upto 31st March 1984 of them 37 persons belong to Schedule Castes, 15 persons belong to, Scheduled Tribes. 20 persons belong to Backward classes and 115 persons belong to others.

Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers Fair Wages Act 1969 (Act 19 of 1969):

It is applicable for paddy cultivation only in the eleven eastern taluks of Mannargudi, Thiruthurai, Thiruthurai, Mayiladuthurai, Sirkali, Nagapattinam, Tiruvarur, Nannilam, Needamangalam, Kodavasal, Tharangambad and Vedaranyam in Thanjavur District. The Act provided for the payment of fair wages and for review and revision thereof within a period of five years from the date of the previous revision.

Government have revised the rates of wages to be paid to the agricultural labourers from time to time. The rates below are in force now.

Adults.

For persons engaged in ploughing, sowing, plucking of seedlings, forming, trimming and maintenance of lands and channels, preparation of land for sowing and transplantation, transport by manual labour of inputs or produce :-

7 litres of paddy Plus Rs. 2.80 per day or Rs. 9.00 per day.

For persons engaged in transplantation, weeding or other agricultural operations not specified.

6 litres of paddy plus Rs. 1.80 per day or Rs. 7.00 per day.

Non-Adults.

All Agricultural operations.—

4 litres of paddy plus Rs. 1.50 per day or Rs. 5.00 per day.

Explanation.—(1) Ploughing will not include provision of bullocks and ploughs by labourer.

(2) Hours of work for all operations other than ploughing will be seven hours per day for ploughing five hours per day.

(3) Persons required to work at night shall be paid forty per cent additional wages.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948 :

This Act is being implemented in all the districts of Tamil Nadu except in East Thanjavur District, where the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourer Fair Wages Act, 1969 is in force.

The rates of wages for employment in agriculture and ancillary works were fixed under the above Act, in March 1976. In addition to the regular revenue staff, special staff employed by Government are also attending to the implementation of this Act in the Agricultural sector. Disputes or claims under the Act are enquired into and settled by the Special and regular staff authorised in this regard.

The rates of Minimum Wages for employment in agricultural sector as last revised by Government in G.O. Ms. No. 866, Labour and Employment, dated 2nd April 1983 are given below :—

	RS.
1. Employees engaged in ploughing with bullocks and plough supplied by him.	18.00 per day.
2. Employees engaged in ploughing with bullocks and plough not supplied by him.	11.00 per day.
3. Employees engaged in harvest in respect of paddy crop.	11.00 per day or cash value of the workers share in 1/8th of the gross yield of produce whichever is higher.
4. Employees engaged in harvest in respect of crops other than paddy.	11.00 per day.
5. Employees engaged in transplantation or weeding.	8.00 per day.
6. Employees engaged in other agricultural operations (including trimming bunds and fields, climbing trees, etc.)	10.00 per day.

7. Attached labourer/Resident labourer Rs. 210 per month.

These rates are applicable from 5th April 1985.

LAND REVENUE.

Particulars of Demand Collection and Balance under Land Revenue for Fasli 1393 (i.e. from 1st July 1983 to 30th June 1984) are furnished below :

	<i>Demand.</i> (1)	<i>Collection.</i> (2)	<i>Balance.</i> (3)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Arrear ..	5,183.74	1,028.40	4,155.34
Current ..	1,908.12	1,023.36	884.76
Total ..	7,091.86	2,051.76	5,040.10

MASS CONTACT PROGRAMME.

The Mass Contact Programme "Mannu Neeth-Thittam" affords opportunity for redressal of grievances of the villagers by teams of officials who are requested to visit villages periodically. This scheme is being implemented from 1969.

A statement showing the number of petitions received and disposed of in the Mass Contact Programme during 1983-84 is appended below :

<i>Total number of Petitions received during the period from 1st April 1983 to 31st March 1984.</i>	<i>Number of Petitions disposed.</i>	<i>Balance as on 1st April 1984.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1,73,880	1,32,217	41,663

According to the revised procedure, the Mass Contact Programme is to be conducted only at the level of Revenue Divisional Officers, District Revenue Officers and Collectors. The Revenue Divisional Officers should conduct the programme in a village in the taluk under their jurisdiction each month. The District Revenue Officers and Collectors have to conduct the programme by rotation in each division. An official should be sent six weeks in advance to the village intended to be visited to obtain the petitions. The petitions thus obtained should be disposed of by the officer conducting Mass Contact Programme on a particular day fixed for the purpose by taking the concerned officials of the various departments also with him to the village. Orders are

to be passed there on the petition and position intimated to the petitioners. This revised procedure is being followed from 1st April 1984.

REHABILITATION OF REPATRIATES FROM BURMA AND SRILANKA AND VIETNAM.

Burma :

Consequent on the nationalistic policy followed by the Revolutionary Government of Burma, large number of persons of Indian origin returned from Burma for permanent settlement in India. Up to March 1984, a total of 1,44,283 repatriates from Burma arrived in this State.

Sri Lanka :

Under the two Indo-Ceylon Agreements of 1964 and 1974, a total of six lakhs persons of Indian origin in Sri Lanka with their natural increase due to births are to be repatriated to India from 1st November 1964. Till the end of March 1984 a total of 4,35,065, repatriates consisting of 1,09,330 families have arrived from Sri Lanka.

There was eruption of ethnic violence in Sri Lanka from 24th July 1983 on an unprecedented scale. Persons affected by the violence were taken to the refuge camps in Sri Lanka. From these refugee camps set up by Sri Lanka Government and also straight from their places, people of Indian origin (Sri Lankan citizens, Indian citizens and stateless persons) arrived in India. They came by the ferry service from Thalaimannar to Rameswaram. Many flew by air and arrived at Madras, Tiruchirappalli and Trivandrum airports. A total number of 29,178 persons (excluding the repatriates) have arrived in India from 25th July 1983 to 31st March 1984. Destitutes among them are admitted in the transit camps at Mandapam in Ramanathapuram district and Kottapatti in Tiruchirappalli district and given cash doles and subsidised rice on par with the repatriates. In addition, they are also supplied with clothes, utensils and blankets free of cost, depending upon the size of the family. The minimum value of supply made is Rs. 442 per family. These refugees are not eligible for any resettlement assistance as they are expected to go back to Sri Lanka after normalcy is restored in that country.

Vietnam :

From July 1975 onwards some of the Indian nationals (Indian passport holders) in Vietnam and those holding Emergency Certificate issued to them by the Indian Embassy in Vietnam have been repatriated to India. So far, 501 families consisting 2,055 persons have arrived in India from Vietnam.

The problem of rehabilitation of repatriates has been treated as a national problem and the Government of India are meeting the entire expenditure involved in rehabilitating the repatriates, in the shape of loans and grants.

Various measures have been undertaken to provide relief to the repatriates. Repatriates fall into two categories viz. those having roots in India (i.e. those who own landed properties and or have relations in India) and those who have no roots or any living ties with any part of the country. On disembarkation in India, the first category of repatriates go to their home town village or rehabilitation sites, while the others are accommodated in Transit Camps, free of charges.

Transit Camps :

There are three Transit Camps one at Mandapam in Ramanathapuram District, another at Kottapattu in Tiruchirappalli District and the third at Gummidi-poondi in Chengalpattu District.

In the Transit Camp, Cash doles ranging from Rs. 35 to Rs. 115 per mensem according to the size of the family are aid to the repatriate family for a maximum period of seven months in the case of repatriates from Burma and upto a period of one month and in needy cases upto three months in the case of repatriates from Sri Lanka. These rates have been increased to Rs. 110 to Rs. 357.50 per mensem with effect from 10th October, 1983. Within these periods repatriates are provided with one of the various types of rehabilitation assistance to which they are eligible and dispersed from the Camp.

In the case of the repatriates from Sri Lanka, the assistance indicated by the Assistant High Commission (Rehabilitation Cell), Kandy, in the Family Card of the repatriate is provided. Rice at the subsidised rate of 57 paise per Kg. is supplied to the repatriates in the Camp. The scale of supply of 400 grams per day per adult (aged more than 8 years) and 200 grams per day per child (aged 8 years and below). Free medical facilities are given. Marriage allowance and cremation grants are also made available according to rules.

Free education is available for the children of the repatriates. Those who stay in hostels attached to schools are eligible for monthly stipend ranging from Rs. 60 to Rs. 90. Annual book grant ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 150 according to the standard or class in which they are studying is also granted to them. Two seats are reserved for the repatriates in the degree course in each of the Government Arts College in the State. For Professional course, following number of seats are reserved.

Name of the Course	Number of seats reserved for Burma repatriates.	Number of seats reserved for Sri Lanka repatriates.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Medical Course	4	2
2. Engineering Course	1	1
3. Veterinary Course	2	1
4. Law degree Course	2	2
5. Polytechnic	2	3

Further 5 per cent of the seats in the Industrial Training Institutes in this State have been reserved for the repatriates.

Rehabilitation Programmes :

Various rehabilitation measures have been under taken for the resettlement of the repatriates as stated below.

Business Loan Schemes :

Under the Scheme, loans are given to eligible repatriates upto Rs. 5,000 in two instalments of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,000 to set up small trades. If the first instalment of loan of Rs. 3,000 is utilised properly and if the business is capable of expansion and if there is need such expansion, second instalment upto Rs. 2,000 depending on the needs of the trade will be given to them. Unattached women repatriates who have no adult male members to support them are also eligible for business loan upto a maximum of Rs. 5,000. The loans paid under this scheme are repayable in 12 equated annual instalments commencing from the fourth anniversary of the date of drawal of the loan. Upto 31st March 1984, a total of 42,728 repatriate families from Burma and 71,064 repatriate families from Sri Lanka have been sanctioned business loan amounting to Rs. 606.82 lakhs and 1970.14 lakhs respectively.

Bunks/Stalls :

Bunks/Stalls are also constructed through the local bodies by providing them with necessary financial assistance. These bunks and stalls are allotted to the repatriates on concessional terms to carry on their business. So far 423 bunks/stalls have been allotted to the repatriates.

Employment opportunities :

High priority is given to the repatriates for appointment in State Government service through Employment Exchanges. Rules regarding age and educational qualifications are being relaxed in favour of the repatriates for appointment in Government Services if they are otherwise found suitable for appointment to the posts applied for. Exemption from payment of

examination fees and application fees for recruitment into State and Subordinate services has been given to the repatriates. Upto 30th September 1983 a total of 5,633 repatriates from Burma and 6,858 repatriates from Sri Lanka have been provided with employment.

Agricultural and land Colonisation Schemes :

Under this scheme, upto 31st March 1984 a total of 375 repatriate families from Burma and 2,161 repatriate families from Sri Lanka have been settled incurring and expenditure of Rs. 11.36 lakhs and 1,20.81 lakhs upto 31st March 1984.

Scheme for providing housing facilities :

Upto 31st March 1984 a total of 19,525 repatriate families from Burma and 31,462 families from Sri Lanka have been granted housing loan amounting to Rs. 4,66.45 lakhs and 13,18.59 lakhs respectively.

A scheme for the construction of houses to 3,132 repatriates from Burma living in huts in Vyasarpadi lake area in Madras City with the assistance from the Government of India is being implemented through Madras Metropolitan Development Authority.

Settlement in Plantation :

Most of the repatriates from Sri Lanka are plantation labourers. Seperate schemes have been formulated and are being implemented to settle them in plantations. In the plantations, they are given free accommodation and are employed as labourers. They are also provided with all other amenities. Two members from each family are employed as regular workers. The scheme for raising tea over 3,750 acres in the Nilgiris at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,74.03 lakhs for providing employment to 1,875 Sri Lanka Repatriate families is under implementation. The scheme is financed by loan assistance from as Rehabilitation funds and from the Agricultural Re-finance and Development Corporation. The Tamil Nadu Tea Plantation Corporation Limited has been set up for running the plantation. The Tamil Nadu Tea Plantation Corporation Limited has also taken up another scheme for raising tea in an extent of 1,500 acres in Gudalur Jenman lands for providing employment to 750 families of Sri Lanka repatriates. Another scheme for raising tea in an additional extent of 2,500 acres in Gudalur Jenman Lands has also been taken up. 2,326 families of Sri Lanka repatriates have so far been settled in the Tea Project.

Kanniyakumari Rubber Plantation :

A scheme for raising rubber plantation in an area of 2,000 acres in Kanniyakumari District to provide employment to 285 repatriate families from Sri Lanka is being implemented. Under the scheme, 2,011 acres

have been planted. Upto 31st March 1984, a total of 285 families have been settled. This scheme is being executed as a State Scheme and is financed from out of a straight loan from the Government of India.

Training-cum-employment schemes of co-operative Spinning Mills:

Under this scheme the Government of India sanctions loan to the Co-operative Spinning Mills for the employment of repatriates. The Government of India sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 496.32 lakhs as straight loan to State Government for depositing with the 16 Co-operative spinning Mills in the State and the Tamil Nadu Textiles Corporation as fequity share

towards the expansion programme for the provision of employment opportunity to 3,430 repatriates of which 2,745 were employed in the Co-operative Spinning Mills upto 31st March 1984.

Vietnam repatriates :

Upto 31st March 1984, 4501 families of Indian origin have arrived from Vietnam. Out of them about 370 families have settled in Tamil Nadu.

Business loan at the rate of Rs. 3,000 per repatriate family has been sanctioned to 293 families. Other concessions like educational concessions, etc., provided to these repatriates.

Statistical Index relating to the rehabilitation of Sri Lanka Repatriates in Tamil Nadu for the year 1933-34 as on 31st March 1984—

(1)	Families, (2)	Persons, (3)
1. No. of families/repatriates arrivals	1,09,330	4,35,065
2. No. of families sanctioned business loan	71,064	
3. Total amount of business loan sanctioned	Rs. 1,970.14 lakhs (Provisional).	
4. No. of repatriates provided with employment	6,858	
5. Land Colonisation Scheme—		
(a) No. of repatriates families settled in Land Colonisation Scheme	2,161	
(b) Total amount spent for the settlement of repatriates in Land Colonisation Scheme	Rs. 1,20.81 lakhs (including purchase of private agricultural land and subsidiary occupation).	
6. Tea Plantation in the Nilgiris—		
(a) Total area planted with tea	1,462.04 hectares	
(b) No. of repatriate families employed as labourers	2,326	
7. Rubber Plantation in Kanniyakumari District—		
(a) Total area planted with Rubber	804.40	
(b) No. of repatriate families employed as Labourers	285	
8. No. of repatriate families employed in Cinchona Plantation Anamalais	125	
9. No. of persons to whom (educational concessions are granted)	689	
10. No. of families granted loan for construction of houses	31,462	
11. Amount of housing loan granted to repatriates	Rs. 13,18.59 lakhs	
12. Grant to Sri Lanka repatriates from Development Homestead plots upto 31st March 1983	6,12,249	
13. No. of repatriates employed in the co-operative spinning mills	2,745	
14. No. of families settled in Kathial Rubber Plantations in Ardsman	91	
15. No. of families settled in dairy schemes	172	
16. No. of families settled in Powered Cycle-Rickshaw scheme	7	

Statistical Index Relating to the Rehabilitation of Burma Repatriates in Tamil Nadu for the year 1983-84 (as on 31st March 1984) :—

1. No. of sailings so far from Burma	
2. No. of repatriates arrived	1,54,283
3. No. of rootless families among them	

4. Number of families sanctioned business loan	42,728
5. Total amount of business loan sanctioned	Rs. 577.61 lakhs.
6. Number of repatriates provided with employment (excluding casual labourers) ..	5,296
7. (a) Number of families settled in Agriculture	5,505
(b) Total amount spent for the settlement of repatriates in agriculture	Rs. 52 lakhs.
8. (a) Number of Burma repatriate families settled in Land colonisation scheme of Rehabilitation department.	375
(b) Total amount spent for the settlement of repatriates quoted in Col. 1 (a).. ..	Rs. 11.36 lakhs.
9. No. of educational concessions granted	1,932
10. Total number of Bunks /Stalls allotted to repatriates by local bodies	423
11. Loans granted to local bodies for construction of Bunks/Stalls.. .. .	Rs. 7.82 lakhs.
12. (a) Number of families granted loan for construction of houses.. .. .	19,525
(b) Total amount of loan granted to repatriates for housing facilities	Rs. 466.45 lakhs.

URBAN LAND TAX.

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1963 came into force with effect from first July 1963 and was made applicable to Madras City in the first instance. This Act was replaced by the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966 with retrospective effect from the first of July 1963. Subsequently, this Act was amended by the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax (Amendment) Act, 1971 (Act 30 of 1971). The Act was also extended to the towns Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Coimbatore from first July 1971. The slab rate of tax and exemption from levy of Urban Land Tax in respect of holdings of less than one ground were also introduced in the Act with effect from first July 1971. The Act was further amended in 1972 by Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax (Amendment) Act, 1972 (Act 19 of 1973). Under this Act, the first two grounds of the total holdings having the lowest market value held by assessee are exempted with effect from 1st July 1972. The concession for owner's occupation was also raised from 25 per cent to 50 per cent of the tax. The benefit of exemption was also extended to urban lands owned by religious philanthropic or charitable institutions notified by Government as against only philanthropic institutions which were granted exemption under the previous Act. The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax (Amendment) Act, 1975 (Act No. 49 of 1975) was enacted to amend the Act further to bring the Madras City Belt Area lying within 16 kilometres from the outer limits of Madras City within the purview of the Act with effect from 1st July 1975. Under the Act, the rate of tax was revised, the market value as on 1st July 1971 in Madras City was adopted as the basis for calculation of urban land tax and different rates of taxes for residential and non-residential use of urban lands were introduced. The concession allowed for owner occupation has also been withdrawn in the Act, 1975. There were numerous representations from

the public institutions that the Tax incidence has gone up 6 to 16 times of what it was in the previous years. Government therefore, announced several concessions. Government also constituted a Committee to hear the representations of individuals and institutions.

The following are the concessions granted by Government :

(i) On specific application to Government, total exemption from payment of Urban Land Tax to all educational, religious, charitable and philanthropic institutions; both in respect of vacant lands and lands on which buildings have been constructed from which the institutions derived income provided that the income is mainly used for the objectives and purposes of such institutions.

(ii) Reduction of Urban Land Tax by 50 per cent in respect of vacant lands and built up areas belonging to the community recreational centres, clubs, etc.

(iii) Reduction of urban land tax by 50 per cent in respect of vacant lands and built up lands belonging to cinema studios.

(iv) All lands in Madras City notified as Slum under section 3(b) of the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Act, 1971 are treated as non-assesable.

(v) 50 per cent reduction of tax in the case of all sabhas where musical, dramatic or other such performances take place.

(vi) A rebate of 10 per cent of tax to all cinema Theatres.

(vii) 50 per cent concession of tax in respect of building wholly occupied by the owner for residential purposes has been restored.

(viii) The market value to be determined as on 1st July 1971 is limited to double the 1963 value in Madras City; and

(ix) The distinction of slab rate of tax introduced by Amended Act, 1975 between residential and non-residential use of urban land was abolished,

The Government granted 25 per cent concession of tax from Fasli 1385 in respect of industries which are in possession of current Small Scale Industries Registration Certificate and 10 per cent concession of tax in the case of other industries.

The Government have also delegated their powers to the then Board of Revenue (Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax) now Commissioner for Land Reforms to grant total exemption in respect of the urban lands belonging to charitable, philanthropic and religious institutions which are under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department, the Wakf Board, the Arch Diocese and the Church of South India and in respect of Urban lands owned by educational institutions which are recognised by the State or Central Government or any University or by the Central Board of Secondary Education. The Commissioner for Land Reforms, is exercising the powers delegated to the Erstwhile Board of Revenue (Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax) from 1st December 1980.

The Government could also exempt any class of Urban Land or any class of persons from payment of tax or reduce the amount of such tax prospectively or retrospectively if they are satisfied that the payment of tax would cause undue hardship under section 27 of the Act.

Progress of Assessment work :

Serial number and details.	Principal Act, 1966.	Amendment Act, 1971.	Amendment Act, 1972.	Amendment Act, 1975.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
1 Number of assessment pending as on 31st March 1983.	2,084	
2 Re-arrangement of tax applied for during 1983-84 (by the assesseees to change the ownership).	5,033	
Total	7,117	
3 Number of orders passed during 1983-84.	6,110	
4 Balance as on 31st March 1984.	1,007	

Appeals :

Section 20 of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966 provides for filing of appeals against the orders of the Assistant Commissioner of Urban Land Tax before

the Urban Land Tax Tribunals. The particulars of appeals are given below :—

Number of appeals pending at the beginning of the year.	780
Number of appeals received during the year	502
Total ..	1,282
Number of appeals disposed of during the year.	758
Number of appeals pending at the close of the year.	524

Revision :

Revision petitions were entertained by the Commissioner of Land Reforms under section 30(1) of the Tamil Nadu Urban Tax Act, 1966. But these are confined to those orders in respect of which appeals do not lie to the urban land tax Tribunal under section 20 of the Act. Out of the total number of 535 petitions including 323 petitions received during the year 332 petitions had been disposed of and 203 were pending on 31st March 1984.

Demand, Collection and Balance :

Out of total demand of Rs. 4,889.37 lakhs including arrears, a sum of Rs. 3,014.91 lakhs was collected upto the end of the year.

The cost of administration 1983-84 was Rs. 61.54 lakhs, as against Rs. 58.76 lakhs during 1982-83. The increase is due to grant of dearness allowance and increase in emoluments of the staff.

URBAN LAND CEILING

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 a President's Act, came into force in Tamil Nadu with effect from 3rd August 1966. This Act was enacted to provide for the imposition of a Ceiling on vacant land in Urban Agglomerations for the acquisition of such land in excess of the Ceiling limit to regulate the construction of buildings on such land and for matters connected therewith with a view to preventing the concentration of Urban Land in the hands of few persons and speculation and profiteering therein and with a view to bring about an equitable distribution of land in urban Agglomeration to subserve the common good. To begin with, the Act was

enforced in the following urban agglomerations with the peripheral areas noted against each.—

Name of the urban agglomerations.	Peripheral area.
(1)	(2)
	KMS.
1 Madras	8
2 Salem	5
3 Coimbatore	5
4 Madurai	5
5 Tiruchirappalli	5
6 Tirunelveli	5

The ceiling limit for a person was 500 Sq. mts. in Madras Urban Agglomeration, 1,500 Sq. mts. in Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli Urban Agglomerations and 2,000 Sq. mts. in Tirunelveli Urban Agglomeration.

The time allowed in the first instance for filing statement under section 6 (1) of the Act was 3 months from 3rd August 1976 but subsequently it was extended piecemeal upto 31st March 1978. In the meantime, there were numerous representations to the erstwhile Board of Revenue and Government about the many hardships caused to the public in the implementation of the Act. There were also changes in the political set up at the centre and in the State during 1977. The new Government which came to power in Tamil Nadu introduced a Bill in March 1978 to amend the Act. Subsequently the Bill has been passed by both the Legislative Assembly and the Council and the bill received the assent of the President on the 14th of May 1978 (Act 24 of 1978.)

The new Act came into force on and from 3rd August 1976, with the following substantial changes:—

(i) The extent of Madras Urban Agglomeration stood reduced from 1,400 Sq. mts. to 575 Sq. mts. The area of the other Agglomerations is reduced by one third of the previous area. The provision of applicability of the Ceiling Law in the peripheral area has been deleted.

(ii) Building Regulation Area is allowed at a flat rate of 500 Sq. mts. and also an additional appurtenant land of 500 Sq. mts to any building constructed before or under construction with a dwelling unit on the 3rd August 1976 and in respect of any building proposed to be constructed with a dwelling unit therein for which the plan has been approved by the appropriate authority.

(iii) Agricultural land earmarked for non-agricultural purposes in the Master Plan is excluded from the purview of the Act provided if it is actually used for the purposes of agriculture and so long as it is used for the purposes of agriculture.

(iv) The Ceiling limit in respect of family and industrial undertaking has been liberalised.

(v) All vacant lands held by any person with the object of development of such land for sale by allotment of plots to others and in respect of which layouts have been approved before the 3rd August 1976, are exempted subject to certain conditions.

(vi) The Account payable for the excess vacant land acquired under the provisions of the Act stands enhanced.

(vii) Provision has been made to enable the Civil Court to decide the right of persons to receive the whole or part of the amount payable under section 12 in cases of dispute.

(viii) Provision was made to the effect that public charitable or religious trusts shall not sell any excess land without obtaining the permission of Government in writing and any sale affected with such permission shall be null and void. The Government were also given the right of option to purchase the trust land offered for sale. This section has been omitted by Act 14/1979 as it has resulted in some practical difficulties. According to the amendment no public charitable or religious trust holding any vacant land in excess of the extent of land which excess land such would not have been entitled to hold but for the exemption under section 20 of the Act, shall transfer any such excess land or part thereof by sale, mortgage, etc., and any such transfer shall be void and if at any time the land held by the Trust ceases to be required or used for the public, charitable, religious purpose, the provisions of the Act shall apply.

(ix) The hardship caused to the poor and agriculturists by sections 25 and 26 deletion of sections 25, 26 and 27 of the Act has been removed by under the Old Act and new section 27 has been introduced for registration of documents after filing a declaration by the transferor and the transferee before the registering authority.

Progress of implementation :

Under section 6 (1) of the Act, 1976 and under section 7 (1) of the Act, 1978, 17,077 returns were filed before different Competent Authorities. Out of this 14,147 returns have been disposed of granting exemption in 953 cases both for individuals and industries and 13,194 cases having been found to be within the Ceiling Limit. The extent of excess vacant covered by the Statements attracted by the Urban Land Ceiling Act, 1978 is 334.5 lakhs Sq. mts. In respect of 1,347 returns draft statement under section 9 (1) have been issued covering an area of 1,341.79 hectares. Under

section 11 (1) of the Act, notifications have been issued in 482 cases covering an area of 591.39 hectares. Under section 11 (3) of the Act, notification has been issued in 385 cases covering an area of 391.48 hectares for taking possession of the land. Out of 385 cases possession has been taken in 296 cases covering an area of 326.54 hectares. A sum of Rs. 6.15 lakhs has been paid during the year towards the amount payable under section 12 of the Act.

Appeals :

The Commissioner of Land Reforms is the Appellate Authority under the Act. Out of a total number of 565 appeals filed during the period including 157 case

pending at the end of the last year. 489 cases have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 76 cases.

Exemption :

During the year, exemption in 487 cases on ground of under hardship, 448 for industrial purposes and 18 on grounds of Public Interest have been granted so far.

Cost of Administration :

The annual expenditure of the staff of implementing the Act was Rs. 36.40 lakhs during 1983-84 as against the expenditure of Rs. 32.55 lakhs during the year 1982-83. The increase is due to grant of Dearness Allowance and increase in emoluments.

Chapter XXX

RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

BHOODAN AND GRAMDAN.

The Tamil Nadu Bhoodan Yagna Board was constituted in the year 1959 to legalise the donations received by Acharya Vinobha Bhave early in the year 1954.

Bhoodan :

From the inception of the movement 24,375 acres of lands were obtained as donations under Bhoodan. All the lands have been distributed to 15,461 landless poor persons leaving a balance of 1,538 acres.

During this year an extent of 14.32 acres of land has been obtained as fresh Bhoodan donation and it will be distributed after observing usual formalities.

Gramdhan :

So far 1964 villages covering an extent of 20,069 acres have been taken as Gramdhan villages.

During this year 347 villages covering an extent of 1,966.83 acres have been taken as Gramdhan villages.

Development of Bhoodan lands :

The Board has taken up the development work with the assistance of the voluntary organisations like Association of Sarva Firm, Meyer Trust and Tamil Nadu Sarvodaya Mandal and it has been decided to take up development work in the blocks of lands having a contiguous area of 20 acres and above. There are 86 such blocks which have now been taken up for development covering an extent of 8,035 acres. Of this, 46 blocks have now been taken up for development in the 1st phase covering an extent of 5,842 acres involving Rs. 280.63 lakhs benefitting 4,330 families.

In the 2nd phase, the left out 40 blocks of lands having contiguous area of 20 acres and above having an extent of 2,193 acres will be taken up for development.

Apart from this, there are 31 Gramdhan Sarvodaya Co-operative Societies in Madurai District and one society in Thanjavur District functioning in the State. There were 3,565 members with the paid up share capital of Rs. 46,488 as on 31st March 1984.

13 Bhoodan Service Co-operative Societies have been registered and are functioning exclusively for the benefit of the allottees of the Bhoodan lands throughout the State.

There are 716 members with the paid up share capital of Rs. 2,515 in the 13 Bhoodan Service Co-operative societies. The loan outstanding in the beginning against the short and medium term received from the Central Co-operative Bank was Rs. 1,56,804. A sum of Rs. 2,03,831 had been disbursed as short and medium term loans to the members of the Gramdhan Sarvodaya Co-operative Societies and a sum of Rs. 96,007 was collected from the members leaving the balance of Rs. 2,64,628 as on 31st March 1984.

A sum of Rs. 62,000 had been issued out of the Bhoodan funds as long term alias D.I.R. interest for remunerative purposes such as rearing of milch animals and sheep and for carrying out developmental works in the lands of the societies and the sum of Rs. 25,890 was collected against the Bhoodan funds loan. Arrangements have been made for purchase of milch animals to supplement their income by getting subsidy from THHADCO and I.R.D.P. Medium term loan to the tune of Rs. 1,57,500 had been disbursed to 63 gramdhan members of the four gramdhan sarvodaya co-operative societies with the 50 percent subsidy benefit during the year 1983-84.

At present the Bhoodan lands are being developed through voluntary agencies to the benefit of the allottees by getting assistance and subsidy under I.R.D.P. and THHADCO. After development and completion of works, these voluntary agencies have to move to other project areas leaving the administration of the developed projects to the Bhoodan Board.

Project works are being carried out for the improvement of the Bhoodan lands in 19 projects with subsidy benefits through the implementing agencies such as ASSEFA, Meyer Trust and Tamil Nadu Sarvodaya Mandal voluntarily and upto the tune of Rs. 1,20,000. has been received as subsidy for the year 1983-84. The sum of Rs. 11,71,737 has been received as subsidy for the benefit of the poor beneficiaries of Bhoodan allottees from the District Rural Development Agency upto the end of the period.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have also approved the projects in respect of 6 numbers at the estimated cost of Rs. 31,32,900 and have sanctioned subsidy to the tune of Rs. 15,91,782 during the year under P.H.HADCO.

FOREST PANCHAYATS.

Consequent on the coming into the force of Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act 1958, all unreserved forest lands have been vested in the respective panchayats under section 72 of the said Act. The Government have observed that the question of terminating the existence of Forest Panchayats and transferring the lands to the respective panchayats would not arise.

In Madurai district alone, there were five panchayat forests as indicated below :—

Name of the forest panchayats.	Extent.
(1)	(2)
(i) Kallapatti—Vedssandur Taluk	291.02
(ii) Sengurichi—Dindigul Taluk	1,178.42
(iii) Pallapatti—Melur Taluk	1,359.83
(iv) Mangapatti—Natham Taluk	553.01
(v) Polur—Mathur Taluk	167.90
	35,550.18

PANCHAYAT DEVELOPMENT.

1. General Administrative set up :

The Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act was enacted in the year 1958 constituting Panchayats at the Village Level and Panchayat Unions at the Block level. The Panchayat Union is a federation of village Panchayats and Town Panchayats was duly elected Presidents of the Panchayats, sitting as the members of the Panchayat Union Councils and electing one from among them as its Vice-Chairman. However, the Chairman of the Panchayat Union is directly elected by the people.

Administration :

The Director of Rural Development is responsible for overall control and Supervision of the programmes under both Community Development and the Panchayat Raj Institutions at the state level. The Administrative Heads at the State, District, Division, block and the village level are as follows :—

1. Director of Rural Development at the State level.

2. Collector at the District level.
3. Divisional Development Officer at the Division level.
4. Block Development Officer (Panchayat Union Commissioner) at block level.
5. Panchayat Presidents at the village level.

There are 378 Panchayat Unions in Tamil Nadu comprising 12,623 Panchayats.

Financial position :

The total receipts and expenditure of all the 378 Panchayat Unions in their General Account are in the order of Rs. 5,230.25 lakhs and Rs. 4,532.45 lakhs respectively. The average income and expenditure per Panchayat Union on their own General Account thus works out to Rs. 13.84 lakhs and Rs. 11.99 lakhs respectively. Apart from raising their own funds, the Panchayat Unions are provided with grants in aid for execution of various Development Works.

VILLAGE WORKS PROGRAMME :

Link Roads :

Under this programme improvement to Link Roads is taken up. During the year 1982-83 397 KMs. length of Link Roads were improved. In the year 1983-84, 830 KMs. length of Link Roads were taken up for gravelling and metalling. A sum of Rs. 100 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1983-84.

School Buildings :

Under Village Works Programme Construction of School buildings for Primary and Middle Schools in Panchayat Union area has been taken up for the year 1983-84. A physical target of 764 buildings for Primary and Middle Schools has been fixed. During the year 1983-84, 143 school buildings have been completed up to 31st December 1983.

Rural Water Supply :

An other important Welfare measure undertaken by the Panchayat Union is provision of Protected Water supply to Rural Folk. Apart from the Budgetary provision made under Village Works Programme, Panchayat Unions and Panchayats are undertaking such

works exclusively from their own funds also. The Physical achievements for the year 1983-84 are as follows :—

<i>Serial number and Item.</i>	<i>1983-84 (Upto December 1983).</i>
1. Drinking Water Wells (Bore and simple wells).	536
2. Over Head Tanks and Automatic Pressure tanks.	532
3. Ground Level Reservoirs.	162

Animal Husbandry :

During 1983-84 a sum of Rs. 11.62 lakhs has been set part as Government Grant under the scheme for the construction of Veterinary Dispensary Buildings.

Fisheries :

During the year 1983-84, a sum of Rs. 7.11 lakhs has been made under the Scheme for the implementation of the Intensive Fish Culture in Panchayat tanks in 4 selected Districts, viz., Kanyakumari, Madurai, Thanjavur and Chengalpattu for the following programme:—

1. Maintenance of Fish Nurseries.
2. Supply and Distribution of Fish Seeds.
3. Renovation of tanks.

Social Education :

Implementation of Social Education Programme is being monitored by this Directorate at state level. Under Social Education Programme Government have allotted a sum of Rs. 9 lakhs for 1983-84. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 7,20,750 was provided for Social Education Centres and information centres in the Panchayat Union for purchase of certain dailies and magazines and a sum of Rs. 1 lakh was allotted for purchase of Television sets at subsidised rate by the Panchayats at the rate of Rs. 1,000 for each set.

National Rural Employment Programme :

The main object of this programme is to utilise available Foodgrains for generating gainful employment in Rural areas and thereby creating durable Community assets in order to strengthen the Rural infrastructures for Socio-Economic development.

The National Rural Employment Programme has been initiated as a Centrally-sponsored one with 50 : 50 centre-state share. The programme is being

implemented in all 378 blocks in the state. The scheme is implemented by the Project Officers of the District Rural Development Agency at District level.

During the year 1983-84, 46,717 works have been taken up for execution, out of which 32,119 works have been completed. The value of durable assets created through the execution of the above works amounts to Rs. 3,974.20 lakhs for which 22,999 M.T. of rice was distributed to the workers and the amount utilised in wage component (including value of foodgrains) and material component was in the order of Rs. 2,319.65 lakhs and 1,588.17 lakhs respectively. Apart from providing employment to Rural folks the National Rural Employment Programme has made available the basic needs in the Rural areas such as public buildings, improved roads, irrigation sources on Modern lines for optimum utility of Water resources and afforestation to improve the geophysical conditions. 341.29 lakhs mandays have been generated during 1983-84 as against the target of 308.58 lakhs.

During 1983-84, 9,157 kms. of Rural Roads have been formed including link roads. 1,918 school buildings and 2,842 Community Centres have been constructed. The Government have allotted 10,000 houses to be constructed for benefitting the SC/ST in various Districts. Sites were selected and 1,659 houses were constructed during 1983-84 and the remaining works are in progress to various stages.

Integrated Rural Development Programme :

A sum of Rs. 3,369 lakhs was spent under Integrated Rural Development Programme during the year 1983-84, 2,77,641 families were benefited against the annual target of 2,26,650 families. The total achievement is 122 per cent. Out of this 74 per cent belong to primary sector, 13 per cent to secondary sector and 13 per cent to Tertiary sector. As against 2,77,641 families benefited, 1,08,718 families or 39 per cent belong to SC/ST and 60,970 or 22 per cent are women.

During the year 1983-84 30,870 persons were trained under TRYSEM as against the target of 15,110. This works out to 205 per cent. 14,269 persons are in the process of getting trained. 15,830 persons or 51 per cent got self-employment and 13,673 or 44 per cent got wage employment.

Massive Programme :

The Massive Programme of Assistance to Small and Marginal farmers increasing Agricultural production during the year 1983-84 envisages an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs per Block to be shared equally both by Central and

State Governments. The programme is being implemented in 377 blocks in this state and the total outlay works out to Rs. 18.85 crores. The programme provides financial assistance to 600 families of small and Marginal farmers in each block.

Minor Irrigation :

The Minor Irrigation and Land Development Schemes are being implemented by the Department of Rural Development. The other two compartments of the scheme namely free Distribution of Fertilizers and seeds and plantation of fuel and fruit trees are being implemented by the Departments of Agriculture and Oil Seeds.

The funds so far released by Government amounts to Rs. 940.72 lakhs. Under Minor Irrigation Rs. 571.15 lakhs have been spent. Financial Entitlement for 1983-84 is Rs. 13.19 crores. Out of this entitlement the percentage of released amount works out to 71 per cent. Significant expenditure of Rs. 571.15 lakhs or 61 per cent has been achieved under this programme.

The number of families benefited under Minor Irrigation scheme are 27,061 and the area benefited for these families works out to 30,238 Hectares.

Land Development :

The entitlement of the scheme is Rs. 1.32 crores. Government have released Rs. 74.40 lakhs upto March 1984. The expenditure incurred upto March 1984 is Rs. 21.16 lakhs. The number of families benefited are 1,242 and the area benefited under Land Development Scheme works out to 932 Hectares.

Training Programme :

Training has one of the approaches to develop human resources in Rural areas, received attention since the dawn of Community Development Programme. This Department is running four Rural Extension Training Centres at S.V. Nagaram, Pattukkottai, T. Kallupatti and Krishnagiri. One State Institute in Rural Development at Bhavanisagar is functioning to impart necessary training to the officials engaged Developmental activities.

The worth mentioning features of all the five Training centres is the provision of Workshop wings which are playing an active role in offering courses for Rural youths in various trades for Self-Employment. Moreover the Rural Extension Training Centres at T. Kallupatti and S.V. Nagaram are having Home Science Wings where Balasevikas and Associate women workers of the Women Welfare Department and Rural Women for Self-Employment are given training.

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In the State Institute for Rural Development at Bhavanisagar, 2 months Job course to Block Development Officers, 15 days Special Orientation Courses to Extension Officers (Panchayats) and Executive Officers (Town Panchayats) and 15 days Orientation course to the District Officers of the Department connected with Development work and the officers of Panchayat Development are conducted. The Home Science wings of Rural Extension Training Centres at T. Kallupatti and S.V. Nagaram are providing necessary Training to Women workers.

In all the Rural Extension Training Centres as well as State Institute for Rural Development, Bhavanisagar two months refresher training for Rural Welfare Officers are conducted and each training is paid a stipend of Rs. 100 per mensem.

Apart from the job training courses mentioned earlier, Training in different trades are given to Rural youths who are deputed by the District Rural Development. Agencies in the Districts under TRYSEM. The duration of the course vary from 3 to 8 months according to the nature of training in the particular trade during 1983-84, it was programmed to train 2,215 Rural Youths. In different trades in the 5 Training Centres. The Government have decided to improve and provide additional infrastructure facilities to all the training centres.

A sum of Rs. 16,95,000 has been sanctioned for providing infrastructure facilities to train Rural youth for self-employment.

Remunerative enterprises :

The net income derived by Panchayat Unions in the State under Remunerative Enterprises is Rs. 51.13 lakhs.

Tax collection :—

There are 12,623 village Panchayats. Under section 119 (1) of Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958, every Village Panchayat shall levy in every village House Tax, Profession tax, and Vehicle Tax. The collection of taxes by village Panchayats during 1983-84 are as follows :

House Tax Rs. 265.51 lakhs.
Profession Tax Rs. 30.22 lakhs.
Vehicle Tax Rs. 15.18 lakhs.

Financial Assistance to SC/ST Towards performing Funeral rites :

In G. O. Ms. No. 465, SWD, dated 24th July 1974 Government have sanctioned the scheme for the payment of grant of Rs. 50 of each death of any kind in

the family belonging to SC/ST and SC converted into Christianity in Tamil Nadu provided that the annual income of the head of the Family of the deceased does not exceed Rs. 3,000 and subject to the conditions given in the G. O. to perform the funeral rites of the deceased in the family. The scheme is being implemented in Tamil Nadu from the year 1978-79. The total amount allotted under this scheme for 1983-84 was Rs. 47.20 lakhs. Out of this a sum of Rs. 41.17 lakhs was spent under this scheme.

Construction of Public Conveniences :

In order to maintain the environmental sanitation and providing better sanitary facilities to the Rural masses, Government have sanctioned "scheme of Construction of Public Convenience" in each Revenue village. As per the programme, 16,000 public conveniences are to be constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 22.56 crores in two phases during 1982-83 and 1983-84.

During the first phase in 1982-83, Government allotted a sum of Rs. 5 crores for the implementation of the scheme. The amount was reallocated to the Districts for construction of 3,509 public conveniences. Upto 31st March 1984, 3,379 public conveniences have been constructed under the first phase and 2,872 public conveniences have been put into use by public by providing water facilities.

In the second phase during 1983-84 a sum of Rs. 11 crores was provided and the same has been allocated to the Districts for construction of 7,696 public conveniences. Upto 31st March 1984, 2,726 works have been completed.

TOWN PANCHAYATS.

With a view to develop the Town Panchayats on sound lines, Government constituted a separate Directorate for Town Panchayats. There are 620 Town Panchayats in the State and their gradation is as follows :—

Serial number.	Grade of the Town Panchayats.	Number of Town Panchayats.
1	Grade II	100
2	Grade I	302
3	Selection Grade	205
4	Townships	13
	Total	620

Water-Supply :

At present 170 Town Panchayats have comprehensive Water Supply Scheme and 43 Schemes are under execution.

The Government have revised the pattern of Financial assistance for Urban Water Supply Schemes in Town Panchayats in the State with 50 per cent Grant and 50 per cent Loan from Life Insurance Corporation from the year 1982-83. 28 Comprehensive Water Supply schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.50 crores have been taken up in Town Panchayats during 1983-84.

Self Sufficiency Schemes :

With a view to improve the infrastructural facilities and to provide basic amenities in Town Panchayats, Government have extended Self Sufficiency Scheme to Town Panchayats also for implementation in a phased manner.

During II Phase, 200 Town Panchayats were selected for implementing the Scheme during 1983-84 with a grant of Rs. 5.00 Crores at Rs. 2.50 lakhs per Town Panchayat and the Physical and Financial Targets proposed and in progress are as follows :—

Serial number and Scheme.	Physical.	Financial. (RUPEES IN LAKHS)
1 Water Supply	500	92.66
2 Link Roads	1,425/ 481.7 KM.	148.80
3 Culverts	982	82.19
4 Drains	1,431/ 214.4 KM.	204.35
5 Pathways to Adi-Dravidar Colony Burial grounds	87 46.6 KM.	10.25
6 Street lights	194	1.6
7 Dhobikanas	8	3.05
Total	4,627	542.98

742.7 KM.

Construction of Latrines for women :

To improve rural sanitation and prevent communicable diseases and provide privacy for women, Government have allotted Rs. 27 lakhs for construction of latrines for women in Town Panchayats from 1983-84. 162 Latrines have been taken up for construction.

WATER SUPPLY :**(i) Feeder lines ;**

To ensure uninterrupted Power Supply to Water Supply installations, separate feeder lines have been provided to 27 Water Supply installations at a cost of Rs. 77.11 lakhs during 1983-84.

(ii) Improvements to Water Supply Schemes :

Improvements to 15 Water Supply Schemes and extension of pipelines in respect of 43 schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 29.61 and Rs. 48.70 lakhs have been provided during 1983-84.

(iii) Bore Wells :

1,968 Bore wells in Town Panchayats at an estimated cost of Rs. 492 lakhs have been sunk during 1983-84.

(iv) Deepening of Wells :

918 Drinking Water wells have been deepened at a cost of Rs. 27.65 lakhs during 1983-84.

(v) Power Tillers for Transporting Water :

98 Power Tillers with Water Tankers, 35 additional water Tankers and 151 Steel Tanks were supplied to Town Panchayats at a cost of Rs. 56.87 lakhs for transporting water to scarcity and tail end areas during 1983-84.

Chapter XXXI

SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

ADI-DRAVIDAR AND TRIBAL WELFARE,

Schools.

There are 952 Adi-Dravidar Welfare Schools run by this Department for the benefits of Scheduled Castes. Out of 952 schools, 8 are Higher Secondary Schools, 31 are High Schools 71 are Middle Schools and 842 are Primary Schools. The following are the details in respect of Boys and Girls who are studying in Adi-Dravidar Welfare Schools:—

Boys	..	..	1,15,279
Girls	..	..	89,648
Total			2,04,927

2. Incentive Prizes :

The following incentive prizes are awarded to the students, Headmasters of the Adi-Dravidar Welfare Schools.

(1) Award of silver Medals at a cost of Rs. 25, Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 to the Headmasters of Primary Schools, Middle and High Schools respectively who maintain regular and highest percentage of attendance each year.

(2) Award of silver shield to the value of Rs. 200 each to the Primary and Middle Schools which show highest percentage of Passes in V Std. and VIII Std., exams respectively in each District. Award of silver Medal to the value of Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 each to the best Boy and Girl who secure highest percentage of marks in V Std. and VIII Std. in Adi-Dravidar Primary and Middle Schools respectively.

(3) Award of prizes in the shape of cloth to the value of Rs. 25, Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 to the first three students who show highest percentage of attendance in Adi-Dravidar Primary and Middle schools. In respect of Adi-Dravidar Welfare High School Students, the prizes will be given in the shape of cloth at the rate of Rs. 35, Rs. 25 and Rs. 15 respectively to the first three students.

(4) Award of prizes in the shape of post Office Savings Bank to the value of Rs. 150 Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 to the first three S.C. Boys and Girls who secure highest percentage of marks in the S.S.L.C. Examination every year at District Level. At the state level Prizes to

value of Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 to the first 2 scheduled Caste Boys and Girls who secure highest percentage of marks in the S.S.L.C. Public Examination every year.

(5) Award of Silver shield to the value of Rs. 200 to the best Adi-Dravidar Welfare Schools which secures highest percentage of passes in S.S.L.C. Public Examination. In addition to that, the Headmaster of that school will be awarded a silver medal to the value of Rs. 50.

(6) In each and every Adi-Dravidar Welfare High Schools, the students will be awarded a silver medal at a cost of Rs. 15 each for their best performance in the following activities. 1. Good Conduct 2. Extra curricular activities other than academic 3. Cleanliness and 4. Sports. They will be selected by a committee of teachers.

(7) At district level, the first two students, who have secured the highest percentage of marks in the VIII Std. will be awarded prizes in the shape of books to the value of Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 respectively.

3. Free Dress to Girls :

Every year two sets of dresses are supplied free of cost to all girl students irrespective of the community who are either studying in Adi-Dravidar Welfare School or residing as boarders in Government Hostels run by this Department at the beginning of the academic year.

The cost of the dresses between the different age groups.

Age Group.			Ceiling fixed for supply of dresses for two sets.
1. 5-8 and 9-11	..	..	Rs. 18
2. 12-14	..	..	Rs. 30
3. 15 and above	..	..	Rs. 40

4. Dresses to Boys :

Two sets of dresses are supplied free of cost to all boy students studying in Std. I to VIII in Adi-Dravidar Welfare schools and all the boy boarders residing in Government hostels run by this Department at a cost of Rs. 10 per set.

5. Adhoc-Merit Grant :

Government have ordered to pay a cash grant of Rs. 300 as adhoc merit grant to each of the S.C./S.T. students including S.C. Converts to Christianity who have secured 60 per cent and above in S.S.L.C. (X Std.) As regards the sanction of Adhoc merit grant to the S.C./S.T. students including Scheduled Castes converts to Christianity who have passed in the II year Higher Secondary course in I class, such adhoc merit grant also being given by the Director of Collegiate Education, Madras.

6. Supply of Text-Books, Note Books and Slates :

Students studying in Adi-Dravidar Welfare Schools are supplied with text books, Note Books and slates free of cost irrespective of their community. All students studying in I to V are supplied with slates. Students studying in standards III to X are supplied with note books. Students studying in Stds. I to X are supplied with text books. During 1983-84, a sum of Rs. 39.09 lakhs has been spent for the supply of Text Books, Note Books and Slates.

7. Government Hostels for Adi-Dravidars :

There are 685 Government Hostels for Adi-Dravidar students in the state, with a sanctioned strength of 43,438 boarders.

Part time tutors have been sanctioned for the Hostel boarders in order to improve their standard of education and performance in their examinations by way of coaching and teaching. Besides, part time tutors have been appointed exclusively for Nandarar Institutions for boys and girls at Chidambaram and 3 post of part time tutors for Government College Boys Hostels at Madras, Tirunelveli and Salem (each one).

The Government have fixed the rate of food charges as detailed below :—

	RUPEES PER MONTH.
1. High School Hostels	60
2. College and Industrial Hostels in Madras City.	95
3. In moffusil	80

8. Education Scholarships:

The details of the scholarships sanctioned and the amount spent under Government of India and State Scholarship schemes for the period from 1st April 1983 to 31st March 1984 are furnished below :—

Post-Matric scholarship to scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes :—

Allotment. (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	Number.	Amount sanctioned (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
443.14	55,000	523.19

State Pre-matric Scholarships (Non-residential Scholarships and residential scholarships) including reimbursement of special fees to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Allotment. (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	Number of students benefited.	Amount spent (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
158.31	9,34,325	162.89

Reimbursement of Examination fees :

Allotment (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	Number of benefited.	Amount sanctioned (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
5.30	41,947	6.28

Gandhi Memorial Awards to Hindu Students and Merit cum-means Scholarships for Scheduled Caste Christians :

A sum of Rs. 364,000 was allotted for the year 1983-84 for the grant of Gandhi Memorial Awards to S. G. Hindu Candidates and Merit-cum-Means Award to S.C. Christians. A sum of Rs. 1,52,500 was sanctioned to 135 S.C. Hindu students as Gandhi Memorial Award and a sum to Rs. 78,500 was sanctioned to 65 Scheduled Caste Christians as Merit-cum-Means Awards during 1983-84.

Merit-cum-Means Award to Scheduled Tribes:

A sum of Rs. 50,000 was allotted for 1983-84 toward grant of Merit-cum-Means awards to Scheduled Tribe candidates. A sum of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned to 13 Scheduled Tribe candidates.

Bright Students Awards;

(i) A sum of Rs. 2,07,040 was sanctioned to 228 students belonging to Scheduled Caste (Hindu) as bright students award.

(ii) A sum of Rs. 97,920 was sanctioned to 112 students belonging to Scheduled Caste Christians.

(iii) A sum of Rs. 26,560 was sanctioned to 32 students belonging to Scheduled Tribes.

Loan Scholarship to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste Converts to Christianity Students :

A sum of Rs. 62,01,000 was provided for the year 1983-84 under the scheme of grant of Loan Scholarship to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste converts to Christianity. A sum of Rs. 57,73,950 was spent during the period under report for sanction of loan scholarships and 8,590 students were benefited under this scheme.

Financial assistance to Law Graduates:

A sum of Rs. 750 as subsidy and a loan of Rs. 750 to each was sanctioned as financial assistance to 15 law graduates belonging to Schedule Caste to start practice in legal profession during the period under report.

Chartered Accountant Course :

Two candidates were awarded special scholarship for Chartered Accountant Course during the year 1983-84 and a sum of Rs. 4,200 was spent for this purpose.

Petty Trade Loan :

With a view to improve the economic condition of Scheduled Castes, the Government have approved the scheme for sanction of interest free loan to Adi-Dravidars who are having talent and experience in the trades approved by them. The trade loan amount ranges from Rs. 125 to Rs. 15,000 according to the nature of this trade and solvency of the applicant. The loanees are asked to produce personal securities for loans upto Rs. 1,000. For loans exceeding Rs. 1,000 immovable properties worth 1½ times the value of the loan amount are insisted as security. The property offered as security should be free from encumbrance. The applicant should be aged between 22 to 50 years. The loanees should start the trade within 4 months from the date of payment of loan amount. Recovery will be effected in 100 equal monthly instalments without any interest after 12 to 24 months from the date of payment of loan amount. The borrower cannot change the place of business or trade without prior approval of the Director of Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare. Before payment of loan amount, the loan should execute necessary arrangements and mortgage the properties offered as security. The loanees shall also mortgage

the tools and appliances purchased by them, from out of the loan amount. The borrowers and sureties should execute agreements and register of bonds. From 1975-76 this scheme has been extended to converts to Christianity.

DIRECTORATE OF APPROVED SCHOOLS AND VIGILANCE SERVICE.

The Department of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service is entrusted with the custodial care, reformative, training and rehabilitation of the children-destitute uncontrollable young persons and youth full offenders placed in the institutions under the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Children Act, 1920 while the Police Department is in-charge of the enforcement of the Act.

NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS:**Approved Schools :**

There are Nine Government Approved Schools, eight for boys and one for girls. Of the eight for boys, three are senior Approved Schools for Boys intended for reception of young persons and youth full offenders while the other are Junior Approved Schools intended for destitutes and neglected children. The Government Approved School for Girls at Madras receives both seniors and juniors.

Apart from the above nine Government Approved Schools, there are 14 private Junior Approved schools, run by voluntary agencies with Government grant in the State, these private Junior Approved Schools receive only destitutes, orphans and neglected children coming under the provisions of Section 29 of the Tamil Nadu Children Act.

Reception Homes :

The Reception Homes for Boys and girls are for temporary custody of boys and girls during the period of trial and investigation of the cases by the competent courts. These institutions are feeder institutions for the Approved Schools. There were 7 Government Reception Homes in Madras, Villupuram, Amaravathipudur, Tirunelveli, Salem, Dharmapuri and Erode. There are also two Reception Homes attached to the Approved Schools at Chengalpattu and Thanjavur. Besides, there are five private Reception Homes at Vellore, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Madras and Thanjavur.

After-Care Homes :

There are three long stay After-Care Institutions, one for girls and women at Vellore and the other for boys at Chengalpattu and Madurai.

The Government After-Care Home for Women, Vellore is purely intended to give shelter and further training to girls and women discharged from Approved Schools, Vigilance institutions and State Jail for Women, Vellore. There is an Industrial training unit (Garments and Holdall) Making Training Unit attached to it to impart training to these inmates in garments and Holdall Making.

The After-Care Home for Boys at Chengalpattu, receives boys discharged from the Approved Schools and impart training in Blacksmithy and Book-binding.

The After Care Home for Boys, Madurai situated in Southern district, imparts training in Blacksmithy and tailoring.

Juvenile Guidance Bureaux :

There are Juvenile Guidance Bureaux in Madras, Madurai and Vellore, which help the courts during trial of the Juveniles in those places by giving their suggestions and recommendations on the problem cases referred to them.

Strength (i) Approved Schools :

There were 2,758 boys and 700 girls in all the Approved Schools at the beginning of the period on 1st April 1983. As many as 3,634 boys and 122 girls were admitted and 3,900 boys and 166 girls were discharged leaving 2,492 boys and 656 girls at the close of the period i.e. on 31st March 1984.

Reception Homes :

There were 899 boys and 37 girls in all the Reception Homes at the beginning of the period i.e., 1st April 1983 and as many as 8,735 boys and 452 girls were admitted and 8,987 boys and 422 girls were discharged leaving 647 boys and 67 girls in all the Reception Homes on 31st March 1984.

After-Care Home for Girls, Vellore :

On 1st April 1983, there were 54 girls in the Home. 68 girls were admitted during the period under report. The strength of the Home at the end of financial year was 75.

After-Care Home for Boys, Madurai :

On 1st April 1983 there were 26 boys in the Home. 55 boys were admitted and 66 boys were discharged during the period. There were 15 boys in the Home on 31st March 1984.

Government After Care, Home for boys Chingleput :

On 1st April 1983 there were 48 boys in the Home. 67 boys were admitted and 85 boys were discharged during the year under report. There were 30 boys in the Home on 31st March 1984.

Education of the Pupils :

All the pupils in the Approved Schools except the mentally retarded boys and girls of the Junior Approved School under the Bala Vihar, Madras and the children below 5 years in Madras, are given general education up to VIII Standard in the schools attached to the institutions.

Vocational Training:

Besides general education, vocational training is also imparted to all the pupils according to their aptitude and choice. The following trades are taught in the Government Approved Schools:—

Carpentry.	Brass Band Music.
Weaving.	Agriculture.
Tailoring.	Music (Vocal).
Metal work.	Masonry.
Blacksmithy.	Power-loom waving.
Book binding.	Soap-making.
Mat-weaving.	

Moral Instructions :

Moral instruction is given to the inmates periodically through lectures by competent persons of the same religion.

Physical education :

There are adequate facilities provided for the pupils for their daily physical exercises and games with a view to maintain good health of the pupils. The children compete with other secondary schools in the district in the Inter Schools Sports and Games and win medals and cups. Periodical excursions to places of historical importance and educative value were undertaken as usual during the period.

Finance :

Total expenditure, including the cost of raw materials purchase for the Industrial Sections for the period under report on account of the Government and Private Approved Schools, Reception Homes, After-Care Homes, Juvenile Guidance Bureaux and the Directorate of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service, etc., was Rs. 130.30 lakhs as against Rs. 1,11,66,000 of the previous year and the receipts through the Industrial section as also garden produce and miscellaneous section was Rs. 12,99,289.10.

OLD AGE PENSION SCHEME.

The following Social Security Schemes are implemented in the State under the Old Age Pension Scheme.

- (a) Old Age Pension (Normal).
- (b) Old Age Pension to physically Handicapped Destitutes.
- (c) Old Age Pension to Destitute Widows.
- (d) Old Age Pension to Destitute Agricultural Labourers.

Old Age Pension (Normal) Scheme :

The above scheme was introduced in the year 1962 for the grant of pension to Old persons who have no means of subsistence and have no relatives bound by custom or usage to support them. The minimum age limit for the eligibility of the Old Age Pension is 60 years in the case of destitutes who are incapacitated to earn their livelihood due to blindness, leprosy, insanity paralysis or loss of limb. For other persons, the minimum age limit for eligibility is 65 years.

Old Age pension to physically handicapped destitutes :

In 1974, the Government extended the Scheme of Old Age Pension to Physically Handicapped destitutes whose disability is 50 per cent or more are eligible for the pension. All blind destitutes irrespective of age are eligible for the pension according to the orders issued in the year 1979. The age limit initially prescribed for the eligibility of person was 55 years and it was reduced to 45 years in the year 1975. The Revenue Divisional Officers have been authorised to sanction pension in respect of obvious and simple cases of physically handicapped destitutes. Applications in such cases should be accompanied by the Certificate in the prescribed form given free of cost by the Government Doctor attached to and Medical College, Government Hospital or primary Health Centre.

Old Age Pension to Destitute Widows :

In 1975, the Government extended the scheme of Old Age Pension to destitute widows. The Age limit initially prescribed for the eligibility of pension was 45 years and it was reduced to 40 years in the year 1978. The conditions under this are the same as those applicable in the case of Old Age Pension (Normal) Scheme.

Old Age Pension to Destitute Agricultural Labourers :

The Scheme of Old Age Pension to Destitute Agricultural Labourers was extended with effect from 15th March 1981 to 30,000 destitute agricultural labourers whose age is not less than 60 years.

Quantum and mode of payment of pension to pensioners :

Since the inception of the Scheme in the year 1962 a sum of Rs. 20 per mensem was paid to the Old Age Pensioners. This was increased to Rs. 25 per mensem from 1st April 1979 and again to Rs. 35 per mensem from 1st April 1982. The amount of pension is sent to the pensioners to their address through Postal Money Orders without deducting Money Order Commission which is borne by the Government.

Free supply of Handloom Sarees/Dhoties to pensioners :

The scheme of free supply of handloom sarees/Dhoties to the Old Age Pensioners on each of the occasions on Independence Day and Pongal Festival is also being implemented and this was introduced from Independence Day 1979.

Free supply of Rice to Pensioners :

In addition to the payment of pension amount the pensioners are supplied with one kilogram of fine variety of rice per head per week at free of cost. This scheme is known as "WHOAPFAR SCHEME" and implemented from 1st November 1980. From 15th January 1983, the pensioners taking Nutritious Meal are supplied with $\frac{1}{2}$ kilogram of rice per head per week and those who do not take meal are supplied with 1 kilo per head per week.

Nutritious meal to pensioners :

The Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme has been extended to the Old Age Pensioners with effect from 15th January 1983. The cost of a meal exclusive of other incidental charges is 90 paise. The meal should be served to the pensioners in the Child Welfare Centres. About, 1,65,554 pensioners are taking meals.

Particulars about the scheme :

The sanctioned and operative strength of pensioners as on 31st March 1984 are furnished below :

Category.	Sanctioned strength.	Operative strength.
(i) O. A. P. (Normal) ..	1,10,063	1,09,259
(ii) O. A. P. to Physically handicapped destitute.	13,373	13,306
(iii) O. A. P. to Destitute Widow.	46,203	45,837
(iv) O. A. P. to Destitute Agriculture Labourers	30,000	29,629
	<u>1,99,639</u>	<u>1,98,031</u>

The particulars of expenditure incurred in the implementation of the above schemes during the year 1983-84 (upto 31st March 1984) are as follows :-

	RS.
(1) O. A. P. (Normal)	4,45,02,340
(2) O. A. P. (H. P. H. Destitutes) and O. A. P. (Destitute Widows)	2,39,14,551
(3) O. A. P. (Destitute Agricultural Labourers)	1,17,97,319
(4) M. O. Commission	28,44,554
(5) Free supply of handloom Sarces/ Dhoties on Independence Day 1983 and Pongal Festival, 1984	73,39,439
(6) Free supply of rice to pensioners.	90,38,527

SOCIAL WELFARE.

Child Welfare :

4,140 Child Welfare Organisers were trained for conducting Nursery classes in the existing Child Welfare Centres functioning prior to 1st July 1982 and Nursery Education has already started in these 4,140 centres. During 1982-83 children in the age group of 3 to 4 are being imparted Pre-school education in the pattern of Nursery Schools through Stories, Rhymes and Play. These children are also taught to develop general knowledge to improve creativity and to follow hygienic and good habits.

During 1983-84 orders have been placed with the following units for the supply of play materials, Tables, Charts and Books, etc. to the above 4140 Nursery Schools and an expenditure of Rs. 59.99 lakhs have been incurred for the above purpose (including a portion of Nursery Training cost):-

- (1) SIDCO.
- (2) Stree Seva Mandir.
- (3) Balamandir.
- (4) Life Help Centre and TANSI.

The syllabus formulated by the Committee under the Chairmanship of Director of School Education is being printed and will be circulated soon.

In view of the immense success achieved by starting of 4,140 Nursery Schools, Government have sanctioned for starting Nursery Schools in 5,000 Child Welfare Centres started under CMNMP at the total cost of Rs. 91.51 lakhs as a second phase. Preliminary arrangements are being made for giving training to the 200 K.R.P.S. After the completion of the training to the K.R.P. the Child Welfare Assistants will be trained in Nursery Education by the K.R.P. S. in the High Schools at the Block Headquarters.

About 40-60 children will be benefitted in each Nursery School on an average.

A sum of Rs. 3.75 lakhs has been sanctioned for incurring the expenditure towards the involvement of 22 balwadies run by the voluntary Institutions under Chief Minister Nutritious Meal Programme for feeding the children in the age group of 2+ to 4+ in Madras City during 1983-84. The total expenditure incurred during 1983-84 is Rs. 1,00,924.

Balwadies under Tribal sub-plan :

The 169 Balwadies which were functioning from 1976 in South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Dharmapuri and Tiruchirappalli District under Tribal Sub-Plan and 47 Balwadies which were functioning in North Arcot, Madurai, Kanyakumari, Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Periyar and Salem Districts for the Welfare of Tribals and Primitive tribes respectively have been merged with Chief Ministers Nutritious Meal Programme at present.

Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme (Rural):

The Hon'ble Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme was introduced in the rural areas of Tamil Nadu from 1-7-1982 to tackle the problems of Malnutrition and to provide facilities for pre-school education and health care for the children in the age group of 2 plus to 4 plus. At present a total number of 22,928 Child Welfare Centres are functioning in rural area and 4,931 centres in Urban areas including Integrated Child Development Scheme Centres. The total number of beneficiaries in our State in rural areas in the age group of 2 plus to 4 plus is about 19.45 lakhs per day in urban areas is about 3.17 lakhs.

Under the Scheme, employment opportunities have been created for 83,577 women. They have been appointed as Child Welfare Organisers and Child Welfare Assistants. Out of 27,859 Child Welfare Organisers 5,383 belong to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, 979 are widows and 1,173 are destitute women. Similarly out of 55,718 Child Welfare Assistants 11,463 belong to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, 7,442 are widows and 5,603 are Destitutes.

There are 3 main components of this schemes: (i) Nutrition; (ii) Pre-school education, and (iii) Health Coverage.

Nutrition :

Under this scheme the children are supplied with cooked food consisting of the following :-

	GRAMS.
Rice	80
Dhall	10
Vegetables and Condiments	50
Oil	5

The cost per meal per day for a child is 44 paise. It has been calculated by nutrition experts that this cooked meal provides 411 Calories per day to the child. Cooking is done in a hygienic way and the meal is served hot, fresh and delicious to the children.

Health Coverage :

So far as the non-ICDS rural and urban areas are concerned, in the rural areas, the Primary Health Centre Medical Officers and in the Urban areas Municipal Health Officers have been entrusted with the responsibility of carrying out health coverage in the Child Welfare Centres.

Extension of the Chief Minister Nutritious Meal Programme to the old age Pensioner :

The Government have extended the Chief Minister Nutritious Meal Programme to the Old Age Pensioners also with effect from 15th January 1983. Under the scheme about 53,754 beneficiaries are provided with one Nutritious Meal a day. The meal served to them, comprises of the following ingredients :

1. Rice	.. .. .	200 gms.
2. Dhalls	.. .. .	15 gms.
3. Oil	.. .. .	10 gms.
4. Vegetables and Condiments	.. .. .	50 gms.

The cost of the above meal exclusive of other incidental charges is 90 paise. The Nutritious Meal to the Old Age Pensioners will be served at the nearest Child Welfare Centres functioning in the village, city or town where they reside. The old Age Pensioners who are supplied free meal will be supplied $\frac{1}{2}$ kilo of dry rice per head week instead of one kilo per week (which was given previously). The old age pensioners who are not receiving the free meal will continue to receive one Kilogram of rice per head per week. During 1983-84 a sum of Rs. 16.70 crores is incurred for this purpose. The Government have sanctioned to extend the Old Age Pensioners Scheme from 15th August 1984 to 81,273 persons who are in the waiting list for getting the Old Age Pension.

Extension of the Chief Minister Nutritious Meal Programme Scheme to Ex-Servicemen :

From 1st January 1984, the Government have extended the benefits of the Chief Minister Nutritious Meal Programme Scheme to the Ex-Servicemen and the widows of ex-servicemen who are receiving pension from Ex-Servicemen of Welfare Fund. At present about 112 beneficiaries were receiving the nutritious meal in the Child Welfare Centres under this Scheme. The cooked Meal consists of 200 gms. of rice, 15 gms of Dhall, 10 gms. of Oil and 50 gms. of vegetables.

Training:

In order to implement the CMNMP more purposefully the Government approved a training programme to train 23,900 Child Welfare Organisers in Rural and Urban feeding centres at an expenditure of Rs 49,40,740. This expenditure will be initially met from State Funds and subsequently reimbursed by UNICEF in full on preference of claims on quarterly basis. The Child Welfare Organisers are given training for 35 days by trained instructresses and the training programme held in all Blocks/Municipal Headquarters.

The first batch of the training was started on 5th December 1982 and up to 31st March 1984, 10 batches of training were completed in all Districts and 20,439 Child Welfare Organisers were trained. The remaining Child Welfare Organisers will be trained in the next four or five batches of training and it is proposed to complete the training programme in all districts before the end of December 1984.

An amount of Rs. 29,50,676.63 was incurred for this training in the first 8 batches (ending with December 1983) out of which Rs. 29,04,968.28 has been got reimbursed from 'UNICEF' and also credited to State Funds.

Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme—Urban :

The Hon'ble Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme for the benefit of the children in the age group of 2+ to 4+ has been started functioning in the urban areas of the State with effect from 15th September 1982. The Modified Special Nutrition Programme in Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore Corporations and Pudukottai Municipality and also the Special Nutrition Programme in 55 Municipalities and Townships have been merged with Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme (Urban) with effect from 15th September 1982 and the beneficiaries under these schemes have also been merged with the Chief Minister's Nutritious Meal Programme.

Under the CMNMP (Urban) the Government have ordered the starting of 5,500 centres through the State. Out of this so far 4,931 centres have been started functioning in the State for the benefit of the children in the age group of 2+ to 4+ in the three Municipal Corporations of Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore and in 90 Municipalities and in 8 Townships of the State and the remaining centres will also be started as and when necessity arises.

The beneficiaries under this scheme are provided with cooked nutritious meal the combination of 80 gms. of rice, 10 gms of dhall, 5 gms. of oil and 50 gms. of vegetables and condiments on all the days in the year except the declared Government Holidays.

Each CMNP Centre is managed by one Women Child Welfare Organiser and 2 Women Child Welfare Assistants who are drawing a consolidated pay of Rs. 175 per month and Rs. 60 per month respectively. As on date 4,931 Child Welfare Organisers and 9,862 Child Welfare Assistants are working under this scheme, who are mostly widows, destitute wives and members of the weaker sections of the society.

A high Level Committee has been formed by the Government to watchover the implementation of the CMNMP (Urban) in Madras City and also in urban areas of the State and also various District Level Committees have been formed by the Government for this purpose.

An approximate number of 4 lakhs of beneficiaries per month are covered under the Chief Minister's Nutrition Meal Programme (Urban) during the year 1983-84.

Physical and Financial Targets and Achievements made during the year 1983-84:

Year	Physical	
	Target	Achievement
1983-84	5,500	4,931

Financial	
Target	Achievement

Supply of tooth powder :

A Scheme for the free distribution of tooth powder to the rural people has been implemented. The Government authorised the Principal, Madras Dental College, Madras as the Officer-in-charge of the implementation of the scheme. The tooth powder is supplied by SIDCO. The children in the 21,127 rural centres in the age group of 2+ to 4+ are supplied through the Director of Social Welfare, Madras.

Integrated Child Development Services :

ICDS is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The ICDS which was introduced in Tamil Nadu in 1975-76 in three places at Madras, Thally and Nilakottai have been extended to further 27 Projects in 1982-83 and to further 9 projects in 1983-84 which were started from 1st October 1983. Thus in all, 39 ICDS projects are functioning in Tamil Nadu now, including the 9 new ICDS projects started during 1983-84 in the following places.—

1. Kumbakonam
2. Thanjavur
3. Cuddalore
4. Nagercoil
5. Tuticorin
6. Tirunelveli
7. Salem (2 Projects)
8. Rajapalayam

The package of services rendered through these ICDS are :

1. Supplementary Nutrition
2. Pre-School Education
3. Health Check-up
4. Referral Services
5. Immunisation.

A total No. of 3,455 Anganwadis are functioning in the 39 ICDS Projects covering on an average 223 lakhs beneficiaries. The beneficiaries are drawn from the children between the age group 6 months to 6 years, children below 2 years and pregnant and lactating women are fed under CMNMP at 44 paise per day per child for the 365 days in a year.

During 1983-84, CARE feeding was introduced in all the 30 ICDS Projects for children below 2 years who are given ICSM and Salad Oil for 300 days in a year and Bulgar Wheat and Salad oil for Pregnant and Lactating Women.

During 1983-84, mass immunisation campaign was conducted in 3 phases in the ICDS Projects.

The expenditure for the year 1983-84 in respect of ICDS is indicated below.

ICDS (Government of India)	2.24 Crores
Supplementary Nutrition	1,53,00,000

Maternal and Child Health Services scheme under Madras Urban Development Project with World Bank Assistance.

The Maternal and Child Health Services Scheme under the Madras Urban Development Project with assistance of the World Bank is an integrated programme to deliver a package of services to children in the age group of 6 months to 3 years and three to five years and Pregnant and lactating mothers.

Year	Physical Target.	
	Target	Achievement
1983-84	80	21
	(C.W. Centres)	(C. W. Centres)
Financial Target.		
Target	Achievement	
	RS. IN LAKHS.	
	27.38	23.56

Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project

Under the scheme a number of workshops, orientation and information seminar, campaign, etc., educate the various functionaries in the project towards project objectives and activities. Various media like films, posters, wall paintings, news paper, etc. are utilised by the component for dissemination of the project messages.

Year.	Physical.	
	Target.	Achievements.
1983-84.	2600	

*The training for taluk Project Nutrition Officers, Instructresses and Supervisors are now completed all of them are in the field. The 300 Community Nutrition Worker in I Batch are undergoing training. After completion of the training the centres will start function.

Year.	Financial.	
	Target.	Achievement.
1983-84.	515,15	464,80

Scheme for the Welfare of Destitute Children :

The Government of India have started a Scheme for the Care and Maintenance of Destitute Children by registered Voluntary Institution. During 1983-84 a sum of Rs. 102.29 lakhs has been incurred to 137 Voluntary Institutions.

Orphanage :

In G.O. Ms. No. 2143, SW, dated 4th September 1984, Government have issued orders for opening of 16 Government Orphanages in all districts in Tamil Nadu. Social Welfare Department runs 4 orphanages, one each at Madras City, Madurai, Kanniyakumari and Salem for the children in the age group 5-18 years with a sanctioned strength of 250 in each orphanage. The children are provided with free food, shelter, clothing and medical attention and developmental services of education. They are also given coaching up to V Standard in the orphanage itself and then sent to the Government or Corporation Schools for studies beyond V Standard.

Feeding charges at Rs. 36 is being paid to each child per mensem. Uniform allowance at Rs. 35, bedding at Rs. 20 and book allowance at Rs. 25 are being paid to each child per annum. The children of women convicts are also being admitted in the Government Orphanage.

1983-84.			
Financial.		Physical.	
Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(RUPEES).		(NUMBER OF CHILDREN)	
9,44,300	8,94,088	1,000	940

WOMEN'S WELFARE :

Service Homes:

This department runs five Service Homes at Tambaram, Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli and Salem. The aim is to cater to poor widows, deserted wives and destitute women, in the age group of 18 to 40 years and train them upto VIII Standard X Standard condensed course and for training in various crafts like Tailoring, Dress making, Embroidery and Weaving.

The financial and physical target achievement for 1983-84 are as follows :

Financial.		Physical.	
Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
RS.	RS.		
14,78,600	14,38,595	675 Adults	505 Adults
		259 Children	129 Children

Teachers' Training Courses :

As Vocational training for women who have passed X Standard through departmental Service Homes and Voluntary Institutions aided by State Government through this department, a Teacher's Training Institute was started during 1966-67 at Tambaram with Junior and Senior Sections with a strength of 40 in each section and it is now functioning at Pallavaram. The trainees are being paid a stipend of Rs. 50 per month per head during the training period of two years:—

Financial.		Physical.	
Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
RS.	RS.		
1,96,500.00	1,89,680.00	80	67

Working Women's Hostel :

Recognising the need for security and safety of working women the Government have launched a scheme of establishment of Working Women's Hostels in various towns. There are 6 such hostels in Mardas (Guindy and Egmore), Trichirappalli, Madurai, Hosur and Tuticorin each with a strength of 50 except Egmore (strength 35) accommodating 285 Working Women.

The expenditure towards payment of salaries to the staff of the hostel consisting of one Superintendent, two cooks, one Watchman, One Basic Servant and the Sweeper and the mess charges and Electricity charges are met by the inmates on the basis of dividing system. The rent of the Hostel building is also recovered from the inmates proportionately.

The financial and physical Target and Achievement are as follows :

Financial.		Physical.	
Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
RS.	RS.		
3,17,500	2,68,731	285	199

Mahalir Mandrams :

There are 11,250 Mahalir Mandrams at the maximum rate of 30 for each Panchayat Union to organise women of rural areas to come together in Mandrams cutting across the various social and economic barriers. The convenors who are in charge of the Mahalir Mandrams are being paid an honorarium at Rs. 15 per quarter. An expenditure of Rs. 4,000 per annum is being incurred

in each block under Social Welfare fund towards the honorarium of convenors and various activities i.e. conducting of training camp for women on nutritious food demonstrations, baby shows, educational tour and distribution of books for social education.

Financial.		Physical	
Target. (1)	Achievement. (2)	Target. (3)	Achievement. (4)
RS. 15,04,000	RS. 15,03,000	11,250	11,250

Supply of free text books and note books to the Children of widows :

The Schemes for the supply of free text books and note books was started from 1978-79 to benefit children of widows whose family income is less than Rs. 3,000 per annum at the rate of Rs. 15 per child studying in Elementary School; Rs. 40 per child in Middle School and Rs. 60 per child in High School.

The financial and Physical target and achievement for the year 1983-84 are as follows :

Financial.		Physical.	
Target. (1)	Achievement. (2)	Target. (3)	Achievement. (4)
2,01,000	RS. 1,98,000	4,170	5,453

Marriage assistance to the Daughters of Destitute widows :

The financial and physical target and achievement for the year 1983-84 are as follows :

Financial.		Physical.	
Target. (1)	Achievement. (2)	Target. (3)	Achievement. (4)
10,00,000	10,00,000	1,000	1,000

Guidance Bureau :

Under the Department of Social Welfare Guidance Bureaus have been set up in the Districts of Madras, Thanjavur, Coimbatore and Madurai. The objective of this bureau which have been functioning from 1978 onwards are to assist widowed women in obtaining L.I.C. and Provident Fund Benefits, advice on educational and employment opportunities and guidance regarding admission for their children through voluntary organisation and educational institutions. The women approach the bureaux mainly for securing suitable job on salaried basis. Most of them are illiterate or semiliterate. In view of the acute unemployment problem and as the Employment Exchanges are already catering to the job needs of men and women, the four bureaux have actually engaged themselves in providing self employment to the poor women who approach the bureaux especially to widows, destitute and deserted, through loan assistance from various nationalised banks, with a small loan of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000 with a nominal interest of 4 per cent per annum, the women are able to earn their livelihood and also repay the loans. For the year 1978 to 1983 about 15,797 women belonging to weaker section, have actually

been helped through self employment, with loan assistance from the banks to the tune of Rs. 32 lakhs. During 1983-84 four more Guidance Bureau have been set up in the Districts of Tirunelveli, Trichy, Kanyakumari and Salem.

Year.	Physical.		Financial.	
	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
1983-84				Through Guidance Bureau down trodden women are helped for setting up of petty trades. There is no budget involved.

NOTE.—Women below poverty line are highly benefited by this Scheme. Through the bureaux so far 15,797 women have been secured loan assistance from various banks under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme for Rs. 35 lakhs.

Other Vocational Training Programme for women :

Typewriting :

A stipend of Rs. 15.00 per month is paid for 10 months per head to 1,000 poor women in the age group of 16 to 30 whose family income is less than Rs. 3,000 per annum to acquire vocational training in typewriting. The targets and achievements for the year 1983-84 are as follows :

Financial.		Physical.	
Target. (1)	Achievement. (2)	Target. (3)	Achievement. (4)
1.50	(RS. N LAKHS.) 1.22	1,000	938
	(Upto 15th March 1984).		

Vocational Training in Book keeping.

A stipend of Rs. 165 will be paid to each candidate for six months in the age group of 16 to 30 whose family income is less than Rs. 3,000 per annum to acquire Vocational Training in Book-keeping. The targets and achievements for the year 1983-84 are as follows :

Financial.		Physical.	
Target. (1)	Achievement. (2)	Target. (3)	Achievement. (4)
1.65	(RS. IN LAKHS.) 0.75	1,000	492
	(Upto 15th March 1984).		

Vocational Training in Shorthand :

Government have also sanctioned a scheme for giving training in shorthand for 500 women per year at the total cost of Rs. 1.01 lakhs. A stipend of Rs. 220 will be paid to each candidate for one year in the age group of 16 to 30 whose family income is less than Rs. 3,000 per annum to acquire Vocational training in Shorthand.

The targets and achievements for the year 1983-84 are as follows :

Financial.		Physical.	
Target. (1)	Achievement. (2)	Target. (3)	Achievement. (4)
1.01	(RS. IN LAKHS.) 0.64	500	433

Widow Remarriage :

The Scheme of Widow Remarriage envisages rehabilitation of widows by presenting incentives in the form of National Savings Certificate to both husband and wife to the value of Rs. 5,000 to be held in deposit for 7 years. The scheme is restricted destitute widows in the age group of 18 to 30 (not divorcees or deserted wives). This scheme was started during the year 1975-76 and 994 couples have been benefited under this scheme upto the year 1982-83. For the year 1983-84 the physical and financial target and achievement are as follows :—

Physical.		Financial.	
Target..	Achievement	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(RS. IN LAKHS.)	
100 couples.	100 couples.	5.00	5.00

Supply of sewing machines :

This scheme envisages presentation of sewing machine to destitute widows and physically, economically and socially handicapped women and physically handicapped men, in the age group of 20 to 40. This scheme was started during 1975-76, 8,500 beneficiaries were benefited under this Scheme upto the period 1982-83.

Year.	Financial.		Physical.	
	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			(RS. IN LAKHS)	
1983-84 ..	6.00	5,99,640	789	789

Government of India grant through State Government Building grant for the construction of Hostel for working women :

Government of India have come forward to give financial assistance to Voluntary institutions/Local Bodies and Co-operative institutions to build Working Women's Hostel in place where the population is more than 2,00,000.

During 1983-84, 14 institutions were benefited.

Year.	Physical.		Financial.	
	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1983-84	3 institutions,	1 institution.	1,00,000	35,000

Starting of Service Homes at Madurai and Erode through voluntary Institutions (Plan):

Government in their G.O. Ms. No. 462, Social Welfare Department dated 2nd July 1981 have sanctioned for starting of two service Homes by sanctioning grants to voluntary institutions at Erode and Madurai. Accordingly two Service Homes have been started by the following voluntary institutions :—

1. Madurai Sevashram, Madurai.
2. Kasthuriba Gandhi National Trust, Kasturigram, Erode.

In the Service Homes, 40 Women in each are admitted for coaching in X Standard Condensed Course They are paid a stipend of Rs. 50 p.m. per head and a consolidated grant of Rs. 15 p.m. per head is paid as incentive. Teaching grant is also given towards the salaries of a B.T. Assistant and a Tamil Pandit.

Government Care Camp :

This Home has a sanctioned strength of 770 males and 180 females. The present strength of the inmates is 301. The Home provides free boarding and lodging and clothing to the inmates. The daily budget for diet per adult is Rs. 1.975. A full time Medical Officer with an equipped hospital section with beds, is provided in the campus to attend to emergent and minor ailments.

The District Social Welfare Officer, the District Medical Officer, The Collector, the Divisional Development Officer and other Social Workers are visiting this Home periodically.

During the year 1981-82 a sum of Rs. 7.76 lakhs was provided in the budget for the entire maintenance of the Care Camp.

Year.	Physical.		Financial.	
	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1983-84 ..	950	301	10.84	10.20

Scheme for the Welfare of the Handicapped Scholarships:

The scheme for the award of Scholarships to handicapped students studying in standard I to VIII is being implemented by this Directorate from 1981-82.

8,000 handicapped students have been benefited under this scheme for the year 1983-84 :

Year.	Physical.		Financial.	
	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
			(RS. IN LAKHS).	
1983-84	8000	8000	2.0	2.0

Beneficiaries Categorywise 1983-84 (Scholarships).

1. Blind	1,064
2. Deaf	1,438
3. Orthopaedically	5,498
	<hr/>
	8,000

Travel Concession to physically handicapped children :

In G.O. Ms. No. 577, Transport Department, dated 11th May 1981, the Government have ordered the issue of free bus passes to the handicapped children by the State Transport undertakings (Except Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation Limited) for their travel from the places of residence to schools/hospitals and back. The Government have also ordered that the

Loss of State Transport Undertakings consequent on the issue of free bus passes will be reimbursed by the Government in the Social Welfare Department.

During the year 1983-84, 3,274 handicapped persons were benefitted and a sum of Rs. 2.73 lakhs was reimbursed to the Transport Corporations for the above purposes—

1983-84 Travel Concession to physically Handicapped :—

Serial number and Name of the Transport.	Number of beneficiaries.
(1)	(2)
1 Pallavan Transport Corporation Limited.	1,092
2 Cheran Transport Corporation Limited.	99
3 Cheran Transport Corporation Limited.	135
4 Cheran Transport Corporation Limited.	218
5 Cholan Roadways Corporation Limited.	18
6 Pandian Roadways Corporation Limited.	1,708
7 Anna Transport Corporation Limited	4
Total ..	3,274

Government of India Scholarship to Physically handicapped students :

Under the scheme of the Government of India, Scholarship is being awarded to handicapped students to pursue Academic/Technical Education from IXth Standard and above and to undergo in plant training. The amount of scholarship varies from Rs. 60 to Rs. 170 per month depending upon the course of study.

2. During 1983-84 the Government of India Scholarship was disbursed to 1,988 physically handicapped persons to the tune of Rs. 15.34 lakhs.

Beneficiaries categorywise 1983-84 for Government of India Scholarship :

1. Blind	402
2. Deaf	132
3. Orthopaedically	1,454
	1,988

Vocational Training to the Handicapped.—Modern Training-cum-Production Workshop:

The Modern Training-cum-Production Workshop for the physically handicapped was set up at Muttukadu, Chengalpattu district in the year 1975 at a cost of Rs. 30 lakhs. It has provided training to 77 handicapped in the manufacture and fabrication of steel products. The unit is functioning as a production unit from 1980.

Many of the trained handicapped have been placed in suitable posts in Government establishments, undertakings, etc. All of them except six have been placed in employment in Government undertakings as follows :

The details of placement are given below :—

Government Press	10
Transport Corporations	23
Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	2
I.T.I. Ambattur	1
Public Works Department	6
Department of Social Welfare	8

Distribution of Aids to the Handicapped:

Tricycles are distributed free of cost to poor orthopaedically handicapped persons. During 1983-84, 133 tricycles were manufactured at the Modern Training-cum-Production Workshop, Muttukadu and distributed at a cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

During 1983-84, 100 Wheel Chairs were distributed to paraplegic patients free of cost at a cost of Rs. 92,500. They are manufactured by the Modern Training-cum-Production Workshop, Muttukadu.

Hearing-aids were distributed free of cost to school going children and non-school going children whose parents/guardians income does not exceed Rs. 500 per memsum. During the year 1983-84, 125 hearing-aids were distributed at a cost of Rs. 42,500.

Year.	Physical.		Financial.	
	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(RS. IN LAKHS.)				
1983-84—				
Tricycles ..	133	133	2.00	2.00
Wheel Chairs ..	100	100	1.00	0.93
Hearing-aids ..	125	125	0.50	0.43

Institute for Mentally Retarded :

At present only a few private institutions run homes for the mentally retarded where they are given educational and vocational training, where exorbitant rates of fee are charged. As a result, the poorer sections where the incident of retardation is high, could not avail all the above facilities from the private institutions. Government have therefore sanctioned the establishment of an Institute for mentally retarded to accommodate 100 mentally retarded children under the Government fold with the facilities of free boarding and lodging, medical care, education, training etc. The Government institute was started on 20th February 1984 with 25 children at the first instance.

Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Institutions :

Maintenance grant is given to voluntary institution at the rate of Rs. 30 per child p.m. for maintaining children in the age group of 8 to 15 years, who are affected with polio, cerebral palsy, mental retardation deaf, dumb, blind and orthopaedically handicapped and also for children suffering from leprosy and children of leprosy patients. A sum of Rs. 0.65 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1983-84 for this purpose:—

Year.	Physical.		Financial.	
	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				(RS. IN LAKHS.)
1983-84 ..	11 institutions	10 institutions.	11	0.70

Government Industrial Training Centre for the Blind, Guindy :

This training centre imparts training to blind, men in the 3 trades of fitter-cum-basic machine operator, book binder and winder. 30 blind people are given training in the above trades every year.

Physical and financial target and achievement made during the year :

Year.	Physical.		Financial.	
	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				(RS. IN LAKHS).
1983-84 ..	30	30	1.96	1.96

Assistance to handicapped for setting up of bunkstalls :

Handicapped persons are assisted to set up bunk stalls in various places of the State with loan assistance from banks at differential rate of interest and with Government subsidy ranging from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500 to each one of them according to the cost of the bunk:—

Year.	Physical.		Financial.	
	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			RS.	RS.
1983-84 ..	174	174	94,000	94,000

Placement of trained handicapped as apprentice :

Under this scheme trained handicapped who are registrants of the Employment Exchange are placed as apprentices in different establishments of the State Each

such apprentice is paid a stipend of Rs. 150 p.m. for a period of one year by the State Government and the industrial establishment concerned are to absorb them as regular workers on completion of the one year apprenticeship period.

Year.	Physical.		Financial.	
	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				(RS. IN LAKHS.)
1983-84 ..	252	252	3.00	3.00

Regional Rehabilitation Centres :

A Regional Rehabilitation Centre on the pattern of the vocational rehabilitation centre for the Handicapped run by the Government of India has been set up with the headquarters at Madurai, Coimbatore, Thanjavur and Vellore covering all districts of the State. These centres deal exclusively with the problems of the handicapped and each centre provides rehabilitation assistance to 100 handicapped every month.

Year.	Physical.		Financial.	
	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				(RS. IN LAKHS)
1983-84	6,000	6,000	11.72	7.61

Unemployed allowance to the un-employed blind :

Under the scheme of payment of unemployment allowance to the unemployed blind a sum of Rs. 50 p.m. is paid. The blind who have passed either S.S.L.C. or I.T.I. certificate courses and who are on the live registers of the employment exchange for a continuous period of 3 years and below 40 years of age. (45 years in the case of SC, ST) are eligible for receipt of the unemployment allowance. The scheme is implemented by the Department of Employment and Training with the funds of the Department of Social Welfare.

Year.	Physical.		Financial.	
	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				(RS. IN LAKHS).
1983-84	91	91	6.00	0.45
	couples.	couples.		

WELFARE OF THE HANDICAPPED.

TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENT—1983-84.

Serial number	Name of School	Physical.		Financial.	
		Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)					
1	School for Defectives ACAA	8	8	17.47	17.42
2	Regional Braille Press ACAB	1	1	1.72	2.70
3	Light Engineering Project ACAE	1	1	1.96	1.96
4	Assistant to schools for Defection (Aided) AGAC.	25	25	25.00	34.87
5	Regional Training Centre for Teachers of the Blind ACAG		1	0.64	0.60
6	School for the Blind and Deaf (ACAR)	9	9	6.34	6.56
7	Rehabilitation for the Blind Casette Library (New Schools) ACGJ	3	3	3.36	3.03
8	Government School for the severally Ortho handicapped ACJN	1	1	1.77	1.74
9	New Schools for the Deaf ACJP	2	2	4.57	2.58
10	Strengthening the training section of teachers for the Blind at Regional Training Centre ACJR.	1	1	0.59	0.74
11	Training to teachers to teach the Deaf ACJAZ	1	1	0.50	0.95

Annual grant and plan period grant ;

Grants to registered Voluntary Welfare Institutions are given on a year to year 50 per cent matching basis for running Balwadi, Homes for Children and Handicapped Old Age Homes Family Welfare Services, Craft Programme, Rehabilitation Programme, Children's

Clinic, etc. Rs. 5,000 per annum is the ceiling amount under Annual Grant and Rs. 10,000 per annum under Plan Period Grant. About 265 institutions benefitting 7,388 beneficiaries are aided under Annual Grant with a grant of Rs. 4.60 lakhs and institutions with a grant of Rs. 2.78 lakhs. to benefit 2,040 beneficiaries has been sanctioned under plan Period grant during 1983-84.

Annual Grant:

Year.	Physical		Financial	
	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(AMOUNT IN LAKHS.)				
1983-84	260	260	4.60	4.60
<i>Plan Period :</i>				
1983-84	35	35	2.78	2.78

Special Schools for the Physically Handicapped ;

The Administrative control of Special Schools for the Blind and Deaf have been transferred from the Director of School Education to Director of Social Welfare as per G.O. Ms. No. 1767, Social Welfare Department,

dated 31st October 1979. Accordingly the Special Schools have come under the administrative control of the Director of Social Welfare from December 1979. One Assistant Director with supporting staff is functioning at the Directorate to supervise the special schools in the State. The total number of Special School is 54.

Details of schools functioning in this State are :

(1)	Government.	Aided.	Recognised But not Aided.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 School for the Blind	12	9	1	22
2 School for the Deaf	9	12	1	22
3 School for the Leprosy affected .. .. .	..	1	..	..
4 School for the mentally Retarded Children .. .. .	..	2	..	..
5 Teachers Training School	1	2	..	3
6 School for the Orthopaedically handicapped	1	..	..	2
7 Others—Institutions :				
1. Light Engineering Projects .. .. .	?	..	..	2
2. Regional Braille Press .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Total	25	27	2	54

Besides the above schools, some schools are run in the following hospitals with a view to provide the benefit of education to children who are affected by polio, cerebral Palsy, etc. and are undergoing long treatment at the Orthopaedic wards of the Hospital.

1. Government General Hospital, Madras.
2. Government Stanley Hospital, Madras.
3. Government Children's Hospital, Madras.
4. Government Royapettah Hospital, Madras.
5. Thanjavur Medical College Hospital, Thanjavur.
6. Madurai Medical College Hospital, Madurai.
7. Tirunelveli Medical College Hospital, Tirunelveli.
8. Coimbatore Medical College Hospital, Coimbatore.

All these schools are under the control of the Heads of these Hospitals.

Regional Braille Press, Poonammallee.

A Special Press for printing Braille Text-Book in the Southern language, i.e., Tamil, Malayalam, Kannada and English on various subjects taught in schools has been established by the Government of India in 1968-69 to meet the requirements of Braille Text-Books of all the four Southern States, i.e., Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala and the same is located in the premises of the Government Higher Secondary School for Blind, Poonammallee. The Expenditure for maintenance of Braille Press have been shared by the Government of India and other four Southern States upto 1976. Now the expenditure for maintenance is met entirely by the Government of Tamil Nadu and the same has to be shared by the four southern States, viz., Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

Regional Training Centre for Teachers of the Blind :

A Regional Training Centre to train teachers for teaching the Blind has been set up in 1969 at the premises

of the Government Higher Secondary School for Blind, Poonammallee. Teachers sponsored by the Government of the four Southern States are given special Training for teaching the Blind. The training is for a period of 10 months and about 12 teachers are admitted in each batch. During the course of Training they are paid Rs. 110 as stipend per month if they are outside candidates (other than Poonammallee) and Rs. 25 p.m. if they are local candidates. In addition to the above, a stipend Rs. 53 p.m. is given as readers allowance to Blind trainees.

The amount provided for the year 1983-84 for the Training Centre is Rs. 63,000. The amount proposed for the year 1984-85 is Rs. 63,000.

During 1981-82, a special training section was started to train up 15 more teachers in this section. The expenditure of this section is borne by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Amount provided for 1983-84 is Rs. 68,000.

Amount proposed for 1984-85 is Rs. 97,000.

Training to teach the deaf :

Government have sanctioned a training scheme to train 14 teachers to teach the deaf through school for Deaf, Madras. In G.O. Ms. No. 2017, Social Welfare Department, dated 22nd July 1983, Government have ordered for the continuance of the training programme for 1983-84 and provided Rs. 1,01,280.00. So far during 1981-82, 14 teachers and during 1982-83, 14 teachers were trained and now during this year 1983-84 13 teachers are undergoing training.

Creation of Cassette Library for the Blind ;

A cassette library for the Blind by recording the reading materials in cassette tapes is being established at the Government Higher Secondary School for Blind, Poonammallee to meet the requirements of text books by the Blind Students studying in Colleges and Higher Secondary Schools in the State.

Mahila Mandal :

It is a rural project continuation of Welfare extension project by local Mahalir Mandrams. The Board meets 75 per cent of the expenditure. 16 Institutions are running 35 centres in villages, Balwadi Nutrition and Social Education and Crafts are the main activities of the project. A sum of Rs. 1.29 lakhs for 1983-84 was sanctioned, 1,065 children are benefited.

Year.	Physical.		Financial.	
	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)				
1983-84	16	16	1.29	1.29

Nutrition Programme :

Realising the basic need of a child, the programme envisages supply of nutrition food for Balwadi children. An assistance of 0.30 paise per child per day is given to institutions running Balwadies. About 4,797 children are benefited through 108 institutions. A sum of Rs. 4.93 lakhs has been sanctioned in 1983-84.

Year.	Physical.		Financial.	
	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)				
1983-84	108	108	4.93	4.93

Creche programme :

To give a helping hand to women labourers and sick women aid is given to institutions for starting creche. Small babies are left at the centre in the morning and taken back when they return from work. The children are fed and looked after by a specially trained personnel. About 502 units are functioning with 12,550 babies looked after and a sum of Rs. 31.43 lakh has been sanctioned for 1983-84. 179 units are functioning directly by institutions of All India Nature with assistance from the Central Social Welfare Board. 4,475 babies are taken care and sum of Rs. 12.31 lakhs has been sanctioned for 1983-84.

Year.	Physical.		Financial.	
	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)				
1983-84	602	502	31.43	31.43
Direct assistance to institutions of All India Nature.	179	179	12.31	12.31

Holiday camp :

A grant of Rs. 5,000 is given to voluntary institutions for taking 50 school going children during summer vacations to a suitable place where these children will have 10 days camp. The aim is to benefit the poor children to go around and see places; to have opportunity of group living, to inculcate team spirit to have cultural programme, to bring out their talents, etc. 40 such camps were conducted in 1983-84; 2,000 children were benefited. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs were sanctioned.

Year.	Physical.		Financial.	
	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)				
1983-84	40	40	2.00	2.00

Vocational Training Programme :

In order to provide opportunities for needy and deserving women between the age group of 16 to 30 years, the Social Welfare Board started vocational training programme through voluntary Welfare Institutions by giving them financial assistance and technical guidance.

Year	Physical.		Financial.	
	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)
(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)				
1983-84	73	73	14.83	14.83

Socio-Economic Programme :

There is also a job oriented programme called socio-economic programme sponsored by Central Social Welfare Board. Women who are not inclined towards academic education but possess skill for vocational based education and have the necessity to pursue an occupation either for earning to support themselves or to supplement their family income are covered under the Socio-economic Programme of the Central Social Welfare Board. The Central Social Welfare Board provides grants for getting up production units small scale industries, Ancillary units, including the target Industries, Handicrafts units, agri-based units (Dairy Scheme) and Self-employment scheme (tailoring and Handloom weaving), etc.

Year.	Physical.		Financial.	
	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
1983-84	16 instns.	16 instns.	11.27	11.27

(RS. IN LAKHS')

Service Oriented Scheme :

Under this programme the Central Social Welfare Board has sanctioned 21 canteen upto March 1984. The grant of Rs.2.09 lakhs benefitting 126 women.

Year.	Physical.		Financial.	
	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
Self employment.	6	6	0.60	0.60
Service oriented Scheme	6	6	0.60	0.60

(RS. IN LAKHS.)

Orientation Training Camp.

The Central Social Welfare Board has allotted 2,000 camps to Tamil Nadu state Social Welfare Board for 1983-84 and sanctioned a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs for 2,000 camps at the rate of Rs. 200 per camp. The State Board has allotted these camps to Voluntary Institutions all over Tamil Nadu.

Year.	Physical.		Financial.	
	Target	Achievement	Target.	Achievement
1983-84	2,000	2,000	4.00	4.00

(RS. IN LAKHS.)

THE TAMIL NADU ADI DRAVIDAR HOUSING AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Till 1980-81, the activities of this Corporation was confined only to construction of houses for Adi Dravidar, construction of hostels for Adi Dravidar students, construction of Balwadies, Community halls, fisher men houses, etc. Since, 1980-81 this Corporation has arranged to provide 25 per cent margin money at 4 per cent interest for the loans advanced by the Nationalised/Co-operative Bank. The idea is that the margin money assistance will prompt the lending institutions to come forward to give credit to Scheduled Castes in a larger measure and it will also reduce the interest burden on the beneficiaries from 1980-81 onwards. The Government have released a sum of Rs. 800 lakhs for this purpose. Till 1983-84, margin money has been released to the tune of 390 lakhs for individual schemes and Rs. 105 lakhs for Group Scheme

Special Central Assistance :

Since 1981-82 onwards the Government of Tamil Nadu is also placing at the disposal of this Corporation special Central Assistance received from Government of India. Special Central Assistance so far received are as follows :—

Year.	Target.	Achievement.	(RS IN LAKHS.)
1981-82	864.34
1982-83	985.32
1983-84	1,050.42
Total	2,900.08

The special Central Assistance is being released by this Corporation for the schemes sanctioned by the Government from time to time for being implemented through various departments. The Government have so far sanctioned 137 schemes to the tune of Rs. 27 crores. The number of schemes implemented by the various department is given below department-wise

(1) Handlooms and Textiles Departments	9
(2) Industries and Commerce	20
(3) Khadhi and Village Industries Board	41
(4) Co-operative Department	12
(5) Sericulture Department	1
(6) Fisheries Department	1
(7) Agricultural Department	4
(8) Animal Husbandry Department	3
(9) Dairy Development	2
(10) Transport Department	1
(11) Miscellaneous	43
Total	137

Housing Programme :

The Government have since modified the programme as a full subsidy scheme and sanctioned 10,000 houses. For each house Rs. 6,000 will be the subsidy. The houses are to be constructed by the beneficiaries themselves. 10,000 houses were taken up for construction. The construction of such houses are in progress. The subsidy released comes to Rs. 138 lakhs.

Tribal Housing Programme :

Houses for the Tribal people living in hilly area have also been sanctioned and the value of each house is Rs. 6,000/-. of which the subsidy will be Rs. 5,250/ and beneficiaries contribution is Rs. 750/-. The Government have so far sanctioned 167 number of houses. 167 houses were taken up and they are in various stages of construction. A subsidy of Rs. 91,000 has been released.

Cluster Development Programme :

The Government have sanctioned various schemes to total outlay of Rs. 705 lakhs with a subsidy of Rs. 480 lakhs with a margin money of Rs. 84 lakhs. The schemes are being implemented through various departments, during 1983-84. A sum of Rs. 319 lakhs has been utilised so far benefiting 7818 Adi- dravidars.

Construction activities :

During 1983-84 the following buildings were completed :

1. Houses for Adi- dravidars.. .. .	14
2. Houses for fishermen	1,563
3. Hostel for Boys	15
4. Hostel for Girls	28
5. School Buildings	23
6. Quarters for Sanitary Workers	10
7. Community Halls	5

The expenditure details in construction of buildings are as follows :

	LAKHS
Houses for Adi-dravidars	3.37
Hostels	2,15.08
Homes for fishermen	146.39
Community Halls	2.96
Other Works	1,92.98

**THE TAMIL NADU BACKWARD CLASSES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
(PRIVATE) LIMITED.**

This Corporation was formed with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crores divided into 1,00,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. This Corporation has been registered under the Companies Act, 1956. The main object of this Corporation is to uplift the economic condition of the people belonging to down-trodden Backward Classes Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities.

During the year 1983 the Corporation has held 14 Board Meetings, one Annual General Meeting and one Extroradinary General Meeting to discuss various subjects on schemes and on the administration of this Corporation.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have released a sum of Rs. 10,00,000 as ways and means advance in two instalments of Rs. 5,00,000 each which carry an interest of 14 per cent and 15 percent per annum respectively.

Scheme :

During the year ended 31st March 1984 the Corporation has taken up 110 schemes for consideration and for providing margin money assistance of which, 25 schemes have been selected in various places, and margin money assistance to the tune of Rs. 13.46 lakhs were approved by the Board. The total number of beneficiaries works out to 944. Forty-seven schemes of total outlay of Rs.139.08 lakhs requiring margin money assistance of Rs. 27.81 lakhs are under active consideration of the Corporation. The margin money Assistance will be released on completion of all formalities and after ascertaining their viability.

TAMIL NADU CORPORATION FOR DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN LIMITED.

The Government of Tamil Nadu formed the Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women Limited and it was incorporated as Public Limited Company on 9th December 1983. This Corporation will be functioning as a catalyst and an organise. It will support voluntary and Governmental efforts in the field of Women's welfare. All persons engaged in activities benefiting women are welcome to collaborate with the Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women Limited.

The broad policy is as given below:—

(i) The Policy and programmes of the Corporation are intended for all women. However, preference is given to poorer women and rural women.

(ii) Subsidy linked loans may be given to women who have not been covered under Integrated Rural Development Programme-SCA-SAF etc. to individuals and groups as per needs.

(iii) To oversee and participate in on going developmental programmes for women.

(iv) Marketing of products made by women.

(v) Bridge loan to women till special agencies step in for financing.

(vi) It is also proposed to explore methods of utilization of existing Integrated Rural Development Funds.

During the period under report-steps have been taken to register the Corporation, to complete other legal formalities and to draft Schemes for the benefit of women. Programmes for women are under formulation. It will take some time for clearance and implementation.

TAMIL NADU INTEGRATED NUTRITION PROJECT,

Introduction:

The World Bank assisted Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project estimated to cost around Rs. 56 crores was negotiated with the World Bank in February, March 1980 and a loan agreement for US 32 million (roughly Rs. 27 crores) signed on 12th May 1980.

2. Goals :

The main project goal would be to increase the efficiency coverage and impact of Government of Tamil Nadu nutrition efforts. This would be accomplished principally by systematic concentration for the first time on the nutritionally most vulnerable group, children aged 6-36 months. However, the project also would improve the focus, quality and reach of nutrition related services for other groups at high nutritional risk-pregnant and nursing women and older pre-school children. The Government's decision to focus on infants and younger children results from recognition that children under three years of age account for an estimated 90 per cent of pre-school mortality in the state and that malnourishment is a leading or associated cause of around 75 per cent of those deaths in the under-three age group.

3. Strategy :

The Government's strategy is to achieve results which would justify higher levels of nutrition expenditure through development of an effective combination of specific actions involving—

(a) expansion and restructuring of the State's nutrition delivery programme;

(b) education efforts to improve home nutrition of pre-school children; and

(c) expanded Mother-Child Health Care.

Evaluation would help identify ways of refining the project activities to improve their cost effectiveness, while monitoring would assure timely implementation of key activities. An important feature of the project

strategy is its explicit emphasis on trying to get families themselves to do a better job of providing appropriate food and nutrition-related care for young children through an intensive and carefully planned new programme of nutrition and health education.

The project envisages a nutrition surveillance of about 11 lakhs children through a weighing programme and supplementary feeding for about 7.11 lakhs malnourished children and 2.75 lakhs pregnant women and nursing mothers. Nutrition education is offered to about 25 lakhs families in the project districts.

4. Phasing :

The Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project is for a duration of five years of phased expansion followed by a year's evaluation. It is to be fully operational at the end of 1985 covering 173 rural blocks in six project districts, viz., Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Pudukkottai, Tirunelveli, North Arcot and Chengalpattu in Tamil Nadu.

The first year of the project commenced in Kottambatti block of Madurai District in November 1980 as a pilot project.

Phase II of the project extended to the entire 32 blocks of Madurai district except ICDS operated Nilakottai block. Phase III is implemented in 33 blocks in Ramanathapuram District and 12 Blocks in Pudukkottai District (except control block of Ponnaravathy) in all 45 blocks. Phase V will cover the remaining 50 blocks, viz., 22 in North Arcot District, 27 in Chengalpattu District and 1 in Pudukkottai District.

5. Cost Estimates:

The total cost and the component wise breakup are —

	(RUPEES IN CRORES)
(i) Nutrition Delivery Services component.	25.87
(ii) Rural Health Services component ..	24.40
(iii) Communications component ..	3.29
(iv) Monitoring and Evaluation component	1.08
(v) Project Co-ordination office ..	1.14
Total ..	55.78

Up to February 1984, a total expenditure of Rs. 19.53 crores has been incurred and claims for Rs. 10.76 crores were filed.

The table below indicates the number of posts for the component:

Phase,	District level,	Taluk level,	Block level,	Village level,	
	District Project Nutrition Officer,	Taluk Project Officer,	Community Nutrition Instructress,	Community Nutrition Supervisors,	Community Nutrition Worker and Helpers,
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) Prior to 1983-84					
I	1	12	30	207	1966 each
II					
III	2	25	49	230	2220 each
(ii) In 1983-84					
IV	2	20	49	280	2600 each
V	1	20	55	336	2214 each

The Community Nutrition Centre is the focal point through which all the services are rendered at the village level. It was established at the rate of one centre for every 1,500 population and each centre is in charge of a community Nutrition Worker. All the children in the age group of 6.36 months are weighed and supplementary feeding is given to selected malnourished children and pregnant and nursing women. Supplementary feeding is provided to support nutrition education to the mothers.

The feeding which is the responsibility of the correct is supplementary and selective with reference to their nutrition status on the basis of monthly weighing and that too only for a specific period of not less than 90 days.

In addition to this, the Community Nutrition Workers undertake certain nutrition related health activities. The children are given deworming medicines every four months. The children are given immunisation and Vit. A every 6 months by the Multi-purpose Health Workers of the Health Department.

- Weighing scales specially developed and manufactured by TANSI are being used by the workers for weighing of children. The scales sanctioned are—

(i) Prior to 1983-84:

Requirement for Phases I, II .. 2,500 Nos.
Requirement for Phases III, IV .. 6,554 Nos.

(ii) During 1983-84:

Requirement for Phase V .. 3,290 Nos.

The growth of children is monitored through a Health card specially developed for the project need. It also serves as an educational tool for the mothers. 20,000 cards per block are sanctioned. The total number of cards sanctioned for Phase IV were 16.80 lakhs besides 8.40 lakhs of Polythene covers for supply to mothers to keep the cards.

The food supplement is now being supplied in the form of Energy food manufactured by the Karnataka State Agro Corn Products Limited, Bangalore. It is a ready to eat cereal-pulse mixture and has a calorie content of 380-400 per 100 grams of food and 14 grams of Protein. It has a shelf life of 3 months. Its composition is as follows:—

1. Wheat	.. .. .	35 parts
2. Bengalgram	.. .. .	10 parts.
3. Groundnut Cake	.. .. .	10 parts.
4. Jaggery	.. .. .	30 parts
5. Maize	.. .. .	25 parts
6. Vitamin Premix	.. .. .	1 part.
7. Minera	.. .. .	1 part.

As per the monitoring report for February 1984 the following are the particulars in respect of this component.

Details.	Madurai.	Ramanatha- puram.	Puduk- kottal.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Number of children in 6-36 months.	1,37,647	1,30,062	49,706
2 Number of children in 6-36 months weighed.	1,32,218	1,12,924	39,863
3 Number of children eligible for Nutrition Intervention.	36,025	30,780	11,884
4 Number of children receiving supplement.	34,911	29,171	11,390
5 Number of children given vitamin 'A'.	20,360	15,957	1,652
6 Number of children dewormed.	23,592	17,378	6,181
7 Number of pregnant and women receiving supplement.	14,790	8,731	4,241

Health Services Component:

The Health component is operated through the Multi-purpose Health Worker (MPHWS) positioned in project areas as part of state wide adoption of the Multipurpose Health Workers system. Every 5000 population will have one Health Sub-Centre manned by one female and one male Multi-purpose Health Workers.

The male Multipurpose Health Worker collects general information about each village in his area and maintains family records, registers, maps and charts. He is responsible for environmental sanitation, chlorination and waste disposal and shares the work of immunisation. He undertakes surveillance for malaria and smallpox, action to control communicable diseases provides first aid, treats minor ailments and refers appropriate cases to the Medical Officers of Primary Health Centre.

The female Multipurpose Health Worker is responsible for the Maternity and Child Health Programme through antenatal and postnatal clinics for Family Welfare Services. She is responsible for the conduct of deliveries in normal maternity cases. She organises immunisation work.

Communications :

The communications aspect of the project is planned on such a way that it is not being implemented in isolation, but on the other hand it goes along with the other two main service aspects viz., Nutrition-Delivery and Health Delivery Services. This component is considered to be the key to the long-term success of the project as this would attempt to change the nutrition and health practices of the rural community. All communication efforts are directed towards "Reach.....Touch and Teach People".

Long term objectives of the component:

(i) Make more mothers fully aware of the health and nutritional status and needs of their children.

(ii) Demonstrate that nutrition improvement is possible through more effective deployment of existing family food resources.

(iii) Foster more active and effective family participation in nutritionally relevant areas of child health care such as Diarrhoea Management and Weighing Programme, etc.

Activities :

The communications activities are categorised in four groups as follows :—

1. Training support
2. Staff Development and Co-ordination
3. Mass communications ; and
4. Interpersonal communications

General :

The World Bank Review Mission visits Tamil Nadu once in 6 months in April and October. It goes to the project areas and sees for itself how the progress is.

The Mission has expressed its happiness over this unique project, the largest of its kind in the world and designed in such a way as to reach the families, doing well and making satisfactory progress and has stated that Tamil Nadu Government can be proud of the achievements in this project.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

The department of Backward Classes is running schools for the Welfare of Denotified Communities in this State. The details of the total number of schools and strength of pupils are given below :

	Schools.	Number of strength.
1. Elementary Schools	231	33,040
2. Higher Elementary Schools ..	36	13,882
3. High Schools	8	1,955
4. Higher Secondary School ..	2	1,576
Total	277	50,453

The total strength in all the schools was 50,453 during 1983-84. Out of 277 schools, 248 schools with a strength of 45,235 students are run under the supervision of the Special Deputy Collector (Kallar Reclamation), Madurai.

Maintenance of hostels and Boarding Homes :

During the period under report, 415 hostels for Backward Classes and 68 Boarding Homes for Denotified Communities were maintained with a total sanctioned strength of 23,627 and 5,235 boarders respectively upto the year 1983-84. The following percentage was adopted for admission of boarders in the Backward Classes Hostels and Denotified Communities Boarding Homes.

	Backward Classes Hostels.	Denotified Communities Boarding Homes.
	(PERCENTAGE).	
Backward Classes	65	10
Denotified Communities	65	60
Scheduled Castes	25	25
Forward Communities	10	5

The income limit is fixed for admission of boarders is Rs. 5,000 per annum.

Mid-day Meals :

The children under the age group of 5 to 9 and 10 to 14 are provided meals under Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meals Scheme from 1st July 1982 onwards. A sum of Rs. 25 lakhs was spent during 1983-84.

Clothing :

Two sets of uniforms were supplied to each of the inmates of the Denotified Community, Boarding homes and Backward Classes (High Schools) hostels and Denotified Community School pupils and the pupils of Kallar Schools in Madurai District upto VIII Standard. One set is intended for Deepavali and the other set is intended for Pongal. A sum of Rs. 35.24 lakhs was spent for this purpose during 1983-84.

The pupils studying in I to III Standard in the Denotified Community Schools and in the Kallar Schools in Madurai District was supplied Text-Books, note-books and slates at free of cost. A sum of Rs. 8.48 lakhs was spent under this scheme.

Boarding Grants :

Assistances were given to poor deserving Backward Classes and Denotified Communities pupils whose parental income does not exceed Rs. 5,000 staying in private recognised hostels to meet their Boarding and Lodging charges. From 1981-82 onwards, the rate of boarding grants has been sanctioned as follows :—

Place.	Existing rate up to 1980-81.		Revision rate from 1981-82 onwards	
	RS.		RS.	
Madras City, District Head-Quarters, Taluk Head Quarters.	35		45	
Other places	30		40	

The details of the Boarding grants sanctioned during 1983-84 are furnished below :—

	Number of hostels.	Number of grants sanctioned.	Amount spent. (Rupees in lakhs.)
Backward Classes ..	43	2,536	9.02
Denotified Tribes ..	4	87	0.11
Total ..	47	2,623	9.13

State Scholarships :

State Scholarships were sanctioned to Denotified Communities and Backward Classes students for their study in Postmatric courses provided the annual in-

come of the parents does not exceed Rs.5,000. In respect of prematric students the old system of payment of cash has been dispensed with and students are supplied essential Text-Books at free of cost. The Special fees prescribed by the Educational Institutions and examinations fees, if any are reimbursed to the institutions and to the Director of Government Examinations respectively by this department.

The details of scholarships sanctioned by this department during 1983-84 are furnished below ;

	Number of prematric students benefited.	Number of post-matric scholarships sanctioned.	Amount spent.	
			Pre-matric.	Post-matric.
(IN LAKHS.)				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
(a) Backward Classes.	1,72,865	1,25,012	26.72	298.44
(b) Denotified Communities.	1,38,900	10,216	22.90	22.82
Total ..	3,11,765	1,35,228	49.62	321.26

Supply of tools to other Backward Classes :

Free supply of Tools to Barbers and Dhobies was made to enable them to carry out their traditional work. The cost of the tools is Rs. 350 per Barber Tools and Rs. 95 for Dhoby Tools. From 1979-80 onwards, free supply of tools was made to Boyars also who are engaged in stone cutting. The cost of one set of Boyar Tools is Rs. 150. Number of persons benefited under this scheme during 1983-84 is given below :

Nature of tools.	Number of persons.	Amount (IN LAKHS.)
Barber Kits	3,000	2.42
Dhoby Iron Boxes	4,445	16.42
Boyar Tools	500	0.74
Total	7,945	19.58

Free supply of tools to Denotified Communities :

Tools were supplied to the successful Denotified Community Trainees of the General purpose Engineering Workshop free of cost for their self employment in the following trades. A sum of Rs. 0.10 lakh was spent during 1983-84 under this scheme :

Name of the trade.	Cost per set. RS.
(1) Blacksmithy	600
(2) Fitting	900
(3) Sheet metal	200

Agriculture :

A sum of Rs. 2,500 was paid to poor denotified communities as subsidy in three instalments for enabling them to sink irrigation wells. A sum of Rs. 0.83 lakh has been spent during 1983-84.

Cottage industries :

Three General Purpose Engineering Workshop at Checknurani (Madurai District), Mudukulathur (Ramanathapuram District) and V. K. Pudur (Tirunelveli District) were maintained. Further, two Industrial Training Centres in Rattan and Fibre in Thakkalai and in Kulithurai in Kanniyakumari District and one carpentry and one weaving units in Aziz Nagar settlement in South Arcot District and seven Tailoring work centres were maintained in the following Districts.

1. Madurai .. Usilampatty and Cumbam
2. Ramanathapuram .. Kadaladi
3. Tirunelveli .. Kulavanigapuram and Devarkulam.
4. South Arcot .. Aziz Nagar Settlement.
5. Kanniyakumari .. Krishnankoil-Nagercoil.

The intention of the running of these General purpose Engineering Workshops and other Industrial Training Centre was to train the Denotified Communities and the Backward Classes people in the trades so as to make them fit for doing their trade of their own to improve their economic condition. A sum of Rs. 7.74 lakhs was spent during 1983-84.

Special Training Institute :

The Special Training Institute (Backward Classes) was continued to coach Backward Classes and Denotified Communities candidates for appearing IAS., IPS, etc. during 1983-84 45 candidates were admitted. Out of them only one student come out successfully in the preliminary examination conducted by UPSC.

Kallar Reclamation :

The Special Deputy Collector (Kallar Reclamation) Madurai continued to be incharge of Kallar Reclamation schemes. Particulars of the number of schools and Boarding Homes intended for them are given below :—

	Number of Schools.	Strength.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Elementary schools ..	208	29,497
2. Higher Elementary Schools ..	30	12,207
3. High Schools	8	1,955
4. Higher Secondary Schools ..	2	1,576
Total ..	248	45,235

Special fees to the pupils studying in the Kallar High Schools were paid by this department. Separate district Scout Associations was formed for the Kallar schools in Madurai District and there were 554 Scout Units in the Kallar Schools 33 Boarding Homes are also maintained with a sanctioned strength of 3,765 inmates.

A sum of Rs. 226.41 lakhs was spent on implementation of various schemes for Kallar Reclamation in Madurai District during 1983-84.

Aziz Nagar Settlement :

One Manager in the Grade of Tahsildar continued to be incharge of the Aziz Nagar Settlement in South Arcot District during 1983-84. The main occupation of the settlers was Agriculture. Lands were assigned to them. Two units viz. Carpentry and Weaving were run in this settlement to provide alternative jobs to the settlers.

In addition to this, Five Balvadis had also been established in this settlement and they were functioning well. One tailoring centres was also maintained with a strength of 20 trainees. The expenditure made during 1983-84 for the implementation of above schemes is given below :

Name of the Scheme.	Expenditure (RS IN LAKHS).
1. Maintenance of Carpentry and Weaving Units.	0.19
2. Maintenance of Balvadis	0.02
3. Maintenance of Tailoring Centre	0.21

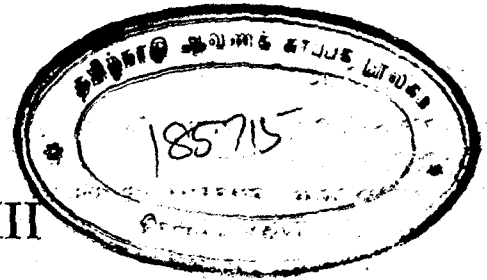
There was one Elementary School with a total strength of 315 (The High School in the Settlement was transferred to Education Department on 13th September 1976).

The pupils in the Elementary Schools were supplied with mid-day meals, text books, note books and slates free of cost. They were also supplied with two sets of dresses every year free of cost.

There was one doctor with a dispensary and other staff to look after the health of the settlers.

The Government is taking various steps and by giving more assistance to uplift the people living in this settlement.

Chapter XXXII



TAMIL DEVELOPMENT AND CULTURE DEPARTMENT.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Excavation Section :

The Department has excavated the mound lying on the northern bank of Pullambadi Channel at Samyapuram (Kannanoor) near Tiruchirappalli. Kannanoor was the capital City of Hoysalas during 13th Century A.D. The excavation revealed an unaligned brick structure below which an underground water passage at a depth of 3.70 metres. It is proposed to continue the excavation in the year 1984 also.

In connection with Raja Raja's 1000th Coronation year festival the areas near Kurumban medu, the outskirt of Thanjavur, the areas in and around Palaiyarai and Nagapattinam on the eastern coast were explored in order to find out the Brick structures of Chola period. During exploration Tile pieces of Chola period, porcelain ware sherds were collected. The proper excavation on these sites would be carried out in the year 1984 for which necessary sanctions have been obtained from the Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi.

Exploration at Alagankulam near Ramanathapuram District has revealed a Roman settlement in the typical Pandya region. Negalithic urn burials are noticed at Nattarkulam and Vasappuram in Tirunelveli District at Anavaradanallur in Coimbatore District and at Muttam in Kanyakumari District.

Epigraphy section :

In connection with Raja Raja Chola's 1000th Coronation year festival the details of the temples belonging to Raja Raja Chola period were collected. On the basis of the epigraphical evidence 69 temples are identified. About 1,300 inscriptions of Raja Raja period are listed out, out of which full texts are copied for about 600 inscriptions. A Bibliography of books and Articles about Raja Raja Chola is also prepared.

In connection with 400th year festival of Thirumalai Naik, this department is able to locate about 30 copper plates of Thirumalai Naik period. These were deciphered and have been edited for publication. The outstanding inscription of Pochankurichi datable to 4-5th

Century A.D. has been satisfactory deciphered and the text has been published in the departmental publication 'Tolliyal Karutharangu'.

A memorial stone assignable to 4-5 Century A.D. was noticed and brought to this department from Erettimalai of Erode Taluk in Periyar District. It appears to be the earliest memorial stone so far discovered in Tamil Nadu. Apart from this a Jain sculpture with Vatteluttu inscription datable to 8th Century A.D. was also noticed by this department.

Conservation section :

As this department is interested in preserving the ancient monuments, this year steps are being taken to preserve the following monuments. Doveton House, Madras, Pre-Historic Rock paintings at Kilvalai in South Arcot District and Vettaikaran Malai in Coimbatore District. Siva temple at Kandamangalam in South Arcot District, Omalur Fort, Inscribed rock at Peria Eri Patti Ramaswami Krishnaswami temples at Mallapadi in Dharmapuri District, Vallewara temple at Takkolam, North Arcot District. Revised estimates were prepared for protecting Bell tower and Dhatar Hall in Thanjavur and Tranquebar Fort.

Museum Wing :

Preparatory works are taken in connection with setting up of Maratta Museum at Thanjavur. Preliminary work has been carried out in Ramanathapuram Museum. A bronze ideal was brought to Coimbatore Museum.

Under Water Archaeology :

Historical details and other particulars regarding the earlier navigation in Tamil Nadu were collected from Tamil Nadu Archives. Alagankulam in Ramanathapuram District was explored. Roman potsherds, beads, shell bangles, coins belonging to the early centuries of the Christian era were collected from this site.

Moulding section:

Mouldings of Terracotta figure collected from Panayakulam, Mattalampatti, Kottaimedu, Muttam, Poluvampatti were prepared in plaster of Paris for sending them to various Museums under the control of this department.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUMS.**Establishment of new Museums and reorganisation of galleries:**

One more District Museum at Vallore is being organised by the Directorate of Museums as part of its programme of establishing district museums at each District Headquarters.

The modernisation of the Economic Botany Gallery and Geology Gallery is in progress.

Special Exhibitions:

"Care of Museum objects" was arranged during July 1983.

"Indian Poisonous Snakes" was arranged during October 1983.

Choice Bronzes:—An Exposition was inaugurated by Thiru K. Radhakrishnan, I.P.S., Director-General of Police in the Centenary Exhibition Hall on 23rd November 1983. Thiru K. Aludipillai, I.A.S., Commissioner, HR and CE, Department presided over the function and it was opened to the public till 28th November 1983.

Medals was arranged in connection with 71st Numismatic Conference held at the Museum Theatre, Madras between 22nd and 24th December 1983.

Training Courses and Competition:

The Eighteenth Short term course in Taxidermy was conducted for the candidates from different institution from 16th to 31st May 1983 by the Zoology Section.

The Ninth Refresher Course on "Care of Museum Objects" was conducted from 1st to 30th June 1983. Valedictory address of the course was delivered by Dr. Surijit Singh, Head Regional Sophisticated Instrumentation Centre, Indian Institute of Technology Madras.

As on the Spot Child Art Competition was conducted for four age groups on 11th, 18th and 25th November 1983 and 2nd December 1983. One thousand four hundred and thirty-nine children participated. The prize winning candidates were selected by a panel of two judges in January 1984.

The Government Museum, Madras in collaboration with the University of Madras conducted the 71st Annual Conference of the Numismatic Society of India from 22nd to 24th December 1983 at the Museum.

Additions to the collections:

The following objects were added to the different sections through treasure troves purchase, confiscation, exchange tours and gifts.

AT THE GOVERNMENT MUSEUM, MADRAS.**Archaeology section :**

Seven metal objects and seven metal images, three stone sculptures, two graphics and one ink sketch, two paintings, three bronzes, ten brass objects and thirty-three bronze images.

Anthropology section:

Two small metal containers, a gold rod and four gold coils, a gold neck band and six gold pieces, one glass stone, one kasumalai containing 123 metal coins eighteen burial potteries, one country revolver, twenty microlithic flakes, flake tools and cores.

Numismatic Section:

One gold and ninety-six South Indian Panam, Seventeen single swamipagoda, one thousand and one hundred and forty-five copper coins, one hundred and eight silver coins.

Zoology Section:

Two king fishers, one babbler, one barn owl, one parrot, one bittern and thirty-five species of butterflies.

Botany Section:

One hundred and sixty-three specimens of different kinds of plants.

Geology section :

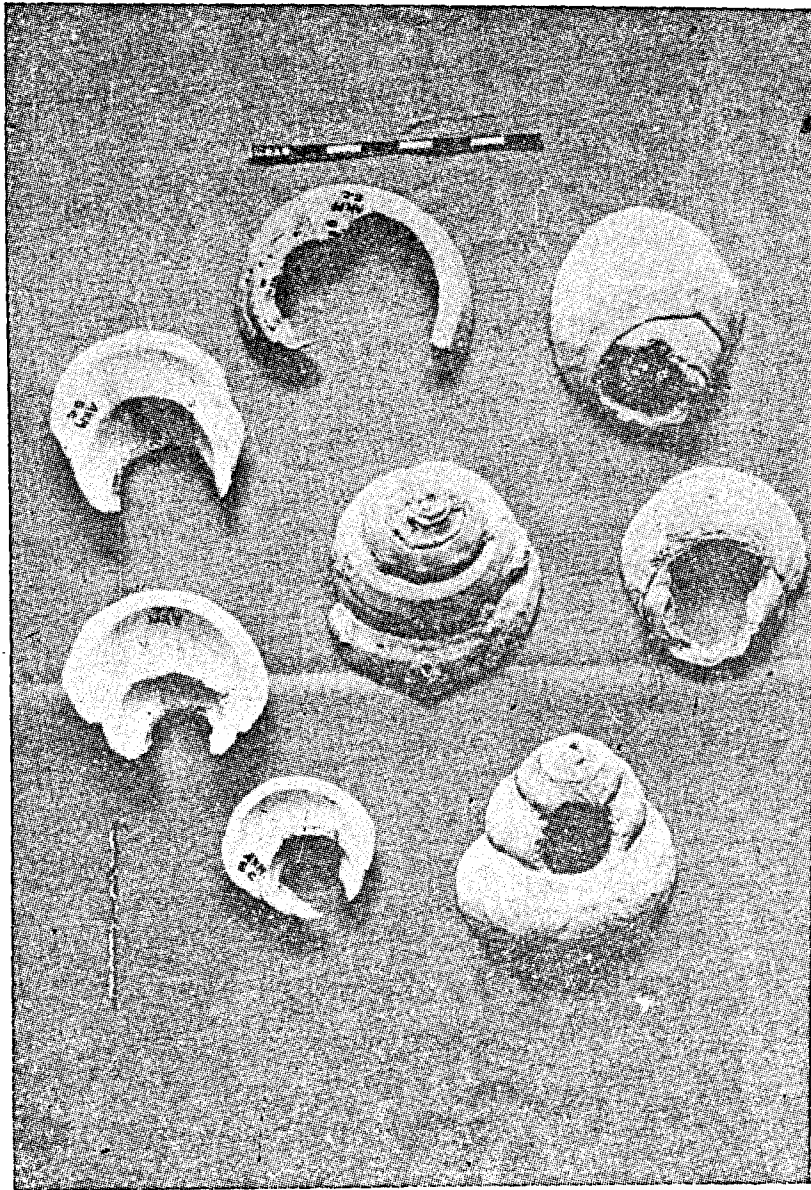
Seventeen fossil specimens.

At the Government Museum, Salem:

One hundred and forty-six wood carvings, fifty megalithic pottery pieces.

At the Government Museum, Madurai:

One palaeolithic hand axe, two big urn, seven black and redware pottery, one bronze image, five different kinds of bird specimens, three sea fans, three shells, twelve insect species, one thiruyodu fruit, one wooden sculpture, four stone sculptures, one milestone with Tamil numerals, one border stone, one corner stone and two herostones.



Archacology
Chank cuttings for bangle making— 1-2 Century AD,
Alagankulam Village, Ramanathapuram District.

110E-1-D

At the Government Museum, Tiruchirappalli.

Two stone sculptures, sixty three mineral specimens, twenty-nine fossil specimens, one hour-glass, four Chola Coins one bronze image, four soapstone images a nest of weaver bird.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TAMIL STUDIES.

The International Institute of Tamil Studies Madras was commenced on the initiative of the departed Leader Perarignar Anna to function like a French Academy. Since its inception it has published 92 books to the credit of Heritages of the Tamils, Tamil Literary Theories, General Topics, Titles on Grammar, Philosophy, Public, Drama Folk Arts, Linguistics and includes books edited from the unpublished Tamil Palm leaf Manuscripts. The Institute has published 25 titles during the period 1983-84.

The publications of this Institute are Research oriented and are moderately priced and well received by the Scholars and Public from all over the World.

A project work—Tamil—an auto instructional Course—an auto lingual method accompanied by 6 recorded Cassettes for auto-learning was fulfilled for the first time in Tamil with Special reference to those Origins of Tamil Nadu settled now in Mauritius and Singapore. This maiden venture in Tamil is one of the fruitful services of this Institute to the entire Tamil World.

Apart from teaching Tamil to Non-Tamils through the audio lingual method, Institute is also conducting Two Diploma Course—Translation and Manuscriptology. About 70 students (both Full-time and Part-time) are doing Research leading to the Ph. D. Degree at this Institute.

Institute is conducting weekly Seminar, monthly seminars, Monthly Research Forum Meetings and monthly Endowment Meetings. Twelve Endowments in the names of Tamil Patriots and Saints have been installed during the period 1983-84.

The following are the Projects on hand :

District-wise Place Name Study of Tamil Nadu. A critical Encyclopaedia on Music, Encyclopaedia of Tamil Drama, publication of Unpublished Palm Leaf Manuscripts.

TAMIL DEVELOPMENT.

Scheme of providing financial assistance to aged Tamil Scholars :

Under this scheme the Government have accorded sanction for the payment of a monthly pension of Rs. 250 to 29 Tamil Scholars for a period of 3 years from 1st April 1983. Payment of pension to 26 Tamil Scholars has been renewed for a further three years from 1st April 1983. The Tamil Scholars sanctioned with the financial assistance were introduced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister in the Valluvar Day Celebrations held in the Valluvar Kottam, Madras on 16th January 1984.

Financial Assistance to Universities and other Institution for the conduct of Tamil Diploma Courses etc.

Under this scheme the following institutions were given financial assistance.

		RS.
1 The Southern Language Book Trust, Madras.	For the Publication of Courier in Tamil.	49,500
2 International Dravidian Linguistics Association, Trivandrum.	For research studies in Tamil.	1,36,000
3 Institute of Asian Studies, Madras-41.	Do.	2,00,000
4 Centre for the Indian Languages, Mysore.	For conducting Diploma courses in Tamil.	15,000
5 Venkateswara University, Thirupathi.	For conducting Diploma courses in Tamil.	15,000
6 All India Tamil Teachers Association Annamalai University Annamalai Nagar.	For the publication of Ayvu-kovai.	5,000

SCHEME OF AWARDS TO TAMIL SCHOLERS :

Thiru. Vi. Ka. Award :

Every year on 15th September, the birthday of Aignar Anna, Thiru Vi. Ka. Award is presented to a best Tamil writer. The recipient will get a cash prize of Rs. 10,000. For 1983, this award was given to Panmozhi Pulavar K. Appaduraiyar.

Pavender Bharathidasan Award :

A sum of Rs. 10,000 is presented to the best Tamil poet on the occasion of Pavender Bharathidasan birthday celebrations every year. For 1983, this award was presented to the poet Thiru Wahab.

From 1983 onwards Government of Tamil Nadu modified the scheme. Under this scheme one of the best Tamil Poets crossed 65 years, will get a financial assistance of Rs. 500 per month. For 1983, Poet Thiru S. Sivaprakasam (Age 70) was selected under this scheme. The Government have also ordered the presentation of Gold Medals each weighting 4 sovereign to the above poets.

Tamil Script Reform :

The Government have adopted the Tamil Script reform as propagated by Periyar E. V. Ramaswamy and issued necessary orders in this regard. Accordingly the reformed scripts are being used in all Government transactions. An Expert Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Mahavidwan M. V. Venugopal Pillai, to make suitable recommendations for further reformation and modification of Tamil scripts. As the period of the committee expired on 30th March 1980, the Government reconstituted the Committee under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister for Education, Tamil Nadu.

Thiruvalluvar Day :

Thiruvalluvar Day is being celebrated as a Government function every year by the Tamil Nadu Development Department. The celebration for 1984 was held in the Valluvar Kottam at Madras on 16th January 1984. During the celebrations 'Sankagakalam' one of the volumes of the authentic history of Tamil Nadu and the books printed under the scheme of translation of classics and the Bibliography scheme were released by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

Official Language Scheme - Translation Work :

Twenty four forms and 26 Books pertaining to various Government departments have been translated into Tamil. The final scrutiny of Tamil translation of 16 book of various Government departments have been completed.

Tamil Training Classes :

Tamil training classes were conducted for nine I.A.S. Officers on 17th May 1983 and 18th May 1983.

From 19th December 1983 to 21st December 1983 Tamil training classes were conducted for an officer who was directly recruited in the Commercial Tax Department.

At the Civil Services Institute, Bhavani Sagar the Junior Assistants were given training in writing drafts and notes in Tamil by the Assistant Directors (Translations) of this department.

Inspection :

During the year under report the Director of Tamil Development has inspected 71 offices (Offices of the Heads of departments and the district Collectorates) with regard to implementation of Tamil Official language scheme. The Assistant Directors of this department have inspected 4,225 offices in the districts.

TAMIL NADU EYAL ISAI NATAKA MANDRAM.

The Tamil Nadu Eyal Isai Nataka Mandram is a cultural body registered under the Societies Act of 1860 and established on 10th August 1955 with a view to foster and develop the fine arts of Music, Dance, Drama, Harikatha Kalakshepam and films and for promoting through them the cultural unity of the country. The Mandram is affiliated to the Central Sangeet Natak Academy New Delhi and it fulfils all the objectives enshrined in the constitution of the Central Sangeet Natak Academy, at the State level.

Patron :

His Excellency Thiru S. L. Khurana is the patron of the Tamil Nadu Eyal Isai Nataka Mandram.

Chairman :

In accordance with the Clause 5 of the constitution of the Tamil Nadu Eyal Isai Nataka Mandram, Hon'ble Thiru P. R. Gokulakrishnan continues to remain as the Chairman of the Mandram.

Member Secretary :

Thiru D. V. Narayanasamy continues to remain as the Member-Secretary of the Tamil Nadu Eyal Isai Nataka Mandram during the year.

Grant Received from the Government during the year :

During the year 1983-84, the Mandram has received the following grants from the Government :

	RS.
For General activities	5,16,147.00
Inter-State Exchange of Cultural troupes	1,62,139.00
Part II Schemes	6,50,000.00

Schemes of the Presentation of Awards of Outstanding Artistes :

One of the prestigious functions of Mandram is the conferment of the awards to the outstanding artiste in the fields of Music, Dance, Drama, Films and Folk arts.

The Manram is honouring these artistes at a special function on 26th January every year in Kalaivanar Arangam presided over by the Governor and graciously participated by the Chief Minister and other Ministers of Tamil Nadu Government. During 1983-84 the following artistes were the recipients of the Kalaimamani awards:

1. Thiru Thirukural V. Manikam .. Tamil Literature Eyal.
2. Thiru S. M. Gourishankara .. Versatile Artiste. Sthapathiar.
3. Thiru D. K. Jayaraman .. Vocal Music artiste
4. Thiru T. Thyagarajan .. Violin artiste
5. Thiru T. R. Sreenivasan .. Mridangam artiste
6. Thirumathi E. Gayathri .. Veena artiste.
7. Thiru Kottur N. Rajarathinam } Nadaswaram
8. Thiru Kottur N. Veerasamy } .. artiste.
9. Thiru Thenchitoor .. Thavil artiste.
10. Thiru Pithukuli Murugadas .. Devotional Music S. N. Sundaram. artiste.
11. Thiru S. Namasivaya Oduvar .. Devotional Music artiste.
12. Thiru K. R. Radhakrishnan .. Bharathanatyam teacher.
13. Tmt. Malathi Dominic .. Bharathanatyam artiste.
14. Tmt. S. Rajeswari .. Music artiste (Bharathanatyam)
15. Thiru P. S. Venkatachalam .. Drama actor.
16. Thirumathi N. Vijayakumari .. Drama actress.
17. Thiru Manasi Pa. Keeran .. Drama Playwright.
18. Thiru Thiruchi Bharathan .. Drama Playwright.
19. Thiru K. Murugesu Kavirayar .. Drama Lyricist.
20. Thiru Dr. A. N. Perumal .. Drama Research scholar.
21. Thiru N. R. Muthusami .. Musical Drama Actor.
22. Thirumathi M. K. Kamalam .. Musical drama Actress.
23. Thirumathi M. R. Kamalaveni .. Musical Drama Harmonium artiste.
24. Thiru K. Bhagyaraj .. Film actor.
25. Tmt. Rajasulochana .. Film Actress.
26. Thiru Y. G. Mahendran .. Film comic actor.

27. Dr. P. Bhaimathi .. Film Director Ramakrishna.
28. Thiru Valampuri Somanathan .. Film Playwright
29. Selvi L. R. Eswari .. Cine Play back singer.
30. Thiru P. Chinnappa .. Villupattu-Folk artiste.

The Governor of Tamil Nadu who is also the patron of the Manram, will apart from presiding over the function distribute the Awards to the artistes selected for the above significant honour. In addition to this, the portraits of fourteen eminent deceased artistes were unveiled by the Honourable Finance Minister Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Hon'ble Dr. M. G. Ramachandran Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, conferred the Awards on the above artistes.

Cash Awards :

The Manram has been giving cash awards to the Kalaimamani awardees who are in indigent circumstance and each artistes will receive the Cash amount of Rs. 1,000. This has been made possible to the grant of Rs. 1,00,000 given by the Government and which has been invested in a fixed deposit. The interest accrued on the same is being distributed to 10 to 14 artistes every year. This scheme has been in operation from 1974-75. During 1983-84 the following 14 artistes received cash awards:—

1. Thiru T. G. Pavu Pillai .. Bharathanatyam Mridangam, artiste.
2. Thiru Mu. Ramasubramaniya .. Harikatha artiste Sharma.
3. Thiru Mellattur .. Bhagavatha mela G. Swaminathan. artiste.
4. Tmt. K. P. Maignanavalli .. Music Drama artiste.
5. Tmt. N. Aiyammal .. Folk dance artiste
6. Thiru S. S. Sivasuriyan .. Drama actor.
7. Thiru Sattampillai .. Drama comic Venkataraman. artiste.
8. Thiru Rajaraja A. P. Perumal .. Drama actor. N. Raj.
9. Kannadi Master Thiru C. A. .. Renowned Senior Music Drama Raj. artiste.
10. Thiru Ennatha (Kanniyah) .. Drama Comic Artiste.
11. Thirumathi Janaki .. Drama Music actress.

12. Thiru Mannargudi .. Thavirteacher.
N. Rajagopal
13. Thiru B. Dhamodaran .. Musical instrument artist.
14. Thiru T. K. Ramachandran .. Renowned Senior Drama actor.

So far till 1983-84, 109 Kalaimamani Awards have been the recipients of the Cash awards from the Manram. In this connection, it may be noted that the Cultural Organisations or Sabhas which render yeoman service are also not lost sight of and every Sabha is honoured with a Shield for its meritorious service in the development of the Fine arts.

During 1983-84 Kachaleswara Gana Sabha, Madras was adjudged as the best cultural organisation and the Award was presented to the Sabha by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. G. R. A sum of Rs. 88,019.14 was incurred for this function.

Scheme of Financial Assistance to Artistes in Indigent circumstances :

During the year 1983-84, 645 applications were received under the above scheme and out of the above 586 cases of artistes were recommended to the Government for pension at Rs. 150.00 per month. It is gratifying to note that nearly, 1,600 artistes are being benefited under the above scheme till 1983-84.

Grant in Aid to Sabhas for Encouragement of Artistes in Music and Dance :

During 1983-84, 35 artistes were selected in the various categories and each artiste was allotted four performances in the various sabhas. 15 such sabhas were selected under the above scheme during the year. A sum of Rs. 63,330.35 was incurred under the above scheme.

Compassionate Grant to Dependents of Deceased Artistes:

Another welfare scheme undertaken by the Manram is the disbursement of grants to dependents of deceased artistes at the rate of Rs. 200 per head for meeting expenses in connection with the cremation and funeral expenses. Nearly 10 to 15 families of deceased artistes are benefited under this scheme. This scheme has been in operation since 1969-70. During 1983-84, a sum of Rs. 12,000 was incurred under the scheme benefiting the 10 families of deceased artistes.

Scheme for Scholarships and Stipend :

Another important field of activity that the Manram engaged is in regard to payment of scholarship stipends to eligible students pursuing training in Music

Drama and also in the film Direction and Acting, etc. During the year 1983-84 two students were benefited under the scheme.

Other Activities :

At the All India Civil Services Drama competition held at Jaipur during the year, the Government of Tamil Nadu in consultation with the Mandram had sponsored Kalalaya of the Tamil Nadu Secretariat. It may be noted that the troupe bagged 6 prizes for the best drama, actor, direction, etc. A sum of Rs. 27,500 was incurred under this head during the year.

Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troupes :

The Manram has been implementing the scheme of the Inter-State Exchange of Cultural troupes for the past two years through specific grants sanctioned by the Government of Tamil Nadu to the Manram for the said purpose.

Under the Scheme during 1983-84 a folk troupe from Rajasthan State visited Tamil Nadu during February 1984 and gave performances in Madras, Kancheepuram, Vellore, Dharmapuri, Salem, etc. A sum of Rs. 45,870.31 was incurred for its performance in Madras.

TAMIL NADU OVIAM NUNKALAI KUZHU.

Tamil Nadu Oviyam Nunkalai Kuzhu (Tamil Nadu Lalit Kala Akademi) is a State-level organisation, established by the Government of Tamil Nadu in 1975, for fostering and developing activities in the sphere of Visual and Plastic Arts and for working in co-ordination with the "Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi and promoting thereby the cultural unity of the country. The functions of the Tamil Nadu Oviyam Nunkalai Kuzhu are :

(i) To encourage and promote study and research in the fields of painting, sculpture, architecture ;

(ii) To promote co-operation among Artists and Art Associations ;

(iii) To encourage the establishment of District Art Centres and Art Association and give recognitions ;

(iv) To encourage the exchange of personnel, art objects and ideas between various schools of art by organising conferences, seminars, exhibitions, etc.

(v) To publish and to promote the publication literature on art ;

(vi) To establish and maintain a Library catering to the needs of various organisations and covering both Indian and Foreign Art ;

(vii) To foster cultural contacts within and outside the State through Art Exhibitions ;

(viii) To award scholarships and prizes to deserving artists ;

(ix) To encourage the revival and development of Folk Art ;

(x) To promote the study of Traditional Art and Craft Techniques and setting up of regional surveys and survival of indigenous craftsman, painters and sculptors and public awareness of the Arts.

During the year 1983-84, Tamil Nadu Oviyam Nunkalai Kuzhu has implemented the following programmes towards encouraging the Artists and Art Movements, in General, in this State.

Financial assistance to Madras Art Club:

The Tamil Nadu Oviyam Nunkalai Kuzhu extended financial assistance of Rs. 1,750 to Madras Art Club (one of the affiliated Art Organisations of the Kuzhu), for organising their Silver Jubilee Exhibition this year.

For implementing the above schemes, Tamil Nadu Oviyam Nunkalai Kuzhu received a sum of Rs. 2,70 lakhs as Grant from the Government of Tamil Nadu and a sum of Rs. 10,845 as Matching Grant from the Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi.

Artists' Aid fund:

A sum of Rs. 1 lakh received from the Government of Tamil Nadu under this scheme has been remitted in Fixed Deposit in the State Bank of India. The interest accruing from this account is for extending financial assistance to artists during their old age.

TRADITIONAL TAMIL ARTS.

1. Gramakalanjam (Compilation of the Cultural profile of Tamil Nadu District-wise):

Under this scheme detailed manuscripts are prepared by scholars well known in the respective districts, outlining the cultural history and ethos of each district. It is proposed to bring out the collection of Cultural profile on each district into a book form running to 800 pages in double demmi size. Profuse illustrations are prepared and photographs of important land marks of historical and cultural significance are taken. Photographs of folk groups of outstanding ability in the area have also been taken.

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In addition to these, recordings of folk songs reflecting musical and imaginative skill of our villagers have also been done and these will be preserved in the cultural museum to be established by this Directorate.

The work in Chengalpattu, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts have been completed. The work in North Arcot district is underway. The manuscripts of Gramakalanjam for Chengalpattu, Madurai and Ramanathapuram districts were reviewed by a team of scholars of meetings convened by the respective district collectors. Instead of sending the manuscripts to the District Collectors for review, the Directorate has now proposed to examine the materials by a standing committee of scholars to be constituted by the Government.

This scheme will be extended to all other districts in a phased manner.

2. Special Recordings Scheme :

Under this scheme songs of Thevaram and Thiruvasakam have already been recorded in cassettes during 1982-83. The musical lyrics of Mahakavi Bharathiar, the tunes of which composed by the poet himself, have also been recorded in cassettes during 1982-83. In addition to this, work is in progress to print the thirty-three songs of Bharathiar along with Swara notations.

3. Collection, Preservation and Publication of select ancient Tamil Manuscripts :

Under the scheme collection, preservation and publication of select ancient Tamil manuscripts and reprinting of rare, good old books advertisement was given in newspapers calling for details of such manuscripts and old rare books that await reprint. Personnel contacts were also made. To start with, a collection of valuable dance lyrics in Tamil, composed by Gangaimithal Pillai has been taken up. This is being compiled and re-edited by the grand old, musicologist Thiru Ka. Sankaranar. The first part of the book "Nattiya Nannor" is received from Thiru Sankaranar. The second part is awaited for starting the printing work combining the two parts.

Apart from this, action has been taken up to re-print Mathankachoolamani, a comparative study of Tamil dramas in English, written by Swami Vibulananda.

4. Festival of Traditional Tamil Arts and Seminar on folk arts of Tamil Nadu:

Tamil Nadu has a rich heritage of Folk Arts intimately linked with the colourful life of the villages and their highly cultured domestic tradition of the Tamil house-holder.

It is desirable and imperative to preserve the fading arts by a generous patronage. The Directorate propose to take up immediate steps for the preservation and propagation of the folk Arts.

As a first step it was proposed to conduct a festival of traditional arts and seminar on Folk Arts of Tamil Nadu in Madras. Due to the then drought condition prevailing in the State the folk Arts Festival was postponed and only the seminar on Cultural and Traditional Tamil Arts was conducted on 14th and 15th April 1983. The Honourable Minister for Education delivered the key note address and prominent scholars read out research articles. To popularise the traditional folk art forms of Tamil Nadu and to create cultural awareness among public, the Traditional Arts and cultural festival was conducted by this Directorate on March 10 and 11, 1984 at Madras. Honourable Ministers, illustrious scholars and eminent artists took part in the celebrations.

5. Research on Agathiar:

Under this scheme, the Director of Traditional Tamil Arts had launched an expedition team comprising of N.S.S. students to Pothigaimalai to collect evidence in support of the theory that Tamil sage Agathiar lived in Pothigaimalai. The students were sent to Pothigaimalai in six batches to make a thorough search of the areas. The Western ghats between Sencottah and Tovalai were divided into six zones and the base camps were organised at Sencottah, Courtallam, Mundanthurai, Kalakkadu, Manimuthar and Tovalai so as to enable the N.S.S. units to organise the expedition-cum-research camp from the above areas. Prior to the expedition a Seminar on Agathiar and Pothigai was conducted on 25th April 1983 at Palayamkottai in Tirunelveli district in which eminent scholars participated.

The results obtained from this expedition have been encouraging, inspiring and very useful. They have discovered graffiti engraved in a cave in the Pothigaimalai. The experts are of the opinion that the engravings include numerous signs which are very similar to the Indus signs or letters seen on the seals. There are also signs similar to those found on the Indus Pottery and the pottery of the Tamils of the Sangam and pre-sangam age. They are called graffiti. It is believed that the same may belong to the pre-Iron age or the Iron Age or even earlier and they have connection with Harappan people. Another cave which is supposed to be the abode of Agathiar was also discovered. It is hoped that the results will throw a new light on the theory of Agathiar and incidentally it may prove that the valley civilisation is Dravidian.

To guide the students and to enrich the knowledge about Agathiar to the Tamil people a booklet entitled "Pothigaimalai orr Aayvu" was published by this Directorate.

TRANSLATIONS:

In spite of vigorous implementation of official language policy by all the departments within and outside the Secretariat, translation files poured in as usual during the year under Report, particularly the Reports of Public Accounts Committee and Public Undertakings Committee and the Departmental Notes thereon, circulation notes, voluminous Detention orders, para-wise remarks and mercy petitions under "COFEPOSA". Many departments of Secretariat sent the Government orders drafted by them in Tamil to this Department for being rendered into English. Voluminous PAC and PUC reports from Legislative Assembly Department, which were time-bound were translated in record time and this work became the main-stay throughout the year.

Translation of notifications, Bills, Acts, Ordinances, Rules and Regulations continued to be the routine work of the Department. There was record number of Bills translated during this year and as usual English and Tamil Copies of Bills were distributed to Members of Legislature, simultaneously. During Budget session, translation of policy notes on Demands formed the major items of work.

Materials sent by the State Government undertakings and Corporations were also attended to by this department.

As usual, members of the staff were deputed to Finance during the Budget period for preparing Tamil translations of the Budget Documents and they constituted Finance (Budget Translation) Cell. so also, during the Assembly and Council sessions one translator was deputed to Assembly and one to Council for doing urgent Translation work there itself.

There is a Malayalam part-time Translator who attends to the Malayalam translations of notifications intended to be published in Tirunelveli, Nilgiris and Kanyakumari district Gazettes and also for translating Malayalam petitions into English.

There is one Telugu translator and one Hindi Translator in the department to attend to Telugu and Hindi translations respectively.

Chapter XXXIII

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS.

Introduction:

The Highways and Rural Works Department is incharge of Planning, Design, construction and maintenance of roads and Bridges in Tamil Nadu and offers technical guidance to the Panchayat Unions in respect of Rural Works Programme. This department is chalking out plans for road development and implementing them besides maintaining the road system efficiently within the resources available. The Chief Engineer (H & RW) is having overall control on all establishment matters and on Policy decisions. This department is the executing agency for constructing buildings under TIMP in the State and DANIDA in selected places. Apart from the regular CE (H&RW), there are 4 other special Chief Engineers, viz., 1. Chief Engineer (National Highways), 2. Chief Engineer (Pamban Bridge Project), 3. Director, Research stations. 4 Chief Engineer, Relief works.

The length of roads under different categories are as follows :

	Length in KM.
National Highways (Urban)	139
State Highways	1,814
Major district Roads	14,028
Other district roads	20,415
	<hr/>
	36,396

The total length of Panchayat and Panchayat Union roads maintained by local bodies is 92,594 KMs. (The highest in the country).

The National Highways (Urban) :

An amount of Rs. 46.90 lakhs was spent during 1983-84. Out of the nine works sanctioned in Part II. 1982-83 and 1983-84 four works are in the urban reaches of Tambaram, Tindivanam, Namakkal and Tirunelveli at a total cost of Rs. 28.70 lakhs. These works in the urban reaches of Tambaram, Tindivanam, Namakkal have been completed.

State Highways :

For 1983-84 six works costing Rs. 85.00 lakhs have been sanctioned under Part II. Out of this, the work

of reconstruction of the steel bridge at KM. 73/47 Cuddalore-Chittoor road in South Arcot district at a cost of Rs. 40 lakhs is worth mentioning. The works are under various stages of implementation.

Major District Roads :

For 1983-84, 29 works costing Rs. 475 lakhs have been sanctioned under Part II. An amount of Rs. 232.97 lakhs has been spent during the year 1983-84.

Other District Roads :

During 1983-84, 27 works costing Rs. 417.00 lakhs have been sanctioned under Part II.

Other Roads Scheme :

During 1983-84, 46 works at a cost of Rs. 1,046 lakhs have been sanctioned under Part II. An amount of Rs. 295.78 lakhs has been spent during the year 1983-84.

Hill Area Development Programme in forest area :

So far 6 works costing Rs. 399.40 lakhs have been sanctioned for developing roads lying in forest areas. Out of these, 3 works costing Rs. 59.40 lakhs are being executed from out of Forest Department funds and the balance 3 works costing Rs. 340.00 lakhs are being executed with funds allotted for the Highways Department. The works sanctioned are under various stage of implementation.

Drought Relief Works :

Drought conditions prevailed in all the districts of the State during the year 1983. Relief operation particularly with a view to provide drinking water supply and to create employment opportunities had been initiated on a large scale. The Highways Department took up the works of formation of earthen roads improvements to minor irrigation tanks with an ayacut of less than 50 acres and formation of drinking water ooranies and ponds for human beings and cattle. To execute the above works the Government sanctioned the employment of additional staff consisting of one Chief Engineer, two circles, ten divisions and forty sub-divisions. An expenditure amounting to Rs. 1,291.545 lakhs was incurred.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS.

The National Highways Wing was created in September 1971 and is functioning under a separate Chief Engineer. The National Highways Wing attends to National Highways Projects and Central Road Fund Schemes. Due to recent reorganisation, the National Highways Wing looks after the maintenance works also in the Urban links of the National Highways.

National Highways projects are central sector schemes financed by the Government of India. The total length of National Highways in Tamil Nadu was 1,867 kms. at the beginning of the year. This year, the Highways commencing from Pondicherry and terminating at Villupuram for a length of about 40 kms. has been declared as National Highways of which a length of about 16 kms. lies in Tamil Nadu. Taking this also into consideration, the total length of National Highways in Tamil Nadu has increased to 1,883 kms.

Schemes financed by the Central Road Fund :

This is a non-lapsing fund and it derives its revenue at the rate of 3.5 paise per litre out of the excise duty levied on motor spirit. Out of the total amount collected by the Government of India in such a manner 80 per cent is allotted to the State for meeting the expenditure on works taken up under this scheme and 20 per cent is retained by the centre as "Reserve".

The fund can be spent on any of the following purposes viz. —

(i) On the construction of new roads and bridges of any sort.

(ii) On the reconstruction or substantial improvements of existing roads and bridges.

(iii) In special cases, on the maintenance of roads and bridges constructed, reconstructed or substantially improved from road funds, etc.

As per the latest objectives of this scheme, low priority work is assigned for taking up such roads and bridges and greater emphasis is laid on taking up Research Schemes. Traffic studies, Economic Surveys, Training Programmes for young engineers, providing wayside amenities like motels, etc.

Fourth Plan (1969—74) C.R.F. Works :

During the Fourth Plan period sixteen works at a cost of Rs. 470.79 lakhs were approved by the Government of India. Out of these fourteen works have so far been completed. The expenditure under the Central Road Fund works during Fourth Plan period is Rs.224.10 lakhs.

Fifth Plan (1974—78) C.R.F. Works :

During the Fifth Plan, 13 works at a cost of Rs. 314.51 lakhs were approved by the Government of India.

Out of this, 6 works have been completed. Of the remaining seven works, six works are under various stages of progress. The expenditure during the Fifth Plan period was Rs. 266.31 lakhs.

Sixth Plan (1980—85) C.R.F. :

The Government of India have approved 8 works costing Rs. 154.80 lakhs under the Sixth Plan. Six works costing Rs. 137.50 lakhs have been administratively approved by the State Government. The expenditure for 1983-84 is Rs. 82.82 lakhs.

HIGHWAYS RESEARCH STATION

Research and Development Activities :

The Highways Research Station, Madras is engaged in applied research on the economic utilisation of local resources, low cost road construction, road design, road traffic and safety. It has four laboratories, (i) Soils and foundation Engineering; (ii) Concrete and structures; (iii) Bitumen and Aggregate and (iv) Traffic and Transportation. The Highways Research Station has reached the standard of Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi as contemplated by the Ministry of Shipping and Transport. The Government of India have sponsored a number of Research Schemes in this Institutions, some financed from Central Road Fund and some area on 50 per cent matching grant from State Funds.

During the year 43 Research Schemes have been taken up of which 13 Schemes are sponsored by the Government of India, the rest are State Schemes.

Pamban Bridge Project :

The work of constructing a High Level Road Bridge across the Palk Strait on H.H. 49 near Rameswaram Island in Tamil Nadu was originally sanctioned by the Government of India for Rs. 532.87 lakhs which includes formation of approaches to the bridge on both sides costing Rs. 51.01 lakhs. Being located on National Highways, the work is financed by the Government of India and is being executed by the State Government on behalf of the Government of India. This project is unique in the sense that it is the first of its kind in India, being constructed across the sea against nature forces and aggressive marine and corrosive environments.

The revised estimate for the project amounting to Rs. 16.6514 crores was also technically approved and financially sanctioned by the Government of India in December, 1983. The length of the bridge is about 2.34 kms.

The total expenditure incurred in the project up to 31st March, 1983 is Rs. 506.42 lakhs. The expenditure incurred during 1983-84 is Rs. 124.00 lakhs.

THE INSTITUTE OF ROAD TRANSPORT.

The Institute of Road Transport was set up by Government of Tamil Nadu in 1976 under Societies Registration Act, 1860. The Institute conducted Managerial and Supervisory training, Research, Consultancy Services, Materials Testing and Driver Training for the benefit of State Transport Corporations.

The achievements made by the Institute during 1983-84 in various fields are indicated below:—

A. Training :

During the year 13 courses covering 226 participants of State Transport undertakings in various categories ranging from Drivers to Senior level Managers have been organised. The training imparted covered various areas, viz., Fuel Conservation and Management, Maintenance Management, Safety Management, Traffic and Transportation Planning, Office Management, Depot Management, Accounting and Financial Management, Company Accounts Standardization and Computer Application in Transport.

B. Research :

During the year Two Research Schemes, viz., (1) Performance of Tyres with reference to various types of operations, conditions of road and raw materials used in manufacture and (2) The Socio-economic and travel characteristics of the household members in Madras Metropolitan area have been completed. Two more research schemes viz. (1) "Fuel Consumption Vs. Load, Speed and Driving habits" and (2) "Fixation of norms for "A" class items among State Transport Undertakings" are under progress.

C. Material Testing :

A Testing Laboratory exclusively to meet the requirements of member organisations in quality control of vehicle spares and accessories has been set up in the Institute. The samples of various automobile components sent by member Corporations are periodically tested in the Laboratory. During the year 13 samples have been tested and Report sent to State Transport Undertakings. The facilities are proposed to be extended to the small scale Industries also.

D. Driver Training Wing :

The Driver Training Wing of the Institute functioning at Gummidipundi offers "Induction Training Course" for Heavy Passengers Transport vehicle Drivers. During the year 180 trainees have passed out of the Institute and been placed at the disposal of member Transport Corporations for appointment as Bus Drivers. So far 668 trainees have passed out of the Driver

Training Wing as Heavy Transport Vehicles Drivers. This training wing is also imparting refresher training on "Driving", to serving Drivers of Neyveli Lignite Corporation at Neyveli on a contractual basis. During the year the refresher training course was given to 141 serving Drivers of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited.

F. Technical Information and Library Services :

The Library caters to the needs of the Institute well as the Transport Corporations of Tamil Nadu. Technical literatures and books totalling to 7,424 on the subjects like traffic, Transportation, Automobile, Urban Engineering and Management are available in the Library. Also about 64 journals on the above fields are subscribed. These are issued to the officers of Institute of Road Transport and officers of Transport Corporations on loan basis.

MINOR PORTS.

The Tamil Nadu Port Department is under the administrative control of the Transport Department of Government of Tamil Nadu. It has control over two intermediate Ports of Cuddalore and Nagapattinam and five Minor Ports of Rameswaram, Pamban, Kilakarai, Colachel and Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu State. In addition, a Port Conservator is stationed at Tuticorin for Registering Fishing Launches. The State Port Officer with his headquarters at Madras is the Head of the Department.

WATHER :

(i) Cuddalore :

The weather was seasonal during the year and there was no serious disturbance during the year. There was unusual rain during February 1984.

(ii) Nagapattinam :

There was no usual weather changes during the year.

(iii) Rameswaram :

The weather was generally normal during this year.

(iv) Kanyakumari and other Ports :

The weather was normal.

The State Port Officer, Madras continues to be Agent for Government consignments for Clearing Government Consignments.

The number of packages of Government Stores landed during 1983-84 was 3,022 with an aggregate weight of 879 tonnes as against the package of 56,011 Nos. with an aggregate weight of 2,736 Metric tonnes during 1982-83.

Cuddalore Port :

'32' ships entered this port and '30' ships were cleared from this port during this year. The total cargo imported and exported were 96,698 tonnes and 35,305 tonnes respectively. The main commodity of import was Fertilizer 84,754 tonnes. The main commodity of export was 'Rice bran' and 'Felspar (11,921 MT. and 13,351.5 M.T. respectively).

Nagapattinam Port :

'57' ships were entered and '57' ships were cleared during the period, as against the '52' and '52' during the previous year. The total cargo exported during this year is "22,376.7" M. Tonnes and imported '89,041.1' M. Tonnes. The main commodity of import being wheat with "89,031.3" M. Tonnes. The main commodity of export is Onion with "18,268.8" M. Tonnes. Normally, the port is open to cargo traffic throughout the year.

The Port also handles passenger traffic. The number of Passengers embarked during the year was 2,760 adults and 17 Minors and number of passenger disembarked was 728 adults and 5 minors.

Rameswaram Port :

This port mainly handles passengers to and from Sri Lanka. The number of ships entered and cleared was 112. The number of passengers embarked was 59,939 adults and 2,199 children. The number of passengers disembarked was 60,510 adults and 2,154 children. In addition to the above, the total number of repatriates under "Shastri-Srimavo Pack" who disembarked at this port were 16,835 adults and 7,720 children. In addition, due to the happenings in Sri Lanka, the following refugees also landed at this port. They were 582 adults, 216 children.

The total cargo imported was '76' M. Tonnes and exported was '160' M. Tonnes. The main items of export and import was 'Motor Cars' and 'Motor Cycles'.

Pamban Port :

Sixty-eight vessels were piloted during this year through Pamban Channel. There are three pilots at this port. There were no export or import of cargo at this port during this year. Fishing vessels in this regions are registered at this port.

Kilakarai Port :

There were no export or import of cargo at this port during this year. No vessel is piloted during the year however, fishing launches are registered at this port.

Colachel Port :

Four ships were entered and four ships were cleared at this Port during this year. The main commodity of export was "Ilmenite sand". The quantity exported during 1983-84 was "58,297" M. Tonnes.

Kanyakumari Port :

The Tamil Nadu Port Department continues to run the ferry service at this port. The service was taken over by the Government in 10/81. For running the ferry service, the employees were taken from Vivekananda Kendra on contractual basis in 10/81. They continue to be on contractual basis for a further period of one year from 2nd October 1983.

The total number of visitors who were ferried to Rock and back was 9,75,214. The total collection of the port is Rs. 17,00,168.00.

TAMIL NADU MOTOR VEHICLES MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT.

Motor Vehicles Maintenance Department originated as a Wing under the Board of Revenue during the year 1955 and passed through various stages of development all along and emerged as a separate Department with a Director in the year 1977 and continuing as a Service Department from 1st April 1981 onwards. At present, there are 11 Automobile Workshops and One Service Station in the department to repair and maintain about 7,000 vehicles in the departments of Government of Tamil Nadu. The Service Station at Tirunelveli has been upgraded into that of a pucca Automobile Workshop from March 1983. Government have sanctioned for the setting up of an Automobile Workshop in Ramanathapuram District.

There are 6 Consumer Bunks two at Madras, one each at Thanjavur, Salem, Madurai and Coimbatore for supplying fuel to the departmental vehicles. Government have also sanctioned for the installation of Consumer Pump at Government Automobile Workshop, Cuddalore, Trichy, Nagercoil and Dharmapuri.

A scheme for checking the accounts and registers of departmental vehicles by audit parties has been put into operation to detect the misuse of fuel and improper maintenance of vehicles, with a view to improve usage of vehicles and maintenance system.

During the year 1983, a total of 22,093 repair jobs have been undertaken in all the units of this department as against 18,000 jobs, undertaken during 1982. The amount realised during 1983 was Rs. 35.17 lakhs by way of disposing 302 condemned vehicles.

Introduction of Common Budget in the Motor Vehicle Maintenance department

From 1st April 1983, the Government have introduced a common Budget, allotting the entire funds to the technical agency, viz., Motor Vehicles Maintenance

Department for the repairs, maintenance and upkeep of the vehicles of all departments which was hitherto monitored by the Vehicle Owning Officers.

Introduction of "C.P.M. Method" in the maintenance of Departmental vehicles:

Unit Replacement System has been introduced to tone up the efficiency of the department and to improve the maintenance system through C.P.M. Method.

By the centralised budget system, there is advantage to the Government not only in bringing down the expenditure on maintenance of vehicles but also to facilitate speedy implementation of projects by various departments by making the vehicles available for more number of days in a year.

POOMPUHAR SHIPPING CORPORATION LIMITED.

Poompuhar Shipping Corporation was incorporated in the year 1974. The company commenced business towards the end of 1974 with the two ships viz., m. v. "Tamil Anna" and m. v. "Tamil Periyar EVR". These ships were 16 and 17 years old at the time of acquisition and were operated by the Corporation till 1979 and 1980 respectively. Later on as the operations of these vessels was not found economic, they were sold for scrapping. The vessel m.v. "Tamil Anna" was sold in January 1980 and m.v. "Tamil Periyar EVR" was also sold in February 1981 with profits of Rs. 7.38 lakhs and Rs. 55.12 lakhs respectively.

At present the Corporation is operating eight chartered vessels. These vessels are transporting the coal required by Tamil Nadu Electricity Board for its Thermal Power Plant at Tuticcorin.

The cost of carrying coal by Poompuhar Shipping Corporation through its owned vessels will be cheaper than transporting through the chartered vessels. Therefore, Government have permitted the Corporation to acquire three bulk carriers to carry coal for the Tuticcorin Thermal Power House of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board in the order of about 20 lakh MT per year. Global tenders were called for and proposals submitted to the Government of India for the approval of the acquisition of vessel, Government of India has approved the acquisition of one vessel in December 1983. The contract for the construction of the ship has been confirmed and initial payment made in February 1984.

The paid up share capital of the Corporation is Rs.7.40 crores. In order to strengthen the equity base the Corporation and to finance the acquisition programme, a sum of Rs. 5.00 crores has been provided in Sixth Five-Year plan.

The cargo carried by the chartered vessels of the Corporation and the profit and loss for the year 1981-82, and 1982-83 are furnished below :

Year.	Cargo moved in lakh tonnes.			Profit.	Loss.
	Coal.	Other Commodities.	Total.		
	(RS. IN LAKHS.)				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1981-82 ..	6.39	..	6.39	31.88	..
1982-83 ..	12.41	..	12.41	33.56	..

During the year 1983-84, the Corporation is expected to transport 17.50 lakh tonnes of coal.

During the year 1983-84, PSC has launched a unique service of ensuring efficient and fast mechanical discharge of coal at Tuticcorin Port Trust Coal Jetty using specially by trained technical man power and sophisticated machine.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

The Stationery and Printing Department consists of two major wings viz., the printing presses and the Stationery Branch. The Director of Stationery and Printing is the head of the department and is assisted by a Joint Director on the administrative side a General Manager on the printing side, a Chief Accounts Officer on the account side and a Deputy Director on the Stationery side. An Assistant Director is incharge of the Publication Depot at Annasalai, Madras.

Directorate:

The Directorate of Stationery and Printing formed in 1978 continued to function at 816, Anna Salai, Madras with a staff strength of 231.

The Directorate is in charge of the management of the following units :—

1. Government Stationery Stores, Rajaji Salai, Madras-1.
2. Government Central Press, Vallalar Nagar, Madras-79.
3. Government Branch Press at High Court Buildings, Madras-104.
4. Government Branch Press, Anaikar Estate, Choolai, Madras-112.

5. Government Branch Press, Pudukkottai.
6. Government Regional Press, Salem.
7. Government Regional Press, Tiruchirappalli.
8. Government Regional Press, Vridhachalam.
9. Government Regional Press, Madurai.
10. Government Publication Depot, Annasalai and the Mini Sales Depot at High Court Buildings, Madras.

Directorate :

The Directorate of Stationery and Printing broadly attends to major common and policy issues like personal management, industrial relations general administration centralised materials, managements, purchase of machinery, procurement of materials for feeding the printing units, procurement and supply of stationery articles typewriters, duplicators and calculators to all Government Departments in the State, designing, execution and supervision of printing and supply of Government work including Gazettes, budget documents Confidential matters, Acts, Rules periodicals, raffle tickets Ballet papers, etc.

M.B.O. System :

The M.B.O. system started in 1974 in this department has completed ten cycles. 64 officers of this department are practicing M.B.O.

Perceptible benefits were noticed by way of increased production in the various departments in the Central Press. The Jobs received were placed for execution and most of the jobs were executed according to the preplanned delivery schedules. By implementing this system economy in materials and labour charges, increase in production and utilisation of production hours are achieved.

Apprenticeship Scheme :

Apprentices.—To implement the Apprentices Act, 1961 249 posts of trade apprentices under different categories and 45 diploma holders of Sandwich course students are employed in the press Units. These apprentices are posted in all the units in the City as well as in Mofussil as indicated below:—

- (1) Government Central Press, 138 Trade Apprentices, Madras. 45 Diploma Holders and Sandwich course students.

- (2) Government Branch Press, 36 Trade Apprentices Anaikar Estate, Choolai, Madras.
- (3) Government Branch Press, 15 Trade Apprentices. Pudukkottai.
- (4) Government Regional Press, 12 Trade Apprentices. Tiruchirappalli.
- (5) Government Regional Press, 10 Trade Apprentices. Vridhachalam.
- (6) Government Regional Press, 6 Trade Apprentices Salem.
- (7) Government Regional Press, 12 Trade Apprentices, Madurai.

Government Central Press, Vallalar Nagar, Madras-79 :

The Government Central Press in Vallalarnagar, Madras started in the year 1831 is the biggest printing unit of this department employing 3,561 workers. This press is working under the control of a Works Manager assisted by four Deputy Works Managers, one Post of Assistant Works Manager was upgraded to that of Deputy Works Manager in 6/83, ten Assistant Works Managers, two Assistant Directors, five Assistant Engineers, one Assistant Accounts Officer one Medical Officer and one Security Officer.

This press continued to execute Government printing work, including Calenders, Diaries, Budget, Top Secret items, Raffle tickets, Transport Licence, Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council, Debates, Higher Secondary Education forms, Covers, Answer books, Ration Cards, P.T.C. Students tokens and season tickets, etc.

During the year under report the following items of work were also executed:

1. Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund tickets eight items	65,000	copies
2. Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund Tickets Token flags.	1,50,000	"
3. Child Health Cards 6 items	3,58,000	"
4. Chief Minister's Children Nutritious Meals Programme visit report cards.	3,00,000	"
5. Backward Class Scholarship forms and Eligibility cards.	75,000	"
6. An economical Appraisales 1983-84 (50 pp.)	2,200	"

1. National Loan Scholarship forms.	52,000	Copies.	29. Accountant-General's Detail books 244 items (1,000 pp. average.)	5	volume
2. Teachers Day Flags 4 items	22,77,000	"	30. Accountant-General's Reports 3 items (15 pp. average.)	1,400	books each.
3. S.S.L.C. Answer Books and Mark Sheets.	24,00,000	"	31. Raffle Tickets 66 series	6,60,00,000	
4. List of Panchayat Unions (15 district.)	1,500	Books Each	32. District Census Hand books 244 items.	5	volumes each.
5. Tamil Nadu Code, 9th Edition, Volumes 5,6,7 and 8 (100 pp).	1,500	"	33. Brochure of Krishnawater's Project.	2,500	Copies
6. Report of Panicker Committee.	600	"	34. Civil list of I.A.S., I.P.S., I.F.S.	500	copies
7. Auction of Toddy and Arrack forms (19 items).	12,00,000	"	35. Receipt Books for the relief of Sri Lanka's Tamilians.	10,000	books
8. Auction of Toddy and Arrack Permit.	1,00,000	"	36. One Job one family Scheme-forms.	20,40,000	copies.
9. Auction of Toddy and Arrack Sugar Mills Permit.	1,200	"	37. Census of S.C. and S.T. in Municipalities (17 items).	25,000	books
10. Civil list of District Revenue Officers]	900	books.	38. Diaries and Calendars 1984.	1,58,700	copies
11. Tamil Nadu Land Reforms Ceiling Fixation Forms.	9,07,000	Copies.	39. Letter heads for Ministers and Office of the Ministers.	5,000	tearpad
12. SIDDHA MARUTHUVAM 92 books—100 pp (each)	500	books each	40. Instructions, booklet for Returning Officers in Panchayat Elections.	3,000	books
13. Election forms (12 items)	9,50,000	Copies.	41. Establishment Lists of Joint Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries and Under Secretaries as on 1st January 1984.	450	copies
14. BALLOT-PAPERS Members of Rajya Sabha.	265	"	42. Mundanthurai Wild Life Sanctuary Tickets Four items.	6,00,000	"
15. BALLOT-PAPERS Graduate Constituencies.	2,36,350	"	43. Statistical Hand Books of T.N. 1983.	2,000	"
16. BALLOT-PAPERS Teachers Constituencies.	2,77,500	"	44. Anna Memorial Swimming Pool.	1,07,500	"
17. T.N.L.C. Debates 56 items (180 pp. average).	450	Copies each.	45. Thirumalai Naicken Mahal tickets.	3,00,000	"
18. T.N.L.A. Debates 84 items (200 pp. average).	520	Copies.	46. BUDGETS—Policy notes 110 items.	750	"
19. Committee reports 88 items (80 pp. average).	100		47. BUDGETS—Cut-motions 23 items.	500	"
20. Agriculture Grade Cards and forms (4 items).	4,95,000				
21. Pallavan Transport Tokens for Students.	22,00,000				
22. Pallavan Transport Cards for all.	29,11,250				

48. Letter Heads for Member's of T.N.L.A. 7,07,000 Copies
49. BUDGET—Performance Budgets 37 items. 450 each
50. List of Unstarred questions 12 items. 400 each
51. Kanniyakumari Ferry Tickets. 10,90,000 each

Government Branch Press, High Court Buildings, Madras-104:

The main function of the press is to print and supply aliyase lists for the High Court and also printing of Indian Law Reports. But utilising the spare capacity of Men and Machinery, this press was attending to the publication of "Theerpu Thirattu" (தீர்ப்புத் தீரட்டு) a monthly journal of Tamil.

The press has been awarded with a certificate and cash award of Rs. 500 for the year 1981 by the safety committee for the accident free year during 1981.

Government Branch Press, Anikar Estate, Madras -112:

This Branch Press started in 1974 in rented building and is functioning in three shifts with a sanctioned staff strength of 696. This Branch Press is under the control of Deputy Works Manager assisted by 4 Assistant Works Managers on the technical side and an Assistant Director in the Administrative side.

Government Branch Press, Pudukkottai:

This Branch Press is functioning in its own building from 1949 with a sanctioned staff strength of 256, under the control of the Branch Manager assisted by an Assistant Works Manager.

Government Regional Press, Salem:

This Press was started in the year 1966 and is functioning in 3 rented private buildings with a sanctioned staff strength of 150 in two shifts, under the control of a Branch Manager assisted by Assistant Works Manager. Construction of a new building, to house this press at a cost of Rupees 43 lakhs is in progress in the land already acquired at Reddiar Palayam at a cost of Rs. 2.89 lakhs.

Government Regional Press, Tiruchirappalli:

This Press was started in the year 1965 and it is functioning in four rented units at the Industrial Estate, Ariyamangalam in two shifts with a sanctioned staff strength of 172, under the control of Branch Manager assisted by an Assistant Works Manager.

Government Regional Press, Vrindhachalam :

Started in the year 1966, this press continues to function in its own building in two shifts with a sanctioned staff strength of 187 under the control of Branch Manager assisted by an Assistant Works Manager.

Government Regional Press, Madurai:

This Press started in 1976 is functioning on its own well designed building with a sanctioned staff strength of 336, under the control of a Deputy Works Manager assisted by 2 Assistant Works Managers on technical side and by an Assistant Director on the Administration side.

Government Publication Depot, Madras-2:

The Government Publication Depot at Anna Salai Madras function with a sanctioned staff strength of 58 under the control of an Assistant Director. It sells Government Publications, like Acts, Rules, Codes, Manuals, Gazettes, Bulletins, Service Registers, etc. It also acts as an agent for Government of India Publications. Government Publications are also sold through the authorised Agents throughout the State on commission basis.

During 1983-84 the transactions were as follows :—

(1) Value of Publications supplied Rs. 32,147.30
free of cost to Government Offices
from 1st April 1983 to 31st March
1984.

(2) Total amount of cash sales of
publications :

Central Publications Rs. 8,347.95
State Rs. 4,99,776.00

Rs. 5,08,123.95 Rs. 5,08,123.95

(3) Total value of publications sold
at the sales Sub-Depot, Madras-104
from 1st April 1983 to 31st March
1984 :

Central Publications Rs. 1,695.45
State Publications Rs. 72,023.70

Rs. 73,719.15 Rs. 73,719.15

During April 1983 to March 1984 one new agent was appointed and one agency was terminated.

Government Stationery Stores, Madras-1:

The Stationery Branch of the Stationery and Printing Department is a centralised agency for the procurement and distribution of stationery articles, typewriters

TAMIL NADU TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION LIMITED.

Tamil Nadu Transport Development Finance Corporation Limited was set up in March 1975 by the State Government in order to cater to the financial requirements of State Transport Undertakings for purchase of chassis, body buildings, setting up of workshops, working capital, etc., by mobilising Public Deposits and Institutional credits. The Reserve Bank of India has recognised this Corporation as a Hire Purchase (Non-Banking) Financial Company.

Financial Performance :

T.D.F.C. has been working in profit since its inception. The profit before tax for the last 3 years is as follows :—

Year.	Profit before tax (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1980-81	9.23
1981-82	11.30
1982-83	8.85

Deposits :

Deposits which stood at Rs. 1.31 crores at the end of 1975-76 have mounted up to Rs. 34.29 crores at the end of 1983-84. During the year 1983-84, the deposit mobilisation was to the tune of Rs. 6.13 crores.

Loans :

Financial assistance (including arranged credit) extended by T.D.F.C. since its inception upto 31st March 1984 exceeds Rs. 134 crores including a sum of Rs. 7.97 crores obtained from L.I.C. during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84. During the year 1983-84, a sum of Rs. 25.94 crores has been given as loans to STUS and other State Government undertakings as against Rs. 18.68 crores during 1982-83. This includes a sum of Rs. 2.40 crores obtained from L.I.C. of India. The financial assistance extended by T.D.F.C. has enabled the STUS to replace/augment more than 6,000 buses which is more than two thirds of the total fleet strength of all STUS.

Because of the huge inflow of deposits from the public and institutions, the Government has also permitted T.D.F.C. to diversify its lending activities to other public sector undertakings and transport corporations situated in other States. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 2 crores has been sanctioned to TIDCO for financing the expansion project of Tamil Nadu Steels, Arakkonam. Further a loan of Rs. 2 crores and Rs. 1 crore had been sanctioned and disbursed to Karnataka and Kerala State Road Transport Corporations respectively for purchase of new buses.

duplicators and calculators of all Government offices in the State free of cost. It is functioning under the control of a Deputy Director with a sanctioned staff strength of 326 as on 31st March 1984. Institutions which obtain central aid or which implement centrally sponsored schemes are also supplied with stationery articles on prepayment of cost.

Prepayment :

During the year 1983-84, 166 consolidated Annual Indents for stationery articles were received from the major consuming indenting officers entitled for supply on prepayment of cost. During the period under review approximately, a sum of Rs. 26,31,346.23 was realised from the cost recoverable officers in respect of supply of stationery articles, typewriters, duplicators and calculators made to them.

Annual indents, issue slips and balance slips in respect of free supply from 1st April 1983 to 31st March 1984 received and complied with are 3,535 (801+2,734).

TAMIL NADU GOODS TRANSPORT CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Corporation was formed in 1975 under half-a-million job programme to provide employment opportunities to unemployed persons. Under the scheme, it was proposed to provide employment to Ex-Servicemen. The paid up capital is Rs. 32.66 lakhs.

The Corporation started functioning from 3rd June 1975 with an initial Fleet Strength of 8 vehicles taken over from Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation Limited. The fleet strength as on 31st March 1984 is 63.

The strength of the employees as on 31st March 1984 is as follows :—

Number employed at the end of the period of 1983-84 :—

Operative	105
Maintenance	63
Administrative	47
Contingent	9
	224

The Corporation has undertaken only bulk operation by having contract with Madras Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board, Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation, etc. Due to all round effective steps taken the Corporation has since commenced to reduce the loss substantially this year though the Corporation has got some disadvantages.

The Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation has also approached T.D.F.C for financial assistance and its sanction is under active consideration of the Government. The loans carry finance charges ranging from 15 per cent to 16.5 per cent with rebate for prompt payment ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent.

Resource Base :

The total resource base of TDFC as on 31st March 1984 is given below :

1. *Share Capital* (including Share Deposits).

		(RUPEES IN CRORES.)
Government	3.00	} 4.14
State Transport Under takings	1.14	
Reserves and Surplus .. ..	.. ..	0.57
Deposits .. ..	.. ..	34.29
L.I.C. Loan .. ..	.. ..	7.59
Debentures .. ..	.. ..	0.70
	Total ..	<u>47.29</u>

TRANSPORT CORPORATIONS.

Government of Tamil Nadu was operating 12 State owned Transport Corporations during the year for the benefit of the travelling public. The district operations of P.T.C. were reorganised as a separate Corporation with effect from 1st December 1982 and named as Pattukottai Azhagiri Transport Corporation Limited, Pandiyan Roadways Corporation, Kattabomman Transport Corporation and Cheran Transport Corporation have been bifurcated with effect from 1st April 1983 and the new Corporations, Marudhu Pandiyar Transport Corporation, Neşamony Transport Corporation and Jeeva Transport Corporation were formed with headquarters at Karaikudi, Nagercoil and Erode respectively. Each Transport Corporation was under the control of a full-time Managing Director. The Pallavan Transport Corporation and Pattukottai Azhagiri Transport Corporation together had a full-time Chairman. The Secretary to Government, Transport Department was the Chairman of the other Corporations.

Pallavan Transport Corporation :

The Corporation was formed on the 1st of January 1972, with fleet strength of 1,029. Its area of operation

was the Madras Metropolitan Area. The operative fleet strength as on the 31st March 1984 was 2,090. It includes 50 standard wheel base buses converted as mini buses. The labour force of the Corporation was 18,576 on the said date. It was carrying, on an average 27.25 lakh passengers per day.

Pattukottai Azhagiri Transport Corporation :

The Pallavan Transport Corporation has operated the district services till 30th November 1982.

The Pattukottai Azhagiri Transport Corporation was formed as a separate Corporation with effect from 1st of December 1982 by revising the area of its operation as North Arcot district and North Chengalpattu district with headquarters at Vellore. Its operative fleet strength was 531 as on the 31st March 1984. The labour force was 4,130 as on 31st March 1984. The Corporation was carrying on an average 2.24 lakh passengers per day.

Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation :

The long distance express services connecting all the district headquarters in the State were run under the name of Pallavan Transport Corporation (Express) till 15th January 1980. It was formed as Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation with effect from 16th January 1980. Its area of operation was the entire State. It had an operative fleet strength of 490 as on the 31st of March 1984. It had a labour force of 5,264. 0.44 lakh passengers were making use of the Express Service each day. This Corporation is operating two A/G Sleeper buses from Madras to Erode and 12 A/G buses with Video T.V. to Trivandrum, Bangaloe, Kaniyakumari and Pondicherry.

Pandiyan Roadways Corporation :

This Corporation started its operation from the 17th of January, 1972. This Corporation is bifurcated into Marudhu Pandiyar Transport Corporation and Pandian Roadways Corporation with effect from 1st April 1983. The fleet strength of the Corporation as on the 31st of March 1984 was 911. The area of operation of the Corporation was Madurai and West Ramanathapuram districts. 7,104 employees were working in the Corporation. It was carrying on an average 10.51 lakh passengers per day. The Corporation was operating 7 mini buses, 26 short wheel base buses and one shandy bus.

Marudhu Pandiyar Transport Corporation :

This Corporation was bifurcated from Pandian Roadways Corporation with effect from 1st April 1983 with the area of operation of Pudukkottai and East Ramanathapuram district. The operative fleet

strength was 367 on 31st of March 1984. The labour force of the Corporation was 2,708. It was carrying on an average of 2.76 lakh passengers daily.

Cheran Transport Corporation :

Cheran Transport Corporation started its operation on the 1st of March 1972. This Corporation is bifurcated into Cheran Transport Corporation and Jeeva Transport Corporation with effect from 1st April 1983. The operative fleet strength was 844 as on the 31st March 1984. The area of operation of the Corporation was Coimbatore and the Nilgiris districts. The labour force of the Corporation on the said date was 6,014. It was carrying on an average 8.15 lakh passengers daily.

Jeeva Transport Corporation :

This Corporation is bifurcated from Cheran Transport Corporation with effect from 1st April 1983 with the operational area of Periyar district. The operative fleet strength was 325 on 31st March 1984. The labour force of the Corporation on the said date was 2,352. It was carrying on an average 2.61 lakh passengers daily.

Cholan Roadways Corporation :

The Corporation commenced its operation on the 1st of March 1972. Its fleet strength as on the 31st of March 1984 was 818. The labour force was 5,848. It was carrying on an average 7.56 lakh passengers daily.

Anna Transport Corporation :

Anna Transport Corporation started operation from the 15th of February 1973. It was having 639 buses

in its fleet as on the 31st March 1984. The number of employees of the Corporation was 4,672 on the said date. On an average, 5.34 lakh passengers were travelling in the buses of the Corporation per day.

Kattabomman Transport Corporation :

This Corporation commenced its operation from 1st of January 1974. The area of operation was Tirunelveli district. This Corporation is bifurcated into Kattabomman Transport Corporation and Nesamony Transport Corporation with effect from 1st April 1983. It was having 452 buses as on the 31st of March 1984. It had a labour strength of 3,318 on the said date. It was carrying on an average 3.52 lakh passenger daily.

Nesamony Transport Corporation :

This Corporation commenced its operation from the 1st of April 1983 with headquarters at Nagercoil. It was having 368 buses as on 31st March 1984. It had a labour strength of 2,620 on the said date. It was carrying on an average 3.45 lakh passengers daily.

Thanthai Periyar Transport Corporation Limited :

This Corporation was formed on the 16th of January 1975. Its area of operation was South Arcot and South Chengalpattu districts. The Corporation has its headquarters at Villupuram. Its fleet strength as on the 31st of March 1984 was 499. It was having a labour strength of 3,708 on the above date. On an average, about 3.16 lakh passengers were travelling daily in the Corporation buses.

